 <p>CITY OF ST. CHARLES ILLINOIS • 1834</p>	HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION AGENDA ITEM EXECUTIVE SUMMARY			
	Agenda Item Title/Address:	Review of Draft Pottawattamie Survey		
	Significance:			
	Presenter:	Rachel Hitzemann, City Planner		
	Project Type:	Survey		
	PUBLIC HEARING		MEETING 4/5/23	X
Agenda Item Category:				
	Preliminary Review		Grant	
	Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)		Other Commission Business	
	Landmark/District Designation	X	Commission Business	
Attached Documents:		Additional Requested Documents:		
Survey Text Draft, Survey Report Drafts				
Project Description:				
<p>This is a review of a small portion of the Draft of the Survey Text and Draft of the Survey Pages. The Commission will continue to review pages of these drafts during the next few meetings. The Commission should make comments or recommend changes to the drafts that can be reviewed later with the consultant.</p>				
Staff Comments:				
Recommendation / Suggested Action:				
Provide comments regarding the draft survey pages.				

SETTLEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY: 1640-1832

The Pottawatomie neighborhood resides on the ancestral lands of the Illiniwek (Illini or Illinois Confederation) who inhabited these lands for thousands of years as the rich forests, prairies, and rivers provided the hunting and fishing grounds for the First Nations.

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the area that is present-day Kane County was inhabited by the Illiniwek (Illini) or Illinois Confederation. The confederation was composed of twelve independent tribes of the Algonkian speech family who lived in the central Mississippi River valley including the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Peoria, Tamaroa, Moingwena, Michigamea, Chepoussa, Chinkoa, Coiracoentanon, Espeminkia, Maroa, and Tapouara. In the first documentation of the Illini, by European explorers at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the confederacy's population was recorded at 10,000. This number would quickly dwindle over the next century, as seven tribes, including the Chepoussa, Chinkoa, Coiracoentanon, Espeminkia, Maroa, Moingwena, and Tapouara, would disappear due to the fur trade conflicts of the Beaver Wars, also known as the Iroquois Wars or the French and Iroquois Wars.

THE BEAVER WARS AND INTERWAR PEACE: 1640-1680

As the Beaver Wars (1640 -1701) reached the western Great Lakes in the 1640s, displaced tribes from Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio were forced west as armed French allies moved into lower Michigan to seize their hunting territory.

By 1655, the Fox, Sauk, Kickapoo, Miami and Mascouten occupied lands once claimed by the Illini in southern Wisconsin and north to Green Bay, while the Shawnee had relocated to central Illinois. Within the same year, the Illini were attacked by the western Iroquois (Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga), as the Illini had provided refuge to the Tionontati-Huron while fleeing the Iroquois.

This attack on the Illini, due to their generosity toward displaced eastern tribes, resulted in the complete removal of the Illini west of the Mississippi River by 1656. Following peace between the French and Iroquois, the Illini returned to the east side of the Mississippi River, but with their territory significantly diminished they were forced to remain west of the Illinois River.

The Illini first met the white man in 1667 at the village of Chequamegon on the south shore of Lake Superior. Here the Illini came to trade fur and met French fur traders and missionaries, both of whom would play important roles in the tribe's destruction. This same year, repeated attacks by the French on the Iroquois forced the tribe to make peace. The agreement was significant, not only between the French and Iroquois, but as it also extended to French allies and trading partners in the Great Lakes and brought a reprieve from the constant war that had afflicted the region. This moment of peace allowed the Illini to gradually return to their native lands in Illinois.

Unfortunately, peace was short-lived, as increased trade led to the exhaustion of resources in the region and as the displaced eastern tribes headed west in search of new hunting grounds it spurred a new set

of conflicts with the Dakota (Sioux) tribe. Tensions were only heightened when the French arranged a truce and began direct trade with Dakota and Saulteur Ojibwe in 1680.

This agreement was not welcome by the Ottawa, Wyandot, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Fox, and Sauk in Wisconsin, and often led to the murder or robbery of French traders. Despite this, the French established permanent trading posts and missions in Wisconsin, and through their assumed power as the supplier of trade goods, acted as mediator in intertribal disputes and began dominating the relations between the tribes in the upper Great Lakes.

While the Illini first traded with the French at Green Bay, were the original inhabitants of the region, but accepted the displaced eastern tribes, and occasionally joined them in the wars against the Dakota, the Illini were tolerated rather than accepted. The Illini were treated as outsiders to the inner circle of the French alliance taking shape during the 1670s, which would have serious implications in the foreseeable future.

At this same time, the Great Lakes tribes signed a treaty at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie in 1671 which annexed the region to France. Never having seen their new territory before, France immediately established an expedition to find the "Great River" to the west in 1673 from present-day St. Ignace, Michigan. This pursuit was led by Jesuit Jacques Marquette and fur trader Louis Joliet, accompanied by five Miami guides and canoe paddlers. The expedition traveled west to Green Bay, up the Fox River to Lake Winnebago, and then used the Fox Portage to reach the Wisconsin River which led them to the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien. Following the Mississippi downstream, they entered the homelands of the Illini, encountering the Peoria in eastern Iowa and the Moingwena further south at the mouth of the Des Moines. Marquette and Joliet traveled south to the Arkansas River, where they found Spanish trade goods in the Quapaw villages, and then turned back. On their return, the group followed the Illinois River to the portage at the south end of Lake Michigan. Marquette found Illini villages scattered the length of the river.

After his encounters with the Illini, Marquette was determined to establish a mission among them, and after his return to St. Ignace he sent out again in late 1674. On his journey south, Marquette became ill and was forced to stop in Chicago during the winter, but pressed on in the spring of 1675 until he reached the "great village" of the Illini (Grand Kaskaskia) near present-day Utica, where he founded his mission. Though Marquette's illness did not subside, he was driven to halt the destruction he had seen by the fur trade which brought destruction upon the First Nations during his work among the Huron. Marquette was forced to return to St. Ignace due to his illness, but died enroute and was buried on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Marquette River. A few years later, his bones were collected and reinterred in St. Ignace by the Ottawa tribe.

Despite Marquette's drive and determination, his work had failed as France continued to push further into the interior of North America through the expeditions of René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle. While LaSalle had arrived in New France in 1666, his attention was on the Ohio Valley until the end of the 1670s. His attention then turned toward the Illinois territory, which remained largely untouched.

Following years of waiting to work with the French at Green Bay, the Illini were eager to connect with La Salle and establish a direct trade route. While LaSalle was French, competition was still fierce between rival French traders. To thwart LaSalle, the French at Green Bay encouraged the Miami and Mascouten, adversarial tribes to the Illini to settle near present-day Chicago in an effort to block La Salle's access to the Lake Michigan-Illinois River portage. Illini were warned not to allow La Salle to establish a trading post in their territory, but accompanied by Father Louis Hennepin, Henry de Tonti, and approximately thirty other men, predominately Sokoni Abenaki of the Algonkian speech family passed the blockade during the winter of 1679-80 and built Fort Crevecoeur (present-day Creve Coeur, Illinois) on the upper Illinois.

Once the fort was established the Illinois and several other tribes relocated nearby. This move drew the attention of the Iroquois, who had laid claim to the areas known as present-day Indiana, Ohio, and lower Michigan, where the Illini were now hunting for the fur trade. This time, the Iroquois chose to first attempt a diplomatic resolution to the situation and the Seneca chief Annanhaa met with the Illini at an Ottawa village near Mackinac. During the meeting, an argument developed, and the Illini murdered Annanhaa, subsequently triggering the beginning of the second phase of the Beaver Wars.

THE END OF THE BEAVER WARS: 1680-1701

The Seneca delayed their retaliation until late summer and with 500 warriors started west, gathering one hundred Miami warriors along their path to Grand Kaskaskia and Fort Crèvecoeur. A large war party like this could not travel undetected, and much of the French and nearby tribes fled, leaving the Illini to fight alone. Some Illini chose their traditional method for dealing with the Iroquois by retreating west of the Mississippi River, but 500 Tamora, Espeminkia, and Maroua warriors chose to stay and fight, which would ultimately be a fatal mistake. Pushing through the warriors, the Iroquois arrived at Grand Kaskaskia in September. The battle for Grand Kaskaskia lasted for eight days and resulted in the complete destruction of the village and torture and murder of its people by the Iroquois. Only a few Tamora and Maroua survived, and following the battle there was the Espeminkia were never mentioned again.

The French returned to the devastation the Iroquois has left in the Illinois territory, and quickly went to work building Fort St. Louis at Starved Rock in present-day Utica, Illinois. The location selected was a natural fortress, a sheer outcrop of rock overlooking the river opposite Grand Kaskaskia. With the construction of the fort Henri Tonti also convinced approximately 20,000 Illini, Miami, and Shawnee to settle nearby to defend it. When the Iroquois returned in 1684, they failed to capture the fort, marking a turning point in the Beaver Wars, and limiting the Iroquois conquest. Instilled with confidence the French tried to establish an alliance against the Iroquois, but following years of non-cooperation and poor coordination, they instead chose to sign a treaty with the Iroquois and conceded most of the Ohio Valley and Illinois territory east of the Illinois River.

The tides changes for the First Nations of the French Alliance when Jacques-Renede Denonville replaced Antoine Lefèbvre de La Barre as Governor General of New France in 1685. Orders were issued for the French to end their differences with the First Nations. Denonville built new forts and reinforced existing ones, while simultaneously arming and organizing an alliance of the Great Lakes Algonquin against the Iroquois. By 1687, warriors from the new and strengthened alliance swept east and drove the Iroquois back across the Great Lakes to New York.

Despite the Iroquois defeat, the tribes initially displaced by the Beaver Wars did not return to their native homelands. The French refused to open trading posts in the east to prevent a potential commercial rivalry with the British, prompting tribes like the Potawatomi to move south along the western shore of Lake Michigan reaching the south end by 1695. Along the way, the Potawatomi grew their population by taking in Abenaki and New England Algonquin refugees from the King Phillip's War (1675-76) who had immigrated to the Great Lakes. Simultaneously, approximately 1,000 Potawatomi settled on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan near the St. Joseph mission which Father Allouez had established for the Miami in southwest Michigan.

This surge in population depleted the resources of the area and resulted in confrontations with the Dakota, as the Green Bay tribes headed west in search of beaver, and with the Illini, as the buffalo herds, an essential resource in the area, were exhausted. As the problem with exhausted resources could not be resolved, Tonti and the Illini chose to abandon Fort St. Louis and Grand Kaskaskia and relocate downstream at Peoria Lake (known as Pimitoui or "fat lake" by the Illini). Fort Pimitoui was built during the winter of 1691-92, and the following year, the Jesuits built a mission.

In the ensuing years, the final segment of the Beaver Wars played out under the pretext of King William's War (1689-97) between Britain and France. Exceedingly victorious, the French and their native allies began to control a greater portion of beaver country in the Great Lakes, and expanded trade north to Montreal in unparalleled amounts, which would also be the fur trade's undoing. With the market saturated with goods, the supply surpassed the demand, and the price for fur fell. As profits plunged, Louis XIV issued a royal proclamation in 1696 ending the French fur trade in the Great Lakes once and for all. The end of the fur trade was succeeded by the end of King William's War ended with the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, which maintained peace between the French, British, and Iroquois.

The Illini had lost heavily during the 1680s in Beaver Wars, only to face more serious problems. As the Iroquois retreated, neighboring tribes began seizing large portions of what had once been the Illini homeland. Between 1690 and 1700, the Osage and Missouri forced the Moingwena, Peoria, Tapouara, and Coiracoentanon tribes of the Illinois Confederation to surrender hunting territory in northeast Missouri and their villages along the Des Moines River in southeast Iowa. The tribes relocated to northern Illinois where the Moingwena merged into the Peoria and the Tapouara and Coiracoentanon absorbed into the Kaskaskia. Concurrently, the Illini tribes of the Chépoussa and Michigamea, along the St. Francis River in Arkansas, were attacked by the Quapaw in 1693, and by 1698 these southernmost bands of the Illini had relocated to Illinois where the Chépoussa were absorbed into the Michigamea.

The Michigamea then moved north to the upper Illinois River where they became entangled in the Kaskaskia's war with the Fox and Winnebago. In 1700, the Kaskaskia left northern Illinois, and the Michigamea went with them. After a short stay near the Cahokia and Tamaroa, both bands moved further south along the east bank of the Mississippi and settled near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. By 1703, all Illini tribes were confined to the lower Illinois Valley and the east side of the Mississippi between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, with the exception of the Peoria.

EPIDEMIC, WAR, AND BRITISH EXPANSION: 1701-1775

In addition to the attacks by nearby tribes, the Illini were severely struck by disease. First by smallpox in 1704 and then by malaria around 1710, both which arrived with increased travel among the French as they settled the lower Mississippi River and traveled through the Illinois territory.

Following the epidemics of the first two decades, the Illini became embroiled in the French war against the Chickasaw on the lower Mississippi during the 1720s and 1730s. An ally of the British the Chickasaw closed the lower Mississippi River to the French, preventing access to the Louisiana territory and isolating the Illini and the Illinois country from French commerce. The Illini spent their last supplies and warriors on this cause, and as the Chickasaw retaliated, Illini villages saw a heavy loss of their women and children. The fighting continued for over twenty years, only interrupted by the King George's War (1744-48), which ultimately resulted in a dire impact on the Illini. While most the battles in this war were in New England and the Canadian Maritimes, a British blockade of the St. Lawrence cut the supply of trade goods, and travel, along with their ability to assist the Illini. Soon after, other tribes descended on the Illini.

The Sauk, which had remained in Iowa after the Fox Wars (1712-1733), recrossed the Mississippi and started expanding south in 1743, the Dakota, previously driven from northern Minnesota and south of the Minnesota River by the Ojibwe, took territory from the Iowa and forced them south. In 1746 the Ojibwe, Potawatomi, Menominee, and Mascouten combined to force the Peoria (Illini) from southern Wisconsin. Out of fear of being destroyed, the Peoria fled south to the French at Kaskaskia, asking the Osage in Missouri for help who denied their request. The French managed to arrange a truce which allowed the Peoria to return to northern Illinois, but their homelands in Wisconsin were lost forever.

In June of 1752 over 1,000 Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, Winnebago, and Dakota warriors came down the Mississippi River in canoes and destroyed the Michigamea village south of Cahokia. Nearly eighty Illini were killed in the attack and the Illini village of Cahokia was burned. As a result, the Michigamea moved closer to Fort de Chartres and merged with the Kaskaskia. The Sauk seized large areas of the Illini's along the Mississippi River, north of St. Louis, while the Ojibwe, Kickapoo, and Winnebago claimed parts of northern Illinois. The French finally asked the tribes to stop their raids on the Illini in 1753 and reconvene with the alliance, against the British. At this time, it was crucial to the French that their alliance with the First Nations reunify as the British was pushing further west into North America. In return the Sauk and other tribes halted their efforts and apologized, but never returned the land they stole from the Illini. By 1755 the Illini were confined to southern Illinois.

Simultaneously, the French also began construction of a line of forts across western Pennsylvania to block British access to Ohio. An attempt in 1754 by the Virginia militia, commanded by Major George Washington, to remove these forts evoked the French and Indian War (1755-63). At the onset of the war, the Illini had fewer than 500 warriors and needed to balance defending what remained of their homelands from neighboring tribes. Regardless of their weakening numbers, the Illini participated in the Shawnee and Delaware attacks against British settlements in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in the Marquis de Montcalm's campaign in northern New York in 1757, during which the warriors contracted smallpox and brought back to their villages that winter. The epidemic swept through the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley tribes that winter, removing them from the war.

While the alliance was weakened, tide turned in favor of the British. They captured Quebec in September 1759 and Montreal surrendered the following summer. British soldiers now occupied French forts throughout the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley with the exception of Fort de Chartres and the Illinois country which remained under French control until October 1765.

In 1761 the First Nations of the French alliance met with Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at Detroit to meet their new British "fathers." While Johnson hoped to continue the French's accord with the First Nations, Jeffrey Amherst, the British commander in North America, did not care to maintain a relationship with the tribes. Instead, Amherst ordered an end to the annual presents given to chiefs, increased the prices of trade goods, and restricted supply, especially of gunpowder and whiskey, leading to calls for revolt by the First Nations.

The uprising was led by Pontiac, the Ottawa chief at Detroit, leader of one of the most important tribes of the French alliance, who believed in the rejection of trade goods and a return to traditional native values. Pontiac sent messengers to the tribes of the alliance assuring them of French support and received pledges from most, including the Illini. When the alliance struck in May 1763, they captured nine of the twelve British forts west of the Appalachians. The British manage to hold three forts and recover by bringing troops from the West Indies, leading to the collapse of Pontiac's Rebellion. The First Nations of the alliance attended a peace conference with the British at Fort Niagara in July 1764. Pontiac was then forced to flee to northern Indiana, before settling in northern Illinois, where he retained a considerable following.

While in Illinois, Pontiac planned a second uprising against the British, with little success. His rebellion was only joined by the Choctaw, Tunica, Mascouten, and Kickapoo which resulted in only minor setbacks as the British passed through Baton Rouge and as they attempted to capture Fort de Chartres, though both missions were eventually successful. The Illini were reluctant to join Pontiac's second rebellion due to continued pressure of the Sauk and the need for warriors at home. Pontiac finally received a reluctant promise of support from the Illini after threatening to attack them himself, though the war had already been won.

The British capture of French territory happened so quickly, the Illini were caught off guard and had no time to organize a defense. To show their disapproval, the Illini would harass the garrison at Fort de Chartres for the next ten years.

On a return visit to Cahokia in 1769, Pontiac was killed by Pina, a young Peoria warrior and nephew of Matachinga, a Peoria chief Pontiac had stabbed in 1766. The wound was not fatal, but the incident fueled the already considerable anger of the Illini, which was suspected of being exploited by the British who were rumored to have arranged the assassination of Pontiac. Little attention was paid to any potential role the British had in the incident and the wrath of Pontiac's followers fell on the Illini.

The Potawatomi allied with the Ojibwe, Fox, Sauk, Kickapoo, Winnebago, and Ottawa to abolish the Illinois Confederation. The Peoria retreated to their traditional stronghold at the former site of Fort St. Louis, but they were soon outnumbered and surrounded by Potawatomi and other warriors. The steep vertical walls of this isolated outcrop along the Illinois River made the position impenetrable, however their enemies cut the ropes on the buckets the Peoria threw down to the river for water. After a ten-day siege, the defenders were dead from thirst and/or starvation. Through present-day this place is known as Starved Rock in honor of the Peoria.

Only two hundred Peoria and less than four hundred Illini were able to reach safety at the French settlement of Kaskaskia and survived this war. The confederation was destroyed. Soon, Illini women outnumbered their men at least four to one, and now Christianized as a result of Jesuit missionaries, their population was siphoned off through intermarriage with the French. The Potawatomi divided the land of the Illini among themselves, with the Prairie band of the Potawatomi expanding down the Illinois River as far as present-day Peoria. Prior to this time, most Potawatomi villages were located in the area between Milwaukee and Detroit. The Ottawa and Ojibwe did not take land from the Illini.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND THE CREATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY: 1775-1800

The Potawatomi, among other First Nations, became heavily embroiled in the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) on the side of the British. During the war, Native Americans faced massacre at the hands of the rebelling colonists, while at times British and French soldiers were spared. Following the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which marks the official end of the Revolutionary War, the western boundary of the newly formed United States of America was the Mississippi River. This new land was named the Northwest Territory and included all land ceded to America by the British that was west of Pennsylvania and east of the Mississippi River.

Unofficially, the Revolutionary War continued until 1794, as the British refused to remove its forts from the new American territory until the debts owed to British loyalists were paid. This extended conflict between the British and Americans, was once again at the sacrifice of the First Nations. The British encouraged the formation of an alliance between the Potawatomi, Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Mingo, Iroquois (Canadian), Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, Fox, Sauk, Ottawa, Ojibwe, Kickapoo, and Chickamauga (Cherokee) to prevent the expansion of American settlements into the Ohio territory. The Americans refused to deal with the alliance as a British plot and instead signed treaties with individual tribes, which ended up being worthless as the chiefs did not represent the alliance or at times their own tribe.

With the treaties meaning little to either party, frontiersmen ignored the treaties and seized native land, resulting in war between the tribes and white settlers including the burning of the Shawnee village of Waketomica (1786) and Little Turtle's War (1790-94). Warfare took its toll on the alliance which could not feed its warriors for extended periods, prompting the departure of the Fox and Sauk left in 1792. The alliance was defeated at Fallen Timbers in 1794. During their retreat after the battle, the warriors watched the British close the gates of Fort Miami to them, the alliance, and war, they created. In November of 1794, the British signed the Jay Treaty with the United States and finally abandoned their forts on American territory.

Deserted by the British, the alliance assembled at Fort Greenville in August 1795 and signed a treaty ceding Ohio except the northwest corner, though the Americans would not be satisfied until they occupied the entire Ohio Valley. Although they did not participate in the war or own any of the territory in question, the Illini also attended and signed the treaty. In exchange for their signature, the Illini received \$500, and the Kaskaskia ceded 150,000 acres and four small tracts for the construction of American forts.

Five years later, William Henry Harrison arrived as the new governor of the Northwest Territory with the mission to seize native land through "treaty". Harrison managed to garner the signatures of the Potawatomi and others at Fort Wayne (1803 and 1809), Fort Industry (1805), Grouseland (1805), and Detroit (1807) where the First Nations ceded twenty-one million acres including portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the southeast quarter of lower Michigan.

During the early years of Harrison's tenure, the Illini faced hostilities from the Shawnee who had settled in southeast Missouri near Cape Girardeau, who frequently hunted in Illini territory or crossed through without permission to visit relatives in Ohio. The Shawnee had remained hostile since 1689 when the Illini forced them to leave Illinois. Over a century later, this erupted in a full-scale war when the Shawnee attacked a large Kaskaskia and Tamaroa hunting party in 1802. Both sides saw heavy casualties, but the Shawnee had enough warriors to replace their losses, the Illini did not. The few Tamaroa which survived merged with the Kaskaskia.

Without enough warriors to defend their land, the Illini requested to be placed under American protection. At Vincennes in August 1803, Kaskaskia chief Jean Baptiste Ducoigne, represented the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Michigamea, and Tamaroa people, and signed a treaty with Harrison ceding the remainder of their lands in Illinois, approximately nine million acres, for \$12,000 and two small tracts of 250 and 1280 acres near Kaskaskia.

By this time the Illini only truly controlled a fraction of this territory, but they used this move to exact revenge upon the tribes living there who had taken these lands from them in 1769. The cessation by the Illini cession opened the door for unchecked American expansion.

AMERICAN EXPANSION INTO THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY: 1800-1832

Throughout the first decade of the 1800s, rumors of war between the First Nations and Americans circulated between the treaty meetings. In the fall of 1811, Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, resistor to American expansion, and proponent of inter-tribal unity, recruited the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee against the Americans. While Tecumseh was working on rebuilding an alliance among the First Nations, Potawatomi chief Main Poche launched an attack against white settlements in southern Illinois in protest to the Fort Wayne Treaty (1809).

In retaliation, Harrison gathered an army and headed to the Alliance's headquarters at Prophetstown, near the confluence of the Tippecanoe River and the Wabash River. When the army arrived, Tenskwatawa, brother of Tecumseh, ignored his brother's instruction not to attack and attempted to overtake Harrison's camp. Unsuccessful, the Battle of Tippecanoe ensued, the warriors were forced to withdraw, and the Americans captured and burned Prophetstown.

When Tecumseh returned in January, he set out to rebuild the alliance, fractured after the Battle of Tippecanoe. Tecumseh's work was derailed due to the War of 1812 (1812-1814) which began in June. During this war, the First Nations did not automatically join Tecumseh and the British against the Americans, with many tribes remaining neutral including the Potawatomi bands of Black Partridge and Gomo (Nasima) on the Illinois River and a portion of the St. Joseph and Huron bands.

While multiple Potawatomi bands remained neutral, Main Poche was able to convince the Prairie Potawatomi to attack Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in August 1812. General William Hull ordered the evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and a safe withdrawal was negotiated for the 148 soldiers, women, and children at the garrison. As part of the negotiations, the fort's powder supply was to be left for the Potawatomi, but on the night before the evacuation the fort's commander ordered the powder be thrown down a well rather than leave it for the Potawatomi as promised. Upon discovering the ruined powder, the Potawatomi attacked the group killing eighty-six people and burned the fort to the ground the next day. The Potawatomi band with Black Partridge attempted to save the garrison, but arrived too late. Black Partridge helped to bury those killed and protect the survivors until they could be sent safely to Fort Wayne (Detroit).

As retribution for the massacre at Fort Dearborn, Illinois territorial governor Ninian Edwards attacked Fort Madison (Iowa), and in November 1812, sent troops to attack the hostile Kickapoo and Potawatomi villages on the Illinois River. Unfortunately, the militia wrongfully attacked Black Partridge's village on Peoria Lake. After this, all bands of the Potawatomi were at war with the United States.

Potawatomi warriors then went to Ohio and became a major part of Tecumseh's army and helped defeat the Americans at the Battle of Raisin River in January 1813, but soon after the British and their native allies failed to take Fort Meigs in northwest Ohio and were forced to retreat toward Detroit.

A few months later, Tecumseh would be killed at the Battle of the Thames in October 1813, and with his death the last hope to stop the seizure of their homelands disappeared. Following the death of

Tecumseh, resistance against American expansion ended, and the United States began their final quest to seize all native land east of the Mississippi River.

Illinois joined the union in 1818, and the Illini met with Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, at Edwardsville in September. At this meeting the Illini surrendered their last holdings in Illinois for about \$6,000 and agreed to move across the Mississippi River to St. Genevieve, Missouri. In October 1832 the leaders of 140 remaining Illini met with William Clark at Castor Hill (St. Louis) and in exchange for all their claims in Missouri, were relocated to eastern Kansas. The Illini moved that year, and a Methodist mission was built for them on the north side of the Marais des Cygnes.

Unlike the Illini, the Potawatomi which were located north of early American settlements, did not lose significant portions of their land until 1821.

Through a series of treaties over only the next eight years, the Potawatomi lost seventy percent of their land. With the Indian Removal Act of 1830, the stage was set for their complete removal west of the Mississippi.

Implementation of the act was delayed while the United States government focused on the Sauk tribe at Rock Island which denounced the 1804 treaty that stipulated their removal from western Illinois. The events which followed are commonly known as the Black Hawk War of 1832. Roughly 800 Sauks, led by Black Hawk, Sauk band leader and warrior, chose to stay on their native lands and resist the United States' westward expansion. They were determined to protect Saukenuk, but when his group returned to the village after their winter hunts in 1829-1831, they found their village increasingly occupied by (white) squatters. Their homes claimed by white settlers, their corn hills used as storage for wagons, and the bones of their ancestors disturbed and laid bare upon the ground by the plow.

United States officials were determined to force the Sauk tribe out of Illinois. Under General Edmund P. Gaines, a full assault was launched against Saukenuk on June 26, 1831, only to find that Black Hawk and his followers had abandoned the village and crossed the Mississippi River.

In April 1832, Black Hawk prepared to re-cross east of the Mississippi River leading a faction of Sauks, Meskwakis, and Kickapoos, east of the Mississippi and into the American state of Illinois, from Iowa "Indian Territory." While Black Hawk's exact motives were unknown, the presence of children, women, and elders indicated that they were a peaceful party, only hoping to resettle on their native lands.

Convinced that the group was hostile, a frontier militia was organized and opened fire on the group on May 14, 1832. The group responded with a successful attack on the militia at the Battle of Stillman's Run. Black Hawk led his faction to a safe location in southern Wisconsin. Under the command of General Henry Atkinson, the U.S. troops tracked the group to Wisconsin. On July 21, they were defeated by Colonel Henry Dodge's militia at the Battle of Wisconsin Heights. Weakened by starvation and death, survivors retreated toward the Mississippi River.

The Black Hawk War ended in September 1832 following the signing of the Treaty of Chicago. As part of the treaty, five million acres of First Nations homelands were ceded to the United States government and the people removed.

The Prairie Potawatomi were removed in 1834, with the Ojibwe and Ottawa of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, to land in present-day Council Bluffs in southwest Iowa, before being relocated to a reservation north of Topeka, Kansas in 1846.

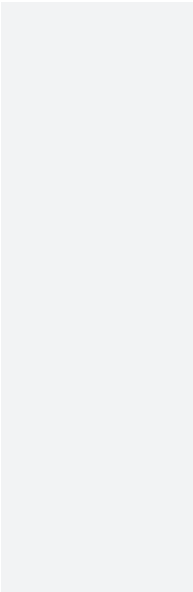
BRIEF HISTORY ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE POTAWATOMI TO THE GREAT LAKES REGION

Prior to 1600, the Potawatomi lived in present-day lower Michigan, where they had resided for over a century. In a tradition shared by the Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Ojibwe, all three tribes came from the northeast to the eastern shore of Lake Huron. This is believed to have occurred around 1400 after the North American climate became colder. The Ottawa remained near the French River and on the island of Manitoulin, but the Potawatomi and Ojibwe continued north along the shoreline until they reached Sault St. Marie. Around the year 1500, the Potawatomi crossed over and settled in the northern third of lower Michigan. Although separated, the three tribes remembered their alliance and referred to each other as the "three brothers." As the keepers of the council fire of this alliance, the Potawatomi were called "potawatomink" or "people of the place of fire."

Threatened by the Ontario tribes (Neutrals, Tionontati, Ottawa, and Huron) trading with the French during the late 1630s, the Potawatomi were forced to leave their homeland at the beginning of the following decade and relocated to the western side of Lake Michigan in northern Wisconsin. They first attempted to settle near Green Bay, but due to hostilities between the Winnebago they were forced north to a refuge with the Ojibwe.

Following the fall of the Winnebago in the 1650s due to conflicts with the Fox and Illini tribes, and exposure to disease, there was little resistance to the resettlement of the tribes fleeing the Iroquois in Wisconsin.

By 1665 all Potawatomi lived on Wisconsin's Door Peninsula and remained there until 1687 when the French and Great Lakes Algonquin began driving the Iroquois east. During their time inhabiting Door County, the Potawatomi were free of the harassment by the Iroquois, disease, and starvation. The Potawatomi were more fortunate, as they were able to locate their new villages on some of the most fertile soil in the area, where the Winnebago had grown their corn for centuries. Because of their removal from the remainder of the region and their ability to provide for themselves, the Potawatomi were able to maintain tribal unity, while larger refugee tribes separated into mixed villages, making them, the dominate tribe in Wisconsin.



INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORMS

BUILDING INFORMATION**HISTORIC NAME/USE**

Nels and Cecelia Johnson-Richard and
Mary Tolf Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

c.1914 (Original); c.1977 (Mansard
Remodeling); 1939-1963; C.1995 (One-
story north addition)

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

1910-1919

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION

Progressive/Post-Victorian Era

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Mansard

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Asymmetrical (subtype)

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Excellent

INTEGRITY

High

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:**FOUNDATION/WALLS****FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS**

Siding

WALL MATERIALS

Siding

NUMBER OF STORIES

2; 1



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Mansard

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Mansard roof form at one-story and two-story sections; Through cornice window opening at the two-story section of the residence which terminates at a projecting ledge below the Mansard roofline, the below each ledge is Mansard-shaped canopy, one over the main entrance to the residence and a second over a bow window; Shed dormer at the north facade of the two-story section.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Full-light casements; Full-light fixed.

MATERIALS

Vinyl

WINDOW FEATURES

Projecting bay windows at the north half of the front (west) facade, at the side (south) facade, and at the side (north) facade; Bow window at the south half of the front (west) facade; A set of three windows and a set of two windows is recessed into the south face of the main Mansard roof.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Full-light.

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

Open-air entrance porch.

MATERIALS

Stone

PORCH FEATURES

Stone kneewall and piers.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL

SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

See descriptions under Roofs, Windows, and Porches. Additional character-defining features include the vertical siding and stone chimney located at the center of the north facade of the one-story section.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

Windows and doors may have been replaced.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

Attached one-story garage with a Mansard roof.

NOTES

Sears Kit Home "Princeville."

DESIGNATION EVALUATION

DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Non-contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

No

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

N/A

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME/USE

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

1923-1928

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

1920-1929

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION

Interwar Years (1918-1939)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Mansard

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

N/A

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

Low

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

FOUNDATION/WALLS

FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS

Concrete

WALL MATERIALS

Siding

NUMBER OF STORIES

2



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Mansard

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Mansard roof form with wide eave overhangs.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Three-over-one wood double-hung windows (historic); Three-light wood awning or hopper windows at the basement (historic); Five-over-one wood double-hung windows (historic); One-over-one vinyl double-hung windows (historic).

MATERIALS

Vinyl, Wood

WINDOW FEATURES

Shutters at the first floor windows; Original/historic windows at first floor and basement.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Wood stile and rail door with three horizontal panels (historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

Original/historic door.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

N/A

MATERIALS

N/A

PORCH FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL

SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Overall Mansard roof form; Original/historic windows and doors.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

The building is an earlier residence highly remodeled to reflect the Mansard style.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

There is a rear one-story structure, but it is not clearly visible from the public right-of-way to determine the use or design features.

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION

DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

No

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

N/A

BUILDING INFORMATION**HISTORIC NAME/USE**

Edward Thompson Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

1942

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

1940-1949

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION

Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-1975)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Minimal Traditional

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Side-gabled roof (subtype)

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

Medium

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: FOUNDATION/WALLS**FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS**

Unknown (Not Visible)

WALL MATERIALS

Siding

NUMBER OF STORIES

1.5

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Main side-gabled roof with a lower projecting gable end at the north half of the front (west) facade and a gabled wall dormer at the south half of the each face of the main roof.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Three-over-one double-hung windows.

MATERIALS

Wood

WINDOW FEATURES

Several historic wood windows remain intact.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Entrance is not clearly visible due to dense landscaping.

MATERIALS

Unknown

DOOR FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

N/A

MATERIALS

N/A

PORCH FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL

SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

See previous feature descriptions under Roofs and Windows.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

The residence has been re-sided.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

Rear garage is not clearly visible from the public right-of-way, from what is visible the garage is one-and-a-half-stories in height with a side gable roof, with at least one front-facing gable dormer, and clad in siding.

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION

DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

No

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

N/A

BUILDING INFORMATION**HISTORIC NAME/USE**

Amund and Adele Nelson-Harry G.
Hempstead Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

1924-1936

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION**ERA OF CONSTRUCTION**

Interwar Years (1918-1939)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Minimal Traditional

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

N/A

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Excellent

INTEGRITY

Medium

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: FOUNDATION/WALLS**FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS**

Concrete

WALL MATERIALS

Stucco

NUMBER OF STORIES

1.5 (Original Residence); 2 (Rear Addition)



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Primary side-gabled roof form with a lower front-facing gabled projecting; Shed roof dormer at the north end of the front (east) face of the main roof.



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

WINDOWS

TYPE

Six-over-one double-hung; Six-light casement (historic, wood); Nine-light fixed round window; Six-over-six double-hung (historic, wood); Three-light awning or hopper at basement (historic, wood); Glass block; Six-light three-part slider or casement above garage door.

MATERIALS

Glass Block, Vinyl, Wood

WINDOW FEATURES

A majority of historic windows remain intact.



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Arched-top wood plank door (east door) (historic, wood); Wood-paneled door with six upper lights (south door) (possibly historic, wood).

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

The front (east) door is set within a Tudor arch opening and trimmed with an intricately carved wood trim at the spandrel for the arch; Shed roof canopy partially protects the south entrance and is supported by two carved wood brackets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

N/A

MATERIALS

N/A

PORCH FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL

SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

See previous feature descriptions in Roofs, Windows, and Doors. Additional character-defining features include the historic windows and doors; and stucco exterior.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

Some windows have been replaced or infilled with glass block; Rear two-story addition constructed with an internal garage.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

Rear addition constructed which includes a partially below-grade internal garage.

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION

DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

Yes

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

Architecturally Significant

BUILDING INFORMATION**HISTORIC NAME/USE**

Jeanette and Carl Dahl - Edgar Gilbert
Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

1947

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

1940-1949

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION

Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-1975)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Minimal Traditional

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

N/A

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Excellent

INTEGRITY

Medium

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: FOUNDATION/WALLS**FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS**

Concrete

WALL MATERIALS

Siding, Formstone

NUMBER OF STORIES

1



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Steeply pitched gable roof with narrow eaves.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Full-light vinyl casements (non-historic); Fixed vinyl picture window (non-historic).

MATERIALS

Vinyl

WINDOW FEATURES

Shutters.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Flush wood door with five square lights through the center of the door (historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

N/A

MATERIALS

N/A

PORCH FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL**SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES**

Steeply pitched gable roof form; Use of contrasting materials (e.g., formstone and siding); Historic entrance door.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

Windows have been replaced; Attached garage at the south end of the residence may be an addition.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

N/A

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION**DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)**

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

No

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

N/A

BUILDING INFORMATION**HISTORIC NAME/USE**

Emeline Arndt Family Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

c. 1925

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

1920-1929

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION

Interwar Years (1918-1939)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Minimal Traditional

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

N/A

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

High

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:**FOUNDATION/WALLS****FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS**

Concrete

WALL MATERIALS

Siding

NUMBER OF STORIES

1.5



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Side gabled main roof form; Shed roof dormer.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Four-over-one wood double-hung windows (historic); One-over-one wood double-hung windows (historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

WINDOW FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Paneled door with a narrow upper window with four lights.

MATERIALS

Aluminum

DOOR FEATURES

The main entrance door is flanked by wood sidelights with feature a lower solid panel which encompasses the lower two-thirds of the sidelights and an upper panel composed of two lights which encompasses the upper third of the sidelight; The main entrance is accentuated by a wood surround which mimics a classical entablature.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

N/A

MATERIALS

N/A

PORCH FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL**SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES**

Overall form and side gabled roof form; Historic wood windows; Historic entrance surround.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

Exterior has been re-sided; Window trim has been covered with metal cladding.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

One-story gabled garage.

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION**DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)**

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

No

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

N/A

BUILDING INFORMATION**HISTORIC NAME/USE**

Vernon and Myrtle Olsen Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

c. 1952

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

1950-1959

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION

Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-1975)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Minimal Traditional

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

N/A

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Good

INTEGRITY

Medium

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:**FOUNDATION/WALLS****FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS**

Concrete

WALL MATERIALS

Siding

NUMBER OF STORIES

1



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Hipped

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhangs; Wide, rectilinear fascia board wraps the exterior of the residence.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Four-over-one vinyl double-hung windows (non-historic); Eight-over-one vinyl double-hung windows (non-historic); Twenty-four light vinyl fixed window (non-historic).

MATERIALS

Vinyl

WINDOW FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Flush wood door with three stepped upper lights (may be historic, but difficult to confirm from the public right-of-way).

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

The main (south) entrance door is flanked by fluted Doric wood pilasters.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

N/A

MATERIALS

N/A

PORCH FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL**SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES**

See feature descriptions under roofs and doors.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

Windows have been replaced; Exterior has been re-sided; Porch has been removed and replaced with a utilitarian wooden stair.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

N/A

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION**DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)**

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Non-contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

No

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

N/A

BUILDING INFORMATION**HISTORIC NAME/USE**

Carl A. Carlson Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE

Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

1955

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION

1950-1959

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION

Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-1975)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Minimal Traditional

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

N/A

BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Single-family Residence

CONDITION

Excellent

INTEGRITY

High

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: FOUNDATION/WALLS**FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS**

Concrete

WALL MATERIALS

Brick

NUMBER OF STORIES

1



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

Side-gabled roof form with wide eave overhangs; A wide fascia board wraps the exterior of the residence.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Two-over-two (horizontal muntins) wood double-hung windows (historic); Fixed wood picture window (historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

WINDOW FEATURES

Original wood windows.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Main (south) entrance door is not clearly visible behind storm door.

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

Covered entrance porch.

MATERIALS

Metal, Concrete

PORCH FEATURES

The entrance porch features a hipped roof supported by two open metal columns embellished with scrolling foliated metal work.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL

SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

See features under roofs, windows, and porches. Overall side-gabled form.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

N/A

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

N/A

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION

DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

No

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

No

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

N/A

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

No

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

N/A