

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE OTTAWA COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

PREPARED IN ASSOCIATION WITH
PEOPLES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Survey Area

Initial evaluation by Peoples Economic Development Corporation, Kennedy Hudson and Associates, the City of Ottawa and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) resulted in identification of 211 structures to be surveyed. Subsequent investigation brought the total number of buildings, sites and structures in the survey area to 232. These structures are located in an area roughly bounded by the border of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor to the north, Columbus Street to the east, Main Street to the South, and Clinton and Walnut Streets to the west. This area was divided into four sections to simplify numbering and tracking. Those four survey sections are noted on Map 1. Among the resources surveyed were seven properties previously listed on the National Register as part of the Washington Park Historic District (NPS# 73000710) and one individually-listed property, the Knuessl Building (NPS# 92000486).

Preliminary Research and Preparation

Sources such as the IHPA's online historic resource survey database (HAARGIS), histories of the area, and materials gathered from other sources including the LaSalle County Historical Society were consulted for information about Ottawa's history. Data regarding buildings in the survey area was recorded along with visual survey data. Property information from the City of Ottawa was used to develop a database, which was used to record subsequent data gathered during the physical survey.

Physical and Photographic Surveys and Analysis

Six survey visits to Ottawa between January and April provided opportunities to photograph the buildings and record their primary physical characteristics. Data was captured via hand-held device and uploaded directly to the survey database. Subsequent review of the information and photos provided the detail necessary to review and adjust the survey data as appropriate and develop a brief description of each building, included on the inventory forms which make up the bulk of this report.

Data elements describing each building's architectural style, functions and materials are limited to those recommended by the National Park for use on National Register Nominations, and decisions regarding these descriptive elements were informed by reference to standard field guides and dictionaries cited in the bibliography. Identification of materials is limited to visual observation. For example, the survey data does not distinguish between stone and cast stone often used for trim in the early 20th century or what is sometime referred to as "faux stone" or stone veneer sometimes applied to buildings in the 20th century. However, these distinctions, if important to the building's history, are noted in the narrative description. After a final review, the data from the survey database was exported and formatted, and photos added to the final inventory forms.

This Report

The research and analysis described above inform the following sections of this report, which provide a historical narrative focusing on the architectural and cultural significance of buildings and structures in the survey area, a description of the boundaries for a proposed historic district and recommendations for future action with regards to the district and surrounding areas. A brief description of the individual survey areas precedes each set of inventory forms. Much of this information is included in the National Register Nomination for the Ottawa Commercial Historic District, the first draft of which being submitted to the IHPA for review in April of 2011.

Map 1: Survey Area, Sections A through D



HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Overview

Ottawa's commercial center is located at the junction of the Fox and Illinois Rivers, within an area originally bordered by the Illinois and Michigan Canal (I&M Canal) to the north, the Lateral Canal to the west and a hydraulic basin to the south, which harnessed power as early as the 1840's for manufacturing and later for electricity.¹ The I&M Canal and the Illinois River together resulted in Ottawa's prominence as an early trade and manufacturing hub. Ottawa and Chicago, cities at either end of the proposed canal, were both platted in 1829. By 1831, the western terminus was changed to LaSalle. In the same year the first addition to Ottawa was platted, which included Washington Square and the area south of the I&M Canal. With the coming of the railroads in the second half of the 19th century, Ottawa's role as an important transportation hub in northern Illinois grew, encouraging the development of commerce and industry.

The area originally platted in 1829 presents predominantly attached commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse square near the bank of the Illinois River (Image A1).² North and west of this civic center, bordered by the I&M and lateral canals, areas originally residential in use gave way over the years to civic and commercial uses in detached buildings, and, after World War II, buildings with large areas set aside for automobile parking. This range of building types and uses conveys the history and development of the commercial and social center of the City of Ottawa from the 1830s to the present.

The opening of the I&M Canal in 1848 encouraged development throughout the area. Construction in downtown Ottawa rapidly expanded. The earliest structures, two- and three-story frame buildings, most with end-gabled roofs, gave way to attached brick buildings with retail on the first floor and manufacturing, residential or social uses on the upper floors. One of these early frame buildings still stands at 624 Court Street, though its original façade has been obscured by a number of changes.

The concentration of buildings at the southern end of the district served as the city's central business district, with social and civic uses to the north and industrial uses lining the Lateral Canal and hydraulic basin. The construction of the canal during the 1830s brought waves of immigrants, including a large number of Irish, to the area. The canal opened in 1848, spurring local industry and contributing to Ottawa's prosperity. Brick replaced lumber as the most common building material in the commercial district. Buildings constructed during this period were commonly two or three stories tall, with the upper floors often given over to small-scale manufacturing concerns, as well as residential or social uses. A good example of buildings of this period, the Knuessl Building on West Main Street (A-16-6), was constructed in 1868 (NPS# 92000486). This three-story brick building housed two retail establishments on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and a social hall on the third floor. Although the building's façade includes an ornate bracketed cornice of wood, most of the buildings of the period present intricate decorative cornices of brick. Two and three story buildings of this type predominate in the blocks immediately surrounding the courthouse, including what was originally the Cheever Block, constructed in 1864 by Silas W. Cheever (A-02-1). In addition to its prominence, situated across from the courthouse square on Main Street, the building housed multiple establishments over the years, including bakeries, specialty shops (one for agricultural

¹ The Lateral Canal and hydraulic basin were filled after the I&M Canal was decommissioned.

² Images, numbered with an "A," are either historical photos or illustrations and can be found in the Appendix.

implements is noted on the 1888 Sanborn map), barbers, dentists, and a social hall on the third floor.

During the late 1800s, the area around the courthouse square proved to be the preferred location for commercial construction, with most of the buildings in the pattern of the Knuessl building or Cheever Block, though mostly on a smaller scale. The majority of these buildings were two stories, with retail establishments on the first floor selling groceries, produce, drugs, and clothing. In addition, stores selling agricultural supplies and implements. By the 1880s, prominent industrial and manufacturing concerns in the area included flour mills, and manufacturers of glass, brick and building tile—materials which were shipped out for trade on the canal. Within the historic district, smaller-scale manufacturing was common. Cigar makers, harness and implement shops, stood alongside those providing carpentry, painting and other services. Moving north of the courthouse square along LaSalle Street, in addition to the usual mix of grocers, druggists and clothing stores was a carriage shop, hardware stores, and restaurants. Some larger commercial structures were erected in the early 1900s, including Lucey Brothers Building at 700 LaSalle Street, which housed the Lucey Brothers Department Store and other shops (B-02-1, Image A2).

The three blocks of LaSalle and Columbus Streets between Madison and Washington streets surrounded Washington Park, and though commercial ventures lined LaSalle Street, uses around the park and along Columbus Street tended to be residential or social. The park itself is the site of the first Lincoln-Douglas Debate, held in 1858. Ottawa had been selected as the site of the first debate due to its prominence as the seat of the third congressional district, the location of one of three seats of the State Supreme Court, and its role as a major transportation hub.³ The location of the debate is marked by a boulder placed in 1908. Around the park stand a number of buildings which speak to the social, civic and recreational pursuits of downtown Ottawa. On the east side of the park, the 1871 Christ Episcopal Church (B-18-1) and the 1870 First Congregational Church (B-09-1), with the 1910 Masonic Temple (B-09-2) between them, face the park. On the opposite side of the park, across LaSalle Street, stand the American Legion Post 33 (B-04-1) and, just south of it on LaSalle, the Roxy Theater (B-02-4), one of the few Art Deco structures in the city. North of the park stands the Reddick House (B-19-1), an imposing 1855 mansion in the Italianate style, constructed by William Reddick, an early Ottawa resident prominent in the social, political and economic life of the area. Across Columbus Street from Reddick's home stands the Third Appellate Court Building (B-10-1), built to house the State Supreme Court in 1860. This mix of residential, civic and religious properties is repeated on a smaller scale throughout the district, with groupings of churches and residential buildings interspersed with commercial and civic concerns.

The northernmost section of the district, bordering the I&M Canal, originally included the Canal's toll house (now moved onto the property of the National Heritage Corridor), small retail—such as grocers—and residential uses. The northwest corner of LaSalle and Superior Streets today provides a good idea of what the area might have looked like in the 1880s, with its mix of frame residences (both single and multiple dwellings) some with small retail establishments on the first floor. This pattern held steady until the mid-twentieth century, when expansion of the Catholic school and various commercial uses, including the construction of parking garages and auto sales and service shops begin to proliferate. The buildings along Washington and Superior Streets still present a mix of residential buildings dating from the 1850s through 1920s, and commercial structures from the

³ Rodney O. Davis and Douglas L. Wilson, eds, *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates* (Chicago: U of Illinois Press, 2008), p. 1.

1940s, 50s and 60s, including the Sands Motel constructed adjacent to the I&M Canal National Heritage Corridor (C-04-4).

Ottawa's role as a transportation hub, connecting the Fox and Illinois Rivers with the I&M Canal, along with its natural resources, spurred its growth. Storefronts housed groceries, department stores, restaurants, and a surprising number of manufacturing concerns that took raw materials shipped over the waterways and produced goods for export. Tenements and hotels were located in the upper stories of some buildings to accommodate the workers and visitors, though the area boasted large and well-appointed hotels from the time the canal opened in the 1840s. Large, prominent buildings were of fire-resistant brick construction, and often had upper level offices and halls for the many social organizations and entertainment venues.

The importance of Ottawa to the area's transportation services was not limited to the canal, rivers and railroads. The practice of generating electricity from the waters spilling through the hydraulic basin into the Illinois River provided cheap electricity, which was what ran the interurban trains. In 1889, electric streetcars began operations in Ottawa, and by 1904 The Chicago, Ottawa and Peoria Railway (CO&P) took out a 10-year lease on the Gedney building (Photo 20), which stands today at the corner of Madison and Court Streets.⁴ The CO&P connected Ottawa westward to LaSalle, Peru and Ladd, and east to Marseilles in 1904. Ultimately the route connected Joliet (and Chicago) with many cities along the Illinois River Valley as far west as Depue, with spurs to Ladd and Princeton. This interurban line began to decline in the early 1920s, with the Great Depression accelerating the decline, resulting in the entire route being abandoned in 1934.

Commercial ventures in downtown Ottawa remained strong through the 1960s. Downtown Ottawa became an attractive market for retail concerns with a national presence. In 1938, Montgomery Ward opened a store at the corner of LaSalle and Jefferson Streets, constructing a four-story building in the Colonial Revival Style popular at the time (B-01-1). Similarly, in 1961, Carson Pirie Scott built the Founders Store (B-01-3) just north of Montgomery Ward's store. Faced in simple limestone with panels emulating both the Roman arches prevalent on the historic buildings of downtown Ottawa and Louis Sullivan's famous cast iron panels decorating the flagship store in Chicago, the Founders Store in Ottawa added to the commercial life along LaSalle Street for the next twenty-four years, until it closed in 1985.

Ottawa's role as a transportation hub was born with the idea of the I&M Canal in 1829, and continued after the canal's decommissioning in 1931. By then, a number of railroads had long been stopping in Ottawa. As early as 1853, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was stopping just north of the I&M Canal near Columbus Street, and beginning in 1867, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad ran just west of the lateral canal. Although the trains contributed to the canal's demise, they helped Ottawa become a vibrant manufacturing source for goods shipped all over the country. By 1900, there were 29 firms producing pianos, carriages, machine tools, silver products, agricultural implements, beer, and pottery.⁵ Local glassworks and manufacturers of agricultural implements and carriages shipped goods across the country. All of these concerns fostered an economy that created the vibrant commercial and social district enclosed by the waters of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and of the I&M and lateral canals. That thriving business community is represented today by the many historic structures that make up the Ottawa Commercial Historic District.

⁴ Ottawa Old and New, p. 103.

⁵ Focus on Ottawa, 11.

ANALYSIS

The survey area includes a concentration of attached commercial buildings that served as the central business district as early as the 1830s. The city's growth saw the business district expand north to the Illinois and Michigan Canal (I&M Canal). The northern part of the survey area, then, presents a mix of mid-nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century structures that include single and multiple-family dwellings as well as social, religious and commercial structures. Together, these two sections of Ottawa's commercial district tell the story of the city's founding as a critical stop on the I&M Canal, through its growth as a commercial and transportation hub for north-central Illinois in the early part of the 20th century.

The area around the courthouse square includes mainly two- or three-story brick buildings with first-floor storefronts and upper-story office or residential uses. The most prominent stylistic influence is Italianate, although elements of various high styles, such as Romanesque Revival, Art Deco, and Classical Revival Styles are also represented. Common details include segmental arch windows and brick cornices with decorative bond patterns. The storefronts generally have large display windows and recessed entrances common to the period. Buildings with social uses, with the exception of the County Courthouse, generally present Classical design motifs, while religious buildings rely on the Gothic Revival Style or the Romanesque Revival Style with Gothic features. A number of buildings had extensive façade work done in the early 20th Century, resulting in 1920s commercial designs on buildings that date from the 1860s.

Commercial development moved northward from the Illinois River and southward from the I&M Canal, with the majority of commercial uses along La Salle and Columbus Streets, the major north-south thoroughfares in town. The northern section of the survey area runs along these two streets to its northern boundary at the former site of the I&M Canal. Buildings beyond the west side of La Salle Street are largely residential structures, with any commercial or professional buildings either of modern construction or significantly altered. Buildings on the east side of Columbus Street north of Lafayette Street are largely contemporary structures, and those east of Columbus Street north of Jackson Street are residential in use. While most of the residential structures on both sides of the district were constructed between the mid-1800s and early 1900s, only a few of them contribute to the story of Ottawa's commercial development. These are clustered near the northern boundary of the district on La Salle Street, and represent the combination of residential and commercial uses common in the area as the initial residential development between Jackson Street and the I&M Canal gave way to commercial uses in the late 1800s.

Moving north, buildings in the Commercial style common in the late 19th and early 20th century predominate. These are interspersed with later one or two-story masonry buildings dating from the 1920s through the 1950s. Some of these buildings present elements typical of various revival styles, and on later buildings, the International Style. Churches mostly date from the late 1800s, and social buildings tend to reflect one of the revival styles popular between the 1890s and 1930s as do some residences in this area. A number of residential and commercial structures on the north end of the district, near the site of the I&M Canal, date to the 1850s.

Taken as a whole, the buildings in the survey area provide examples of practically every popular architectural style in the Midwest, beginning with simple frame residences and commercial structures best described as Victorian eclectic through Italianate commercial and residential

structures in wood, brick and stone, with the Reddick Mansion (B-19-1),⁶ Appellate Court Building (B-10-1) and County Court House (A-01-1) providing the highest expression of these styles. Area religious buildings, most constructed in the late 1800s, rely on the Gothic Revival Style or present various elements of the Romanesque Revival style. Commercial structures constructed from 1930 to 1961 provide a mix of design elements ranging from the simple curves of a brick automobile service facility (B-11-1) to the Art Deco details in terra cotta that decorate the Roxy Theater (B-02-4), to the angular features and ribbon windows of later buildings like the laundry at the corner of Columbus and Superior (C-09-1) or the exuberance of the 1950s Sands Motel that greets visitors at the LaSalle Street gateway to the commercial district (C-04-4).

PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT

Overview

Overall, the buildings of the proposed Ottawa Commercial Historic District are in good condition and retain adequate integrity to portray their significance as components of a mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century central business district. Although many of the windows have been replaced, and most of the storefronts in the oldest buildings have been altered, in some cases, the altered storefronts have maintained their own integrity, representing architectural styles popular in the early twentieth century on the first floor, contrasting with much older design features on the upper floors of the primary façade. Contributing buildings retain their original massing and character-defining elements of design. Although individual buildings have been altered, the district as a whole retains integrity of design, location, workmanship, setting, feeling, association, and materials. Of the non-contributing buildings, only a few were constructed after the period of significance, and a number of these, like the First Federal Savings Bank at 633 LaSalle Street (A-03-8) are excellent examples of mid- to late-20th-century design that may well be identified as contributing structures in the future. The remaining non-contributing buildings meet the age requirement for listing, but have been altered to a degree that they no longer maintain sufficient integrity of design, materials or workmanship to be considered contributing resources. Where buildings have been demolished, open space or parking areas have sometimes taken their place, though at least one mid-century contributing structure in the district was specifically designed to face the adjacent parking lot, making that lot an integral part of the overall design (D-08-2). It is clear that the survey data supports the nomination of the Ottawa Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Ottawa Commercial Historic District extends from 1850 through 1962. The period of significance begins in 1850, the likely construction date for the oldest buildings in the district. The buildings with the earliest documented construction dates are constructed around Washington Park, which was the site of the first Lincoln-Douglas debate in 1958. Buildings constructed around the park include the Reddick Mansion (1855), the Illinois Appellate Court Building (built as the State Supreme Court Building, 1860), and a number of early churches. Many of the attached commercial structures in the southern section of the district date from this period as well.

⁶ Parenthetical references are to the inventory form numbers, which have this format: [Section]-[Block]-[Building]. The Reddick Mansion—B-19-1 is in survey section B, block 19, building 1.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Ottawa Commercial Historic District is shown on the accompanying site plan entitled "National Register Boundary and Contributing / Non-Contributing Resources." The National Register boundary encloses all the buildings, sites and structures that

- Face Main Street between the Fox River to Canal Street and line the north side of Main Street between Canal and Walnut Streets;
- Face Madison Street between Walnut Street and the Fox River, with the exception of the north side of the 300 block
- Face Clinton Street, between Woodward Memorial Drive and Madison Streets and line the east side of Clinton Street between Madison and Jackson Street
- Face LaSalle Street between Main Street and the Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor
- Face Columbus Street between Main Street and Lafayette Street, including the Illinois Appellate Court Building at the corner of Main and Lafayette Streets
- Line the west side of Columbus Street between Lafayette Street and the Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor
- Are situated on cross streets between the portions of LaSalle and Columbus Streets described above.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Ottawa Commercial Historic District includes those properties that are associated with the commercial corridors during its period of significance (1831-1962) and retain adequate integrity to portray their relationship to the historic business district. The boundary encloses all of the significant resources and features of the district, as well as forty non-contributing resources. The non-contributing resources include buildings that have undergone alterations that obscure their connection to the period of significance or have been constructed after the period of significance.

The northern and southern boundaries are roughly analogous to the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the hydraulic basin, which were connected by the Lateral Canal (along what is currently Canal Street). The southern section of the eastern boundary runs along the Fox River. These significant water ways defined Ottawa and its commercial district for more than one hundred years of its existence. The boundary excludes modern intrusions and buildings that have lost integrity. In a few cases, residential structures with good integrity from the period of significance which are visible from commercial thoroughfares have been included, representing the fact of mixed residential, social and commercial uses common in the district throughout the period of significance.

Map of Proposed Historic District



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Individual Landmark Nominations

The following proposed individual nominations are suggested for local landmark status or *potential* individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Note that eligibility under Criterion C for architecture for individually-listed resources on the National Register requires a high degree of integrity on *both the interior and exterior* of the building. As interiors have not been examined as part of this survey, it is understood that any suggestions for individual listing will require further research and careful assessment.⁷

Survey No.	Address	Names / Descriptions
A-01-1	119 West Madison Street	LaSalle County Courthouse
A-03-1	601 LaSalle Street	First National Bank of Ottawa
A-06-1	500 Columbus Street	Ottawa Boat Club
A-08-5	628 Columbus Street	Central Life Building
A-09-3	615 Columbus Street	1860s Italianate facing alley between Court and Columbus Streets
A-10-3	716 – 728 Columbus Street	Rowhouses
A-14-1	100 West Main Street	
A-16-4	209 West Main Street	A. Hess & Company; Ottawa Office Supply
A-18-5	122 West Madison Street	Ottawa National Bank; Nertney Building
A-20-3	226-230 West Madison Street	
A-22-2	111-113 East Jefferson Street	Multiple dwelling
A-23-1	215 West Jefferson Street	
B-01-1	800 LaSalle Street	Montgomery Ward Building
B-03-1	900 LaSalle Street	Popcorn Stand
B-03-3	Washington Street	Lincoln-Douglas Debate Site
B-03-4	Washington Park	Civil War Memorial
B-05-1	1012 LaSalle Street	Streul's
B-06-2	1007 LaSalle Street	Salvation Army Citadel
B-06-6	1029 LaSalle Street	
B-08-3	827 Columbus Street	
B-09-1	910 Columbus Street	First Congregational Church

⁷ Note that the draft inventory forms may currently list other resources as potentially eligible for individual listing. Until the final review of these documents is complete, the list presented here, rather than the data on the inventory forms, should be considered definitive.

Survey No.	Address	Names / Descriptions
B-09-2	916 Columbus Street	Masonic Temple
B-10-1	1004 Columbus Street	Third District Illinois Appellate Court Building; State Supreme Court Building
B-11-1	1011 Columbus Street	
B-14-1	114 East Jefferson Street	First Presbyterian Church
B-15-1	100 West Jefferson Street	The First Methodist Church
B-15-2	110 West Jefferson Street	The Daily Times Building
B-15-3	116 West Jefferson Street	First Baptist Church; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
B-15-4	120 West Jefferson Street	
B-17-1	118 East Lafayette Street	House with the Pillars
B-18-1	131 East Lafayette Street	Christ Episcopal Church; Grace Episcopal Church
B-19-1	100 West Lafayette Street	Reddick, William, House; Reddick Library
C-07-1	West Washington Street	St. Columba Church
C-10-1	109 West Superior Street	
D-02-4	321 West Main Street	Post Office; Ivy Tech
D-03-1	402 West Main Street	F. L. Jones Garter Factory; Jobst Monuments
D-06-1	301 West Madison Street	U.S. Post Office; City Hall
D-07-5	No Address	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rail Road Depot; Illinois Railway, Inc.
D-10-1	605 Clinton Street	Feehan & McClellan Insurance

Future Considerations for the Ottawa Commercial Historic District

The survey district included a number of buildings which retain significant integrity but do not meet the age criterion for listing on the National Register. Once these buildings age beyond 50 years, a review should be conducted to assess the following:

- Whether the Commercial Historic District nomination should be amended to include either the Fox River Center at 110 East Main Street (A-13-1) or the First Federal Savings Bank at 633 LaSalle Street (A-03-8) as contributing resources.
- Whether the Commercial Historic District should be expanded along West Jefferson Street to include the following as contributing resources:
 - Warehouse at 707 Fulton Street (D-12-1)
 - Bank at 300 West Madison Street (D-05-1)
 - Building at 320 West Jefferson Street (D-09-1)
 - Building at 801 Canal Street (D-16-1)

- Whether the Commercial Historic District should be expanded to include the following as a contributing resources:
 - The former site of the Radium Dial Company at the southeast corner of Columbus and Washington Streets
 - The former site of the Luminous Dial Factory at the northeast corner of Fulton and Clinton Streets

Future Considerations for Archaeological Studies

Criterion D includes resources likely to yield important information in history. The city may want to consider the corridors that enclosed the Lateral Canal and Hydraulic Basin as areas likely to yield such artifacts related to the history of Ottawa. The sites of the Radium Dial Company and the Luminous Dial Factory might also be considered for listing as potential archaeological sites.

HISTORIC MAPS & PHOTOS

Section One: Historic Map

Sources are noted in the image log, below

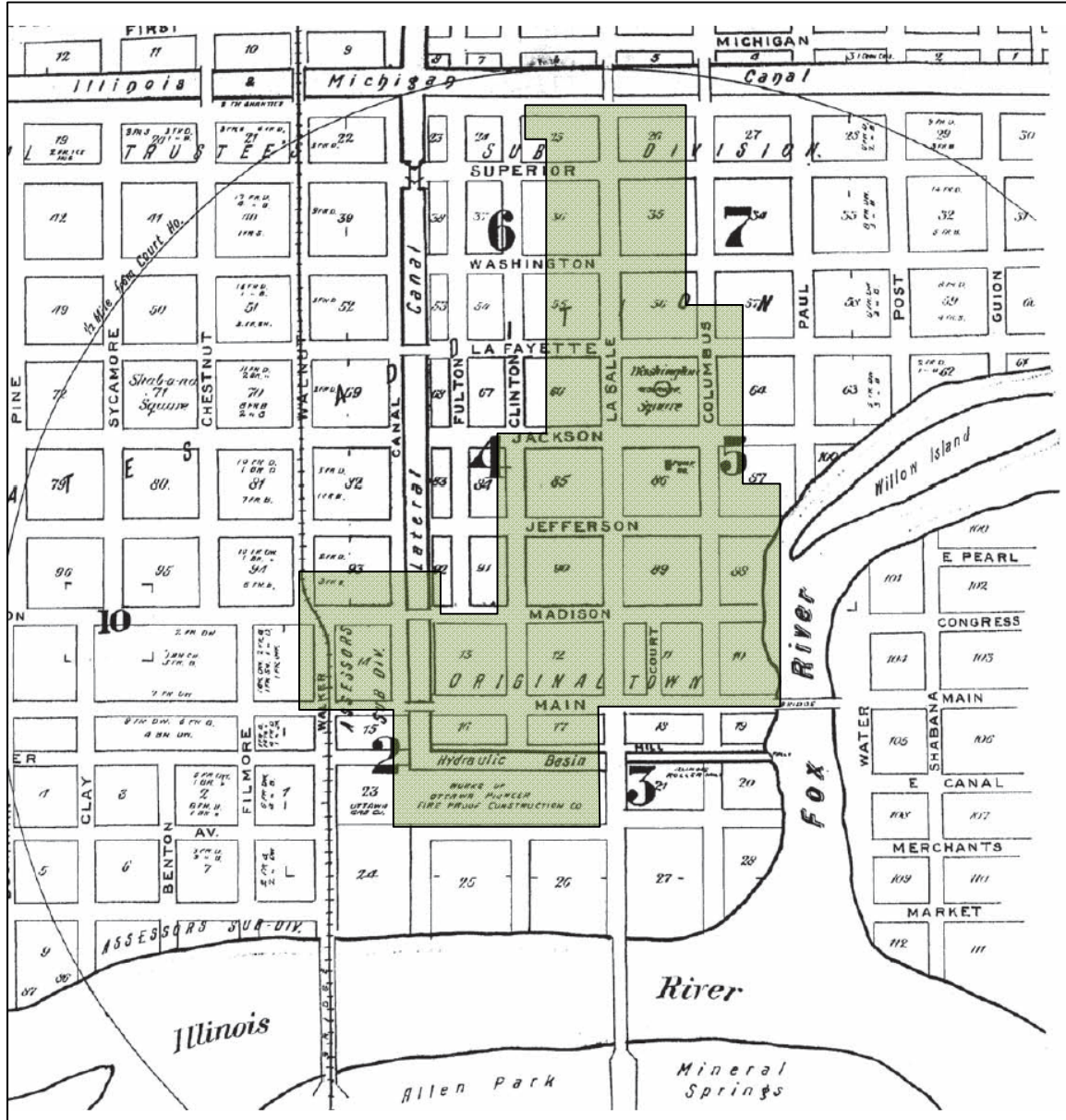


Image A1 – 1888 Sanborn Map. The original plat of 1829 extended north from the Illinois River to Jefferson Street. The area north of Jefferson was added in 1831. Location of the Ottawa Downtown Commercial District is highlighted in green.

Section Two: Historic Photos

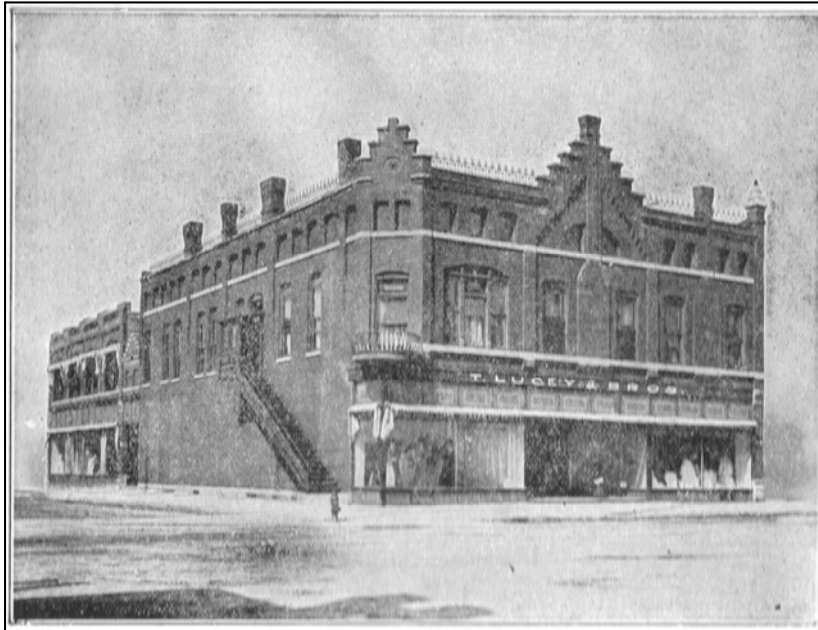


Image A2 – Artist's rendering of Lucey Bros. Department Store, 1908.



Image A3 – View of LaSalle Street across from Courthouse, ca 1860.



Image A4 – Historic view of Court Street, ca 1893.



Image A5 – East side of LaSalle Street between Jefferson and Jackson.

Section Three: Image Sources

Note: Additional photos have been identified and will be added to the final version of this report.

No.	Subject	File Name	Source
A1	Map of Downtown Ottawa, 1888	Sanborn_1888_page_1.tif	Sanborn Map Company.
A2	Artist's rendering of Lucey Bros. Department Store, 1908	Ottawa019.tif	<i>Ottawa Old and New</i> , page 108.
A3	Historic view of LaSalle Street, ca 1860	Ottawa022.tif	<i>Old Ottawa Scenes</i> , page 3.
A4	Historic view of Court Street, ca 1893	Ottawa 006.tif	<i>Old Ottawa Scenes</i> , page 50.
A5	East side of LaSalle Street between Jefferson and Jackson	Ottawa012.tif	<i>Old Ottawa Scenes</i> , page 198.

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INVENTORY