

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**SENT TO D.C.**

11-14-08

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Lundberg, Charles, House

other names/site number Old Stone Mansion, Byron C. Marlowe Center of Philanthropy, The Community Foundation of Northern IL

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2. Location

=====

street & number 946 North Second Street not for publication N/A  
city or town Rockford vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Illinois code IL county Winnebago code 201  
zip code 61107

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide  locally. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter L. Ahn / STMP  
Signature of certifying official

11-13-2008  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
Charles Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County IL

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

=====  
4. 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 Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date  
of Action

=====  
5. Classification  
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

=====  
6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Social Sub: Civil  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival  
Colonial Revival with Craftsman Detailing  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone  
roof Terra Cotta  
walls Limestone  
  
other Glazed brick and ceramic tile  
decorative embellishments

Narrative Description :Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheets

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=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Period of Significance 1915

Significant Dates 1915- Date of Construction

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Frank Carpenter - Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) See Continuation Sheets

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: City of Rockford-Local Historic District/local survey/local survey and listed in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey

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=====  
10. Geographical Data  
=====

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>3 28 719</u>	<u>46 82 665</u>	<u>3</u>
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

           See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (See continuation sheet.)

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Pamela D. Hein

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date January 20, 2008

street & number 1722 Harlem Blvd telephone 815-962-2106

city or town Rockford state IL zip code 61103

=====  
Additional Documentation  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage  
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form**

**Charles Lundberg Home**

**Winnebago County IL**

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Community Foundation of Northern IL

street & number 946 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street telephone 815-962-2110

city or town Rockford state IL zip code 61107  
=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.



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Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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### Narrative Description

#### *Summary:*

The Charles J. Lundberg home, often referred to as the "old stone mansion," looks very much today as it did when it was built in 1915. The 4,000 square foot limestone residential structure was built as a two and a half story Georgian Revival; but unlike its Classical Revival counterparts built during the same time period, the home has many architectural features more commonly found on Craftsman Style structures. The early twentieth century eclectic home exhibits masterful craftsmanship and is a fine example of transitional architecture in the Rockford community.

#### *Location and Surroundings:*

The home is located at 946 North Second Street. Originally, North Second was known as Beloit Road, as it was the direct route from Rockford to that town. In 1877, the name was changed to North Second. During the early 1900s, when residential development first occurred, either side of North Second was known as Park Ridge. This area quickly became the home of some of Rockford's most prominent citizens (Brown's Hills-Knightsville History 20).

Today North Second Street is a major north/south artery through Rockford and, for the most part, parallels the east side of the Rock River. It is also designated IL Route 251. The stretch along the east side of the Rock River, between the Whitman Street Bridge and the Auburn Street Bridge, has only a handful of residential structures remaining. In this section, there are four estates that front North Second. These include the Lundberg home at 946, a Lawrence Buck- designed Arts and Crafts home at 1010, and two Tudor Revivals at 1020 and 1030. Of these four remaining homes, the Lundberg home is the oldest. Two homes built earlier, the C.E. Jackson home located at 908 N. Second Street and another home built by Jackson at 938 N. Second, were razed to make room for the YMCA parking lot. The remaining homes represent the prevailing architectural trends occurring during the first quarter of the twentieth century. All are contributing structures in the Brown's Hills/ Knightsville Local Historic District. These four homes are the only historic district structures on the west side of North Second. The bulk of the district is the residential neighborhood directly east of North Second Street.

The extended neighborhood is mixed-use. Some of the riverfront has been developed for recreation. To the south are a number of commercial structures, including the YMCA, adjacent the Lundberg home. To the north are the four aforementioned homes, and a low-rise commercial structure. Further north, the land is owned by the Rockford Park District and it is home to Sinnissippi Gardens and Lagoon. The land for Sinnissippi Park was purchased when the Park District was formed. The east riverfront park was originally located between the Rockford Interurban and the Chicago and North Western Railway. Late in the season of 1922, the district started excavation for the lagoon, flower garden, fountain, water courts, pergola, and Rose arbors (Rockford Park District Annual Report 1922, 14).

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*Exterior:*

The Lundberg home is built of cream-colored, random-coursed ashlar. The front of the home faces east towards Rockford's North Second Street. The facade is divided into five bays. A large raised porch spans the entire front of the home. A wide set of stone steps lead to the centrally located entry. A pair of stone, fluted pilasters flanks the large oak door and simple side lights. The door is not of Colonial design, but rather an English Arts and Craft's style. The upper portion of the door consists of a five-sided glass panel. The center of the door is a cross, and the bottom has a horizontal ledge. An unadorned entablature tops the entry.

The first floor has two sets of casement windows on either side of the entry. Smaller, decorative windows can be found in the central bay. Directly over the door is a shallow balcony with a set of French Doors opening onto it. An earlier photograph of the home's exterior show shutters on most of the homes windows. These no longer exist.

Perhaps one of the most striking architectural features of the home's exterior is the decorative tile and glazed brickwork. Between the first and second story windows are a series of four, green, matt-glazed tiles set in the stone in a diamond pattern. These are surrounded by glazed brick in varying shades of green and cream. The same glazed brick form a border around each of the home's windows and embellish the home's two, prominent, end-wall chimneys.

The broad, overhanging side-gable roof continues the color scheme, as it is topped with green Spanish Mission tiles. The deep eaves are accented by exposed rafter tails. Three gabled dormers are found on the front. The dormers are sided with a flat version of the green glazed ceramic roofing tiles. In true Georgian fashion, there are two wings set back from the central building on either side. The south wing is an open pergola. The north wing has the same pergola-type detailing, but is an enclosed sunroom with a flat roof.

The north and south elevations (side) are somewhat asymmetrical in regards to the overall window fenestration. Both elevations contain the end-wall chimneys. They also have a set of four casement windows centered on the third floor, with a mounted window box underneath. Even on the sides that are not prominent elevations, the windows are bordered with the green and cream glazed brick and the same green tile diamonds are found between the first and second level.

The west side elevation (rear) faces the Rock River. A gently sloping yard ends at North Madison Street. This section of North Madison is more of a drive than a street. It serves as a drop-off lane for the YMCA, the property to the south, and separates the entrance from the parking lot. The street dead-ends at the northern neighboring property. Behind Madison Street is the YMCA parking lot. A recreation path is the last delineating hard surface before the natural boundary of the Rock River.

There are three dormers on this rear elevation, a shed dormer in the middle and two gabled dormers on either side. A centrally located wooden balcony sits atop simple columns. Although no historic photos of the rear of the structure have been located, it is possible that this was once an enclosed sleeping porch. The Community Foundation has drawings of the home done by architect Gordon Allen for a previous owner, Bill Keating. The drawings are labeled "as built," and show an enclosed porch. There is a rear entrance to the home's sunroom on the north side, an entrance to the lower level of the home centrally

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located under the balcony, and a rear service entrance to the home on the south side, under the covered portico.

There is a garage located on the southwest corner of the property. This structure appears to have been constructed at a later time, although no building record exists, and the assessor's office puts its construction time as the same as the house. Since there is nothing to prove its later construction, it is being considered a contributing structure. It is built into a small hill, so that it has full exposure on the south and west side, but only partial exposure on the north and east side. The garage is built of random course cream-colored ashlar, and is trimmed in red brick. The red brick is used as a decorative accent in the same fashion as the green and cream glazed brick on the main structure. The garage door is found on the south side of the structure and there are two arched doorways on either side. One has been filled in. The windows on the west side of the garage have been replaced with glass brick. There is a large stone pier located north of the garage. This is embellished with red brick in an arched pattern similar to the glazed brick design found on the home's chimneys. Its original use is unknown. A ginko tree can be found in the back of the home. The tree is over 100 years old.

*Interior:*

Whereas the exterior of the home is very much in keeping with a classic Georgian Revival, the interior décor is quite eclectic. The predominant feeling is Craftsman, reflected in the oak and mahogany woodwork and many built-ins; however, rooms like the living room and dining room are also very formal and their decorative details are not in keeping with the simpler, Craftsman philosophy.

The home's lower level is a finished space. The most architecturally striking room is found on the north side. The room measures 17.5 x 25.75. A pair of French doors opens onto the space. There is original maple hardwood flooring and a large stone fireplace on the outside northern wall. The room has an abundance of oak woodwork. Board and batten wainscoting cover three-fourths of the wall topped by a shallow plate rail. On the western wall, there is a recess with a long built-in bench. Oak box beams surround the room and divide the ceiling into panels. The lower floor originally housed a laundry room, several storage spaces, the boiler room and a coal bin.

On the home's first level, a large foyer is located inside the entry. The 9 x 6 foyer has chair rail-height board and baton wainscoting. A set of swinging French doors open to the entry hall. In the entry hall, on either side of the French doors, are alcoves with built-in benches. The board and batten wainscoting, thought to be mahogany, continues in this space. The area measures 16 x 16. An original brass pendant light fixture with four frosted shades is centrally mounted on the ceiling. To the right of the staircase is an arched doorway leading to the basement stair, home elevator, and kitchen. The foyer and central entry hall's floors are comprised of green glazed tile. The tiles were manufactured by the Grueby Company located in Boston, Massachusetts. "Grueby's name became synonymous with its matte green glaze, in shades of cucumber, melon, and leaf. Many firms imitated the glaze by various means, including chemical formulas, firing techniques, acid washing, and sand blasting. By 1906, there were over a dozen makers of matte green, including Wheatley Pottery, Van Briggles, TECO, and Pewabic. (Karlson 21) The matte-green tile became closely associated with the Arts and Crafts movement, and was a favorite for the Craftsman and Prairie Style movements. The green tile is a dominant interior decorative element in the

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Lundberg home. It is found in the foyer and entry hall of the home, as well as on the fireplace hearth and face.

The staircase is the focal point of the entry hall. The staircase is centrally located, but unlike its Colonial counterparts, it is an L-shaped configuration. The Craftsman Style newel posts are fairly simple, comprised of a square column accented by green glazed tile with an imprinted floral motif. The striking open rail of the staircase is an arcade design. This, like the entry door, is a more refined Arts and Crafts style reminiscent of earlier European design.

To the right of the entry hall is the formal living room. The room measures 15 x 24. The focal point of this room is the large floor-to-ceiling fireplace found on the north wall. Most of the face is green tile. The massive fireplace is accentuated by a stone frieze forming a definitive border at the top. There is also a small stone fire hood, and a shallow mantle sitting atop decorative stone corbels. Two large stone reliefs depicting shields are found on the upper portion on either side of the face. There are two original mounted sconces above the mantle. Elaborate crown molding surrounds the room. The molding consists of a box beam frame with a stepped cornice. The living room ceiling is divided into three sections by white vertical box beams. Each of the three ceiling sections has an applied decorative plaster molding with a neoclassical design. The room has quarter-sawn oak hardwood floors and mahogany board and batten wainscoting runs a quarter of the way up the wall to chair rail height.

To the west of the living room is the 19 x 14 dining room. It is the most ornate of the public rooms and features a barrel-vaulted ceiling with eight plaster garland ropes decorating the gently curved ceiling. There is a center-mounted four arm mission style brass chandelier. The dining room has quarter-sawn oak hardwood flooring and chair rail-height wainscoting. The wainscoting is topped by framed panels outlined by gold painted decorative molding. The north wall has a band of four windows, and the west wall a band of five. The windows in the home are distinctive; they are a casement variety. Each consists of a large casement topped with a smaller. There are brass latches on both the upper and lower window. The windows in the dining room and the living room are single light. The room contains two sets of French doors, one to the living room and one to the sunroom. Throughout the lower level, original brass door hardware is still in place.

Just beyond this room is the bright and airy sunroom that serves as the Director's office. The sunroom measures 17 x 12.5, and has a terracotta tile floor as well as a set of French doors on the south wall that lead outdoors. All outer walls are made up of a ribbon of casement windows. Unlike the dining room, these windows are divided, the lower windows into four lights and the upper into two. A simple oak baseboard can be found in the sunroom and there is no crown molding in this room.

A swinging door in the dining room leads to a small hallway. To the right is an added bath, and at the end is the home's galley kitchen. The kitchen has a bank of newer cabinets on the outside wall. At the opposite end of the kitchen is a door that leads to the service passageway. Here you can exit on the southwest side of the house, take the service stair to the second floor or get to the room on the home's southeast side.

On the south side of the house, to the left of the entry space is a room that measures 14.5 x 20. A pair of hinged French doors opens to the space. An old floor plan shows this room as originally being two separate spaces. When the Community Foundation purchased the house, the two rooms had been

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combined into one. On the north and east wall, there is board and batten wainscoting running half way up the wall. There is a built-in bookcase beside the door and on the far end of the north wall. The room is covered with nondescript commercial carpeting. The ceiling in the front part of the room has applied plaster molding that matches the classical design found in the living room. This ceiling design helps define the original room configuration. There is a continuation of the white box beam cornice molding in this room. It is believed that this room was originally a sitting room and a utility room.

On the second floor, the home now has four office spaces, originally the home's bedrooms. A large central landing opens to the library located in the front of the house. The library measures 12.5 x 10.5. The space has built-in bookcases with leaded-glass doors, as well as built-in benches on either side. French doors open to the shallow balcony located over the home's entrance.

The front southeast bedroom measures 14 x 21. It is thought to have been the master bedroom as it has two closets. The upstairs bedroom doors are single panel doors with simple brass hardware. Some of the closets contain built-in drawers. The bedrooms are covered in commercial carpeting, but the second floor landing and the sewing room are hardwood. All of the rooms have wide unpainted baseboard and no crown molding. The back corner bedrooms originally opened to exterior rooftop decks found over the pergola and the sunroom.

The sewing room is also found on the second floor. This is an L-shaped room with built-in closet, cabinets and drawers. The drawers are especially deep, and it is believed that they were made so to hold bolts of fabric. The back southwest corner of the second floor has a room accessed from the service hallway. It is believed this was part of the maid's quarters. These small rooms were reconfigured with the installation of the elevator. There is an original bath located centrally on the home's western wall. The original tile, frosted glass window, and cabinetry have all been retained.

The home's large attic space is also finished, and the elevator goes to this floor for easy public access. Large framing members are exposed. Originally the floor was fir. The flooring was removed by a previous owner. The space is used as a conference area with work tables and chairs.

*Alterations/New additions:*

Complete building records for the City of Rockford were not kept before 1920. Changes documented by City permits over the years include routine electrical and plumbing repairs. In 1955 the heating system was converted from oil to gas.

In 1998 a Rockford Realtor, Bill Keating, purchased the home. An article appeared in the Rockford Register Star that same year describing the renovation work Keating planned. The article stated that Keating planned to redo everything including the floors, plaster and woodwork. The only permit taken out was for wood-rot repair, but it is believed that much of the home's wiring, plumbing and mechanicals were updated at this time.

The major restoration/renovation took place after the Community Foundation of Northern Illinois purchased the home in 2000. The non-profit hired David Hagney of Hagney Architects and Sarah Bell, Historic Interior Consultant, to head their renovation project. During the renovation, Hagney worked to preserve the original architectural features of the home. Because the home switched uses from residential to office space, several changes were made to comply with the American Disabilities Act (ADA), and local

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building codes for public spaces. These changes include the addition of an elevator to serve all four floors, as well as a ramp on the south side of the structure and alterations made for fire safety.

The elevator installation made all four floors of the home accessible to the public. Care was taken to insert the elevator with the least amount of interior changes. Compromised were part of a service stairway, the kitchen's pantry area, some kitchen space, part of a second floor service hallway, and a small bedroom and closet. It was necessary to add the center shed dormer on the back of the home to house the elevator's mechanicals.

Another ADA requirement was the ramp to provide access to the home's raised porch. The ramp was located on the home's south side, and is barely visible from the front. Great care was taken not to disturb the original proportions and details of the home. The design of the rail replicates the design of the original wooden handrails of the rear porch. The limestone, stone, and iron railing blend very well with the home's coloration. There were other landscaping changes. The area under the pergola, which probably originally served as a carport, has been paved and a decorative brick border installed.

Other changes to the structure include updated kitchen cabinets and countertop, some bathroom fixtures, as well as the addition of a small first floor bath. The kitchen and service hall directly to the east of the kitchen had new tile installed. Although care was taken to select something compatible with the original green tile found in the house, the new is slightly larger so that there is a distinction between the old and the new.

Although there have been a number of changes carried out to make the structure suitable for its current usage, the Community Foundation has made every effort to keep the offices feeling like a home; their room usage is often comparable to the original home's residential use. For instance, the dining room contains a large conference table. Employees often use this room for meetings or lunch. File cabinets are cleverly concealed in mahogany wardrobes. The foundation uses the upstairs' sewing room for their office supply room. The deep, built-in drawers found here originally stored bolts of fabric; they now they hold office supplies. The upstairs' library is still used as such. Leaded glass bookcases hold the Foundation's philanthropic resource library.

Before the Community Foundation purchased the house, two rooms in the south east corner of the home had been opened up to one large space. Most of the original molding had been lost or destroyed. During the remodel, the space was left in its open configuration; however careful attention was given to reproducing the baseboard and crown molding. Decorative ceiling molding was carefully matched, reproduced and installed so as to show the distinction between the two original rooms. Originally, these functioned as a sitting room and utility space; they now serve as one office space.

Some of the lighting in the home has also been replaced and upgraded. Over the years, many of the original light fixtures were removed. In the restoration, the Community Foundation installed fixtures appropriate to the time period. These are Craftsman in design. Additional canned lighting was installed during the remodel so that the lighting levels were brought up to modern standards and the structure could function effectively as office space. Several original sconces were still intact and they were retained.

An early photo of the home shows two large stone entry columns located in front of the house. Originally the columns served as an entry gate to the estate. A long driveway entered off of North 2<sup>nd</sup>. The columns no longer exist; however, the Community Foundation had a stately sign designed for the front of

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the building that is constructed of stone with red brick trimming. It is very much in keeping with the feel of the home. Overall, the street view of this home looks much today as it did when it was built. The home's architectural integrity is excellent. The minimal changes made to the inside were required to meet current building code and ADA regulation, designed to give the home a good adaptive use and to provide public access to all floors. These were done with the utmost of respect, and great care was given to maintain the original character and the architecturally significant features of the residential structure.

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### Statement of Significance

*Summary:*

The Lundberg home is an excellent local example of early twentieth-century eclectic architecture, and qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The home exhibits high artistic value and exceptional craftsmanship. In addition, it is one of only a small number of fine-quality stone residential structures remaining in the city. Its period of significance is 1915, the year it was built. Architect Frank Carpenter created a home in keeping with the prevailing Colonial Revival movement of the time, but also gave the structure a distinctive look with his use of Craftsman touches.

*Brief History of Rockford and the Neighborhood:*

In 1834, Germanicus Kent, his servant Lewis Lemon, and a fellow explorer Thatcher Blake, made the trek across tall prairie grasses searching for territory to develop. What they found was a river valley perfect for the mill town Kent envisioned. The area had an abundance of rivers, creeks, and lakes.

Kent set up camp on the banks of what is now known as Kent Creek, on the west side of the Rock River. He wasted no time creating the conditions for a settlement that he felt would attract newcomers. He constructed a small dam and saw mill in hopes of turning his new land acquisition into a booming mill town. For the most part Kent was successful in drawing newcomers to the area, but financial problems in 1837 caused Kent to lose everything, and he ended up leaving the community he had helped to form (Rowe 5). Lewis Lemon was freed by Kent in 1839. The two had forged a business agreement before coming to the area, and in the agreement Lewis was allowed to purchase his freedom. Records show that Lemon spent a number of years in the Rockford area, leaving for a short time, but eventually returning to stay until the time of his death in 1877 (Molyneaux 31). Kent's partner, Blake, went into farming and stayed in Rockford until roughly, 1851 (Rowe 5).

As the west side community began to attract new workers and homesteaders, a man by the name of Daniel Haight led a party of settlers in claiming the east side of the Rock River in the spring of 1835. What followed was the development of two settlements divided by the Rock River, commonly known as "Haightville" and "Kentville," after the two founders (Lundin 26). Eventually, Kent and Haight realized that consolidation was needed for the settlement to reach full potential. In the fall of 1835, the two men came to an agreement and the official name of Rockford was given to the community.

By 1838, the new village was fairly well established. The Winnebago County seat had been situated in Rockford, elections had been held, and a ferry transported people and materials across the Rock River. During this year, the first stagecoach arrived in Rockford from Chicago. In 1850, the first formal census put the population of Rockford at 2, 563; shortly thereafter, Rockford graduated to the status of city (Lundin 28-29).

In 1852, the railroad arrived in Rockford. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad brought people and prosperity to the area. This, coupled with a new Rock River dam, gave the people of Rockford the potential for development and growth. The train brought large numbers of Swedish immigrants to the area, many interested in entering the mill trade. The train also allowed farmers to transport their products to bigger markets in Chicago.



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Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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The Brown's Hills/Knightsville neighborhood was settled in the mid-nineteenth century by Horace Brown and Elias Coper. B.A. Knight helped Coper subdivide his land and in 1889, the area became known as Knightsville. It was primarily a Swedish community established to provide housing for workers of the adjacent Skandia Furniture Company (Brown's Hills-Knightsville History 7).

By the turn of the twentieth century, Rockford was nationally known for its furniture, farm implements, and textiles. Talented Rockford citizens were responsible for many inventions ranging from an improved reaper to a knitting machine that revolutionized sock making. The many manufacturing opportunities drew a great number of people to the area, including a large assortment of ethnic groups.

Housing in Rockford varied greatly during this time. Large estates on prominent streets housed the industrial-era company presidents. Comfortable homes were owned by successful merchants and tradesmen. Rockford also had its share of working class neighborhoods with small bungalows and multi-family units.

In the early 1900s, some of Rockford's most prominent citizens had begun to build on the west side of North Second Street. The area had originally been the Schmauss cattle yards. One of the first to build was Rockford Mayor, Charles Jackson. Jackson sold his first home to Frank Hogle, founder of National Lock, and built another home next door in 1911. In 1915, Charles J. Lundberg built his home at 946 North Second Street.

Mr. Lundberg was born in Kirkland IL on October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1871. His parents were Swedish emigrants. He attended Rockford Business College and later taught night classes at the school. Lundberg eventually became involved in the Rockford furniture business. He served this industry in a multitude of capacities including working as a book-keeper, salesperson, and machine room operator. Lundberg eventually invested in a number of companies and held several Director positions including Board Secretary, Treasurer, and President. He was founder and president of the Co-operative Furniture Company, Rockford World Furniture Company and The Empire, Ltd.. Lundberg served two terms as the vice-president of the National Furniture Association of America. In addition, he also served as a director of Rockford Life Insurance Company and Commercial National Bank. (Engberg and Olson Internet)

Lundberg's civic activities included serving as a Rockford Alderman for nine years. At one point he was appointed purchasing agent for the City of Rockford and was in charge of all purchases for the entire city. He spent five years on the Board of Rockford College, was the former president of the Rockford Symphony Orchestra and president of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Zion Swedish Lutheran Church and served as a trustee. Mr. Lundberg held membership in the Rotary, Rockford Country Club and University Club. Lundberg and his wife Olga lived in the home from the time it was built until the 1940s when they moved to California. The couple had two children.

Later owners of the home included, amongst others, Max Liebling, a prominent Rockford businessman who was president of Rockford Window Cleaning Company; and Salvatore Buscemi, owner of State-Line Vending Machines. It was Mr. Buscemi who had his wife's name, Johanna, engraved in the stone hood of the fireplace.

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Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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*Architecture-The Blending of Two Styles:*

The years between 1885 and 1915 were known as “the age of diversity” in American architecture (Gelernter 190). During the last part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century, architects looked to the past for inspiration. Although many of the revivals created during this time were strikingly close to their original predecessors, Eclectic architects often adapted old designs to fit new conditions. Two distinctive schools emerged during the turn of the century, Classical Revivalism and the Progressive Movement. The Lundberg house is notable because it reflects both of these major architectural trends popular at the time it was constructed.

One version of Classical Revivalism was the Colonial Revival. During the last half of the nineteenth century, there was a renewed interest in the architecture of America’s early days. A surge of patriotism spread through the country after the 1876 United States Centennial Exposition. The Fair was held in Philadelphia and was the first of its kind. The event was organized to celebrate the 100-year anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, as well as showcase the industrial and agricultural accomplishments of the nation.

After the Exposition, national pride was at a peak and the classical revival styles that had been the basis of our architectural past again found favor in the present. “By the end of the nineteenth century, architects were lauding colonial architecture in journal articles and using colonial references in their built work. Architects, not scholars, created the first significant body of historical scholarship on America’s colonial architecture... Much of this activity focused on ‘high-style’ colonial architecture rather than everyday or vernacular buildings for an important reason; the great Georgian mansions, with their fine proportions and English details, implied the presence of a trained builder or architect rather than an unskilled carpenter” (Guyre ed Internet).

Frank A. Carpenter (1872 – 1956) was the architect for the Lundberg home. Carpenter was born in Guilford township. He lived all his life in the Rockford area. He graduated from the University of Illinois and was a member of the American Institute of Architects. Carpenter was a noted architect, designing many of Rockford’s prominent buildings such as Memorial Hall, a 1902 commission built during his partnership with Charles Bradley. Carpenter was quite prolific and many of his residential and commercial commissions were inspired by classical design.

The Lundberg home exhibits many “Georgian,” or “high-style” colonial characteristics in its symmetry, large front porch, window fenestration, two symmetrical wings, dormers, and side-gabled roof. Georgian refers to a style originating in England in the 1600s. It is based on forms following the classical principals of design developed by Andrea Palladio during the Italian Renaissance. In the mid 1600’s, architects Indigo Jones and Christopher Wren began designing buildings using Palladio’s design principals. The descriptive word “*Georgian* is dynastic, not a stylistic term...” (Pierson, 111). However, it has become commonplace to use the term “Georgian” to describe a particular Colonial Revival form typified by an overall rectangular and symmetrical plan with Classical detail. Other features associated with the “Georgian Style” include a central-hall plan, an overall form that is typically 2 – 3 stories tall, and a centrally located entry. Decorative elements may include engaged columns and quoined corners. Some examples more closely relate to their Georgian predecessors with wings attached on each side of the central structure.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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Examples of traditional early twentieth century Colonial Revivals can be found in many neighborhoods in Rockford. Larger, architect-designed Colonial Revivals are located in Rockford's Churchill's Grove neighborhood, especially along National Avenue; the Edgewater neighborhood; the Garfield local Historic District; as well as the Brown's Hills/Knightsville local Historic District. Two examples of Colonial Revivals can be found in the local historic district in which the Lundberg home is located. The home at 917 Ridgewood Road is a cream-colored brick, built in 1928 for Amos Stockhus (Brown's Hills-Knightsville History 65). The house was designed by noted architect Jesse Barloga (1888-1947), who began his career in Carpenter's office working primarily as a draftsman. Another Colonial home can be found at 1367 Brown Hills Road. This home was designed by Gilbert Johnson for C. E. Lindberg. The home was built in 1928, and again is constructed of brick. These two homes are representative of the more typical, larger Colonial Revivals found in Rockford. Often these were built in the twenties and constructed of brick or frame with clapboard siding. More often, these homes had classical detailing such as a central portico; a transom or fanlight over the door; multi-paned, double-hung windows; and a paneled front door. What makes the Lundberg home notable is that the architect merged familiar Colonial Revival features with detailing more typically seen in the Craftsman Style, of the Progressive movement.

The Arts and Crafts movement started in England as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution. It was a more picturesque form of architecture founded in the principles of "... honest and expressive construction, the importance of handcraft, and the need to integrate buildings with nature and the local setting..." (Gelertner, 208-209). Magazines such as the *Craftsman*, first published in 1901, popularized the movement in the United States. Each month the *Craftsman* would feature furniture and architectural plans for the ideal Craftsman life.

Carpenter's Craftsman touches to the Lundberg home included glazed brick to outline the homes windows, adorn its chimneys, and decorate the walls. He also exaggerated the depth of the eaves and accentuated them with exposed rafter tails. The windows of the home are of the casement variety instead of the typical double hung, multi-pane usually found in traditional Colonial Revivals. Although there are a few fine residential examples of both Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts homes in Rockford, the Lundberg home is truly a unique combination of these two architectural movements.

One of the things that make the Lundberg home unique is the use of limestone as the primary building material. Limestone was readily available due to its abundance along the Rock River banks. A number of early homes in Rockford were constructed of stone, but at the turn of the nineteenth century it was used more for decorative detail, chimney construction, or for foundations than as a primary building material. Early Rockford stone homes still standing include the Graham Ginestra house located at 1115 S. Main. The home is much smaller than the Lundberg estate, and was built in 1857. It is an Italianate design and operates as a house museum. Another early limestone residence, which has found an adaptive use as a museum, is the Coleman-Manny estate at 737 N. Main. Designed in the Italian Villa Style, its interior has been remodeled and it has a modern addition. There are a couple of later stone homes in the Brownshills district, a large stone Tudor and a Queen Anne partially constructed of stone. A couple of Rockford's larger limestone homes have not fared as well over the years. A large Greek Revival home located at 510 S. Third Street has stood vacant for a number of years and will require a substantial overhaul to save it for future generations. Another large home, nearly 5000 sq. feet, is located at 817 Ashland.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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Although the structure still looks sound, it has had major alterations/additions along the way. Limestone residential structures in Rockford are few and of those remaining, only a handful are from the same time period of the Lundberg home and in as excellent condition.

The Lundberg home exhibits masterful craftsmanship and artistic merit. The interior woodwork is outstanding. C. J. Lundberg, the original owner of the home, spent most of his career involved in Rockford's furniture industry, and he no doubt had highly skilled carpenters and cabinet makers work on the construction of his home. Carpenter's specification for the use of green art tiles on both the exterior and interior of the home, as well as the use of the distinctive cream and green glazed brick as an exterior accent give this home a look matched by no other Colonial Revival in the city.

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Charles J. Lundberg Home  
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Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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**Boundaries**

*Verbal Boundary Description:*

YMCA Sub PT NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec 23-44-1 Lot 2 and Beg NW Corn Lt. 3 SE 65 Ft SE 21.55 Ft NE 51.03 Ft NW 85 Ft. TH  
SW 107.02 Ft. to POB Pt Lot 3

Property code: 203A402 and 203A403A

*Boundary Justification:*

Two contiguous property codes, one nontaxable, one taxable are included in the boundary description. The home is found on first lot, and the garage on the second parcel. These two parcels represent the remaining property associated with the Charles J. Lundberg home.

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National Park Service

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Additional Documentation Photograph  
Photograph Index

Charles J. Lundberg Home  
Winnebago County, IL

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**Photograph Index**

Exterior photos taken by Pamela Hein; digitals stored by photographer

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Photo date taken</u>	<u>Description</u>
#1	October 2007	East façade, looking west
#2	October 2007	North elevation, looking southwest
#3	October 2007	West elevation, looking east
#4	October 2007	Pergola, looking north
#5	October 2007	South elevation, looking northeast
#6	October 2007	Tile and Glazed brick detail, looking north
#7	October 2007	ADA ramp addition, looking north
#8	October 2007	South façade of garage, looking north
#9	October 2007	West elevation of garage, looking southeast
#10	October 2007	East elevation of garage, looking southwest

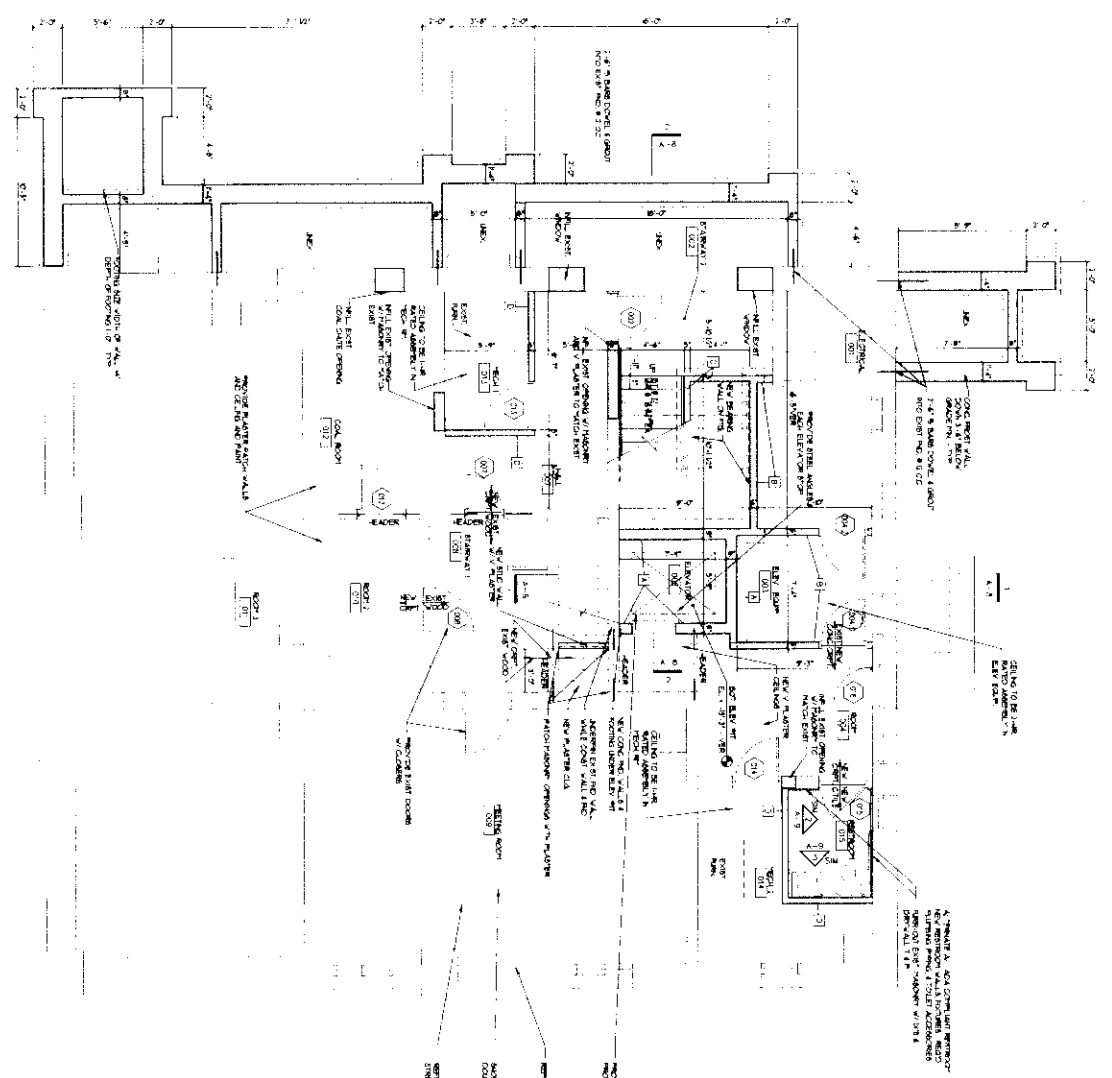
Interior photos taken by Bob Kinneson; digitals stored by photographer

#11	December 2007	Foyer and Entry hall, looking southeast
#12	December 2007	Staircase, looking southwest
#13	December 2007	Living room, looking northeast
#14	December 2007	Living room fireplace, looking north
#15	December 2007	Dining room, looking north
#16	December 2007	Sunroom, looking northwest
#17	December 2007	Kitchen, looking southwest
#18	December 2007	Detail of newel post, looking west
#19	December 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> floor stair rail, looking northwest
#20	December 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> floor landing and elevator, looking southwest
#21	December 2007	Library, looking east
#22	December 2007	Library built-ins, looking southeast
#23	December 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> floor office, looking northwest
#24	December 2007	2 <sup>nd</sup> floor bath (workroom), looking west
#25	December 2007	Lower level conference room, looking southwest
#26	December 2007	Lower level fireplace, looking northwest



**Charles J. Lundberg Home  
946 North Second Street  
Rockford, IL**





LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. EXISTING FINISHES ARE SHOWN IN HATCHED PATTERN. REMOVE AND RECONSTRUCT AS SHOWN.
2. REMOVE WALL, PART OF EXISTING WALL AND OPENING TO RECONSTRUCT AS SHOWN.
3. REMOVE WALL, PART OF EXISTING WALL AND OPENING TO RECONSTRUCT AS SHOWN.
4. REMOVE WALL, PART OF EXISTING WALL AND OPENING TO RECONSTRUCT AS SHOWN.

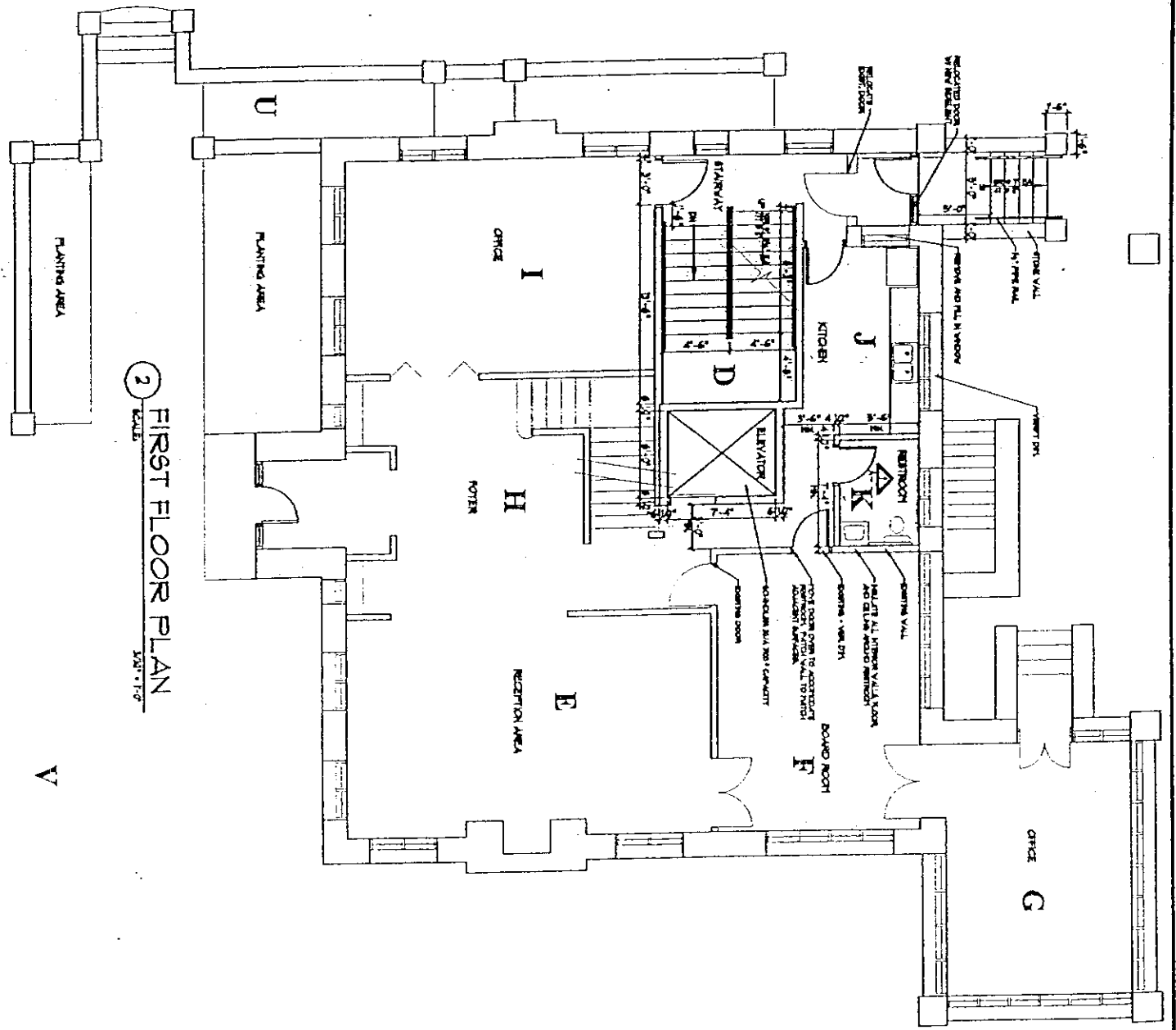
LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN



A REMODELING AND RENOVATION FOR:  
**STONE HOUSE**  
 ROCKFORD COMMUNITY TRUST  
 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

**HARVEY**  
**PHILLIPS**  
 ARCHITECTURE  
 PLANNING &  
 INTERIOR DESIGN

NO. 1	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
2	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
3	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
4	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
5	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
6	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
7	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
8	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
9	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS
10	08 JAN 2007	ISSUE FOR PERMITS



② FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

A1.5

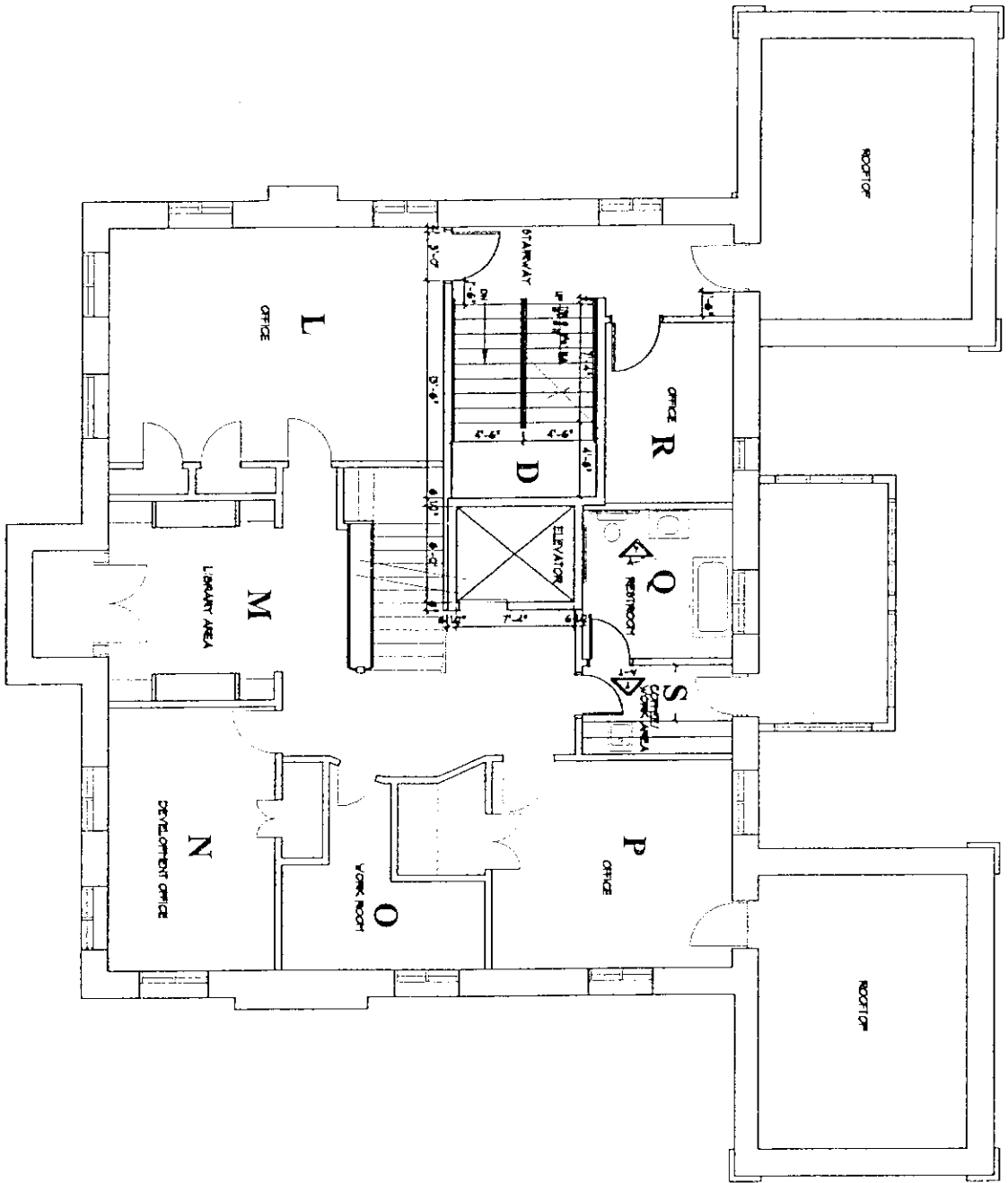
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 DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2003  
 PROJECT NUMBER: C1212  
 SHEET NUMBER: A1.5

A RENOVATION AND REMODELING FOR:  
**STONE HOUSE**  
**ROCKFORD COMMUNITY TRUST**  
 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS



**HIGHLY ARCHITECTS**  
 ARCHITECTURE  
 PLANNING &  
 INTERIOR DESIGN



3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 3/32" = 1'-0"



ARCHITECTURE  
PLANNING &  
INTERIOR DESIGN

A RENOVATION AND REMODELING FOR:  
**STONE HOUSE**  
**ROCKFORD COMMUNITY TRUST**  
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

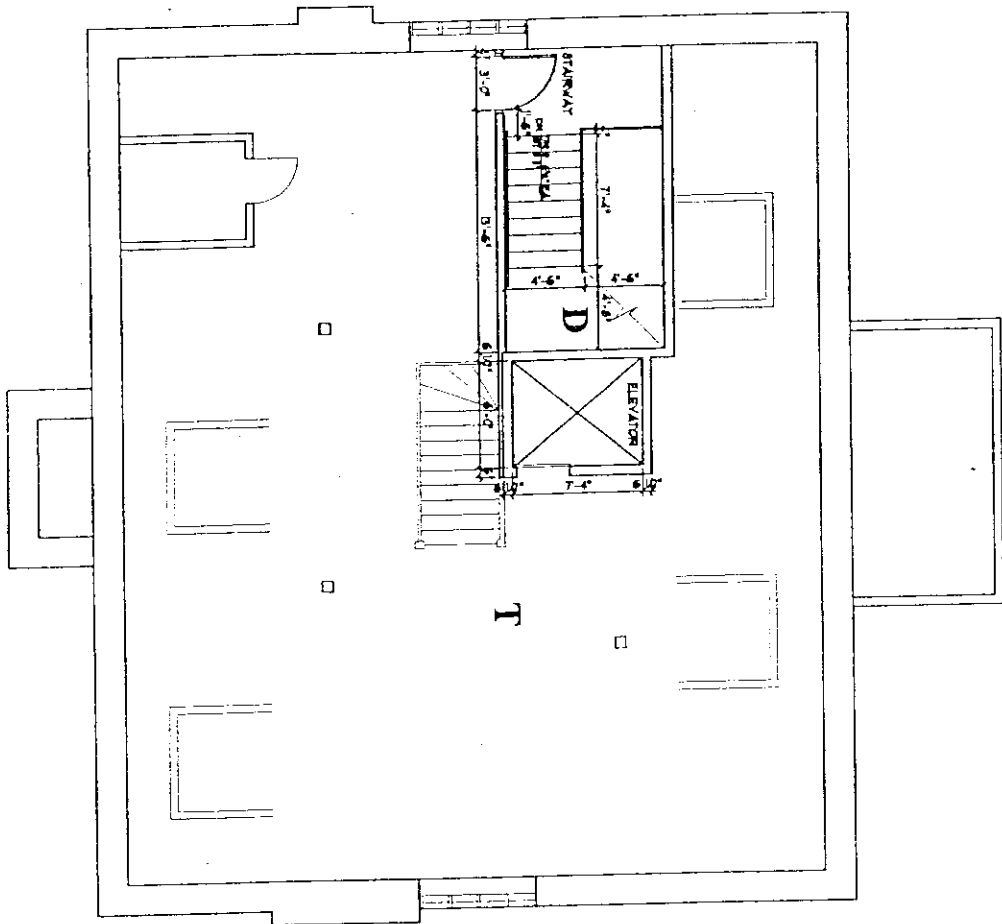
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DATE: DECEMBER 15, 2000  
PROJECT NUMBER

C1212

SHEET NUMBER

A1.6



4 ATTIC PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

A RENOVATION AND REMODELING FOR:

**STONE HOUSE  
ROCKFORD COMMUNITY TRUST**

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS



ARCHITECTURE  
PLANNING &  
INTERIOR DESIGN

REVISIONS:

DRAWN BY: ARIYU, BTI

CS/SRS 09H

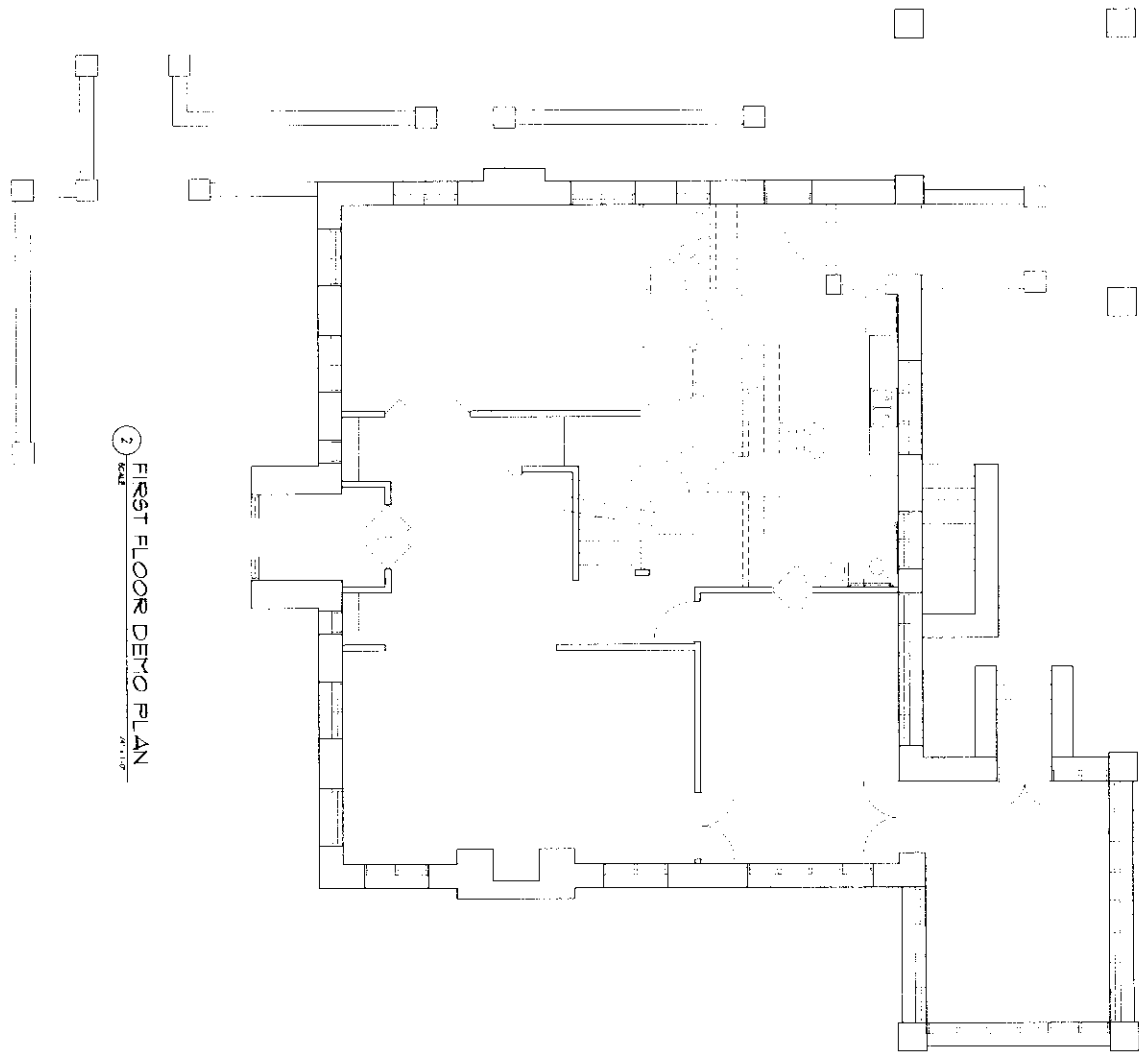
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PROJECT NUMBER

**C1212**

SHEET NUMBER

**A1.7**



2 FIRST FLOOR DEMO PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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A REMODELING AND RENOVATION FOR  
**STONE HOUSE**  
 ROCKFORD COMMUNITY TRUST  
 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

ARCHITECTURE  
 PLANNING &  
 INTERIOR DESIGN



A-1

C1212

DATE

DATE: SEPTEMBER 14, 2007

PROJECT NUMBER

SCALE

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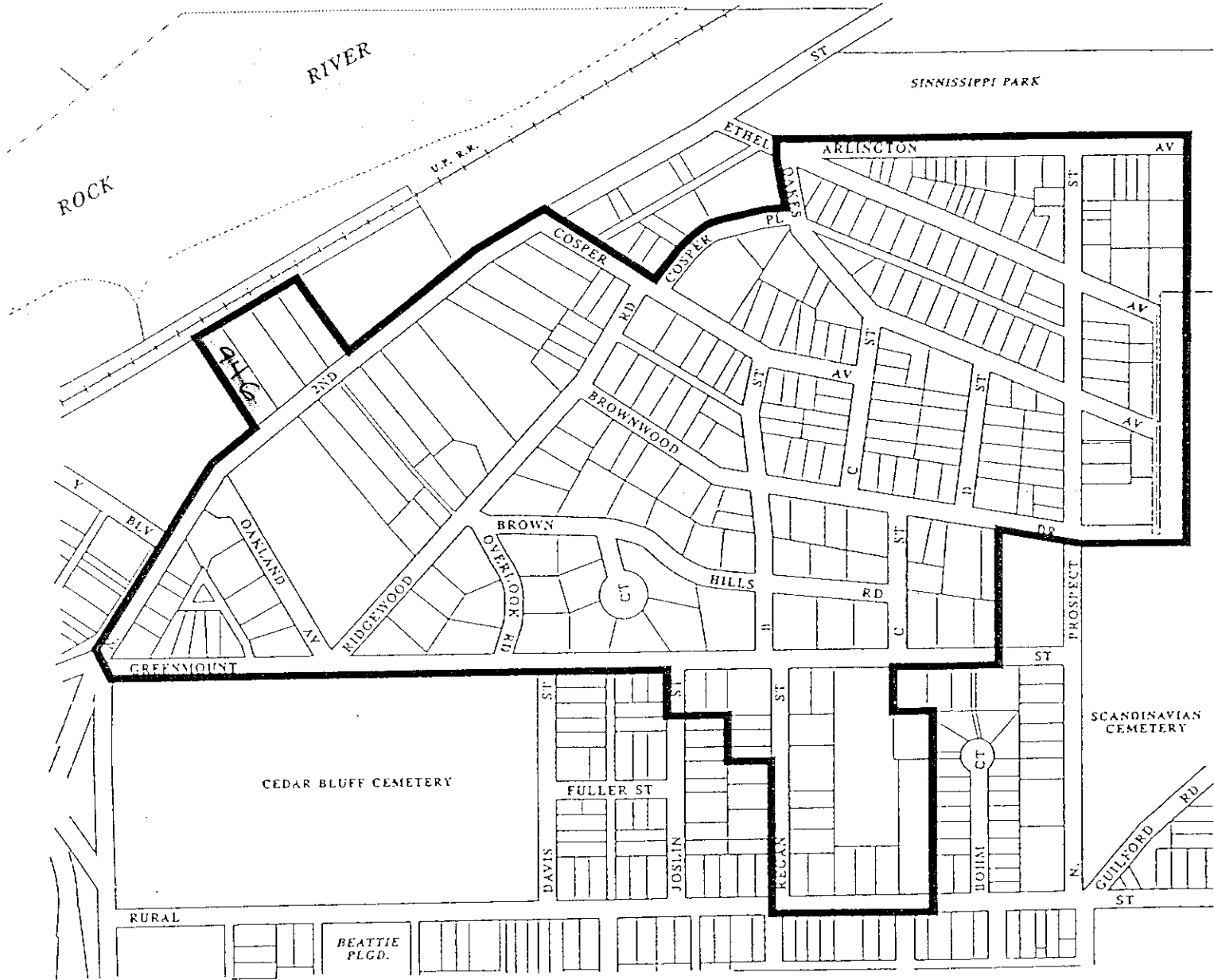
SCALE

DATE

PROJECT NUMBER

SCALE

# BROWN'S HILLS / KNIGHTSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT



**BROWN'S HILLS / KNIGHTSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY**

MAP PREPARED BY:  
CITY OF ROCKFORD  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT.  
PLANNING DIVISION  
C. ADAMS



14-97

(#NBILLE4.FR)

LISTED, 12/31/08  
(Florida's New Deal Resources MPS)

GEORGIA, HABERSHAM COUNTY,  
Demorest Women's Club,  
1035 Central Ave.,  
Demorest, 08001247,  
LISTED, 12/30/08

GEORGIA, HARRIS COUNTY,  
Bethlehem Baptist Church Colored School, 200 Bethlehem Dr., Pine Mountain Valley vicinity,  
08001246, LISTED, 12/30/08

GEORGIA, TAYLOR COUNTY,  
Mauk School,  
37 GA 127 S.,  
Mauk, 08001248,  
LISTED, 12/30/08

GEORGIA, TROUP COUNTY,  
Kidd-Robertson House,  
2423 Greenville Rd.,  
LaGrange vicinity, 08001249,  
LISTED, 12/30/08

ILLINOIS, WINNEBAGO COUNTY,  
Lundberg, Charles, House,  
946 N. 2nd St.,  
Rockford, 08001251,  
LISTED, 12/30/08

IOWA, BENTON COUNTY,  
Herring Hotel,  
718 13th St.,  
Belle Plaine, 08001250,  
LISTED, 12/31/08

MAINE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY,  
Bailey Island Library Hall,  
2167 Harpswell Island Rd.,  
Harpswell, 08001253,  
LISTED, 12/31/08

MAINE, KENNEBEC COUNTY,  
Kent Burying Ground,  
NE corner of Fayette Corner Rd. and Oak Hill Rd., Fayette, 08001254, LISTED, 12/31/08

MAINE, KENNEBEC COUNTY,  
Winthrop Street Historic District (Boundary Increase), 20 Spring St., Augusta, 08001255,  
LISTED, 12/30/08