

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name UPPER BLUFF HISTORIC DISTRICT
other names/site number _____

2. Location Area bounded by Taylor St. (north), Center St. (east), Campbell St. (south) and Raynor (west) not for publication
city, town Joliet vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Will code 197 zip code 60435

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>517</u>	<u>99</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>517</u>	<u>99</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William E. Chubb 4/25/91
Date
Signature of certifying official
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling
Domestic, multiple dwelling
Education, school
Recreation, outdoor recreation

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

single dwelling
multiple dwelling
school
outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Queen Anne
Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone
walls weatherboard
brick
roof asphalt
other stucco, shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See attached.

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Upper Bluff Historic District

Site Description

The Upper Bluff Historic District includes approximately nine full blocks and seven half blocks of predominately single family residential buildings leading to and located atop the upper bluff west of the DesPlaines River in Joliet. The district is located on a gently sloping site which is actually a second succession of dolomite limestone bluffs which overlook the west bank of DesPlaines River. Western Avenue, an east/west arterial street and focal point of the district, links the area to Joliet's downtown by way of the Cass Street bridge, one of five trunnion bascule bridges spanning the DesPlaines River in Joliet. The sloping topography results in a curvilinear street pattern throughout much of the district. This street pattern creates a number of wedge-shaped lots primarily on Whitney and Buell Avenues. The majority of lots in the district are long, and rectangular in shape. Most of the lots are large, (60' x 180') relative to lots platted in adjoining neighborhoods (50' x 125'). The large lots graciously accommodate the stylistic grandeur of the homes which comprise the district.

Often, wedge-shaped lots have steep grades leading to the sidewalk. The houses on these lots, many of which are towering Queen Anne residences, are located atop the grade, adding to the picturesque quality of the architectural style. Some of the original large lots in the district were divided in the twenties. The smaller lot sizes reflect the downscaling of domestic architecture of that time. Although dolomite limestone was indigenous to the area, only one house in the district was constructed entirely of limestone. A majority of the homes in the district do, however, have limestone foundations. Homes in the district are primarily frame construction and clapboard sided dating from 1850-1930. The buildings which comprise the Upper Bluff Historic District represent a wide range of architectural styles including the following: Italianate, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Classical Revival, Dutch Colonial, Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Craftsman Bungalow. Brick and stucco homes are located throughout the

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Upper Bluff Historic District

district as well as several homes utilizing brick veneer. A public grade school and apartment buildings are also located in the district. Major features of the proposed district which have changed over time include the street and alley surfaces which have changed from brick to asphalt and the street lighting, which has been modernized.

Most of the houses within the district are intact and are contributing buildings to the district. There are 337 contributing houses (95%), 180 contributing garages, 18 non-contributing houses (5%) and 81 non-contributing garages in the proposed district. There are a total of 616 structures located in the district. 517 structures are contributing (84%) and 99 structures are noncontributing (16%). Contributing resources are significant to the district because they possess historic integrity and reflect the character of the district during its period of significance (circa 1850 through 1930's). Non-contributing resources either lack architectural integrity or were constructed after the period of significance of the district (post-1940).

In the following section, all buildings in the district are listed by address. Contributing buildings are not represented by a dot, but are simply indicated by address. Contributing garages are indicated by a black dot and non-contributing garages are shown by a white dot. A separate list is provided of noncontributing buildings and the buildings are indicated by a \emptyset symbol.

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Upper Bluff Historic District

Lists of Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings*

*unless otherwise noted with a noncontributing symbol,
the main building (house, school or apartment building)
is counted as contributing.

- contributing garage
- non-contributing garage
- ∅ non-contributing building

Contributing Buildings

- 304 Brooks Avenue ●
- 305 Brooks Avenue ●
- 306 Brooks Avenue ●

- 404 Buell Avenue ●
- 406 Buell Avenue ●
- 407 Buell Avenue ●
- 408 Buell Avenue ●
- 410 Buell Avenue ●
- 411 Buell Avenue ●
- 412 Buell Avenue ●
- 413 Buell Avenue ●
- 414 Buell Avenue ○
- 415 Buell Avenue ●
- 416-418 Buell Avenue ○
- 417 Buell Avenue ○
- 419 Buell Avenue ●
- 420-422 Buell Avenue ●
- 423 Buell Avenue ○
- 424 Buell Avenue ●
- 427 Buell Avenue ●
- 428 Buell Avenue ●
- 429 Buell Avenue ●
- 500 Buell Avenue ●
- 501 Buell Avenue ○
- 502 Buell Avenue ●
- 505 Buell Avenue ●
- 506 Buell Avenue ●

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Upper Bluff Historic District

- 507 Buell Avenue o
- 509 Buell Avenue
- 510 Buell Avenue
- 511-513 Buell Avenue ●
- 515 Buell Avenue o
- 600 Buell Avenue ●
- 602 Buell Avenue ●
- 603 Buell Avenue
- 605 Buell Avenue ●
- 606 Buell Avenue
- 609 Buell Avenue ●
- 610 Buell Avenue
- 611 Buell Avenue ●
- 612 Buell Avenue ●
- 613 Buell Avenue o
- 614 Buell Avenue o
- 615 Buell Avenue ●
- 616 Buell Avenue o
- 617 Buell Avenue ●
- 618 Buell Avenue ●
- 620 Buell Avenue o
- 621 Buell Avenue ●
- 622 Buell Avenue
- 623 Buell Avenue
- 701-703 Buell Avenue ●
- 704 Buell Avenue ●
- 705 Buell Avenue o
- 707 Buell Avenue ●
- 708 Buell Avenue ●
- 709 Buell Avenue ●
- 713 Buell Avenue o
- 715 Buell Avenue o
- 717 Buell Avenue

- 412 Campbell Street ●
- 416 Campbell Street
- 502 Campbell Street
- 503 Campbell Street
- 505 Campbell Street o
- 507 Campbell Street
- 508 Campbell Street o

- 509 Campbell Street
- 511 Campbell Street ●
- 512 Campbell Street ∅ ●
- 514-516 Campbell Street o
- 518 Campbell Street o
- 519 Campbell Street ●
- 520 Campbell Street o
- 600 Campbell Street ∅ ●
- 601 Campbell Street
- 602 Campbell Street ●
- 603 Campbell Street o
- 604 Campbell Street ●
- 605 Campbell Street o
- 606 Campbell Street o
- 607 Campbell Street ●
- 608 Campbell Street ●
- 609 Campbell Street o
- 610 Campbell Street o
- 611 Campbell Street ●
- 612 Campbell Street ●
- 613 Campbell Street ●
- 614 Campbell Street ●
- 615 Campbell Street ●
- 616 Campbell Street ●
- 617 Campbell Street o
- 619 Campbell Street ●
- 702 Campbell Street
- 704 Campbell Street ●
- 705 Campbell Street
- 706 Campbell Street ●
- 707 Campbell Street ●
- 709 Campbell Street
- 710 Campbell Street o
- 711 Campbell Street o
- 712 Campbell Street o
- 713 Campbell Street o
- 714-716 Campbell Street ●
- 715 Campbell Street ●
- 717 Campbell Street
- 718 Campbell Street ●
- 720 Campbell Street ●

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Upper Bluff Historic District

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 405 Carson Avenue ○ | 661 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 407 Carson Avenue ○ | 662 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 409 Carson Avenue ○ | 663 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 411 Carson Avenue ● | 664 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 413 Carson Avenue | 665 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 415 Carson Avenue | 666 Glenwood Avenue |
| | 667 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 263 Center Street | 700 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 405 Center Street | 706 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 409 Center Street | 710 Glenwood Avenue ○ |
| 411 Center Street | 711 Glenwood Avenue ○ |
| | 712 Glenwood Avenue ● |
| 206 Clement Street | 714 Glenwood Avenue ○ |
| 210 Clement Street ● | 716 Glenwood Avenue |
| | |
| 400 Dixon Avenue | 506 Jersey Avenue ○ |
| 405 Dixon Avenue | 508 Jersey Avenue |
| 407 Dixon Avenue | 509 Jersey Avenue ● |
| 409 Dixon Avenue ○ | 510 Jersey Avenue ● |
| 411 Dixon Avenue | 511 Jersey Avenue |
| 413 Dixon Avenue | 512-514 Jersey Avenue ♀ ● |
| 415 Dixon Avenue | 513 Jersey Avenue |
| 416 Dixon Avenue ● | 515 Jersey Avenue |
| 418 Dixon Avenue ● | 516 Jersey Avenue |
| 419 Dixon Avenue ● | |
| 420 Dixon Avenue | 207 Nicholson Street |
| 422 Dixon Avenue ● | 211 Nicholson Street |
| 424 Dixon Avenue ● | 250 Nicholson Street |
| | 252 Nicholson Street |
| 421 Division Street ● | 253 Nicholson Street ● |
| 425 Division Street ● | 254 Nicholson Street ● |
| | 255 Nicholson Street ● |
| 653 Glenwood Avenue ● | 256 Nicholson Street |
| 654 Glenwood Avenue ● | 258 Nicholson Street ● |
| 655 Glenwood Avenue ● | 260 Nicholson Street |
| 656 Glenwood Avenue ● | 264 Nicholson Street ● |
| 657 Glenwood Avenue ● | 301 Nicholson Street |
| 658 Glenwood Avenue ○ | 304 Nicholson Street ● |
| 659 Glenwood Avenue ● | 305 Nicholson Street |
| 660 Glenwood Avenue ○ | 306 Nicholson Street |
| | 307 Nicholson Street ● |

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- 309 Nicholson Street ●
- 310 Nicholson Street ●
- 311 Nicholson Street ○
- 312-314 Nicholson Street
- 401 Nicholson Street
- 402 Nicholson Street ●
- 403 Nicholson Street
- 404 Nicholson Street ●
- 406 Nicholson Street ○
- 408 Nicholson Street ●
- 409 Nicholson Street ●
- 410 Nicholson Street
- 411 Nicholson Street ●
- 412 Nicholson Street ●
- 413 Nicholson Street ●
- 414 Nicholson Street ●
- 415 Nicholson Street ○
- 418-420 Nicholson Street
- 419 Nicholson Street

- 251 Pearl Street ●
- 253 Pearl Street
- 255 Pearl Street
- 257 Pearl Street
- 259 Pearl Street ●

- 404 Plainfield Road
- 410 Plainfield Road ●

- 206 Raynor Avenue ●
- 250 Raynor Avenue ●
- 252 Raynor Avenue ●
- 254 Raynor Avenue ○
- 256 Raynor Avenue ○
- 258 Raynor Avenue
- 304 Raynor Avenue
- 306 Raynor Avenue ●
- 308 Raynor Avenue ●
- 310 Raynor Avenue ●
- 312 Raynor Avenue ●
- 350 Raynor Avenue

- 354 Raynor Avenue ●
- 356 Raynor Avenue ○
- 358 Raynor Avenue ●
- 404 Raynor Avenue ●
- 406 Raynor Avenue ○
- 408 Raynor Avenue ●
- 410 Raynor Avenue ●

- 400-402 Western Avenue
- 404-406 Western Avenue
- 408 Western Avenue ○
- 410-412-414 Western Avenue
- 415 Western Avenue
- 416 Western Avenue ●
- 500 Western Avenue ○
- 504 Western Avenue
- 505 Western Avenue ○
- 508 Western Avenue ●
- 509 Western Avenue ●
- 512 Western Avenue ●
- 513 Western Avenue ●
- 514 Western Avenue ●
- 516 Western Avenue ●
- 600 Western Avenue ●
- 601 Western Avenue ○
- 602 Western Avenue ●
- 604 Western Avenue
- 605 Western Avenue ○
- 606 Western Avenue ●
- 607 Western Avenue ●
- 608 Western Avenue ○
- 609 Western Avenue ●
- 610 Western Avenue ●
- 611 Western Avenue ●
- 612 Western Avenue ●
- 613 Western Avenue ●
- 614 Western Avenue ●
- 615 Western Avenue ●
- 616 Western Avenue ●
- 617 Western Avenue ○
- 619 Western Avenue ●

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- 621 Western Avenue ○
- 623 Western Avenue ●
- 625 Western Avenue ○
- 700 Western Avenue ●
- 701 Western Avenue ○
- 703 Western Avenue ●
- 704 Western Avenue ●
- 707 Western Avenue ○
- 708 Western Avenue ● ○
- 712 Western Avenue ●
- 714 Western Avenue ●
- 715 Western Avenue ●
- 716 Western Avenue ○
- 718 Western Avenue ●
- 719 Western Avenue ●

- 350 Whitney Avenue
- 352 Whitney Avenue ●
- 353 Whitney Avenue ○
- 354 Whitney Avenue ●
- 355 Whitney Avenue ○
- 356 Whitney Avenue ●
- 357 Whitney Avenue ●
- 359 Whitney Avenue ●
- 400 Whitney Avenue ●
- 402 Whitney Avenue ●
- 406-408 Whitney Avenue ●
- 409 Whitney Avenue ○
- 410 Whitney Avenue ●
- 411 Whitney Avenue ○
- 412 Whitney Avenue ●
- 413 Whitney Avenue ●
- 414 Whitney Avenue ●
- 416 Whitney Avenue ●
- 417 Whitney Avenue
- 418 Whitney Avenue ●
- 420 Whitney Avenue ●
- 421 Whitney Avenue ○
- 422 Whitney Avenue ●
- 423 Whitney Avenue ○
- 425 Whitney Avenue ○

- 306 Whittier Avenue ○
- 307 Whittier Avenue ●
- 308 Whittier Avenue ●
- 309 Whittier Avenue ●
- 310 Whittier Avenue ○
- 311 Whittier Avenue ●
- 354 Whittier Avenue ●
- 355 Whittier Avenue ●
- 356 Whittier Avenue ●
- 357 Whittier Avenue ●
- 358 Whittier Avenue ○
- 360 Whittier Avenue ●

- 255 Wilcox Street ●
- 304 Wilcox Street ○
- 352 Wilcox Street ●
- 353 Wilcox Street
- 354 Wilcox Street
- 355 Wilcox Street ●
- 356-358-361 Wilcox Street
- 357 Wilcox Street ●
- 359 Wilcox Street ○
- 400 Wilcox Street ●
- 406 Wilcox Street ●
- 408 Wilcox Street ○
- 410 Wilcox Street ○
- 412 Wilcox Street ●
- 414 Wilcox Street ●
- 416 Wilcox Street
- 418 Wilcox Street ○
- 420 Wilcox Street ○
- 422 Wilcox Street

- 304 Woodworth Avenue
- 305 Woodworth Avenue ●
- 307 Woodworth Avenue ○
- 308 Woodworth Avenue
- 309 Woodworth Avenue ○
- 310 Woodworth Avenue ●

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Noncontributing Buildings

706 Buell Avenue ~~φ~~
712 Buell Avenue ~~φ~~
419 Campbell Street ~~φ~~
420 Campbell Street ~~φ~~
501 Campbell Street ~~φ~~
504 Campbell Street ~~φ~~, ○
506 Campbell Street ~~φ~~
512 Campbell Street ~~φ~~ ●
513 Campbell Street ~~φ~~
600 Campbell Street ~~φ~~ ●
417 Dixon ~~φ~~ ○
512-514 Jersey ~~φ~~ ●
257 through 265 Nicholson Street ~~φ~~
710 Western Avenue ~~φ~~
415 Whitney Avenue ~~φ~~
305 Wilcox Street ~~φ~~
307 Wilcox Street ~~φ~~
313 Wilcox Street ~~φ~~

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Upper Bluff Historic District

Architectural Descriptions

The following descriptions are representative of the variety of architectural styles of residences found in the Upper Bluff Historic District.

305 Brooks Avenue: The Walter Wonderlich House is a 2 story Spanish style structure built in 1919 of solid stone. Mr. Wonderlich owned a Joliet monument company and was considered an "artist in stone". The house has a cypress front door topped with a bas-relief. The structure is accented with wrought iron railings and fences and a small "Romeo and Juliet" balcony under a second floor window. On the interior of the house, wrought iron detailing is repeated in the original drapery rods, wall sconces and gateway entrance to the dining room. The living room has large Grecian columns and an intricate, plaster cast cornice. The masonry fireplace in the living room illustrates Wunderlich's artistry with a bas-relief sculpture commemorating the founding of America, complete with an Indian, a Spaniard and a masted ship. The mantel is trimmed in bas-relief sea shells.

406 Buell: The Carrie Bennett House is an east facing, 2 1/2 story frame Neoclassical Revival style structure built in 1906 with a limestone foundation. The main facade is dominated by a two story semi-circular portico supported on Ionic columns. Sets of triple 10 light windows flank the porch on the first and second story. The structure has a central door with sidelights and fan light transom. The second level has a central door with sidelights leading to a small balcony. The structure is topped with a large end gable roof with a Palladian window on the attic story. Three additional Neoclassical style houses are described in this section. They are located at: 519 Campbell (1901); 600 Western Ave. (1912); and 611 Western (1904).

413 Buell: The A.S. Phelps House is a west facing 2 story frame Queen Anne style structure built in 1887 with a limestone foundation. The front facade is asymmetrically massed with an octagonal tower dominating the south west corner. The facade is dominated by a large porch which

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wraps around the tower. The structure is articulated by one-over-one double hung sash windows except for the second story of the tower which is dominated by oval leaded glass windows. The structure is topped by a low hip roof. Thirteen additional Queen Anne style houses are described herein. They are located at: 415 Buell (1887); 429 Buell (1890), 507 Buell (1889), 509 Buell (1889); 416 Western Ave. (1893), 500 Western Ave. (1888), 513 Western Ave. (1886), 602 Western Ave. (1896); 605 Western Ave. (1894); 607 Western Ave. (1906); 708 Western Ave. (1887); 716 Western Ave. (1894); and 406 - 408 Whitney (1891).

415 Buell: The Sebastian Lager House is a west-facing 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style structure constructed in 1887 with a limestone foundation. A small end gable porch, supported by two sets of paired columns, accentuates the scaled-down single door entry. A series of 4 three-over-one double hung sash windows dominate the protruding front bay. The second floor of the home has 4 three-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure is topped by an end gable roof with a smaller end gable over the front bay. The structure is wood sided.

419 Buell: The N.J. Horn House is a southwest facing, two story frame Dutch Colonial style structure constructed in 1900 with a limestone foundation. A large porch which extends across the facade of this structure dominates the main level and surrounds a fixed window with flanking one-over-one double hung sash windows and two single door entries. The second level of the home has even gambrel gables on each of the four sides of the structure with two evenly placed one-over-one double hung sash windows on the main facade. A small trapezoidal bay rises up the north side. The first floor is clapboard and the second floor gables are filled with split shingles. Two additional Dutch Colonial style houses are described herein. They are located at 613 Buell (1908) and 609 Western (1894).

420 & 422 Buell: The F.E. June/Thomas Ireland House is a northeast facing, 2 1/2 story brick (duplex) Colonial Revival style structure constructed in 1924. The main

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facade is dominated by two rectangular porches supported on two columns each, surrounding two single door entries. The doors are flanked on the north and south ends by large fixed-pane windows. A small window is located between the porches. The second level of the home has a pair of centrally located small fixed pane windows, flanked on either side by two evenly placed one-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure is topped by an end gable roof with returns on the lower eave. Two chimneys (one on either end) cut through the center of the gable. Five additional Colonial Revival houses are described in this section. They are located at: 406 Raynor (1928), 509 Western (1906), 606 Western (1901); 608 Western (1914), and 613 Western (1918).

427 Buell: The A.S. Phelps House is a south facing two story frame Italianate style structure constructed in 1887 with a limestone foundation. The main facade is dominated by a projecting central bay. The main level has a center single door entry with sidelights and transoms. The entry is surrounded by a small wooden Italianate porch. Pairs of one-over-one double hung sash windows flank the main entry. The second level of the home has three evenly distributed pairs of one-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure is topped by a low mansard roof with a pedimented gable over the protruding front bay. The structure is aluminum sided. One additional Italianate style house is described in this section. The house is located at 505 Western Ave. (1875).

428 Buell Avenue: The John Theiler House is a north facing 2 1/2 story brick Classical Revival style structure built in 1906 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a large classical porch supported by Ionic columns. The structure has stone quoins and a trapezoidal bay on the east end. The structure is topped by a Classical cornice and a hip roof with a central Jacobean style dormer. Three additional Classical Revival style houses are described herein. The houses are located at: 504 Western Ave. (1897), 700 Western Ave. (1905), and 304 Woodworth (1911).

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429 Buell: The Sebastian Lager House is a south facing 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne/Classical style structure built in 1890 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a large wrapped Classical porch supported on Ionic columns. A 2 1/2 story tower is located on the west side of the structure. The home is topped by a large end gable roof with three one-over-one double hung sash

507 Buell: The George Young House is a south facing 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style structure constructed in 1889 with a limestone foundation. The focal point of the main facade is a large porch which extends across the front and wraps around to the east side. The porch is carried on paired columns. The upper level is accentuated by paired one-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure is topped with an end gable roof. The structure is vinyl sided.

509 Buell Avenue: The J.W. Downey House is a south facing 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style structure built in 1889 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a spindle work porch with a trapezoidal tower located on the southeast facade. The structure is articulated with fish scale siding on the tower, topped by a steep mansard roof. The main body of the structure is topped by a gable roof.

613 Buell Avenue: Built in 1908 by Oscar Stephen, a real estate loan officer and insurance businessman, the structure located at 613 Buell Avenue is a Dutch Colonial style house, as evidenced by the gambrel roof and classical porch columns that lend a graceful note to the exterior of the house. The present owners of the house have completely refinished the oak woodwork located throughout the structure.

519 Campbell Street: The A.C. Clement House is a south facing 2 1/2 story frame Neo-classical Revival style structure built in 1901 with a limestone foundation. The main facade is dominated by a large porch supported on

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grouped Ionic columns, with a protruding semi-circular portion. The main facade has a 2 story semi-circular protruding bay on the east end with one-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure has a central single door entry with sidelights and a fan light transom. The steep end gable is decorated with a Palladian window. The structure has a Classical bracketed cornice around the top of the second level and up through the gable. A one story semi-circular bay protrudes on the east side of the structure with a semi-circular porch on the second level. The house maintains its original slate roof. The carriage house is a simple end gable structure with Classical details which match the main structure.

609 Campbell Street: The H.T. Stevens House is a south facing 2 1/2 story stucco Prairie style structure built in 1910. The main facade is dominated by a large porch supported by stuccoed piers with Prairie style motifs at the top of the piers. Large fixed windows flank the central door. The second level has paired one-over-one double hung sash windows at each end and a small central fixed pane window. The structure is topped by a red tile hip roof with a central dormer with Palladian window. Seven additional Prairie style houses are described in this section. They are located at: 709 Campbell (1907); 711 Campbell (1907); 415 Western Ave. (1918), 508 Western Ave. (1910), 612 Western Ave. (1908), 623 Western (1922); and 715 Western Ave. (1912).

611 Campbell St.: The Guy Meaker House is a south facing 2 1/2 story stucco Tudor Revival style structure built in 1911. The main facade has paired nine-over-one double hung sash windows flanking a central chimney on the first and second stories. The chimney is flanked by two fixed pane windows on the attic level. A small porch extends off the west side (of the front facade) with a single door entry. A sun room extends off the east side of the structure which is covered by an open air sun porch on the second level. The structure is topped by a green tile end gable roof. Two additional Tudor Revival houses are

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described in this section. They are located at 350 Whitney (1929) and 412 Whitney (1923).

709 Campbell St.: The Charles Wallace House is a south facing 2 1/2 story brick Prairie style structure built in 1907. The main facade is dominated by a large porch supported by brick piers. The structure is articulated by one-over-one double hung sash windows and topped by a hip roof with a pair of hip dormers on the front slope.

711 Campbell St.: The Elizabeth Wallace House is a south facing 2 1/2 story brick Prairie style structure built in 1907. The main facade is dominated by a large enclosed porch. The structure is articulated by one-over-one double hung sash windows and is topped by a hip roof with a pair of hip dormers on the front slope.

306 Nicholson Street: The Joseph Campbell House is a two-story limestone Greek Revival style structure built circa 1850. The original structure appears to have consisted of four rooms with a dug-out basement built facing the east with a commanding view of the city. The structure, which is the only limestone structure in the district, also predates all other buildings in the district. The farmhouse, constructed of hand-quarried stone with 2 ft. thick walls, served as the nucleus for the Strong mansion. The Strong's added four large rooms on the south side of the existing structure, utilizing Joliet limestone to match the existing structure and changed the orientation of the structure to face Nicholson Street. In the early 1900's an addition was made to the east side of the house consisting of three rooms and a bath.

A barn which served the farmhouse was moved to the northwest and is now a home (310 Nicholson). The conversion and change in use took place in 1916.

406 N. Raynor Avenue: The Benjamin Benson House is a 2 1/2 story red brick Colonial Revival style structure built in 1928. Mr. Benson was a salesman and later the manager of Oliver Realty Co. The exterior of the structure features a

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curved porch with columns, single door entry with sidelights and a wooden fan motif over the door. The porch, steps and sidewalk are all brick. The 1st and 2nd story windows are flanked by unique handmade shutters with flag cutout decorations. The windows are protected by distinctive awnings with spear-like supports. The interior of the structure has two wood-burning fireplaces and beautifully designed crown molding in the living room, dining room and foyer.

400-402 Western Avenue: The Welsh building is a north facing three story, 12 unit, brick flat structure built in 1914 with a limestone foundation. The facade is dominated by two pairs of trapezoidal bays, all having central fixed windows and two flanking, one-over-one double hung sash windows. The two entry ways are accentuated by porches with brick piers and balustrades. The northeast corner of the structure contains a "street level" commercial space with a fixed window opening.

410, 412, 414 Western Avenue: The Limperich building is a north facing, 3 unit, two story brick flat structure build in 1910 with a limestone foundation. The front facade is dominated by a two story trapezoidal bay with a central fixed window and 2 one-over-one double hung sash windows on each level. A small porch with brick piers and balustrade accents the entry.

415 Western Avenue: The Leo Wilhelmi House is a 2 story brick four square Prairie/Georgian Revival style structure built in 1918 with a brick foundation. Located on three lots which slope gently down to Buell Avenue, the structure has a centrally located main entry with a single door, sidelights and a flattened arch transom with fan light transoms. A one story semi-circular porch is located over the main entry. The porch is supported by two Ionic columns and topped by a balustrade. The structure has a plain hip roof and a one story sun room located on the east side. The interior of the home has an open, flowing floor plan. The living room is highlighted by an elegant fireplace and a

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gracefully curved staircase. The living room doubles as a music room with the grand piano and organ.

416 Western Avenue: The H.F. Cagwin building is a north facing, 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style duplex built in 1893 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a large porch extending across the front which wraps around the east side of the structure. The porch is defined by small wooden posts and is topped by a sweeping roof which blends into the main roof. The main floor has two single door entries and 2 one-over-one double hung sash windows.

The second level has a bay which is recessed in the porch roof and joins the main body of the house. The bay has three evenly placed one-over-one double hung sash windows and is topped with a gabled dormer. The structure is topped with a hip roof with a central front gabled dormer.

500 Western Avenue: The A.J. Bates House is a north facing 2 1/2 story brick Romanesque Revival/Queen Anne structure built in 1888 with a limestone foundation. The structure is asymmetrically massed with a three story tower which dominates the northeast corner of the building. The tower is articulated by one-over-one double hung sash windows. The third level of the tower is octagonal in shape with one-over-one double hung sash windows with arched motif. The tower is topped by a steeply pitched octagonal roof. A two story protruding bay dominates the west facade, topped by a three light dormer with Romanesque motifs. A large frame porch with turned columns wraps around the tower across the main facade and terminates at the west end in a porte cachere. The structure is topped by a hip roof.

504 Western Avenue: The imposing structure located at 504 Western Avenue is a 2 1/2 story frame four-square Classical Revival style house built for the Mayor of Joliet, Sebastian Lager, in 1897. The house was originally built with servants quarters which has since been converted to a guest bedroom and bath upstairs, kitchen, studio and rear

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entrance downstairs. The main entrance of the house is flanked by two wonderful leaded and beveled glass windows. The first floor has three rooms opening onto the entrance hall which is dominated by the staircase with its built-in seating, delicately turned balusters, carved posts and banister. Parquet floors and inlaid wood borders are unique in each room. The enlarged living room features a large mirror with columned frame. The music room has unique plaster moldings and a curved side window wall with oak trim and stained glass. The dining room is the most decorative room in the house with wood ceiling beams, window seat, side walls and plate rail. The room retains its original combination gas and electric chandelier which creates an especially warm atmosphere when lit. The second floor has three bedrooms and a bath off the main hallway which is defined by intricate ceiling detail and an oak window seat. The master bedroom has a dressing room and window bay with stained glass and a ribbon and flower ceiling detail. The remaining two bedrooms have unusual floor and ceiling details.

505 Western Avenue: The W.A.S. Brooks House is a south facing, two story, four square Italianate style structure built in 1875 with a limestone foundation. The main facade of the frame home is dominated on the west side by a one story porch with heavy Italianate detail which surrounds the entryway. The entry has a double wooden door with rectangular windows located in the upper half of each door. The east end of the main facade is dominated by a one story protruding bay consisting of a pair of one-over-one double hung sash windows. The incised and applied detail of the front bay brings together the details of the front porch and the east side trapezoidal two story bay, which is the dominant feature of the east facade. The second level of the main facade consists of two pairs of one-over-one double hung sash windows with twin peaked window hoods. The applied scroll decoration is a repetition of the detail around the main entry. The facade is topped with a double bracket and lentil cornice. The house is topped with a low mansard roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof is

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uninterrupted except for a central chimney on the north facade.

508 Western Avenue: The John Charlestrom House is a north facing, 2 1/2 story, four square, Prairie/Classical brick structure built in 1910 with a brick foundation. The main level of this structure is dominated by a large brick porch which terminates at the west end in a porte cochere. The porch is supported by six brick piers which are accentuated at the top with inset Ionic pillar and capital motifs. The entire porch is surmounted by a Classical cornice. The entry is a single door with leaded glass windows, flanked by leaded glass sidelights. Two pairs of one-over-one double hung sash windows adjoin the entry area. The second level is accentuated by three evenly-placed pairs of one-over-one double hung sash windows. The entire structure is topped by a Classical Cornice which matches the porch cornice and a hip roof. The roof is punctuated by three hipped dormers.

509 Western Avenue: The David Anderson House is a south facing, 2 1/2 story, rectangular massed frame Colonial Revival structure built in 1906 with a limestone foundation. The main facade is dominated by a large porch extending across the entire length of the facade, supported by four square columns and surmounted by a low pediment over the entry. The porch surrounds a central door with sidelights and transom, which is flanked by two fixed windows with leaded glass transoms. The second story has a pair of fixed windows with leaded glass transoms which flank a small oval window which is deeply detailed with tracery. The west side is dominated by a protruding trapezoidal bay with three one-over-one double hung sash windows with transoms set at the middle of the house to accommodate the interior staircase. The four corners of the facade are emphasized by massive two story engaged square columns with Ionic capitals.

513 Western Avenue: The E. Sanduson House is a south facing, 2 1/2 story, asymmetrically massed frame Queen Anne style structure built in 1886 with a limestone foundation.

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The main level is dominated by a large porch which extends across the front facade and terminates in a porte cochere on the east end. The porch is a later addition to the home and is supported by five square columns. A single door entry is placed on the east end of the lower facade along with a bay of three one-over-one double hung sash windows (one wide, two narrow). The second level of the home is accentuated by a one-over-one double hung sash window in a protruding bay on the east end and by two evenly placed one-over-one double hung sash windows on the main facade. A cross gable roof surmounts the structure. The main gable has a three, one-over-one double hung sash window bay rounded on the two end windows. A small gable rises over the protruding bay and the gable is filled with cut shingle siding. A square tower rises on the east side and is surmounted by a Helmut dome topped with ornamental sheet metal work. The original carriage house survives intact. The carriage house is a two story frame Queen Anne structure with a hip roof with one dormer extending over a central two story protruding bay.

600 Western Avenue: The J.P. Stevens House is a north facing 2 1/2 story frame Neo-Classical Revival structure built in 1897 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a 2 story semi-circular bay on the east end with three, six-over-one double hung sash windows on each level. The bay is topped by a steeply pitched end gable dormer with an inset Palladian window. The first level has a central single door entry with an original wood spindle screen door. The second level has two, six-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure is topped with an end gable slate roof with a pair of pedimented dormers. A one story semi-circular bay protrudes off the east side of the structure. A 2 story frame Neo-classical horse barn built with a limestone foundation is located at the rear of the site. The structure has a cross gable roof with a central air vent.

602 Western Avenue: The Alphonso Wethereil House is a north facing 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style structure built in 1896 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a wrap porch supported on paired columns. A

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two story tower dominates the northeast corner. The tower has three, one-over-one double hung sash windows on each level. The tower is topped with a conical cap with three end gable dormers with 16 light fixed windows. The main level has a single door entry on the west end flanked to the left by a large fixed pane window with transom. The second level has a pair of one-over-one double hung sash windows. A front gable dormer rises above the main roof accentuated with paired multi-paned windows in a star burst pattern. The gable is filled in with cut shingle siding. The structure has a hip roof. A 2 story frame Queen Anne horse barn with an end gable and a central air vent is located at the rear of the site.

605 Western Avenue: The W.C. Lee House is a south facing 2 story frame Queen Anne style structure built in 1894 with a limestone foundation. The structure has a gable roof with a side gable protrusion over the west side. The structure is accentuated with one-over-one double hung sash windows.

606 Western Avenue: The imposing Walter B. Stewart House is a 2 1/2 story red brick Colonial Revival/Queen Anne style structure built in 1901 with a limestone foundation. Mr. Stewart was a prominent physician and surgeon with a medical in the Auditorium Building on Chicago Street in Joliet. Mr. Stewart was also the house surgeon at St. Joseph Hospital in Joliet, the Will County physician for six years and the surgeon for the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad. Architectural details of the house include neoclassical porch columns, bulls-eye windows, cut stonework in the window lintels and elaborate Palladian windows with carved stonework. Roofline balustrades and dentil blocks are located under the roof overhang. The house has fourteen rooms, three full baths and one half-bath. The kitchen was originally in the basement and food was sent up by dumb-waiter. A major addition, which included a new kitchen and butler's pantry on the first floor and a second floor sunroom, was completed in the 1920's. The coachhouse has its

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original slate roof and inside staircase with chauffeur's living quarters above.

607 Western Avenue: The Hasbrouch Saler House is a south facing 2 1/2 story frame and stucco Queen Anne/Prairie style structure built in 1906 with a limestone foundation. The main facade is dominated by a large wrap porch supported on paired columns. The porch terminates at the west end in a porte cochere and is topped on each end with conical motifs. The structure has a single leaded glass door with leaded glass sidelights. The second level has 2 sets of Palladian motifs. The upper sashes and fan transoms of these windows contain elaborate leaded glass detailing. The structure is topped by a hip roof with a central hip dormer.

608 Western Avenue: The Walter Pitcher House is a north facing 2 1/2 story brick Colonial Revival style structure built in 1914 with a limestone foundation. The structure has an end gable roof with central chimneys rising up each end. The facade has a central single door entry with sidelights and a wooden fan motifs over the door. The entry is surrounded by a small Classical porch supported on Ionic columns. The entry is flanked on either side by two evenly placed six-over-six double hung sash windows. The second level has a central door with sidelights. The door is flanked on either side by two evenly placed six-over-six double hung sash windows. The structure is topped by an end gable multi-colored slate roof, dominated by three evenly placed front gable dormers with multi-paned curve-topped windows. Half fan light windows flank the chimneys in the end gables.

609 Western Avenue: The J.C. Smith House is a south facing, 2 1/2 story brick and stucco, Dutch Colonial/Queen Anne style structure built in 1894 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a large wrapped front porch supported on brick piers. A single door entry is located on the west end of the front facade. A two story tower with three, one-over-one double hung sash windows dominates the southeast corner of the structure. The second level has a pair of double hung sash windows with a

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multi-pane motif in the upper sash. The structure is topped by a Gambrel roof with a front gable. The tower terminates in a flat roof. The brick and stucco exterior surfaces are additions that were made to the structure in the 1920's. A small two story stucco Colonial style carriage house is located at the rear of the site. Herbert Cowell is the architect of the structure.

611 Western Avenue: The Fredrick C. Arentz House is a south facing 2 1/2 story stucco Neoclassical style structure built in 1904 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by a two story pedimented portico supported on four Ionic columns. The first floor has a central single door entry with a fan light in pediment and side lights. The entry is flanked on either side by one, one-over-one double hung sash windows. The second level has a central twelve-over-twelve double hung sash window with flanking twelve-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure is topped by a hip roof. Herbert Cowell is the architect.

612 Western Avenue: The Edward Barrett House is a north facing 2 story stucco Prairie style structure built in 1910 with a multi-colored red tile hip roof and a limestone foundation. The structure has a side entry with a recessed porch decorated with a small protruding arched porch with red tile roof. The main facade is dominated by a large 2 story porch recessed into the main house. The porch is decorated with an elongated arc on the first level and a rectangular opening on the second level. Two pairs of single pane casement windows open to the porch on the second level. A one story stucco, Prairie style single car garage with red tile roof is located at the rear of the property. C.W. Webster is the architect for the structure, which was very modern for its day because of its long, low lines. The interior of the Edward Barrett House features large open rooms, 3/4" thick oak floors, beamed ceilings and impressive mahogany woodwork. The living room and the porch extend the entire width of the house. Two of the second floor bedrooms open onto the balcony at the front of the house.

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613 Western Avenue: The Alfred Madsen House is a 2 1/2 story brick Colonial Revival style home built by architects Monaco and Wright of Chicago in 1918. Mr. Madsen was President of National Carton Company located in Rockdale. The first floor of the structure encompasses an entrance foyer, kitchen, living and dining rooms, and a study with French doors located adjacent to the living room. The second floor features four bedrooms and a bathroom as well as a huge linen closet. The attic level has been converted into bedrooms and a bathroom to accommodate the present owners growing family. In 1970, the original woodwork located throughout the house was handstripped by a retired man who lived in the neighborhood. The small kitchen and butler's pantry were destroyed by fire in 1973 and this gave way to a new kitchen with many modern amenities.

623 Western Avenue: The Joseph Heintz House is a 2 story brick Prairie/Georgian Revival style structure built in 1922 on property that the Heintz family had owned for 8 years prior to construction. The structure has a hip roof with a central front gabled dormer and retains its original green clay tile surface. The interior of the house features a striking double curved oak staircase and folding oak doors with beveled glass which are located in the foyer, between the living room and library and on either side of the fireplace. The sunroom and kitchen contain unique nine light oak windows that open in groups of four. An original bell system for maid service is located in the kitchen and is partially restored. The upstairs has four bedrooms, a bath and office arranged around the two curved banisters which flank the staircase. The upstairs sunroom open to either of the east bedrooms forming a convenient master suite.

700 Western Avenue: The 2 1/2 story frame four square Classical Revival style house located at 700 Western Avenue was built for Mr. and Mrs. John FitzGibbons in 1905. The FitzGibbons were operators of the Vance-FitzGibbons Furniture Company in Joliet. The FitzGibbons lived at this address until 1918, when they moved to 704 Western Avenue,

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located directly west of the FitzGibbons House. The elegant home has many unique architectural features including four beveled glass windows, intricate plaster crown moldings in the library and dining area, four sets of bay windows, three stain glass windows and a massive 10 ft. stained glass window in the landing area which contains a bouquet of 19 roses. Upon entering the foyer, the oval front door is flanked by beveled glass windows. The domed ceiling shape is reflected in the foyers light fixture and in the doorknobs of the main floor. The colors of the stain glass windows are carried out throughout the formal areas. The kitchen has its original back door and wainscoating. The second floor has five bedrooms and 1 1/2 baths and birdseye maple floors.

708 Western Avenue: The Joseph Kiep House is a north facing 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style structure built in 1887 with a limestone foundation. A large second story tower dominates the northwest corner of the structure, topped by a bell dome and an elaborate sheet metal finial. The tower is articulated by three, one-over-one double hung sash windows. A small second story tower dominates the northeast corner of the structure. The tower has 1, one-over-one double hung sash window with a sheet metal dome and finial. The brick chimney on the east side of the structure has an inset stained glass window. F.S. Allen is the building architect.

715 Western Avenue: The Stephen Knott House is a 2 1/2 story brick Prairie style structure built in 1912 for Mr. Knott, who was Vice-President and Treasurer of Star-Peerless Wallpaper Mills. The house has a large, screened-in front porch supported on brick piers and a green tile hip roof with a central Palladian-shaped front gable dormer. The front porch is fondly remembered by neighbors as the location where J. Walter Lowery, retired U.S. Postmaster and previous owner of the house, played cards with friends.

716 Western Avenue: The Thomas Hennerby House is a north facing 2 1/2 story asymmetrically massed frame Queen Anne/Shingle style structure built in 1894 with a limestone

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foundation. A three story round tower dominates the northeast corner of the structure. The first level of the tower is surrounded by an enclosed porch. Four narrow, evenly placed, one-over-one double hung sash windows are located on the second level. The third level is sided in scallop shingles with four evenly placed diamond patterns. The tower is topped by a conical finial. The central bay has a large fixed pane window with transom on the first level. The second level has a trapezoidal bay with three, one-over-one double hung sash windows. The central bay is flanked by small towers with rounded tops and flared bottoms covered in split shingles. The west end of the first floor has a recessed, arcaded porch supported on turned columns and covered in diamond cut shingles. The porch is topped on the second level by a front gable dormer covered in diamond pattern cut shingles and articulated by paired one-over-one double hung sash windows which are recessed into a keyhole shape. The structure is topped by a hip roof which is interrupted frequently by the multiple gables and towers.

350 Whitney: The Albert Bruning House is a southwest facing 2 1/2 story brick Tudor Revival style structure built in 1929 with a brick foundation. The main facade is dominated by a one story hexagonal tower with a central entry and small casement windows on flanking sides. A sweeping 1 1/2 story end gable with evenly placed one-over-one double hung sash windows dominates the west facade. The main body of the structure is topped by an end gable roof with randomly placed one-over-one double hung sash windows.

352 Whitney: The G.H. Stanfield House is a west facing 1 1/2 story brick bungalow built in 1918 with a limestone foundation. The main facade is dominated by an enclosed porch which extends across the front of the structure. The roof of the porch sweeps into the main roof of the structure, broken only by an end gable dormer with craftsman details.

406 & 408 Whitney: The A.E. Vance House is a west facing 2 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style structure built in

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1891 with a limestone foundation. The structure is dominated by an enclosed wrap Craftsman porch supported on brick piers. The second level of the structure is articulated by evenly paired one-over-one double hung sash windows. The structure is topped by a front gable roof. A square bay protrudes off the south side.

410 Whitney: The Eugene Harris House is a west facing 1 1/2 story brick Craftsman Bungalow style structure built in 1918 with a brick foundation. The structure is articulated by an enclosed recessed porch located on the south end. The north side of the structure has a group of five double hung sash windows with multi-paned upper sashes. The structure is topped by a hip roof with a central hipped dormer.

412 Whitney: The Raymond Lennon House is a north facing 2 1/2 story limestone and stucco Tudor Revival style structure built in 1923 with a limestone foundation. The structure has a centrally placed single door entry with a small arched protruding stone porch. The east end of the structure has two paired multi-paned double hung sash windows. One pair of multi-paned double hung sash windows is located on the west end of the structure. The second level has a steep, flat roofed dormer with central paired double hung sash windows flanked on either side by a multi-paned double hung sash window. The structure is topped by a steeply pitched end gable roof which begins at the first level and rises to the attic level.

304 Woodworth Avenue: The G.J. Arbeiter House is a 2 1/2 story frame four square Classical Revival style structure built in 1911. George Arbiter was a lawyer with offices in the Barber Building located on Chicago Street in Joliet. Lead glass windows are found in the living room, dining room and front doorway. Oak columns separate the foyer and the living room and a linen closet was built in at the top of the stairs. Unusual corner windows are located on the second floor front bedrooms. Original oak woodwork is a focal point throughout most of the home, including two bench seats: one built into the foyer staircase and the

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other located in an upstairs bedroom. The first floor wood floors which have been stripped and hand sanded, were laid on an angle to the walls. A room addition was constructed on the rear of the home about 20 years ago. The addition has a large family room with brick fireplace, laundry room and a full bath.

309 Woodworth Avenue: The F.W. Schroeder House is a 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style structure built in 1893 for Mr. Schroeder, who was a produce merchant in Joliet. The house has many interesting features including a wrap around trellis porch, five stained glass windows, a "British India" room and an attic ballroom. Beautiful French doors with beveled glass and a front and back stairway are found in the home as well. In 1984, a three story addition was made to the rear of the structure.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1940

Significant Dates

1875

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Weese, James

Strong, Charlotte

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

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Statement of Significance

The Upper Bluff Historic District is being nominated under National Register criterion c. for its architecture, because of the following factors: the district is illustrative of the wide variety of architectural styles available in residential housing between 1873-1940 located primarily within the Upper Bluff Historic District; because much of the district developed as a distinct neighborhood within an expanding city; and because of the degree to which the structures are intact with a minimum of alterations (85% of all structures in the district are contributing).

The development of the Upper Bluff Historic District, which for the most part, took place after 1873 and well into the 1930's, mirrors the difficult times as well as the times of progress within the city, the state and the nation. The neighborhood was a distinctively upper class subdivision where prominent members of the community built their family houses. A cross-section of original owners of houses in Upper Bluff Historic District reveal the following occupations:

- owner, monument company
- dentist
- owner, furniture store
- lawyer
- owner, hardware store
- owner, barbed wire manufacturing company
- president, cemetery
- physician
- owner, jewelry store
- judge
- architect
- bank president
- real estate agent
- president, dairy
- chief & supervisor, telephone company
- circuit court clerk

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The oldest structure in the district is the Campbell House, circa 1850. The Campbell estate extended over the entire Upper Bluff Historic District and was an undeveloped, somewhat hilly wooded area. The Campbell barn, possibly the second oldest remaining structure in the district, was relocated a short distance to its present Nicholson Street address (310 Nicholson) directly north of the Campbell house. The barn was converted into the Harris House in 1916. The Brooks House at 505 Western Avenue is the second oldest house in the district which was designed and built as a single family unit. After a seven year hiatus, several houses were constructed in 1882-83 along Jersey Avenue and Nicholson Street.

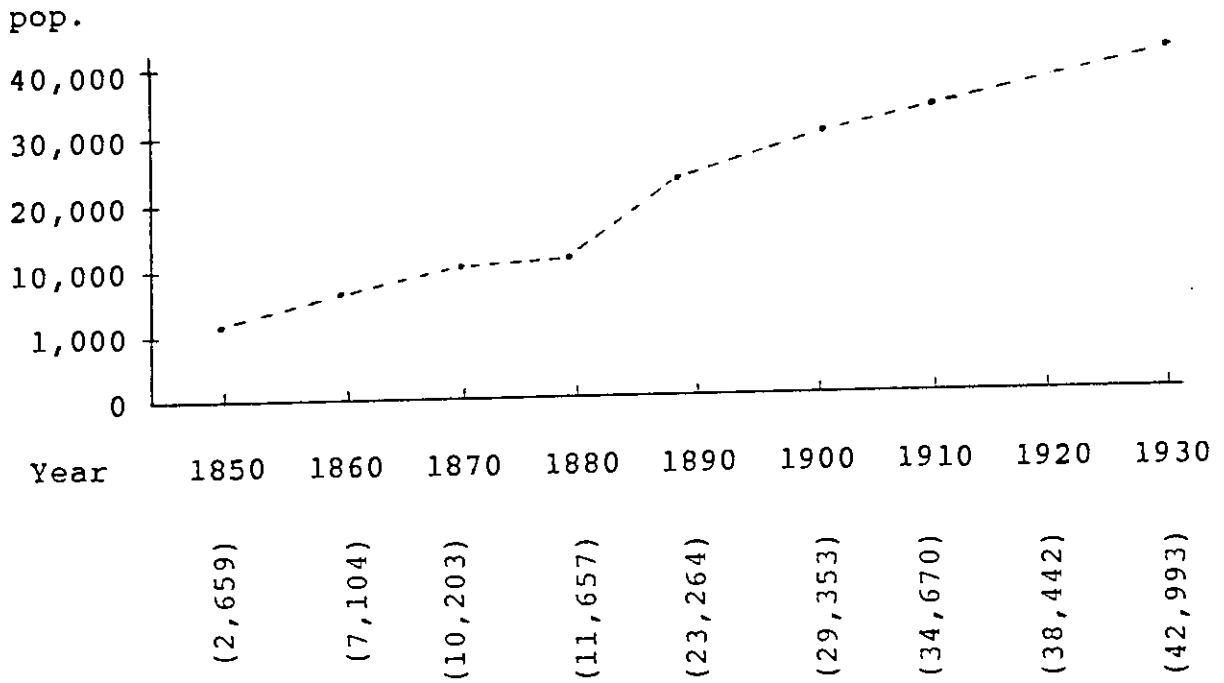
Subsequent to 1883, construction did not occur for 2 years, when two houses were constructed in the district. (421 Buell, now demolished and 513 Western Avenue). The houses are particularly worthy of note because they were the prelude to a very active period of new construction in the district. The Fox House (circa 1885, now demolished), 421 Buell Avenue, was an imposing Italianate style mansion situated high on the hillside (see attached photograph). This structure may have served as the focal point that drew attention to the Upper Bluff Historic District area, luring new residents to the area. Indeed, commitments were made for new residences in the area. Six houses were built in the district in 1888, five houses were constructed in 1889 and steady increases in single family construction continued throughout the 1890's. Growth of the subdivision in the early 1900's exceeded previous levels and reflected the overall pattern of growth of the city. (see graph below).

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Outlying areas of the Upper Bluff Historic District (west half) were under construction during the early 1900's. This period saw the introduction of multi-family apartment buildings to the district, indicative of a new housing trend in the region. Steady growth of the district continued in the 1920's until the effects of the Depression were felt and growth slowed in the 1930's.

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History of Joliet

The first recorded white settlement in Joliet occurred in 1829, although a trading post and Indian settlements had been established long beforehand. Early settlers were attracted to the area by its abundant natural resources and by the sale of government lands at reduced rates. The planning of the Illinois and Michigan Canal began in 1826 when Congress donated 300,000 acres of land in a strip ten miles wide along the proposed route for use in the construction of a canal. The government allowed persons to locate on any land not already occupied; to make a claim; build a homestead and cultivate the land; thus establishing a "pre-emption right" to purchase the land. The land sale began in 1829, when the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners Board was created and authorized to sell land at 1/2 of its worth and offer a 5 year tax exemption on the land. The purpose of the land sale was to facilitate development of lands along the proposed canal route connecting the Great Lakes to the Illinois River and the Gulf of Mexico.

The first recorded subdivisions were made in 1834 and were called "Juliet" (encompassing the downtown east of the DesPlaines River) and "West Juliet" (the near west side of the river). Lots were then sold in 1835, marking the founding of the city. A rush of speculators and investors made claim to the canal lands in the "land fever" of 1836 and in the same year the county of "Will" was formed with "Juliet" as the county seat. In 1837, the community voted to incorporate, with the first order of business being the construction of bridges across the DesPlaines River. The financial panic of 1837 and subsequent depression caused the village taxpayers to regret incorporation and in 1841, local leaders petitioned the state legislature to repeal the incorporation. The village remained unincorporated for the next eleven years. When a new act of incorporation was passed in 1852, the city of "Joliet" was established, in

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recognition of the early white explorer of the area, Louis Joliet.

Early settlers in the area were primarily engaged in agricultural-based industries. The DesPlaines River provided a power source for these industries, including the McKee Flour Mill and Joel Matteson's woolen mill, which turned out 2,000 yards of cloth per week as early as 1849. Early commercial and manufacturing development was heavily concentrated along the river, and as in the examples above, dependent on the river.

The development of the I & M Canal had a dramatic impact on the area's economy. Initially, the planning of the canal and sale of canal lands along the proposed route was the driving force behind the settlement of the Joliet area. Construction of the canal began in 1836 and continued until 1842, when funds for canal construction were exhausted. Bonds were issued by the state to fund the completion of the canal and construction resumed in 1845. The canal was completed in 1848, providing a tremendous new economic opportunity to the region. Before the advent of the canal, transportation of farm products and manufactured goods to outlying areas was by ox-team covered wagon. The canal provided prairie farmers and area industry with an economical way to reach new market areas for their products. In 1851, \$29 million in goods were shipped on the canal. The railroads, which were established in 1852, diminished the importance of the canal for passenger traffic (travel was faster by train and trains ran year round, despite the extreme winter cold, during which the canal was frozen and not usable). The canal was deepened as a result of construction from 1865-1871. The canal remained as an important shipping route until 1914 (peak tonnage was reached in 1882), when railroads achieved superiority for commercial use. Prior to the opening of the canal in 1848, the chief source of lumber for construction was the abundant oak and black walnut groves. The bluffs surrounding the city were covered with a heavy growth of full grown timber. Great splendid black walnut trees were cut down and made into common lumber. After the opening of the canal, the

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primary source of lumber was soft woods, shipped in from other areas, and the stripping of area forests diminished.

The early construction of the canal employed limestone, an abundant resource in Joliet. The quarry industry flourished in Joliet as early as the 1840's and Joliet became known as the "Stone City" of the Midwest. Irish immigrants were brought to Joliet in large numbers (3,000 per year) as laborers in the construction of the canal. They lived in shanties which were part of "labor camps" serving the canal. Upon completion of the canal in 1848, the Illinois and Michigan Canal Trustees surveyed and laid out an extensive area of new streets and blocks in Joliet, forming a new major subdivision.

Along with the impetus provided by the development of the canal, Joliet's growing importance as an industrial center can be measured by a series of significant developments which occurred in the mid to late 1800's.

Limestone Quarries

Limestone quarry operations began as early as 1835, and when construction of the canal began in 1836, limestone was utilized in the canal locks and for other purposes. Joliet's first commercial row, Merchant's Row, (Bluff Street) employed the use of limestone in 1836 and Joliet's first major church, St. Patrick's (now demolished), was constructed of limestone in 1839, just above the Bluff Street commercial row on the west side of the river. In 1857 the Joliet prison was built with Joliet limestone. The prison was located on land underlain with solid limestone and was a state construction project of major proportions. Officials of the United States government tested and approved Joliet limestone for government construction in 1867. In the same year, a major U.S. government contract was awarded for Joliet limestone to be used in the construction of the Rock Island Arsenal. Joliet limestone was widely used throughout the midwest, particularly in public buildings and churches. The Illinois State Capitol and Chicago Water Tower are distinguished examples of the

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use of the indigenous Joliet stone. Joliet acquired the name "Stone City," and by 1890, there were 25 stone companies conducting 1.5 million dollars worth of business annually and employing 1,500 men in Joliet. Over 3,000 rail cars of stone were shipped out each month.

Iron and Steel Mills

In 1870, iron and steel production began in Joliet, under the auspices of the Union Coal, Iron and Transportation Company. Initially, the mills manufactured railroad rails. In 1878, barbed wire production began. The new fencing, invented by Hiram B. Scutt, a Joliet resident, was in great demand by the cattlemen of the "Great Plains" States. The popularity of barbed wire did not wane, and in the 1880's, there were ten barbed wire plants in Joliet. Steel production surpassed limestone production in economic importance and by 1890, steel and iron mills employed 2,000 workers. A merger of the ten barbed wire plants in 1898 created the American Steel and Wire Company.

Railroads

As early as 1852, the Rock Island Line provided rail service to Joliet. In 1854, the Alton Railroad provided a rail connection to the south and in 1855, the Michigan Central line reached Joliet. The major growth of railroads occurred, however, in 1880, when the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern (E.J. & E.) began operations. The Santa Fe opened up markets in the Great Plains and the Southwest. The E.J. & E. became Chicago's outer belt line. Joliet became a "break-in-bulk" point, allowing transfer of cargo from one railroad to another and transfer between railroads and canal traffic. The E.J. & E., reacting to increased levels of use, constructed a huge rail yard and shop facility in Joliet to provide services to rail freight traffic. In a move which further increased the prominence of E.J. & E., the railroad became a subsidiary of Joliet Iron and Steel and became a major employer of local area labor.

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Manufacturing

By 1890, Joliet companies manufactured windmills, bricks, bicycles, boats and shoes, chairs, harnesses, saddles and horseshoes, stoves, tiles, doors, agricultural implements, beer, soda pop, wagons and carriages, paint, lime, cigars, engines, clocks and one third of the nation's wallpaper. By 1900, there were 455 manufacturing plants in Joliet turning out products valued at 27.7 million dollars and Joliet's steel and iron mills produced an additional 13.3 million dollars in products.

Commercial & Residential Development

The dramatic development of business and industry in Joliet occurred in the central city area. During the 1840's and early 1850's, the central business district was located just west of the river on Bluff Street. The steep bluffs on the west side of the river limited expansion of the commercial district and the flat land on the east side of the river provided a convenient location for expansion of the downtown. As commercial areas expanded in the city center, the adjoining residential areas also developed. A trend emerged, perhaps influenced by the early "labor camps", to develop separate residential areas for the upper, middle and lower social classes.

As early as the 1870's, the area known as the "Joliet East Side Historic District" was subdivided and catered to the upper class of Joliet. The area, also labeled "silk stocking row," was physically far removed from the heavy concentrations of industry along the river. Areas of residential development which did adjoin the east side business district were primarily modest cottages reserved for the lower classes. As the distance from industry increased, grander houses were intermingled with smaller frame structures. On the west side of the river, a row of stately mansions were built on Broadway Street overlooking the Bluff Street commercial district. The reversal of the Chicago River in 1871 and the resulting sewage flow in the DesPlaines River may have prevented further development of

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mansions on Broadway Street. Extensive development of an area comparable to the east side "silk stocking row" did take place in the Upper Bluff Historic District. The protected area, high on the second series of bluffs on the west side of the river, offered an attractive alternative to the exclusive east side neighborhood.

The east side district was feeling the ill effects of Joliet's prospering industry. Ironically, the captains of local industry were driven west by the smell, noise and smoke generated by the steel mills, railroads and other industry, the same institutions whereby they derived their wealth.

Joliet's prospering industry was linked to changes in technology. The technological changes that happened throughout the country (and the world) in the late 1800's were equally felt in Joliet, and included the provision of telephone, water and electric service to households and businesses in Joliet. These fundamental changes in lifestyles ushered in a "Progressive Era" (1891-1917) when a new enthusiasm and push for positive reform swept across the country. Locally, efforts were made to improve city services, roads, utilities, health care, education, recreation, communications and public transportation. (One of Joliet's most dramatic accomplishments of the "Progressive Era" was the elevation of railroad lines in downtown Joliet.) The "Progressive Era" was accompanied by a fundamental change in the Jolietian's way of life: the automobile. Automobiles were used for business and public transportation ca. 1905 and were readily available to only the wealthy citizenry until 1920, when Henry Ford's assembly-line production of the "Model T" made the automobile economical for Joliet residents. The convenience and mobility of the automobile impacted every aspect of life and was even a determining factor in the location of new housing areas (housing was decentralized). Following the "Progressive Era", World War I, which began in 1917, resulted in a patriotic movement in Joliet. Over 3,000 area men were drafted into service for the country. The war had a positive impact on local industry which experienced

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increased levels of production of war-related goods. The year 1919 marked the end of the war, the beginning of Prohibition and was also a year of labor unrest. Steelworkers went on strike for better hours and wages and they remained unsatisfied with conditions until they achieved unionization in the 1930's. Joliet felt the full impact of the 1930's Depression when building activity slowed and workers were laid off or lost their jobs entirely.

Development of the Upper Bluff Historic District

Charles Reed is credited as being one of the earliest white settlers in the vicinity of the Upper Bluff Historic District. In 1832, he settled on the farm that became known as the "Campbell Place." In that same year, before the Black Hawk war started, Mr. Reed escaped to Indiana and remained there for one year. After returning to Joliet in 1833, he made invalid claims on several tracts of canal land. He built a log house on the "Campbell Place" site and began construction of a grist mill at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Bluff Streets. In 1834, Mr. Reed sold the land which included the cabin, mill and dam to James McKee who made substantial improvements to the property. Mr. Reed subsequently made another claim on land to the west and built a log house just under the hill in the vicinity of Western Avenue and Center Street (the east boundary of the Upper Bluff district). This land claim was not recognized under canal law and Mr. Reed did not remain on the property long. Judge Pierson and his family occupied the cabin, followed by J.C. Van Auken. This cabin is the same place which Joseph and Barbara Campbell, who came here from Scotland in 1839, purchased at the sale of canal lands in 1849. An additional parcel, encompassing the Upper Bluff Historic District land, was purchased by the Campbell's in 1851. Mr. Campbell selected this tract of land because he had a love for beauty and this tract stood high on the bluff overlooking the entire city, commanding a beautiful and extensive view.

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Joseph Campbell earned his living in the quarry industry and was partners with the former Illinois Governor Joel Matteson. During their partnership, they obtained contracts for the construction of the canal. Joseph Campbell, therefore, had the means to construct a limestone residence on the upper bluff. Initial construction of the house which now resembles the Greek Revival style, took place circa 1850. The Campbell house (see attached drawing) faced Center Street in order to reap the full benefit of the hilltop location overlooking the city. The kitchen was located at the rear of the four room, two story structure. In the 1850's, Western Avenue (known as Cross Street) was little more than a gully leading to a heavily wooded area of oak and black walnut trees surrounding the farmhouse. A small wood bridge over a ditch was located at the bottom of the hill and a long, curved driveway led up the hill to the horse barn. The original limestone structure built by Mr. Campbell formed the core of the house. It had 2' thick walls and a dug-out basement. Prior to his death in 1858, it is likely that Mr. Campbell completed at least one major addition to the original farmhouse. The original structure was located to the north and was rectangular-shaped. The two story wing added to the south was perpendicular to the original structure but the stonework closely matches the craftsmanship of the original structure. (A later two story frame addition was made and projected out west toward Nicholson Street, in the vicinity of the present front entry doors) the frame addition has since been demolished.

After the death of her husband Barbara Campbell and her five children continued to live on their 195 acre homestead. It was five years later, in 1863, that Barbara Campbell, faced with the burdens of raising her family and having to meet the annual taxes of the large land holding, subdivided the 195 acre homestead. Thus, Barbara Campbell's Subdivision was created. A small parcel of land was reserved for the Campbell's at the southeast corner of the subdivision in the area south of Western Avenue and west of Center Street.

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In 1865, Charlotte Ann Strong purchased a 110 acre tract encompassing the Upper Bluff Historic District from Barbara Campbell. A sale of two lots of the tract was recorded in 1867 (Charlotte Ann Strong and William A. Strong, Jr. her husband, to Samuel K. Casey). The subdivision plat recorded in 1867 reveals 12 lots ranging in size from two acres to 12 1/2 acres. Two named streets are shown on the plat: Cross Street, an east/west street now known as Western Avenue, and Plank Road, (Center Street) the north/south street which forms the east boundary of the Upper Bluff district.

The lots sold included a six acre parcel (lot 2) at the southeast corner of Raynor Avenue and Taylor Street and a two acre parcel at the southwest corner of Division and the present day Center Street. During the ensuing years, little activity took place related to the subdivision. In 1875, however, Charlotte Ann Strong and William A. Strong, Jr. platted and recorded a new subdivision called "Glenwood." It was Charlotte Strong who designed the new layout of streets and lots within the subdivision. She demonstrated a remarkable sense of beauty and sensitivity to nature in the way the streets were designed to follow the contour of the existing hilly terrain of the area. Charlotte named many of the new streets in the subdivision after her family.

Streets with names that can be attributed to Charlotte's family include Charlotte Avenue, Brooks, Buell, Whitney, Woodworth and Glenwood Avenues. Charlotte not only designed the subdivision, she supervised the construction of the development as well.¹

Charlotte Strong's involvement in the subdivision layout is notable due to her sensitivity to the natural landscape displayed in the street layout, mentioned earlier; and due to the fact that during the 1860s-1870s, the role of women in society was traditionally confined to domestic achievements. Charlotte's plat of Glenwood was a departure from tradition. Very little is known about the role of women in the early development of landscape architecture and additional research should be done to determine the events that led Charlotte to depart from the traditional role of the "domestic woman."

¹Williams, Adele Fay. "Old Residents Give Glimpses of Past Joliet". Joliet Herald News, Joliet, Illinois, 1927.

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Charlotte Strong did not have a degree in landscape architecture, however, the landscape architecture profession was not institutionalized in the United States at the time of the creation of Glenwood. Well known professional landscape designers of the mid to late 1800s were similarly lacking in university training. Frederick Law Olmsted, who entered the field of landscape planning in 1857 and was known as the father of landscape architecture, drew his professional training from a variety of experiences including: clerk, seaman, farmer and traveling newspaper correspondent. H.W.S. Cleveland, a contemporary of Olmsted, had a degree in civil engineering and was experienced in farming as well as landscape and ornamental gardening.

The distinctive curvilinear street pattern found in Glenwood resulted in lot sizes which varied from "in town" style 50' x 145' lots to palatial estate size lots from two to five acres in size. The Strong's sold many of the parcels by establishing an interest rate of 10% per annum with terms spelled out in promissory notes. As detailed earlier in the Statement of Significance, Charlotte's subdivision, known as Glenwood, successfully drew the most prominent members of the community to reside in the beautiful, wooded subdivision located on the Upper Bluff. Charlotte died in 1889, when Glenwood was well-established as a prestigious residential area.

William A. Strong, Jr. grieved over the loss of his wife, but by the year 1891, developed ambitious plans to revise the original plat of Glenwood Subdivision (Excerpt from Ordinance No. 811, Will County Recorder's Office, Joliet -- "Sec. 1 That the east and west lines of Nicholson Street, between Blocks One and Five of the subdivision made originally by Charlotte A. Strong known as Glenwood be changed...") The revisions included the straight alignment of Nicholson Street, which had been curved, and the reduction in alley widths from 20 feet to 14 feet. During the period of residential construction of Glenwood (1875 - early 1900s), the large palatial size lots were further subdivided. The original Glenwood, bounded on the west of Wilcox Avenue, was followed by additional subdivisions with a variety of names, including: Glenfield; Whitney Terrace; W. Strong's Subdivision; M.M., W.A. and E.B. Strong's Subdivision; and M. Whittier's Subdivision.

A chronology of developments in Joliet is included to offer insight into the lifestyles of the late 1800s and early 1900s in Joliet:

- 1835 First Joliet school
- 1837 Canal workers migrated to area
- 1838 Malaria
- 1839 First newspaper established
- 1849 First fire department
- 1851- Old Plank Road (east boundary of Upper Bluff Historic District)
- 1869 was a wood plank toll road leading to Joliet
- 1858-9 First brewery established
- 1859 Gas Light Company established (streetlights erected downtown)
- 1860s First bathtubs put into use (water provided via cistern)
- 1861 Joliet Regiment departed for Civil War
- 1865 First ice delivered to households for refrigeration purposes
- 1866-86 Convicts employed in quarries
- 1869 Construction of Joliet Steel Works began
- 1870 Furnaces, cook stoves and parlor stoves introduced

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1873	Joliet Opera House opened
1873	"Panic" and 5 year depression
1874	Horse and mule drawn streetcars provided public transportation
1875	public library established
1877-78	acute unemployment felt
1880	typhoid fever epidemic
1880	First telephone service
1880's	Electric service provided to Joliet homes
1882	First hospital in Joliet
1885	Steep grade of Jefferson Street "cut down"
1886	First dairy began in Joliet
1887	Home mail delivery began
1887	Joliet Bicycle Club formed
1890's	1st "dry cleaner" in Joliet
1891	Small business college opened downtown
1892-1900	Construction of Chicago Sanitary Canal
1897	Asphalt paving of some downtown streets
1898	Joliet men volunteered for Spanish/American War
1899	Joliet Township high school district established
1900	Vice Presidential candidate Theodore Roosevelt speaks in Joliet
1901	New Joliet High School built--F.S. Allen, architect
1901	First Jr. College in country formed in Joliet
1901	1st automobile owned
1902	Flood in downtown area--\$2 million in property damage
1903	Major U.S. Post Office built downtown
1906	First motion picture theatre
1908	200 seat Bijou theatre downtown expanded to 650 seats (Crystal Stairs) Theatre
1908-1911	Construction of elevated tracks downtown
1911	"Joliet Great Aviation Meet" held with 10,000 spectators (Cutiss biplane and Moissant monoplane were flown)
1911-1912	Union Station constructed (idea for a central station was the railroad companies)
1913	Automobiles become a common sight in Joliet
1915	A major hotel, Woodruff Inn (102 rooms) opened downtown
1916-1925	Construction of Stateville Penitentiary on 64 acres

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- of land north of Joliet
- 1917 Farewell parade for World War I draftees (25,000 spectators)
 - 1919 Homecoming celebration for 3,000 area World War I veterans
 - 1919 Prohibition
 - 1919 Steelworkers strike for better working hours and wages
 - 1920's Automobile made affordable by Henry Ford's assembly line production
 - 1920's Use of regional parks was popular, including toboggan water slide at Rock Run Park and boat rides from Joliet to the water park
 - 1921-1933 Construction of Illinois Waterway, major ship canal linking Great Lakes and Gulf, included transporting lift bridges to Joliet from Montreal, Canada.
 - 1924-1926 Rialto Theatre construction
 - 1924 2,100 seat auditorium added to downtown high school (D.H. Burnhan, architect)
 - 1925 "Great States" theatre chain formed
 - 1926 First municipal golf course opened (Woodruff)
 - 1929 Al Baskin fine clothing store opened in Joliet
 - late 1920's and early 1930's Gasoline service stations locate in Joliet
 - 1930 Joliet Park District Airport opened on far west side
 - 1930's Unionization of steelworkers
 - 1930's Depression

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Architectural Overview

The earliest architectural style evidenced in the Upper Bluff Historic District is Italianate. This style dominated American building from 1850 until 1880. It greatly effected the built environments of the booming industrial towns of the Midwest, such as Joliet. The Italianate style originated as a reaction against 200 years of classical design models. Based on the asymmetrical rambling farmhouses of Tuscany, the style aspired to the organic forms found in nature. The tremendous popularity of the Italianate style led to a wide variety of adaptations from the vernacular on up. The Campbell House, at 306 Nicholson, reflects an early vernacular adaptation of this style. Constructed in 1852, it is a Greek Revival house type. The simple, well crafted stone walls and bracketed roof line reflect well this period. A more elaborate example is the Brooks House at 505 Western Avenue (constructed in 1875). This frame structure displays more of the detailed bracket design of the Italianate style. This is best seen on the two story trapezoidal bay on the south side. The A. S. Phelps House (1887) is another Italianate style house found in the district.

The greatest period of the growth for the Upper Bluff Historic District occurred during the period from 1880 to 1900. This time frame was dominated by the Queen Anne style, started by the English Architect Richard Norman Shaw. The style was influenced by architecture of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. Early examples stressed the pattern brick and half timbering of the English precedents. The spindle-work and free classical interpretations of the style are indigenous to America. It is these later versions that are exemplified in the Upper Bluff District. A typical example of the Queen Anne house is that of J.W. Downey at 509 Buell (1889). Dominated on the main facade by a rectangular tower, and accentuated by a curving spindle-work porch, this house sets the norm for Queen Anne houses in the area. Exceptions to this rule are the A.J. Bates House at 500 Western Avenue (1888), which reflects the Romanesque Revival style with brick and stone arch motifs, and the

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Sebastian Lager house at 429 Buell (1890), which is dominated by a large classically designed wrap porch. The Queen Anne/Classical style exhibited in this house is a forerunner to the Classical Revival that took place around the turn of the century in Joliet. Twelve additional Queen Anne style houses are described in Section 7. The houses are located at 413 Buell (1887), 415 Buell (1887); 507 Buell (1889); 416 Western (1893), 513 Western (1886); 602 Western (1896); 605 Western (1894); 607 Western (1906); 708 Western (1887); 716 Western (1894), 406-408 Whitney (1891); and 309 Woodworth (1893).

Examples of the Stick Style, and the Shingle Style also exist in this district. The A. Odenthal House at 510 Jersey (1892), is a key example of the Stick Style. The surface of this structure is covered in a variety of different clapboard and shingle patterns divided by decorative wood framework. The Shingle style is best seen in the district in the Thomas Hennerby House at 716 Western Avenue (1894) or the E.B. Shaw House at 510 Buell Avenue (1890). Both of these houses are covered almost entirely in split or cut shingles, and they both utilize a multitude of towers and varying roof-lines to create unique and impressive silhouettes.

The Neoclassical Revival style was popularized by the Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition held in 1893. The Exposition had a classical theme which resulted in white colonnaded buildings around a central courtyard. The dazzling white city inspired numerous commercial, public, and residential buildings. Examples of this style vary in the Upper Bluff District. The Thomas Freely House at 406 Buell (1898) is a unique but accurate interpretation of the style. The structure is dominated by an enormous front gable, and decorated with a two story semi-circular portico, which breaks from the common use of a pedimented portico. Quite in contrast to this is the A.C. Clement House at 519 Campbell (1901). This structure pulls together all of the possible classical elements and turns them into one of the most imposing yet lighthearted structures in the district. Two additional Neoclassical style houses are described in

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Section 7. They are located at 600 Western Avenue (1897) and 611 Western (1904).

The Colonial Revival movement started in the late 1860's, shortly after the nation's centennial celebration in Philadelphia. The creation of a new awareness of our colonial heritage prompted interest in the built environment of the period. These sentiments first were evidenced in the free classic interpretation of the Queen Anne Style. Colonial Revival came into its own by the end of the 19th Century. Advances in the printing industry led to the wide dissemination of books and periodicals that contained accurate measured drawings of original Colonial structures. This created a better understanding and interpretation of the historic precedents on which the revival was based. The Colonial Revival style dominated residential architecture throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Seven examples of the Colonial Revival style are described in Section 7, including: 420-422 Buell Ave. (1924); 406 Raynor Ave. (1928); 504 Western Ave. (1897), 509 Western Ave. (1906), 606 Western Ave. (1901); 608 Western Ave. (1914), and 613 Western Ave. (1918).

The early twentieth century eclectic movement in architecture mimicked earlier European architectural styles. Unlike the 19th century styles that also mimicked these earlier periods, the Eclectic Period interpretations were somewhat more accurate. This was in part due to more Americans traveling and studying abroad, thereby gaining first hand exposure to these styles. One popular style of the eclectic movement was Tudor Revival. Originally the style was only seen in architect-designed structures. With the new masonry techniques of the twenties, the style spread quite rapidly. The style is associated with the increase in suburban development during the twenties. During that time Tudor Revival rivaled Colonial Revival as the leading vernacular style. The Henry Webster Tomlinson House at 304 Nicholson (1921), is an example of the large Tudor Revival style. The house has a simple brick massing, articulated throughout by multi-pane casement windows. The gable eaves contain the usual half timber effect. On the modest end of the Tudor Revival style are the houses at 412-422 Whitney (1923). These structures are of the more modest 1 1/2 to 2

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story type. They all utilize the major trend of the Tudor Revival, such as stucco and stone mix, casement windows, and bulky thatched type roofs, but each in their own interpretation. Two additional Tudor Revival style houses are described in Section 7, including 611 Campbell St. (1911) and 350 Whitney Ave. (1929).

The Jacobean Revival style is a far less common artistic style utilized in the Upper Bluff District. The style was utilized following the Tudor Period. This style tends to be more restrained using more finished architectural details. The Theiler House at 428 Buell (1906) is the key example of this style in the district. Although this house has a distinctly classical porch, the quoins on the corners and the distinctly Jacobean gabled dormers make this house a key example of the style.

The final of the Eclectic Styles found in the Upper Bluff District, is the Craftsman style. The Craftsman style is based on the Arts and Crafts movement and utilizes open woodwork and half-timbering effects, as well as a lower pitched roof and open trellises which are an outgrowth of the Spanish or Mission style. Due to the open beam work, simple proportions and decorative elements, the Craftsman style became extremely popular with contractors and people building their own houses. In the Upper Bluff district, the Craftsman style is seen most commonly in the modest bungalows, although the style can also be seen in the larger houses in the form of porch additions and roof alterations. One example of the stylistic mixes is the Henry Sawyer home at 610 Western (1910). This structure is a side gable house with a open eaved porch supported on simple wooden posts with staggering wooden beams supporting the roof of the porch. Two homes at 352 Whitney Ave. (1918) and 410 Whitney Ave. (1918) are additional examples of bungalow style homes and are described in Section 7.

The Prairie style is one of the few indigenous American styles of architecture. Originated in Chicago by Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan, it had a major impact on domestic architecture in the Midwest between 1900 and 1920. The style as started by Frank Lloyd Wright utilized symmetrical rectangular forms. Later versions were

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predominantly hipped roofed asymmetrical plans. Common examples of the Prairie style found in the district are the symmetrical cube form houses. A typical example of this is the S.R. Knott House at 715 Western (1912). This structure has a hipped tile roof with a large but low sprawling front porch. The Wilhelmi House at 415 Western (1918), is quite unique in that the facade is dominated by a 1 story Neoclassical semi-circular portico. The two first floor windows that flank the entry way are also unique in that they have rounded top edges. Neither of these features are commonly associated with the Prairie style, but rather suggest a structure that is a combination of elements from two contemporary styles that reflect the very different trends of Modernism and Classicism. Six additional examples of the Prairie style are described in Section 7. They are located at: 609 Campbell St. (1910); 709 Campbell St. (1907); 711 Campbell St. (1907), 508 Western Ave. (1910), 612 Western Ave. (1908), and 623 Western Ave. (1922).

Architects Contributing to the District

Joliet has historically been a haven for architects. Many famous names in the world of architecture have been commissioned to work here. Joliet has also spawned its own group of architects. Some of them either came from or went on to careers that would have some impact the history of architecture, while some would work their entire lives in Joliet. One of the fascinating things about the Upper Bluff Historic District is that all of the architects who had offices in Joliet during the period of significance designed at least one structure in the district. This is the only known area in Joliet that has such an accumulation within its boundaries.

The first known architect in Joliet was James Weese. Starting as a contractor, by 1887 he was working as an architect proper. His major body of work in Joliet was residential. He commonly worked in Italianate, but his work also included some Second Empire. He was the only architect in Joliet to have worked in the Second Empire Style. His contribution to the Upper Bluff District is the A.S. Phelps home at 427 Buell, constructed in 1887. This home is an

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imposing Italianate with a low mansard roof. (See descriptions).

Another early architect was Hugo Boehme. Boehme was first mentioned in 1884, and at that time worked in the Italianate style. His work progressed with the changing styles, although many of his designs are cluttered mixes of purer styles. An example of this is the C.W. Cowels house at 301 Nicholson. The proportions and details of the house are Italianate, while the steeply pitched roof with towering chimneys and dormers is much more of the Queen Anne style. Mr. Boehme enjoyed a long career, spanning into the twentieth century, where his style changed again to the Neoclassical Revival. The Clement House at 519 Campbell Street, built in 1901, is an excellent example of his later work.

Julian Barnes began practice around 1884. His work appears to match closely with the major stylistic trends. He is known to have based many of his minor commissions on pattern books, however the work he did in the Upper Bluff District appears to be his own creativity. Julian Barnes is best known in Joliet for his elaborate work with Queen Anne porches. This is best seen in his Downey House of 1889 at 509 Buell (see description). The Kinsella House of 1895 at 625 Western is another example of his work.

By 1889 there were four architects working in Joliet. The three previously mentioned, and F.S. Allen. Mr. Allen was drawn to Joliet in 1886 by a competition for Christ Episcopal Church. By 1887 he had set up an office. Prior to Joliet he had worked in Chicago and Streator. Mr. Allen brought a new style to the city, Richardsonian Romanesque. His two earliest commissions in the Upper Bluff District are unique and show the versatility of this architect. The Keip House built in 1887 at 708 Western shows a unique use of domed towers (see description). Quite on the other hand, the A.J. Bates House (500 Western Ave.) of 1888 is a massive brick Queen Anne with light Romanesque overtones. The Shaw House of 1890 at 510 Buell is a lighter Queen Anne Shingle house, although the heavy tower, common to Allen, is present. Also unique to this house is the stucco walls on the back which are inlaid with sea shells. This motif was

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also utilized in the servants quarters to the F.S. Allen estate. Allen would only practice in Joliet until 1904 when he relocated to California. It was during his years in California that Allen would achieve national acclaim for his work in the Mission Revival, and advances in school architecture.

The city directory of 1899 lists nine architects. This is an increase of five architects in the city. The four previously mentioned were all still listed in practice. John Barnes came to Joliet in the early 1890's. He had previously practiced architecture in Denver, Colorado. He is of no relation to Julian Barnes, mentioned previously, and his work is clearly of a different background. Barnes has three structures attributed to him in the Upper Bluff District. The first is the Sebastian Lagerger house at 429 Buell (1890). His work seen here merges the Queen Anne and the Classical style. A large tower with a classical wrap porch typifies the residential work of this architect. (see descriptions of 429 Buell and 309 Woodworth). The house at 309 Woodworth (1893) is another example of the work of Barnes. This house has the same tower massing and detail as the Lagerger house, although the main body of the house and the porch follow more closely the Queen Anne style. John Barnes continued to practice in Joliet and in 1899, he was commissioned to design Farragut School (now demolished), a public grade school located in the Upper Bluff Historic District. After the onset of World War I, the decline in building forced John Barnes to become a car salesman.

Herbert Cowell arrived as an architect in Joliet around the same time as John Barnes. It is not known where Cowell came from, but as most new architects did, Cowell brought a new style of architecture to Joliet. Herbert Cowell is known to be the first architect in Joliet to have utilized the Dutch Colonial style. His first work in the Upper Bluff District is the J.C. Smith house at 609 Western, which is a unique mix of the Dutch Colonial and Queen Anne styles, constructed in 1894. (see description) Between the years of 1900 and 1904, Herbert Cowell resided in Huntsville, Alabama, where during that time he was responsible for a great amount of construction in that area. However, by 1905 Cowell was back in Joliet. The Arentz house of 1905, at 611

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Western, is an example of the Neoclassical purity that Cowell developed during his years in Alabama. (see description) The Smith House and the Arentz House, side by side make an interesting comparison of two of Cowell periods of work. Cowell practiced in Joliet well into the twentieth century.

Charles and Elizabeth Wallace first appear in the City directory of 1899. They are the first brother and sister team of architects in Joliet, and Elizabeth is the first female architect in Joliet history. Little is known of these two architects. They worked in commercial architecture during their early years, however no known example of their early work survives. By 1908, the Wallaces had built houses next to each other at 709 and 711 Campbell. (see descriptions) These are the only structures standing in Joliet that have been attributed to the Wallaces. They did continue in practice through the mid 1900's.

C.W. Webster appears in Joliet in the late 1890's. Little is known about his early years, except that he worked as a construction supervisor for the Joliet Township High School, F.S. Allen's last work built in 1901. By 1908 Webster was working in the Prairie style. The Edward Barrett House at 612 Western (1910) is a key example of his work during this period. (see description) Webster went on to design a number of schools in Joliet, but most of his other residential commissions lie in areas outside of the Upper Bluff District.

Rudolph Hoen appears in the city directories between 1899 and 1901. The majority of his work was built between 1913-1919. The examples of his residential work in the Upper Bluff District are of the cubic Prairie style. His home at 358 Whittier, and the Nadelhoffer home at 305 Nicholson, both built in 1916, are simple brick four square topped with slightly flared roofs alluding to the Oriental pagoda. Hoen enjoyed a long career in Joliet.

Henry Webster Tomlinson came to Joliet from Chicago. During his early years he worked as a draftsman under W.W. Boyington. Between 1903 and 1905 Tomlinson entered into a financial partnership with Frank Lloyd Wright. This appears

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Upper Bluff Historic District

though to have been strictly a financial partnership. Tomlinson became widely known for his work with prison architecture, and in 1925 was sent to Europe to inspect prisons on the continent. In 1918 Tomlinson moved to Joliet to complete the work on the prison cells at Statesville Prison from the plans of W.C. Zimmerman. He constructed his house at 304 Nicholson in 1921. The house is a large but simple Tudor Revival with simple brick massing, and light half timbering. Tomlinson continued to practice until 1940, when he retired.

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Upper Bluff Historic District

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Upper Bluff Historic District

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Upper Bluff Historic District is situated within the city limits of Joliet, about three/quarters of a mile west the Downtown Business District. Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of Western Avenue with west line of Center Street. Go westerly along the northerly line of Western Avenue approximately 300 feet to the Western boundary of 401 Western Avenue. Then go northerly along the western boundary of 401 Western Avenue approximately 80 feet to the south boundary of 404 Buell Avenue. Then proceed easterly approximately 215 feet along the south boundary of 404 Buell Avenue to the Western line of Buell Avenue. Then go northerly along the Western line of Buell Avenue approximately 66 feet to the Northern boundary of 404 Buell Avenue. Then go northeasterly approximately 66 feet to the intersection of the easterly line of Buell Avenue with the south boundary line of 407 Buell Avenue. Then proceed easterly approximately 44 feet along the south boundary of 407 Buell Avenue to the eastern boundary of 407 Buell Avenue. Then proceed north approximately 266 feet along the easterly boundary of 407-417 Buell Avenue to the northerly boundary of 417 Buell Avenue. Then go westerly approximately 55 feet to the easterly boundary of 419 Buell Avenue. Then go northerly approximately 95 feet along the easterly boundary of 419-423 Buell Avenue to the northerly boundary of 423 Buell Avenue. Then proceed southwesterly approximately 210 feet along the northerly boundary of 423 Buell Avenue and the northerly boundary of 423 Buell Avenue extended southwesterly to the easterly boundary of 416-418 Buell Avenue. Then go northwesterly approximately 90 feet along the easterly boundary of 416-422 Buell Avenue to the east boundary of 427 Buell Avenue extended southerly. Then proceed north approximately 425 feet along east boundary of 427 Buell Avenue extended south, the east boundary of 427 Buell Avenue and the east boundary of Buell Avenue extended north to the south boundary of 421 Division Street. Then go east approximately 120 feet along the south boundary of 421 Division Street and the south boundary of 421 Division Street extended east to the west boundary of 401 Center Street. Then go north approximately 78 feet along the west boundary of 401 Center Street to the south boundary of 405

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Center Street. Then proceed east approximately 189 feet along the south boundary of 405 Center Street to the east boundary of 405 Center Street. Then go north approximately 80 feet along the east boundary of 405 Center Street to the south boundary of 407 Center Street. Then go westerly approximately 180 feet along the southerly boundary line 407 Center Street to the west boundary line 409 Center Street. Then go north approximately 60 feet along the west boundary line of 409 Center Street to the south boundary line of 409 Center Street. Then go northeasterly approximately 175 feet along the south boundary line of 409 Center Street to the east boundary line of 409 Center Street. Then proceed north along the East boundary line of 409-411 Center Street approximately 105 feet to the northerly boundary line of 411 Center Street. Then go northwesterly approximately 615 feet along the north boundary line of 411 Center, 404 Carson Avenue, Carson Avenue, 415 Carson Avenue, 410 Plainfield Road, 418-420 Nicholson Street, and the north boundary line of 418-420 Nicholson Street extended northwesterly to the east boundary line of 419 Nicholson Street. Then go north approximately 5 feet along the east boundary line of 419 Nicholson Street to the north boundary line of 419 Nicholson Street. Then proceed west approximately 132 feet along the north boundary line of 419 Nicholson Street to the west boundary line of 419 Nicholson Street. Then go south approximately 107 feet along the west boundary line of 415-419 Nicholson Street to the south boundary line of 415 Nicholson Street. Then go west approximately 198 feet along the south boundary line of 508-512 Taylor Street to the east boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue. Then proceed north approximately 62 feet along the east boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue to the north boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue. Then proceed west approximately 66 feet along the north boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue to the west boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue. Then proceed south approximately 62 feet along the west boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue to the south boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue. Then go west approximately 60 feet along the south boundary line of 424 Dixon Avenue extended west to the south boundary line of the College of Saint Francis property at 600 Taylor Street. Then proceed west approximately 520 feet along the south

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Upper Bluff Historic District

boundary line of 600 Taylor Street and the south line extended west to the westerly line of Whitney Avenue. Then go northerly approximately 135 feet along the westerly line of Whitney Avenue to the south line of Taylor Street. Then go west along the south line of Taylor Street approximately 625 feet to the east boundary line District 86 Administration Office property. Then go south approximately 260 feet along the east boundary line of the District 86 Administration Office property to the south boundary line of the District 86 Administration Office property. Then go west approximately 295 feet along the south boundary line of the District 86 Administration Office property to the east line of Raynor Avenue. Then go along the east line of Raynor Avenue approximately 250 feet to the north property line of 400 Raynor Avenue. The proceed east approximately 132 feet along the north boundary line of 400 Raynor Avenue to the east boundary line of 400 Raynor Avenue. Then go south approximately 145 feet along the east boundary line and the east boundary line extended south of 400 Raynor Avenue to the south line of Glenwood Avenue. Then proceed west approximately 132 feet along the south line of Glenwood Avenue to the east line of Raynor Avenue. Then go south approximately 1450 feet along the east line of Raynor Avenue to the center line of the alley on the south boundary of 204 Raynor Avenue. Thence proceed east approximately 2322 feet along the center line of the alley to its intersection of the west boundary line 410 Campbell Street extended south. Then go north approximately 125 feet along the west boundary of 410 Campbell Street to the north boundary line of 410 Campbell Street. Then go northerly approximately 67 feet to the intersection of the north line of Campbell Street with the west line of Pearl Street. Then go north along the west line of Pearl Street approximately 195 feet to the south boundary line of 408 Western Avenue. Then go east approximately 304 feet along the south boundary line of 400-408 Western Avenue to the west line of Center Street. Then proceed north approximately 176 feet along the west line of Center Street to the northerly line of Western Avenue, to the point of beginning.

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Upper Bluff Historic District

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Upper Bluff Historic District is a cohesive collection of late 19th and early 20th century historic properties. The northeast portion of the District from Western Avenue to Taylor Street and Wilcox Street to Center Street comprises of the original 1875 plat of Glenwood Subdivision by William A. Strong. An on site review of the visual cohesion of the area was essential in determining the final boundaries. Center Street on the east was chosen as it is a state highway as well as the west boundary of the I & M Corridor study area and the west boundary of West Joliet Subdivision, an earlier development of the City of Joliet. Taylor Street, to the north was chosen because it is the north boundary line of the Glenwood Subdivision and because a major institutional land use begins across Taylor Street opposite the district. This land use is the St. Francis convent and the College of St. Francis. Raynor Avenue on the west was chosen because it is a main north-south thoroughfare and it was the western city limits through most of the period of significance of the Upper Bluff Historic District. The alley to the south side of Campbell Street was chosen on the south because the scale and integrity of the area diminishes south of that line.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately 135

UTM References

A

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Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

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Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

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Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

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Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

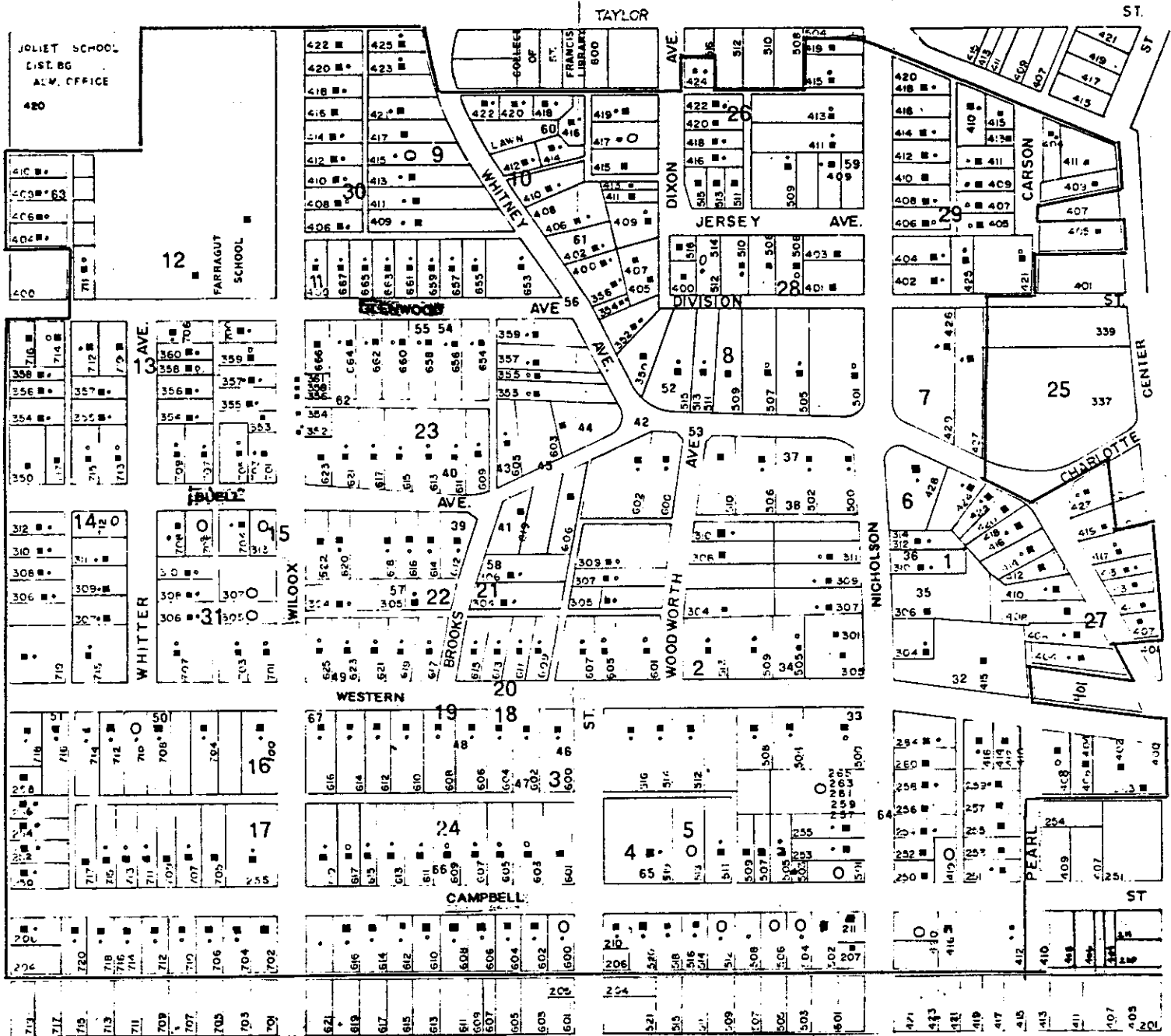
See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Newberg, Planner II; Jackie Garcia, historian, Seth Magosky,
organization and John & Patty Kella// City of Joliet date 1/21/91
street & number 150 W. Jefferson Street telephone 815/740-2433
city or town Joliet state Illinois zip code 60431



UPPER BLUFF HISTORIC DISTRICT

LEGEND:

- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- CONTRIBUTING GARAGE
- NON-CONTRIBUTING GARAGE
- BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT

LARGE #'S 1-24 KEYED TO PHOTOS
SMALL #'S 32-67 KEYED TO SLIDES



The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information, please contact the National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C. 20540.

KEY: Property Name; Multiple Name; Address/Boundary, City, State; Vicinity; Certification Date; Reference Number; NR Status

JUN 14 1991

MISSISSIPPI

Carroll County
Mendenhall House
Mendenhall Rd.
Mendenhall, Miss. 39068

Chickasaw County
Chickasaw House
Chickasaw, Miss. 39068

Clay County
Clay House
Clay, Miss. 39068

DeWitt County
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DeWitt, Miss. 39068

Jefferson County
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Jefferson, Miss. 39068

Madison County
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Monroe County
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Monroe, Miss. 39068

Waltham County
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Washington County
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Wilcox County
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Yazoo County
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