CITY OF ST. CHARLES ILLINOIS • 1834	**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 2/15/22**	**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:

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.

Staff Comments:

Recommendation / Suggested Action:

Provide comments regarding the draft survey pages.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD

St. Charles and the Pottawatomie Neighborhood was first settled in 1834 by white settlers, with the arrival of Evan Shelby and William Franklin on the east side of the Fox River. Over the course of its nearly 190-year history, the Pottawatomie Neighborhood has retained a significant amount of architectural fabric. Well represented are residences from the Progressive/Post-Victorian Era (1900-1917), Interwar Years (1918-1939), and Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-1975) eras. Below is a breakdown of buildings constructed by decade.

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION	NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS	% OF PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS
1850 - 1859	1	1.25%
1860 - 1869	2	2.5%
1870 - 1879	2	2.5%
1880 - 1889	2	2.5%
1890 - 1899	2	2.5%
1900 - 1909	9	11.25%
1910 - 1919	5	6.25%
1920 - 1929	17	21.25%
1930 - 1939	4	5%
1940 - 1949	6	7.5%
1950 - 1959	12	15%
1960 - 1969	2	2.5%
1970 - 1979	0	0%
1980 - 1989	1	1.25%
1990 - 1999	1	1.25%
2000 - 2009	5	6.25%
2010 - 2019	4	5%
2020-2029	0	0%
UNKNOWN	5	6.25%
TOTAL	80	100%

As part of the survey, all principal buildings were categorized by building typology and architectural style.

Buildings constructed during the early to mid-nineteenth century are generally less stylistic and can be identified by their form, feature, or shape rather than an architectural style. These buildings are usually early settlement residences built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and floor layout. Availability and locale determined the types of structural systems, materials, and millwork found in these buildings. Occasionally, ornamental characteristics of an architectural style such as Greek Revival or Queen Anne are applied to the façade at the time of construction or as a later remodeling. If details of an architectural style are present, the building is first categorized by typology and then by style.

An architectural style is well-defined by common features that are distinctive in overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing. These buildings may be architect-designed or display a conscious attempt to incorporate typical architectural features of the time period. Of the eighty principal structures in the survey area, sixty-eight (75%) can be classified as having an architectural style, whether being a pure example, using select details, or being a hybrid of styles. Architectural styles in the survey area include, but are not limited to Greek Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Ranch, Mansard, and New Traditional.

The following sections describe the residential building typologies identified within the study area, followed by the architectural styles of the Pottawatomie Neighborhood.

BUILDING TYPOLOGIES

RESIDENTIAL

Because of its consistent development from the mid-nineteenth century through the end of the twentieth century, the Pottawatomie Neighborhood is especially well-represented with residences dating from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century, in a variety of popular architectural styles and types, and still standing with high integrity.

Residences constructed during the earlier years of the Pottawatomie Neighborhood's development are defined by the building typology, which refers to the shape, features, or configuration of a building, and are more utilitarian in style. These early residences were built before prominent architectural styles and utilized building form common during the Pre-Railroad[1] (before c. 1850) or National[2] (after c. 1850- c.

[1] Pre-Railroad Folk Architecture (pre- c. 1850-1890): This folk architecture was constructed by European colonists during the earliest periods of settlement in the United States. Built of locally available materials, these homes had massive walls and were often unadorned.

[2] Vernacular is the term given to locally-indigenous forms of building construction. Some refer to vernacular buildings as National Style. Buildings continued to be constructed according to the earlier traditional folk forms, but with widely available lumber (mill-sawn lumber was available after 1850). Folk form, or vernacular buildings,

1930) eras and are described as such. These early forms include the Upright and Wing and Gable-Front. Below is a breakdown of the residential typologies and forms identified within the Pottawatomie Neighborhood.

RESIDENTIAL TYPOLOGY	NUMBER OF TYPOLOGY	% OF PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS
Workers Cottage	2	2.5%
Gable-Front	5	6.25%
Gabled Ell	3	3.75%
'T' Shape	1	1.25%
Upright & Wing	4	5%
Pyramidal Cottage	1	1.25%
American Foursquare	2	2.5%
Single-family Residence (SFR)	62	77.5%
TOTAL	80	100%

Gable Front Family: Workers Cottage, Gable-Front, Gabled Ell, and 'T' Shape

During the Greek Revival movement in the period between 1830 and 1850, the front-gabled shape was commonly used to echo the pedimented façade of typical Greek temples. This form was particularly common in New England, and its popularity expanded along with the expansion of the railroad network and remained a dominant folk form until well into the twentieth century. Part of its staying power reflected the fact that gable-front houses were well suited for narrow urban lots, which were found in many rapidly developing cities.

Characterized by its roof shape, the Gable-Front 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 the Gable-Front form, 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 front entry below the face of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the house. A house is usually two stories in height, while a cottage is one to one-and-a-half stories. Each is three to five bays wide.

Subtypes of the Gable-Front form are the Gabled Ell (L-Form) or Cross-Form (T-Form). The Gabled Ell or Cross-Form types are based on general massing and overall floor plan. Unlike the Upright and Wing form, L-Form houses and cottages do not have two separate house sections but rather an L-Form or T-Form as one single integrated whole with the roof ridges and eaves at the same height. These forms are usually frame construction, two stories in height, and simple in design. They sometimes had applied ornamentation of a popular architectural style at the time around doors and windows.

are typically of frame construction and covered with wood siding. However, some masonry examples are found throughout Northeastern Illinois. Some may have details taken from high styles such as Greek Revival or Colonial Revival; others may have later high style modifications.

Upright and Wing

During the Pre-railroad era, another popular residential form emerged. Built as a singular form, the Upright and Wing incorporates a one-and-one-half story section adjacent to a one-and-three-quarters or two-story gable front section. Typically, a shed roof covered a porch in the re-entrant angle of the ell, formed by the two sections of the house. Many Upright and Wing residences also utilized details of the Greek Revival style, popular during the early to mid-nineteenth century. Additionally, with the coming of the railroad and lightweight lumber, original Hall and Parlors or one-story cottages were expanded with a two-story gable-front or one-story wings were added to I-Houses.

Pyramidal Cottage

Pyramidal Cottages are simple, wood-frame vernacular residences that are one story in height, with a square floor plan and a low-pitched hipped roof dating to the mid-nineteenth century.

American Foursquare

American Foursquare houses are typically square or nearly square in plan, with four equal-sized rooms (an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen) in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes.

The American Foursquare is usually two or two-and-a-half stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, dormers, a full-width front porch with classical or squared columns or piers, overhanging eaves, and features materials such as brick, stone, stucco, or wood siding. Plan book and catalog companies such as the Aladdin Company, the Radford Architectural Company, the Architects Small House Service Bureau, Sears Roebuck and Company, and Montgomery Ward and Company featured many Foursquare designs between 1900 and 1925.

American Foursquare houses also utilized architectural details from popular architectural styles at the time of construction. In the survey area, the American Foursquare residences tended to derive details from the Craftsman style and Queen Anne style subtype Free Classic.

Single-Family Residence

The Single-Family Residence is a stand-alone or freestanding structure with its own lot intended for one family. In the Pottawatomie Neighborhood, this is the predominant residential typology, encompassing seventy-seven and a half percent of the residential buildings. Single-family Residences do not follow a set building form but instead, rely heavily on popular architectural styles (e.g., Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Prairie) for their architectural features, roof form, and plan.

Secondary Residential Buildings

Coach House/Carriage Barn: A coach house or carriage barn served to shelter horse drawn vehicles for carrying people, and sometimes housed stalls and feed for horses. Large doors (either hinged or sliding) and few windows are characteristic features.

A coach house usually sits on the same side of the road as the primary house or is easily accessible from the road and has a clear relationship to a doorway of the primary house. Interiors would have large stalls and often a hayloft in the upper story. Later, these were naturally re-purposed into garages for automobiles.

Garage: Garages first appeared in the beginning of the twentieth century. They were typically rectangular buildings, made of wood or concrete: rock face block, beveled block, or cinder block. They would have large doors (sliding or hinged) on either eaves or gable side and sometimes a side entry door. Gable roofs were the most common, though some have hipped, pyramidal, or gambrel roofs. Garages were usually sited near the rear of the lot, accessed by a driveway or directly from the road.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The architectural heritage of the Pottawatomie Neighborhood is further expressed through the diversity of architectural styles found within the survey area. Of the eighty principal buildings surveyed, sixty-eight (85%) can be categorized as having a clear architectural style, while seven (8.75%) are utilitarian with or without details of an architectural style, and five (6.25%) express no distinct architectural style. Below is an analysis of how each architectural style is dispersed throughout the survey area, followed by descriptions of each identified architectural style.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NUMBER OF STYLE	% OF PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS
Greek Revival	5	6.25%
Queen Anne	8	10%
Colonial Revival	6	7.5%
Tudor Revival	5	6.25%
Prairie	2	2.5%
Craftsman	8	10%
Minimal Traditional	9	11.25%
Ranch	14	17.5%
Mansard	2	2.5%
New Traditional	9	11.25%
Utilitarian	7	8.75%
No Style	5	6.25%
TOTAL	80	100%

Notes:
The dates in parenthesis first indicate the time period during which the style was most popular nationally (N). Because of the varying rates at which popular architectural fashions spread across the country, the entrenchment of local building traditions, as well as the dominance of local tastes, dates may differ for local examples. The second time period in parenthesis is the period in which this style appears locally (L) in St. Charles.

Architectural features listed under each architectural style are common characteristics, but may not be found in every building and may vary locally, regionally, and nationally.

GREEK REVIVAL (N. 1825 - 1860) (L. CA. 1850 - 1870)

The emphasis turned from Rome to Greece as the Greek Revival style developed around 1820. American interest in the culture of ancient Greece grew from sympathy for the Greek War of Independence (1821-1830) and emerging archaeological finds showing Greece as the earliest democracy. The Greek Revival style has much in common with Early Classical Revival, in its reliance on the temple form, front pediment, and classical order columns. Greek Revival unlike its predecessor was less monumental and is more commonly used for residential and commercial buildings. The Greek Revival style is most often the earliest architectural style found in Midwestern towns. Typical architectural characteristics include: cornice line of main roof and porch emphasized by a wide band of trim, representing the classical entablature; gabled or hipped roof of low pitch; entry or full-height porches; porches often have a traditional classical pediment supported by squared or rounded classical columns (Doric Order); windows are typically six-pane, upper and lower double-hung sash; doors are often surrounded by sidelights and transoms.

QUEEN ANNE (N. 1880 - 1910) (L. CA. 1880 - 1915)

For many, the Queen Anne style typifies the architecture of the Victorian era. This very popular style of the 1880s and 1890s has asymmetrical massing characterized by projecting bays and prominent, compound roof shapes. These buildings were clad in a variety of materials and with multiple textures including patterned shingles.

The style was named and popularized by a group of nineteenth-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. Roots for the style date back to the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in England and have little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture that dominated during her reign (1702-1714).

A subtype of Queen Anne found within the survey area is Queen Anne-Free Classic. This subtype is characterized by classical columns as porch supports, Palladian windows, and cornice-line dentils, projecting pressed metal bays with slate roofs. It lacks the eclecticism, abundance of decoration, varied and contrasting materials, shapes, and textures, patterned wall surfaces, and irregular roof lines typically found in the style.

COLONIAL REVIVAL (N. 1890 - 1945) (L. CA. 1906 – 1940, 1986)

Generally larger than those buildings of the earlier Colonial styles, the Colonial Revival Style embodies several of the classical details and elements of the earlier period showing an interest in early Federal, English (Georgian or Adam Styles) and Dutch (Dutch Colonial) houses. This interest revives the architecture of America's founding period, generated, in part by, the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 celebrating the country's 100th birthday. Most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan; some have wings attached to the side. Detailing is derived from classical sources, partly due to the influence of classicism dominating the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have classical, temple-like entrances with projecting porticos topped by pediments. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multi-pane double-hung windows with wood shutters embellished with incised patterns. Additional architectural characteristics include: symmetrical facades, often with side porches; red brick or wood clapboard walls; accentuated entrances with classical detailing and decorated with fanlights, sidelights, transoms, columns, and pediments; hipped or gable roofs, often with dormers; columned porch or portico; pedimented door, windows, or dormers; bay windows; and cornice with dentils or modillions.

Dutch Colonial Revival

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. Architectural characteristics which set it apart from the broader Colonial Revival style include the presence of a main gambrel roof and the use of wood clapboards or shingles.

TUDOR REVIVAL (N. 1890 - 1940) (L. CA. 1922 - 1936)

A popular romantic revival style from the first half of the twentieth century, Tudor Revival was inspired by English Medieval architecture. The style is recognized by steeply pitched side gabled or hipped roofs, with one or more front facing, asymmetrically placed gables; stucco with half-timbering walls; rounded Tudor arch door openings; and windows are tall and narrow, either double hung or casement, often with decorative leaded glass with stone mullions and trim.

Typical characteristics include: stepped or crenelated parapets with limestone coping; entrances set within a Tudor arch opening; brick pattern work (e.g., herringbone); limestone trim at fenestration openings; limestone gablets; limestone shield ornament; and brick relief work.

PRAIRIE (N. 1900 - 1920) (L. CA. 1908 -1916)

An American style of architecture that originated with the Prairie School, especially popular in the Midwest from about 1900 to 1930 is characterized by low-pitched roofs, widely overhanging eaves, and details that emphasize horizontal lines. Typically, a two-story house has one-story wings and/or porches. Prairie-style buildings were integrated with their site to provide a low-to-the-ground horizontal appearance, and were inspired not by historical precedents but by the Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie. Typical architectural characteristics include: broad, low-pitched roof, usually hipped; eaves with very wide overhangs; exterior walls commonly of light-colored stucco or brick; contrasting wood trim between stories; porte cochere or porch supported by heavy columns that are

either square in cross section or have battered sides; Sullivanesque[3] ornamentation such as friezes and/or door surrounds; prominent, large, relatively low rectangular chimney; and/or ribbon windows below roof overhang, emphasizing the horizontal plane.

CRAFTSMAN (N. 1905 - 1930) (L. CA. 1921 – 1939)

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses built across the country during the period between 1905 through the mid- 1920s. This style developed in California at the turn of the twentieth century and was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement which brought a renewed interest in hand crafted materials and harmony with the natural environment. The style quickly spread throughout the country by pattern books and popular magazines. By the end of the 1920s, the style was fading from popularity, and few were built after 1930.

Typical architectural characteristics include: low pitched, gabled or hipped roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs; exposed roof rafters; decorative beams or knee braces under gable; porches, full or partial width, with roof supported by tapered square columns, often of brick or stone material; roof dormers; and windows designed with a horizontal emphasis.

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL (N. 1935 - 1950) (L. CA. 1922 – 1957)

The economic Depression of the 1930s brought this compromise style, reflecting the form of traditional houses but lacking in their decorative detail. These houses were built in great numbers immediately before and following World War II. Typical architectural characteristics include: low-pitched, side-gabled or hipped roofs with no overhang at the eaves and rake; some have a large chimney and one front-facing gable; small, one-story, occasionally two-story; built of wood, brick, stone, or a combination of these materials; and irregular shape and placement of windows.

Cape Cod

A subtype of the Minimal Traditional style is the Cape Cod. While the Cape Cod has its roots during the Pre-Railroad period, this form saw resurgence in popularity in the 1930s and 1940s, an era when modern architectural styles were becoming popular. Cape Cod houses offered home buyers a traditional design alternative. Typical architectural characteristics which set this subtype apart from the larger Minimal Tradition style include:

- Only one-story in height;
- Rectangular plan;
- Side gable roof;
- Dormer windows;
- Central front entrance;
- Classical detailing; and

[3] Sullivanesque refers to the aesthetics of architect Louis Sullivan. Sullivan developed a more detailed and influential high-rise vocabulary with classical overtones, coinciding with his "form follows function" aesthetic. His intricate ornamentation included the weaving of linear and geometric forms with stylized foliage in a symmetrical pattern, unique to the Sullivanesque style.

- Multi-light windows, double hung with shutters.

RANCH (N. 1935 - 1975) (L. CA. 1946 -1968, 1990)

The origin of the Ranch house dates from 1932, when Cliff May, a San Diego architect, consciously created a building type that he called "the early California Ranch house." Despite its early roots, due to the Depression and World War II, the Ranch house did not become popular until the late 1940s and 1950s, when the idea was widely published.

This new style reflected the increasing use of the automobile. New suburbs were now accessible by car and therefore, compact houses were replaced by sprawling houses on larger lots. The Ranch style epitomizes this new land use sensibility by maximizing façade width and including built-in garages. Typical architectural characteristics include: asymmetrical façade; one-story with low-pitched roof; hipped, cross-gabled or side-gabled roofs with moderate to wide eave overhangs; wood and brick cladding; decorative iron or wooden porch supports; decorative shutters; ribbon windows and/or large picture windows in the living room; and an attached two-car garage.

NEW TRADITIONAL (N. 1935 - PRESENT) (L. CA. 2001-2018)

The New Traditional movement was initiated by builders responding to the public interest in traditional designs at a time when the architectural profession was relatively focused on experimental, modern styles. New Traditional describes buildings that take stylistic cues from historic styles while not copying the revivalist styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Architectural shapes and detailing tend to reference traditional rather than modern influences. Typically, features of a historic style were either exaggerated or diminished, rarely precise in imitating its prototype, creating a new look that is reminiscent of a previously known style.

MANSARD (N. 1940 - 1985) (L. CA. 1977)

The Mansard style was the primary formal and “historic” style during an era dominated by informal Ranch houses and Contemporary designs. This style is reminiscent of the Second Empire style but is typically only one-to-one-and-a-half stories in height and less ornate than its historic predecessor. Typical architectural characteristics include: an oversized mansard roof; recessed windows or dormer windows; segmental arch over the entrance, windows, or dormers; stone or faux quoins; and a one-story façade with a second story contained under the Mansard roof.

UTILITARIAN (N. THE UTILITARIAN STYLE APPEARS THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES) (L. CA. 1879 -1910)

The term Utilitarian is used to describe buildings that were not designed in any particular style, but rather the form of the building is dictated by its use. Described as a monument to practicality, Utilitarian buildings were constructed with inexpensive materials and used a limited amount of applied detail, popular during the time period. Character-defining features of Utilitarian buildings in the survey area are predominately limited to building and roof forms, in addition to historic windows, doors, and porches, but lack overtly decorative architectural ornamentation.

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME/USE
Sinton-Anderson Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE
Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1924

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION
1920-1929

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION
Interwar Years (1918-1939)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial Revival

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
Side Gable (subtype)

BUILDING TYPOLOGY
Single-family Residence

CONDITION
Excellent

INTEGRITY
High

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: FOUNDATION/WALLS

FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS
Brick

WALL MATERIALS
Brick

NUMBER OF STORIES
2.5

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Flat, Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles, Unknown (Not Visible)

ROOF FEATURES

Prominent side gable roof form; Three gabled wall dormers symmetrically placed along the front (west) face of the main roof; Simple, unadorned wood cornice.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Standard six-over-six double-hung; At the attic, the six-over-six double-hung windows are set within a round arch opening and the upper sash is arched to fit the opening, the mullions between the individual panes in the lower sash are on a grid while the mullions in the upper sash are laid out to conform to the arched shape.

MATERIALS

Wood

WINDOW FEATURES

The first floor windows have splayed brick headers; Simple wood shutters.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

Paneled door (non-historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

The main entrance door is flanked by historic sidelights with a lower solid wood panel and eight upper lights; The entrance is crowned with a multi-light fanlight; The opening is flanked by two pairs of wood Doric pilasters.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

Covered entrance porch.

MATERIALS

Wood

PORCH FEATURES

The roof of the porch is a front-facing gable supported by two pairs of cylindrical Doric columns, the roof and columns mimic a simplified classical temple-front, An arch is carved out of the face of the pediment to align with the arched shape of the fanlight above the entrance.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL

SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

See descriptions for Roofs, Windows, Doors, and Porches. Additional character-defining features include the brick-clad exterior.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS

Attached garage added.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS

One-and-a-half-story brick-clad attached garage with a front-facing gable roof.

NOTES

N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION

DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

Yes

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

Yes

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

Individually

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Criteria A, Criteria C

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)

Designated

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

Criteria 1, Criteria 3, Criteria 4, Criteria 8, Criteria 10

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION

Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)

Yes

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)

Historically Significant, Architecturally Significant

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME/USE
Charles S. McCornack House

CURRENT NAME/USE
Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
c. 1931

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION
1930-1939

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION
Interwar Years (1918-1939)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial Revival

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
2.5

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE

Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL

Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES

The main side-gabled roof form with front-facing gabled dormers, and the eaves of the dormers are boxed to mimic a classical pediment; Cornice returns and a raking cornice at the gable ends of the main roof also mimic a classical pediment; Wide fascia board below the eaves at the front (south) and rear (north) facades.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE

Six-light wood casements (historic); Ten-light wood casements (historic); Six-over-six wood double-hung windows (historic); Wood fanlight windows with a leaded glass "spiderweb" design; Twelve-light wood casements (historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

WINDOW FEATURES

Original/historic windows; The first floor windows are set within round arch brick openings crowned with an inset smooth limestone keystone.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE

The front (south) door is a wood stile and rail door with wood panels accentuated by decorative mouldings (historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

DOOR FEATURES

Original/historic door; The entrance is flanked by historic sidelights detailed with a similar lower panel and four upper lights; Above the entrance is a solid wood inset ornamented with a similar panel design as the entrance door.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE

Covered, open-air entrance portico (historic).

MATERIALS

Wood

PORCH FEATURES
The portico is covered by a simple flat roof with a simple, wide entablature supported by a pair of three cylindrical Doric columns at the exterior corners of the portico and a single Doric engaged column at the interior corners of the portico.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL
SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES
See feature descriptions under roofs, windows, doors, and porches; Use of red brick at the exterior; One-story enclosed sunroom as the side (west) facade ornamented with rectilinear Doric pilasters at each corner/edge.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS
N/A

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS
One-story brick garage with matching architectural ornamentation to the main residence (historic).

NOTES
N/A

DESIGNATION EVALUATION
DESIGNATED A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)
Yes

LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)
No

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
Criteria A, Criteria C

ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A LOCAL LANDMARK (LL)
Designated

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
Criteria 1, Criteria 3, Criteria 4, Criteria 6, Criteria 10

POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER EVALUATION
Contributing

SIGNIFICANT WITHIN THE POTTAWATOMIE NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT (LL)
Yes

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS SIGNIFICANT (LL)
Historically Significant, Architecturally Significant

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME/USE
N/A

CURRENT NAME/USE
Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1986

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION
1980-1989

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION
Late Twentieth Century (1976-1999)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial Revival

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
2

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE
Hipped

ROOF MATERIAL
Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES
Low-pitched hipped roof with narrow eaves.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE
Six-over-six wood double-hung windows (historic).

MATERIALS
Wood

WINDOW FEATURES
Original/historic windows.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE
Wood stile and rail door with lower decorative panels and an upper faux leaded glass window (non-historic).

MATERIALS
Wood

DOOR FEATURES
The main (east) entrance is accentuated by a classical entrance surround ornamented with fluted 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, windows, and doors.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS
Doors have been replaced.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS
N/A

NOTES
Update windows with photographs. Add photographs.

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
Bert C. and Irene Norris Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE
Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1921-1923

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION
1920-1929

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION
Interwar Years (1918-1939)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Craftsman

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
Side Gable (subtype)

BUILDING TYPOLOGY
Single-family Residence

CONDITION
Excellent

INTEGRITY
Medium

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: FOUNDATION/WALLS

FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS
Limestone

WALL MATERIALS
Siding, Limestone

NUMBER OF STORIES
1.5

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE
Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL
Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES
A prominent side gable roof with bracketed wide overhangs; Front-facing gabled wall dormer at the west facade with wide eave overhangs with exposed rafters; Gabled wall dormer addition at the rear (east) facade.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE
Full-light casements; Full-light fixed; One-over-one double-hung; Four-light casements (wood, historic).

MATERIALS
Vinyl, Wood

WINDOW FEATURES
Oriel window at the north facade (difficult to see due to fencing).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE
The primary door was not visible due to the enclosed porch. Rear door is not clearly visible from the public right-of-way.

MATERIALS
Unknown

DOOR FEATURES
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE
Enclosed full-width front porch (historically semi-enclosed); Semi-enclosed wood entrance porch at the rear (east) facade.

MATERIALS
Limestone, Wood

PORCH FEATURES
The front porch kneewall and piers are composed of rough-faced limestone, arched openings frame the porch at the north, west, and south facades.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL
SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES
See descriptions under Roof, Windows, and Porches.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS
Front porch has been enclosed; Wall dormer added at east facade; Some windows have been replaced; Siding has been replaced.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS
One-story side-gabled garage.

NOTES
Possible Sears Kit Home "Hollywood."

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)
MPD: Kit Homes

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA FOR INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
Criteria C

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
Andres John and Nellie Isaacson Residence

CURRENT NAME/USE
Residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1923

DECADE OF CONSTRUCTION
1920-1929

ERA OF CONSTRUCTION
Interwar Years (1918-1939)

ARCHITECT AND/OR BUILDER
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
Craftsman

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
Side Gable (subtype)

BUILDING TYPOLOGY
Single-family Residence

CONDITION
Excellent

INTEGRITY
Medium

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: FOUNDATION/WALLS

FOUNDATION/BASE MATERIALS
Siding, Siding

WALL MATERIALS
Siding

NUMBER OF STORIES
1.5

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: ROOF

ROOF TYPE
Gabled

ROOF MATERIAL
Asphalt Shingles

ROOF FEATURES
Main side gable roof form with a prominent front-facing gabled wall dormer at the front (west) facade, a shed roof extends from the base of the wall dormer for the projecting living room alcove, Smaller gabled wall dormer at the rear (east) facade.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: WINDOWS

TYPE
One-over-one double-hung; Full-light casements; Three-over-one double-hung (historic, wood); Two-light awning or hopper at basement (historic, wood).

MATERIALS
Vinyl, Wood

WINDOW FEATURES
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: DOORS

TYPE
Paneled door with four upper lights.

MATERIALS
Wood

DOOR FEATURES
The entrance is located at the side (south) facade and is covered by a projecting gable roof supported by two simple wood brackets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: PORCHES

TYPE
N/A

MATERIALS
N/A

PORCH FEATURES
N/A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION: GENERAL
SIGNIFICANT/CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES
See descriptions for Roofs, Windows, and Doors. Additional character-defining features include the overall form of the residence.

ALTERATIONS AND/OR ADDITIONS
The residence has been re-sided or sided if historically masonry; Some windows have been replaced.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY BUILDINGS
One-and-a-half-story gabled garage 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
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