

*ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
IN THE
WEST SIDE STREETCAR SURVEY AREA
OTTAWA, ILLINOIS*

A Summary and Inventory



GRANACKI
HISTORIC CONSULTANTS

2014

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in the
WEST SIDE STREETCAR SURVEY AREA
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Prepared for the City of Ottawa by:

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A Summary and Inventory

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2014

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INTRODUCTION

The Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area is a neighborhood that has its roots in the city's earliest years of development. Its proximity to the central business district, and to the industrial areas surrounding the Lateral Canal and Hydraulic Basin, made it a popular area for businessmen and professionals, as well as the city's laborers and tradesmen. The expansive lots along Ottawa Avenue, especially along the boulevard within the Ottawa City Subdivision, were ideal locations for the impressive Italianate and Queen Anne mansions built in the mid-to-late-19th century, while Illinois Avenue, which featured smaller lots, attracted modest vernacular residences built from the 1850s through the 1950s.

In 2013, Granacki Historic Consultants conducted an intensive field survey of 232 properties along Illinois and Ottawa avenues in the city's west side. 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 WEST SIDE STREETCAR SURVEY AREA

The Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area comprises approximately 77 acres, with houses dating from the mid-19th century to the 1990s. The street pattern is an orthogonal grid system, with major streets generally following the curve of the Illinois River, which is located just south of the survey area. In the section of the survey area east of Leland Street, which was originally platted as part of Assessor's Subdivision and Walker's Addition, the major streets within the survey area run east-west. West of Leland Street, which includes part of the Ottawa City Addition, the streets run northeast-southwest, roughly mirroring the course of the river. Although not included within a single subdivision, the blocks within the survey area are relatively consistent—most blocks are rectangular, and a number feature rear alleys.

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 field surveyor. 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 232 principal structures. Of the principal structures, 27 (approximately 12%) were rated significant, 20 (approximately eight percent) were rated potentially significant, 123 (about 53 %) were rated contributing to the character of an historic district, and 62 (27%) were rated non-contributing to the character of an historic district. The vast majority of the primary structures—221 or 95%—were built as single-family residences;

two (one percent) were built as secondary structures but are now used as primary residences; five (two percent) were built as multi-family residential, and four (just under two percent) were built as non-residential structures. There are 166 secondary structures, most of which are detached garages. Of these secondary structures, 92 were rated contributing (55%) and 74 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, one—The Fisher-Nash-Griggs House at 1333 Ottawa Avenue—is located within the West Side Streetcar survey area. The Fisher-Nash-Griggs House is also the only property within the West Side Streetcar survey area that is on the National Register of Historic Places. The house was listed to the National Register in 1998.

Other Programs or Activities 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 effort 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 (IHPA). 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 a local historic district.
- In 2010, the city received a CLG Grant from the IHPA to conduct an architectural resources survey of the East Side. The survey included 310 properties within an area roughly bounded by Shabbona Street, Main Street, Green Street, and the Fox River.
- In 2012, the city received another grant from the IHPA to nominate the majority of the East Side survey area to the National Register of Historic Places. The Ottawa East Side Historic District was listed to the National Register in 2013, and is the second National Register district in the city.

WEST SIDE PROPERTIES IN THE ILLINOIS HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY

The Illinois Historic Sites Survey (IHSS) is an inventory of architecturally-and historically-significant structures across the state of Illinois taken in the early 1970s. In the West Side Streetcar survey area, there are 11 houses still standing that were included in this survey:

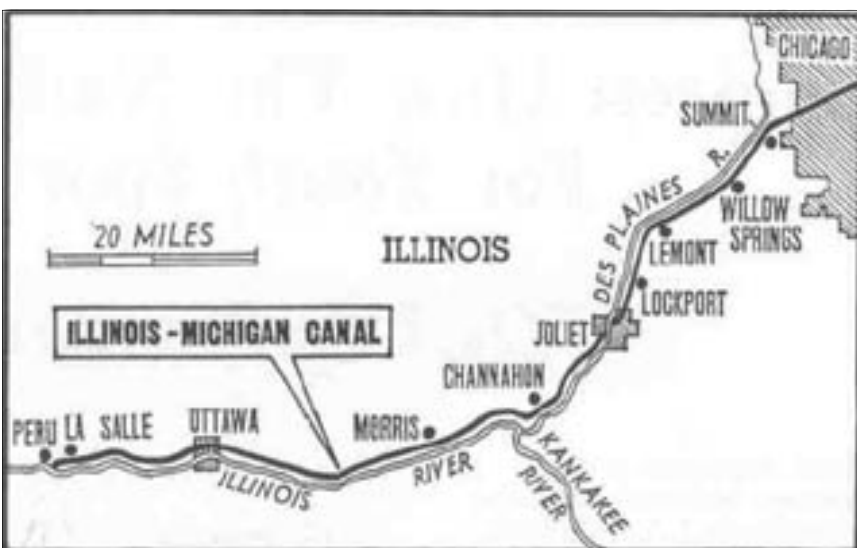
- Ann Armour House, 401 Benton Street, built c.1870, Gothic Revival
- 609 Illinois Avenue, built c. 1860, Italianate
- 610 Illinois Avenue, built c. 1860s, Italianate/Queen Anne
- 317-319 Leland Street, built c. 1930, Single-Story Row Houses
- James Van Doren House, 703 Ottawa Avenue, built c. 1860s, Italianate
- Hugh Gillen House, 1200 Ottawa Avenue, built 1891-94, Queen Anne

- W. B. Palmer House, 1236 Ottawa Avenue, built 1893, Queen Anne
- Dr. Enos E. Palmer House, 1252 Ottawa Avenue, built c. 1910, Craftsman
- Frank D. Leix House, 1314 Ottawa Avenue, built c. 1890 (brick veneer added c. 1910), Queen Anne-Free Classic/Colonial Revival
- Fisher-Nash-Griggs House, 1333 Ottawa Avenue, built 1852, Greek Revival
- 1434 Ottawa Avenue, built c. 1860, Italianate

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST SIDE STREETCAR 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 sons George and 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.¹



Path of the I & M Canal

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.² Subsequent land grants continued through the 1820s. In 1829, to help raise funds for

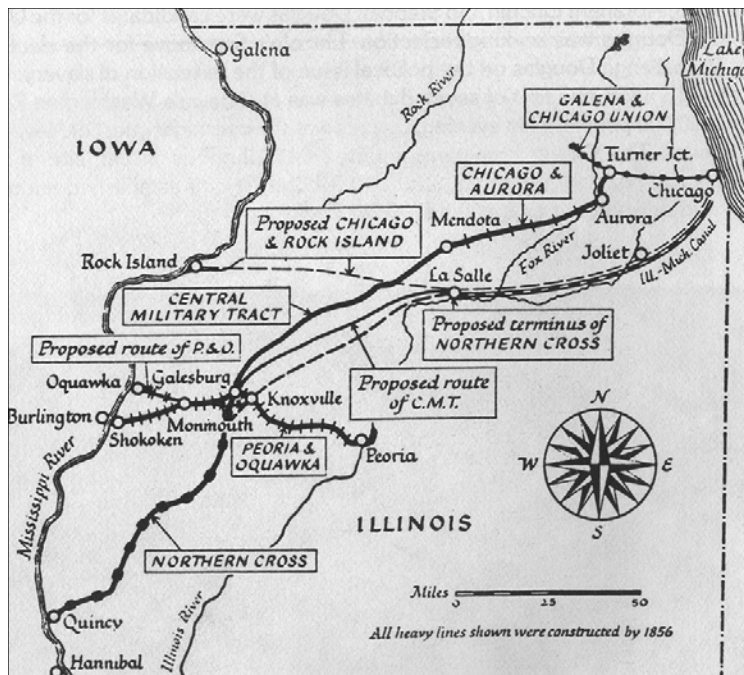
the project, the state of Illinois formed a Canal Commission, which was charged with platting towns along the proposed route of the canal and selling the lots. In 1829-30, the area west of the Fox River and north and south of the Illinois River were platted by the Canal Trustees, creating the town of 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.³

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 7.⁴

The construction of the canal fueled Ottawa's development in the 1830s and early 1840s. Ground was first broken for the canal in Chicago on July 4, 1836. Original plans for the canal had Ottawa as its terminus; the canal route was later extended to La Salle, to avoid the shallow depths of the Illinois River just west of Ottawa.⁵ Nonetheless, the town became a base for the canal's construction at its southern end, and canal workers, many of whom were Irish immigrants, flooded into Ottawa. The construction of the canal, and Ottawa's development, was temporarily curtailed by a financial crisis in 1837 and ensuing economic depression; however, by 1839, the town still boasted 50 buildings along the north side of the Illinois River.⁶

After the opening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, in 1848, Ottawa grew and prospered. Commercial and industrial development concentrated on the land north of the Illinois River and west of the Fox River, in close proximity to the canal and the courthouse. The construction of the lateral canal, running south from the I & M route along Canal Street to a hydraulic basin, attracted flour mills, hardware, brick, and furniture manufacturers, and other industries. The north side of the Illinois River along the hydraulic basin also filled with industry.⁷

The I & M canal established Ottawa as an early center of the grain trade in the county—with the newfound ability to easily transport crops to the commercial center of Chicago, farmers flock to the lands surrounding the town. By 1850, over three-quarters of the land in La Salle County was being farmed, with the harvests moving out of the county through towns along the canal like Ottawa.⁸ Although the coming of the railroads in the 1850s and 1860s led to the decline of Ottawa as a center for agricultural trade and transport, other industries came in to take the place of this trade. Foremost among these was the mining of silica deposits around the city beginning in the late 1860s, still a viable industry today. Farm implement manufacture also emerged in Ottawa in the late 19th-century.⁹



Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Route

Ottawa's position as a hub for legal business in La Salle County and the surrounding region also had a significant impact on its development. In addition to county business, the town was also home, from 1857 to 1897, to the Northern Grand Division of the Illinois Supreme Court. In 1877, the Appellate Court was brought to Ottawa, and is still located there. Demand for services and, most pressingly, lodging for the large numbers of lawyers, judges, and others in the legal profession visiting Ottawa led to the construction of several hotels within the town's commercial district, the earliest of which were built around 1840. A large proportion of Ottawa's resident population are also involved in the legal profession.¹⁰

The year 1853 was a seminal one for the burgeoning community of Ottawa. In February of that year, Ottawa, which had grown from around 1,000 residents in 1840 to over 3,000 citizens, was

incorporated as a city. As part of the city’s incorporation, Ottawa was divided into five wards. The West Side Streetcar survey area was included in the Fifth Ward, which encompassed “All west of the side-cut and south of the canal.”¹¹ The incorporation also marked the joining of Ottawa with south Ottawa, on the other side of the Illinois River.¹²

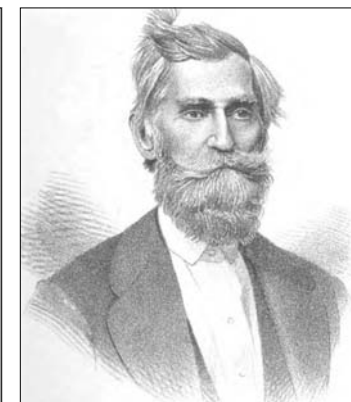
On February 14, 1853, the first passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad line from Chicago to La Salle passed through the stop at Ottawa. The coming of the train reinforced and helped to expand the pattern of commercial and industrial development already established by the canal, 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 1867.¹³

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 1895.¹⁴

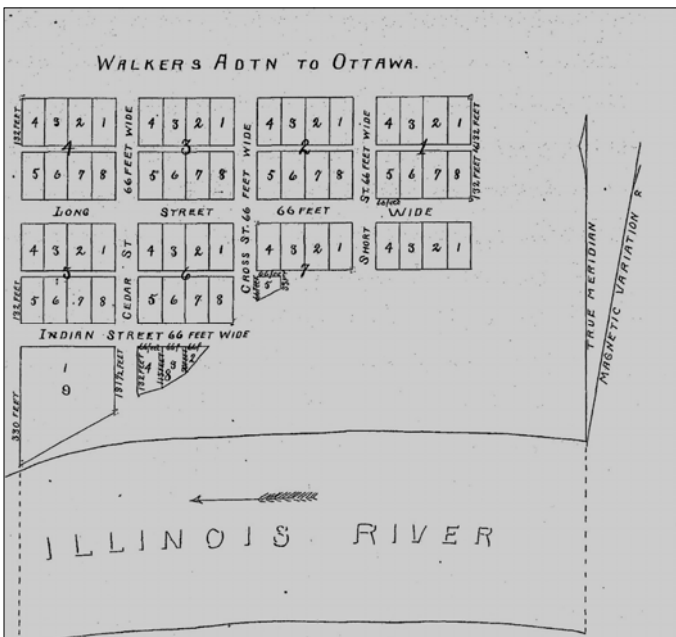
THE DEVELOPMENT OF OTTAWA’S WEST SIDE

Development of the large residential area west of Ottawa’s Central Business District was, from the city’s earliest beginnings, spurred by its proximity to the city’s commercial and industrial core. This ease of access made West Ottawa an especially attractive area of settlement for both the laborers working in the industries lining the lateral canal, as well as the merchants, bankers, lawyers, and other professionals with stores or offices downtown. Residential lots closest to the central business district tended to attract the professional and merchant class, while the area north of Main Street and west of the lateral

canal drew laborers and workers employed in the mills and factories clustered along the canal. The West Side Streetcar survey area, with its combination of smaller lots on Illinois Avenue and larger lots spread along



George E. Walker (above)



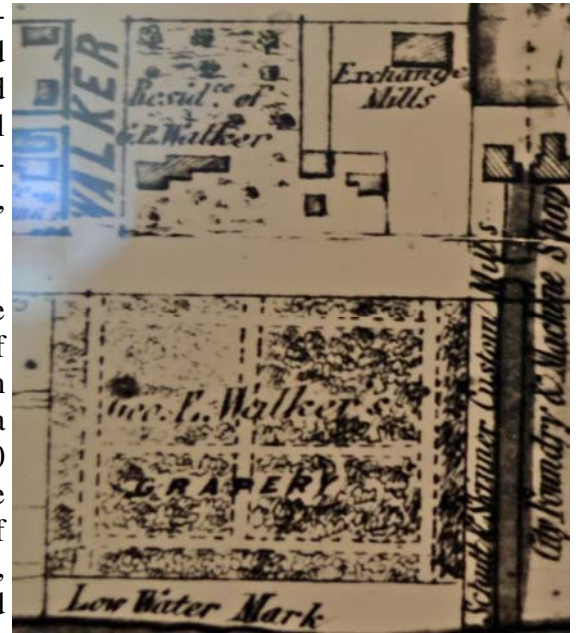
Map of Walker’s Addition to Ottawa dated 1834 (left)

the gracious boulevard of Ottawa Avenue, attracted a diverse residential population from its earliest years of development, from local politicians and wealthy merchants to tradesmen and laborers.

The first subdivisions in the West Side Streetcar survey area were platted during the construction of the I & M Canal in the 1830s, and were created by several of Ottawa’s pioneering citi-

zens. The earliest subdivision in the area was platted by George E. Walker, one of the most prominent early residents of the county. Born in Nashville, Tennessee in 1808, Walker first came to Illinois with his father, Dr. David Walker, in 1812. The family moved to Ottawa in 1826, and settled south of the Illinois River. During his brief time in the area (he died in 1835), Dr. Walker ran a trading post in what is now South Ottawa, and encouraged trade with the local American Indian tribes. George Walker and his father were both part of the first formal government organized in La Salle County in 1831—George was elected as the county's first sheriff, and David became its first county clerk. George Walker also served as a surveyor for Illinois, Missouri, and Mississippi in the early 1830s. In the mid-1830s, Walker returned to Ottawa, where he entered into the dry goods wholesale business. During this period, Walker remained active in Ottawa's political arena, and was elected mayor in 1857. Walker remained in town until around 1860, when he left to run a fruit farm in Union County. He spent his final years in Chicago, and died in 1874.¹⁵

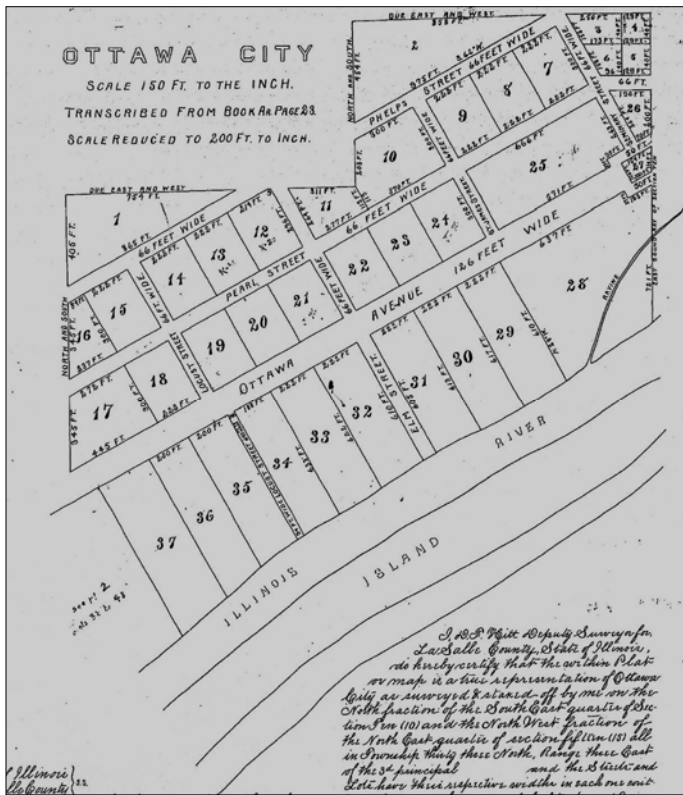
Walker's subdivision consisted of seven complete blocks and three partial blocks along the banks of the Illinois River, between what are now Buchanan Street, Walker Street, Webster Street and Ottawa Avenue. Each full block was comprised of eight 60-foot-wide lots, with an alley running through the center of the block. The 1857 Map of the City of Ottawa, one of the earliest extant maps of the city, shows that George Walker's own house was located just east of the subdivision, on the north side of Illinois Avenue between Walker Street and the Lateral Canal. The map also shows that Walker owned an extensive grapery, taking up the entire block opposite his house on Illinois Avenue.¹⁶



Walker House and Grapery, 1857

Surrounding Walker's Addition was the Assessor's Subdivision, which originally encompassed (with the exception of Walker's Addition) the land between the Lateral Canal, the Illinois River, Hardin Street, and Madison Avenue. Blocks within the subdivision were varied, with some containing only one or two large lots, and others with multiple, smaller lots. Blocks directly west of Walker's Addition were laid out with center alleys, but most other blocks did not feature them. It is unknown exactly when this subdivision was platted—an 1840 survey of the area shows the land around Walker's Addition platted into a grid of varied lots, with no streets running through the parcels. The 1857 Map of Ottawa indicates that the Assessor's Subdivision had been platted by that year.¹⁷

The third major subdivision platted in the West Side Streetcar survey area was the Ottawa City Subdivision. Created by George H. Norris and Benjamin T. Phelps in 1850, this development boasted several elements that still define the visual landscape of this section of West Ottawa today. The overall layout of the subdivision followed the course of the Illinois River to the south, stretching northeast-southwest to the edge of the city. The showpiece of the subdivision was Ottawa Avenue, a boulevard 126 feet wide (the average street in Walker's Addition and the Assessor's Subdivisions was 66 feet wide), featuring two gracious, one-way streets divided by a generous parkway. The oversized lots (ranging from 200 feet to over 600 feet of frontage),



Ottawa City Subdivision (1850)

along with the layout of the boulevard, were obviously meant to attract Ottawa's prominent and wealthy citizens.

One of the creators of Ottawa City, George Norris, emigrated from New York to Ottawa in 1835. During his time in the city, he acted as County Surveyor for a decade, and also served as Justice of the Peace. Although Norris did not appear to live in the Ottawa City subdivision, he did own a small nursery located on Lots 33 through 37 on the south side of Ottawa Avenue. The 1857 Map of Ottawa shows that part of the nursery also contained the residence of M. Maurice Murphy, owner of the American Hotel. Norris also created the Ottawa Avenue Cemetery from a parcel along the south side of Illinois Avenue just beyond the western boundary of the subdivision in 1847.¹⁸ Benjamin Phelps, a dry-goods merchant who was the second creator of the subdivision, lived in a house

on Lot 29 of the subdivision, which is not longer standing.¹⁹

THE WEST SIDE STREETCAR SURVEY AREA IN THE MID-19th CENTURY

The 1850s through the early 1870s were a time of unprecedented growth for Ottawa. Between 1850 and 1860, the population of the city doubled, from 3,219 to 6,541.²⁰ Commerce and industry thrived in Ottawa's burgeoning commercial district, and the construction of a rail line through the city strengthened its connections to the commercial hub of Chicago and the surrounding region.

Ottawa's West Side also experienced the fastest rate of residential growth in the city during this period, with over 60 houses constructed in the West Side Streetcar survey area alone by the late 1850s. Most of these new residences were either handsome Greek Revival or Italianate designs (both popular styles at the time) or more modest vernacular structures. The map of the city from 1857 provides an excellent overview of development in the city's early years, and shows the area west of the Lateral Canal and east of Buchanan and Pine Streets, just north of the survey area, as substantially built up, with lots on several blocks fully filled. Not surprisingly, most of initial development in the West Side Streetcar survey area occurred within Walker's Addition and the Assessor's Subdivision, which were closer to the city's center and had been platted earlier.

Many of the early residents of the West Side Streetcar survey area were members of Ottawa's professional and merchant class. David Walker, owner of a drug store downtown, settled just west of his brother George's holdings. His house still stands at 514 Illinois Avenue, but has been extensively altered. Several of Walker's neighbors were family, friends and business as-

sociates—Dr. Theodore Hay, whose house stood on Benton Street south of Illinois Avenue, was listed in the 1858 city directory as having an “office at D. Walker’s drugstore,” as was William Hickling.²¹

William Hickling, a native of England, immigrated to the United States at a young age, moving with his parents to LaSalle County in the early 1830s. He began work as a clerk at Walker & Sanger, a dry goods store owned by George E. Walker. In 1840, Hickling married Walker’s sister Adeline, and three years later he partnered with his brother-in-law to form Walker & Hickling, a dry goods and grocery wholesale business. According to the *History of La Salle County Illinois* published by Interstate Publishing Company in 1886, “The firm...for six or eight



William Hickling House (1854)
400 Benton Street

years did as large a wholesale business in general groceries as some of the wholesale houses do in Chicago to-day, one of the firm making frequent pilgrimages to the plantations in Louisiana and buying sugar and molasses by the steamboat load.”²² Hickling and Walker dissolved the firm in 1856, using their substantial earnings to purchase real estate in Chicago. Hickling built his house at the northeast corner of Illinois Avenue and Benton Street in 1854, the year after he was elected Ottawa’s first mayor. Hickling served again as mayor in 1865, and served as president of the newly-organized First National Bank of Ottawa from 1865 to 1867. Hickling left Ottawa for Chicago

in 1869. The house, a substantial Italianate design, remains in the survey area at 400 Benton Street.

Although not as thickly developed in the decades following its creation, the Ottawa City Subdivision also saw its share of new houses. The house built for George Smith Fisher (1823-1895) at 1333 Ottawa Avenue remains as one of the landmark residences of Ottawa’s west side, and is one of the finest examples of high-style Greek Revival and Classical Revival architecture in the city. George Fisher was the son of Abner Fisher, whose own Italianate residence is still standing at 642 Illinois Avenue. In 1852, Fisher purchased Lot 30 in Ottawa City and charged architect Sylvanus Grow to design a house for the lot. Fisher lived in the house for only five years, selling the property in 1857 to lawyer and banker John Fiske Nash. Fisher left Ottawa soon after—he later served as consul to Japan in the 1860s and Lebanon in the 1870s.²³ Other substantial residences built along Ottawa Avenue during this period include Italianate designs at 1352 Ottawa Avenue (pre-1857), 1404 Ottawa Avenue (1876, built for wagon maker Charles B. Hughes), and 1434 Ottawa Avenue (1860s).



Fisher-Nash-Griggs House (1852)
1333 Ottawa Avenue

Alongside these impressive houses, much more modest vernacular residences were also built in

the West Side Streetcar survey area in the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s. These structures served to meet the increasing demand for working-class housing in West Ottawa during this period. City directories from this period show a substantial number of laborers and tradesmen living within the boundaries of the West Side Streetcar survey area—the 1858 directory lists two laborers, seven carpenters, three masons, one shoemaker, one gunsmith, and one tailor among the 39



710 Illinois Avenue (pre-1857)



716-718 Illinois Avenue (pre-1857)

citizens listed as residents of the area. A number of modest, 1- and 2-story vernacular structures still standing within the district from the mid-19th century can generally be found along Illinois Avenue and on some of the shorter north-south streets. Both the one-story side gable cottage at 710 Illinois Avenue and the 2-story duplex next door at 716-718 Illinois Avenue are early examples of these types of vernacular housing, both built before 1857.

Several land holders within the survey area, likely noticing this demand for smaller lots and houses, re-subdivided their holdings within the earlier subdivisions, carving multiple lots from the existing blocks. William M. True and Edwin R. Fay, both of whom served as City Treasurer during the 1850s and early 1860s, created a subdivision of Lots 7 through 10 in the northeast corner of the Ottawa City Subdivision in 1856—the Map of Ottawa dated the following years showed nearly a dozen houses built within the subdivision the following year.²⁴

OTTAWA'S WEST SIDE IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

After its explosive early growth in the 1850s, Ottawa's population grew more slowly between 1860 and 1880 before surging again during the decade between 1880 and 1890, from 7,834 inhabitants to 9,985.²⁵ 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 1884.²⁶ Industry also continued to thrive in the late 19th century. At its peak in the 1880s, the Hydraulic Basin just east of the survey area supported three flour mills, a box factory, a sash and blind factory, and a brick and tile works.²⁷ 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 1892 *Plat Book of LaSalle County* shows the tracks running along Ottawa Avenue east to Elm Street, then jogging up to Illinois Avenue, where they continued east before jogging north along Clay Street to Main Street. 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 \$15,000.²⁸

Ottawa's West Side Streetcar neighborhood continued to attract a mixture of prominent citizens and those of more modest means. The 1895 Bird's Eye Map of Ottawa shows the survey area as substantially built up, with sections of undeveloped land only in the very western edge of the area, and in a single block in Lot 28 of the Assessor's Subdivision along Illinois Avenue. Ot-

tawa Avenue remained a draw for wealthy residents, especially along the boulevard section west of Leland Street. The early 1890s produced some of the finest Queen Anne-style mansions on the West Side, built for the city's most prosperous denizens. One of these was local merchant Hugh J. Gillen. Born in 1841,



Hugh J. Gillen House (1891-2)
1200 Ottawa Avenue

Gillen came to Ottawa in his youth, working under William Reddick in his dry goods and grocery business. Reddick soon offered Gillen a junior partnership. Upon his retirement in 1873, Reddick sold his interest in the company to Gillen. After his house at 1205 Illinois Avenue was destroyed by fire in the early 1890s, Gillen rebuilt on the same lot, this time locating a new Queen-Anne-style house at the southeast corner of the lot, facing Ottawa Avenue.²⁹

Gillen's business suffered after the Panic of 1893, and his attempts to revive it in the following years led to a nervous breakdown. His family committed him to the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane in Kankakee, where he died in 1896.³⁰

Around the same time that Hugh Gillen was rebuilding his house, another impressive Queen Anne mansion was going up a few lots west along Ottawa Avenue. The house, constructed for Walter B. Palmer,



Walter B. Palmer and his Race Horses (photo in exhibit at the Ottawa Historic and Scouting Heritage Museum)

was designed by architect George Barber and sold through a pattern book. The Sinnott Brothers Construction Company was responsible for building the house. Palmer, a retired farmer, came to Ottawa in the early 1890s. He was best known for his passion for race horses—he owned several fine horses that were well known in racing circles, including “Little Boy,” “Lady Maud,” and “Frank Again.” Palmer lived in the house until 1913, when he sold the property to William W. Nash. Palmer died tragically after being hit by the arm of a horse-power winch in 1932.³¹



Walter B. Palmer House (1893)
1236 Ottawa Avenue

One of the grandest houses within the survey area erected during this period was built for Edward C. Swift. The son of Ottawa mayor and attorney Milton Homer Swift, Edward Swift practiced law in partnership with his father. He was very active in Ottawa's civic and social affairs, serving as a member of the Board of Education and on the governing board for the Ryburn-King Hospital. He served for many years as vice president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, and was also a founding member of the Ottawa Boat Club in 1885.³² In 1893, Swift had an imposing Romanesque Revival brick mansion constructed on Lot 31 of the Ottawa City Sub-

division, just west of the Fisher-Nash-Griggs House. The house remained in the Swift family until 1970, when the last surviving daughter of Edward Swift sold the property. The house was demolished, and the lot divided into smaller parcels. The coach house attached to the property was converted into a residence.

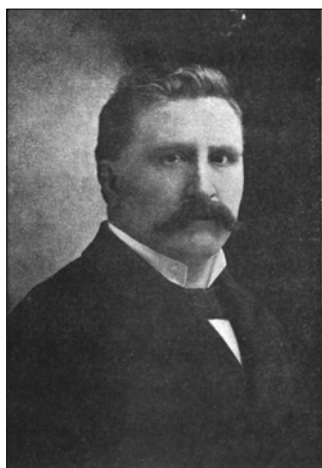


Edward C. Swift House (1893)
1355 Ottawa Avenue
Demolished 1970

The continued re-subdivision of the larger lots within the West Side Streetcar survey area's original subdivisions in the late 1880s and 1890s show that the neighborhood was still accommodating to the smaller dwellings within the reach of Ottawa's middle- and working-classes. Along with further subdivisions along Illinois Avenue, several large lots along Ottawa Avenue were also subdivided during this period. Among them were Hitt's Subdivision of Lot 28 in Ottawa City, platted in 1890, and the Riverside Addition to Ottawa, platted from Lots 35 and 36 of Ottawa City in 1891. Just east of the Riverside Addition was Birch Lawn Subdivision of Lots 32-34 of Ottawa City, platted some time between 1892 and 1900. The layout of the new subdivisions was in striking contrast to the original layout of Ottawa City, which featured large lots stretching from the gracious boulevard all the way to the Illinois River. Within the new developments, lots were smaller, and were clustered around new streets drawn south of Ottawa Avenue, running parallel to the existing boulevard. These subdivisions signaled the beginning of the end for large estates surrounded by land along the western end of Ottawa Avenue, and opened the way for denser development in the 20th century.³³

OTTAWA'S WEST SIDE IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Residential development in the West Side Streetcar survey area continued at a pace similar to



Maurice T. Moloney, 1900



Maurice T. Moloney House (1900)

that of the 1890s, despite the fact that the total population in Ottawa between the years 1900 and 1910 actually dropped by nearly 1,000 people—from 10,588 to 9,535.³⁴ Most of the houses built in this first decade of the century appear to date from the first half of the that decade,

and share stylistic characteristics with the homes built in the previous decade.

Although unimproved lots were still available within the neighborhood, in the more built-up, eastern edge of the survey area new construction began to replace older houses. The handsome

brick Colonial Revival residence built for Maurice T. Moloney on Benton Street south of Illinois Avenue is one example—according to Sanborn maps, a substantial 2-story frame residence stood on the lot before it was razed to make way for the new house around the turn of the 20th century. Moloney’s illustrious career mirrored those of earlier residents of note—he served as Ottawa’s city attorney from 1879 to 1883, as LaSalle County State’s Attorney from 1884 to 1888, as Attorney General of Illinois from 1893 to 1897, and as mayor of Ottawa from 1899 to 1903. Moloney’s family remained in the house until the late 1930s.³⁵

While new residents were making themselves at home in the West Side neighborhood during the first years of the new century, other families were building upon several decades of residency along Illinois and Ottawa Avenues. Around the corner from the Moloney House, the



Gustav Knuessl House (1902-1904)
617 Illinois Avenue



Maximillian Knuessl and Family

600 block of Illinois Avenue housed several generations of the family of Maximillian Knuessl, a successful local druggist. Knuessl had purchased the house at 623 Illinois Avenue in 1870, and had lived there until his death in 1889. By the first decade of the 20th century, three of the houses along the

block were occupied by various members of the Knuessl family—Maximillian’s wife remained at 623 Illinois until her death in 1917; Max Knuessl resided at the mid-19th-century Italianate across the street at 610 Illinois Avenue; and Gustav Knuessl, who had taken over the family’s business upon his father’s death, built a new Queen-Anne-style residence for his family at 617 Illinois Avenue, just east of his mother’s house. Built around 1902-1904, the house was designed by local architect Kesson White.³⁶

Another example of this residential continuity is represented by a second handsome Queen Anne house at 702 Ottawa Avenue. The house was built in the first years of the 20th century for Anna Hollecker and her daughter Harriet. Mrs. Hollecker, the widow of wine merchant Donat Hollecker, had lived with her husband in a substantial frame residence at 309 Clay Street, but moved into the new house after his death. The two women remained in the house well into the 20th century.³⁷



Anna Hollecker House (c. 1904)
702 Ottawa Avenue

During the early years of the 20th century, the first religious building in the survey area was constructed at the northeast corner of Illinois Avenue and Leland Street. Sanborn maps and city directories show that, some time between 1898 and 1902, the Trinity United Evangelical Church built a church building on this lot. The church building was re-built in 1930, and now houses the Evangelical United Methodist Church congregation.

THE WEST SIDE STREETCAR SURVEY AREA IN THE 1910s AND 1920s

After slowing slightly in the 1910s, residential development within the West Side Streetcar survey area picked up momentum again in the 1920s. Between 1920 and 1930, the city recorded its greatest increase in population in any single decade, from 10,816 to 15,094 residents.³⁸ Not surprisingly, this population increase led to a corresponding rise in home construction within the West Side neighborhood and throughout the city, mirroring a nation-wide population and building boom.



Clockwise from top left: 1303 Illinois Avenue; 1403 Illinois Avenue; 810 Ottawa Avenue; 1459 Ottawa Avenue

In a pronounced departure from building trends from the mid-19th century through 1910, the 1910s and 1920s residential construction within the West Side Streetcar survey area produced no large, elaborately designed homes—instead, the modest bungalow dominated this period, continuing the practice begun during the neighborhood’s earliest years of development, of providing small, inexpensive homes for working and middle-class residents. Houses like 1303 Illinois Avenue (c. 1915), 1403 Illinois Avenue (1926), 810 Ottawa Avenue (1918, design by Sears Roebuck & Co.) and 1459 Ottawa Avenue (1918, John Hanifen architect) illustrate the typical home built within the survey area and throughout Ottawa during the 1910s and 1920s.

Also notable is the pattern of new development within the survey area. By this period, nearly all of the eastern and central sections of the neighborhood had reached residential maturity, with few unimproved lots remaining. An unusual exception was Lot 27 in the Assessor’s Subdivision, between Buchanan and Bissell along Illinois Avenue. The lot had been subdivided into seven 50-foot lots in 1869, but had failed to develop through the turn of the 20th century. It is possible that the presence of a small creek running through the lot presented problems with flooding and drainage that were not overcome until the mid-1920s. Between 1925 and 1930, the entire lot was built up, creating a small run of 1920s homes amid blocks of mixed 19th and early 20th century development surrounding it.

The vast majority of the houses built during this period were resigned to the western edges of Illinois and Ottawa Avenues, where most of the unimproved lots remained. The 1200-1400

blocks of both streets contain a high percentage of the 1910s and 1920s housing in the survey area.

Although they don't rise to the scale of the mid- and late-19th century mansions, there were a small number of high-style homes built in the 1910s and 1920s in the survey area. Perhaps the finest example is the handsome Craftsman residence at 1252 Ottawa Avenue, built around 1910 for Dr. Enos Palmer. A cousin of Walter B. Palmer, whose expansive Queen Anne residence lies a few lots to the east, Enos Palmer was a physician who had established a medical practice in Ottawa in 1896.³⁹



Dr. Enos Palmer House (c. 1910)
1252 Ottawa Avenue



Row Houses (1928)
1201-1217 Illinois Avenue/317-319 Leland Street

The 1920s also saw the construction of the West Side Streetcar survey area's only significant multi-residential structure. Built in 1928, the one-story brick building at the southwest corner of Illinois Avenue and Leland Street contained seven row houses, five facing Illinois and two facing Leland. The building remains the largest multi-residential building in the neighborhood.

THE WEST SIDE STREETCAR SURVEY AREA AFTER WWII

With all but the western edge improved by 1930, much of the West Side Streetcar survey area had essentially reached residential maturity by the time the Great Depression hit. Residential building in the survey area and throughout Ottawa slowed to a trickle in the 1930s, and ground to a halt in the 1940s, when building restrictions imposed during World War II prevented any residential construction between 1942 and 1945. Although the post-war housing boom did cause a slight rise in rates of building in the survey area, the effect was minor compared to unimproved areas around the fringes of the city. Twenty-one houses were constructed in the survey area between 1950 and 1959, mostly on previously unoccupied lots in the neighborhood's far western reaches. The modest Ranch and Minimal Traditional residences 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. It was also during this post-war period that many of the large, 19th-century homes already within the district were divided up into multiple apartments—these conversions were the most convenient way to meet a growing demand for housing within a mature neighborhood like the West Side Streetcar survey area.



Donald Ganiere House (1957)
323 Taylor Street

ARCHITECTURE IN THE WEST SIDE STREETCAR SURVEY AREA

The Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area contains a range of residential 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 that have since been converted to residential use. The number of non-residential buildings within the survey area is very small—there are three structures that were built for commercial or business use, and one religious structure.

The earliest extant residences in the survey area date from the mid-19th century. Residential development within the neighborhood remained steady throughout the following decades, with over 60 structures built between c. 1850 and 1879. The latter part of the 19th century to early 20th century (between 1880 and 1909) saw the construction of over 70 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 nearly 50 buildings in the survey area. After this period, building slowed dramatically. From 1940 through the immediate post-World War II period, with just under 30 structures built in the survey area. The non-historic period, dating from 1964 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: 19th-century high style and vernacular types, 20th-century high-styles, and 20th-century popular types. The 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 West Side Streetcar Streetcar survey area contains a fairly narrow range of buildings designed in 19th- and 20th-century high styles. Of the 221 single family residences built in the survey area, 88(40%) can be classified as high-style architecture, nearly all dating from historic time periods. Sixty-one of the 88 are 19th-century high styles, with all but a handful categorized as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Queen Anne-Free Classic. Early-20th-century high styles only represent 10% (23) of the total single family residences. Most of these examples fall under the classical historic revival styles—Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, and Dutch Colonial Revival—that were popular in the first half of the 20th century. 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 19th century, they continued to be built into the early 20th century. The Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area contains 62 examples of 19th-century vernacular buildings, roughly 28% of the total inventory of single family homes.

Beginning in the early 20th 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 into the 1930s. During the mid-20th century, popular house types included Minimal Traditional, Ranch and the Split-Level. There are 61 (28%) examples of 20th-century popular types in the survey area—of this group, the Bungalow is the most well-represented type with 29 examples. The Ranch is also a well-represented type, with 25 examples.

The following sections describe in more detail the high-style architecture, 19th-century vernacular house types, and 20th-century popular house types represented in the Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area. In general, 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. If a style or type is well-represented within the survey area, but none has been rated significant or potentially significant, the best examples of these styles that have been rated contributing have been chosen for illustration.

19TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLE ARCHITECTURE

Within the survey area, single-family houses built in the 19th century are divided almost equally between high styles and vernacular types, with 61 examples of 19th-century high styles and 62 of 19th-century vernacular types. Almost all of the 19th-century high styles in the survey area are Italianate designs dating from the 1850s through the 1870s, or Queen Anne designs from the late 19th-century through the first decade of the 20th century. With 24 examples, the Italianate style accounts for 38% of the 19th-century high styles and just over 10% of the total housing stock in the survey area. Twenty-four of the 19th-century high styles are classified as Queen Anne, with another eight categorized as the Free Classic variant of the style popular in the 1890s, which makes up just over 52% of the 19th century high styles and 14% of the total number of houses. The remaining 19th-century high styles include the Greek Revival style with three examples in the survey area, and the Gothic Revival style, with two examples.

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 19th-century vernacular forms such as the Gable Front and Gable Front and Wing. Archaeological investigations in the early 19th 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. 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.

There are three Greek Revival-style residential structures in the survey area, one of which—the

Fisher-Nash-Griggs House at 1333 Ottawa Avenue—is rated architecturally significant.



Fisher-Nash-Griggs House (1852)
1333 Ottawa Avenue

The Fisher-Nash Griggs House is not only the finest example of the Greek Revival style within the West Side Streetcar survey area, but is a visual landmark within the district. The house sits on its original lot within the Ottawa City Subdivision, platted just two years before its construction.

Its sprawling presence along Ottawa Avenue is a powerful reminder of Ottawa's early residential development in the mid 19th century. It is also the only house within the survey area that has been individually listed to the National Register of Historic Places.

The original north section of the house, which is most visible from the street, was completed for George Smith Fisher in 1852. Designed by architect Sylvannus Grow, the design featured many characteristic elements of Greek Revival architecture, including a generous front portico with Doric columns, an elaborate center entry surround with foliate crest, transom and sidelights, and symmetrical fenestration. Additions made in the early 1860s, as well as subsequent additions and alterations in the Classical Revival style from the 1910s, are all historic additions that add to the story of the house.

GOTHIC REVIVAL

The Gothic Revival style takes its inspiration from Europe's great medieval cathedrals which were characterized by verticality, structural expression, and richly carved stonework. The relationship, however, is more sentimental than literal. In Gothic Revival houses, steeply pitched gable roofs are often decorated with crisply cut ornamental barge board (commonly called gingerbread) or stick work to suggest the home's underlying framework. Windows are tall and narrow and frequently have pointed arches. Exterior materials may be stone, or vertical wood siding. Built by local craftsmen, when these homes were constructed of wood they were sometimes called "Carpenter Gothic." Exterior wood siding is often installed with vertical boards.



Ann Armour House (1869)
401 Benton Street

Within the West Side Streetcar survey area, there are two examples of the Gothic Revival style. Of these two, the Ann Armour House at 401 Benton Street is rated architecturally significant. Full-

height, polygonal bays are centered on the front and side elevations. The pointed arch windows on the 2nd story, along with the label mold lintels above the first story windows, are character-

istic of the style. The house was updated with Craftsman features in the 1920s, including the wood shingle siding and inset front porch with sloping roofline and round arch openings.

ITALIANATE

The Italianate style was popular in the Midwest at approximately the same time as Greek Revival, from 1850 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 24 examples.

Of those, three are rated significant: the Cairo D. Trimble House at 317 Clay Street; 609 Illinois Avenue; and the James Van Doren House at 703 Ottawa Avenue. An additional four examples have been rated potentially significant: the William Hickling House at 400 Benton Street; 918 Ottawa Avenue; 1352 Ottawa Avenue; and 1434 Ottawa Avenue.



James Van Doren House (pre-1857)
703 Ottawa Avenue

The most impressive example of the Italianate style remaining in the survey area is the James Van Doren House, built some time before 1857 at the

southwest corner of Ottawa Avenue and Clay Street. The square, boxy massing, shallow hipped roof and symmetrical façade are all characteristic elements of the style, as is the elaborate wood cornice with paneled frieze, dentil trim, and paired brackets. The front entry porch



317 Clay Street (pre-1857)

features Doric columns, and generous double hung windows framed by segmental arch surrounds punctuate the building envelope. This house may be eligible for individual listing to the National Register.

Another substantial example of the style is found north of the Van Doren House at 317 Clay Street. The 1857 Map of Ottawa shows the presence of a structure with a similar footprint on this lot, indicating that the house was built some time before that year. Like the Van Doren House, 317 Clay Street

features the shallow hipped roof, elaborate cornice, and historic wood windows topped with flat, bracketed wood lintels. Although the southwest corner porch features non-historic materi-

als, the porch along the north side of the structure is historic, with fluted columns. The southeast corner addition is also historic, and dates from the late 19th century.

Many of the long-standing residential structures within the West Side Streetcar survey area feature alterations or additions that have become historic in their own right. Such is the case with 609 Illinois Avenue. The overall massing, roofline, and fenestration patterns recall the original Italianate design from the mid-19th century. The Classical Revival porch, added around the turn of the 20th century, features Doric Columns set on concrete block piers, and a triangular pediment at the main entry that mirrors the window lintels. The design of the porch, although not original, is historic, and complements the original design.



609 Illinois Avenue (1860s)

A more modest example of the Italianate Style can be found at 918 Ottawa Avenue. Constructed in the 1870s, the house features a more compact and straightforward massing than earlier examples of the style, and a full front porch with classical columns. If not for replacement siding, this house would be rated significant.



918 Ottawa Avenue (1870s)

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 19th-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.

The Queen Anne style (including its Free Classic variant) is the most well-represented 19th-century high style in the West Side Streetcar survey area. Of the 24 Queen Anne examples, four—1101 Illinois Avenue; the Hugh Gillen House at 1200 Ottawa Avenue; the W. B. Palmer House at 1236 Ottawa Avenue; and the Charles G. Werner House at 1002 Ottawa Avenue—were rated architecturally significant. Six of the 24 Queen Anne houses were also rated potentially significant.

The house at 1101 Illinois Avenue is a fine example of the Queen Anne style, with the characteristic irregular massing and varied roofline. A three-story square corner tower marks the

northeast corner of the house, and is topped by a steep pyramidal roof. The varied wall treatments and trim add further visual interest to the exterior. According to a former owner who lived in the house from the 1940s to 2006, the oak trim, staircase, and the stained glass windows along the staircase came from an exhibit in the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The red brick front porch is an historic addition, and was built in the early 20th century.



1101 Illinois Avenue (1896)



**Hugh Gillen House (1891-4)
1200 Ottawa Avenue**

Many outstanding examples of the Queen Anne style were built along Ottawa Avenue in the 1890s. The oversized lots along the boulevard in the Ottawa City Subdivision provided the perfect background for these elegant and highly ornamented homes. Among the finest examples along the boulevard is the Hugh Gillen House at 1200 Ottawa Avenue. Built to replace an earlier home destroyed by fire in the early 1890s, the house is part of the Spindletwork (often called Eastlake) sub-type of the Queen Anne style. It is particularly notable for its relatively restrained use of spindletwork ornamentation when compared to other, more typical examples of the sub-type. The relatively subdued exterior detailing allows the house's complex massing and roofline to make a larger impact.

The Charles G. Werner House, built in 1892 at the northwest corner of Ottawa Avenue and Taylor Street, is another impressive example of the style along the boulevard. The house is dominated by a rounded, three-story southwest corner tower topped by a bellcast roof. The curving walls of the east-side bay echo the lines of the tower.

Perhaps the most picturesque example of the Queen Anne Style in the survey area, also along Ottawa Avenue, is the Walter B. Palmer House at 1236 Ottawa Avenue. The house was designed by architect George Franklin Barber, whose pattern book designs for Queen Anne-style houses were built throughout the country in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A native of DeKalb, Illinois, Barber was a self-taught architect who learned about design through pattern books. He moved to Knoxville,

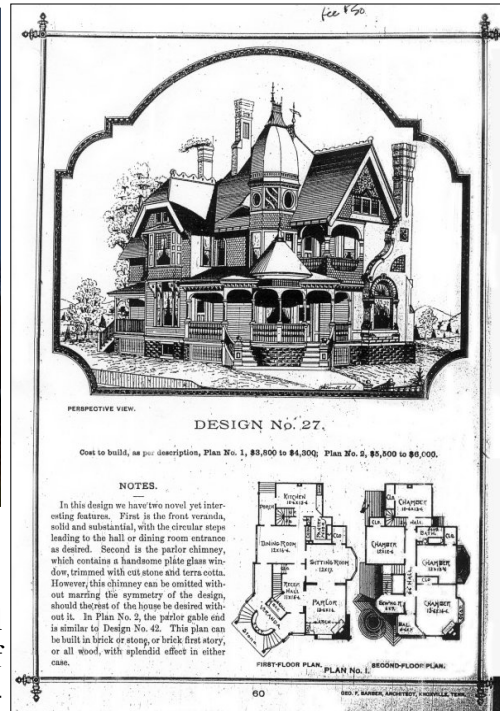


**Charles G. Werner House (1892)
1002 Ottawa Avenue**



Walter B. Palmer House (1893)
 1236 Ottawa Avenue

Tennessee in the late 1880s, and partnered with several local architects before releasing his first catalog book of house patterns in 1890. The book was a runaway success, and marked the beginning of Barber's wildly successful career. He published a number of catalogs between 1890 and 1907, offering the latest fashionable designs from Colonial Revival in the late 1890s to Craftsman patterns in the early 1900s. Barber also published a monthly magazine during this period, called *American Homes*, to further disseminate his patterns. Barber's catalog patterns were notable for their flexibility—many of the patterns were offered in various forms, with certain design elements removed or changed, and the company also offered to modify any of the designs to suite the particular needs of the client for an additional fee.⁴⁰



Entry for Design #27

Although it is unknown exactly from which catalog book the pattern for 1236 Ottawa Avenue was purchased by Walter Palmer, it seems most likely that it was published in his catalog *The Cottage Souvenir Revised and Enlarged*, published in 1892. The house, although slightly run-down, nevertheless retains a good amount of architectural integrity. The exterior still retains a bevy of picturesque details—including the polygonal southwest corner tower, the front sleeping porch at the 2nd story; and the wood shingles, brackets, and verge boards that enliven the exterior walls. The signature feature of the house is its unusual southeast corner chimney—the



A. T. Lardin House (1886)
 1312 Ottawa Avenue

brickwork from the chimney wraps around the corner of the house in a curving wave, encasing a round-arch window on the first story of the front façade. Additional, smaller windows have been subsequently bricked in, but the openings are still visible.

A more modest example of the picturesque, spindlework sub-type of the Queen Anne style in the survey area is the A. T. Lardin House at 1312 Ottawa Avenue. Although built on a smaller scale than the previous examples, the house still features the characteristic massing, complex roof-

line, and eclectic ornamentation that mark Queen Anne designs from the 1880s and early 1890s.

Many Queen Anne residences built after 1893 reflected the influence of the World's Columbian



Anna Hollecker House (1902-1904)
702 Ottawa Avenue

the Anna Hollecker House at 702 Ottawa Avenue. Built around 1902-1904 on a prominent corner lot, the house exhibits many of the hallmarks of the style, including multiple bays with pent gables and cutaway corners, a gracious wraparound front porch with simple, classical columns and railings, a corner entry with sidelights and transom, and historic wood windows with classical wood lintels. In addition to being rated locally significant, the house may also be eligible for individual listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

Another handsome example of the style is the M. J. Flanagan House, built in 1897 at 618 Illinois Avenue. The elegant wrap-around porch features a curving roofline and triangular pediment at the main entry, and is supported by slender classical columns. Wood shingles under the front and side gables break up the surface of the exterior walls, but the elaborate verge boards of earlier Queen Anne designs are missing, replaced by simple frieze boards and corner boards delineating the bays. Simple, classical wood lintels frame window openings.



M. J. Flanagan House (1897)
618 Illinois Avenue

The early 20th-century remodeling of the Queen Anne-Free Classic design at 1401 Ottawa Avenue creates an interesting hybrid between the popular 19th-century style with the Craftsman style. Originally constructed in 1893 for Dr. J. W. Petit, the house was updated in the 1910s or early 1920s—a new wraparound porch was built, with stout columns set atop battered brick piers and a solid brick knee wall. The east end of the porch was enclosed with multi-light casement windows for use as a sun porch. A 2nd-story sun porch was also built above. These new

Exposition in Chicago, which celebrated classicism and was popularly known as “The White City.” Late 19th-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 referred to as “Free Classic” Queen Anne-style houses. Within the West Side Streetcar survey area, there are eight examples, of which five—the M. J. Flanagan House at 618 Illinois Avenue; the Anna Hollecker House at 702 Ottawa Avenue; the Frank D. Leix House at 1314 Ottawa Avenue; the Dr. J. W. Petit House at 1401 Ottawa Avenue; and the James Meekel House at 1419 Ottawa Avenue—are rated significant.

The finest example of the Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style in the survey area is



Dr. J. W. Petit House (1893)
1401 Ottawa Avenue



James M. Meekel House (c. 1900)
1419 Ottawa Avenue

additions reflected the simple lines and materials of the popular Craftsman style, and complement the more restrained aspects of the original Free Classic design.

An unusual example of the Queen Anne-Free Classic style can be found west of the Petit House, at 1419 Ottawa Avenue. The house was built by James M. Meekel, a master carpenter who started his own contracting firm in the first decade of the 20th century. The most striking detail of the house is its unusual wraparound porch, which is partially inset under a cut-out at the northeast corner of the front façade. The porch's slender round columns are in keeping with the style.

19TH- AND EARLY 20TH-CENTURY VERNACULAR TYPES

The Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area contains 62 vernacular houses, dating from before 1857 to the first decade of the 20th century. These vernacular types represent approximately half of the 19th-century residences in the survey area, and 28% of the single-family residences. The most popular vernacular types by far in the survey area are the Gable Front (14 examples), and its one-story variant called the Gable Front Cottage (18 examples). The L-Form and L-Form Cottage types have a combined total of nine examples in the survey area. The Upright and Wing type is also relatively well-represented, with six examples each. Other vernacular types with fewer examples include: Gabled Ell (four), I-House (one), Pyramidal and Pyramidal Cottage (five), Side Gable and Side Gable Cottage (four), and T-Form Cottage (one).

Because 19th-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. 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. In the survey area, almost every historic structure has undergone at least minor alterations, with many houses exhibiting extensive additions and alterations dating from the late 19th century to the present day. Because so few 19th-century vernacular types within the survey area have retained their original materials and configurations, only two—both gable front cottages—have been rated potentially significant. The best contributing examples have been used to illustrate the most prevalent of these vernacular types that have no significant – or potentially-significant-rated examples.



1307 Illinois Avenue (1880s)

GABLE FRONT AND GABLE FRONT COTTAGE

The Gable Front house is a vernacular house type from the late 19th and early 20th 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 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 among the most numerous 19th-century vernacular types in the survey area, most of the Gable Front houses and Cottages have been altered from their original appearance. Only two Gable Front Cottages, at 1307 and 1322 Illinois Avenue, have been rated potentially significant. The late-19th-century example of the Gable Front Cottage at 1307 Illinois Avenue features a center front entry with spindle work canopy and an east side bay flanked by two entry porches. The turn-of-the-



1322 Illinois Avenue (1913)



1110 Illinois Avenue (1860s)

century example at 1322 Illinois Avenue features a full-front porch with classical columns, and a front window with leaded glass transom.

A typical mid-19th-century example of the Gable Front vernacular type is the house at 1110 Illinois Avenue, built in the 1860s. The broad pitch of the gable and overall massing indicates that this is an early example. The front porch structure, although altered with square piers and solid knee walls some time in the early 19th century, may be an original feature.

L-FORM And L-FORM COTTAGE

Some simple vernacular house types are based on general massing and overall floor plan. 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. L-Form residences are generally two stories tall; the related L-Form Cottage is the one-story iteration of this vernacular type. There are three L-form houses and six L-Form Cottages in the survey area. None has been rated significant or potentially significant.

A typical turn-of-the-century example of the L-Form vernacular type is the Katherine Roser House at 1002 Illinois Avenue. The west end, 2-story bay with gable roof is intersected by a full-



Katherine Roser House
1002 Illinois Avenue (c. 1900)

height, east-side wing. The hipped roof porch structure within the crook of the L is a common feature.



1014 Ottawa Avenue (1870s)

The house at 1014 Ottawa Avenue, built in the 1870s, is a typical example of the 1-story variant of the L-Form type. The cottage features a west end gable bay intersected by an east side wing, with a porch positioned in the crook of the L. The segmental arch door and window openings along the front and side elevations indicate that the house may have originally had more Italianate detailing.

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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-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 six Upright and Wing houses in the survey, none of which has been rated significant or potentially significant.



919 Ottawa Avenue (1870s)

The house at 919 Ottawa Avenue is the only example of the Upright and Wing vernacular type that retains its original, one-story wing. The other examples of the type in the survey area feature 2nd-story additions to the original wing. The existing front porch, which extends across the entry along the west end of the front gable bay, is an historic addition.

HISTORIC 20TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLES

The survey area contains 23 historic high-style buildings, accounting for approximately 10% of

its single-family residences. Fourteen of the 20th-century high styles are historic revival styles from the 1910s, 20s, and 30s. The Colonial Revival style was the most popular, with 10 examples. Two other classically-inspired styles, Cape Cod and Dutch Colonial Revival, are also represented in much smaller numbers. The Tudor Revival style is represented by a single, significant-rated example. There are also three Craftsman-style houses and five Craftsman Bungalows. Non-historic high styles include the Neo-Colonial Style (one example), Neo-Traditional style (three examples).

EARLY 20TH-CENTURY HIGH STYLES BREAK WITH HISTORIC PRECEDENT

As in many cities and towns across the county, development in Ottawa's residential neighborhoods in the first decades of the 20th 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 19th century. In these styles, the pure expression of materials, without unnecessary ornamentation, was the dominant design feature.

CRAFTSMAN

The Craftsman style is the only style represented in the survey area from the early 20th century not based on historic precedent. 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*.



**Dr. Enos Palmer House (c. 1910)
1252 Ottawa Avenue**

There are three Craftsman-style houses in the survey area, of which one—the Dr. Enos Palmer House at 1252 Ottawa Avenue—is rated significant. The house exhibits a very high degree of architectural integrity. The exterior is clad in dark brick veneer. The side gable roofline features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, as do the three gable-roof front dormers. The façade is symmetrical, with a center entry protected by a gable-roof porch supported by square brick piers set on brick knee walls. Multi-light transom and sidelights surround the front entry door. The historic wood windows are set in unadorned openings. A square, oriel bay at the first story of the east elevation is clad with vertical wood boards, also seen under the porch gable.

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.” Craftsman 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 five Craftsman Bungalows in the survey area, one of which—1457 Ottawa Avenue—is rated significant. Three examples—1235 Illinois Avenue; 1251 Illinois Avenue; and the Mathias Kurscheid House, 810 Ottawa Avenue—are rated potentially significant.



1457 Ottawa Avenue (1911)

The house at 1457 Ottawa Avenue is an unusual example of the style, with elements taken from both the Prairie and Craftsman styles. The clipped front gable roof (also called jerkinhead) is a typical Craftsman element. The wraparound front porch defines the front façade of the house, and features applied Prairie-style ornament at the top of the square brick piers. The front entry is marked by front gable roof ornamented with

corner brackets and exposed rafter tails.

Although not as elaborate as 1457 Ottawa Avenue, the modest house at 1235 Illinois Avenue is a tidy example of a Craftsman Bungalow. The overhanging eaves and battered porch piers are the defining details of the house. If not for the



1235 Illinois Avenue (1925)

replacement windows and siding, the house would be rated significant.



Mathias Kurscheid House (1918)
810 Ottawa Avenue

The Mathias Kurscheid House, built in 1918 at 810 Ottawa Avenue, is a charming Craftsman Bungalow and a Sears & Roebuck kit design. The side gable main roof and front gable porch roof feature deeply overhanging eaves and rake, ornamented by exposed beams and rafter tails. The front porch is supported by grouped, square wood columns set upon solid brick knee walls. Two oriel window bays mark the east elevation. Most of the

windows are original, but the front porch has been enclosed with non-historic casement windows.

HISTORIC REVIVAL STYLES OF THE 1920s

Although interest in Craftsman, Prairie, and their variations dominated popular taste in the early decades of the 20th 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.

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 18th-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.

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 West Side Streetcar survey area. Of the 10 examples in the survey area, two—the Maurice T. Moloney House at 309 Benton Street and the J. G. Claus House at 723 Ottawa Avenue—are rated significant. An additional two houses—the A. E. Snow House at 712 Ottawa Avenue and 1205 Ottawa Avenue—are rated potentially significant.



Maurice T. Moloney House (c. 1900)
309 Benton Street

Avenue, is an excellent example of this early Colonial style. The house features a shallow hipped roof and boxy massing; red face brick envelopes the exterior. The front façade is symmetrical, with a center entry covered by a pediment-topped front entry porch supported by paired Ionic columns. At the level of the porch, a terrace extends along the entire front façade and wraps around the north elevation of the house, leading to a secondary entry along the north-side rear ell. The front door is surrounded by sidelights and transom. The first story window openings feature interesting, segmental arch lintels. An impressive stained glass window on the north elevation marks the interior staircase. This house may be eligible for listing to the National Register.

A similar but asymmetrical Colonial Revival design from around 1900 is located at 712 Ottawa Avenue. Built for A. E. Snow, the house



A. E. Snow House (1900)
712 Ottawa Avenue

The finest examples of the Colonial Revival style in the survey area are early examples that date from the turn of the 20th century. These early Colonial Revival houses are closer in design to some of the Free-Classic variations of the Queen Anne style than to the typical 1920s Colonial Revival homes seen throughout the country. The Maurice T. Moloney House, built around 1900 on the west side of Benton Street south of Illinois

features a hipped roof with flared eaves, which are mirrored in the pediment-topped front dormer window. A southwest wraparound porch extends north along the west elevation to the main entry of the house, which is set back within a rear ell. The grouped classical columns supporting the porch are set on short, square piers.



J. G. Claus House (1908-1911)
723 Ottawa Avenue

A more modest example of this early 20th century Colonial is the J. G. Claus House, built some time between 1908 and 1911 at 723 Ottawa Avenue. The massing and roofline echo the Moloney and Snow houses, but the house is narrower than these examples. The cornice is ornamented with modillions, and the full front porch is supported by classical columns set on a partially open brick knee wall.

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 16th-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.



Glen E. Kaemmerer House (1925)
1509 Ottawa Avenue

Its design source comes from a variety of late medieval models prevalent in 16th-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.

The sole example of the Tudor Revival style, located at 1509 Ottawa Avenue, is also rated significant. Built around 1925 for Glen E. Kaemmerer, the house is a streamlined and stylized version of the typical 1920s Tudor Revival designs seen throughout Illinois and the United States. The nested front gable bays and front end chimney are subtle indicators of the style. The darker brickwork around the entry, on the chimney, and in a stringcourse above the windows recalls the stone quoin surrounds and corner detailing seen on traditional Tudor Revival designs.

POPULAR HOUSE TYPES OF THE 20th 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 in-

fluenced 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.

Of the 221 single-family houses built in the survey area, 61 (28%) 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 in the western end of the district.

BUNGALOW

The Bungalow is a 20th-century popular house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country. Although it evolved from the Craftsman style, 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 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.



1247 Ottawa Avenue (1923)

In the West Side Streetcar survey area, the Bungalow is the most prevalent of any architectural type or style, with 29 examples representing just over 13% of the total single family housing stock. Of these, 1247 Illinois Avenue and 1507 Ottawa Avenue are rated significant, and 1303 Illinois Avenue, 1316 Illinois Avenue, 1230 Ottawa Avenue are rated potentially significant.



1303 Illinois Avenue (c. 1915)

As with 19th-century vernacular types, architectural integrity for 20th century vernacular types is important. The house at 1247 Ottawa Avenue has been well-preserved, with almost all of its historic materials left intact. The broad side gable roofline extends to incorporate the full-front porch. The substantial brick piers, set on solid knee walls, support a simple, recessed frieze.

The Bungalow at 1303 Illinois Avenue exhibits an interesting, irregular massing, with

stacked, polygonal bays along the its east elevation. The inset corner entry bay has been enclosed, but this alteration appears to be historic. The historic wood windows are mainly 4/1 and 3/1 double hung sash, but some windows on the side elevations feature leaded glass upper transoms seen on Queen Anne designs from the turn of the century.

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.

The Ranch is the most prevalent of the mid-20th-century popular types, with 25 examples. Of these, three— 1313, 1323, and 1506 Ottawa Avenue—are rated significant. The Ranch houses at 313 and 323 Ottawa Avenue are archetypal examples—both exhibit a shallow, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and low, horizontal massing. Both houses also feature Lannon stone



1313 Ottawa Avenue (c. 1955)



1323 Ottawa Avenue

elements—1313 Ottawa has a prominent front end chimney clad in stone, and 1323 features a stone-clad front bay and chimney. Attached garages are also a common feature of both houses.

The house at 1506 Ottawa Avenue is an excellent example of the more modern interpretations of the Ranch type that were also popular in the post-war years. The exterior is streamlined and spare, with an unadorned buff brick exterior, simple wood frieze, and single-light casement windows. The large front picture window is a common feature of the type, as is the wrought iron porch support.



1506 Ottawa Avenue (1958)

Other mid-20th-century popular types within the West Side Streetcar survey area include Minimal Traditional, with five examples, and the Split-Level, with a single example. The Minimal Traditional is a mid-century housing type that developed as a simplification of historic styles. Generally with a front-facing gable integrated with a longer side-gabled or hipped section, eaves are short or non-existent, and architectural detail is minimal, although varied wall materials be used to add interest to the exterior. This type of house was built in great numbers in the years immediately be-

fore and after World War II, especially in large tract-housing developments. It conveys a generally traditional appearance without stylistically identifiable ornament. The example at 1336 Ottawa Avenue is rated significant, and is a typical and well-preserved example of the type. The roofline and massing are reminiscent of the earlier Bungalow type. The slightly projecting front gable bay helps to break up the façade, as do the exaggerated stone quoins surrounds at the window and door openings.



1336 Ottawa Avenue (1950)

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING TYPES

Although a substantial number of the larger single-family residences dating from the mid-to-late 19th century in the West Side Streetcar survey area were converted to multi-unit buildings beginning after World War II, there are only five structures that were purpose-built as multi-



1201-1217 Leland Avenue (1928)



family residences within the district. Three of these buildings are historic (dating from before 1964)—the earliest dates from before 1857, and the other two date from the 1920s. The only one of these three rated architecturally significant is the one-story brick multi-residential building at the southwest corner of Illinois Avenue and Leland Street. Built in 1928, the building is actually a series of seven row houses, with projecting, three-sided entry bays that create an undulating pattern along the principal facades. Recessed panels surrounded by corbeled brick further articulate the exterior. The building retains an excellent degree of architectural integrity, with most units retaining their original windows and doors.

NON-RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

The Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area is almost completely residential in character, with 221 of the 232 primary structures built as single-family homes. Of the four non-residential buildings within the survey area, only one is of note—the First Evangelical Church at the northeast corner of Illinois Avenue and Leland Street. The church building that stands today, designed by architect Herbert Brand, replaced an earlier building constructed for the congregation around 1900. Built in 1930, the Gothic Revival design boasts a buff-brick exterior with ashlar



stone detailing. The center gabled entry bay is flanked by square corner towers with crenelated parapets. The entry is recessed under a telescoping, segmental arch stone surround, and a multi-part stained glass window dominates the façade above the entry. A secondary entry into the educational building is located within a northwest corner tower.

First Evangelical Church (1930)
1116 Illinois Avenue

CONCLUSION

The Ottawa West Side Streetcar survey area is an encapsulation of residential building in the city from the mid-19th century through the post-WWII era. The survey area mixes high-style architecture from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with modest vernacular structures from the same period. The neighborhood's proximity to Ottawa's commercial (and formerly industrial) center heavily informed its development, attracting wealthy professionals who built impressive houses along the elegant boulevard at the west end of Ottawa Avenue, as well as working class laborers and tradesmen who built modest frame dwellings along the smaller lots on Illinois Avenue.

HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

Although an interesting and historic collection of residential architecture, with some outstanding mid- and late 19th-century designs scattered along Ottawa Avenue, the West Side Streetcar survey area is not an ideal candidate for a local or National Register historic district. Of the 232 buildings, nearly one-third are rated non-contributing to a potential historic district. The area does have a number of architecturally significant houses—those rated significant (27) account for approximately 12% of the resources, and potentially-significant houses account for an additional eight percent. The remaining 123 properties (53%) have been rated contributing to a potential district. The East Side survey area, by comparison, had a total of 297 principal structures, of which 61 (21%) were rated significant; 26 (nine percent) were rated potentially significant; and only 18 (six percent) rated non-contributing.

Although all but a handful of the resources within the survey area are historic (built before 1964), a significant number of these historic buildings have undergone moderate or major alterations and additions over the years. The non-contributing buildings within the survey area exhibited the most extensive of these alterations. However, several contributing structures came close to the line between a contributing and non-contributing rating because of integrity issues.

Even though not all resources have been substantially altered, there are very few houses within the survey area that have retained all or most of their historic materials and detailing. Over 80% of the frame structures in the survey area (accounting for over 62% of total buildings) are covered with artificial siding (mostly aluminum or vinyl). Over half of the buildings have had some or most of their windows replaced with vinyl or aluminum windows. While non-historic materials or additions are generally not considered major enough to rate any one individual building as non-contributing to a potential historic district, they do have a negative impact on the overall integrity of the district, especially when coupled with the large percentage of simple, vernacular structures whose architectural integrity is more affected by materials changes and additions.

INDIVIDUAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Although not a suitable candidate for a historic district, there are still many individual resources within the West Side Streetcar survey area that would be excellent candidates for landmark designation. 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 survey area's most important residences, this report recommends a program of continued individual landmark designations. The following four properties should be considered for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Maurice T. Moloney House, 309 Benton Street, c. 1900
- Anna Hollecker House, 702 Ottawa Avenue, (1902-1904)
- James Van Doren House, 703 Ottawa Avenue (pre-1857)
- Walter B. Palmer House, 1236 Ottawa Avenue (1893)

Any of the 27 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 20 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.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Caroline Campaigne, ed., *Ottawa Sesquicentennial Commemorative Book*, Ottawa, 1987, p. 14.
- ² James R. Grossman, Ann Durkin Keating, and Janice L. Reiff, *The Encyclopedia of Chicago*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2004), p. 406.
- ³ *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 15.
- ⁴ *Ibid*, p. 19.
- ⁵ 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.
- ⁶ 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)
- ⁷ *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 30-32; *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 15.
- ⁸ HABS, p. 269.
- ⁹ *Ibid*, p. 271.
- ¹⁰ *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 19; HABS, p. 270-71.
- ¹¹ *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 21.
- ¹² HABS, p. 269-270.
- ¹³ *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 30-32.
- ¹⁴ HABS, p. 270.
- ¹⁵ *History of LaSalle County, Illinois, Volume I* (Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company, 1886), p. 475-476, 488; *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 14-15.
- ¹⁶ Doran & Maher, *Map of the City of Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois* (Philadelphia: Doran & Maher, 1857).
- ¹⁷ *Ibid*; "Subdivision of the North Fractional Part of the Southwest Quarter of Sec. 11 Town 33n Range 3 east of the 3rd Principal Meridian," Plat Book Aa, Page 29, Filed January 7th, 1840; "Assessor's Subdivision of Out Lots in SW Fractional Qr. Of Sec. 11, Township 33, Range 3East of 3rd Principal Meridian," Plat Book A.B., Page 60, Filed July 17, 1862.
- ¹⁸ *History of LaSalle County (1886)* p. 480; *Ottawa Free Trader*, Volume 2, Number 52, May 20, 1842 p 4.; *1857 Map of the City of Ottawa*.
- ¹⁹ *1857 Map of the City of Ottawa*.
- ²⁰ *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 10.
- ²¹ 1858 Ottawa City Directory.
- ²² *History of LaSalle County (1886)*, p. 477.
- ²³ National Register Nomination, "Fisher-Nash-Griggs House," form prepared by Betsy Gurlacz July 29, 1998, Section 8, p. 20.
- ²⁴ "True & Fay's Subdivision of Lots Nos 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Ottawa City," plate book Aa, p. 33; *1857 Map of the City of Ottawa*.
- ²⁵ *Focus on Ottawa*, p. 10.
- ²⁶ *Ottawa Sesquicentennial*, p. 32; HABS, p. 270.
- ²⁷ HABS, p. 7.
- ²⁸ HABS, p. 270.
- ²⁹ Philip E. Vierling, *Hiking the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Enjoying its Environs* (Chicago: Dandellis Printing, 1986), p. 320.
- ³⁰ Text taken from exhibit on selected Ottawa Houses at the Ottawa Historical and Scouting Heritage Museum.
- ³¹ *Ibid*. Vierling, p. 321.
- ³² Mollie Perrot, "Dispelling the Myth," *The Ottawa Daily Times*, July 25, 2005.
- ³³ Various Subdivision Maps, LaSalle County Recorder of Deeds.
- ³⁴ HABS, P. 10.
- ³⁵ Vierling, p. 315.
- ³⁶ *Ibid*, p. 313; 1902 and 1904 Ottawa City Directories.
- ³⁷ 1902 and 1904 Ottawa City Directories; Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010.
- ³⁸ HABS, p. 10.

³⁹ Vierling, p. 322.

⁴⁰“George Franklin Barber (1854-1915)” biography on *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary* website (<http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000234>).

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or:

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701

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 mostly 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 1964)

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 1965 or later).

Integrity. Any structure that has been so altered after the period of significance that it is no longer contributes to the historic character of the survey area.

LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

A. SIGNIFICANT (S)

Age. There is no age limit, although if it is less than 50 years old (built in 1964 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 (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 6); is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 4); has elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are significant (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 5); has design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 5); or is a fine example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of integrity (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 8). 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 cases, where a particular structure is a rare or outstanding example of a style, more leniency in integrity was permitted. Historic alterations and additions were also permitted, although

extensive alterations that obscured the original design had to be considered significant in their own right for the property to be rated significant.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT (PS)

Age. Must be at least 50 years old (built before 1964) unless it has achieved 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 (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 6); is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 4); has elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are significant (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 5); has design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 5); or is a fine example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of integrity (Ottawa Landmark Criterion 8). Any structure ranked significant automatically contributes to the character of a historic district.

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, small visible 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 1964).

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 does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant a PS or S rating.

Integrity. May have a good 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 at least some ways that can be reversed. Must possess at least one of the following: original/historic wall treatment, original/historic windows, interesting architectural detail, readily recognizable and distinctive historic massing.

D. NON-CONTRIBUTING (NC)

Age. Most buildings less than 50 years old (built in 1964 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 charac-

ter. Poor integrity was present if most or all of these factors were missing: original/historic shape, original/historic siding, original/historic windows (especially if window openings were also changed), and original/historic architectural detail and trim. For vernacular structures, which are primarily defined by their massing and roofline and lack architectural ornament, significant changes to the historic massing altered the integrity enough to warrant an NC rating, especially on the more modest examples.

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 #: 0309
Direction:
Street: Benton
Suffix: St
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival with finely-detailed front porch. House is also historically significant as the home of Maurice T. Moloney, who served as city attorney, Illinois states

Style: Colonial Revival
Details:
Construction Decade: 1900s
Date: 1900
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Moloney, Maurice T. House



Street #: 0401
Direction:
Street: Benton
Suffix: St
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: A rare example of the Gothic Revival style in the survey area. Wood shingling and porch additions are historic alterations from the 1920s

Style: Gothic Revival
Details: Craftsman
Construction Decade: 1860s
Date: 1869
Surveyed? IHSS (under 634 Illinois Avenue)
Architect:
Historic Name: Armour, Ann House



Street #: 0317
Direction:
Street: Clay
Suffix: St
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: This Italianate residence is one of the earliest extant structures within the survey area—the rear ell addition dates from before 1895.

Style: Italianate
Details:
Construction Decade: pre-1857
Date:
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Trimble, Cairo D. House



Street #: 0609
Direction:
Street: Illinois
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Fine Italianate residence with Classical porch dating from c. 1900.

Style: Italianate
Details: Classical Revival
Construction Decade: post-1857 (1860s)
Date:
Surveyed? IHSS
Architect:
Historic Name:



Street #: 0618
Direction:
Street: Illinois
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: The elegantly curving wrap-around porch is the singular feature of this charming late 1890s Queen Anne-Free Classic residence.

Style: Queen Anne - Free Classic
Details:
Construction Decade: 1890s
Date: 1897
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Flanagan, M. J. House



Street #: 1101
Direction:
Street: Illinois
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Finely detailed and well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style in the survey area, with an historic 1910s porch addition.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1890s
Date: 1896
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance: The only religious structure within the survey area, this handsome buff brick Gothic-Revival church building retains most of its historic features.

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance: Substantial brick example of the popular Bungalow type, with excellent integrity.

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance: Handsome collection of single-story brick row houses, with subdued brickwork and a rhythmic series of three-sided bays.

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance: Impressive Free Classic variant of the popular Queen Anne style, with prominent corner porch and pedimented bays. May be eligible for individual listing to the National Register.

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance: Impressive Italianate residence with paneled frieze, paired brackets at cornice, and segmental arch window and door openings.

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance: Modest but well-preserved brick Colonial Revival residence.

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #: 1002
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: The southwest corner bay with bellcast roof dominates the principal façade of this impressive 1890s Queen Anne residence. If not for replacement siding, this house would be rated significant.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1890s
Date: 1892
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Werner, Charles G. House



Street #: 1200
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Despite some alterations, this Queen Anne mansion remains one of the most impressive houses along Ottawa Avenue.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1890s
Date: 1891-1894
Surveyed? IHSS
Architect:
Historic Name: Gillen, Hugh J. House



Street #: 1236
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: This elaborately detailed 1890s Queen Anne residence was built from a design by architect George Franklin Barber, whose mail order pattern books were among the most popular in America in the late 19th

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1890s
Date: 1893
Surveyed? IHSS
Architect: Barber, George Franklin
Historic Name: Palmer, W. B. House



Street #: 1252
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Rare example of the Craftsman style in the survey area, with excellent architectural integrity.

Style: Craftsman
Details:
Construction Decade: 1900s
Date: 1908-1911
Surveyed? IHSS
Architect:
Historic Name: Palmer, Dr. Enos E. House



Street #: 1313
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: This mid-1950s Ranch house is a pristine example of a very popular building type. Notable features include the low, horizontal roofline and masonry and the broad stone end chimney.

Style: Ranch
Details:
Construction Decade: 1950s
Date: 1951-1953
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: McCormick, J. V. House



Street #: 1314
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: The severely symmetrical façade is the defining feature of this turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival residence. The east and west bays are balanced by a center entry porch surrounded by a broad, open terrace.

Style: Queen Anne - Free Classic/Colonial Revival
Details:
Construction Decade: 1890s
Date:
Surveyed? IHSS
Architect:
Historic Name: Leix, Frank D.



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

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Historic Name:



Street #:

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Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #: 1506
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: An excellent and unaltered example of this common Post-WWII residential type.

Style: Ranch
Details:
Construction Decade: 1950s
Date: 1958-1959
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name:



Street #: 1507
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Handsome brick Bungalow, with broad, flared-hip roof and inset corner porch.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Construction Decade: 1930s
Date: 1930-1935
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Hart, John House



Street #: 1509
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: S
Reason for Significance: Nearly unaltered and handsome example of this popular early 20th-century historic revival style.

Style: Tudor Revival
Details:
Construction Decade: 1920s
Date: 1925
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Kaemmerer, Glen E. House



Street #: 0400
Direction:
Street: Benton
Suffix: St
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: House is historically significant as the home of William Hicking, Ottawa's first mayor. The house was also home in the late 1880s to Henry E. Gedney, founder of the Ottawa Republican Times.

Style: Italianate
Details:
Construction Decade: 1850s
Date: 1854
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Hicking, William House



Street #: 0617
Direction:
Street: Illinois
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for alterations, this excellent, late example of the Queen Anne style would be rated architecturally significant.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1900s
Date: 1904
Surveyed?
Architect: White, Kesson
Historic Name: Kneusel (Kneuss), Gus House



Street #: 1235
Direction:
Street: Illinois
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for replacement windows and siding, this bungalow would be rated architecturally significant.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Construction Decade: 1920s
Date: 1925
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Gottselig, Arthur C. House



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



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Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #:

Direction:

Street:

Suffix:

Rating:

Reason for Significance:

Style:

Details:

Construction Decade:

Date:

Surveyed?

Architect:

Historic Name:



Street #: 0809
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for replacement siding and some other non-historic alterations, this 19th-century Queen Anne cottage would be rated significant.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1880s
Date:
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Hoban, John House



Street #: 0810
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: A nicely detailed and well-preserved Craftsman Bungalow, with many of the characteristic features of the type. If not for vinyl replacement windows on porch, this house would be rated significant.

Style: Craftsman Bungalow
Details:
Construction Decade: 1910s
Date: 1918
Surveyed?
Architect: Sears, Roebuck & Company
Historic Name: Kurscheid, Mathias House



Street #: 0918
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: Compact example of the Italianate Style, with characteristic shallow hipped roof, paired brackets under eaves, and segmental arch window and door openings. If not for replacement siding, this house would

Style: Italianate
Details:
Construction Decade: 1870s
Date:
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name:



Street #: 1205
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for alterations, this early 20th-century Colonial Revival would be rated significant for architecture.

Style: Colonial Revival
Details:
Construction Decade: 1910s
Date: 1914-1920
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name:



Street #: 1224
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for alterations, this turn-of-the-century Queen Anne would be rated significant for architecture.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1900s
Date:
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Sinon, William J. House



Street #: 1230
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS
Reason for Significance: If not for alterations, this 1920s Bungalow would be rated Significant as a solidly built example of the style.

Style: Bungalow
Details:
Construction Decade: 1920s
Date: 1923-24
Surveyed?
Architect:
Historic Name: Levy, Leon F. House



Street #: 1260
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS

Reason for Significance: If not for replacement siding and windows, this turn-of-the-century Queen Anne would be rated significant for architecture.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1900s
Date:
Surveyed?

Architect:
Historic Name: Palmer, Ransom D. House



Street #: 1312
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS

Reason for Significance: Handsome Queen Anne residence from the mid-1880s, with offset porch and shingled gables and spindle work under gables. If not for alterations, this house would be rated significant.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1880s
Date: 1886
Surveyed?

Architect:
Historic Name: Lardin, A. T. House



Street #: 1352
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS

Reason for Significance: If not for alterations, this house would be significant for architecture.

Style: Italianate
Details:
Construction Decade: pre-1857
Date:
Surveyed?

Architect:
Historic Name:



Street #: 1405
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS

Reason for Significance: Handsome Queen Anne residence with square corner tower and wrap-around front porch--if not for alterations, this would be rated significant for architecture.

Style: Queen Anne
Details:
Construction Decade: 1890s
Date:
Surveyed?

Architect:
Historic Name: Hinebaugh, Judge William Henry House



Street #: 1434
Direction:
Street: Ottawa
Suffix: Ave
Rating: PS

Reason for Significance: Despite alterations, this house is a substantial example of the Italianate style houses built along Ottawa Avenue in the mid-19th century.

Style: Italianate
Details:
Construction Decade: 1860s
Date:
Surveyed? IHSS

Architect:
Historic Name:

APPENDIX D:
INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES
IN THE SURVEY AREA

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
0309	Benton	St	S	Y	Colonial Revival	1900s	1900	Moloney, Maurice T. House	
0310	Benton	St	NC	N	No style (altered)	1940s	1949		
0400	Benton	St	PS	N	Italianate	1850s	1854	Hickling, William House	
0401	Benton	St	S	N	Gothic Revival	1860s	1869	Armour, Ann House	
0404	Benton	St	C	N	Cape Cod	1930s	1937		
0203	Clay	St	NC	N	L-Form	1880s			
0226	Clay	St	C	N	Ranch	1940s	1946-1949		
0228	Clay	St	NC	N	Gothic Revival	1860s			
0309	Clay	St	NC	N	Ranch	1970s			
0310	Clay	St	NC	N	Gable Front	pre-1857			
0317	Clay	St	S	N	Italianate	pre-1857		Trimble, Cairo D. House	
0325	Clay	St	NC	N	Queen Anne	mid-19th century			
0403	Clay	St	NC	N	No Style (altered)	post-1857			
0314	Elm	St	NC	N	Colonial Revival	1940s	1941	Zahn, Harold House	
0340	Elm	St	NC	N	Ranch	1950s			
0416	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Garage	1960s			
0501	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No Style	1980s			
0508	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Garage	1970s			
0511	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No Style (altered)	post-1857			
0514	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No style (altered)	pre-1857		Walker, David House	
0515	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Italianate	post-1857			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
0522	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No Style (altered)	pre-1857			
0523	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Italianate (altered)	post-1857 (1860s)			
0602	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Ranch	pre-1857			
0603	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No Style (altered)	post-1857			
0609	Illinois	Ave	S	N	Italianate	post-1857 (1860s)			
0610	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Italianate	1860s			
0617	Illinois	Ave	PS	N	Queen Anne	1900s	1904	Kneusel (Kneussl), Gus House	White, Kesson
0618	Illinois	Ave	S	N	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1890s	1897	Flanagan, M. J. House	
0623	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Italianate	post-1857 (1860s)		Kneussl, Maximilli on House	
0635	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Italianate	post-1857 (1860s)			
0640	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Craftsman	1910s	1915-1920	Gay, J. M. House	
0641	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Gabled Ell (altered)	1880s		Gay, J. W. House	
0642	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Italianate	pre-1857		Fisher, Abner A. House	
0648	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Colonial Revival	pre-1857			
0649	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Italianate	1870s			
0655	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Duplex	1960s			
0666	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Italianate	pre-1857			
0706	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Pyramidal	1920s	1929		
0710	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Side Gable Cottage	pre-1857			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
0716-0718	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Duplex	pre-1857			
0721	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Minimal Traditional	1950s	1952	Vacini, Hugo J. House	
0722	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Upright and Wing	pre-1857			
0725	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No Style (altered)	19th century			
0800	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1926	Costello, Margaret House	
0801	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Duplex	1990s	1995		
0803	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Cape Cod (altered)	1940s	1946-1949		
0804	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Craftsman Bungalow	1920s	1926	Holm, Peter House	
0805	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1956-1959	Latino, E. House	
0808	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1926-1928		
0812	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Dutch Colonial Revival	1920s	1926-1928	Norbert, Clarence O. House	
0818	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1926-1928	English, John House	
0819	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Minimal Traditional	1950s			
0821	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1960s			
0822	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1926	Turner, R. E. House	
0826	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1926-1928	O'Connor, John House	
0902	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	pre-1891			
0903	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Side Gable	1880s			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
0904	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Pyramidal Cottage	pre-1891			
0910	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage/Bungalow	pre-1898			
0911	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	1860s			
0914	Illinois	Ave	C	N	L-Form	1870s			
0915	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Italianate	1860s			
0920	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Gable Front (altered)	1870s			
0921	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1880s			
0923	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Upright and Wing	pre-1896			
1002	Illinois	Ave	C	N	L-Form	1900s			
1010	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1900s	1898-1902		
1011	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1910s	1913		
1012	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Side Gable Cottage	1860s			
1015	Illinois	Ave	C	N	American Foursquare	1910s	1911-1913	Hughes, H. J. House	
1018	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Italianate	1860s			
1019	Illinois	Ave	C	N	T-Form Cottage	1880s			
1101	Illinois	Ave	S	N	Queen Anne	1890s	1896		
1102	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Italianate (altered)	pre-1857			
1104	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1900s	1902-1904	Hunsberger, C. A. House	
1107	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gabled Ell	1880s			
1110	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	Post-1857 (1860s)			
1115	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Gable Front	1880s			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
1116	Illinois	AVE	S	N	Gothic Revival--Church	1930s	1930	First Evangelical Church	Brand, Herbert A.
1202	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Upright and Wing	post-1857 (1860s)			
1208	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Upright and Wing	1870s			
1212	Illinois	Ave	C	N	L-Form Cottage	pre-1891			
1218	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Gable Front Cottage	1870s			
1224	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1910s	1912	Schiffgens, J. N. House	
1225	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Colonial Revival	1930s			
1227	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1925	Kelley, Florence House	
1228	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Pyramidal Cottage	Mid-19th century			
1231	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1925	Turner, Roy House	
1235	Illinois	Ave	PS	N	Craftsman Bungalow	1920s	1925	Gottselig, Arthur C. House	
1236	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No Style (altered)	pre-1891			
1237	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1910s			
1241	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Minimal Traditional	1950s	1951-1953	Johnsen, Adolph G. House	
1242	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Side Gable Cottage	1870s			
1247	Illinois	Ave	S	N	Bungalow	1920s	1923	Schiffgens, Joseph House	
1250	Illinois	Ave	C	N	L-Form Cottage	1860s-1870s			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
1251	Illinois	Ave	PS	N	Craftsman Bungalow	1920s	1923	Neary, Daniel House	
1255	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1926-1928	Dougherty, Vincent W. House	
1258	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	pre-1894			
1260	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Colonial Revival/American Foursquare	1900s	1902-1904	Cull, Hannah House	
1264	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Gable Front Cottage	1900s			
1265	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1890s			
1302	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	L-Form Cottage	19th century			
1303	Illinois	Ave	PS	N	Bungalow	1910s	1915-1920		
1306	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	19th century			
1307	Illinois	Ave	PS	N	Gable Front Cottage	1880s			
1315	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	1910s	1911	Louth, J. E. House	
1316	Illinois	Ave	PS	N	Bungalow	1910s	1912	Hinkson, W. S. House	
1317	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1880s	1888-1894		
1318	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1890s	1895-1902		
1321	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Bungalow	1910s	1914-1920	Weaver House	
1322	Illinois	Ave	PS	N	Gable Front Cottage	1910s	1913		
1324	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Ranch (altered)	1900s			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
1325	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1910s	1914-1920	Gamber, Mollie House	
1332	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Bungalow (altered)	1910s			
1333	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Pyramidal Cottage	1900s	1902-1904	Eick, L. C. House	
1335	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Neo-Traditional	1990s			
1337	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Cape Cod	1940s	1940-1943	Gelbach, Melvin House	
1340	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Gabled Ell (altered)	1870s			
1341	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1930s	1938-1940	Baietto, Frances House	
1347	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Bungalow (altered)	1940s	1946-1949		
1348	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	No Style (altered)	pre-1857			
1352	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1900s			
1360	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1900s			
1362	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Upright and Wing (altered)	pre-1857			
1402	Illinois	Ave	NC	N	Pyramidal Cottage	1900s			
1403	Illinois	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1926	Gretencord, Henry House	
0312	Leland	St	C	N	Bungalow	1910s	1915		
0317-319	LeLand	St	S	N	Row Houses/Apartment	1920s	1928		
0665	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s			
0670	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Italianate (altered)	post-1857 (1860s)			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
0702	Ottawa	Ave	S	Y	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1900s	1902-1904	Hollecker, Anna House	
0703	Ottawa	Ave	S	Y	Italianate	pre-1857		Van Doren, James House	
0712	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Colonial Revival	1900s	1900	Snow, A. E. House	
0721	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	pre-1857		Van Doren, C. M. House	
0722	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Italianate	1860s		Ryburn-Widmer House	
0723	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Colonial Revival	1900s-1910s	1908-1911	Claus, J. G. House	
0802	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	1890s			
0809	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Queen Anne	1880s		Hoban, John House	
0810	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Craftsman Bungalow	1910s	1918	Kurscheid, Mathias House	Sears, Roebuck & Company
0819	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Italianate	1860s			
0824	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Ranch	1970s			
0827	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1890s		Mitchell, Marshall B.	
0902	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	mid-19th-century			
0903	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Ranch	1990s	1998		Wausau Homes, Inc.
0911	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Italianate	1860s			
0912	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	L-Form Cottage	Mid-19th century			
0918	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Italianate	1870s			
0919	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Upright and Wing	1870s			

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
0924	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	1860s			
0925	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Neo-Traditional	1990s	1998		Wausau Homes, Inc.
1002	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Queen Anne	1890s	1892	Werner, Charles G. House	
1003	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Greek Revival	1870s			
1007	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Greek Revival (altered)	1870s			
1014	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	L-Form Cottage	1870s			
1015	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1890s			
1019	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1890s			
1025	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gabled Ell Cottage	1890s			
1104	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne (altered)	1900s	1902-1904	Palmer, R. D. House	
1200	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Queen Anne	1890s	1891-1894	Gillen, Hugh J. House	
1201	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1953-1956		
1203	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	L-Form Cottage	1870s			
1205	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Colonial Revival	1910s	1914-1920		
1209	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1890s			
1224	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Queen Anne	1900s		Sinon, William J. House	
1230	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Bungalow	1920s	1923-24	Levy, Leon F. House	

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
1231	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1900s	1907-1911		
1233	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1890s			
1235	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Italianate	1860s			
1236	Ottawa	Ave	S	Y	Queen Anne	1890s	1893	Palmer, W. B. House	Barber, George Franklin
1237	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1920s	1925		
1239	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	I-House	1880s			
1241	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	1880s			
1242	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	pre-1857		Knight, R. A. House	
1248	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Gable Front	pre-1857			
1252	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Craftsman	1900s	1908-1911	Palmer, Dr. Enos E. House	
1260	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Queen Anne	1900s		Palmer, Ransom D. House	
1304	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1890s	1894		
1305	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne	1890s			
1312	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Queen Anne	1880s	1886	Lardin, A. T. House	
1313	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Ranch	1950s	1951-1953	McCormick, J. V. House	
1314	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Queen Anne - Free Classic/Colonial Revival	1890s		Leix, Frank D.	
1316	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1910s	1914-1920	Berg, J. M. House	
1323	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Ranch	1950s	1951		
1333	Ottawa	Ave	S	Y	Greek Revival	1850s	1852	Fisher-Nash-Griggs House	Grow, Sylvanus

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
1336	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Minimal Traditional	1950s	1950		
1337	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Ranch	1970s	1979		I.B.C. Homes
1338	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1880s		Chapman, Clarence B. House	
1341	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Neo-Traditional	1988			
1346	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Gable Front	19th century			
1352	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Italianate	pre-1857			
1358	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Bungalow	1930s			
1401	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1890s	1893	Pettit, Dr. J. W. House	
1404	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Italianate	1870s	1876	Hughes, Charles B. House	
1405	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Queen Anne	1890s		Hinebaugh, Judge William Henry House	
1409	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Colonial Revival	1920s	1925-1926	Hessling, Harold W. House	
1412	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1956-1957	Sporer, Anthony House	
1419	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1900s	1900	Mekeel, James M. House	
1422	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Neo-Colonial	1960s			
1423	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	1900s		Baxter, Isaac Newton House	
1432	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Colonial Revival	1940s	1946-1949	Eichelkraut,	

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
								William House	
1434	Ottawa	Ave	PS	N	Italianate	1860s			
1435	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	No Style (altered)	19th century			
1437	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Craftsman	1910s	1914-1920		
1448	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1900s	1904-1907	Flick, Frederick a House	
1451-1455	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Duplex - Dutch Colonial Revival	1920s	1928-1930		
1454	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Gable Front Cottage (altered)	19th century			
1456	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1890s			
1457	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Craftsman Bungalow	1910s	1911		
1459	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1910s	1918	Hilton, Minnie House	Hanifen, John
1462	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1900s			
1502	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Split Level	1970s	1975		
1503	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front Cottage	1900s			
1506	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Ranch	1950s	1958-1959		
1507	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Bungalow	1930s	1930-1935	Hart, John House	
1508	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Minimal Traditional	1950s	1956-1957	Trevier, Herbert House	
1509	Ottawa	Ave	S	N	Tudor Revival	1920s	1925	Kaemmerer, Glen E. House	

STREET #	STREET	ABB	RATING	NR ELIGIBLE?	STYLE	DECADE	DATE	HISTORIC NAME	ARCHITECT
1515	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1951-1953	Pool, Floyd House	
1519	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1951-1953		
1523	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Ranch	1950s	1951-1953	Contratto, W. House	
1526	Ottawa	Ave	NC	N	Ranch	1970s			
1527	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1953		
1528	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1953-1956	Fribbs House	
1530	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1953-1956		
1542	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Gable Front	1890s		Meckens tock, Gustave House	
1545	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1951-1953		
1546	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1900s			
1548	Ottawa	Ave	C	N	Bungalow	1910s			
0317	St. James	St	NC	N	Garage (altered)	1910s			
0316	Taylor	St	C	N	Queen Anne	1880s			
0323	Taylor	St	C	N	Ranch	1950s	1957	Ganiere, Donald House	
0410	Taylor	St	C	N	Garage	1940s			

APPENDIX E:
MAPS OF THE SURVEY AREA

