

# ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE EAST SIDE SURVEY AREA OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

## A Summary and Inventory



GRANACKI  
HISTORIC CONSULTANTS

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES  
in  
OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

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**Summary and Inventory**

Prepared for the City of Ottawa by:

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2011



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## INTRODUCTION

The residential area known as the East Side in the City of Ottawa was among the city's premier neighborhoods in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Because of its initial isolation to Ottawa's central business and commercial district west of the Fox River, the East Side became a prime location for the city's early professional class, who built gracious homes on large lots, many overlooking the Fox River. As the neighborhood matured through the early 20th century, these larger properties were subdivided into smaller lots with more modest houses, many of which were built east of Green Street. The survey area features a wide variety of architectural styles from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century, and includes impressive architect-designed mansions standing alongside 19th-century vernacular residences and 20th-century popular building types.

In 2010, Granacki Historic Consultants conducted an intensive field survey of 310 properties within Ottawa's East Side. The survey area is located on a peninsula bordered on the north and west by the Fox River, and on the south by the Illinois River. The purpose of the architectural resources survey is to identify, document, and evaluate historic structures for their architectural significance, and to make recommendations for landmark designations. The project consists of written and photographic documentation of each building in the survey area and this report, which summarizes and evaluates the findings of the survey and provides recommendations. The City of Ottawa intends to use the compiled information to make informed decisions regarding the city's preservation planning, community development projects, and rehabilitation plans for individual buildings—decisions that can significantly impact the long-term preservation of the city's architectural and historic resources.

## THE OTTAWA EAST SIDE SURVEY AREA

The Ottawa East Side survey area comprises a residential district with houses dating from the mid-19th century to the present day. The street pattern is an orthogonal grid system, with major streets running east-west and minor streets north-south. Blocks within the district are rectangular, and a small handful feature rear alleys. Along the eastern and southern edges of the district, south of Main Street and east of Griffith Court, lie unimproved marshland and woodland. Although the area between Main Street and the north bank of the Illinois River was originally laid out for development when the East Side was first platted in the 1830s, these streets flooded regularly, and were never built up. The exception to this is the land between the Ottawa Township High School and the Illinois River, which in recent years has been converted into playing fields and parking lots for the school.

Every principal structure and secondary structure visible from the public right-of-way on each street within this area has been viewed and evaluated by a team of field surveyors. A complete computerized database by property address has been created using Microsoft Access software. The information for each property is printed on an individual data form, with one black-and-white photograph for each principal structure. Additional photos of secondary structures were taken accordingly. The computerized database and individual data form for each property include the following information: use, condition, integrity, architectural style, construction date, architect or builder when known, prominent owners, architectural features, alterations, and a significance rating. This report is a summary of that information.

The survey area has a total of 310 properties and 297 principal structures. Of the principal struc-

tures, 61 (approximately 21%) were rated significant, 26 (nine percent) were rated potentially significant, 192 (65%) were rated contributing to the character of an historic district, and 18 (six percent) were rated non-contributing to the character of an historic district. The vast majority of the primary structures—280 or approximately 94%—were built as single-family residential; eight (three percent) were built as secondary structures but are now used as primary structures (mainly as residential units); six (two percent) were built as multi-family residential, and two (just over half of one percent) were built as educational structures. There are 205 secondary structures, most of which are detached garages. Of these secondary structures, 113 were rated contributing (55%) and 92 non-contributing (45%).

## **PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES IN OTTAWA**

Since its inception in 1995, the Ottawa Historic Preservation Commission has designated ten individual local landmarks throughout the city. Of these, six are located within the East Side survey area:

- Dr. Joseph Cushman Hathaway House, 622 Chapel Street (designated 2008)
- Hoganson House, 626 Chapel Street (designated 2009)
- Andrew J. O’Conor, III House, 736 Chapel Street (designated 2009)
- H. M. Hollister House, 804 Chapel Street (designated 2009)
- E. Y. Griggs House, 704 Orleans Street (designated 2008)
- Albert C. Bradish House, 631 Pearl Street (designated 2008)

In addition to local landmarks, there are two buildings within the East Side survey area that have been individually listed to the National Register of Historic Places:

- Andrew J. O’Conor, III House, 736 Chapel Street (listed 1993)
- Jeremiah Strawn House, 532 Congress Street (listed 1994)

The Illinois Historic Sites Survey (IHSS) is an inventory of architecturally-and historically-significant structures across the state of Illinois. The survey was undertaken in the early 1970s, and there are 39 structures still standing in the East Side survey area that are listed in the IHSS. (see table on page 3 for a complete listing of the properties in the survey area on the IHSS).

Other Programs or Activates by the Commission include:

- Lincoln-Douglas Monuments – Washington Square Park was the location of the first debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Under the guidance of the City's Historic Preservation Commission, an eleven foot bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln and a nine foot bronze statue of Stephen Douglas, were erected in the center of the Square. These statues are surrounded by fountains in a plaza setting, outlined in limestone. This ambitious project, dedicated on September 14, 2002, was funded primarily by private donations.
- Also, within Washington Square Park is the Civil War Monument. The Commission again headed up the fund raising effect to refurbish the Civil War Monument and install a new plaza area. October 14, of 2006 this site was dedicated.
- In 2008 the City of Ottawa received the CLG Education Grant from Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. With these funds the commission created brochures, a website and held two seminar to educate the public on what historic preservation is, how to designate a local landmark and what is local historic districts.

PROPERTIES IN THE EAST SIDE SURVEY AREA INCLUDED IN THE ILLINOIS HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY					
HISTNAME	STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	ABB	SURVEYED
Hoganson House	626		Chapel	St	IHSS (O); Local Landmark (2009)
Manley, John/Lee O'Neil Brown House	640		Chapel	St	IHSS (P); HABS
Bull, E. Follett House	714		Chapel	St	IHSS (P); HABS
O'Connor, Andrew J, III House	736		Chapel	St	IHSS (P); NR; Local Landmark (09); HABS
Butters, Albert E.	300		Congress	St	IHSS (O); HABS
	412		Congress	St	IHSS (HD)
Stiefel, Moses House	431		Congress	St	IHSS (O)
Gilman, Albert House	514		Congress	St	IHSS (HD); HABS
Neff, Harry B. House	526		Congress	St	IHSS (P); HABS
Strawn, Jeremiah House	532		Congress	St	IHSS (P); NR (1994)
	535		Congress	St	IHSS (O)
	631		Congress	St	IHSS (O)
	738		Congress	St	IHSS (HD)
Guthrie, Dr. Nicholas House	818		Congress	St	IHSS (O); HABS
	007		Gridley	Pl	IHSS (O)
Eichelberger, Daniel House	404	E	Main	St	IHSS (O)
Hossack, Henry L. House	408	E	Main	St	IHSS (O); HABS
	420	E	Main	St	IHSS (HD); HABS
Stiefel-Green House	500	E	Main	St	IHSS (HD); HABS
Sapp, Frank M. House	545	E	Main	St	IHSS (O)
Downs, Dr. James N. House	615	E	Main	St	IHSS (HD)
Anthony-Johnson House	630	E	Main	St	IHSS (O)
	716	E	Main	St	IHSS (P)
Flick, W. C. House	730	E	Main	St	IHSS (HD)
Alschuler, Abraham House	744	E	Main	St	IHSS (P)
Shanley, John J. House	514		Orleans	St	IHSS (O); HABS
	616		Orleans	St	IHSS (O)
Griggs, E. Y. House	704		Orleans	St	IHSS (P); Local Landmark
French, J. M. House	300		Pearl	St	IHSS; HABS
French, Clara House	325		Pearl	St	IHSS (HD); HABS
	410		Pearl	St	IHSS (HD)
	417		Pearl	St	IHSS (O); HABS
Woodward, Charles House	428		Pearl	St	IHSS (HD); HABS
Reifsnyder, Henry and Maria House	432-434		Pearl	St	IHSS (P); HABS
James, Dr. Pearl R. House	508		Pearl	St	IHSS (HD); HABS
Karr, Guy House	515		Pearl	St	IHSS (HD); HABS
Herring, Elizabeth House	529		Pearl	St	IHSS (O)
Bushnell, Washington House	622		Pearl	St	IHSS (HD); IHLS; HABS
	620		Shabbona	St	IHSS (P); HABS

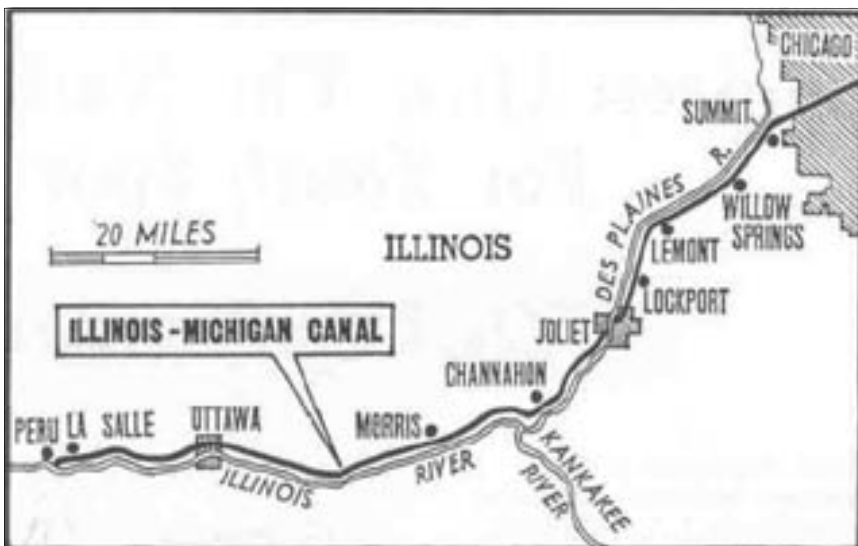
## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST SIDE SURVEY AREA

### THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL AND THE RISE OF OTTAWA

The history of Ottawa is inextricably linked to the development of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Although a small number of settlers had already appeared in what would later become South Ottawa, along the south side of the Illinois River, no significant growth or development occurred in the area in the 1820s and 1830s. The first permanent settler recorded in the area that would become Ottawa was Dr. David Walker. Walker arrived in Illinois from Rockingham County, Virginia with his son David in 1826, and settled along the south bank of the Illinois River, near its confluence with the Fox River. Walker became an important early citizen, working to organize La Salle County in the early 1830s, and acting as its first county clerk.<sup>1</sup>

The idea of building a canal to connect Lake Michigan via the Chicago River to the Illinois

River and, beyond it, the Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico was not a new one. Louis Jolliet first posited the possibility of linking the waterways in the 1670s. The U. S. Congress began seriously pursuing the plan in the mid-1820s, when it made the first land grant to Illinois for the construction of the canal.<sup>2</sup> Subsequent land grants continued through the 1820s. In 1829, to help raise funds for the project, the state of Illinois formed a Canal Commission which was charged



Path of the I & M Canal

with platting towns along the proposed route of the canal, and selling the lots. In 1829-30, the area west of the Fox River and north and south of the Illinois River were platted by the Canal Trustees, creating the town of Ottawa. The first areas of Chicago were also platted by the Canal Commission that year. Soon after, the area north of Madison Street west of the Fox River was platted as the States Addition.<sup>3</sup>

The creation of the plats roughly coincided with the organization of La Salle County, which was carved out of land that was part of Peoria County in 1831. Ottawa, which was centrally located, was named the seat of the new county. The county's first courthouse was constructed soon after, and rebuilt several times, with the current structure dating from 1881. In 1837, the county seat made steps toward creating its own formal government, filing for a village charter that was approved by the state in July 2 of that year. The village was formally incorporated in 1841, and local elections were held on October 7.<sup>4</sup>

The construction of the canal fueled Ottawa's development in the 1830s and early 1840s.



The area east of the Fox River, where the survey area lies, was named the second ward.<sup>11</sup> The incorporation also marked the joining of Ottawa with south Ottawa, on the other side of the Illinois River.<sup>12</sup>

On February 14, 1853, the first passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad line from Chicago to La Salle passed through the stop at Ottawa. The coming of the train reinforced and helped to expand the pattern of commercial and industrial development already established by the canal, and the passenger service provided by the railway makes the area more attractive to potential residents. A second railroad, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, arrived in Ottawa in 1867.<sup>13</sup>

The 1850s also mark the first period of public improvements in the new city. In 1856, the city's first gas plant was built near the hydraulic basin, and served the courthouse and street lamps throughout the commercial district. In the coming decades, gas was slowly supplied to residential areas. The city's first water system was established in 1860, and was replaced with an expanded system in 1895.<sup>14</sup>

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF OTTAWA'S EAST SIDE

The establishing of Ottawa's east side as a residential district began in 1834, with the arrival of its first developer, Henry Green. Green, a native of New Hampshire, came to Ottawa with his wife in the early 1830s, and initially settled south of the Illinois River before purchasing nearly all of the land in the survey area from two farmers.<sup>15</sup> Green subdivided the land in 1835—the plat included 51 blocks of varying sizes bounded by the Fox River on the north, Green Street on the east, the Illinois River on the south side, and Division Street on the west. The blocks between Division Street and the Fox River had been subdivided as part of the Canal Trustee's original platting of Ottawa. The larger blocks were located in the northern half of the subdivision, from the south side of Main Street to the Fox River. The smaller, square blocks south of Main Street, including streets named Canal, Merchant, Market, and Water Streets. Because of frequent flooding, this area

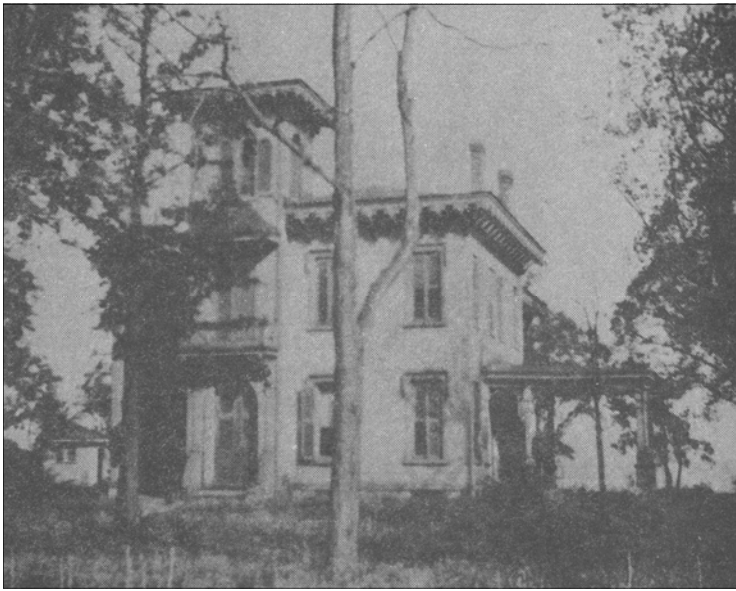


Green's Addition

of Green's Subdivision is never developed.<sup>16</sup>

Green constructed his own residence, an impressive Italian Villa on the northeast corner of the subdivision, on a parcel along the Fox River, in the mid-to-late-1840s. The house still stands today, but was completely remodeled in the 1920s. Although Green himself became one of the first residents within his subdivision, he was apparently not interested in developing the area. Around 1848, Green sold his house and land in East Ottawa to William H. W. Cushman. Originally from Massachusetts, Cushman arrived in Ottawa in 1834. He quickly set about establish-





**Henry Green House**  
736 Chapel (remodeled in 1922)

ing its first residents.<sup>19</sup>

ing himself as one of the most astute businessmen in the village, founding the Ottawa Machine Shops and a foundry along the lateral canal.<sup>17</sup> Cushman became one of the most wealthy and influential of Ottawa's early citizens, amassing real estate across the city. He was intimately involved in Bank of Ottawa, which was known in La Salle County as "Cushman's Bank." Cushman was twice elected to the Illinois State Legislature.<sup>18</sup> Soon after his purchase of Green's Subdivision, Cushman put the majority of the lots up for sale. The construction of the first bridge across the Fox River, in 1848, makes the neighborhood more accessible to Ottawa's commercial district, attract-

## THE EARLY DECADES OF THE EAST SIDE

The 1850s through the early 1870s were a time of brisk growth for Ottawa, and, by extension, for Ottawa's East Side neighborhood. Between 1850 and 1860, the population of the city doubled, from 3,219 to 6,541.<sup>20</sup> Commerce and industry thrived across the Fox River in Ottawa's central district, and the construction of a rail line through the city strengthened its connections to the commercial hub of Chicago and the surrounding region.

By the mid-1850s, over 25 new residences had been constructed within the East Side neighborhood, a remarkable number considering that the area had been nearly empty a mere decade earlier.<sup>21</sup> These new houses were built on lots scattered throughout the Green Subdivision north of Main Street—most were either handsome Greek Revival residences (a popular style at the time) or more modest vernacular structures. Through the 1850s and 1860s, members of Ottawa's professional and merchant class began to settle in the area, buying up multiple lots sometimes taking up an entire block, and building impressive houses. Among these new residents were John G. Nattinger, a merchant and coal dealer who constructed a Gothic Revival-style house on Congress Street around 1860, and Jeremiah Strawn, a retired farmer whose handsome Greek Revival house was constructed on Congress Street in the mid 1850s.<sup>22</sup> Several



**John Manley House**  
640 Chapel Street



of the finest houses from this period, including John Manley's house (1864) and H. M. Hollinger's residences (1853) were built on the north side of Chapel Street, which boasted sweeping views of the Fox River.

Washington Bushnell, who served as a state senator from 1861 to 1868, and as Illinois Attorney General from 1869 to 1873. Bushnell purchased a large parcel along the 600 block of Pearl Street and built a massive Italianate house that still stands. Local merchant E. Y. Griggs built his impressive home, a combination of the Early Classical Revival and Italianate styles, around the same time. These houses still stand as landmarks within the survey area.



**Washington Bushnell House  
622 Pearl Street**

It was also during this early period of development that the East Side's first non-residential structure was built. When the city was divided into wards as part of its incorporation in the early 1850s, the intent was for each ward to build its own elementary school to serve the children living there. East Ottawa's school, called the Washington School, was first erected around 1860 on York Street between Pearl and Congress Streets, in the middle of the neighborhood. This first school building was replaced in 1906 with a new structure, which demolished in the 1970s.<sup>23</sup> The block on which the school stood is now a public park.

## **OTTAWA IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY**

Residential development in Ottawa's East Side continued at a slightly slower pace in the 1870s, only to pick up again with the city's second population boom the following decade. The population surged during the decade between 1880 and 1890, from 7,834 inhabitants to 9,985.<sup>24</sup> Within Ottawa's central business district, a new four-story stone courthouse was erected at a cost of over \$400,000—ground was broken in 1881, and the new building was dedicated in



**Ottawa's East Side  
(1895 Map of Ottawa)**

1884.<sup>25</sup> The city's first electric rail system, the first in Illinois and the second in the country, was installed in 1889, and was quickly expanded to serve South and West Ottawa. The system was powered by its own power house, which was located in North Ottawa. The following year, the city installed its first electrical generating plant, at a cost of \$15,000.<sup>25</sup>

Ottawa's East Side neighborhood continued to attract the city's most prominent citizens during the late 19th century. Many



**Dr. John Cushman Hathaway House**  
622 Chapel Street

built grand Queen Anne-style residences along Main Street, which was the district's main thoroughfare and route to the business district. Among them was Charles E. Hook, whose handsome home was built in the early 1890s at 514 East Main Street. A native of Ottawa, Hook was director of the First National Bank, and served as city treasurer from 1885-87. In 1897, he was elected as Ottawa's 24th mayor, and was re-elected in 1903 and 1905.<sup>26</sup> Dr. John Cushman Hathaway, a prominent physician who

had come to Ottawa after graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1856, settled in a picturesque Queen Anne home at 622 Chapel Street around 1890. Upon Hathaway's death in 1901, the house passed to his daughter Annie and her husband Robert Carr. Other prominent citizens who moved to the neighborhood during this period include John F. Reed, owner of the farm implement factory Reed & Co., and W. C. Vittum, a real estate broker and director of the Ottawa Development Association.

Vittum's house at 431 Pearl Street, was designed by local architect Jason F. Richardson, who worked in Ottawa from the late 1890s through the 1930s. Richardson was a prolific designer, and is best known for his public and commercial works in the city. This early example of Richardson's residential work is one of several houses constructed in the late 19th-century that were designed by local architects, a relatively new phenomenon in Ottawa. Earlier houses in the city had been architect-designed, but usually by firms based in larger cities. The 1880s and 1890s saw the emergence of a small number of locally-based architects working in Ottawa, nearly all of whom designed houses within the East Side. Among the earliest was John W. Watson, who practiced in the city between 1885 and 1895. Watson designed the sprawling Queen Anne residence at 702 Chapel Street for Walter D. Strawn in 1892. Also practicing in Ottawa during the mid-to-late 1880s was William Youmans. Youmans designed four houses in the East Side neighborhood that are still standing. The Queen Anne residence he designed for Charles and Louisa Green around 1885 at 500 East Main Street is among the finer examples of the style. Youman also designed a residence for Meyer's brother Moses Stiefel at 831 Congress Street. Moses Stiefel founded a men's clothing store under his name soon after his arrival from Austria in the 1860s—the store remained a fixture in Ottawa's business district until it was shuttered in 1995.<sup>27</sup>



As in previous decades, these larger, more expensive houses for wealthy Ottawa citizens were



Houses along the west side of Gridley Place

balanced by substantial numbers of less ostentatious residences, some built on speculation, for middle class residents, on single lots. Perhaps seeing opportunity, one of the early residents in the area, S. B. Gridley, divided his large estate on block 19 in Green's Subdivision, at the eastern end of the neighborhood, into multiple smaller lots, with a new street, named Gridley Place, running through its center. This was one of only a handful of small re-subdivisions of Green's original Subdivision.<sup>28</sup> The houses along the west side of Gridley Place, and along the east side of Grafton Street, were built up with the more modest houses.

## OTTAWA'S EAST SIDE IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Residential development in Ottawa's East Side slowed slightly in the years after the turn of the 20th century, which is not surprising considering that the total population in Ottawa between the years 1900 and 1910 actually dropped by nearly 1,000 people—from 10,588 to 9,535.<sup>29</sup> Most of the houses built in this first decade of the century appear to date from right around the turn of the century. Even with this drop in population and subsequent lull in development, several public projects impacted the East Side during this period. The first, and most significant, was the coming of the interurban electric railway to Ottawa. In 1901, the Chicago, Ottawa, and Peoria Railroad began operation in the city, linking it to a rail network that extended from Joliet to Princeton.<sup>30</sup> The track for the interurban ran along Main Street in East Ottawa—the bridge over the Fox River connecting the interurban from the East Side to Ottawa's business district was completed in 1904.<sup>31</sup>

Two public buildings were also built in the East Side during the first decade of the 20th century. The first was an armory building, constructed along the south side of East Main Street just east of the Fox River, in 1904. The original building, which was constructed to house the Third Infantry Regiment, was destroyed by fire in 1912, and rebuilt on the same location in 1912-13. This second building was demolished in 1987.<sup>32</sup> The second was a new elementary school building, constructed in 1906 on the site of the original Washington School. This building has also been demolished.

## THE EAST SIDE EXPANDS AGAIN IN THE 1910s AND 1920s

In the 1910s, population levels started to climb slowly again, reaching the original 1900 levels by 1920.<sup>33</sup> Between 1920 and 1930, Ottawa experienced its greatest increase in population in any single decade, from 10,816 residents in 1920 to 15,094 in 1930. Not surprising, this population increase led to a corresponding residential building boom in the East Side neighborhood.

Even during the 1910s, when population growth continued at a slightly anemic pace, construction within the East Side neighborhood continued at an impressive clip, which can be seen as a testament to the continued desirability of the area for many in Ottawa's middle-class.

New houses continued to be constructed on lots across the entire neighborhood—some of these may have been occupied by older homes. In addition, the early decades of the 20th century saw the expansion of development east across Green Street, into areas that had been recently subdivided. Beginning in 1908, with the platting of the Eastwood Subdivision east of Green Street between Main and Congress Street, the eastern edge of the neighborhood was subdivided in several stages, offering up new lots just in time for the rise in construction during the 1910s and 20s.<sup>34</sup>



**Oscar Kroehnke House (designed by William Hanifen)  
913 Congress Street**

Although a substantial number of residential construction during this period consisted of bungalows and cottages, two housing types that were seen with increasing frequency in Ottawa, especially in working-class neighborhoods and in the southern and western reaches of the city, the continued mix of modest housing and more expensive, often architect-designed residences continued in the East Side. Well-known local architect John Hanifen designed twelve houses in the East Side of Ottawa in the 1910s and 1920s—more than

any other neighborhood in the city. Most of these houses were Prairie designs or handsome historic revival styles, both of which were popular at the time. Hanifen also remodeled the interior of two houses in the area.<sup>35</sup>

Another interesting trend during this period was the remodeling of older, 19th-century houses to reflect a more current design sensibility. Among the most notable examples of this trend are two houses re-designed by architect Norman Cook. In 1922, Cook transformed the Italianate residence originally built by Henry Green on Chapel Street in the 1840s into a textbook example of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style. Seven years later, Cook created a handsome Tudor Revival design from a 19th-century residence at 300 Pearl Street, for its current owner, Louis A. Wilson.<sup>36</sup>

In an unusual reversal of updating an older house into a current style, Dr. Roswell Petit and his wife, Dorothy, built a new house at 323 Pearl Street as an exact replica of a late-18th-century residence in St. Genevieve, Missouri. Petit and his wife moved into their new “old” house in 1929—they had been living across the street, at 300 Pearl Street.<sup>37</sup>

The 1910s also saw the construction of the new Ottawa Township High School



**Armory Building (1912)  
and Ottawa Township High School (1916)**

building along the south side of Main Street. The building, which replaced an earlier brick school building constructed in the 1880s at Columbus and Washington Streets, was built along the south side of Main Street, just east of the Armory Building. A manual arts building and gymnasium were added in the 1930s.<sup>38</sup>

## **EAST SIDE OTTAWA IN THE POST-WAR YEARS**

Residential construction in the East Side survey area slowed considerably by the 1930s, in large part because of the effects of the Great Depression on building across the country, and ground to a halt during the 1940s. By the 1950s, however, building picked up again, the result of the post-World War II boom caused by exploding housing demands that had been suppressed during the war years. Twenty-three new houses were constructed in Ottawa's East Side between 1950 and 1959, mostly on previously unoccupied lots that remained in the neighborhood's far eastern and northeastern reaches. The modest Ranches and Split-Levels built during this period reflect the need for affordable housing, and continued the trend of more modest residential building throughout Ottawa that had begun in the 1910s and 1920s. With these houses, the East Side neighborhood reached full residential maturity—since that decade, only a handful of houses have been built in the area.

## ARCHITECTURE IN THE EAST SIDE SURVEY AREA

The Ottawa East Side survey area contains a wide range of building styles and types spanning over 140 years of construction. The vast majority of primary structures within the survey area were built as single family residences. There are a handful of buildings that were originally constructed as secondary structures—mainly carriage houses—that have since been converted to residential use. The number of non-residential buildings within the survey area is very small—there are no structures that were built for commercial or business use, and no religious structures. The only two non-residential buildings remaining in the area are associated with Ottawa Township High School. There are 13 parcels without structures within the survey area—one park, one parking lot, and 11 vacant lots.

The earliest remaining residences in the East Side survey area date from the late 1840s and early 1850s. Residential development within the neighborhood remained steady throughout the following decades, with 64 structures built between 1848 and 1879. The latter part of the 19th century to early 20th century (between 1880 and 1909) saw the construction of 73 buildings, with the greatest number of those built in the 1890s and 1900s. The teens, twenties and thirties, a period of historic revival styles throughout much of the country, produced 98 buildings in the survey area. Much of this growth came from the opening up of the eastern end of the survey area to new development in the 1920s. After this period, building slowed dramatically. From 1940 through the immediate post-World War II period, only 31 structures were built in the survey area. The non-historic period, dating from 1961 to the present day, has seen only a handful of new buildings, mostly constructed in the 1970s and 1990s.

This survey places single family residential buildings into the following architectural classifications: 19<sup>th</sup>-century high style and vernacular types, 20<sup>th</sup>-century high-styles, and 20<sup>th</sup>-century popular types. The two non-residential structures within the survey area are identified first by use, then by architectural classification.

High-style architecture can be described as fitting within well-defined stylistic categories that are based on the distinctive overall shape, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing that can be identified in a building. High-style buildings may be architect-designed, but even if no professional architect was involved, these buildings display a conscious attempt to incorporate architectural characteristics “in fashion” during the time they were built.

The Ottawa survey area contains a wide range of buildings designed in 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century high styles. Of the 297 principal buildings in the survey area, nearly half (140) can be classified as high-style architecture, nearly all dating from historic time periods. There are many excellent examples of 19<sup>th</sup>-century Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne homes. Early-20<sup>th</sup>-century high styles are also represented in the area, with Prairie, Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival examples. The high-style classification also includes structures that are considered Neo-Traditional. These are non-historic (less than 50 years old) buildings with designs based on historic styles.

Nineteenth-century vernacular house types are generally non-stylistic, with designs dependent on a builder’s craftsmanship. They were usually built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and plan, which resulted in a consistency in structural systems, materials, and millwork throughout a given community. Vernacular buildings are most easily classified by their general shape, roof style, or floor plan, such as Gable Front, L-Form or Upright and Wing. Although these types were first



built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, they continued to be built into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Ottawa East Side survey area contains 52 examples of 19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular buildings, roughly 17% of the total inventory.

Beginning in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, plans for popular house types were widely published in books and catalogs. The earliest of these house types was the American Foursquare. Bungalows of various sorts were built throughout the country until 1930. During the modern period, popular house types included Minimal Traditional, Ranch and the Split-Level. There are 79 examples of 20<sup>th</sup>-century popular types in the survey area—of this group, the Bungalow is the most well-represented type with 39 examples.

The following sections describe in more detail the high-style architecture, 19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular house types, and 20<sup>th</sup>-century popular house types represented in the Ottawa East Side survey area. Only styles that have multiple examples, of which at least one must be rated significant or potentially significant, are discussed in detail. Examples of each style and representatives chosen for illustration are, in most cases, those rated locally significant or potentially significant.

## 19TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLE ARCHITECTURE

The majority of the 19th-century residential structures within the Ottawa East Side survey area can be classified as high styles. Seventy-eight houses have been identified as a 19th-century high style, accounting for just over 60% of houses built before 1900, and approximately one-third (29%) of the total number of single-family homes in the survey area. The most well-represented of these 19th-century high styles are the Queen Anne style and its Free Classic variant (43 combined examples); the Italianate style (22 examples); and the Greek Revival style (nine examples). Other styles from this period seen in smaller numbers within the survey area include the Stick style (two examples) and Shingle style (one example).

### GREEK REVIVAL

The Greek Revival style was one of the earliest high styles to become popular in residential building in the Chicago area, and its influence filtered down to common 19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular forms such as the Gable Front and Gable Front and Wing. Archaeological investigations in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century shifted American and European interest in classical building from Rome to Greece. Widely distributed carpenter guides and pattern books such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter: The Builder's Guide*, and the work of prominent trained architects such as Benjamin H. Latrobe and William Strickland further popularized Grecian classicism.



**Florey-Cook House**  
602 Chapel Street

The style reached the height of its popularity in the United States between 1830 and 1860, but remained popular in the Midwest and in rural areas across the country through the 1870s. Interpretations of the style varied widely by region. In the Midwest, Greek Revival houses are often modest, front-gabled frame structures with uncovered entryways.

Of the nine Greek Revival style resi-

dential structures in the survey area, five are rated significant or potentially significant or potentially significant—the Florey-Cook House at 602 Chapel Street; 320 Congress Street; 405 Congress Street; the Jeremiah Strawn House at 532 Congress Street; 314 E. Main Street; and 716 E. Main Street.

The house at 602 Chapel Street, built some time between 1854 and 1857 for local butcher F. C. Florey, is the only one-story example of the style in the survey area. The low-pitched hipped roof is pierced by four corbelled chimneys. The full front porch, rarely seen on Greek Revival residences in the Midwest, is supported by fluted Doric columns. The paired brackets punctuating the wood cornice on the house and porch is reminiscent of the Italianate style, which was also popular in the mid-19th century in Ottawa.



**Jeremiah Strawn House**  
532 Congress Street

Among the most impressive Greek Revival structures in the East Side survey is the Jeremiah Strawn House, located at 532 Congress Street. The house is an interesting combination of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The treatment of the façade, which is divided into three bays by a series of four square pilasters topped with simple Doric-style capitals, is characteristic of Greek Revival, while the bracketed cornice on the house and porch, as well as the overall verticality of the house, are associated with the Italianate style.



**314 East Main Street**

A much more typical example of the Greek Revival style can be found at 314 East Main Street. As with the Jeremiah Strawn house, the façade of the house has been divided by a series of square pilasters. The front-facing gable has been enclosed with a wide band of trim to form a triangular pediment. A two-story west side wing projects from the main body of the house, and originally featured a double-height porch, the second story of which was later enclosed. Because of the alterations to the house, it has been rated potentially significant.

## **ITALIANATE**

The Italianate style was popular in the Midwest at approximately the same time as Greek Revival, from 1860 to 1880. The style was loosely based on the Italian country villa and grew as a reaction against the formal classical ideals that had dominated American architecture for 150 years. Italianate houses are generally two full stories topped by low-pitched hipped roofs. They have deep overhanging eaves supported by ornamental brackets frequently found in pairs. Tall, narrow windows with decorative lintels are common. Most Italianate homes have broad front porches that sometimes wrap around the corner.

After the Queen Anne style, the Italianate style is the most represented 19th-century high style



in the survey area, with 22 examples. Of those, nine are rated significant: the John Manley/Lee O'Neil Brown House at 640 Chapel Street; the E. Follett Bull House at 714 Chapel Street; the M. H. Hollister House at 804 Chapel Street; 412 Congress Street; the Harry B. Neff House at 526 Congress Street; 738 Congress Street; the Daniel Eichelberger House at 404 E. Main Street; the E. Y. Griggs House at 704 Orleans Street; and the Washington Bushnell House at 622 Pearl Street.



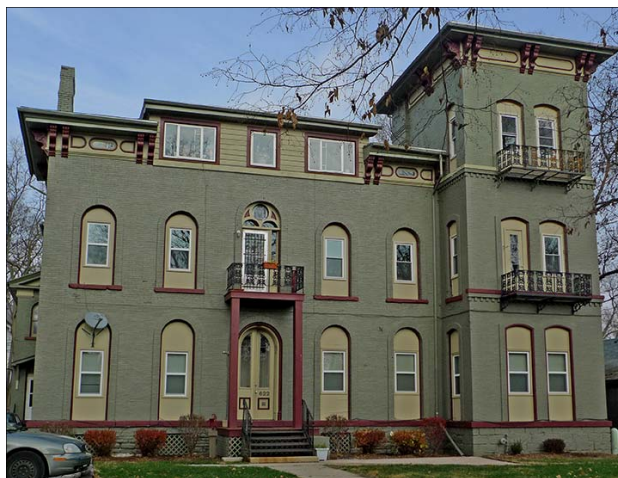
**John Manley-Lee O'Neil Brown House**  
640 Chapel Street

This collection contains not only the best examples of the Italianate style, but also some of the finest residences built in any period in the survey area. An additional four houses—The William Gilman House at 535 E. Main Street (historic significance); the Frank M. Sapp House at 545 E. Main Street; 417 Pearl Street; and 620 Shabbona Street—have been rated potentially significant.

One of the finest Italianate houses in the survey area is the Manley-Brown House at 640 Chapel Street. Built in the early 1860s on a generous lot overlooking the Fox River, the house features a shallow hipped

roof with shed roof dormers and corbelled brick chimneys. The frieze band within the cornice is punctured by oval windows between the paired brackets that are characteristic of the style. The east side window bay, front porch, and east side porte cochere are also notable features, as are the historic windows in segmental arch openings topped with brick hoods. This house is potentially eligible for individual listing to the National Register.

Another impressive mid-19th-century Italianate in the survey area is the Washington Bushnell House, at 622 Pearl Street. The house was built on an oversized lot that stretched from Pearl Street to Chapel Street; its brick carriage house, facing Chapel Street, has been converted into an apartment building. The house is the only example of the style that features a square tower. Italianate houses with towers are often referred to as “Italian Villas.” Other characteristic features of the style include the low-pitched hipped roof, cornice with paired brackets and paneled frieze, and round and segmental arch window openings. The building has been altered, but retains a fair amount of historic integrity, and is also historically significant for its first owner, who served as both an Illinois state senator and Illinois attorney general.



**Washington Bushnell House**  
622 Pearl Street

The E. Y. Griggs House at 704 Orleans Street is a refined blending of elements of the Italianate and Early Classical Revival styles, and unusual combination in the Midwest. The low-pitched hipped roof is pierced by round-arch, through-the-cornice dormers on the front and side elevations. The cornice features oversized dentils and a paneled soffit that continue around the win-

dow openings of the dormers. A one-story, rounded portico supported by Doric columns covers the front entrance to the house, which is offset along the front wall of a slightly projecting center bay. The two-part window just north of the entry mimics its elliptical arch opening. A first story window bay is located at the south end of the façade. Most of the windows along the front and side elevations are paired, round arch windows with 1/1 sash, placed within elliptical-arch openings with simple brick hoods. The first story windows along the south elevation are covered with canopies supported by elaborately scrolled brackets. The house has been designated a local landmark, and is potentially eligible for individual listing to the National Register.



**E. Y. Griggs House**  
704 Orleans Street

Another interesting variant of the Italianate style in the survey area is the Daniel Eichelberger House, located at 404 East Main Street.



**Daniel Eichelberger House**  
404 East Main Street

In this example, the cubic massing of the typical Italianate has been broken up by the addition of two full-height, polygonal bays to the façade, as well as a one-story square bay at the southwest corner. A second-story porch between the two front bays features delicately elaborate brackets that are more characteristic of the later Stick or Queen Anne Styles, and may be an historic alteration. The front and west side porches date from the early 20th century.

## STICK STYLE

The Stick Style is a transitional style dating from 1860 through 1890, between the preceding Gothic Revival style and the subsequent Queen Anne style. Stick style buildings are Gothic in their overall verticality but look toward the Queen Anne style in their picturesque complexity, both in form and detailing. Characteristic are gable and cross-gable roofs with decorative trusses in the apex of the gable peaks. Wood wall surfaces are decorated with patterns of vertical or diagonal boards. Porches commonly show diagonal or curved braces. Although the style was popularized in house pattern books of the 1860s and 1870s, it never became as widespread as the closely related Queen Anne style that replaced it.

There are only two examples of the Stick Style house in the East Side survey area. The first, at 603 E. Main Street, is rated potentially significant, and the second, the Benjamin Hess House, at 433 Congress Street, is rated significant.





**Benjamin Hess House**  
433 Congress Street

The Benjamin Hess House, built at 433 Congress Street c. 1885, was constructed by local architect William Youmans, who was active in the area in the mid-to-late 1880s. Youman also designed the house at 431 Congress Street for Moses Stiefel at around the same time—the Stiefel house has been altered, but the massing and rooflines are identical to 433 Congress. The house is a fine example of the Stick Style, and exhibits the characteristic horizontal and vertical boards, or “stickwork,” breaking up the exterior. Other features associated with the style include the square corner tower and

gabled bays. The front porch is an historic alteration. This property may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register.

## QUEEN ANNE

The Queen Anne style followed the Italianate period, and homes in this style were built throughout the country from 1880 until approximately 1910. Named and popularized by a group of 19<sup>th</sup>-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw, its roots are in the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in England. It is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity in overall shape, facades, and roofs. The Queen Anne house often has gables, dormers, round or polygonal towers, and wings with full or wrap around porches. A variety of materials and patterns are used to break up the surface of the walls. Shingles and clapboard are often combined, sometimes with brick masonry.



**Dr. Joseph Cushman Hathaway House**  
622 Chapel Street

The Queen Anne style is the most well-represented 19th-century high style in the East Side survey area, with 36 examples, of which 13 (the most of any style represented in the survey area) have been rated significant. Although the number of significant-rated Queen Anne houses is too numerous to list here, below are a sampling of some of the best examples within the survey area.

The Dr. Joseph Cushman Hathaway House, built around 1890 at 622 Chapel Street, is handsome example of the picturesque variant of the Queen Anne Style, popular in the 1880s and early 1890s in the Midwest. The house exhibits the irregular massing, multiple rooflines, variety of exterior wall treatments, and prominent wrap around porch with spindlework ornamentation, all of which are characteristic of the style. The house was remodeled in the 1920s—stucco was applied to the exterior walls, and the original porch was replaced—but was brought back to

its original appearance in the 1990s.

The Walter D. Strawn House, built in 1892 at 702 Chapel Street, is another impressive example of the style, with a steeply pitched hipped roof interrupted by front and side gable bays, and a polygonal corner tower. A generous wrap around porch dominates the front and east elevations, and features relatively restrained ornamentation. The classically-inspired corner pilasters on the front gable bay hint at the coming influence of classicism on the style in the mid-to-late 1890s.



**Walter D. Strawn House**  
702 Chapel Street

Many of the finest Queen Anne houses in the district were built along East Main Street, which was the main thoroughfare through the neighborhood. Local architect William Youmans de-



**500 East Main Street**



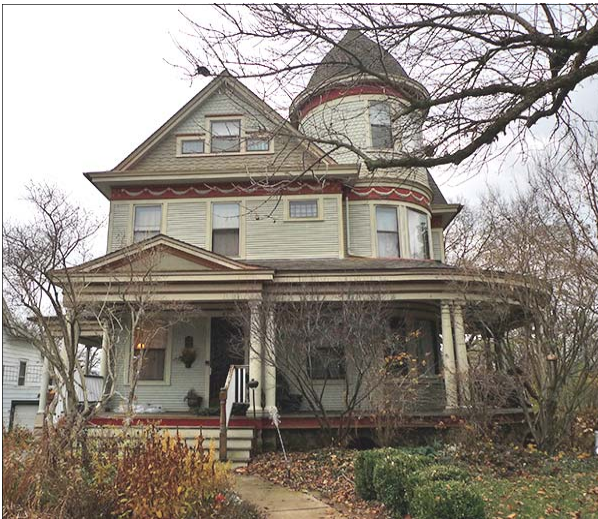
**Henry L. Hossack House**  
408 East Main Street

signed the elegant 1880s Queen Anne residence at 500 East Main Street. The defining feature of this house is its square corner tower, which is cantilevered over the first story and topped by a distinctive bellcast roof. The delicate spindlework on the front entry porch is also a notable feature.

The Henry L. Hossack House, at 408 East Main Street, is a charming, one-story example of the style, and features a nested front gable roof with flared ends and unusual, conical-shaped projections at each peak. The wrap around porch is inset, with classical columns set upon a stone knee wall.

Queen Anne residences built after 1893 reflected the influence of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which celebrated classicism and was popularly known as "The White City." Late 19<sup>th</sup>-century examples of the Queen Anne style are simpler than their predecessors, with less detailing, and frequently have classical or square columns. These later examples are sometimes referred to as "Free Classic" Queen Anne-style houses. Within the East Side survey area, there are seven examples, of which three—the Dr. James N. Downs House at 615 East Main





**Dr. James N. Downs House**  
615 East Main Street

Street, the Anthony-Johnson House at 630 East Main Street, and the John J. Shanley House at 514 Orleans Street—are rated significant. An additional two—the John Clegg House at 802 Congress Street, and the Vincent J. Duncan House at 601 Division Street—are rated potentially significant.

The Dr. James N. Downs House, built around the turn of the 20th century at 615 East Main Street, is one of the finest Queen Anne houses in the survey area. The house exhibits the characteristic classical elements seen on the Free Classic variant of the style, including a wrap around front porch with paired round columns and a triangular pediment above the entrance, pent gable bays, and festooned decorative frieze. The

rounded west corner of the porch echoes the line of the three-story corner tower.

A less conventional example of the Free Classic sub-type is the Anthony-Johnson House, at 630 East Main Street. The classical elements of the full front porch, the simple classical lintels over the window and door openings, and the cornice returns on the front and side gable bays are all typical of the style. The crenellated square tower at the west end of the façade, however, is an unusual feature, and more common to the earlier Gothic Revival style.



**Anthony-Johnson House**  
630 East Main Street

A pristine, late example of the Free Classic variant can be found at 514 Orleans Street. Built for John J. Shanley between 1911 and 1912, this 1.5-story residence has a sweeping wrap around porch with a modillion cornice, decorative frieze, and paired Ionic columns set on square piers. A rounded corner window bay occupies the first floor under the porch. The Palladian window under the front gable, and the triangular pediment at the porch entrance are also typical Free Classic elements.



**John J. Shanley House**  
514 Orleans Street

All three of these Free Classic residences are potentially eligible for individual listing to the National Register.

## SHINGLE STYLE

The Shingle Style, popular between 1880 and 1900, borrows characteristics from several other styles. Many



**Dr. Pearl James House**  
508 Pearl Street

examples are closely related to the Queen Anne style, with a façade that is usually asymmetrical, with irregular, steeply pitched roof lines having cross gables and multi-level eaves. Others exhibit Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial Revival elements like gambrel roofs, classical columns, and Palladian windows. The distinguishing feature that sets this style apart is the use of continuous wood shingles that clad the roof and walls and wrap the house like a skin. Shingled walls may curve into recessed windows, and in some examples even porch and stair rails are covered with shingles.

The Dr. Pearl James House at 508 Pearl Street is the sole example of the Shingle Style in the survey area, and has been rated architecturally significant. Built in 1902, the house exhibits the characteristic wood shingles along its 2nd story and under its flared, overhanging front gable. The polygonal southwest corner tower and inset front porch are notable features, as are the bulls eye and diamond-patterned wood windows set into its façade. In addition to being rated locally significant, the house is also potentially eligible for individual listing to the National Register.

## **19TH- AND EARLY 20TH-CENTURY VERNACULAR TYPES**

The Ottawa East Side survey area contains 52 vernacular houses, dating from as early as the 1850s to the early years of the 20th century. Although not as numerous as the 19th-century high-styles, these vernacular types still represent approximately 18% of the survey area's total housing stock. The most popular vernacular type by far in the East Side is the Gable Front (18 examples), followed by a one-story variant called the Gable Front Cottage (eight examples). The Upright and Wing type is also well-represented, with seven examples. Others with fewer examples include: Gabled Ell (four), I-House (two), Pyramidal and Pyramidal Cottage (four), Side Gable and Side Gable Cottage (two), and T-Form and T-Form Cottage (two).

Because 19<sup>th</sup>-century vernacular types are generally simple in plan and were originally built with little stylistic ornamentation, they are frequently underappreciated. Changes over the years tend to obscure their original character. For that reason, relatively few of these vernacular buildings have been ranked locally significant. Determining significance in a vernacular structure is usually based on integrity, that is, the presence of original, historic configuration and materials, with no or few alterations.

### **GABLE FRONT AND GABLE FRONT COTTAGE**

The Gable Front house is a vernacular house type from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries characterized by roof shape. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In a Gable Front house the gable end faces the street and forms the front of the house. These were built as working-class homes, usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and the front entry on the open end of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the





**William Sinsel House**  
807 Chapel Street

house. The Gable Front house is commonly found in Midwest towns because it was a simple type for local builders to construct and could fit on narrow lots.

Although the Gable Front is the most numerous 19th-century vernacular type in the survey area, most of the 26 Gable Front houses and Cottages have been altered from their original appearance. Only one has been rated significant in this survey—the Gable Front Cottage built for William Sinsel, now located at 807 Chapel Street. The charming cottage features a wealth of Italianate detailing, including tall, narrow, segmental arch window openings with classical wood

trim, a Palladian window centered along its front gable, and a polygonal side window bay with decorative panels. The house was originally built at 804 Pearl Street, and was moved to its current location sometime in the 1970s or 80s.

## **GABLED ELL**

The Gable Ell type is characterized by a prominent front gable on an L- or T-shaped house. The side wing or wings are not separate, but rather an integral part of the building core. There are almost always two entries, one on the front façade and one in the “ell,” that is, the interior corner of the L, or T-shape. These frame houses are simple in design, 1 1/2 or 2 stories tall, with an intersecting gable roof at the same height as the main roof.



**Joseph Quinn House**  
707 Congress Street

The Joseph Quinn House, built in 1910, is a handsome and solid example of the Gabled Ell from the waning years of the type’s popularity. The sturdy full-width porch with square columns and simple trim around the windows and doors complement the utilitarian nature of the type.

## **PYRAMIDAL AND PYRAMIDAL COTTAGE**

Another 19th-century vernacular house type classified by its roofline is the Pyramidal House or Cottage. Square in plan, usually one-story, and topped with a pyramidal, or hipped roof whose slopes meet at a single roof peak, these modest cottages often date from the mid-19th century,

and have usually been altered over the years.

There are four examples in the survey area, of which one, at 424 East Main Street, has been rated potentially significant. This characteristic Pyramidal Cottage has a partial front porch joined to a polygonal window bay on its facade. The historic 1/1 wood windows are topped with classical lintels.

### L-FORM

Some simple vernacular house types are based on general massing, overall floor plan, and roof configuration. One common example of this type of vernacular house is described as the L-Form, or L-Plan, type. L-Form houses do not have two separate house sections, but rather an L-shaped floor plan that is one integrated whole. The gable roof intersects at a right angle and the roof ridges are usually, but not always, at the same height as a multiple gable roof. There are four L-form houses in the survey area, one of which—534 East Main Street—is rated significant.



534 East Main Street

The residence at 534 Main Street is an excellent example of the L-Form, with many of its historic features intact, an important factor in rating the significance of these vernacular types. The two-story building features a front gable bay with a setback side gable wing. A modest porch stretches along the length of the wing.

### UPRIGHT AND WING

An Upright and Wing house combines a 1 1/2 or two-story Gable Front section with a one- or 1 1/2-

### HISTORIC 20TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLES

story section that meets it at a right angle. Unlike the similar L-Form type, the side wing of the Upright and Wing is always lower than the upright portion. This building type was often built in stages, with the upright section as the addition. There are seven Upright and Wing houses in the survey, one of which—422 Pearl Street—has been rated potentially significant. The house exhibits the typical two-story Gable Front bay; an historic addition dating from the 1890s slightly obscures the house's original one-story west wing.

The survey area contains 54 historic high-style buildings, accounting for approximately 19% of its single-family residences. The majority (36 or 66%) of the 20th-century high styles are historic revival styles from the 1910s, 20s, and 30s. There are also eight Craftsman-style houses and six Prairie-style residences. The Colonial Revival style was the most popular, with 17 ex-



424 East Main Street



amples. Two other classically-inspired styles, Cape Cod and Dutch Colonial Revival, are also well-represented, with nine and five examples, respectively. Other historic high styles within the survey area include Tudor Revival (three), and Renaissance Revival (one). Non-historic high styles include the Neo-Traditional style, with four examples, and the Shed style, with one example.

## EARLY 20TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLES BREAK WITH HISTORIC PRECEDENT

As in many cities and towns across the county, development in Ottawa's East Side survey area in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century followed design trends that broke with the architectural styles of the past. The simpler Prairie School and Craftsman styles were remarkable departures from the picturesque styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In these styles, the pure expression of materials, without unnecessary ornamentation, was the dominant design feature.

### PRAIRIE

The early 20<sup>th</sup> century introduced an indigenous style of architecture not based on any historical precedents. The Prairie School of architecture, practiced by Frank Lloyd Wright, takes inspiration not from historical precedents but from the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie. Hence, the horizontality of the Midwest landscape is emphatically expressed in Prairie houses. Identifying features of Prairie architecture include low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs, flat stucco or brick wall treatment, casement windows (frequently leaded) lined up in horizontal bands, and brick detailing in geometric patterns. Many of the examples of the Prairie style found throughout the Midwest hew more closely to the vernacular variation known as the American Foursquare or Prairie Box, which features a more upright profile and straightforward massing, but still features some of the detailing of the more iconic examples designed by the Prairie School architects. There are six examples of the Prairie School style in the survey area.



**Charles Woodward House  
428 Pearl Street**

Four—the Hoganson House at 626 Chapel Street; the Albert E. Butters House at 300 Congress Street; the Jason F. Richardson House at 722 Grafton Street; and the Charles Woodward House at 428 Pearl Street—are rated significant.

Of the four significant-rated Prairie style houses in the East Side survey area, three—the Hoganson House, the Butters House, and the Woodward House—were designed by local architect John Hanifen. A native of Ottawa, Hanifen studied architecture at the University of Illinois before moving back to Ottawa and joining the firm of Kesson White in the 1910s. Hanifen became a full partner in the firm in 1913, and upon White's retirement in 1916, continued to practice alone. Hanifen's designs show his attraction to the Prairie Style—of the 14 houses designed by Hanifen in the East Side survey area, four have been classified as Prairie.



**Albert E. Butters House**  
300 Congress Street

The Woodward House, built in 1919, is perhaps the most quintessential example of the Prairie style that Hanifen designed in the survey area. The house features an irregular, geometric massing, a low-pitched, multi-hipped roof with overhanging eaves, stucco cladding, and a recessed, offset entry covered by a cantilevered canopy. The ribbon casement windows, which wrap around the corners of the

house, are the defining element linking the house to the Prairie style.

The Butters House, built five years earlier, is also a fairly typical example of the style. The low-pitched roof with deep overhangs, the plain stringcourse that runs along the sill level of the second story, the stout, square piers flanking the front entry steps, and the art glass windows are all hallmarks of the style. The brick exterior, with decorative brick panels between the second story windows, sets the house apart from text-book Prairie houses.



**Hoganson House**  
626 Chapel Street

The Hoganson House, also built in 1914, is an interesting combination of Prairie and Craftsman design elements. The low-pitched hipped roof, stucco cladding above the sill line of the second story, and the lack of ornamentation around the window and door openings, are all elements characteristic of the Prairie style, while the modillions under the eaves, the center front dormer, and the prominent brackets supporting the front entry canopy are Craftsman elements. The house was designated a local landmark in 2009.



**John Stewart McElvoy House**  
905 Congress Street

## CRAFTSMAN

The best-represented style in the survey area from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and not based on historic precedent is the Craftsman style. Often exhibiting low-pitched roofs with deep overhanging eaves, Craftsman homes have exposed rafter ends, decorative brackets or knee braces under shallow gable roofs, dormers, and a deep front porch. Windows are frequently double-hung sash with three panes in the upper sash and one in the lower. Although they were built into the



1920s, the Craftsman style was particularly popular between 1901 and 1916, when the architect and furniture maker Gustav Stickley published his magazine, *The Craftsman*.



**John Irwin House**  
915 Congress Street

There are eight Craftsman-style houses in the survey area, of which two are rated locally significant and one is rated potentially significant.

The John Stewart McElvoy House at 905 Congress Street was designed by John Hanifen and built in 1916. The 1.5 story house features vertical, decorative half timbering on most of its façade, which is filled with rows of large, multi-light wood windows. The front entry of the house is recessed, creating a canopy over the entry supported by an oversized L-bracket. The broad, inset gabled dormer echoes the pitch of

the side gable roof.

A more restrained example of the Craftsman style is the John Irwin House at 915 Congress Street. This modest two-story residence exhibits several Craftsman features, including overhanging eaves, a gabled entry porch with battered square columns on a solid knee wall, double hung windows with a 3/1 sash configuration, and a shed roof front dormer.



**Milton Weiss House**  
815 Chapel Street

Features of the Craftsman style are so frequently combined with the popular Bungalow form that there is a separate classification for these houses called “Craftsman Bungalow.” Crafts-

man Bungalows, inspired by the

work of California architects Greene and Greene, were widely published in architectural journals and popular home magazines of the day. Plans were often included in articles about the style, and the Craftsman Bungalow became one of the country’s most popular house styles during the teens and twenties. Craftsman Bungalows by definition have more high-style features and can be quite remarkable despite their often modest size. There are four Craftsman Bungalows in the survey area, one of which—the Milton Weiss House at 815 Chapel Street—is rated significant. This Craftsman Bungalow is a pristine example of this style, with its low-pitched hipped side-gable roof, inset porch supported by paired, square columns set on squat square piers, and horizontal, shed roof dormer.

## **HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLES PEAK IN THE 1920S**

Although interest in Prairie, Craftsman, and their variations dominated popular taste in the early

decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some examples of historic styles were often built. But it was in the 1920s, a boom time for construction throughout the country, that architectural favor turned in full force to historic revival styles. These were influenced by classical, European, and other models in a trend that continued into the 1950s.

**CLASSICAL THEMES:  
COLONIAL REVIVAL, DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL, AND CAPE COD**

**Colonial Revival**

The Colonial Revival style dates from the years following the 1876 United States Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia. It became the most popular historic revival style throughout the country between World Wars I and II, as the country enjoyed a resurgence of patriotism. Many people chose Colonial Revival architecture because of its basic simplicity and its patriotic associations with early American 18<sup>th</sup>-century homes. Most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan. Detailing is derived from classical sources, partly due to the influence of the classicism that dominated the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have classical, temple-like entrances with projecting porticos topped by a pediment. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multi-pane double-hung windows with shutters.



**Clara French House  
325 Pearl Street**

The Colonial Revival style was among the most popular of the 1920s revival styles in the Midwest and throughout the country, so it is not surprising that it is the best represented of the historic revival styles within the East Side survey area. Of the 17 examples in the survey area, six—515 Chapel Street; 530 Chapel Street; 903 Congress Street; the Clara French House at 325 Pearl Street; the F. M. Weese House at 618 Shabbona Street; and the William and Edna Boyce Hibbs House at 519 Congress Street—are rated significant. An additional two houses at 400 and 410 Pearl Street are rated potentially significant. The Hibbs house and the houses at 400 and 410 Pearl Street were all originally constructed in the mid-19th century, and were remodeled in the 1910s, 20s, and 30s in the Colonial Revival Style.



**530 Chapel Street**

The Clara French House at 325 Pearl Street was designed by respected local architect John Hanifen. Among the more elegant Colonial Revival residences in the survey area, the house features the characteristic symmetrical façade punctuated by a center entry porch with flanged segmental arch roof supported by paired, round col-



umns. The rounded arch of the porch roof is repeated in the three eyebrow windows that line the roof.

A more modest but lovely iteration of the style can be found at 530 Chapel Street. Dating from the 1930s, its rectangular massing and attached garage hint at the emergence of the Ranch style within the next decade. A rubble stone veneer covered the façade of the main house, which is



515 Chapel Street

enlivened by the presence of a polygonal first story window bay and steeply pitched gable dormers.

Inspired by the minimalism of the Prairie School and the later International Style and Art Moderne, many builders and architects began producing a stripped down, streamlined version of the Colonial Revival, creating a modernized style that was still recognizable to the average homebuyer. A typical example of this streamlined Colonial Revival can be found at 515 Chapel Street. The brick-clad residence, designed by

Charles Wolcott and built in 1936, features almost no ornamentation, with very simple window surrounds, and an unadorned cornice. The only ornamental feature is the entry porch, with its sweeping metal roof and wrought iron supports. The attached garage bay is another popular feature of these later Colonials.

### Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style, marked by a gambrel roof, with a double slope on each side of the building. Those with the gambrel facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, while those with side-facing gambrels and a broad front dormer were very popular during the 1920s. There are five houses in the Dutch Colonial Revival style in the survey area, of which three are rated significant and one is rated potentially significant.

The Dutch Colonial at 818 Congress Street, built in 1903 for Dr. Nicholas Guthrie, is an early example of the style in the survey area. Like many Dutch Colonial Revivals dating from around the turn of the century, the house features a front-facing gambrel roof. The shingles under the front and side cross-gambrels, the inset front porch with rounded columns, and multi-light wood windows are design details that are characteristic of the style, and are also seen on 19<sup>th</sup>-century high styles like Queen Anne and Shingle.

A slightly later example of the style is located at 7 Gridley Place. Built around 1910, this massive Dutch Colonial exhibits the more typical side-facing gambrel roof seen in examples of the styles from this period. Classical elements, including



Dr. Nicholas Guthrie House  
818 Congress Street



**7 Gridley Place**

the Dutch Colonial style—the side gambrel roof with cornice returns, the Classical entry porch with segmental arch roof and round columns, the dormers topped with triangular pediments—onto the existing structure. The house remains essentially as it was when it was transformed in 1922; it has individually listed to the National Register in 1993, and was designated a local landmark in 2009.

### Cape Cod

The Cape Cod style house is another subtype, much smaller but a still traditional alternative to the typical two-story Colonial Revival style house. One- to 1½-stories, it is characterized by a rectangular plan with a side gable roof, a central front entrance, and generally two front-facing dormers. There is frequently some classical detailing such as multi-light windows and classical door and window surrounds. There are nine Cape Cod houses in the survey area, two of which—731 Congress Street and the Elizabeth Herring House at 529 Pearl Street—are rated significant.



**Andrew J. O’Conor, III House  
736 Chapel Street**



**731 Congress Street**

The Cape Cod at 731 Congress Street dates from the late 1920s, and features a side-facing jerkinhead roof punctuated by three shed roof dormers. A classical entry porch with a gable roof and classical columns is centered along the façade. The house also retains its historic 6/1 double hung wood windows.

A more elaborate example of the Cape Cod style is the Elizabeth Herring House at 529 Pearl Street. Built in 1925, the house was built using house plan #195 from the American Lumberman, a lum-

the triangular pediment above the porch entry, the paired, round arch windows under the side gables, and arch-top front dormers, are all notable features.

The house at 736 Chapel Street, the most pristine example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style was originally built in 1848 as an Italianate for Henry Green, the original developer of the Ottawa’s East Side. In 1922, Andrew J. O’Conor III commissioned Ottawa native and architect Norman W. Cook to re-design the house into its present form. Cook seamlessly integrated the elements of



ber trade journal based in Chicago. The American Lumberman often compiled house plans that had been featured in the pages of the journal into separate booklets that were then distributed to companies in the lumber industry. The house is typical of the house plans offered through the American Lumberman in the early 20th century. The side-gable roof is covered with green ceramic tile, and punctuated by two small, round-arch dormers. The center front entry porch dominates the façade of the house features prominent cornice returns, a round center window under the gable peak, and paired fluted columns with decorative trellis work.



**Elizabeth Herring House**  
529 Pearl Street

## TUDOR REVIVAL

Perhaps the most popular revival style in America during the 1920s based on European traditions was the Tudor Revival style. Its design source comes from a variety of late medieval models prevalent in 16<sup>th</sup>-century Tudor England. Tudor Revival houses are typically brick, sometimes with stucco. Half timbering, with flat stucco panels outlined by wood boards, is common. The style is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs and tall narrow casement windows with multiple panes or diamond leading. The front door may have a rounded arch or flattened pointed (Tudor) arch. Many examples feature prominent exterior stone or brick chimneys.

Within the Ottawa East Side survey area, there are three examples of the Tudor Revival style, two of which—the Albert Gilman House at 514 Congress Street, and the J. M. French House at 300 Pearl Street—are rated significant.



**Albert Gilman House**  
514 Congress Street

Designed by John Hanifen and built in 1914-15, the Albert Gilman House is a finely executed example of the style. The house has a hipped main roof that is interrupted by a two-story front-facing gable bay. A one-story, asymmetrical entry bay is recessed along the building's west elevation, and features some decorative half timbering and an inset entry porch with round arch openings topped with center key stones. A first story sun room at the southeast corner of the house is evident by the series of three sets of grouped windows within segmental arch openings. The house may be eligible for individual listing to the National Register.

The J. M. French House at 300 Pearl Street, like several other houses in the East Side District, is a 19th-century house that was completely remodeled into more popular architectural style in the early 20th century. Originally constructed around 1880 from a William Youman design, the house was remodeled in 1929 by owner Louis A. Wilson. Wilson hired architect Norman



**French-Wilson House**  
300 Pearl Street

Cook, who was also responsible for the remodeling of the 1840s Italianate house into a Dutch Colonial Revival design, transformed the original house into an impressive Tudor Revival residence, complete with half timbering, prominent corbelled end chimneys, rubble stone detailing, and a rounded arch entry with a wood plank door. This house may also be eligible for individual listing to the National Register.

## RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

During the historic revival period of the early 20th century, a number of European models became the basis for architectural expression in America. One of these was the Renaissance Revival style. By the late 19th century, many American architects as well as their clients had visited Italy, and some became interested in Italian architecture. American designs based in the Renaissance Revival style were generally rectangular in form and rendered in brick or stone, with low pitched, hipped roofs of ceramic tile. The identifying feature of the style is the presence of rounded arch openings for windows and doors; these rounded arch windows are sometimes arranged in a row along the first story of the house.

The sole example of the Renaissance Revival style in the survey area, the Guy Karr House at 515 Pearl Street, is rated significant. The house exhibits a low pitched hipped roof covered with ceramic tile, a common feature of the style. A two-story projecting center bay contains the main entry to the house, which is recessed behind a Palladian-style opening supported by rope columns topped with Ionic capitals. Two double hung windows with blind round arches flank the front entry.



**Guy Karr House**  
515 Pearl Street

## POPULAR HOUSE TYPES OF THE 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

Beginning in the early 20th century, plans for popular house types were widely published and made available in books and catalogues throughout the United States. These plans could be purchased and used by individual builders or homeowners on a site of their choosing, which explains the prevalence of some popular types in varied communities all across the country. The earliest of these types was the American Foursquare, which some art historians suggest was influenced by the horizontality of the Prairie School style. Also widely built in the early decades of the century was the Bungalow. After 1930, during the modern period, popular house types included the Ranch and the Split Level. During the post-World War II years in particular, Ranch houses were built all over the country by the hundreds of thousands.



In the East Side survey area, the majority of the residential building stock are 20th-century popular types. Of the 280 single-family houses in the survey area, 79 (nearly 30%) have been categorized as a 20th-century popular type. Early 20th-century types include the American Foursquare and Bungalow. Popular mid-century and post-World War II types like Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split-Level are also represented within the survey area, especially east of Green Street.

### AMERICAN FOURSQUARE



637 Congress Street

American Foursquare houses are simple, mostly symmetrical houses that began to appear at the turn of the 20th century. The house is typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms — an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen — in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes. The Foursquare is usually two- to 2½-stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves, dormers, and a full-width front porch with classical or squared-off columns.

There are eleven American Foursquare houses in the survey area, two of which are rated significant and three of which are rated potentially significant.

The house at 637 Congress Streets is representative of the typical American Foursquare found throughout the Midwest in the early decades of the 20th century. Notable features include the hipped roof with flared eaves and front gable dormer, the full front porch with paired classical columns resting on a solid wood knee wall, and the variation of stucco and wood cladding on the exterior walls.

A later, brick example of the American Foursquare type can be found at 907 Congress Street. The house retains its historic full-front porch with square brick columns and knee wall, some historic 1/1 wood windows, and a west side window bay with stained glass windows.

### BUNGALOW

The Bungalow is 20th-century popular house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country. Although it evolved from the Craftsman heritage, Bungalows may incorporate various other stylistic features. It became so popular after 1905 that it was often built in quantity by contractors and builders. Plan books and architectural journals published plans that helped popularize the type



907 Congress Street



**Nellie Bradish House**  
542 Chapel Street

for homeowners and builders. Bungalows are one- or 1½-story houses that emphasize horizontality. Basic characteristics usually include broad and deep front porches and low-pitched roofs, often with dormers. Porches can be full across the front, small and recessed, or projecting. There are many roof variations found in bungalows, including front or side-facing jerkinhead (a gable roof with the peak clipped), front or side-facing gable, and hipped. Exterior materials can be brick with cut stone trim or can be frame.

In the East Side survey area, the Bungalow is the most prevalent of any architectural type or style, with 39 examples representing just under 14% of the total single family housing stock. Of these, two, the William Clegg House at 819 Pearl Street, and the Nellie Bradish House at 542 Chapel Street, are rated significant. An additional two examples have also been rated potentially significant.

The Bungalow at 542 Chapel Street, built in 1915 and remodeled less than a decade later, the house retains the essential features that are associated with the popular building type, including a full-width, inset front porch supported by simple square posts on a solid knee wall, stucco exterior, and broad side gable roof with overhanging eaves and shed roof dormer.



**William Clegg House**  
819 Pearl Street

The Clegg house, built in 1926, is an interesting mix of the Bungalow type with architectural details seen on Renaissance Revival and Spanish Eclectic houses from the same period. The rectangular massing and multi-gable roofline, along with the flush west side entry, are typical Bungalow features. The Palladian-style French doors with shallow wrought iron balcony, and the round arch entry canopy are often seen on grander Renaissance Revival homes, the combination of the elements with the massing is reminiscent of the Spanish Eclectic homes popular in Florida and the West Coast.

## **RANCH**

Ranch houses became popular in the late 1940s and 1950s, when the idea was widely published, and were built nationwide in suburban communities. Because of the Midwest's close association with Prairie School, many Chicago-area Ranch houses owe much to the architecture of



Frank Lloyd Wright, especially his Usonian houses of the 1930s. Characteristics of a Ranch house include its wide, ground-hugging profile, low-pitched roof, and deep eaves. Due to the popularity of the car, the garage has a prominent position in the front of the house and is an integral part of the architecture of the Ranch house.



**Briggs House**  
539 Chapel Street

The Ranch is the most prevalent of the mid-20th-century popular types, with 18 examples, 16 of which are historic. Of these, one, the Briggs House at 539 Chapel Street, is rated potentially significant. The house was originally built in 1917—Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps from the 1920s show that the house had approximately the same outline, but featured an open front porch across the front gable bay. Alterations from the 1950s, including the enclosing of the front porch with a three-part picture window and the installation of stone veneer cladding to the exterior walls, transformed the earlier house into a typical mid-century Ranch.

Other mid-20th-century popular types within the East Side survey area include Minimal Traditional with seven examples, and Split-Level, with four examples.

## MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING TYPES

Within the Ottawa East Side survey area, there are twenty structures that are currently classified as multi-family residential. Of those, only six were constructed as multi-family buildings; the rest



**Henry & Maria Reifsnnyder House**  
432-434 Pearl Street

were originally single-family residences or secondary structures like garages and coach houses that were converted into multi-family. Each of the six historic multi-family residential structures within the survey area can be classified as a duplex, with two units arranged side-by-side within a single building. All of these duplexes date from the 19th century, with the earliest dating from around 1860 and the latest

from 1893. Most exhibit Italianate or Queen Anne detailing. Of the six duplexes in the survey area, one—the Henry & Maria Reifsnnyder House at 432-434 Pearl Street—is rated significant, and one—the Abraham Alschuler House at 744 East Main Street—is rated potentially significant.

The Reifsnnyder House, constructed around 1860, is an impressive Italianate Duplex situated on the northwest corner of Pearl and Orleans Streets. The building exhibits all the hallmarks of the

popular 19th-century style, including the low pitched hipped roof, prominent cornice with paired brackets and paneled frieze, full front porch with fluted columns, and classical trim. The two units are mirror images, with the front entries placed side-by-side in the center of the façade, under the front porch.

The Alschuler house is another elegant iteration of the Italianate Duplex. The building features full-height polygonal bays at either end of the façade, joined by a two-story entry porch with a curving segmental arch roofline at the second story. The building has undergone some alterations over the years, but retains a good deal of architectural integrity.



**Abraham Alschuler House**  
744 East Main Street

## **NON-RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE**

The Ottawa East Side survey area is almost completely residential in character, and has been since it was first developed in the 1830s. Of the 297 principal structures, only two are not residential. Both of these buildings are associated with the Ottawa Township High School. Officially established in 1878, the high school held classes in the basement of the Congregational church before an impressive brick school building was completed at the corner of Columbus and Washington Streets in 1880. With growing enrollment placing new demands on the old building, a new high school building was erected on the south side of Main Street east of the Fox River in 1916. The 2.5-story brick Tudor Revival school building was designed by St. Louis architect William B. Ittner, under the supervision of local architect John Hanifen. Ittner was known for his modern designs for school buildings.



**Ottawa Township High School Building**  
211 East Main Street

A slightly projecting entry bay along the center of the building's front façade is the main focus of the structure, and features square brick pilasters topped with Ionic capitals, and a massive stone entry surround with "Ottawa Township High School" engraved in the frieze. Above the entry are a series of ceramic tile panels representing the original Native American population of the area, and early settlement.

The Manuel Arts Building and Kingman Gymnasium was constructed in 1931, east of the high school building. The brick structure was a simpler iteration of the high school building, with straightforward, rectangular massing, brick parapet, and stone cornices and entry surrounds. A



bridge connecting the Manuel Arts Building and gymnasium to the main high school building was added a few years later. Both structures have been added onto, and the windows on both buildings have been replaced, but the complex retains much of its architectural integrity, and remains a landmark within the neighborhood.

**Manuel Arts Building**  
**211 East Main Street**



## CONCLUSION

The Ottawa East Side survey area is among the most cohesive and intact residential neighborhoods in the city. In addition to the high proportion of significant and potentially significant-rated properties (87, approximately 30%), the remaining buildings within the survey area are overwhelmingly historic, with only 18 (six percent) rated non-contributing to the character of a potential historic district. The survey area contains some impressive examples of late 19th- and early 20th-century architectural high styles, some of which have already been designated as local landmarks or listed to the National Register of Historic Places. These more prominent structures commingle with 19th-century vernacular and 20th-century popular types, which are also prevalent in the neighborhood. With this range of high styles and vernacular types, the East Side survey area is a window into the residential development that occurred in Ottawa between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century.

## INDIVIDUAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

An important purpose of an architectural survey is to identify properties that may be eligible for landmark designation, whether as individual local landmarks or National Register landmarks, or as groupings that comprise a historic district. There are two choices for landmark designation: inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a local Ottawa landmark. Both types of designations, National Register and local, allow homeowners to participate in tax incentive programs. Owner-occupants of residential, one- to six-unit, designated landmark buildings or contributing buildings in a historic district may be eligible for a freeze on the assessed value of their property for up to 12 years. The freeze is available to any homeowner who spends 25% of the assessor's fair market value on a rehabilitation that meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. Additional information is available from the Tax Incentives Manager at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

To ensure the preservation of the East Side's most significant residences, this report recommends a program of continued individual landmark designations. The following 18 properties should be considered for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Florey-Cook House, 602 Chapel Street, 1854-7
- John Manley-Lee O'Neil Brown House, 640 Chapel Street, 1864
- William Sinsel House, 807 Chapel Street, 1876
- Milton Weiss House, 815 Chapel Street, c. 1920
- Benjamin Hess House, 433 Congress Street, c. 1885
- 535 Congress Street, c. 1885
- Albert Gilman House, 514 Congress Street, 1914-15
- Henry L. Hossack House, 408 East Main Street, c. 1901
- Charles & Louisa Green House, 500 East Main Street, 1885
- Charles E. Hook House, 514 East Main Street, c. 1893
- Dr. James N. Down House, 615 East Main Street, c. 1900
- Anthony-Johnson House, 630 East Main Street, 1902
- John J. Shanley House, 514 Orleans Street, 1911-12
- E. Y. Griggs House, 704 Orleans Street, 1868
- French-Wilson House, 300 Pearl Street, 1929 (c. 1865)
- Charles Woodward House, 428 Pearl Street, 1919

- Henry and Maria Reifsnyder House, 432-434 Pearl Street, c. 1860
- Dr. Pearl R. James House, 508 Pearl Street, 1902

Any of the 61 buildings rated significant (illustrated in the appendix) and not yet designated would be a potential candidate for individual landmark designation. Because they are architecturally important as typical, although unexceptional examples of a building type or style, or have possible historic significance, some of the 26 potentially significant-rated structures within the survey area may also be considered for local landmark designation. In each case, the importance of the building must be weighed against the extent to which it has been altered and the feasibility of restoring historic materials and configurations.

## **HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION**

In addition to individual landmark designation, there is also the option of creating a local historic district or National Register district within the Ottawa East Side survey area. Local landmark districts allow for greater control over a wider number of properties, preserving the character of not just an individual house, but of an entire neighborhood. Contributing buildings within a local historic district are generally afforded the same protections as individually designated buildings; this is why local historic district designation is preferable to National Register district nomination as a means to protect areas that may be under pressure from development.

The Ottawa East Side survey area would make a good candidate for either local or National Register district listing. The survey area boasts a high percentage (approximately 30%) of properties that are rated significant or potentially significant. The survey area also represents well Ottawa's prime years of historic residential development, beginning in the 1840s and continuing to the post-war era. The survey area's location on a peninsula bordered on three sides by the Fox and Illinois Rivers, the consistent residential character of the neighborhood, and the variety of quality high-style and vernacular structures all make for a cohesive and distinctive district that would be ideal for historic designation.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Caroline Campaigne, ed., *Ottawa Sesquicentennial Commemorative Book*, Ottawa, 1987, p. 14.
- <sup>2</sup> James R. Grossman, Ann Durkin Keating, and Janice L. Reiff, *The Encyclopedia of Chicago*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2004), p. 406.
- <sup>3</sup> *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 15.
- <sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 19.
- <sup>5</sup> Michael P. Conzen, ed., *Focus on Ottawa: A Historical and Geographical Survey of Ottawa, Illinois in the Twentieth Century* (Chicago: Michael P. Conzen and Contributors, The Committee on Geographical Studies, the University of Chicago), p. 30-32.
- <sup>6</sup> Historic American Buildings Survey, *Town of Ottawa, LaSalle County Illinois Survey and Inventory*, 1986-1987, p. 268. Held in the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, DC. (cited as HABS from this point forward)
- <sup>7</sup> *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 30-32; *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 15.
- <sup>8</sup> HABS, p. 269.
- <sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, p. 271.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 19; HABS, p. 270-71.
- <sup>11</sup> *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 21.
- <sup>12</sup> HABS, p. 269-270.
- <sup>13</sup> *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 30-32.
- <sup>14</sup> HABS, p. 270.
- <sup>15</sup> *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 54.
- <sup>16</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, 1891. Key map (Sheet 1) shows the Green Subdivision, which remains essentially unaltered to this day, with very few re-subdivisions.
- <sup>17</sup> *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 19.
- <sup>18</sup> Michael Cyprian O'Byrne, *History of LaSalle County Illinois, Volume I* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1924), p. 228.
- <sup>19</sup> HABS, p. 269.
- <sup>20</sup> *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 10.
- <sup>21</sup> HABS, p. 299.
- <sup>22</sup> National Register Nomination. The Jeremiah Strawn House. Prepared by Christine A. Jowers, submitted November 30, 1994, Section 8, p.7.
- <sup>23</sup> HABS, p. 316.
- <sup>24</sup> *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 10.
- <sup>25</sup> *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 32.; HABS, p. 270.
- <sup>26</sup> *Ottawa Old and New: A Complete History of Ottawa, Illinois 1823-1914* (Ottawa, IL: The Republican-Times, 1912-1914), p.
- <sup>27</sup> Steve Stout, "He Was Definitely Old School," obituary for Sid Stiefel dated November 30, 2010, <http://www.mywebtimes.com/archives/ottawa/display.php?id=418991>; HABS, P. 285-286.
- <sup>28</sup> Alden, Ogle & Co., *Plat Book of LaSalle County, Illinois* (Chicago: Alden, Ogle & Co., 1892), P. 59.
- <sup>29</sup> HABS, p. 276.
- <sup>30</sup> *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 35-36.
- <sup>31</sup> John A. Hilliard. *Old Ottawa: 1850s-1930s*, Published by John A. Hilliard, 2000, p. 190-191.
- <sup>32</sup> HABS, p. 608.
- <sup>33</sup> *Ibid*, p. 276.
- <sup>34</sup> Abstract of Title for 905 Congress Street (provided by owner); Brock & Company, *Standard Atlas of LaSalle County, Illinois* (Chicago: Brock & Company, 1929), p. 15.
- <sup>35</sup> HABS, p. 288.
- <sup>36</sup> National Register Nomination, "Andrew J. O'Connor, III House," Prepared by Andree-Marie A. Koban, certified March 11, 1993, p. 8-10; *Daily Republican Times*, December 1929.
- <sup>37</sup> *Daily Republican Times*, December 1929.
- <sup>38</sup> HABS, p. 611-614.



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## CREDITS

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APPENDIX A:  
EVALUATION CRITERIA

## EVALUATION CRITERIA

All principal buildings in the area surveyed were evaluated for local architectural significance using the following criteria. An "S" indicates that a building would be eligible for listing as an individual local landmark. A "PS" indicates a building that would be eligible for local landmark designation if inappropriate alterations were removed. "C" indicates that a building would be a contributing structure within any locally designated historic district and is generally more than 50 years old. The use of a significant (S) or potentially significant (PS) rating in this survey is a way of distinguishing from among historic buildings those that are exceptional. An "NC" is a building that would not contribute to the character of a local historic district because either it has been seriously altered from its original historic appearance or it was built after the time period of significance.

Integrity, that is, the degree of original design and historic material remaining in place, was factored into the evaluation. No building was considered locally significant if it had more than minor alterations. Similarly, buildings that might otherwise be considered contributing because of age and historic style, but that have been greatly altered, were ranked as non-contributing. Buildings were evaluated primarily for their architectural significance, with historical significance, known in only a few cases, being a secondary consideration. It is possible that a building could be elevated to a locally significant ranking and thus considered for individual local landmark designation by the Historic Preservation Commission if additional historic research identifies an association with important historical figures or events. For some buildings whose significant historic features have been concealed or altered, they might also be re-ranked as locally significant if unsympathetic alterations are removed and significant historic features restored.

All principal and secondary structures on a property were also analyzed for potential National Register listing. A "Y" (Yes) indicates that the surveyed building likely would be a good candidate for individual listing on the National Register (or, in some cases, has already been listed on the National Register). An "N" (No) indicates that it would not. "Criteria" refers to the National Register criteria that were considered. Only criterion "C," architectural significance, was used in evaluating potential National Register eligibility. Criteria "A" and "B," which refer to historical events and persons, were not considered. For the question of contributing to a National Register district, a "C" building would be a good contributing building in a National Register historic district. An "NC" building would not.

Architectural integrity is evaluated by assessing what alterations to the original historic structure have occurred. Structures were considered unaltered if all or almost all of their historic features and materials were in place. Minor alterations were those considered by the field surveyor to be reversible. Generally, aluminum, vinyl, or other siding installed over original wood clapboard siding is considered a reversible alteration. Moderate alterations are those alterations considered by the field surveyor to be reversible but, when looked at together, are enough to possibly affect historic integrity. Major alterations include irreversible changes and additions. These include porches and other architectural detailing that have been completely removed and for which there appears to be no actual physical evidence to accurately reproduce them; window changes in which the original window opening size has been altered and there is no evidence of the original sash configuration and material; and large unsympathetic additions, visible from the street, that compromise the historic character of a house.

## NATIONAL REGISTER RATINGS

### A. INDIVIDUAL LISTING

Must be a site, building, structure, or object that is at least 50 years old (unless it has achieved exceptional significance) and meets one of the following criteria: (a) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (b) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (c) be architecturally significant, that is, embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. It must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association from the date of construction or period of significance.

**Age.** Must have been built or standing during the period of historic significance or be at least 50 years old (built before 1960)

**Integrity.** Any building that possesses enough integrity to still be identified with the period of historic significance.

### B. NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)

**Age.** Any building or secondary structure built after the period of significance or less than 50 years old (built in 1960 or later).

**Integrity.** Any structure that has been so completely altered after the period of significance that it is no longer recognizable as historic.

## LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

### A. SIGNIFICANT (S)

**Age.** There is no age limit, although if it is less than 50 years old (built in 1961 or later), it must be of exceptional importance.

**Architectural Merit.** Must possess architectural distinction in one of the following areas: embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape style; is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect; has elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are significant; has design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative; or is a fine example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of integrity. Any structure ranked significant automatically contributes to the character of a historic district.

**Integrity.** Must have a high degree of integrity: most architectural detailing in place, no historic materials or details covered up, no modern siding materials, no unsympathetic and/or overpowering additions; only minor porch alterations permitted. In some rare cases, where a particular structure is one of the few examples of a particular style, more leniency in integrity was permitted.



## **B. POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT (PS)**

**Age.** Must be at least 50 years old (built before 1961) unless it has achieved exceptional importance.

**Architectural Merit.** Must possess architectural distinction in one of the following when compared with other buildings of its type: architectural style; work of a master builder or architect; exceptional craftsmanship; or architectural or structural innovation.

**Integrity.** Must have a moderate degree of integrity; if it has been altered, it should be in ways that can be reversed: some architectural detailing in place so that missing exceptional features could be recreated; porch alterations are minor; and window changes should be reversible; no large, unsympathetic additions permitted. If the alterations are reversed (for example, siding is removed, or architectural detail is restored based on remaining physical evidence), it may be elevated to significant. In some cases of exceptional architectural or historical merit, side additions or permanent alterations were considered acceptable and the PS rating was assigned.

## **C. CONTRIBUTING TO A HISTORIC DISTRICT (C)**

**Age.** Must be at least 50 years old (built before 1961).

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

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

## **D. NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)**

**Age.** Most buildings less than 50 years old (built in 1961 or later).

**Integrity.** Any building at least 50 years old whose integrity is so poor that most historic materials and details are missing or completely covered up or any building at least 50 years old that has unsympathetic alterations that greatly compromise its historic character. Poor integrity was present if most or all of these factors were missing: original shape, original wood siding, original windows (especially if window openings were also changed), and original architectural detail and trim.

APPENDIX B:  
SAMPLE SURVEY FORM

# City of OTTAWA

## ILLINOIS URBAN ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY

STREET #

DIRECTION

STREET

SUFFIX

PIN

LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATING

POTENTIAL IND NR? (Y or N)

CRITERIA

Contributing to a NR DISTRICT?

Contributing secondary structure?

Listed on existing SURVEY?

### GENERAL INFORMATION

CATEGORY  CURRENT FUNCTION

CONDITION  HISTORIC FUNCTION

INTEGRITY  REASON for SIGNIFICANCE

SECONDARY STRUCTURE

SECONDARY STRUCTURE

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION	<input type="text"/>	PLAN	<input type="text"/>
DETAILS	<input type="text"/>	NO OF STORIES	<input type="text"/>
DATE of construction	<input type="text"/>	ROOF TYPE	<input type="text"/>
OTHER YEAR	<input type="text"/>	ROOF MATERIAL	<input type="text"/>
DATESOURCE	<input type="text"/>	FOUNDATION	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL (current)	<input type="text"/>	PORCH	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL 2 (current)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW MATERIAL	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL (original)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW MATERIAL	<input type="text"/>
WALL MATERIAL 2 (original)	<input type="text"/>	WINDOW TYPE	<input type="text"/>
		WINDOW CONFIG	<input type="text"/>
SIGNIFICANT FEATURES	<input type="text"/>		
ALTERATIONS	<input type="text"/>		



**HISTORIC INFORMATION**

HISTORIC NAME

COMMON NAME

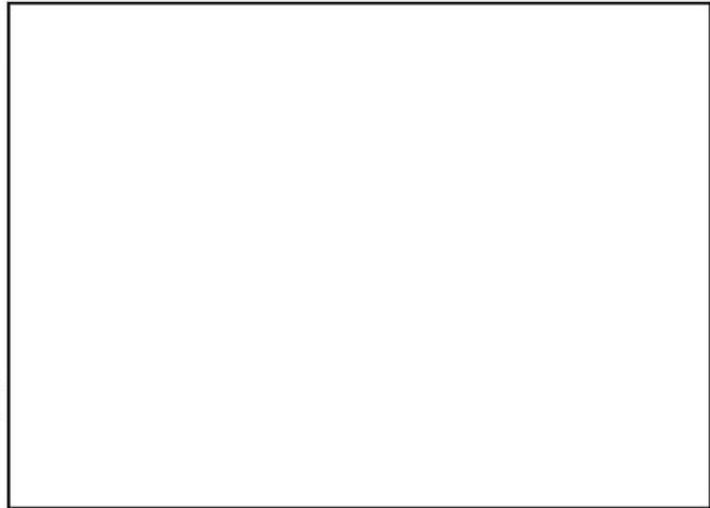
COST

ARCHITECT

ARCHITECT2

BUILDER

ARCHSOURC



HISTORIC INFO

PERMIT INFO

LANDSCAPE

**SURVEY INFORMATION**

PREPARER

PREPARER ORGANIZATION

SURVEYDATE

SURVEYAREA

**PHOTO INFORMATION**

PHOTO ID

PHOTOID2:

txtImageNote: No image name specified.  
txtImageID:



APPENDIX C:

ILLUSTRATED LIST OF SIGNIFICANT  
AND POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES





**Street #:** 515  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Unaltered, late example of the popular Colonial Revival style.

**Style:** Colonial Revival  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1936  
**Architect:** Wolcott, Charles  
**Historic Name:** Van Schoick, Elmer & Ruth House  
**Other Surveys/Designations:**



**Street #:** 523  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** PS  
**Reason for Significance:** If not for alterations, including the replacement of the original full-width front porch for a smaller entry porch, this house would be rated significant.

**Style:** American Foursquare  
**Details:**   
**Date:** c. 1910  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys/Designations:**



**Street #:** 530  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Charming, well-preserved Colonial Revival cottage with stone veneer facade, gabled dormers, and three-sided front window bay.

**Style:** Colonial Revival  
**Details:**   
**Date:** c. 1935  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys/Designations:**



**Street #:** 539  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** PS  
**Reason for Significance:** This Ranch residence was created through a renovation of an earlier, 1917 house.

**Style:** Ranch  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1917  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:** Briggs House  
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:** 542  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** This 1910s Bungalow was remodeled in the 1920s, and retains much of its features from that remodel.

**Style:** Bungalow  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1915  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:** Bradish, Nellie / Paul D. Cebulske House  
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:** 602  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Rare, intact example of the single-story Greek Revival in the survey area.

**Style:** Greek Revival  
**Details:** Italianate  
**Date:** 1854-7  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:** Florey-Cook House  
**Other Surveys:** HABS



**Street #:** 622  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S

**Reason for Significance:** This elaborate late-19th-century Queen Anne residence has been designated an Ottawa Local Landmark.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**   
**Date:** c. 1890  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:** Hathaway, Dr. Joseph Cushman House  
**Other Surveys:** Local Landmark (08)



**Street #:** 626  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S

**Reason for Significance:** This handsome Prairie-style house was designed by prominent local architect John W. Hanifen.

**Style:** Prairie  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1914  
**Architect:** Hanifen, John W.  
**Historic Name:** Hoganson House  
**Other Surveys:** IHSS (O); Local Landmark (2009)



**Street #:** 640  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S

**Reason for Significance:** Impressive brick Italianate residence with historic 1920s porch and porte-cochere. House may also be eligible for individual listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

**Style:** Italianate  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1864  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:** Manley, John/Lee O'Neil Brown House  
**Other Surveys:** IHSS (P); HABS



**Street #:** 702  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S

**Reason for Significance:** Ornate 1890s Queen Anne residence was the home of Walter Strawn, a successful farmer, who retired to Ottawa.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1892  
**Architect:** Watson, John W.  
**Historic Name:** Strawn, Walter D. House  
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:** 714  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S

**Reason for Significance:** Fine mid-19th-century Italianate residence with segmental arch windows, bracketed cornice, and front porch with delicately ornamented columns and cornice.

**Style:** Italianate  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1867-69  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:** Bull, E. Follett House  
**Other Surveys:** IHSS (P); HABS



**Street #:** 736  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Chapel  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S

**Reason for Significance:** This 1850s residence was completely remodeled in the Dutch Colonial style by architect Norman Cook. The house was designated a local landmark in 2009 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

**Style:** Dutch Colonial Revival (altered)  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1848  
**Architect:** Cook, Norman W. (remodeling)  
**Historic Name:** O'Connor, Andrew J, III House  
**Other Surveys:** IHSS (P); NR; Local Landmark (09); HABS





<b>Street #:</b>	804	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Chapel	<b>Date:</b>	1853
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Hollister, M. H. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This stately brick Italianate residence is a designated local landmark.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHLIS; HABS; Local Landmark (09)



<b>Street #:</b>	807	<b>Style:</b>	Gable Front Cottage
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	Italianate
<b>Street:</b>	Chapel	<b>Date:</b>	1876
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Sinsel, William House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This Gable Front Cottage features charming architectural details, including a Palladian window under the front gable, and curving segmental arch window openings.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	HABS (listed under 804 Pearl)



<b>Street #:</b>	815	<b>Style:</b>	Craftsman Bungalow
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Chapel	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1920
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Weiss, Milton House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Pristine Craftsman Bungalow, with low-lying side gable roof and broad, inset front porch.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	825	<b>Style:</b>	Dutch Colonial Revival
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Chapel	<b>Date:</b>	1926
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Thiers, Frank J. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Typical, well-preserved example of the Dutch Colonial Style, with side-facing gambrel roof, center entry with canopy, and historic wood windows.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	



<b>Street #:</b>	300	<b>Style:</b>	Prairie
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	1914
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Hanifen, John
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Butters, Albert E.
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Fine Prairie residence designed by local architect John W. Hanifen.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (O); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	405	<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival (altered)
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1865-70
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Handsome Italianate residence with mansard roof, which appears to be an historic alteration.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	





<b>Street #:</b>	412	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1865-70
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Intact Italianate residence with impressive cornice, entry surround, and canopy.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (HD)



<b>Street #:</b>	431	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	1886
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Youmans, William
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Stiefel, Moses House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Fine 1880s Queen Anne designed by William Youmans, with historic 1920s alterations.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (O)



<b>Street #:</b>	433	<b>Style:</b>	Stick Style
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1885
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Youman, William
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Hess, Benjamin House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	The intricate patterned wood exterior and distinctive corner tower are the most notable features on this mid-1890s Stick-Style residence designed by William Youmans. The porch is an historic alteration.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	514	<b>Style:</b>	Tudor Revival
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	1914-15
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Hanifen, John
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Gilman, Albert House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This nearly-pristine Tudor Revival residence is one of the more impressive designs by John Hanifen on the east side.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (HD); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	519	<b>Style:</b>	Colonial Revival (altered)
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	Mid-19th-century
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Hibbs, William & Edna Boyce House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This Colonial Revival remodeling of a 19th-century residence was home to William Hibbs, a local judge, and his wife Edna Boyce Hibbs.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	526	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1875*
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Neff, Harry B. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Intact Italianate residence with most historic features remaining.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (P); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	<input type="text" value="532"/>	<b>Style:</b>	<input type="text" value="Greek Revival/Italianate"/>
<b>Direction:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Details:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Street:</b>	<input type="text" value="Congress"/>	<b>Date:</b>	<input type="text" value="c. 1855"/>
<b>Suffix:</b>	<input type="text" value="St"/>	<b>Architect:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rating:</b>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<b>Historic Name:</b>	<input type="text" value="Strawn, Jeremiah House"/>
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	<input type="text" value="This impressive mid-1850s residence, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, combines elements of the popular Greek Revival and Italianate styles."/>		
		<b>Other Surveys/Designations:</b>	<input type="text" value="IHSS (P); NR (1994)"/>



<b>Street #:</b>	<input type="text" value="535"/>	<b>Style:</b>	<input type="text" value="Queen Anne"/>
<b>Direction:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Details:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Street:</b>	<input type="text" value="Congress"/>	<b>Date:</b>	<input type="text" value="c. 1885"/>
<b>Suffix:</b>	<input type="text" value="St"/>	<b>Architect:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rating:</b>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<b>Historic Name:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	<input type="text" value="Elegant Queen Anne residence features 2-story front gable bay with outaway corners and verge board, and a generous wrap around front porch with corner entry."/>		
		<b>Other Surveys/Designations:</b>	<input type="text" value="IHSS (O)"/>



<b>Street #:</b>	<input type="text" value="637"/>	<b>Style:</b>	<input type="text" value="American Foursquare"/>
<b>Direction:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Details:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Street:</b>	<input type="text" value="Congress"/>	<b>Date:</b>	<input type="text" value="1905"/>
<b>Suffix:</b>	<input type="text" value="St"/>	<b>Architect:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rating:</b>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<b>Historic Name:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	<input type="text" value="This early 20th-century American Foursquare is a well-maintained example of this popular housing type in the survey area."/>		
		<b>Other Surveys/Designations:</b>	<input type="text"/>



<b>Street #:</b>	<input type="text" value="703"/>	<b>Style:</b>	<input type="text" value="Queen Anne"/>
<b>Direction:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Details:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Street:</b>	<input type="text" value="Congress"/>	<b>Date:</b>	<input type="text" value="c. 1890"/>
<b>Suffix:</b>	<input type="text" value="St"/>	<b>Architect:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Rating:</b>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<b>Historic Name:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	<input type="text" value="Fine Queen Anne residence, with projecting front bay with outaway corners."/>		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	<input type="text"/>



<b>Street #:</b>	<input type="text" value="707"/>	<b>Style:</b>	<input type="text" value="Gabled Ell"/>
<b>Direction:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Details:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Street:</b>	<input type="text" value="Congress"/>	<b>Date:</b>	<input type="text" value="1913"/>
<b>Suffix:</b>	<input type="text" value="St"/>	<b>Architect:</b>	<input type="text" value="Quinn, Joseph House"/>
<b>Rating:</b>	<input type="text" value="S"/>	<b>Historic Name:</b>	<input type="text" value="Quinn, Joseph House"/>
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	<input type="text" value="Handsome 1910s Gable Front residence, featuring a full-front porch with square wood columns resting on concrete block piers."/>		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	<input type="text" value="HABS"/>



<b>Street #:</b>	<input type="text" value="721"/>	<b>Style:</b>	<input type="text" value="Bungalow"/>
<b>Direction:</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>Details:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Street:</b>	<input type="text" value="Congress"/>	<b>Date:</b>	<input type="text" value="1927"/>
<b>Suffix:</b>	<input type="text" value="St"/>	<b>Architect:</b>	<input type="text" value="Donovan, Frank L."/>
<b>Rating:</b>	<input type="text" value="PS"/>	<b>Historic Name:</b>	<input type="text" value="Donovan, Frank L. House"/>
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	<input type="text" value="Typical 1920s brick Bungalow, with nested front gables and corner porch."/>		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	<input type="text"/>





<b>Street #:</b>	731	<b>Style:</b>	Cape Cod
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1925-30
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Charming late 1920s Cape Cod, with three dired roof dormers and symmetrical front façade.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	



<b>Street #:</b>	738	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	Classical Revival
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1865
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Substantial Italianate residence with an historic (c. 1950), classical front portico.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (HD)



<b>Street #:</b>	802	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne - Free Classic
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1895
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Clegg, John House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	If not for prominent 1-story east side addition, this house would be rated significant for its architecture.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	



<b>Street #:</b>	818	<b>Style:</b>	Dutch Colonial Revival
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	1903
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Guthrie, Dr. Nicholas House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Fine early 20th-century Dutch Colonial Revival, with prominent front-facing gambrel roof.		
		<b>Other Surveys/Designations:</b>	IHSS (O); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	903	<b>Style:</b>	Colonial Revival
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1915
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Substantial, early 20th-century Colonial Revival with center entry and broad front porch.		
		<b>Other Surveys/Designations:</b>	



<b>Street #:</b>	905	<b>Style:</b>	Craftsman
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Congress	<b>Date:</b>	1916
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Hanifen, John
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	McEvoy, John Stewart House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Fristone Craftsman residence designed by prominent local architect John W. Hanifen.		
		<b>Other Surveys/Designations:</b>	





**Street #:**   
**Direction:**   
**Street:**   
**Suffix:**   
**Rating:**   
**Reason for Significance:**

**Style:**   
**Details:**   
**Date:**   
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:**   
**Direction:**   
**Street:**   
**Suffix:**   
**Rating:**   
**Reason for Significance:**

**Style:**   
**Details:**   
**Date:**   
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:**   
**Direction:**   
**Street:**   
**Suffix:**   
**Rating:**   
**Reason for Significance:**

**Style:**   
**Details:**   
**Date:**   
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:**   
**Direction:**   
**Street:**   
**Suffix:**   
**Rating:**   
**Reason for Significance:**

**Style:**   
**Details:**   
**Date:**   
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:**   
**Direction:**   
**Street:**   
**Suffix:**   
**Rating:**   
**Reason for Significance:**

**Style:**   
**Details:**   
**Date:**   
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:**   
**Direction:**   
**Street:**   
**Suffix:**   
**Rating:**   
**Reason for Significance:**

**Style:**   
**Details:**   
**Date:**   
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:** 722  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Grafton  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Fine Prairie-style residence designed by local architect Jason F. Richardson. The west-side patio and entry porch were recently built in accordance to the original architectural drawings for the house.

**Style:** Prairie  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1908  
**Architect:** Richardson, Jason F.  
**Historic Name:** Richardson, Jason F. House  
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:** 007  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Gridley  
**Suffix:** Pl  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Impressive Dutch Colonial Revival residence, with broad side gambrel roof, round arch dormers, and generous full-front porch.

**Style:** Dutch Colonial Revival  
**Details:**   
**Date:** c. 1910  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:** IHSS (O)



**Street #:** 011  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Gridley  
**Suffix:** Pl  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Substantial Queen Anne residence on prominent corner lot, with historic, early 20th-century brick porch and 2nd story sun porch.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**   
**Date:** c. 1890  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:**



**Street #:** 012  
**Direction:**   
**Street:** Gridley  
**Suffix:** Pl  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** This modest but well-preserved turn-of-the-century frame residence may be a plan-book design. Some notable features include varied exterior wall textures, original paneled door, and small, paired windows above porch roof on façade.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**   
**Date:** c. 1900  
**Architect:**   
**Historic Name:**   
**Other Surveys:** HABS



**Street #:** 211  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Impressive Tudor Revival high school building designed by William Ittner, an architect who specialized in educational architecture. The building is the oldest in what has become a substantial high school complex that anchors the southwest end of the survey area.

**Style:** School - Tudor Revival  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1916  
**Architect:** Ittner, William B.  
**Historic Name:** Ottawa Township High School  
**Other Surveys:** HABS



**Street #:** 211 (B)  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Monumental brick school building and gymnasium with Classical detailing that was constructed for the Ottawa Township High School in the 1930s.

**Style:** Educational/Gymnasium - Classical Revi  
**Details:**   
**Date:** 1931  
**Architect:** Llewellyn, Joseph C.  
**Historic Name:** Manual Arts Bldg/Kingman Gymnasium  
**Other Surveys:** HABS





**Street #:** 314  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** PS  
**Reason for Significance:** Although altered, this is an impressive example of the style

**Style:** Greek Revival  
**Details:**  
**Date:** c. 1855  
**Architect:**  
**Historic Name:**  
**Other Surveys:** HABS



**Street #:** 404  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Elegant Italianate residence with paired, full-height polygonal front bays and bracketed cornice. The front and east side porches are historic alterations.

**Style:** Italianate  
**Details:**  
**Date:** c. 1875  
**Architect:**  
**Historic Name:** Eichelberger, Daniel House  
**Other Surveys:** IHSS (O)



**Street #:** 408  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** The unusual conical projections on the gable peaks of this turn-of-the-century Queen Anne are the defining feature of the house.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**  
**Date:** c. 1901  
**Architect:**  
**Historic Name:** Hossack, Henry L. House  
**Other Surveys:** IHSS (O); HABS



**Street #:** 424  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** PS  
**Reason for Significance:** Rare example of a modest 19th-century vernacular type in the survey area.

**Style:** Pyramidal Cottage  
**Details:**  
**Date:** c. 1880  
**Architect:**  
**Historic Name:**  
**Other Surveys/Designations:**



**Street #:** 432  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** PS  
**Reason for Significance:** Fine Queen Anne residence with decorative wood shingling and an historic wraparound front porch.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**  
**Date:** c. 1895  
**Architect:**  
**Historic Name:**  
**Other Surveys/Designations:**



**Street #:** 500  
**Direction:** E  
**Street:** Main  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** Elegant 1880s Queen Anne, featuring a prominent corner turret w/ bell cast roof and front porch with picturesque spindle work.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**  
**Date:** 1885  
**Architect:** Youmans, William A.  
**Historic Name:** Green, Charles & Louisa House  
**Other Surveys/Designations:** IHSS (HD); HABS





<b>Street #:</b>	514	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1893
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Hook, Charles E. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This 1890s Queen Anne features a handsome porch with brick columns and piers, an early alteration.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	534	<b>Style:</b>	L-Form
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1865
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	One of the most intact examples of this popular mid-19th century vernacular forms within the survey area.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	535	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1870
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Gilman, William House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This house is historically significant as the home of William Gilman, founder of the company that became King & Hamilton.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	545	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1865-70
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Sapp, Frank M. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	If not for alterations, this mid-century Italianate would be rated significant.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (O)



<b>Street #:</b>	603	<b>Style:</b>	Stick Style
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1885
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	If not for alterations and additions, this house would be rated significant.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	604	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1886
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Reed, John F. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Although in a state of disrepair, this monumental Queen Anne residence retains its most notable historic features.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	615	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne - Free Classic
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1900
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Downs, Dr. James N. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Among the finest of the number of grand Queen Anne houses lining East Main Street. This example features a 3-story corner tower, multi-gabled roof with flared ends, and a generous front porch with rounded corner.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (HD)



<b>Street #:</b>	620	<b>Style:</b>	American Foursquare
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	1911-12
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Solid example of the popular American Foursquare type, with center dormer and hipped front porch.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	



<b>Street #:</b>	630	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne - Free Classic
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	1902
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	White, Kesson
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Anthony-Johnson House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Stately turn-of-the-century Queen Anne with a strong classical influence and unusual crenellated square tower.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (O)



<b>Street #:</b>	716	<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1855-60
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Fine Greek Revival residence featuring the classical facade with pilasters and triangular pediment that is characteristic of the style.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (P)



<b>Street #:</b>	744	<b>Style:</b>	Duplex - Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>	E	<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Main	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1870
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Alschuler, Abraham House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	If not for replacement windows in downsized openings, this impressive Italianate duplex would be rated architecturally significant.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (P)



<b>Street #:</b>	514	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne - Free Classic
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Orleans	<b>Date:</b>	1911-12
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Shanley, John J. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Nearly unaltered and elegantly rendered Queen Anne cottage with classical detailing, including a Palladian window under the front gable, and a rounded wrap-around porch with paired Ionic columns.		
		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (O); HABS





<b>Street #:</b>	704	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate	
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	Classical Revival	
<b>Street:</b>	Orleans	<b>Date:</b>	1868	
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>		
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Griggs, E. Y. House	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This refined combination of Italianate and Classical Revival styles is one of the most impressive houses in the survey area.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (P); Local Landmark



<b>Street #:</b>	300	<b>Style:</b>	Tudor Revival	
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>		
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1880	
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Youmans, William A. (original)	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	French, J. M. House	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This fine Tudor Revival design was the product of a complete remodeling of a 19th-century residence. The original house was designed by local architect William Youmans, and the remodeling was designed by Norman W. Cook.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS; HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	325	<b>Style:</b>	Colonial Revival	
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>		
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	1913	
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Hanifen, John	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	French, Clara House	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This stately Colonial Revival is one of several residences in the survey area designed by noted local architect John W. Hanifen.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (HD); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	400	<b>Style:</b>	Colonial Revival (altered)	
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>		
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1865	
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>		
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>		
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Handsome Colonial Revival remodeling of a 19th-century Italianate house, with center entry and full-width front porch.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	



<b>Street #:</b>	410	<b>Style:</b>	Colonial Revival (altered)	
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>		
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1870	
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>		
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>		
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This handsome Colonial Revival is a 1930s remodeling of a 19th-century residence. Notable features include the center entry topped with broken pediment, segmental arch openings on first story windows, and bracketed cornice.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (HD)



<b>Street #:</b>	417	<b>Style:</b>	Italianate	
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>		
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1870	
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>		
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>		
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Fine Italianate residence with symmetrical facade, bracketed cornice, and wood lintels over window openings.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>	IHSS (O); HABS





<b>Street #:</b>	422	<b>Style:</b>	Upright and Wing (altered)
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1860
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	PS	<b>Historic Name:</b>	
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Rare example of this mid-19th-century vernacular type in the survey area, with historic additions.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>



<b>Street #:</b>	428	<b>Style:</b>	Prairie
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	1919
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Hanifen, John
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Woodward, Charles House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Nearly unaltered Prairie residence designed by local architect John W. Hanifen. The geometric casement windows are a notable feature.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (HD); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	431	<b>Style:</b>	Queen Anne
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	1896
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	Richardson, Jason F.
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Vittum, W. C. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Handsome Queen Anne residence designed by local architect Jason Richardson.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	432-434	<b>Style:</b>	Duplex - Italianate
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	c. 1860
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Reifsnnyder, Henry and Maria House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Impressive Italianate duplex with bracketed cornice, symmetrical front façade, and full-width porch with fluted columns.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (P); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	508	<b>Style:</b>	Shingle Style
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	1902
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	James, Dr. Pearl R. House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	Sole example of the Shingle style in the survey area. This substantial turn-of-the-century residence retains a very high degree of architectural integrity.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (HD); HABS



<b>Street #:</b>	515	<b>Style:</b>	Renaissance Revival
<b>Direction:</b>		<b>Details:</b>	
<b>Street:</b>	Pearl	<b>Date:</b>	1926
<b>Suffix:</b>	St	<b>Architect:</b>	
<b>Rating:</b>	S	<b>Historic Name:</b>	Karr, Guy House
<b>Reason for Significance:</b>	This intact 1920s residence is the sole example of Renaissance Revival architecture in the survey area.		<b>Other Surveys:</b>
			IHSS (HD); HABS



Street #: 529  
 Direction:  
 Street: Pearl  
 Suffix: St  
 Rating: S

Reason for Significance: This charming Cape Cod residence is the American Lumberman House Plan No. 195. The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Style: Cape Cod  
 Details:  
 Date: 1925  
 Architect: American Lumberman House Plans  
 Historic Name: Herring, Elizabeth House  
 Other Surveys: IHSS (O)



Street #: 622  
 Direction:  
 Street: Pearl  
 Suffix: St  
 Rating: S

Reason for Significance: Although the house has extensively altered, it retains historic significance as the home of Washington Bushnell, who served as both a state senator and Illinois attorney general.

Style: Italianate  
 Details:  
 Date: 1868-1872  
 Architect:  
 Historic Name: Bushnell, Washington House  
 Other Surveys: IHSS (HD); IHLS; HABS



Street #: 631  
 Direction:  
 Street: Pearl  
 Suffix: St  
 Rating: S

Reason for Significance: This early 1890s Queen Anne residence is a local landmark. The house was home to Albert C. Bradish, a local businessman who operated a prosperous lumber company founded by his father.

Style: Queen Anne  
 Details:  
 Date: 1890-91  
 Architect:  
 Historic Name: Bradish, Albert C. House  
 Other Surveys: Local Landmark (08)



Street #: 737  
 Direction:  
 Street: Pearl  
 Suffix: St  
 Rating: PS

Reason for Significance: Well-preserved early 20th-century Craftsman residence.

Style: Craftsman  
 Details:  
 Date: 1916  
 Architect:  
 Historic Name: Follett, Frank House  
 Other Surveys:



Street #: 815  
 Direction:  
 Street: Pearl  
 Suffix: St  
 Rating: S

Reason for Significance: Well-preserved example of this popular early 20th-century popular building type.

Style: American Foursquare  
 Details:  
 Date: c. 1910  
 Architect:  
 Historic Name:  
 Other Surveys:



Street #: 819  
 Direction:  
 Street: Pearl  
 Suffix: St  
 Rating: S

Reason for Significance: Charming 1920s Bungalow with unusual Renaissance Revival detailing.

Style: Bungalow  
 Details: Renaissance Revival  
 Date: 1926  
 Architect:  
 Historic Name: Clegg, William House  
 Other Surveys: HABS



**Street #:** 618  
**Direction:**  
**Street:** Shabbona  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** S  
**Reason for Significance:** This well-preserved Colonial Revival residence is one of several designed in the survey area designed by local architect John Hanifen.

**Style:** Colonial Revival  
**Details:**  
**Date:** 1925  
**Architect:** Hanifen, John  
**Historic Name:** Weese, F. M. House  
**Other Surveys/Designations:**



**Street #:** 620  
**Direction:**  
**Street:** Shabbona  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** PS  
**Reason for Significance:** If not for non-historic full front porch addition, this elaborately detailed Italianate residence would be rated significant.

**Style:** Italianate  
**Details:**  
**Date:** c. 1865  
**Architect:**  
**Historic Name:**  
**Other Surveys/Designations:** IHSS (P); HABS



**Street #:** 622  
**Direction:**  
**Street:** York  
**Suffix:** St  
**Rating:** PS  
**Reason for Significance:** Handsome Queen Anne residence with prominent corner tower.

**Style:** Queen Anne  
**Details:**  
**Date:** c. 1890  
**Architect:**  
**Historic Name:**  
**Other Surveys/Designations:**



APPENDIX D:  
INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES  
IN THE SURVEY AREA

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Chapel		507	St	C	Tudor Revival	c. 1930		
Chapel		515	St	S	Colonial Revival	1936	Van Schoick, Elmer & Ruth House	Wolcott, Charles
Chapel		519	St	C	No Style	1916	Waters, George House	Hanifen, John
Chapel		523	St	PS	American Foursquare	c. 1910		
Chapel		524	St	NC	Neo-Traditional	1997		
Chapel		530	St	S	Colonial Revival	c. 1935		
Chapel		535	St	C	No Style	c. 1920*		
Chapel		539	St	PS	Ranch	1917	Briggs House	
Chapel		542	St	S	Bungalow	1915	Bradish, Nellie /Paul D. Cebulske House	
Chapel		543	St	C	Italianate	c. 1870		
Chapel		602	St	S	Greek Revival	1854-7	Florey-Cook House	
Chapel		609	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1890		
Chapel		616	St	C	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1920	Corbus, A. M. House	Hanifen, John W.
Chapel		619-621	St	C	Carriage House - Italianate	1868-72	Bushnell, Washington Carriage House	
Chapel		622	St	S	Queen Anne	c. 1890	Hathaway, Dr. Joseph Cushman House	
Chapel		626	St	S	Prairie	1914	Hoganson House	Hanifen, John W.
Chapel		633	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1880		
Chapel		635	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1895		
Chapel		640	St	S	Italianate	1864	Manley, John/Lee O'Neil Brown House	
Chapel		645	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1870		
Chapel		702	St	S	Queen Anne	1892	Strawn, Walter D. House	Watson, John W.
Chapel		703	St	C	Upright and Wing	c. 1870		
Chapel		707	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1920		
Chapel		714	St	S	Italianate	1867-69	Bull, E. Follett House	
Chapel		715	St	C	No Style (altered)	c. 1900		
Chapel		723	St	C	American Foursquare	1913-14	Alschuler, Joseph House	
Chapel		725	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1890		
Chapel		727	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1860		

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Chapel		736	St	S	Dutch Colonial Revival (altered)	1848	O'Connor, Andrew J, III House	Cook, Norman W. (remodeling)
Chapel		737	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1910		
Chapel		745	St	C	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1900		
Chapel		801	St	C	Gable Front	1911	Lindholm, Andrew House	
Chapel		804	St	S	Italianate	1853	Hollister, M. H. House	
Chapel		807	St	S	Gable Front Cottage	1876	Sinsel, William House	
Chapel		810	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1940		
Chapel		812	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1940		
Chapel		813	St	NC	Contemporary	1971		
Chapel		815	St	S	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	Weiss, Milton House	
Chapel		816	St	C	Upright and Wing	c. 1860		
Chapel		817	St	C	Ranch	1952	Pleskovitch, Frank J. House	
Chapel		819	St	C	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940		
Chapel		820	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1865		
Chapel		824	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Chapel		825	St	PS	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	Thiers, Frank J. House	
Chapel		828	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Chester		603	St	C	Carriage House (altered)	c. 1890		
Congress		300	St	S	Prairie	1914	Butters, Albert E.	Hanifen, John
Congress		311	St	C	Gabled Ell	c. 1900		
Congress		314	St	C	Craftsman	c. 1910		
Congress		317-319	St	C	Duplex--Second Empire	c. 1893		
Congress		320	St	C	Greek Revival/Italianate	c. 1860		
Congress		326	St	C	No Style	c. 1870		
Congress		404	St	NC	Neo-Traditional	1996		
Congress		405	St	PS	Greek Revival (altered)	c. 1865-70		
Congress		406	St	C	Gothic Revival (altered)	c. 1860	Nattinger, John G. House	
Congress		409	St	C	Pyramidal	c. 1880		
Congress		412	St	S	Italianate	c. 1865-70		
Congress		413	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1895		
Congress		424	St	C	Duplex--Italianate	c. 1875		
Congress		426	St	C	Craftsman	c. 1920		
Congress		429	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1890		
Congress		431	St	S	Queen Anne	1886	Stiefel, Moses	Youmans,



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
							House	William
Congress		433	St	S	Stick Style	c. 1885	Hess, Benjamin House	Youman, William
Congress		434	St	C	Craftsman Bungalow	1924	Weiss, George House	
Congress		514	St	S	Tudor Revival	1914-15	Gilman, Albert House	Hanifen, John
Congress		515	St	C	Gabled Ell	1920		
Congress		519	St	S	Colonial Revival (altered)	Mid-19th-century	Hibbs, William & Edna Boyce House	
Congress		526	St	S	Italianate	c. 1875*	Neff, Harry B. House	
Congress		527	St	C	Greek Revival	c. 1860-65		
Congress		532	St	S	Greek Revival/Italianate	c. 1855	Strawn, Jeremiah House	
Congress		535	St	S	Queen Anne	c. 1885		
Congress		543	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1880		
Congress		544	St	C	Italianate	c. 1865		
Congress		620	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1870		
Congress		621	St	C	Italianate	c. 1865-70		
Congress		626	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Congress		631	St	C	Greek Revival	c. 1865		
Congress		632	St	C	T-Form Cottage	c. 1870		
Congress		633	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1895	Tomlinson, Joseph House	
Congress		637	St	S	American Foursquare	1905		
Congress		638	St	C	Upright and Wing (altered)	c. 1870		White, Kesson
Congress		643	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1880		
Congress		644	St	C	Italianate	c. 1865		
Congress		702	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1900		
Congress		703	St	S	Queen Anne	c. 1890		
Congress		707	St	S	Gabled Ell	1913	Quinn, Joseph House	
Congress		708	St	C	Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1880	Burke, Daniel House	
Congress		709	St	C	Bungalow	1916	Goodnetter, Joseph C. House	
Congress		714	St	C	Side Gable Cottage	c. 1910		
Congress		720	St	C	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925		
Congress		721	St	PS	Bungalow	1927	Donovan, Frank L. House	Donovan, Frank L.
Congress		725	St	C	Split-Level	1952		

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Congress		726	St	C	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1880		
Congress		731	St	S	Cape Cod	c. 1925-30		
Congress		732	St	C	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1900		
Congress		735	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Congress		738	St	S	Italianate	c. 1865		
Congress		740	St	C	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950		
Congress		802	St	PS	Queen Anne - Free Classic	c. 1900	Clegg, John House	
Congress		814	St	C	Colonial Revival	c. 1915		
Congress		818	St	S	Dutch Colonial Revival	1903	Guthrie, Dr. Nicholas House	
Congress		834	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1900		
Congress		836	St	C	Craftsman	1915	Bianchi, Peter House	
Congress		838	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1880		
Congress		903	St	S	Colonial Revival	c. 1915		
Congress		905	St	S	Craftsman	1916	McEvoy, John Stewart House	Hanifen, John
Congress		906	St	C	Ranch	1952	Claus, Ralph House	
Congress		907	St	PS	American Foursquare	1921	Jacobs, Harry House	
Congress		909	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1920		
Congress		910	St	C	Ranch	c. 1955		
Congress		912	St	C	Bungalow	1915	Jacobs, Harry House	
Congress		913	St	C	Bungalow	1914	Kroehnke, Oscar House	Hanifen, John
Congress		915	St	S	Craftsman	1915	Irwin, John House	
Congress		919	St	C	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1915		
Congress		920	St	C	Ranch	c. 1955		
Congress		921	St	PS	Bungalow	c. 1920		
Division		601	St	PS	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1892	Duncan, Vincent J. House	Hanifen, John (interior, 1922)
Division		623	St	C	Ranch	c. 1950		
Division		625	St	S	Queen Anne	c. 1895		
Division		714	St	C	Colonial Revival	c. 1905		
Grafton		608	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1900		
Grafton		612	St	PS	Queen Anne	c. 1885		
Grafton		622	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1900		
Grafton		625	St	C	French Eclectic	c. 1945		
Grafton		722	St	S	Prairie	1908	Richardson, Jason F. House	Richardson, Jason F.

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Green		602	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1895		
Green		611-613	St	C	Carriage House/Stable (altered)	c. 1905		
Green		615	St	C	Carriage House (altered)	c. 1900	Bane Carriage House	
Green		702	St	NC	Split-Level	1975		
Green		712	St	C	Ranch	c. 1955		
Green		722	St	C	Colonial Revival	c. 1955		
Green		726	St	NC	Contemporary	c. 1970		
Green		730	St	NC	Contemporary	1982		
Green		810	St	C	Ranch	c. 1950		
Green		812	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Green		901	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Green		902-902 1/2	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Green		903-905	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Gridley		001	Pl	C	Colonial Revival	1941	Trumbo, Strawn House	Cook, Norman W.
Gridley		002	Pl	C	Queen Anne (altered)	c. 1900		
Gridley		004	Pl	C	L-form	c. 1900		
Gridley		006	Pl	C	Gabled Ell (altered)	c. 1900		
Gridley		007	Pl	S	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1910		
Gridley		008	Pl	C	Queen Anne	c. 1890		
Gridley		011	Pl	S	Queen Anne	c. 1890		
Gridley		012	Pl	S	Queen Anne	c. 1900		
Griffith		700	Ct	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Griffith		706	Ct	C	Cape Cod	c. 1930		
Griffith		709	Ct	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Griffith		710	Ct	C	American Foursquare	c. 1915		
Griffith		711	Ct	C	Bungalow	c. 1925		
Griffith		712	Ct	NC	Garage	2004		
Griffith		714	Ct	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Griffith		715	Ct	C	Bungalow	c. 1925		
Griffith		716	Ct	C	Mission	c. 1915		
Griffith		717	Ct	C	Bungalow	1927	Griffith, E. House	
Griffith		718	Ct	C	Bungalow	c. 1925		
Griffith		719	Ct	C	Cape Cod	c. 1920		
Griffith		722	Ct	C	Ranch	1950	Swanson, A. C. House	
Main	E	211	St	S	School - Tudor Revival	1916	Ottawa Township High School	Ittner, William B.
Main	E	211 (B)	St	S	Educational/Gymnasium - Classical Revival	1931	Manual Arts Bldg/Kingman Gymnasium	Llewellyn, Joseph C.



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Main	E	216	St	NC	Parking Lot			
Main	E	304-306	St	C	Duplex	c. 1895		
MAIN	E	310	ST	C	Garage	c. 1930		
Main	E	314	St	PS	Greek Revival	c. 1855		
Main	E	403	St	C	Upright and Wing	c. 1865		
Main	E	404	St	S	Italianate	c. 1875	Eichelberger, Daniel House	
Main	E	405	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Main	E	408	St	S	Queen Anne	c. 1901	Hossack, Henry L. House	
Main	E	412	St	C	Craftsman	1927		
Main	E	413	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Main	E	420	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1885		
Main	E	421	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1915		
Main	E	424	St	PS	Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1880		
Main	E	427	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Main	E	432	St	PS	Queen Anne	c. 1895		
Main	E	433	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Main	E	500	St	S	Queen Anne	1885	Stiefel-Green House	Youmans, William A.
Main	E	501	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1900		
Main	E	507	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1900		
Main	E	514	St	S	Queen Anne	c. 1893	Hook, Charles E. House	
Main	E	515	St	C	Queen Anne (altered)	c. 1865		
Main	E	519	St	NC	Vacant Lot			
Main	E	520	St	C	Duplex	c. 1870		
Main	E	524	St	NC	Gable Front	c. 1865		
Main	E	526	St	C	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1870	Ward, Nellie Wade House	
Main	E	527	St	C	No Style (altered)	c. 1860	Harris, Dr. Joanis Orlando House	
Main	E	534	St	S	L-Form	c. 1865		
Main	E	535	St	PS	Italianate	c. 1870	Gilman, William House	
Main	E	539	St	C	Side Gable	c. 1900		
Main	E	545	St	PS	Italianate	c. 1865- 70	Sapp, Frank M. House	
Main	E	546	St	C	Colonial Revival	1922	Stiefel, Sidney House	Hanifen, John
Main	E	603	St	PS	Stick Style	c. 1885		
Main	E	604	St	PS	Queen Anne	c. 1886	Reed, John F. House	
Main	E	610	St	C	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950		

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Main	E	615	St	S	Queen Anne - Free Classic	c. 1900	Downs, Dr. James N. House	
Main	E	620	St	PS	American Foursquare	1911-12		
Main	E	621	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1920		
Main	E	627	St	C	Upright and Wing (altered)	c. 1860		
Main	E	629	St	C	Gable Front Cottage	Mid-to-late-19th-cent.		
Main	E	630	St	S	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1902	Anthony-Johnson House	White, Kesson
Main	E	632	St	C	Carriage House	c. 1905		
Main	E	639	St	C	L-Form Cottage	c. 1850		
Main	E	640	St	C	Queen Anne - Free Classic	c. 1895		
Main	E	643	St	C	Gable Front Cottage (altered)	Mid-to-late-19th-cent.		
Main	E	644	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1890		
Main	E	701	St	C	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940		
Main	E	703	St	NC	No Style	c. 1930		
Main	E	704	St	C	Colonial Revival	1911-12	Baker, Hiram House	
Main	E	716	St	S	Greek Revival	c. 1855-60		
Main	E	727	St	C	Bungalow	1922	McManus, P. J. House	
Main	E	730	St	C	Prairie	1916	Flick, W. C. House	Hanifen, John
Main	E	731	St	C	No Style	c. 1930		
Main	E	733	St	C	Cape Cod	1957-8	Schmitz, Joseph and Kathryn House	
Main	E	738-742	St	C	No Style	c. 1885	Loy, Solomon House	
Main	E	744	St	PS	Duplex - Italianate	c. 1870	Alschuler, Abraham House	
Main	E	802	St	NC	Bungalow (altered)	c. 1910		
Main	E	850	St	C	Ranch	1952	Nyeland, Walter House	
Main	E	920	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1925		
Main	E	922	St	C	Cape Cod	1924	Waite, Guy E. House	
Main	E	932	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Main	E	940	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1920		
Main	E	948	St	C	Bungalow	1938		
Main	E	952	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1925		
Orleans		514	St	S	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1911-12	Shanley, John J.	

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
							House	
Orleans		616	St	C	Italianate	c. 1865		
Orleans		620	St	C	Italianate	c. 1860		
Orleans		704	St	S	Italianate	1868	Griggs, E. Y. House	
Orleans		720	St	C	Colonial Revival	1925	LaClair, Ella House	
Orleans		825	St	C	Colonial Revival	1936	Damgard, Theodore M. House	
Pearl		300	St	S	Tudor Revival	c. 1880	French, J. M. House	Youmans, William A. (original)
Pearl		323	St	C	Colonial Revival	1929	Pettit, Dr. Roswell & Dorothy House	
Pearl		325	St	S	Colonial Revival	1913	French, Clara House	Hanifen, John
Pearl		400	St	PS	Colonial Revival (altered)	c. 1865		
Pearl		403	St	C	L-Form	c. 1860		
Pearl		410	St	PS	Colonial Revival (altered)	c. 1870		
Pearl		417	St	PS	Italianate	c. 1870		
Pearl		422	St	PS	Upright and Wing (altered)	c. 1860		
Pearl		428	St	S	Prairie	1919	Woodward, Charles House	Hanifen, John
Pearl		431	St	S	Queen Anne	1896	Vittum, W. C. House	Richardson, Jason F.
Pearl		432-434	St	S	Duplex - Italianate	c. 1860	Reifsnnyder, Henry and Maria House	
Pearl		433	St	C	Greek Revival	c. 1865		
Pearl		500	St	C	Italianate	c. 1850		
Pearl		508	St	S	Shingle Style	1902	James, Dr. Pearl R. House	
Pearl		510	St	C	Craftsman (altered)	c. 1895	Brewer, L. W. House	Hanifen, John (remodeling)
Pearl		515	St	S	Renaissance Revival	1926	Karr, Guy House	
Pearl		520	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1860		
Pearl		521	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1895		
Pearl		524	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1860		
Pearl		525	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1860-65		
Pearl		529	St	S	Cape Cod	1925	Herring, Elizabeth House	American Lumberman House Plans
Pearl		530	St	C	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1855-60		



STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Pearl		536	St	NC	Minimal Traditional (altered)	c. 1950		
Pearl		540	St	C	Gable Front	c. 1870		
Pearl		608	St	NC	Neo-Traditional	c. 1990		
Pearl		612	St	C	L-Form	c. 1869		
Pearl		614	St	NC	Ranch (altered)	1977		
Pearl		617	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1895		
Pearl		622	St	S	Italianate	1868-1872	Bushnell, Washington House	
Pearl		629	St	C	American Foursquare	c. 1905		
Pearl		631	St	S	Queen Anne	1890-91	Bradish, Albert C. House	
Pearl		632	St	C	Bungalow	1922	Dralle, H. T. House	
Pearl		634	St	C	Cape Cod	1947-9	Schmitz, Joseph House	
Pearl		638	St	C	Ranch	1952		
Pearl		645	St	C	I-House	c. 1870		
Pearl		701	St	C	Minimal Traditional	c. 1955		
Pearl		702	St	C	Upright and Wing	c. 1870		
Pearl		704	St	C	American Foursquare	1905-7	Crumpton, Mary House	
Pearl		707	St	C	Ranch	c. 1950		
Pearl		714	St	NC	Shed	c. 1975		
Pearl		719	St	C	Italianate	c. 1865-70		
Pearl		720	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1895		
Pearl		724	St	C	T-Form	c. 1875		
Pearl		730	St	C	No Style	c. 1870		
Pearl		737	St	PS	Craftsman	1916	Follett, Frank House	
Pearl		739	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1900		
Pearl		740	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1910		
Pearl		743	St	C	Italianate	c. 1865	Mills, Daniel House	
Pearl		744	St	C	Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1910		
Pearl		808	St	NC	Split-Level	c. 1975		
Pearl		809	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1920		
Pearl		812	St	C	Queen Anne - Free Classic	c. 1900		
Pearl		815	St	S	American Foursquare	c. 1910		
Pearl		817	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1920		
Pearl		819	St	S	Bungalow	1926	Clegg, William House	

STREET	DIRECTION	NUMBER	ABB	RATING	STYLE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
Pearl		820	St	C	Prairie	c. 1915		
Pearl		824	St	C	American Foursquare	c. 1910		
Pearl		829	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Pearl		830	St	C	American Foursquare	c. 1920		
Pearl		831	St	C	Bungalow	1926	Holm A. House	
Pearl		833	St	C	Ranch	1951	Knodel, Lloyd House	
Pearl		900	St	C	Ranch	c. 1950		
Pearl		905	St	NC	Split-Level	c. 1970		
Pearl		908	St	C	Cape Cod	c. 1930		
Pearl		909	St	NC	Ranch	c. 1980		
Pearl		910	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Pearl		915	St	NC	Neo-Traditional/Ranch	1994		Wausau Homes, Inc.
Pearl		932	St	C	Cape Cod	c. 1930		
Pearl		934	St	C	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950		
Pearl		936	St	C	Bungalow	c. 1930		
Pearl		940	ST	C	Bungalow	c. 1925		
Shabbona		618	St	S	Colonial Revival	1925	Weese, F. M. House	Hanifen, John
Shabbona		620	St	PS	Italianate	c. 1865		
Shabbona		621	St	C	Ranch	c. 1955		
York		504	ST	C	Carriage House (altered)	c. 1890		
York		620	St	C	Ranch	c. 1950		
York		622	St	PS	Queen Anne	c. 1890		
York		712	St	NC	Park	post-1970s		
York		719	St	C	Queen Anne	c. 1895		
York		818	St	C	I-House	c. 1870		