

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
in
OSWEGO, ILLINOIS

Summary and Inventory

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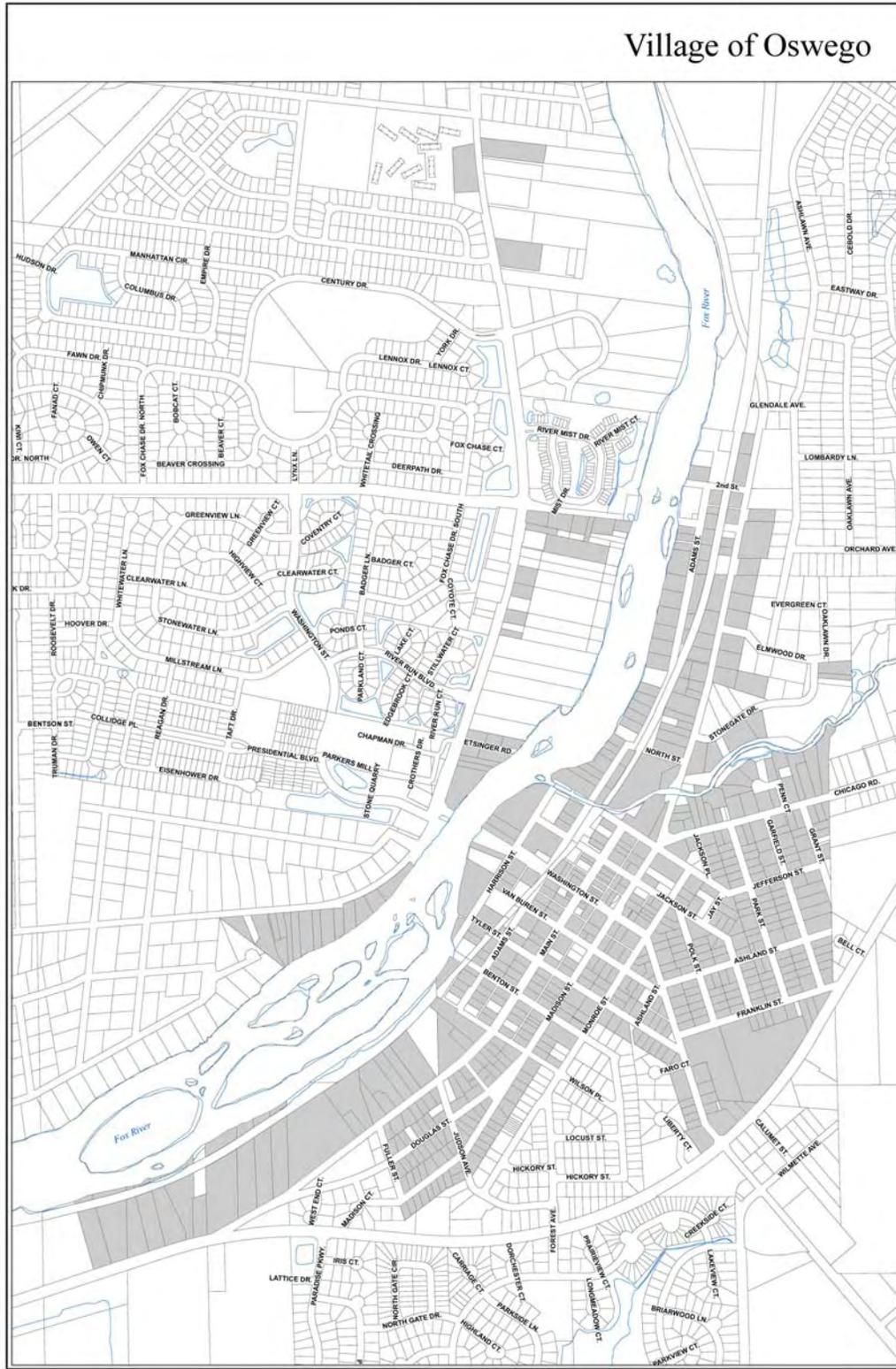
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SURVEY BOUNDARY MAP



INTRODUCTION

The local history of Oswego dates to 1835, when the village was first platted by Lewis B. Judson and Levi F. Arnold. The waves of growth that have occurred in the village from its origin to the present have led to the development of an architecturally-diverse urban area. The historic core includes Midwestern vernacular types from the mid-19th century, late 19th and early 20th century high styles, and popular styles of the entire 20th century. With the rapid growth Oswego has experienced in the last 20 years, the preservation of its built history can serve to strengthen the overall health and vitality of the village as a whole as it continues through the 21st century.

Between October and December of 2008, Granacki Historic Consultants conducted an intensive field survey of 603 properties in a core area in the center of Oswego as well as parcels along high-ways leading into town. The core survey boundary is irregular, but essentially runs in a long strip along the east bank of the river, with clusters of streets off of IL Route 71 and IL Route 25 that include all or parts of Harrison, Adams, Main, Madison, Monroe, Washington, Polk, Park, Garfield, North, Chicago, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Benton, Wilson, and Douglas streets. Parcels on the west side of the Fox River border IL Route 31 and IL Route 34.

The purpose of the architectural resources survey is to identify, document, and evaluate historic structures for their architectural significance, and to make recommendations for landmark designations. The project consists of written and photographic documentation of each building in the survey area and this report, which summarizes and evaluates the findings of the survey and provides recommendations. The Village of Oswego intends to use the compiled information to make informed decisions regarding the city's preservation planning, community development projects, and rehabilitation plans for individual buildings—decisions that can significantly impact the long-term preservation of the city's architectural and historic resources.

THE VILLAGE OF OSWEGO SURVEY AREA

The survey area comprises the oldest residential sections of Oswego surrounding its historic downtown centered at the intersection of Main and Washington streets. The street pattern is effectively a grid system orientated parallel and perpendicular to the Fox River (the original town). Extensions to the south followed this original alignment, while later platting to the east positioned streets on a north-south/east-west grid, resulting in irregular-shaped and triangular blocks where this new plat meets the old. Several highway routes with historic structures were also surveyed including Route 25, South Main Street and Route 71, which extend outward from the core survey area, and Routes 31 and 34 along the west side of the Fox River.

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

The survey area has a total of 603 properties and 585 principal structures. Of the principal structures, 43 (approximately 7%) were rated significant, 16 (3%) were rated potentially significant, 331 (57%) were rated contributing to the character of an historic district, and 195 (33%) were rated non-contributing to the character of an historic district. The majority of the primary structures—498 or 85%—are single-family residential, 21 (4%) are multi-family residential, and 35 (6%) are commercial structures. There are 363 secondary structures, and most are detached garages—155 were rated contributing (43%) and 202 non-contributing (56%). Twenty-two of the secondary structures are urban barns or stables, of which six are rated significant.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES IN OSWEGO

The Oswego Village Board approved an historic preservation amendment to the village zoning ordinance in 2004 and a Historic Preservation Commission has been established. The commission has initiated a Façade Improvement Program for commercial buildings in the historic urban core, and also sponsors a “Property of the Season.”

There is one locally designated landmark, the John Mason Crothers House at 56 E. Jackson Street a Greek Revival style home from 1850. It



56 E. Jackson Street

has been recognized both for its architecture as an excellent example of the Greek Revival style, as well as for its historic associations with Crothers, Oswego's first Village Board president and a local lawyer, politician and businessman.

The Illinois Historic Sites Survey (IHSS) is an inventory of architecturally-and historically-significant structures across the state of Illinois. The survey was undertaken in the early 1970s, and there are ten structures still standing in the Oswego survey area that are listed in the IHSS.

- 73 West Benton Street, c.1870, Greek Revival
- 56 East Jackson Street, c.1850, Greek Revival
- 210 South Madison Street, 1906, Classical Revival
- 311 South Main Street, 1887, Stick Style
- 407 South Main Street, 1902, Classical Revival
- 453 South Main Street, 1901-2, Shingle Style
- 5401 Route 71, c.1875, Italianate
- 26 West Tyler Street, c.1850, Side Gable
- 5 West Washington Street, 1897, Gothic Revival
- 19 West Washington Street, c.1880, No style - altered since the survey

The Little White School Museum, located at 72 Polk Street, is home to the Oswegoland Heritage Association, a private organization that has actively and independently promoted an appreciation for Oswego's architectural and historic resources. Their educational programs include lectures and walking tours, and they staff a research and archives library that is open to the public. The museum is located in a 1848 Greek Revival structure that was originally built as the Methodist Episcopal church.



Little White School Museum, 72 Polk Street

OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

Historic preservation benefits the community as a whole, as well as the individuals who own and use historic properties. The following are the principal objectives of this survey:

To ensure the preservation of architecturally and historically significant structures ::

Many historic structures in Oswego have been altered or demolished, and many of these were architecturally and/or historically significant. If this continues unabated, the overall character and historic quality of the community will be irreversibly changed for the worse. For the many residents who believe that historic buildings are part of what makes Oswego an attractive place to live, definite actions must be taken to preserve the most significant historic structures.

To heighten public awareness of the richness of the historic architectural resources in Oswego ::

Residents can appreciate how the Village of Oswego has developed since its founding as well as contributed to the overall development of the Chicago metropolitan area by becoming aware of and understanding local architecture and history. This can include knowledge of the architecturally and historically significant buildings around them—the architectural styles, prominent architects’ work, dates of construction, prominent local historical figures residing in the area, and the general patterns of community growth. Documentation of the community’s architectural and historic heritage can be used in a variety of ways. The material gathered in this survey can be a valuable resource when creating educational programming, books, articles, additional walking, bus, and bike tours, and exhibitions.

To assist individual property owners in maintaining and improving their properties and to provide economic incentives for preservation ::

Many owners of historic properties may not realize the historic features that make their buildings special. In some cases this has led to inappropriate modernizations that remove or hide character-defining features. This survey will assist property owners in identifying and preserving their building’s significant features. With landmark designation, an owner of a landmark property who restores or rehabilitates their building may be eligible for tax incentives.



Brick Block, 70-78 South Main Street.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF OSWEGO

A rich historical and architectural legacy is found within the Village of Oswego. Reflected in the community's historic buildings are stories of early farmers and settlers in Kendall County's Oswego Township who took advantage of opportunities afforded by the Fox River and Waubonsee Creek; 19th- and 20th- century town dwellers who operated in a thriving agricultural economy; businesses and institutions of the 19th- and 20th-centuries that were essential to quality of life in Oswego; and newcomers who settled following transportation improvements of the post-World War II era through the building boom of recent years. By exploring and documenting the community's architectural and historical resources, those historic buildings that best reflect the unique heritage of Oswego can be recognized and preserved.

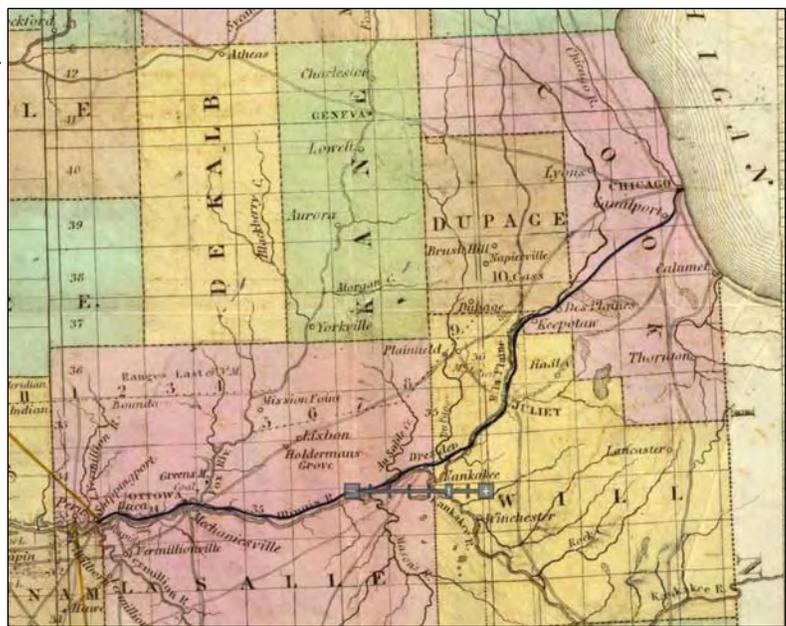
In order to evaluate the importance of historic properties in Oswego, historic contexts were developed to place existing historic buildings within a specific time period, geographic area, and associated historic theme. Themes generally revolve around social, political, economic, artistic, physical, and architectural environments. Once a historic property is placed into a historic context, it can be compared with others to determine its significance in the Village of Oswego. The historic contexts developed for Oswego include the following.

THE PLANK ROAD AND THE COUNTY SEAT: EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF OSWEGO (1832-1859)

The Village of Oswego began as a community of farmers in Oswego Township with the first European-American inhabitants arriving in the 1830s from New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Ohio. Of the earliest settlers, the Pearce family is one of Oswego Township's most well-known, having moved from Ohio in 1832 and 1833. According to the Illinois Public Domain Land Tract database, John Pearce purchased the northeast and southeast part of Section 17 in Oswego Township. His siblings, Daniel and Rebecca, along with her husband William Smith Wilson, homesteaded along the south side of Waubonsee Creek in today's Oswego. Public domain land records confirm that William S. Wilson purchased the southwest fractional section of Section 17 in the township, the site of the original Village of Oswego.ⁱⁱ Today, the site of the Wilson homestead and log cabin is recognized with a stone marker located at the creek near the home at 32 East River Road. Daniel and Sarah Pearce settled on land known today as Fox Bend Golf Course.ⁱⁱⁱ Other pioneering landholders in the area include Walter Loucks, who later purchased Wilson's holdings and facilitated further subdivision of the town; Levi G. Gorton; and Nathaniel Rising.^{iv}



Oswego was a natural choice for settlement, located at the confluence of the Fox River and Waubonsee Creek, where a limestone ford had formed. The ford aided travelers and farmers who sought a way to cross the Fox River between Ottawa and Geneva for access to Chicago and Joliet. The arrival of plank roads and stagecoaches that stopped in the village added further interest in the area. By 1835, the first village plat known as Hudson was laid out by Lewis Brinsmaid Judson and Levi Arnold. Lewis, both of New York state. Judson had seen Oswego while serving in the Michigan Militia during the Blackhawk War in 1832^v and Levi Arnold is best known for building Oswego's first store at the site of 68 Main Street.^{vi}



Map of Illinois, prior to formation of Kendall Co., 1840.

The village was not known as Hudson for long. When it received its first post office in 1837, the post office was initially named Lodi. Yet, later the name was changed again. When a vote on a permanent name came later that year, two of the voters were from New York and desired to name the town after Oswego, NY. "Oswego" is believed to be a Seneca word meaning "the flowing out place," appropriate for a hamlet where the Waubonsee Creek flows into the Fox River.

By the 1840s, government actions led to new residents moving into the budding area, then situated in Kane County. The first survey map of Oswego Township was published in 1842 by the U.S. Government which aided land sales. County government restructuring created today's Kendall County on February 19, 1841 by taking six townships from LaSalle County and three (Oswego, Bristol, and Little Rock) from Kane County. When initially established, the township's county seat was set at Yorkville. The town received a boost when the county seat was removed to Oswego in September 1845 following petitions from 432 Oswego residents. During the county seat era, the stagecoach trade and those with government business patronized Oswego's Main Street, where the Chicago-Ottawa Trail was then located.^{vii} In the heart of town three hotels had opened, the National Hotel, the Smith House Hotel, and the Kendall House, and the town boasted eight dry goods stores.^{ix} Circuit Court was held in the National Hotel on Main Street until a new Greek Revival style courthouse was built in 1848 on the block bounded by Madison, Jackson, Monroe, and Jefferson streets.

To accommodate mid-19th century settlers, real estate developers subdivided vacant lands adjacent to the original village plat recorded in Kendall County as the Original Village of Oswego in 1842. These plats, which continued the grid streets of town, were typically divided for single-family residences to be built by individual owners on standardized lots. Numerous subdivision plats were recorded in the mid-19th century, including: Loucks and Judson's Addition in 1846, the Village of Troy in 1849, Judson's First Addition in 1849, Judson's Second Addition in 1851, Dygerts Addi-



Oswego Methodist Episcopal Church.

tion in 1856, Judson's Third Addition in 1857, Loucks & Staffords Addition in 1857, Loucks Addition to Loucks and Stafford Addition in 1857 and Park's Addition in 1865. Settlers who built residences in these subdivisions were mostly easterners and immigrants from Germany, Scotland and England. With settlement came basic township services and institutions. The community's first public school was opened by 1845 at Madison and Van Buren, and replaced just five years later with a more permanent limestone school at the corner of Monroe and Tyler Streets. It was later known as the Old Stone School.

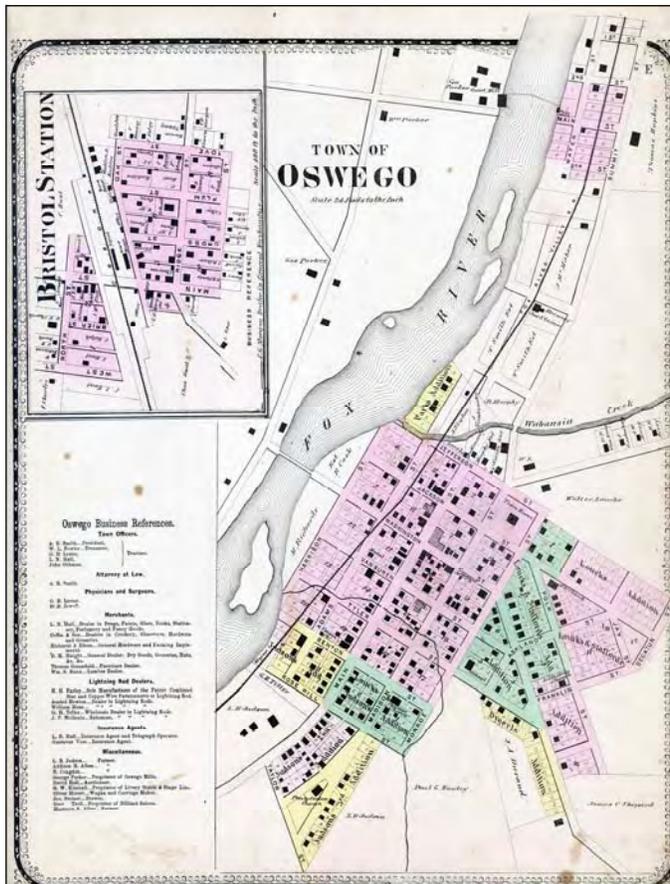
To meet the religious needs of Oswego residents, a few churches were established. Oswego Congregational Church was formally established in Oswego in 1846, the Baptist church in 1848, and Oswego Presbyterian and the Lutherans during this era.^x One building still

standing from this early era of religious development is the architecturally-significant Oswego Methodist Episcopal Church, completed in 1850, and now known as the Little White School Museum.

The first settlers soon harnessed the power of the running waters of both the river and the creek for milling. Merrit Clark's Mills, located at the north end of Adams Street, provided flour and ground corn, while Hopkins Mill supplied fresh-sawn lumber for new home construction. A substantial bridge over the Fox River and dams were built by the middle of the 19th-century, and the lay of a town was realized.

The planked toll road was a significant mode of transit, connecting farmers in Oswego Township with Chicago. However, in 1850 the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad extended outward from Turner Junction (West Chicago) to Aurora and bypassing Oswego two miles to the west. With no direct railroad link, Oswego Township farmers were not able to take advantage of commercial opportunities in Chicago created by the railroad.

Although optimistic, the village of Oswego was dealt another blow besides the bypassing of the railroad. After controversy surrounded the relocation of the county seat to Oswego, it was returned to a more centrally located Yorkville in Kendall County in 1859. Five years



Town of Oswego, 1870. Image from Little White School Museum, Oswegoland Heritage Association.

later, the county records were finally moved from the courthouse in Oswego to the new courthouse in Yorkville marking the end of an era.^{xi} The loss of the county seat combined with no railroad service somewhat stunted further growth and development of Oswego in the decades to come.

POST COUNTY SEAT DEVELOPMENT AND TURN OF THE CENTURY GROWTH IN OSWEGO (1860-1914)

Real estate developers of the mid 19th-century such as Lewis B. Judson, and Loucks and Stafford increased the size of the village in all directions in anticipation of further development. A thriving agricultural economy of crop and horse farms continued to support businesses in Oswego's Main Street even after the county seat was relocated. Businesses included general stores, hardware stores, drug stores, cooper shops, tailor shops, blacksmith shops, and livery stables located in 19th-century frame buildings with parapeted fronts. Today, the Rank Building at 64 South Main Street is one of Oswego's finest frame examples of a parapeted commercial block from this era. Lorenzo Rank, postmaster of Oswego, built the building ca. 1870. The character of the



West side of Main Street, ca. 1860s. Image: Little White School Museum, Oswegoland Heritage Association.

central businesses district remained until a fire in 1867 destroyed a great portion of Main Street. Fireproof materials were utilized in the reconstruction of the fire-damaged central business district. The Brick Block, an Italianate style building at 70-78 South Main Street, started a brick building tradition which continued through the 20th-century in Oswego.



Rank Building, 64 South Main Street

At last, in 1870, Oswego was no longer bypassed by the railroad. Giving the community an economic boost was the Ottawa, Oswego, and Fox River Valley Railroad (O.O.& F.R.), which laid tracks through the community beginning in October 1869 just adjacent to Oswego's Main Street.^{xii} Sensing profitability, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, who had bypassed the community two decades earlier, immediately acquired the O.O.& F.R. Railroad as a branch railroad. Oswego residents would soon reap the benefits of freight and passenger service. On Jackson Street near North Adams Street, the Oswego station was built (demolished 1969). Farm products, such as corn and wheat, would be easier to deliver via the railroad adding to further prosperity of the township's agricultural community. Along the Burlington tracks at Adams and Van Buren was

Oswego's first grain elevator, Wayne's elevator, which was constructed by 1874.^{xiii} Wayne & Son's Steam Elevator was later known as William Cliggett Elevator, and then Oswego Grain and Supply Company. Grain elevators are functional structures where grain was collected from individual farmers for eventual loading into railroad cars and distribution to market. One of the buildings still standing along the tracks at 171-73 South Adams Street may be from this date and has historic associations with the agricultural industry and arrival of the railroad in Oswego. It is a frame structure with a side gable roof, loft and limestone foundation. A modern monolithic concrete grain elevator replaced the earlier frame grain elevator by 1914.



171-173 South Adams Street, 2008.

Grain was not the only commodity transported from Oswego by railroad to market. Cattle and hog sheds were added near the depot by the railroad in 1872.^{xiv} Farmers would drive their livestock to town typically for shipment to the Union Stockyards located in Chicago. One of Oswego's livestock businesses of the period was Wollenweber and Knapp.

Although the historic economy of Oswego relied heavily on agriculture, the gravel, sand, and stone quarries surrounding the village were strengthening. An important 19th-century industry in the river valleys of northeastern Illinois was limestone quarrying. Four hundred million years ago, Illinois was submerged under a Silurian sea where the shells of microscopic plants and animals accumulated and eventually formed strata of rock. Particularly in the nearby Des Plaines Valley near Joliet and Lemont, expanses of smooth-textured rock of Dolomite lay just beneath shallow topsoil. Dolomite is a calcium-magnesium carbonate rock with properties very similar to limestone. Generally harder and finer grained than ordinary limestone, its suitability for building was recognized, and it began to be quarried in the 1830s and intensified with the opening of the I&M Canal in 1848. Local contractors were awakened to the potential richness of high-quality stone that could be so easily removed. Buff white when freshly quarried, dolomite can be polished to a smooth finish and was marketed as "Athens Marble" and "Joliet Marble." Three stone products came from the nearby and well-known Joliet/Lemont quarries—dimension stone cut to specific sizes, uncut flagstone split into thin slabs, and crushed stone. With demand for high-quality building stone growing in Chicago and elsewhere, communities that could meet this need saw increased business. Rich beds of stone lay astride a convenient transportation system for bringing the product to market. Unskilled immigrant laborers were attracted to the growing village to wrest this lode from the earth.

In Oswego, many limestone quarry companies remained independent until the 1880s, when they merged with larger companies. By the 1890s the valley's dolomite began to lose favor to Indiana's Bedford limestone. In use in Illinois towns for over 40 years, the local stone was not aging well. Its sawed ashlar surfaces exposed the grain to weather, causing it to crack and splinter. Labor unrest in the quarries led to unionization and higher labor costs, raising the cost of local dolomite. Competition increased with higher-quality stone from other quarries that met shifting architectural tastes. Less expensive building materials such as Portland cement, terra cotta, and artificial stone also became popular substitutes.

Many of Oswego's oldest surviving buildings, dating from the mid-19th century, are constructed from limestone pulled directly from the village landscape itself or from nearby quarries:

- 1437 Route 31, 1842, I-House, Domestic - single dwelling, Myron Wormley Farm
- 27 S Main, 1845, Greek Revival (altered), Commerce/Trade, W. O. Parke and Son Building
- 56 E. Jackson, 1850, Greek Revival, Domestic - single dwelling, John Mason Crothers House
- 2470 Route 31, c. 1845, Barn, Agriculture/Subsistence - agricultural outbuilding, Seely Barn/Turtle Rock
- 2094 Route 25, c. 1850, Greek Revival, Domestic - single dwelling, Gorton-Hopkins House
- 26 W Tyler, c. 1850, Side Gable, Domestic - single dwelling/Commerce/Trade, George Barnard Blacksmith Shop
- 62 W Washington, c. 1850, Greek Revival, Domestic - single dwelling, John Chapman House
- 1524 Route 31, c. 1860, Second Empire, Domestic - single dwelling, William M. Wormley House

Oswego also diversified its industrial base with dairy companies, wagon shops, and lumber and



Stone building, 26 West Tyler

grist mills who found a home through the late 19th-century. Local newspapers reported the establishment of the Moore shops, which manufactured sash, doors and wagons, Roe and Seely's Cheese Factory from 1867, and the W. S. Bunn lumber company. Sanborn Insurance Maps of Oswego in 1885 document companies such as M. J. Pogue and Son lumber company near the depot at Adams and Jackson; D. M. Haight's Grist Mill; William Parker and Son Mill; William Parker and Son Furniture Factory; Esch Brothers and Rabe Ice Houses; Fox River Butter Company; and Hebert & Son Car-

riage Shop. Maps in the 1890s show additional businesses such as the Oswego Co-operative Creamery Company; John Young and Son Wagon Shop; F. D. Winslow Flour Mill; and the P. Cooney Feed Mill.

Oswego witnessed a small population boom during the 1870s and into the 1880s, when a great number of residences and downtown commercial buildings were constructed. Street lamps were installed for the first time in 1882, and a new school building was constructed called the Red Brick school following a fire in the Old Stone School. It was built on the site of the old Kendall County Courthouse.

By the 1890s, census figures showed that most towns in Oswego Township had a population drop, including Oswego. The town's population was 641 in 1890 dropping from 663 ten years previously.^{xv} Additionally, population numbers were dropping township and countywide. Oswego Township's population dropped from 1,754 to 1,560 from 1880 to 1890 and Kendall County's total population went from 13,006 to 12,080.^{xvi} Nevertheless, Oswego's economy was essentially stable and its central business district continued to be centered along Main Street at Washington Street. Offer-



First German Evangelical Church, 5 West Washington, 1897

ing typical goods and services, the downtown also witnessed a rise in the prominence of clubs and fraternal organizations, such as the Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masons. These organizations and clubs met in buildings such as the Masonic Hall, Collins Hall, and Alliance Hall, all located along Main Street. Also available for socialization of Oswego residents were a small number of saloons and the Star Roller Rink at 70 Main Street. The town improved itself with its first concrete sidewalks and its own waterworks and elevated tank implemented by 1895.^{xvii}

One important religious facility was opened in the 1890s that stills stands today. The Gothic Revival style First German Evangelical Church was constructed in 1897 at 5 West Washington Street.^{xviii} When other congregations could no longer survive, in 1920, it was renamed the Federated Church. At that time displaced Congregationalists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Methodists all worshiped in this building. The church building has been known as the Church of the Good Shepherd United Methodist since 1957.^{xix}

THE ARRIVAL OF THE INTERURBAN AND THE AUTOMOBILE IN A MATURING OSWEGO (1905-1945)

Transportation improvements undoubtedly added to the economy and quality of life for Oswego residents. The C.B. & Q.R.R. continued to be a lifeline for Oswego's agricultural economy and small number of industries. Railroad lines in Illinois acted as a go between, particularly for farmers and the successful grain market in Chicago. Typically, farmers brought the fruits of their labors to market via the grain elevators established on the railroad lines that crossed through nearby small towns. In Oswego, products were transported on the Burlington line the grain elevator established. Lumber and grist mills continued to be successful in Oswego through the early 20th century.



Trolley at Washington Street trestle. Image: Little White School Museum, Oswegoland Heritage Association.

While the community already had railroad access delivered by the C.B. & Q.R.R. since 1870, another type of rail service be-

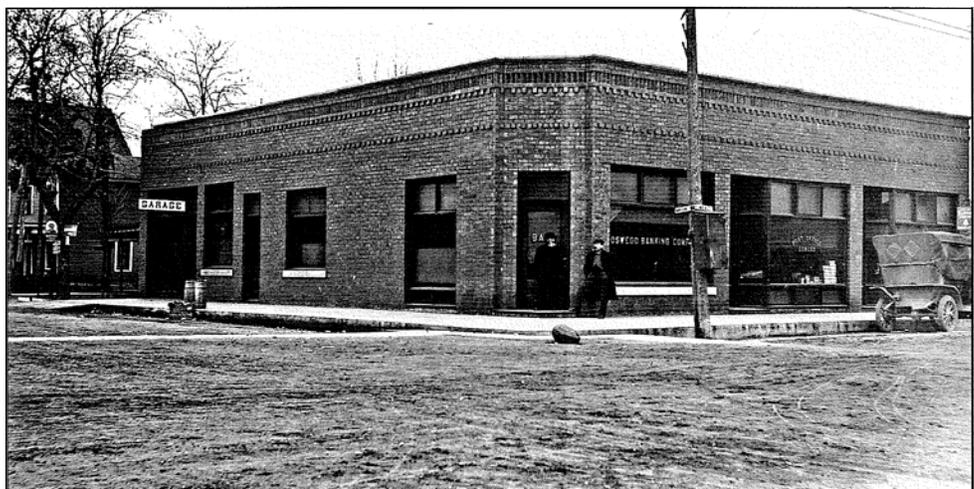
gan to service Oswego by 1901: the electric interurban railway. The electric interurban railway appeared in America around 1900 and served rural communities that were either too small or too remote for mainline railroad service. Later, larger cities had this type of transit for commuter service. One of the most famous examples of an interurban line is the South Shore Line that operates from Chicago to South Bend, Indiana.^{xx}

The Fox River Valley had already established itself as an important commuting area west of Chicago, with railroad lines that operated eastward to and westward from the city. However, a new passenger line, in the form of an interurban, was desired to operate north and south through the Fox River Valley. It was begun in the early 1890s from Elgin to Carpentersville, with segments completed in 1896, 1899, and 1901. The branch, known as the Aurora, Yorkville and Morris, reached Oswego by 1900 and was completed to Yorkville by 1901.^{xxi} It later became known as the Aurora, Elgin, and Fox River Electric Railway and then merged into the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago in 1906.^{xxii} Although interurban railways had their own rights-of-way in the countryside, they often were found running down the main streets of the towns they served, with depots that were located in a storefront along the community's main commercial street. The interurban operated tracks alongside Route 31 crossing the Fox River at Washington Street, and then down Main Street.^{xxiii} Its stop was reportedly located in the Chapman building at 62 West Washington Street.^{xxiv} Most interurbans in Illinois did not last past the Great Depression, mainly because of economic conditions and the rising use of the automobile. Interurban operations were terminated from Aurora to Yorkville on the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago in 1924.^{xxv}

In the early 20th century, residential development in Oswego was limited to homes built on infill lots in already established subdivisions from the mid 19th-century. The only additions of note were residential extensions to the east in the early 1900s. The Park Addition of 1905 introduced a new grid pattern that created

uniquely-shaped lots where it met the original village plat. Adjacent to this residential subdivision was Loucks Addition to Park Addition from 1907.

Little change occurred in the business district in the early 20th century, retaining the established historic cluster of commercial buildings in the heart of the community. A few



Burkhart Block, 100-108 South Main Street. Image: Little White School Museum, Oswegoland Heritage Association.

buildings were constructed in the downtown, and businesses continued to include retailers and service-oriented businesses such as dry goods stores, tailors, drug stores, bakeries, butchers, and hardware stores. Most of these businesses were individual or family-run operations in one- or two-story storefront buildings, with living quarters or often storage on the second floor. The Burkhart Block at 100-08 South Main is one of the most historically significant businesses blocks to open during

the early 20th century. It housed the Oswego State Bank in its corner storefront, and the Post Office, telephone exchange, and the Burkhart Garage. Oswego also received a combination building for its Village Hall and Fire Department at 113 South Main Street around 1920 and other commercial buildings including the Voss Building at 103-107 South Main Street (1918) which housed a barber shop and dentist.

With the arrival of the 1920s, a new kind of retailing began to rival the existing individual or family-run stores. Arriving in small town business districts across the country were grocery, drug, and variety chain stores such as National Tea, A&P, Jewel Tea, Walgreens, and Ben Franklin. At this time a notable business located outside the heart of downtown Oswego. The Oswego Floral Company, which was opened by Joseph Plaska at 52 North Adams Street in 1928, had a strategic location on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad tracks. In the early years of commercial floriculture, most wholesale floral



Oswego Floral Company, 52 North Adams

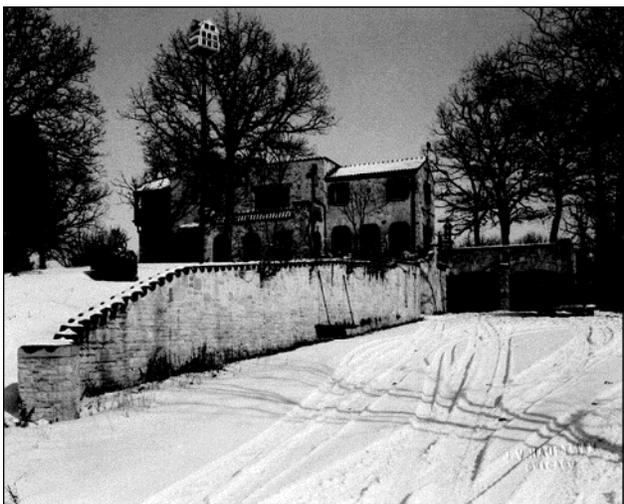
producers were near major populations and on railroad lines since flowers had to be in the hands of a retail florist within 24 to 48 hours after cutting. When Chicago became a center for floral production in the late 19th- and early 20th-century, Oswego's Joseph Plaska seized an opportunity to produce and distribute flowers in the Chicago area. Today, the greenhouse at 52 North Adams Street stands as a reminder of this important historic industry in Oswego.

Road improvements of the early 20th-century helped the mobility of Oswego residents and travelers who took advantage of recreational opportunities along the Fox River. The automobile age ushered in significant and rapid change to the landscape outside of our nation's cities, including Chicago. In the first decade of the automobile, motoring was a hobby pursued mostly by the enthusiastic wealthy. However, as the purchase price and upkeep of mass-produced automobiles steadily decreased in the late 1910s, private automobile ownership increased. With automobile ownership, residents were afforded freedom and mobility beyond the interurban and railroads that radiated out of Chicago prior to 1920. Urban dwellers began to ride out to the country on newly paved roads for pleasure and recreation, many on day, weekend, or longer-term vacations. The joys of the open road and tremendous touring potential created by the automobile was captured and popularized in magazines in the 1920s. Others saw beyond the excursion possibilities of the automobile and used their cars to commute greater distances from home to their job.

Newly-formed clubs and automobile enthusiasts lobbied for new and improved roads across the U.S. by the mid-1910s. The need for better roads led to the passage of the Federal Aid Highway Act by Congress in 1916. Soon after, individual states and county governments funded road building. Between 1921 and 1936, in what became known as the "golden age of highway building" in the United States, more than 420,000 miles of roads were built. Many states including Illinois established a highway department, and smooth, macadamized roads were built outward from Chicago and on established routes, including former plank trails, throughout the state. Township roads slowly were "pulled out of the mud" and improved, while others remained dirt roads until booming suburban development following World War II forced their improvement.

A highway building and improvements initiative brought major road improvements to Oswego. Through bond issues, the state of Illinois was creating a system of concrete highways. For Oswego, these highways would not only meet demands of the new automobile age but also bring motoring residents to the recreational opportunities in the Fox River Valley. Following the trail of Oswego's old plank road is today's U. S. Route 34, once a major national highway that begins at Chicago's city limits at Berwyn, IL and runs through Oswego. Oswego Road was paved in the mid-1920s. Three former trails became major state highways like Illinois Routes 25 and 31 which travel through many Fox River Valley communities, and Illinois Route 71. Oswego's five-corner intersection became a hub of auto traffic through Oswego by the 1920s and 1930s. It was here that Oswego experienced the impact of the automobile when its first gas stations were opened. The Tudor Revival style gas station at 25 South Madison Street is historically significant for its associations with automobile history in Oswego. It was opened by August Korte in 1930 as a new Tydol oil service station. Tydol was short for Tidewater Oil. Tidewater Oil, later Tidewater Associated Oil Company, was a popular U.S. petroleum brand from the 1930s until the 1960s. Other reminders of motoring history in Oswego are the concrete bridges that span the Fox River and Waubensee Creek.

During the prosperous 1920s, road improvements led to increased recreational trips for Chicagoans out to the country. The Fox Valley offered fishing and other recreational opportunities. Paved roads also helped individuals find their country escape. Land along these new highways were affordable, allowing families to build single-family houses on substantial acreage. The house at 128 Stonegate Drive is an example of a country estate that appeared adjacent to newly paved roads. Built in 1926-



Stonegate (historic photo): Little White School Museum, Oswegoland Heritage Association.

27 for a local physician, the Dr. Lewis Weishaw House (known commonly as "Stonegate") is consistent with other estate houses built in the 1920s and 1930s. They were typically sited on large lots that had not been previously subdivided for development. With an interest in estate homes pervading the media of the day, prominent and wealthy clients were motivated to search for large parcels where they could build a spacious dream home in a private, yet natural setting. These homes were typically designed by leading architects inspired by various historic revival styles, and were set within thoughtfully designed landscapes with impressive approach driveways behind vegetative screening or privacy walls. Stonegate was designed in the Spanish Eclectic style by prominent Fox Valley architect Herbert Spieler. The property has since been

subdivided, and stone gateposts that formerly marked the entrance to the property are now found at Stonegate Park on Illinois Route 25, operated by the Oswegoland Park District.

Oswego continued to be the largest town in Oswego Township, yet did not see much growth and development until the Post World War II era. Oswego was not a node in the main transportation network, just on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy (CB&Q) rail line, and its isolation meant it would never see population rising much above 1,000 residents until the Post World War II era. Oswego Township remained essentially rural, inhabited by farmers spread out on sub-

stantial landholdings, who supported the economy within the village.

POST WORLD WAR II OSWEGO (1945-present)

Following World War II, dramatic changes would occur in the landscape of Illinois. When federal funds were utilized in Illinois to improve and build expressways, the new interstate system would considerably open up new lands for all types of development. Significant growth occurred in



Oswego Public Library, 32 W. Jefferson St.

Oswego in the mid-1950s when the Western Electric and Caterpillar plants were built just north of the village. To meet the needs of a rising population drawn to new jobs in the community, mid-century modern homes were built on remaining lots in existing areas of town while also offering new residential subdivisions for development in the mid-1950s. These were the first plats since 1907. The postwar subdivisions, such as the Bartholomew and Morse subdivisions, pushed the community outward along Oswego's main highways. Services and institutions were also created to meet demand. For instance, additional

schools were constructed including the new Oswego High School at 51-61 Franklin Street (completed 1951) and a junior high school addition (1955). A new fire station was constructed at 59 South Main Street (built 1954), the Oswegoland Park District was created in 1950, and a new library opened in 1964 at 32 West Jefferson Street in downtown.

Downtown Oswego also was influenced by transformations following the War. The changing habits of both the merchant and the shopper following World War II produced a new kind of retailing. People became more dependent upon the automobile, and small pedestrian-oriented, historic commercial centers had limited available parking that could not meet demand. Additionally, retailers in smaller towns were looking for larger spaces to incorporate wider aisles, larger displays, and deeper shelves. Historic commercial districts began competing with new types of retailing like auto-oriented shopping centers or strip malls outside the periphery of downtown. Meeting modern retailing needs presented challenges for the downtown's continued viability. Parking lots were created on the edges of Main Street in Oswego, a few new buildings were constructed, and storefronts were modernized and even expanded through local initiatives. Fortunately, despite changes in retailing, historic downtown Oswego has seen improvements in recent years. Village-funded streetscape improvements and the arrival of specialty stores and boutiques have kept many storefronts occupied.

In the 1980s, the massive growth of neighboring Naperville and Aurora fueled large-scale developments around Oswego. The village extended its boundaries west of the Fox River and annexed areas east and north, with the majority of construction activity concentrated along Route 34. The 1990 Census confirmed a population of 3,875 for Oswego. Just ten years later, the population leaped to 13,326, making it the largest community in Kendall County. Oswego remains one of the fastest-growing communities in the Chicago metropolitan area, yet strives to maintain the small-town qualities that it carried for most of its history.

ARCHITECTURE IN THE OSWEGO SURVEY AREA

The Oswego survey area contains a wide range of building styles and types spanning over 170 years of construction. Although the majority of principal structures are currently residential in use and type, there are also 37 commercial structures; 25 other varied types such as government, industrial, religious, and transportation and road related structures, and eighteen parcels without structures (ten park parcels, one parking lot, six vacant lots, and a cemetery). Unlike many other north-eastern Illinois communities, there is a good collection of 43 mid-18th century structures still standing with the earliest house dating to 1837 and the earliest commercial structure from 1867. The latter part of the 19th century to early 20th century saw the construction of 117 buildings, with the greatest number of those built over the turn of the 19th century. The teens, twenties and thirties, a period of historic revival styles throughout much of the country, produced 132 buildings in the survey area including seven commercial blocks. From the immediate post-World War II period another 150 were built here. Finally, in the non-historic period from 1960 to the present, 145 structures were built in the Oswego survey area.

This survey places single family residential buildings into the following architectural classifications: 19th-century high style and vernacular types, 20th-century high-styles, and 20th-century popular types. Commercial buildings are categorized into several different types based on their overall massing. Most of the remaining structures are classified by use unless their stylistic features are distinctively identifiable.

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

The Oswego survey area contains a wide range of buildings designed in 19th- and 20th-century high styles. Of the 585 principal buildings in the survey area, almost a quarter can be classified as high-style architecture, with 97 of them from historic time periods. There are excellent examples of 19th-century Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne homes. Early -20th-century high styles are also represented in the area, with Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Dutch Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival examples. The high-style classification also includes structures that are considered Neo-Traditional. These are non-historic (less than 50 years old) buildings with designs based on historic styles.

Nineteenth-century vernacular house types are generally non-stylistic, with designs dependent on a builder’s craftsmanship. They were usually built by an owner or builder who relied on simple, practical techniques and locally available materials for overall design and plan, which re-

Decade	Number of structures
1830s	1
1840s	5
1850s	16
1860s	21
1870s	31
1880s	23
1890s	18
1900s	45
1910s	33
1920s	55
1930s	43
1940s	62
1950s	88
1960s	44
1970s	48
1980s	25
1990s	21
2000s	7

sulted in a consistency in structural systems, materials, and millwork throughout a given community. Vernacular buildings are most easily classified by their general shape, roof style, or floor plan, such as Gable Front, L-Form or Upright and Wing. Although these types were first built in the 19th century, they continued to be built into the early 20th century. The Oswego survey area contains 100 examples of 19th-century vernacular buildings, roughly 18% of the total inventory.

Beginning in the early 20th century, plans for popular house types were widely published in books and catalogs. The earliest of these house types was the American Foursquare. Bungalows of various sorts were built throughout the country until 1930. During the modern period, popular house types included Minimal Traditional, Ranch and the Split-Level. There are 230 examples of 20th-century popular types in the survey area, with the Ranch, by far, the most well-represented type with 109 examples.

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

19th-CENTURY HIGH-STYLE ARCHITECTURE

During America's Colonial Era, a single architectural style based on direct European precedent tended to dominate each particular colony—in the 1700s, English colonies built Georgian homes, colonies in Louisiana and Mississippi built French-inspired houses, and the Spanish colonies in Florida and along the West Coast built in the Spanish Colonial style. From 1820 to 1880, a new trend in architecture emerged in the United States that encouraged builders to offer their clients a choice in the design of their home, specifically romantic interpretations of a variety of architectural precedents. Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences*, published in 1842, illustrated examples of Greek, Gothic and Italianate cottages and inspired a new diversity in American residential architecture. This trend is clearly evident in mid-19th century buildings in the Oswego survey area. Towards the end of the century, the Queen Anne style and its variants appeared.

The survey area contains 31 high-style buildings dating from the mid to late 19th century. They include: Greek Revival (10); Italianate (3); Second Empire (1); Stick Style (1); Queen Anne (12); and Shingle Style (4).

GREEK REVIVAL

The Greek Revival style was one of the earliest high styles to become popular in residential building in the Chicago area, and its influence filtered down to common 19th-century vernacular forms such as the Gable Front and Gable Front and Wing. Archaeological investigations in the early 19th century shifted



2094 Route 25



62 W. Washington Street

American and European interest in classical building from Rome to Greece. Widely distributed carpenter guides and pattern books such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter: The Builder's Guide*, and the work of prominent trained architects such as Benjamin H. Latrobe and William Strickland further popularized Grecian classicism. The style reached the height of its popularity in the United States between 1830 and 1860, but remained popular in the Midwest and in rural areas across the country through the 1870s. Interpretations of the style varied widely by region. In the Midwest, Greek Revival houses are often modest, front-gabled frame structures with uncovered entryways.

Of the ten Greek Revival style residential structures in the survey area, five are rated significant or potentially significant — the Gorton-Hopkins House at 2094 Route 25, the John Mason Crothers House at 56 E. Jackson Street, and the John Chapman House at 62 W. Washington Street, all from the 1850s, and the Adam Armstrong House at 73 W. Benton Street and the Cowdrey House at 26 E. Washington Street both from the 1870s.

The elegant and symmetrical Gorton-Hopkins residence features limestone cladding, a hipped roof with center cupola, and a centrally located front door with transom and sidelights topped with a balcony. The full-width, two-story Doric portico with Chippendale rail is an historic addition. Levi Gorton was one of the earliest landholders in Kendall County.

The Chapman House is an example of the more common Midwestern Greek Revival type, with its front-facing gable roof having cornice returns and a frieze board under the eaves. The classical front entry door surround has multi-light sidelights and wood lintels.

ITALIANATE

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



467 S. Main Street

There are three Italianate homes within the survey boundary. Two—27 South Adams Street and the Reverend Lewis Benedict house at 467 South Main Street—are rated significant.

467 South Main Street from c.1870 is an excellent example of the Italianate style with its hipped roof and paired brackets, typical tall, arched windows with keystones in the window hoods, and wraparound porch with decorative fretwork and square wood supports. A square tower sits atop the roof. This house was moved to its present site from Aurora in 1974.



27 S. Adams Street

The house at 27 South Adams Street constructed in the 1870s is another good example of the Italianate style, this time in a cross-plan with characteristic hipped roof. The two-story frame structure features details such as decorative brackets under the eaves, double-hung windows with ornate surrounds and hoods, and a frame front-entry porch with patterned frieze and brackets.

SECOND EMPIRE

Uncommonly found in the Midwest, Second Empire is another of the picturesque styles of the 1860-1885 period, taking its name from France's Second Empire when the distinctive roof seen in this style house was popular. It was designed by the 17th century architect, Francois Mansart for the expansion of the Louvre Museum. The mansard roof as it is now called, is a dual pitched hipped roof, usually with dormer windows on the steep lower slope. This roof was considered particularly functional because it allowed for a full upper story of usable space in what might otherwise have been just an attic. Below the roof, details are similar to the Italianate style with decorative eave brackets, tall windows and doors with hoods.



1524 Route 31

An excellent example of this style is at 1524 Route 31, rated significant in this survey. The original portion of this stone house features the characteristic mansard roof with central dormer. There are dentils and modillions under the roofline. The large addition to the north is from the 1950s. This home may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

STICK STYLE

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



311 South Main Street

There is only one example of the Stick Style house in the Oswego survey area, the Levi N. Hall house at 311 South Main Street built in 1887, and it is rated significant. Its dominant steeply pitched hipped roof is marked with gabled dormers, each having characteristic Stick Style ornament in their peaks. Although basically rectangular in form, projecting bays add irregularity. Decorative fretwork and spindlework adorn the porches. This home may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

QUEEN ANNE

The Queen Anne style followed the Italianate period, and homes in this style were built throughout the country from 1880 until approximately 1910. Named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw, its roots are in the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in England. It is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity in overall shape, facades, and roofs. The Queen Anne house often has gables, dormers, round or polygonal towers, and wings with full or wrap around porches. A variety of materials and patterns are used to break up the surface of the walls. Shingles and clapboard are often combined, sometimes with brick masonry. Queen Anne residences built after 1893 reflected the influence of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which celebrated classicism and was popularly known as "The White City." Late 19th-century examples of the Queen Anne style are simpler than their predecessors, with less detailing, and frequently have classical or square columns. These later examples are sometimes referred to as "Free Classic" Queen Anne-style houses.



219 S. Main Street

The Queen Anne style has eleven examples in the Oswego survey area and six are rated significant or potentially significant. They include the Charles Roberts House at 219 S. Main Street from 1897, the Parke Building at 5 S. Main Street, and 62 S. Madison Street, both built c.1895. Two others are of the Queen Anne Free Classic variant — 406 S. Madison Street from c.1895, and 68 Garfield Street from c. 1905.

The residence located at 219 South Main Street displays the irregularity of the Queen Anne style. Built in 1897 this house has an L-shaped plan with a cross gable roof, projecting bays, and inset corner entry bay. The dominant features is its impressive wraparound porch with turned porch columns and decorative frieze.



62 S. Madison Street

Although simple in its L-form, the house at 62 S. Madison Street displays the lively details that mark the Queen Anne style. These include the corner entry porch with triangular pedimented roof and spindlework columns and frieze and the patterned shingles in the gable peak. There is also a bay on the south side with cutaway corners.



453 South Main Street

SHINGLE STYLE

The Shingle Style, popular between 1880 and 1900, borrows characteristics from several other styles. Many examples are closely related to the Queen Anne style, with a façade that is usually asymmetrical, with irregular, steeply pitched roof lines having cross gables and multi-level eaves. Others exhibit Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial Revival elements like gambrel roofs, classical columns, and Palladian windows. The distinguishing feature that sets this style apart is the use of continuous wood shingles that clad the roof and walls and wrap the house like a skin. Shingled walls may curve into recessed windows, and in some examples

even porch and stair rails are covered with shingles.

There are four Shingle Style homes in the survey area and three are rated significant – the John and Margaret Young house at 205 S. Main Street from c.1898, 196 North Adams Street from 1908, and the Scott Cutter house at 453 South Main Street from 1901-02.

The residence at 453 South Main Street, dating from 1901, is an interesting Shingle Style home. The building exhibits the trademark “shingle wrap” in some of its window openings. In addition, it features a full-width front porch, a front-swooping side gable roof with cornice returns, and an inset, central, conical-roofed second floor balcony.

19th TO EARLY 20th CENTURY VERNACULAR HOUSE TYPES

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

Vernacular types appear in the Oswego survey area from as early as the 1840s throughout the 19th century and into the early years of the 20th century. Many distinct types are represented amongst the 100 vernacular types — the most popular are Gable Front (34 examples), Upright and Wing (21), L-Form (17) and Side Gable houses and cottages (12). Others with fewer examples include: Gabled Ell (6), I-House (3), Pyramidal (3), New England One-and-a-Half (2), and Four-Over-Four (1). There is also one c. 1845 stone barn that was converted into a residence in 1928.

I-HOUSE

The I-House is a mid-19th century housing type so called because of the frequency with which it can be found in Midwestern states such as Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. However in the northeastern part of Illinois they are not very common. The I-House is a two-story home with a side gabled roof. Symmetrical with a central entry on the front façade flanked by one or two window bays, its interior typically has a central hall with one room on either side.



1437 Route 31

The I-Houses found in the survey area are some of the oldest vernacular type homes in Oswego. Of the three examples, one of them is particularly significant, the farmhouse at 1437 Route 31 from 1842.

The farmstead at 1437 Route 31 has an impressive limestone I-House with characteristic side-gabled roof, five-bay façade and central entry. There are classical details in the cornice returns on the ends, the frieze under the eaves, and the pilasters and sidelights at the front entry. The concrete block porch wall and wood columns were probably added in the early 1900s. With a historic barn, shed, and windmill base still standing, this property could potentially be eligible for listing on the National Register.

PYRAMIDAL

Another of the older, mid-19th century vernacular type houses found in Oswego is the Pyramidal house or cottage. Square in plan, usually one-story, and topped with a pyramidal, or hipped roof

whose slopes meet at a single roof peak, these modest cottages are often altered.

There are three examples in the survey area, of which one, the Levi F. Arnold House at 218 S. Main Street from c. 1840 has been rated potentially significant. This characteristic Pyramidal Cottage has a full-width front porch that is a later addition. Nonetheless some historic two over two windows remain in place. The house is historically significant for its associations with one of the founders of Oswego who was responsible for the first plat of the village.



218 S. Main Street

GABLE FRONT AND GABLE FRONT COTTAGE

The Gable Front house is a vernacular house type from the late 19th and early 20th centuries characterized by roof shape. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In a Gable Front house the gable end faces the street and forms the front of the house. These were built as working-class homes, usually frame, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and the front entry on the open end of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the house. The Gable Front house is commonly found in Midwest towns because it was a simple type for local builders to construct and could fit on narrow lots. It is the most numerous 19th century vernacular type



25 E. Washington Street

Although the Gable Front is the most numerous 19th century vernacular type in the survey area, most of the 34 Gable Front houses and cottages have been altered from their original appearance.

Only four have been rated significant or potentially significant in this survey—the merged Gable Front/Pyramidal William Hoze/John W. Cherry house at 25 E. Washington from c. 1860, 27 Park Street from c.1900, and 406 South Main Street from 1910.

The Hoze/Cherry house is an interesting combination of the original Gable Front section (on the right), and the two-story Pyramidal section built on the front in 1899. Both sections are limestone and have paired decorative brackets under the roof eaves. A wraparound porch is a historic addition that connects the two sections.

27 Park Street is a more typical example of the Gable Front. A dominant front-facing gable roof intersects with a cross gable. There are cornice returns and a full width front porch.

SIDE GABLE

The Side Gable type is similar to the Gable Front being basically rectangular with the gables on the sides of the structure. Of the twelve Side Gable structures in the survey, one, the former George Barnard Blacksmith Shop at 26 West Tyler Street from c. 1850, was rated significant.

The Main Street façade of the Blacksmith shop displays the basic form of an I-House with a central entry and five bay fenestration pattern. The structure is limestone with larger stones used as corner quoins and the original wood lintels still remain. The 1885 and 1892 Sanborn maps indicate it as a dwelling facing Main Street but the 1905 map shows it as a wagon shop and a historic 1916 photo confirms the blacksmith shop entry on the Tyler Street side-gable end. Despite being used at various times for both functions, exterior alterations are minimal, and the structure has been cited in many local publications for its historic significance.



27 Park Street



26 W. Tyler Street

L-FORM

Some simple vernacular house types are based on general massing, overall floor plan, and roof configuration. One common example of this type of vernacular house is described as the L-Form, or L-Plan, type. L-Form houses do not have two separate house sections, but rather an L-shaped floor plan that is one integrated whole. The gable roof intersects at a right angle and the roof ridges are usually, but not always, at the same height as a multiple gable roof. There are seventeen L-form houses in the survey area but only two are rated significant or potentially significant — 386 S. Madison Street from c. 1870, and 78 Polk Street with Queen Anne detailing, from c.1900.



386 S. Madison Street

The residence at 386 S. Madison Street is an excellent example of the L-Form and with much of its original historic integrity, an important factor in rating the significance of these vernacular types. The two-story building features a front gable bay with a setback side gable wing. A small shed roof porch is inset in the corner of the L. Wood siding, windows, and window hoods remain intact, and there is an Italianate-styled, two story oriel window on the gable-front section that adds distinction.

BARN

Oswego stands apart from other towns in Northeastern Illinois with its enduring collection of urban barns. Typically found on the rear of the lot, particularly in parts of the village with alleys, these accommodated horses or cows to serve immediate family needs. Some of them remain as garages or outbuildings while others have been converted to residences. Of the 22 barns or stables still used as secondary structures, six have been rated significant — 192 North Adams Street, 196 North Adams Street, 274 South Adams, 19 North Street, 1437 Route 31, and 26 East Van Buren Street.



274 S. Adams Street



2470 Route 31

One impressive stone barn now a residence is the Seely Barn at 2470 Route 31 dating from c.1845 and rated significant in this survey. This structure was converted into a tea room and residence by James Curry in the 1920s. Many of the window openings are historic, but the large central entrance is a more recent alteration.

OTHER 19TH CENTURY VERNACULAR TYPES IN THE SURVEY AREA

Several other vernacular types are represented in the survey but were not illustrated. These include the Upright and Wing, which com-

combines a 1 1/2 or two-story gable front section with a same height wing that meets it at a right angle; the Gabled Ell with an L or T-shaped form and the entry tucked into the corner of the L; the New England 1 1/2 which is side-gabled with an additional half-story under the roof; and the Four Over Four, a two-story, rectangular and symmetrical side-gabled house with four rooms per floor on either side of a central hall. Of the 30 houses in these styles, only one, the Robert Johnson 1907 Four Over Four at 58 Chicago Road from 1907 was rated significant. 55 and 61-63 South Madison Street are two Upright and Wing houses that were noted as historically significant for being the two halves of the original Kendall House Hotel from 1850.

20th-CENTURY HIGH-STYLE ARCHITECTURE

In the first decades of the 20th century, some building designs began to bear no reference to prior historical architectural styles. The earliest of these, the Craftsman and Prairie School styles, looked to other areas of inspiration than the past. There was clear intent to tie architecture to the surround-

ing natural landscape, and the pure expression of materials, without unnecessary ornamentation, was a dominant design feature. Then in the 1920s architectural favor swung back to historic revival styles — those based on historic precedent. The 1920s were a boom time for construction throughout the country, and the Midwest was no exception. During this time, The most popular architectural high styles were Colonial Revival and its variations, and Tudor Revival.

The survey area contains 66 high-style buildings from the first half of the 20th century. Most of these are in historic revival styles except for four Craftsman style homes. The most popular 20th century high style in the survey area, as it was throughout the country during this time, was Colonial Revival (20), with its variants, the more modest Cape Cod (22) and the Dutch Colonial Revival (9). Other styles that are represented are Classical Revival (2), Tudor Revival (8), and Spanish Eclectic (1). From the second half of the 20th century there are eleven Contemporary structures, one Late International and one Mansard. Non-historic examples of high styles include 23 Neo-Traditional and other current interpretations of historic styles built from the 1980s to the present.

CRAFTSMAN

The Craftsman style is generally characterized by low-pitched, shallow gable roofs with deep overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets or knee braces. Deep, sometimes recessed, front porches are also common. Windows are frequently double-hung sash with three panes in the upper sash and one in the lower. Craftsman detailing was frequently combined with the bungalow form, and Craftsman Bungalows, inspired by the work of California architects Greene and Greene, were widely published in architectural journals and popular home magazines of the day. Plans were often included in articles about the style, and the Craftsman Bungalow



224 Chicago Road

became one of the country's most popular house styles during the teens and twenties. Craftsman houses often share similar characteristics with Tudor Revival style houses. Both styles have English roots, with the Craftsman style growing out of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Although they were built into the 1920s, Craftsman homes were particularly popular between 1901 and 1916, when the architect and furniture maker Gustav Stickley published his magazine, *The Craftsman*.

There are just four Craftsman-style houses in the survey area (and thirteen Craftsman Bungalows discussed later) and three are rated significant — the John D. Russell House at 224 Chicago Road from c. 1910, 436 S. Main Street from 1912, and 64 S. Monroe Street from c. 1920.

The house at 224 Chicago Road is an excellent representative of the Craftsman style. The 1920s house features stucco cladding and decorative half-timbering, a side gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, a pair of front gable dormers also with decorative half timbering, and a hipped roof porch with square stucco columns.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

The Classical Revival style is one of the earliest of the historic revival styles, originating from a revival of interest in classical models beginning after the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The fair was attended by hundreds of thousands of visitors and its classically-themed buildings and public spaces were widely photographed. Classical Revival style buildings are typically characterized by a full-height porch with its roof supported by classical columns and topped by a pediment. Encouraged by architects who had trained at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, the revival of classical styles remained fashionable throughout the country in the 1920s. There are only two houses in the Classical Revival style in the survey — the Charles Woolley House at 407 S. Main Street from 1902 and the Captain Charles Clinton House at 210 S. Madison Street from 1906 — and both are rated architecturally significant.



407 S. Main Street



210 S. Madison Street

The Charles Woolley House (also known as the Pillars) is a textbook example of the Classical Revival style with its two-story portico with fluted columns and topped with a gabled pediment. The façade is symmetrical with side wings. Classical trim includes the balustrades, dentils, frieze, flat arched window surround, and half-round windows. This home may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The other Classical Revival style house at 210 S. Madison, has just a one-story porch, but it is full-width with paired round columns and roofdeck balustrade. The hipped roof has a widow's walk, dormers, and a modillioned cornice. There is a Palladian window on the second floor above the classical front entry with fanlight transom and sidelights

COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Colonial Revival style dates from the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia until the mid-1950s and became the most popular historical revival style throughout the country between World Wars I and II. Many people chose Colonial Revival architecture because of its basic simplicity and its patriotic associations. Whether derived from stately red brick Georgian examples or more modest clapboard structures, most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan, though



256 Chicago Road

some have side wings. The design of any details comes from classical sources, partly due to the endorsement of classicism at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Many front facades have classical temple-like entrances with pedimented projecting porticos. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common, as are multi-pane double-hung windows with shutters.

Colonial Revival is a well-represented style in the survey area with 20 examples. Yet of these, only three are rated potentially significant. They include the Gus Shoger House at 256 Chicago Road from

1907, 175 Chicago Road from 1920, and 56 Garfield Street from 1937. Because of its enduring popularity, the Colonial Revival style has the greatest span in construction dates of any other style, stretching from the late 19th century into the 1950s.

256 Chicago Road with its concrete block first story, is a unique material for interpreting the Colonial Revival style. The two-story house has a symmetrical façade with hipped roof, full front porch, and Palladian window on the second floor above the central front entrance.

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Dutch Colonial Revival is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style, marked by a gambrel roof with a double slope on each side of the building. Generally faced in wood clapboard or shingles, the style is derived from early Dutch houses built in the northeastern United States during the 1700s. Like Colonial Revival homes, Dutch Colonial Revival houses were built over a long period—from the 1880s through the 1950s. Most have a symmetrical front façade and a classical entry portico. Those with gambrel roofs facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, while those with side-facing gambrels and a broad front dormer were very popular during the 1920s.



68 E. Washington Street

There are nine examples of the Dutch Colonial style in the survey area, four of which are rated significant or potentially significant — 68 E. Washington Street from c.1915, 33 Jay Street from 1920, the Wheeler House at 361 S. Madison Street from 1926, and 5 Maple Street from 1926.

The residence at 68 Washington Street exhibits the defining features of the Dutch Colonial style.

Built circa 1930, the house features a cross-Gambrel roof with cornice returns and wood shingle siding, a full-width hipped roof front porch with round wood columns on solid knee wall, and historic wood windows.

CAPE COD

The Cape Cod house, popular in the 1930s and 1940s, offered home buyers a modest but traditional design alternative at a time when modern architectural styles were becoming popular. Influenced by Colonial Revival models, the Cape Cod is 1 1/2 stories with a rectangular plan, steep side gable roof usually punctuated by two dormers and a central front entrance. There is frequently classical detailing such as multi-light double hung windows with shutters, and classical transom and sidelights around the front door.



86 E. Jackson Street

There are 22 examples of the Cape Cod in the survey area but of these, only one, 86 E. Jackson Street from 1941, is rated significant. This small house has the characteristic form and features of the Cape Cod. The side-gable roof sports cornice returns, as does the central projecting front gable and the gable-roofed dormers.

TUDOR REVIVAL

There are also historic revival styles that do not have classical influences. The Tudor Revival style borrows from a variety of 16th century late medieval models. Houses are typically brick, commonly have stucco or decorative half-timbering, and are characterized by an irregularly-shaped footprint, steeply-pitched gable roofs, and tall narrow casement windows with multiple panes or diamond leading. The front door opening usually features a round arch or a flattened and pointed (Tudor) arch, and may have a rough-cut stone surround.



441 Douglas Street



444 Douglas Street

Many examples of this style feature prominent exterior stone or brick chimneys.

There are eight examples of the Tudor Revival style in the survey area but only two are rated significant

— the twin houses at 441 and 444 Douglas Street from c. 1930.

Though small houses, the twins at 441 and 444 Douglas Street are charming examples of the Tudor Revival style. They are Sears kit houses from 1928, known as “The Claremont.” Distinguishing characteristics of the style exhibited in this design include a steeply-pitched, asymmetrical, central projecting front gable with cornice returns and a round arched front door opening. Windows are six over one double hung sash and each house has a prominent end chimney.



128 Stonegate

SPANISH ECLECTIC

The Spanish Eclectic style borrows decorative details from the entire history of Spanish architecture including Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance. General characteristics feature low-pitched tile roofs with no eave overhangs, decorative entry doors and round-arched windows and arcades.

Stonegate, the Dr. Lewis Weishaw House, is a unique estate property built in 1926-27 for a local physician. Labeled Spanish Eclectic in style, it has

the low-pitched tile roofs, groups of round arched window openings and side arcade, and spiral columns at the front entry characteristic of this style. Although the exterior of Stonegate bears some similarity to the Mediterranean Revival style, the interior Don Quixote motif reported to be in the entry hall floor influenced categorizing it as Spanish.

There are a number of other structures in the survey area that fall within other 20th-century high style categories. These include eleven Contemporary style, one Late International, one Mansard, and 16 Neo-Traditional homes of one particular style or another, all of which date from the 1980s or later.

POPULAR HOUSE TYPES OF THE 20th CENTURY

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

Twentieth-century popular types are well-represented in the Oswego survey area, comprising 39% of the total structures surveyed. Of the earliest types there are three American Foursquares, 47 Bungalows and thirteen Craftsman bungalows. Modern types are more common, with the Ranch being, by far, the most numerous of any style or type in the survey at 109 examples. Other types include the Raised Ranch (3), Minimal Traditional (41), and Split-Level (14).

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

American Foursquare houses are simple, usually symmetrical houses that began to appear at the turn of the century. The house is typically square or nearly square in plan with four equal-sized rooms (an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen) in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes. The Foursquare is usually two to 2½ stories tall, two to three bays wide, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, dormers, a full-width front porch with classical or squared-off columns, and piers and overhanging eaves. There are three American Foursquares within the survey boundary. 454 South Main Street from c. 1910 is rated significant, and 125 Chicago Road from c. 1915 is rated potentially significant.



125 Chicago Road

125 Chicago Road has prototypical American Foursquare design qualities. This includes a slightly-flared hipped roof with overhanging eaves, a central hipped dormer with leaded glass windows, and a full-width hipped roof front porch.

BUNGALOW

The Bungalow is an informal house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country. Although it evolved from the Craftsman heritage, Bungalows may incorporate various other stylistic features. They became so popular after 1905 that they were often built in quantity by contractors and builders. Plan books and architectural journals published plans that helped popularize the type for homeowners and builders. Bungalows are one-, 1½ -, or sometimes two-story houses that emphasize horizontality. Basic characteristics usually include broad and deep front porches and low-pitched roofs, often with dormers. Exterior materials are often brick with cut stone trim, or they can be frame. Both may have built-in Arts and Crafts features on the interior. There are 47 Bungalows in the Oswego survey area of which two Bungalows — 306 South Main Street from c. 1915 and 28 Garfield Street from c. 1925 — are rated significant.



306 S. Main Street

306 South Main Street has a classic Bungalow form, with its 1 1/2 story height, gable-roofed dormer piercing the sloped roof, and inset full-width front porch. It has three over one double hung sash, a typical window configuration of the period.

The survey area also contains thirteen examples of the Craftsman-style Bungalow with four rated significant — the Margaret L. Woolley house at 323 South Main Street from 1913, 280 South Main Street from c. 1915, 332 South Main Street from 1919, and 68 Park Street from 1921.



332 S. Main Street

Although similar in overall form to the Bungalow at 306 South Main, the residence at 332 South Main Street also displays Craftsman stylistic features. The 1 1/2 story house features a broad side gable-roof that sweeps dramatically to the front to cover a full-width front porch, and there is a large central gabled dormer. Craftsman detailing is evident in the slightly-battered corner porch supports and rounded-corner porch openings. There are three over one and four over one windows as well as leaded glass.

RANCH

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.” They were low-slung vernacular buildings that followed the contours of the land. Using the Spanish Hacienda (or “rancho”) as inspiration, May designed many Ranch houses throughout the West. Ranch houses became popular in the late 1940s and 1950s, when the idea was widely published, and were built nationwide in suburban communities. Characteristics of the Ranch house typically include a wide, ground-hugging profile, low-pitched roof, and wide overhanging eaves. Due to the popularity of the car, the garage has a prominent position in the front of the house and is an integral part of the architectural design of the Ranch house.

There are basically two types of Ranch houses—those without reference to historical styles (which are simpler) and those that take their designs from historical precedents (which often incorporate Colonial Revival details such as multi-light double-hung windows with shutters or classical elements such as pilasters and front porticos).

Although there are 109 Ranch



444 S. Main Street

houses in the survey area, only one is rated significant, 444 South Main Street from 1950. This home combines the wide, horizontal form of the International style with varied levels of flat roofs, and large expanses of windows with brick screens.

OTHER 20TH CENTURY POPULAR TYPES IN THE SURVEY AREA

Several other 20th century popular types are represented in the survey but were not illustrated. These include Raised Ranch which is a Ranch house on a raised foundation, a Minimal Traditional which usually has a traditional front-facing gable on the low form of the Ranch, and the Split Level with its multi-level floor plan. There are three Raised Ranches, 41 Minimal Traditional type houses, and fourteen Split Levels in the survey area, none of which has been rated significant.

OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPES

In addition to single-family residential structures, the Oswego survey area also contains 21 multi-family residential structures. There are fourteen duplexes, six apartment buildings and one townhouse. None of these have been rated significant.

There are also 36 structures for which no style or type could be determined. This may be because they were built without any regard to identifiable stylistic categories, or it could be because they are older buildings that have been so altered over the years that their original style or type is no longer recognizable. One home, although it defies stylistic categorization, is distinctive in its design and function and is the only structure labeled No Style that is considered significant — 5118A Route 34.

Built and designed by the current owner, Dick Young in 1953, this unusual home has a sod roof on both the low-slung base of the building and the center, jerkinhead roof portion. Building details are characteristic of the 1950s with glass block windows and a rope column supporting the inset porch. This home has been cited as a unique example of green technology.



5118A Route 34

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

Although the Oswego survey area is primarily residential there are 42 commercial building types located both within the historic downtown core and on other scattered sites. These include both the older commercial-block types found tightly packed on historic commercial streets where only the front façade of each structure is exposed and its sides adjoin the buildings on either side; and individual automobile-oriented commercial buildings on their own sites surrounded by parking and per-

haps some landscaping. The specific types found in Oswego include eight One-Part Commercial Blocks, eleven Two-Part Commercial Blocks, fourteen Freestanding Commercial, seven Gas Station/garages, and two warehouses. It should be noted that it is difficult to come up with definitive counts of commercial structures since there are historic building types such as houses that are now used for commercial purposes, and historically commercial structures now used as residences, secondary structures for residences, or other uses. Other historic structures may also have different functions such as churches converted to social meeting halls. The discussion below focuses on commercial building types, not necessarily current uses.

COMMERCIAL BLOCKS

Commercial Blocks are one- to four-story types that are set within a traditional business district, generally before 1950. The building is located at the front lot line, along a public sidewalk, and has display windows facing that sidewalk. Generally only the front of a Commercial Block has any architectural detailing since they typically share party walls with the buildings next to them. The distinction between a One Part and a Two Part Commercial Block is in the visual arrangement of the principal façade. The façade of One Part Commercial Blocks can be read as a single design element with no projecting cornice or other strong horizontal design element dividing the first floor from the upper floors. In Two-Part Commercial Blocks the ground floor storefronts are usually separated from the upper floors by a lintel, cornice, sign panel, or other device that differentiates this zone from the residential or office floors above. Even in buildings that are more than two stories high, the upper floors typically have a unified design treatment.



73-79 S. Main Street



70-78 S. Main Street

Of the eight One Part and eleven Two Part Commercial Blocks, only two have been rated significant or potentially significant — the Rank Building at 64 South Main Street from c. 1870 and the Schickler Building at 73-79 South Main Street from c.1900. Additionally, although very altered from its original appearance, the Brick Block at 70-78 South Main Street has been noted for its historic associations as one of the first buildings to be constructed in downtown Oswego after the 1867 fire, and the Oswego Greenhouse and Florist at 52 North Adams Street from 1928 has also been noted for its historic associations as

the first greenhouse in Kendall County.

73-79 South Main Street was constructed at the turn of the 20th century for the John P. Schickler Liquor Store. This Two-part Commercial Block features a corbeled cornice and second story segmental arch brick soldier course lintels. The Main and Washington corner has been altered (it was originally a projecting three-sided oriel bay) and the storefronts have been renovated but have retained their historic configuration. Due to these alterations, this building is rated potentially significant.

70-78 South Main Street retains its distinctive Italianate-style round window hoods with keystones, but most other historic fabric, including cornice, storefronts, and most window sash, has been lost. The large sidewalk canopy is from a downtown renovation in the 1970s.



25 S. Madison Street

OTHER COMMERCIAL TYPES

There are three gas stations, three garages, and one gas station/garage in the survey area. Of the three gas stations, one, the former Tydol Oil Service Station at 25 South Madison Street is rated potentially significant. Dating from 1930, the trend in gas station design was to make them blend in with the architectural character of nearby residential areas. Thus the use of Tudor Revival detailing was popular and can be seen here in the steep side gable roof with decorative half-timbering in the gable as well as in the front gabled dormer, the brick cladding with stone accents, and the rough stone

lintels on the window openings.

The other commercial types in the survey are Freestanding commercial structures and warehouses, and none of these have been rated significant.

OTHER STRUCTURES WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

The survey area contains eleven other non-residential or non-commercial structures in varying classifications. These include five industrial buildings, two churches, a Post Office, a Fire Station, a waterworks, and a grain elevator. Of these, the Little White Schoolhouse Museum at 72 Polk Street has been rated significant, and the First German Evangelical Church at 5 West Washington Street from 1897 has been rated potentially significant. The grain elevator and related storage structures at 171-173 South Adams are noted for their historical associations with the agricultural history of the community.



Grain Elevator 171-173 S. Adams Street



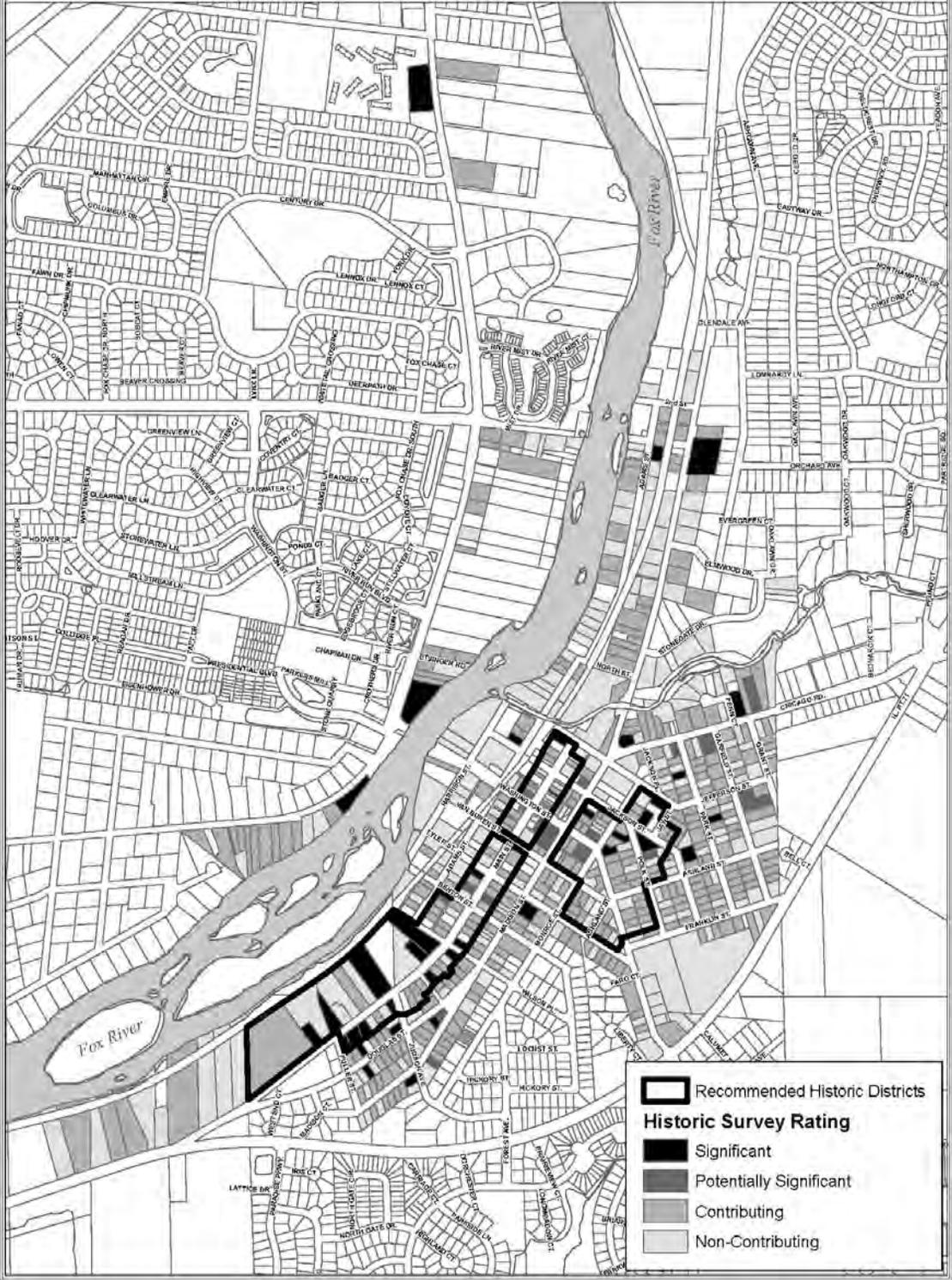
5 W. Washington Street

The Little White Schoolhouse Museum (formerly the Methodist Episcopal Church) at 72 Polk Street from 1848, was built as the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848 in the Greek Revival style with its simple, triangular pediment, classically detailed entrance, and square bell tower. It has been illustrated earlier in this report and may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Known as the Church of the Good Shepherd since 1957, this frame structure is Gothic Revival in style, with pointed arch, stained glass windows and a prominent square bell tower with pyramidal roof marking the corner.

There have been several additions and alterations over the years.

Village of Oswego



CONCLUSION

An important purpose of an architectural survey is to identify properties that may be eligible for landmark designation, whether as individual local or National Register landmarks, or as groupings that comprise a historic district. Although the Village of Oswego contains a wide variety of historic structures, some of them quite old for the area, cycles of growth and new construction during that time span have resulted in many alterations and some loss of historic homes. Of the 585 primary structures surveyed, just 10% are rated significant or potentially significant. Within the total area surveyed, 33% of the structures are non-contributing to the character of a potential historic district and are scattered about, making the definition of a smaller historic district boundary difficult. Nonetheless, there remain important historic structures that should be preserved.

INDIVIDUAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

To counteract development pressures to tear down historic houses and replace them with new houses, this report recommends a program of individual landmark designations. The following five properties should be considered for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

- Levi N. Hall House, 311 S. Main Street, 1887
- The Pillars (Charles Woolley House) 407 S. Main Street, 1902
- Methodist Episcopal Church/Little White Schoolhouse, 72 Polk Street, 1848.
- Myron Wormley Farm, 1437 Route 31, 1842
- William M. Wormley House, 1524 Route 31, c. 1860

Any of the 43 buildings rated significant (illustrated in the appendix) and not yet designated would be a potential candidate for individual landmark designation. Because they are architecturally important as nice examples of a building type or style, or have possible historic significance, some of the 16 potentially significant-rated structures within the survey area may also be considered for local landmark designation. In each case, the importance of the building must be weighed against the extent to which it has been altered and the feasibility of restoring historic materials and configurations.

A number of buildings have been noted for their historic significance and may not have been rated architecturally significant unless also noted. That is typically because their historic character has been greatly altered over the years. Whether these should be recognized for their historic associations as well should be discussed carefully before proceeding. Those considered historically significant include the following:

- Oswego Floral Company Greenhouse, 52 S. Adams Street (1928)
- Wayne-Cliggitt Grain Elevator, 171-173 S. Adams Street (1880-1914)
- Tydol Oil Service Station, 25 S. Madison Street (1930) (PS—potentially architecturally significant)
- Former Kendall House Hotel, 55 and 61-63 S. Madison Street (c.1850)
- The Brick Block, 70-78 S. Main Street (1867)
- Former Village Hall, 113 S. Main Street (1867)

- Barrett House, 169 S. Main Street (1837)
- Oswego Cemetery, 501 S. Main Street (1877)
- Methodist Episcopal Church/Little White Schoolhouse, 72 Polk Street (1848) (S– architecturally significant)
- Former Christian Art House Building, 89 Polk Street (c.1940)
- Gorton-Hopkins House, 2094 Route 25 (c.1850) (S– architecturally significant)
- William M. Wormley House, 1534 Route 31 (c. 1860) (S– architecturally significant)
- Seely Barn/Turtle Rock Tea House, 2470 Route 31 (c. 1845) (S– architecturally significant)
- George Barnard Blacksmith Shop, 26 W. Tyler Street (c.1850) (S– architecturally significant)
- Dr. Lewis Weishaw Office Building, 22-26 W. Van Buren Street (1922)
- First German Evangelical Church/Church of the Good Shepherd, 5 W. Washington Street (1897)

HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

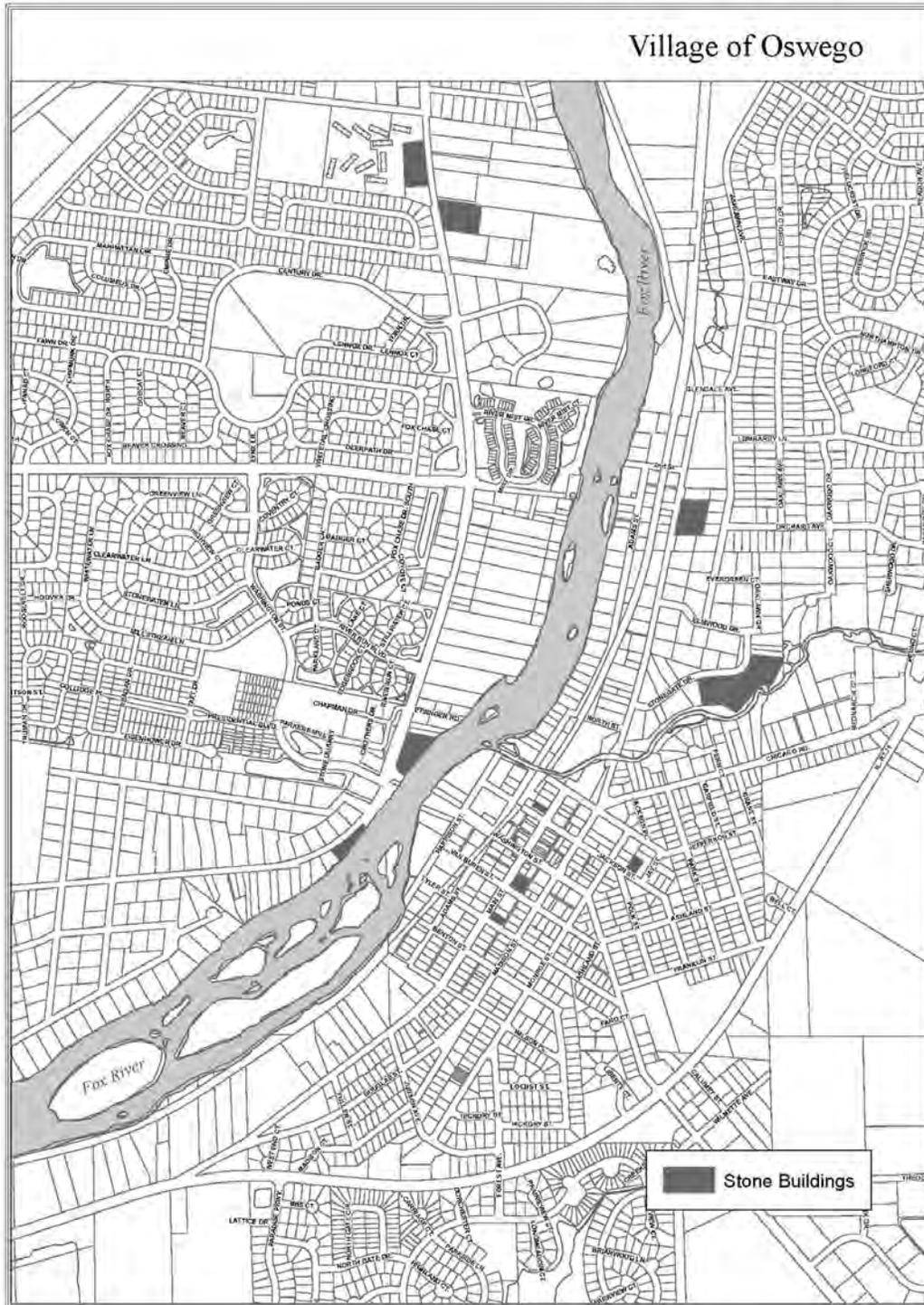
Although the original Oswego town plat dates from 1842 and much of the survey area was platted between that date and 1865, the oldest structures in the village are not well concentrated. That makes it difficult to draw a compact historic district boundary with a minimum of non-contributing structures. Nonetheless, there are two possible historic districts offered for consideration as local landmark districts, Main Street and the Louck and Stafford subdivisions, and one thematic district that would include historic limestone structures on scattered sites. A map of the survey area with ratings is included for review, with the two potential historic district boundaries outlined.

Main Street from the public library at Jefferson Street on the north, to the cemetery on the south displays a microcosm of 19th century small town American life. It includes the historic downtown core clustered on either side of Jackson Street, and stretches south where small historic homes on urban-scale lots give way to larger riverside residential properties on the outskirts of town towards Route 71. Properties at the north end are the original 1842 town plant and the 1846 Loucks and Judson addition, while those at the south end may be in one of several other small early subdivisions or on the west side of Main Street backed up to the river. A preliminary count suggests a total of 79 structures, of which 71% contribute to the character of the potential historic district. Of these, 20 are architecturally significant or potentially significant, and six are historically significant. This large district could potentially be broken up into two smaller districts, one to the north that includes the historic downtown commercial structures, and a second to the south that is primarily residential. The dividing line for the two districts would then be Van Buren Street.

There may also be a potential residential historic district that incorporates the original Louck and Stafford plat from 1857, Louck's Addition also from 1857, and a portion of the original town plan that includes alleys and a collection of urban barns. This district is roughly bounded by Madison Street on the west, Tyler Street on the south, Jackson and Jefferson streets on the north, and an irregular boundary on the east that jogs around Jay Street. This area contains 69 structures, of which 75% contribute to the character of the potential historic district. Of these, nine are architecturally significant or potentially significant, and one is historically significant.

The third potential historic district is a thematic district which contains a collection of structures that may be located on scattered sites but share common characteristics. The use of Joliet limestone

for a number of the oldest residential structures in the area imparts a shared architectural quality. Structures such as the John Chapman House at 62 W. Washington Street, the farmstead at 1437 Route 31, the Hoze/Cherry House at 25 E. Washington Street, and the George Barnard Blacksmith shop at 26 W. Tyler Street could be part of such a district.



HISTORIC STONE BUILDINGS IN SURVEY AREA

Differences between local and National Register designation:

There are two choices for landmark designation: inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and designation as a local Oswego landmark. The advantage of National Register listing is recognition and prestige for the community both within the city itself and in the larger region. No protection against alteration or demolition is offered, however, with inclusion on the National Register.

The advantage of local designation is that the city has control over future alterations to a designated property through the permit review process. This can ensure that the character of an historic neighborhood and of individual significant structures remains consistent. Adjacent property owners are not harmed by inappropriate alterations to landmark properties around them. Most importantly, local designation can prevent demolition of designated structures. These advantages apply whether properties are individually listed as landmarks or are contributing buildings within historic districts.

Both types of designations, National Register and local, allow homeowners to participate in tax incentive programs. Owner-occupants of residential, one- to six-unit, designated landmark buildings or contributing buildings in an historic district may be eligible for a freeze on the assessed value of their property for up to 12 years. The freeze is available to any homeowner who spends 25% of the assessor's fair market value on a rehabilitation that meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. Additional information is available from the Tax Incentives Manager at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

ENCOURAGE MORE HISTORICALLY APPROPRIATE ALTERATIONS

There are many historic structures in the survey area that have been altered in ways that are incompatible with their original historic character. The individual survey forms are very clear about which existing features are alterations. If at any time the owners of historic homes apply for a building permit, the Historic Preservation Commission should offer advice on what kinds of changes would be more sensitive to the historic fabric of their building. The information on the survey forms should be used as a reference. Owners of potentially significant houses should be encouraged to reverse minor alterations like porch enclosures or exterior siding. If historic documentation exists, owners should also be encouraged to restore architectural elements or details that have been removed or replaced. If such improvements are made to a potentially significant building, its local rating may be elevated to significant.

This is particularly true in the downtown core, where some historic buildings have been severely altered but could be saved and restored to a more authentic historic appearance. The Brick Block at 70-78 South Main Street could be the cornerstone of historic downtown Oswego if properly restored. The Historic Preservation Commission should work closely with village planners on a comprehensive redevelopment plan for downtown Oswego that incorporates historic preservation concerns.

ENDNOTES

- i. Matile, Roger. *150 Years Along the Fox: The History of Oswego Township, Illinois*. Oswego, IL: Oswego Sesquicentennial Days Steering Committee, 1983, p. 9.
- ii. Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database. Illinois State Archives Records [database on -line].
- iii. Matile, p. 9-10.
- iv. Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database.
- v. Matile, Roger A. *Images of America. Oswego Township*. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2008, p. 12.
- vi. Hicks, Rev. E. W. *History of Kendall County, Illinois*. Aurora, IL: Knickerbocker & Hodder, 1877, p. 157.
- vii. The Chicago-Ottawa trail somewhat follows today's U.S. Route 34 from Chicago.
- viii. Matile, *Oswego Township*, p. 8.
- ix. *Kendall County Courier*, September 5, 1855.
- x. Matile, *Oswego Township*, p. 107.
- xi. *Kendall County Record*, June 16, 1864.
- xii. *Kendall County Record*, October 14, 1869.
- xiii. *Kendall County Record*, October 8, 1874. Permission was given for Mr. Wayne to build his elevator on Adams Street, south of Washington.
- xiv. *Kendall County Record*, December 5, 1872.
- xv. *Kendall County Record*, December 11, 1891.
- xvi. *Kendall County Record*, July 30, 1890.
- xvii. *Kendall County Record*, July 3, 1895.
- xviii. *Kendall County Record*, May 13, 1896 reported "The bell for the new Evangelical Church is at the depot. It came from Cincinnati and weighs 958 pounds net. The church will be dedicated July 12, 1896."
- xix. Matile, *Oswego Township*, p. 109.
- xx. Young, David M. *Chicago Transit: An Illustrated History*. DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press, 1998, p. 143.
- xxi. Hilton, George W. and John F. Due. *The Electric Interurban Railways in America*. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press, 1960, pp. 341-343.
- xxii. *Ibid*, p. 341.
- xxiii. Matile, *Oswego Township*, p. 62 and tracks marked on the Map of Oswego, copyright 1925 by George A. Ogle & Co.
- xxiv. Property of the Season. Fall 2007. 62 West Washington Street.
- xxv. Hilton and Due, p. 242.

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Jennifer Kenny, *Field Surveyor, Writer*

Lara Ramsey, *Researcher, Field Surveyor*

:: APPENDIX A ::

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Several ways of collecting information were used to complete the Microsoft Access database and data form for each principal structure surveyed (see a sample survey form in Appendix B). The surveyor recorded most items through observation in the field — use, architectural style, description of architectural features, any alterations, and an estimated date of construction based on prevalent architectural styles and building types and when they commonly appeared in Illinois. Available building history information from Village of Oswego records and the Oswegoland Heritage Association was used to verify construction and alteration dates. Information from these sources was recorded on the back of the forms. Other published texts, newspaper articles and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, walking tours, and locally prepared lists were also consulted. These are listed in the bibliography. Additional information for several homes was obtained through house histories solicited from owners by the consultant.

The main sources used to determine architectural styles were *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester (1991) for high-style architecture and *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* by John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer (1989) for vernacular building types. Descriptions of specific architectural features relied on the *Old-House Dictionary* by Steven J. Phillips (1989).

In the field, the surveyor made a judgment on the integrity and the significance of each structure based on specific evaluation criteria. The survey forms were later reviewed in the office so that an individual building could be evaluated within the context of the village as a whole. The Village of Oswego Historic Preservation Commission also had the opportunity to review the survey forms before they were finalized.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

All principal buildings in the survey area were evaluated first for local architectural significance using the following criteria. "S" (significant) indicates that the building may be eligible for listing as a local landmark. "PS" (potentially significant) indicates that the building may be historically or architecturally significant, but has been altered and does not retain enough integrity to be rated significant. "C" (contributing) indicates that it is considered a contributing building in the locally designated historic district. "NC" (non-contributing) is a non-contributing building in the local historic district. Integrity, that is, the degree of original design and historic material remaining in place, was factored into the evaluation.

Second, the principal buildings were analyzed for potential individual National Register of Historic Places listing in consultation with the National Register Coordinator of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. A "Y" (yes) indicates that the surveyed building likely would be a good candidate for individual listing on the National Register. An "N" (no) indicates that it would not. "Criteria" refers to the National Register criteria that were considered. Only criterion "C," architectural significance, was used in evaluating potential National Register eligibility. Criteria "A" and "B," which refer to historical events and persons, were also considered, to the extent known, although it is possible that additional historic research at a later date could reveal new information to add to the historic significance of a building.

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

NATIONAL REGISTER RATINGS

A. Eligible for Individual Listing (Y or N)

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

B. Contributing to a Historic District (C)

Age. Must have been built or standing during the period of historic significance.

Integrity. Any building that possesses enough integrity to still be identified as historic.

C. Non-contributing to a Historic District (NC)

Age. Any building or secondary structure built after the period of significance or less than 50 years old.

Integrity. Any structure that has been so completely altered within the last 50 years that it is no longer recognizable as historic.

LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

A. Significant (S)

Age. Must be at least 50 years old.

Architectural Merit. Must possess architectural distinction in one of the following when compared with other buildings of its type: architectural style or type valuable for a study of a period,

style, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; exceptional craftsmanship; work of a master builder or architect.

Integrity. High Style examples must possess a relatively high degree of integrity in its design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association. Allowed alterations for significant high style buildings include:

- Restoration work
- Replacement windows in original openings with appropriate configurations
- Replaced or removed porch railings or supports
- Rear additions
- Side additions that are either historic or set back from the front façade
- Removal of minor detailing
- Replacement siding that is historically appropriate (non-synthetic).

Vernacular and popular types (i.e. Gable Front, Gabled Ell, Upright and Wing, American Four-square, Bungalow) must have a very high degree of integrity in its design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association, for example, all architectural detailing in place; no historic materials or details covered up; no unsympathetic and/or overpowering additions.

B. Potentially Significant (PS)

Age. Must be at least 50 years old.

Architectural Merit. Must possess architectural distinction in one of the following when compared with other buildings of its type: architectural style or type valuable for a study of a period, style, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials; exceptional craftsmanship; work of a master builder or architect.

Integrity. High Style examples must display a moderate degree of integrity. Allowed alterations are similar to those for a significant rating, but also include:

- Some replacement windows in downsized openings, or replacement windows that are in original openings but do not display the historic configuration
- Side additions that are flush with the front façade but are clearly discernable from the original structure
- Structural alterations to porches
- Aluminum or vinyl siding

Because they are more common, and because even minor alterations can greatly change their appearance, vernacular and 20th-century popular types were either rated significant (unaltered or nearly-unaltered examples), or contributing (if altered or added onto).

C. Contributing (C)

Age. Must be at least 50 years old.

Architectural Merit. Does not necessarily possess individual distinction, but is a historic structure

with the characteristic design and details of its period.

Integrity. High style examples may have a modest degree of integrity, with substantial alterations and/or additions that affect the integrity but do not completely obscure the original building. Acceptable alterations include side or front additions that are discernible from the original structure, raised rooflines that preserve the original type of roof, and a number of various smaller alterations and additions that still allow the original building to be perceptible. Vernacular or popular types may have a moderate degree of integrity, but are of a common design with no particular architectural distinction to set them apart from others of their types.

D. Non-contributing (NC)

Age. Buildings less than 50 years old.

Integrity. Any building at least 50 years old whose integrity is so poor that all historic materials and details are missing or completely covered up and its historic massing and/or roofline cannot be discerned. Poor integrity was present if all these factors were missing: original shape and/or massing; original siding; original windows and window openings; original architectural detail and trim.

:: APPENDIX B ::

SURVEY INVENTORY FORM

Village of OSWEGO

ILLINOIS URBAN ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SURVEY

STREET #	<input type="text"/>	
DIRECTION	<input type="text"/>	
STREET	<input type="text"/>	
SUFFIX	<input type="text"/>	
PIN	<input type="text"/>	
LOCAL RATING	<input type="text"/>	
POTENTIAL IND NR? (Y or N)	<input type="text"/>	
Contributing to a NR DISTRICT?	<input type="text"/>	
HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT	<input type="text"/>	
Contributing secondary structure?	<input type="text"/>	
Listed on existing SURVEY?	<input type="text"/>	

GENERAL INFORMATION

CATEGORY	<input type="text"/>	HISTORIC FUNCTION	<input type="text"/>
CONDITION	<input type="text"/>	CURRENT FUNCTION	<input type="text"/>
INTEGRITY	<input type="text"/>	REASON for SIGNIFICANCE	
INTEGSTORE	<input type="text"/>		
SECONDARY STRUCTURE	<input type="text"/>		

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

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

STOREALTS

HISTORIC INFORMATION

ASSESSOR'S DATE

PERMIT DATE

HISTORIC NAME

COMMON NAME

COST

ARCHITECT

ARCHITECT2

BUILDER

ARCHITECT SOURCE

HISTORIC INFO

PERMITS

LANDSCAPE

PREPARER

PREPARER ORGANIZATION

SURVEYDATE

SURVEYAREA

DIGITAL PHOTO ID

DIGITAL PHOTO ID3

DIGITAL PHOTO ID2

DIGITAL PHOTOID4

:: APPENDIX C ::

**SIGNIFICANT- AND POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT-
RATED BUILDINGS**



Street number 027
Direction S
Street ADAMS
Rating S
Date c. 1875
Style Italianate
Hist. Name

Architect
Features Cross hipped roof with deep overhanging eaves and brackets, asymmetrical L-plan form, elaborate decorative door and window surrounds with hoods and sawtooth moldings, frame front entry porch with
Hist. Info



Street number 196
Direction N
Street ADAMS
Rating S
Date 1908
Style Shingle Style
Hist. Name

Architect
Features Wood and wood shingle siding, front entry porch with hipped roof, fluted pilasters and classical balustrade, cornice returns, brackets, simple classical door and window surrounds, leaded glass transoms, historic
Hist. Info



Street number 073
Direction W
Street BENTON
Rating PS
Date 1870s
Style Greek Revival
Hist. Name Armstrong, Adam House

Architect
Features Low-pitched hipped roof with central cupola, front door with side lights and transom, plain frieze
Hist. Info Adam Armstrong owned a broom factory across Adams Street. IHSS photo from the 1970s on survey form.



Street number 058
Direction
Street CHICAGO
Rating S
Date 1907
Style Four over Four
Hist. Name Johnson, Robert

Architect
Features Flared hipped roof with overhanging eaves, hipped front & rear dormers, wrap around front porch with concrete block base, knee walls & supports, wide wood frieze board
Hist. Info Historic photograph of house on page 21 and 159 of 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX. See continuation sheet for info about house from KENDALL COUNTY RECORD



Street number 125
Direction
Street CHICAGO
Rating PS
Date c. 1915
Style American Foursquare
Hist. Name

Architect
Features Slightly flared hipped roof with overhanging eaves, front & side hipped dormers with leaded glass windows, hipped roof porch w/ Ionic columns, 1-story front and side 3-sided window bays
Hist. Info



Street number 175
Direction
Street CHICAGO
Rating PS
Date 1920
Style Colonial Revival
Hist. Name

Architect
Features Multi-gabled roofline, with enclosed pediments, full front porch with round columns on concrete block piers, 2nd story 3-sided bay on front façade, historic wood and leaded glass windows
Hist. Info



Street number 224
 Direction
 Street CHICAGO
 Rating S
 Date c. 1910
 Style Craftsman
 Hist. Name Russell, John D. House

Architect
 Features Side gable roof with exposed rafter tails & overhanging eaves, 2 front gable dormers with decorative half timbering, hipped porch with square stucco columns on solid knee walls, historic 1/1 and awning windows
 Hist. Info Historic photos on survey form from Little White Schoolhouse photo collection (middle right, c. 1912) and page 159 in 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX (lower right)



Street number 256
 Direction
 Street CHICAGO
 Rating PS
 Date 1907
 Style Colonial Revival
 Hist. Name Shoger, Gus House

Architect
 Features Hipped roof, concrete block first story, full front porch with mansard roof & concrete block knee walls, Palladian window on 2nd story above entry
 Hist. Info Date from Roger Matile's compilation of Oswego Announcements from local papers--Kendall Co. Record, Sep. 4, 1907: "Gus Shoger's new mansion, the first building here of which the lower story is of cement blocks is enclosed, on Wheatland avenue."



Street number 441
 Direction
 Street DOUGLAS
 Rating S
 Date c. 1930
 Style Tudor Revival
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Steeply-pitched central projecting asymmetrical front gable with cornice returns, round arch door, end brick chimney, wood windows.
 Hist. Info "The Claremont" was offered between 1929 and 1933. More research needed to verify that the house is a Sears kit house.



Street number 444
 Direction
 Street DOUGLAS
 Rating S
 Date c. 1930
 Style Tudor Revival
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Steeply-pitched central projecting asymmetrical front gable with cornice returns, round arch door, wood windows.
 Hist. Info "The Claremont" was offered between 1929 and 1933. More research needed to verify that the house is a Sears kit house.



Street number 028
 Direction
 Street GARFIELD
 Rating S
 Date c. 1925
 Style Bungalow
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Overhanging steeply-pitched side gable roof with cornice returns, central front gabled dormer with grouped 3/1 windows and wood shingle siding, central projecting front gable with cornice returns.
 Hist. Info



Street number 056
 Direction
 Street GARFIELD
 Rating PS
 Date 1937
 Style Colonial Revival
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Projecting front gabled porch, front gabled dormer, mix of materials.
 Hist. Info

	Street number	068	Architect	
	Direction		Features	Front gable with cornice returns, wraparound hipped roof porch with wood posts and rail, side hipped roof dormer.
	Street	GARFIELD	Hist. Info	See continuation sheet for more information.
	Rating	FS		
	Date	c. 1905		
	Style	Queen Anne - Free Classic		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	056	Architect	
	Direction	E	Features	Limestone cladding, carved limestone pilasters, carved limestone front entry surround, front door with transom and side lights, wide wood board frieze, hipped roof with cupola, side hipped roof porch, historic
	Street	JACKSON	Hist. Info	John M. Crothers was a lawyer, politician, and businessman in Oswego. Crothers also owned property in Oswego, Newark, Bristol, and Lisbon, and was Oswego's first Village Board president. See landmarks nomination in survey binder.
	Rating	S		
	Date	1850		
	Style	Greek Revival		
	Hist. Name	Crothers, John Mason House		

	Street number	086	Architect	
	Direction	E	Features	Projecting central entry bay with steeply-pitched gable roof, pair of gabled dormers with cornice returns, wood windows.
	Street	JACKSON	Hist. Info	
	Rating	S		
	Date	1941		
	Style	Cape Cod		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	033	Architect	
	Direction		Features	Symmetrical facade, front Gambrel roof, near full-width front porch with flat roof, wood windows, side projecting three-sided bay, leaded glass windows flanking side end chimney
	Street	JAY	Hist. Info	
	Rating	S		
	Date	1920		
	Style	Dutch Colonial Revival		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	005	Architect	
	Direction	W	Features	Gabled front portico with exposed rafter tails and battered support posts, stucco cladding, wood 3/1 and 5/1 windows, roof overhangs.
	Street	JUDSON	Hist. Info	
	Rating	S		
	Date	1920		
	Style	Craftsman Bungalow		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	025	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Steep side gable roof with decorative half timbering under gables, brick cladding with stone accents, center front gable, rough stone lintels on window openings.
	Street	MADISON	Hist. Info	
	Rating	FS		
	Date	1930		
	Style	Gas Station - Tudor Revival		
	Hist. Name	Tydol Oil Service Station		



Street number 062
 Direction S
 Street MADISON
 Rating S
 Date c. 1895
 Style Queen Anne
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Front gable bay and north recessed side gable wing, corner entry bay featuring front porch with triangular pedimented roof and wood spindlework; south side bay with cutaway corners
 Hist. Info



Street number 210
 Direction S
 Street MADISON
 Rating S
 Date 1906
 Style Classical Revival
 Hist. Name Clinton, Captain Charles House

Architect
 Features Hipped roof w/ widows walk & modillion cornice; Roman brick exterior, front and side dormers w/ triangular pediments, front porch w/ paired round columns; Palladian window above entry, segmental arch transom &
 Hist. Info Historic photo on p. 160 in 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX. IHSS photo from 1970s & photos from 1907 & 1915 (from Little White School collection) on this form. Newspaper Publisher in New Orleans after the Civil War. Business partner to Henry Judson



Street number 361
 Direction S
 Street MADISON
 Rating S
 Date 1906
 Style Dutch Colonial Revival
 Hist. Name Wheeler House

Architect
 Features Symmetrical form, center projecting front gambrel with wood shingle siding and a pair of double hung windows above shed roof porch.
 Hist. Info This house and 5 Maple were constructed by two brothers who owned a lumber yard in the area. The houses are nearly identical, but the floor plans are reversed. See House History and Property of the Season information in survey binder.



Street number 386
 Direction S
 Street MADISON
 Rating PS
 Date c. 1870
 Style L-Form
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Front projecting Italianate window bays, overhanging cross gable roof, shed roof entry porch structure
 Hist. Info



Street number 406
 Direction S
 Street MADISON
 Rating S
 Date c. 1895
 Style Queen Anne - Free Classic
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Pedimented gables, side gable cutouts with decorative brackets, wraparound porch, slightly projecting front window bay with wood surround and shingled hood, wood windows.
 Hist. Info



Street number 005
 Direction S
 Street MAIN
 Rating S
 Date c. 1895
 Style Queen Anne
 Hist. Name Parke Building

Architect
 Features Overhanging cross gable with wood shingles, full-width hipped roof front porch with stacked concrete block corner supports (historic alteration), wood windows with decorative wood surrounds
 Hist. Info Building first appears on 1898 Sanborn, current porch first appears on 1931 Sanborn.

	Street number	064	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Tall frame false parapet with cornice at top, flat arch window hoods over 2nd floor windows
	Street	MAIN	Hist. Info	Oswego Postmaster Lorenzo Rank built this structure, with the P.O. downstairs & living quarters upstairs. P.O. moved to Burdick Block in 1911.
	Rating	S		
	Date	c. 1870		
	Style	Two Part Commercial Block - False Front pa		
	Hist. Name	Rank Building (Post Office)		

	Street number	073-79	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Brick corbeled cornice, 2nd story segmental arch brick soldier course lintels.
	Street	MAIN	Hist. Info	Historic photograph of building on survey form (from 1905) is from page 39 of IMAGES OF AMERICA. OSWEGO TOWNSHIP--shows building's original rounded window bay at corner. See continuation sheet for more information.
	Rating	PS		
	Date	1900		
	Style	Two Part Commercial Block		
	Hist. Name	Schickler Building		

	Street number	205	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Front gable roof, wood windows, rubble stone 1st story, 3-sided bay at corner
	Street	MAIN	Hist. Info	Historic photograph of building on page 21 of IMAGES OF AMERICA. OSWEGO TOWNSHIP. Lou Young was a prolific builder in Oswego in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
	Rating	S		
	Date	c. 1898		
	Style	Shingle-Style		
	Hist. Name	Young, John & Margaret		

	Street number	218	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Pyramidal roof, some wood windows, full-front hipped roof porch structure, historic 2/2 vertical windows
	Street	MAIN	Hist. Info	See House History form in survey binder. Owner reports addition/work done from 1905 to 1910 (guessprint used for insulation dates from that time), and dormer addition in 2000. 1905 Sanborn shows S. window bay and 1-story rear additions.
	Rating	PS		
	Date	c. 1840		
	Style	Pyramidal Cottage		
	Hist. Name	Arnold, Levi F. House		

	Street number	219	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Wraparound porch structure, overhanging cross gable roof with shingles, wood windows with wood surrounds (see historic photo on page 45 in 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX)
	Street	MAIN	Hist. Info	Owner reports Charles Roberts, Justice of the Peace, was original owner, at one time house served as parish for 1st Congregational Church. Historic photo on form (in Little White School collection) is from c. 1920, when church burned.
	Rating	PS		
	Date	1897		
	Style	Queen Anne		
	Hist. Name	Roberts, Charles House		

	Street number	280	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Symmetrical façade, overhanging side gable roof with stepped brackets, central gabled dormer with exposed rafter tails, full-width front porch, some wood 3/1 and 4/1 windows
	Street	MAIN	Hist. Info	
	Rating	S		
	Date	c. 1915		
	Style	Craftsman Bungalow		
	Hist. Name			

	<p>Street number 306</p> <p>Direction S</p> <p>Street MAIN</p> <p>Rating S</p> <p>Date c. 1915</p> <p>Style Bungalow</p> <p>Hist. Name</p>	<p>Architect</p> <p>Features Overhanging flared side gable roof with central shingled gabled dormer; wood 3/1 windows; full-width front porch with brick supports.</p> <p>Hist. Info</p>
	<p>Street number 311</p> <p>Direction S</p> <p>Street MAIN</p> <p>Rating S</p> <p>Date 1887</p> <p>Style Stick Style</p> <p>Hist. Name Hall, Levi N. House</p>	<p>Architect</p> <p>Features Overhanging hipped roof with brackets under eaves; gabled fanlight dormers with decorative trusses; wood windows and lintels; front gable roof entry; decorative spindles and fretwork; projecting side bay</p> <p>Hist. Info According to 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX, Hall, an early Oswego businessman, owned this house. Hall was a prominent businessman and town druggist. Photo on page 160 IHSS photo from the 1970s on survey form.</p>
	<p>Street number 323</p> <p>Direction S</p> <p>Street MAIN</p> <p>Rating S</p> <p>Date 1913</p> <p>Style Craftsman Bungalow</p> <p>Hist. Name The Cottage (Margaret L. Woolley House)</p>	<p>Architect</p> <p>Features Overhanging side gable roof with decorative half-timbering in gable; wide central shed roof dormer; full width front porch with brick supports (later partly enclosed); historic 16-light and 16/1 wood windows</p> <p>Hist. Info According to Property of the Season write-up for 407 S. Main Street, this house was built for Mrs. Charles Woolley, owner of 'The Pillars' to serve as her residence after the death of her husband.</p>
	<p>Street number 332</p> <p>Direction S</p> <p>Street MAIN</p> <p>Rating S</p> <p>Date 1919</p> <p>Style Craftsman Bungalow</p> <p>Hist. Name</p>	<p>Architect</p> <p>Features Widely-overhanging side gable roof with large central gable dormer; full-width front porch with slightly-battered corner supports and rounded-corner openings; leaded glass window on side elevation, 3/1 and 4/1</p> <p>Hist. Info</p>
	<p>Street number 406</p> <p>Direction S</p> <p>Street MAIN</p> <p>Rating S</p> <p>Date 1910</p> <p>Style Gable Front</p> <p>Hist. Name</p>	<p>Architect</p> <p>Features Front pedimented gable with wide overhangs and round arch attic window; full-width hipped roof front porch with battered base wall and dwarf support columns;</p> <p>Hist. Info</p>
	<p>Street number 407</p> <p>Direction S</p> <p>Street MAIN</p> <p>Rating S</p> <p>Date 1902</p> <p>Style Classical Revival</p> <p>Hist. Name The Pillars (Charles Woolley House)</p>	<p>Architect</p> <p>Features Symmetrical design w/side wings; central pedimented 2 story portico w/fluted columns; classical balustrade; dentils & half round window; dentilled frieze; flat arch window surrounds; shutters; gabled side dormers;</p> <p>Hist. Info House built for Charles and Margaret Woolley. Historic photographs of the house just after its construction are in the photo files at the Little White School Museum. IHSS photo on survey form; photo & Property of the Season write-up in survey binder.</p>



Street number 436
 Direction S
 Street MAIN
 Rating S
 Date 1912
 Style Craftsman
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, wide frieze, 1 story screened sun room wing, front gable canopy with exposed bails and knee brackets above central front entry, wood 3/1 and 4/1 double hung windows.
 Hist. Info



Street number 444
 Direction S
 Street MAIN
 Rating S
 Date 1950
 Style Ranch
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Multiple levels of flat roofs, large expanses of windows with brick screens, wood windows.
 Hist. Info



Street number 453
 Direction S
 Street MAIN
 Rating S
 Date 1901-02
 Style Shingle Style
 Hist. Name Cutter, Scott House

Architect
 Features Wood shingle cladding and shingle wrap in some window openings, full-width front porch, front swooping roof with central conical roof dormer and balcony, side gable roof with cornice returns.
 Hist. Info historic photo of building on page 159 in 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX. IHSS photo from the 1970s on survey form.



Street number 454
 Direction S
 Street MAIN
 Rating S
 Date c. 1910
 Style American Foursquare
 Hist. Name Suhler House

Architect
 Features Overhanging pyramidal roof, full-width hipped roof front porch with wood support columns and rail, historic 1/1 wood windows.
 Hist. Info Historic photo on survey form from photo collection of the Little White School Museum.



Street number 467
 Direction S
 Street MAIN
 Rating S
 Date c. 1870
 Style Italianate
 Hist. Name Benedict, Reverend Lewis

Architect
 Features Overhanging hipped roof with paired bracket supports, roof tower, wraparound porch with decorative fretwork and square wood supports, wood window surrounds with keystones.
 Hist. Info House was moved from Aurora in 1974 (see permit)—2-story rear section appears to be a separate structure—may have been already on the lot, and the Aurora house was attached to it when it was moved to the lot.



Street number 005
 Direction
 Street MAPLE
 Rating PS
 Date 1906
 Style Dutch Colonial Revival
 Hist. Name

Architect
 Features Overhanging Gambrel roof, slightly-projecting central Gambrel bay with pair of thin double hung windows, shed roof front porch.
 Hist. Info This house and 361 S. Madison were constructed by two brothers who owned a lumberyard in the area. The houses are nearly identical, but the floor plans are reversed.

	Street number	064	Architect	
	Direction	S	Features	Overhanging side gable roof, gabled front entry portico with battered support columns, stone chimney
	Street	MONROE	Hist. Info	
	Rating	S		
	Date	c. 1920		
	Style	Craftsman		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	027	Architect	
	Direction		Features	Cross gable roof with cornice returns, full-width hipped roof porch, wood windows
	Street	PARK	Hist. Info	
	Rating	S		
	Date	c. 1900		
	Style	Gable Front		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	068	Architect	
	Direction		Features	Wood shingle siding, overhanging side gable with exposed rafter tails and pair of gabled dormers, enclosed full-width front porch with 3/2 window configuration, wood windows, three-sided side window bay
	Street	PARK	Hist. Info	
	Rating	S		
	Date	1921		
	Style	Craftsman Bungalow		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	072	Architect	
	Direction		Features	Simple, symmetrical, pediment, wide frieze and corner pilasters with simple capitals, narrow paired windows on all facades, central front entry with simple wood classical surround with pilasters, frieze and cornice
	Street	POLK	Hist. Info	Plaque as a historic United Methodist site, no. 188, Historic photo on survey form from page 73 of IMAGES OF AMERICA. OSWEGO, Property of the Season Write-up in survey binder. See continuation sheet for more historic info
	Rating	S		
	Date	1848		
	Style	Church--Greek Revival		
	Hist. Name	Methodist Episcopal Church		

	Street number	078	Architect	
	Direction		Features	Overhanging cross gable roof, shed roof porch full-width of wing
	Street	POLK	Hist. Info	
	Rating	FS		
	Date	c. 1900		
	Style	L-Form		
	Hist. Name			

	Street number	2094	Architect	
	Direction		Features	Symmetrical façade, hipped roof with center cupola, front door with transom and sidelights and balcony above, limestone cladding, stone window sills and lintels, side 1 story room extension
	Street	ROUTE 25	Hist. Info	Historic photo on survey form from p. 14 of IMAGES OF AMERICA. OSWEGO TOWNSHIP. Also in 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX (p. 154)--books don't agree on original owner--IOA says house was built by Levi Gorton & later sold to George Hopkins
	Rating	S		
	Date	c. 1850		
	Style	Greek Revival		
	Hist. Name	Gorton-Hopkins House		

	Street number 1437 Direction <input type="text"/> Street ROUTE 31 Rating S Date 1842 Style I-House Hist. Name Wormley, Myron Farm	Architect <input type="text"/> Features Porch columns, dentils under porch roof, pilasters and sidelights at front entry, cornice returns and frieze under eaves, historic barn and windmill Hist. Info 1870 Kendall County Atlas shows this house as part of a 90-acre parcel owned by Myron L. Wormley
	Street number 1524 Direction <input type="text"/> Street ROUTE 31 Rating S Date c. 1860 Style Second Empire Hist. Name Wormley, William M. House	Architect <input type="text"/> Features Stone façade, front doors, brick molding on 1st story windows, mansard roof, dentils and modillions under roofline, dormers Hist. Info Owners say that house dates from c. 1860. 1870 Oswego Township map from the Kendall County Atlas shows house on 111-acre parcel owned by William M. Wormley.
	Street number 2470 Direction <input type="text"/> Street ROUTE 31 Rating S Date c. 1845 Style Barn Hist. Name Seely Barn/Turtle Rock	Architect <input type="text"/> Features Stone façade, window lintels Hist. Info According to 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX, this structure was originally a stone barn that was converted into a tea room and residence by James Curry in the 1920s (Nov. 4 Kendall County Record)
	Street number §118 A Direction <input type="text"/> Street ROUTE 34 Rating S Date 1953 Style No Style Hist. Name Young, Dick House	Architect Young, Dick Features Jerkinhead roof covered in sod, frieze, porch columns, glass block on garage wall Hist. Info See continuation sheet for information on house.
	Street number 128 Direction <input type="text"/> Street STONEGATE Rating S Date 1926-27 Style Spanish Eclectic Hist. Name Stonegate (Dr. Lewis Weishaw House)	Architect <input type="text"/> Features Eclectic design, front entry portico with spiral columns, group of round arch window openings with spiral dwarf columns, side arcade Hist. Info House was built for Dr. Lewis Weishaw, a prominent local physician with contacts in state government. Date from Roger Mathie's compilation of Oswego announcements from local newspapers. House was extensively remodeled in 1932.
	Street number 026 Direction W Street TYLER Rating S Date c. 1850 Style Side Gable Hist. Name Barnard, George Blacksmith Shop	Architect <input type="text"/> Features roof, front façade opening infill (lintel remains), window openings with wood lintels and stone sills, random course rough cut stone cladding with larger stones used as corner quoins Hist. Info Historic photos of building on page 71 of 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX, & , Sanborns show building as residence in 1885/1892/1898; as blacksmith shop in 1905. See House History form in survey binder. IHSS photo from mid-1970s is on this form.



Street number 005
Direction W
Street WASHINGTON
Rating PS
Date 1897
Style Church - Gothic Revival
Hist. Name First German Evangelical Church

Architect
Features Pointed arch stained glass windows, large, elaborate, multi-part stained glass window under front gable bay, belltower with pyramidal roof and entry
Hist. Info Historic photo of church is on page 109 in IMAGES OF AMERICA: OSWEGO TOWNSHIP, and photos (c. 1910 & c. 1945) in collection of Little White School Museum. Name changed to Church of the Good Shepherd in 1957.



Street number 025
Direction E
Street WASHINGTON
Rating PS
Date c. 1860
Style Gable Front/Pyramidal
Hist. Name Hoze, William/John W. Cherry House

Architect
Features Overhanging hip and gable roof with paired decorative brackets, stone cladding, wraparound hipped roof porch with wood shingle-sided supports (historic addition), stone window lintels
Hist. Info William Hoze was a buggy and wagon maker. John and Deborah Cherry moved from their farm east of town into the house in 1899, and built the front addition soon thereafter. Photo on page 20 of IMAGES OF AMERICA: OSWEGO TOWNSHIP



Street number 026
Direction E
Street WASHINGTON
Rating PS
Date c. 1870
Style Greek Revival
Hist. Name Cowdrey House

Architect
Features Symmetrical facade, side gable roof with cornice returns, central entry with gabled porch (early alteration)
Hist. Info Historic photo of house on page 160 in 150 YEARS ALONG THE FOX. Photo shows original detailing on porch and 2/2 wood windows.



Street number 062
Direction W
Street WASHINGTON
Rating S
Date c. 1850
Style Greek Revival
Hist. Name Chapman, John House

Architect
Features Front gable roof with cornice returns, classical front entry door surround and sidelights, wood lintels
Hist. Info John Chapman was a merchant and contractor, and was responsible for building the Kenall County Courthouse in Oswego. Chapman was also a member of the first Village Board, and served as town supervisor and postmaster.



Street number 068
Direction E
Street WASHINGTON
Rating S
Date c. 1915
Style Dutch Colonial Revival
Hist. Name

Architect
Features Cross Gambrel roof with wood shingle siding and cornice returns, full-width hipped roof front porch with round wood columns on solid knee wall, wood windows on first story
Hist. Info

::APPENDIX D::

**INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
IN THE OSWEGO SURVEY AREA**

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
009	N	ADAMS	ST	Park		NC			
012	N	ADAMS	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1900	NC			
015	N	ADAMS	ST	Park		NC			
021	N	ADAMS	ST	Park		NC			
027	N	ADAMS	ST	Park		NC			
033	N	ADAMS	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1930	C			
034	N	ADAMS	ST	No Style	1900	NC			
047	N	ADAMS	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1880	C			
052	N	ADAMS	ST	Greenhouse	1928	C	Y	Oswego Floral Company Greenhouse	
055	N	ADAMS	ST	Contemporary	c. 1970	NC			
113	N	ADAMS	ST	Neo-Colonial	c. 1970	NC			
121	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch	c. 1970	NC			
127	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch	c. 1970	NC			
133	N	ADAMS	ST	Neo-Traditional	1987	NC			
139	N	ADAMS	ST	Neo-Traditional	1986	NC			
152	N	ADAMS	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1960	NC			
175	N	ADAMS	ST	Split-Level	c. 1950	C			
177	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch	1955	C			
179	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch (altered)	1961	NC			
180	N	ADAMS	ST	Apartment Building	1987	NC			
181-183	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch	c. 1950	C			
182-188	N	ADAMS	ST	Apartment Building--Neo-Traditional	1998	NC			
187	N	ADAMS	ST	Split-Level	1968	NC			
189	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch (altered)	1965	NC			
190	N	ADAMS	ST	Split-Level	1966	NC			
191	N	ADAMS	ST	Contemporary	1959	C		Ludwig, Louis House	
192	N	ADAMS	ST	Gable Front	1870s	NC			
194	N	ADAMS	ST	Neo-Traditional	2004	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
195	N	ADAMS	ST	L-Form	c. 1900	C			
196	N	ADAMS	ST	Shingle Style	1908	S			
197	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch	c. 1970	NC			
198	N	ADAMS	ST	Raised Ranch	1955	C			
200	N	ADAMS	ST	Raised Ranch	1956	C			
202	N	ADAMS	ST	L-Form	c. 1860	C			
203	N	ADAMS	ST	Ranch	1963	NC			
013	S	ADAMS	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
015	S	ADAMS	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
019	S	ADAMS	ST	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
027	S	ADAMS	ST	Italianate	c. 1875	S			
059	S	ADAMS	ST	Warehouse	1965	NC			
101	S	ADAMS	ST	Vacant lot		NC			
110	S	ADAMS	ST	Vacant lot		NC			
168-172	S	ADAMS	ST	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1960	NC			
171-173?	S	ADAMS	ST	Grain elevator	1880-1914	C	Y	Wayne-Cliggitt Grain Elevator	
176	S	ADAMS	ST	Warehouse	1975-76	NC			
205-211	S	ADAMS	ST	Townhouse--Neo-Traditional	1990-91	NC			
210	S	ADAMS	ST	Duplex	1975	NC			
217	S	ADAMS	ST	Apartment Building--No style	1990	NC			
218-20	S	ADAMS	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1974	NC			
225	S	ADAMS	ST	New England One and a Half	1854	C			
253	S	ADAMS	ST	Bungalow	1935	C			
257	S	ADAMS	ST	Bungalow	1935	C			
262	S	ADAMS	ST	Cape Cod	1937	C			
267	S	ADAMS	ST	Ranch	1940	NC			
268	S	ADAMS	ST	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	C			
273	S	ADAMS	ST	Cape Cod	1940	C			
274	S	ADAMS	ST	Cape Cod	c. 1945	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
024		ASHLAND	ST	Ranch	1951	C			
025-027		ASHLAND	ST	Side Gable Cottage	c. 1910	C			
055		ASHLAND	ST	Bungalow (altered)	1921	NC			
056		ASHLAND	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1935	C			
061		ASHLAND	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1920	C			
067		ASHLAND	ST	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
068		ASHLAND	ST	No Style	1946	NC			
117		ASHLAND	ST	Ranch	1941	C			
118		ASHLAND	ST	Bungalow	1934	C			
019	E	BENTON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1890	C			
026	E	BENTON	ST	No Style	1920	C			
008	W	BENTON	ST	Greek Revival	c. 1870	C			
026	W	BENTON	ST	I-House (altered)	c. 1880	C			
056	W	BENTON	ST	Ranch	1962	NC			Plymouth Homes, Inc.
073	W	BENTON	ST	Greek Revival	1870s	PS		Armstrong, Adam House	
074	W	BENTON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1910	C			
120	W	BENTON	ST	Neo-Colonial	c. 1960	NC			
123	W	BENTON	ST	Ranch (altered)	1944	NC			
055		CHICAGO	RD	Gas Station	c. 1970	NC			
058		CHICAGO	RD	Four over Four	1907	S		Johnson, Robert	
067-69		CHICAGO	RD	Gable Front	c. 1910	C			
104		CHICAGO	RD	Ranch	1960	NC			
105		CHICAGO	RD	Queen Anne	c. 1905	C			
108		CHICAGO	RD	Gable front	1948	C			
112		CHICAGO	RD	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1930	C			
116		CHICAGO	RD	Bungalow	1929	C			
117-119		CHICAGO	RD	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1984	NC			
120		CHICAGO	RD	Ranch	1958	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
124		CHICAGO	RD	Raised Ranch	1968	NC			
125		CHICAGO	RD	American Foursquare	c. 1915	PS			
155		CHICAGO	RD	Gable Front	c. 1905	C			
156		CHICAGO	RD	Gable Front	c. 1850	C			
163-165		CHICAGO	RD	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1985	NC			
170		CHICAGO	RD	Upright and Wing	c. 1850	C			
175		CHICAGO	RD	Colonial Revival	1920	PS			
204		CHICAGO	RD	Ranch	c. 1955	C			
207		CHICAGO	RD	American Foursquare	c. 1910	C		Shoger, Leonard H. House	
212		CHICAGO	RD	Bungalow (altered)	1930	NC			
217		CHICAGO	RD	Ranch	1960	NC			
224		CHICAGO	RD	Craftsman	c. 1910	S		Russell, John D. House	
238		CHICAGO	RD	Bungalow	1959	C			
256		CHICAGO	RD	Colonial Revival	1907	PS		Shoger, Gus House	
263 - 265		CHICAGO	RD	Cape Cod	1940	C			
267		CHICAGO	RD	Split-Level	1975	NC			
268-270		CHICAGO	RD	Duplex	1959	C			
276-278		CHICAGO	RD	Duplex	1961	NC			
319		DOUGLAS	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
325		DOUGLAS	ST	Minimal Traditional	1946	C			
333		DOUGLAS	ST	Ranch	1958	C			
343		DOUGLAS	ST	Split-Level	1977	NC			
356		DOUGLAS	ST	I-House	1884	C			
406		DOUGLAS	ST	Gable Front	1876	C			
412		DOUGLAS	ST	Minimal Traditional	1950	C			
413		DOUGLAS	ST	Minimal Traditional	1943	C			
417		DOUGLAS	ST	Minimal Traditional	1947	C			
418		DOUGLAS	ST	Cape Cod	1930s	C			Moyers, R.J.
424		DOUGLAS	ST	Bungalow	1926	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
425		DOUGLAS	ST	Ranch	1955	C			
430		DOUGLAS	ST	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
440		DOUGLAS	ST	Ranch	1964	NC			
441		DOUGLAS	ST	Tudor Revival	c. 1930	S			
444		DOUGLAS	ST	Tudor Revival	c. 1930	S			
447		DOUGLAS	ST	Bungalow	1929	C			
450		DOUGLAS	ST	No Style	1930	NC			
453		DOUGLAS	ST	Side Gable Cottage	c. 1880	C			
456		DOUGLAS	ST	Bungalow	1926	NC			
627		DOUGLAS	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 2000	NC			
643		DOUGLAS	ST	Neo-Traditional	c. 2005	NC			
051-61		FRANKLIN	ST	School--Late International	1951	NC		Traughber School	
068		FRANKLIN	ST	Side Gable Cottage	c. 1900	C			
103		FRANKLIN	ST	Colonial Revival	1910s	C			
111		FRANKLIN	ST	Vacant lot		NC			
115		FRANKLIN	ST	Cape Cod	1943	C			
123		FRANKLIN	ST	Minimal Traditional	1948	C			
151		FRANKLIN	ST	Minimal Traditional	1939	C			
157		FRANKLIN	ST	Ranch	1936	C			
160		FRANKLIN	ST	Split-Level	c. 1990	NC			
174		FRANKLIN	ST	Neo-Colonial	1976	NC			
177		FRANKLIN	ST	Ranch	1967	NC			
179		FRANKLIN	ST	Ranch	1952	C			
024		FULLER	ST	Cape Cod	1950	C			
016		GARFIELD	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1850	NC			
022		GARFIELD	ST	Bungalow	1930	C			
025		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1957	C			
028		GARFIELD	ST	Bungalow	c. 1925	S			
033		GARFIELD	ST	Gable Front	c. 1910	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
034		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1992	NC			
040		GARFIELD	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
045		GARFIELD	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1905	C			
055		GARFIELD	ST	L-Form	c. 1900	C			
056		GARFIELD	ST	Colonial Revival	1937	PS			
061		GARFIELD	ST	Neo-Traditional	1994	NC			
067		GARFIELD	ST	Minimal Traditional	1949	C			
068		GARFIELD	ST	Queen Anne - Free Classic	c. 1905	PS			
073		GARFIELD	ST	Gable Front (altered)	c. 1900	NC			
074		GARFIELD	ST	Shingle Style	c. 1905	C			
079		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1935	C			
086		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1960	NC			
087		GARFIELD	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
092		GARFIELD	ST	No style (altered)	c. 1930	NC			
097		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1972	NC			
105		GARFIELD	ST	Minimal Traditional	1940s	C			
110		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1959	C			
111		GARFIELD	ST	Minimal Traditional	1941	C			
112		GARFIELD	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1865	C			
117		GARFIELD	ST	Minimal Traditional	1930s	C			
118		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1956	C			
124		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1956	C			
125		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1957	C			
134		GARFIELD	ST	Ranch	1960	NC			
009		GRANT	ST	Ranch	1954	C			
010		GRANT	ST	Minimal Traditional (altered)	1952	NC			
021		GRANT	ST	Ranch	1948	NC			
022		GRANT	ST	Bungalow	1925	C			
028		GRANT	ST	Ranch	1956	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
033		GRANT	ST	Ranch	1949	C			
040		GRANT	ST	Ranch	1950	C			
045		GRANT	ST	No style	1947	NC			
057		GRANT	ST	Ranch	1958	C			Midwest Homes, Inc.
019		HARRISON	ST	Park		NC			
069		HARRISON	ST	Park		NC			
079		HARRISON	ST	Park		NC			
106	S	HARRISON	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 2005	NC			
120	S	HARRISON	ST	Freestanding Commerical	1992	NC			
126	S	HARRISON	ST	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1980	NC			
165	S	HARRISON	ST	Water works	1970s	NC		Village of Oswego Water Works	
174	S	HARRISON	ST	Industrial	1970	NC			Dodd, Lawrence T.
176	S	HARRISON	ST	Garage	c. 1975	NC			
212	S	HARRISON	ST	Bungalow	c. 1910	C			
016-18		JACKSON	PL	Duplex	1979	NC			
026		JACKSON	PL	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
028-30		JACKSON	PL	No Style (altered)	c. 1910	NC			
019	E	JACKSON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1940	C			
025	E	JACKSON	ST	Queen Anne	c. 1895	C			
026	E	JACKSON	ST	Park		NC			
056	E	JACKSON	ST	Greek Revival	1850	S		Crothers, John Mason House	
062	E	JACKSON	ST	No Style	c. 1900	C			
069	E	JACKSON	ST	Ranch	1970s	NC			
070	E	JACKSON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1952	C			
075	E	JACKSON	ST	Ranch	1954	C			
076	E	JACKSON	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
081	E	JACKSON	ST	Ranch	1985	NC			
082	E	JACKSON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1963	NC			Zentmyer, Earl
086	E	JACKSON	ST	Cape Cod	1941	S			
096	E	JACKSON	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	1925	C			
104	E	JACKSON	ST	Bungalow	1919	C			
107	E	JACKSON	ST	Colonial Revival	1959	C			
112	E	JACKSON	ST	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1900	C			
117	E	JACKSON	ST	Tudor Revival	1936	C			
118	E	JACKSON	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1925	C			
123	E	JACKSON	ST	Side Gable Cottage	c. 1910	C			
124	E	JACKSON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1939	C			
130	E	JACKSON	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	C			
131	E	JACKSON	ST	Ranch	1973	NC			
136	E	JACKSON	ST	Bungalow	1929	C			
011	W	JACKSON	ST	No Style	1892	C			
012	W	JACKSON	ST	Garage	1950s	NC			
060	W	JACKSON	ST	One Part Commercial Block/Mansard	1957	NC			
033		JAY	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	1920	S			
038		JAY	ST	Minimal Traditional	1950	C			
072-074	E	JEFFERSON	ST	Gable Front (altered)	c. 1900	NC			
082	E	JEFFERSON	ST	Greek Revival	1860s	C			
105	E	JEFFERSON	ST	Bungalow	1930	C			
204	E	JEFFERSON	ST	Neo-Colonial	1965	NC			
015-025	W	JEFFERSON	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	1971	NC		Wilhelm Building	
032	W	JEFFERSON	ST	Library--Contemporary	1964	NC		Oswego Public Library	Dodd, Lawrence
103	E	JUDSON	ST	Neo-Colonial	1977	NC			
005	W	JUDSON	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	1920	S			
006	W	JUDSON	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
007	N	MADISON	ST	Gas Station/Garage	c. 1945	C			
040	N	MADISON	ST	Split-Level	c. 1950	C			
050	N	MADISON	ST	Park		NC		Stonegate Park	
055	N	MADISON	ST	Queen Anne	1905	C			
107	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1953	C			
113	N	MADISON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1950	C			
121	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1956	C			
127	N	MADISON	ST	Cape Cod	c. 1935	C			
133	N	MADISON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1946	C			
143	N	MADISON	ST	L-Form	c. 1880	C			
145	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1957	C			
156	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1955	C			
162	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1958	C			
163	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1952	C			
193	N	MADISON	ST	Contemporary	1962	NC			
199	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	2000	NC			
205	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1962	NC			
221	N	MADISON	ST	Neo-Traditional	1988	NC			
277	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	c. 1950	C			
283	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1958	C			
625	N	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1991	NC			
003	S	MADISON	ST	Gas Station - Contemporary	c. 1970	NC		Shell Gas Station	
010	S	MADISON	ST	Freestanding Commercial/Neo-Colonial Revival	1971	NC		Oswego Community Bank	
011	S	MADISON	ST	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1955	C			
025	S	MADISON	ST	Gas Station - Tudor Revival	1930	PS	Y	Tydol Oil Service Station	
026	S	MADISON	ST	Post Office - Mansard	c. 1965	NC			
054	S	MADISON	ST	No style	c. 1895	C			
055	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1850	C	Y	Kendall House (part)	

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
061-63	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1855	C	Y	Kendall House (part)	
062	S	MADISON	ST	Queen Anne	c. 1895	S			
068	S	MADISON	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
168	S	MADISON	ST	Bungalow	1926	C			
169	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1870	C			
175	S	MADISON	ST	Bungalow (altered)	c. 1920	NC			
205	S	MADISON	ST	L-Form	c. 1870	C			
210	S	MADISON	ST	Classical Revival	1906	S		Clinton, Captain Charles House	
211	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and Wing (altered)	c. 1865	C			
217-19	S	MADISON	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1989	NC			
218-220	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1870	C			
228	S	MADISON	ST	L-Form	c. 1865	C			
254	S	MADISON	ST	Church - Contemporary	1938	NC		Oswego Presbyterian Church (Annex)	
255	S	MADISON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1870	C			
261-63	S	MADISON	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1991	NC			
262	S	MADISON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1900	C		Oswego Presbyterian Church Manse	
266	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1865	C			
267	S	MADISON	ST	Neo-Traditional	1994	NC			
278	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1971	NC			
279	S	MADISON	ST	Gabled Ell	c. 1900	C			
280	S	MADISON	ST	Side Gable Cottage	c. 1900	C			
281	S	MADISON	ST	L-Form	c. 1870	C			
305	S	MADISON	ST	No Style	c. 1870	C			
310	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1961	NC			
320	S	MADISON	ST	Cape Cod	1944	C			
326	S	MADISON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1860	C			
340	S	MADISON	ST	Public Works--Neo-Prairie	1995	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
346	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1870	C			
356	S	MADISON	ST	L-Form	c. 1870	C			
361	S	MADISON	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	1906	S		Wheeler House	
362	S	MADISON	ST	Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1910	C			
365	S	MADISON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
368	S	MADISON	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
371	S	MADISON	ST	Gabled Ell	c. 1890	C			
374	S	MADISON	ST	Upright and wing	c. 1880	C			
377	S	MADISON	ST	No Style	c. 1905	C			
380	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1932	C			
383	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1982	NC			
386	S	MADISON	ST	L-Form	c. 1870	PS			
394-396	S	MADISON	ST	No Style (altered)	1901	NC			
405	S	MADISON	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1905	C			
406	S	MADISON	ST	Queen Anne - Free Classic	c. 1895	S			
411	S	MADISON	ST	Bungalow (altered)	c. 1930	NC			
417	S	MADISON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1880	C			
420	S	MADISON	ST	Cape Cod	c. 1950	C			
422	S	MADISON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1946	C			
426	S	MADISON	ST	Bungalow	c. 1935	C			
427	S	MADISON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1948	C			
430	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	c. 1950	C			
433	S	MADISON	ST	Minimal Traditional	1946	C			
441	S	MADISON	ST	Cape Cod	1930	C			
446	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1973	NC			
447	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1971	NC			
448	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	c. 1940	C			
452	S	MADISON	ST	Split-Level	1976	NC			
456	S	MADISON	ST	Ranch	1976	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
005	S	MAIN	ST	Queen Anne	c. 1895	S		Parke Building	
010-12	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 1975	NC			
017-19	S	MAIN	ST	I-House	c. 1870	C			
020	S	MAIN	ST	Upright and Wing (altered)	c. 1870	C			
026	S	MAIN	ST	Freestanding Commercial	1968	NC			
027	S	MAIN	ST	Commercial--Greek Revival (altered)	1845	C		Parke, W. O. and Son Building	
054	S	MAIN	ST	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1905	C			
055	S	MAIN	ST	Vacant lot		NC			
056	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block/Neo-Traditional	1974	NC			
058	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block/Neo-Traditional	1974	NC			
059	S	MAIN	ST	Fire Station	1954	C		Oswego Fire Station	
060-62	S	MAIN	ST	One Part Commercial Block	1954	C		Bohn's Grocery	
064	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block - False Front parapet	c. 1870	S		Rank Building (Post Office)	
067	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	1870s	C			
068	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	c. 1975	NC			
069-071	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	1898	C		Knapp Block	
070-078	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	1867	C	Y	Brick Block	
073-79	S	MAIN	ST	Two Part Commercial Block	1900	PS		Schickler Building	
100-08	S	MAIN	ST	One Part Commercial Block	1911	C		Burkhart Block	
103-07	S	MAIN	ST	One Part Commercial Block	1918	C		Voss Building	
113	S	MAIN	ST	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1920	C	Y	Oswego Village Hall/Fire Station	
116	S	MAIN	ST	Garage	c. 1950	C			
119	S	MAIN	ST	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1950	C		Dairy Hut	
125	S	MAIN	ST	Gabled Ell	c. 1900	C			
169	S	MAIN	ST	Side Gable	1837	C	Y	Bartlett House	

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
175	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1860	NC			
204	S	MAIN	ST	L-Form	c. 1860	C			
205	S	MAIN	ST	Shingle-Style	c. 1898	S		Young, John & Margaret	
211	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front	c. 1890	C			
212	S	MAIN	ST	Ranch	1947	C			
218	S	MAIN	ST	Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1840	PS		Arnold, Levi F. House	
219	S	MAIN	ST	Queen Anne	1897	PS		Roberts, Charles House	
254	S	MAIN	ST	L-Form	1852	C		Pierce House	
255	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front	c. 1855	C		Coffin, Frederick House	
261	S	MAIN	ST	Ranch	c. 1960	NC			
262	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front	c. 1855	C			
267	S	MAIN	ST	Queen Anne	c. 1890	C			
268	S	MAIN	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1880	C			
273	S	MAIN	ST	Side Gable Cottage	1852-53	C		Holt, Amos House	
279	S	MAIN	ST	Bungalow	1912	C		Cutter, Watts. House	
280	S	MAIN	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1915	S			
306	S	MAIN	ST	Bungalow	c. 1915	S			
311	S	MAIN	ST	Stick Style	1887	S		Hall, Levi N. House	
312	S	MAIN	ST	Contemporary	1990s	NC			
320	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front	c. 1865	C			
323	S	MAIN	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	1913	S		The Cottage (Margaret L. Woolley House)	
326	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front	c. 1870	C			
332	S	MAIN	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	1919	S			
354	S	MAIN	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1860	C			
357	S	MAIN	ST	Vacant lot		NC			
358	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front	1860s	C			
364	S	MAIN	ST	L-Form	c. 1870	C			
406	S	MAIN	ST	Gable Front	1910	S			
407	S	MAIN	ST	Classical Revival	1902	S		The Pillars (Charles	

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
								Woolley House)	
410	S	MAIN	ST	Neo-Colonial	1967	NC			
415	S	MAIN	ST	Ranch	1955	NC			
424	S	MAIN	ST	Minimal Traditional	1950	C			
429	S	MAIN	ST	Ranch	1952	C			
430	S	MAIN	ST	Minimal Traditional	1963	NC			
435	S	MAIN	ST	Ranch	1962-63	NC			
436	S	MAIN	ST	Craftsman	1912	S			
443	S	MAIN	ST	No Style	1970	NC			
444	S	MAIN	ST	Ranch	1950	S			
453	S	MAIN	ST	Shingle Style	1901-02	S		Cutter, Scott House	
454	S	MAIN	ST	American Foursquare	c. 1910	S		Suhler House	
459	S	MAIN	ST	Vacant lot		NC			
467	S	MAIN	ST	Italianate	c. 1870	S		Benedict, Reverend Lewis	
501	S	MAIN	ST	Cemetery	1877	C	Y	Oswego Cemetery	
611	S	MAIN	ST	Contemporary	c. 1990	NC			
005		MAPLE	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	1906	PS			
014		MAPLE	ST	Gable Front	c. 1870	C			
015		MAPLE	ST	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950	C			
4670		MILL	RD	Bungalow	c. 1920	NC			
4726		MILL	RD	Upright and Wing	c. 1870	NC			
4740		MILL	RD	No style	c. 1970	NC			
4754		MILL	RD	Contemporary	c. 1990	NC			
4790		MILL	RD	Cape Cod	1946	C			
4810		MILL	RD	New England One and a Half	c. 1860	C		Parker, William House	
036	S	MONROE	ST	Freestanding Commerical	c. 1990	NC			
044	S	MONROE	ST	Queen Anne	c. 1900	C			
048	S	MONROE	ST	Side Gable	c. 1860	C		Smith, Henry Green House	

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
054	S	MONROE	ST	Gabled Ell	c. 1900	C			
063	S	MONROE	ST	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1890	C			
064	S	MONROE	ST	Craftsman	c. 1920	S			
069-71	S	MONROE	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1985	NC			
070	S	MONROE	ST	L-Form	c. 1880	C			
167	S	MONROE	ST	Neo-Traditional	2002	NC			
170	S	MONROE	ST	Ranch	c. 1950	C			
176	S	MONROE	ST	Gable Front	c. 1860	C			
211	S	MONROE	ST	No Style	1940	C			
217	S	MONROE	ST	Ranch	1965	NC			
019		NORTH	ST	Ranch	1951	NC			
015		PARK	ST	Minimal Traditional	1958-59	C			
021		PARK	ST	Ranch	1962	NC			
022		PARK	ST	Ranch	1950	C			
027		PARK	ST	Gable Front	c. 1900	S			
028		PARK	ST	Ranch	1938	C			
034		PARK	ST	Split-Level	1954	C			
035		PARK	ST	Minimal Traditional	1940	NC			
039		PARK	ST	Gable Front	c. 1900	C			
040		PARK	ST	Ranch	1968	NC			
046		PARK	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	1911	C			
047		PARK	ST	Minimal Traditional	1950	C			
055		PARK	ST	Bungalow	1939	C			
056		PARK	ST	Contemporary	1976	NC			
061		PARK	ST	Ranch	1949	C			
062		PARK	ST	Minimal Traditional	1938	C			
067		PARK	ST	Bungalow	1929	C			
068		PARK	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	1921	S			
074		PARK	ST	Cape Cod	1943	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
079		PARK	ST	Colonial Revival	1940	C			
080		PARK	ST	No style (altered)	c. 1920	NC			
087		PARK	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	1930	C			
090		PARK	ST	Ranch	1972	NC			
093		PARK	ST	Cape Cod	1965	NC			
094		PARK	ST	Cape Cod	1949	C			
099		PARK	ST	Ranch	1957	C			
104		PARK	ST	Split-Level	1954	C			
105		PARK	ST	Bungalow (altered)	1925	NC			
112		PARK	ST	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	C			
117		PARK	ST	Minimal Traditional	1939	C			
118		PARK	ST	Side Gable Cottage	c. 1915	C			
123		PARK	ST	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
124		PARK	ST	Colonial Revival Cottage	1955	C			
125		PARK	ST	Ranch	1994-96	NC			
130		PARK	ST	Bungalow	1929	C			
137		PARK	ST	Bungalow	1931	C			
002		PENN	CT	Neo-Traditional	1991-92	NC			
006		PENN	CT	Neo-Traditional	1988-89	NC			
010		PENN	CT	Neo-Traditional	1988-89	NC			
018		PENN	CT	Neo-Traditional	1988-89	NC			
022		PENN	CT	Contemporary	1988-89	NC			
067-069		POLK	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1990s	NC			
071		POLK	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
072		POLK	ST	Church--Greek Revival	1848	S	Y	Methodist Episcopal Church	
077		POLK	ST	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950	C			
078		POLK	ST	L-Form	c. 1900	PS			
083		POLK	ST	Neo-Colonial	1968	NC			
084		POLK	ST	Split-Level	1987	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
089		POLK	ST	Apartment Building	c. 1945	C	Y	Christian Art House	
090		POLK	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1870	C			
111		POLK	ST	Ranch	c. 1950	C			
117		POLK	ST	Ranch	c. 1950	C			
118		POLK	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1950	NC			
123		POLK	ST	Minimal Traditional	1951	C			
124		POLK	ST	Cape Cod	1946	C			
126		POLK	ST	Minimal Traditional	1967	NC			CAPP Homes
129		POLK	ST	Ranch	c. 1960	NC			
135		POLK	ST	Ranch	1954	C			
136		POLK	ST	Bungalow	1923-26	C			
032	E	RIVER	ST	Ranch	1955	C			
2052		ROUTE 25		Colonial Revival	1959	C			
2094		ROUTE 25		Greek Revival	c. 1850	S	Y	Gorton-Hopkins House	
2134		ROUTE 25		Ranch	1958	C			
2162		ROUTE 25		Ranch	1965	NC			
2190		ROUTE 25		Ranch	1965	NC			
2218		ROUTE 25		Ranch	1965	NC			
504		ROUTE 25		Split-Level	1956-57	C		Bell, Lester House	
1404		ROUTE 31		Ranch	1943	C			
1437		ROUTE 31		I-House	1842	S		Wormley, Myron Farm	
1524		ROUTE 31		Second Empire	c. 1860	S	Y	Wormley, William M. House	
1540		ROUTE 31		Contemporary	1946	C			
2060		ROUTE 31		Ranch	c. 1950	C			
2102		ROUTE 31		Craftsman Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
2110		ROUTE 31		No Style	c. 1910	C			
2158		ROUTE 31		Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1910	C			
2162		ROUTE 31		Craftsman Bungalow	1926	C			
2190		ROUTE 31		No Style	1948	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
2240		ROUTE 31		Colonial Revival Cottage	1936	C			
2408 A		ROUTE 31		Tudor Revival	1933	C			
2408 B		ROUTE 31		Tudor Revival	c. 1940	C			
2408 C		ROUTE 31		Ranch	c. 1950	C			
2408 D		ROUTE 31		No Style	1926	NC			
2420		ROUTE 31		Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
2430		ROUTE 31		Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	C			
2436		ROUTE 31		Ranch	c. 1940	C			
2470		ROUTE 31		Barn	c. 1845	S	Y	Seely Barn/Turtle Rock	
5118 A		ROUTE 34		No Style	1953	S		Young, Dick House	Young, Dick
5118 B		ROUTE 34		Split-Level	1949	C			
5150		ROUTE 34		No style (altered)	c. 1920	NC			
5172		ROUTE 34		Neo-Traditional	1976-8	NC			Young, Glenn
5176		ROUTE 34		Cape Cod	c. 1950	C			
5200		ROUTE 34		Upright and Wing	c. 1880	C			
5226		ROUTE 34		L-Form	c. 1900	C			
5232		ROUTE 34		Craftsman	c. 1910	C			
5254		ROUTE 34		Colonial Revival Cottage	c. 1940	C			
5262		ROUTE 34		Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	C			
5272		ROUTE 34		Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	C			
5288		ROUTE 34		Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	C			
5300 A		ROUTE 34		Tudor Revival	c. 1930	C			
5300 B		ROUTE 34		No Style	c. 1980	NC			
5354 A		ROUTE 34		Cape Cod	c. 1940	C			
5354 B		ROUTE 34		Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	C			
4439		ROUTE 71		Industrial	c. 1970	NC			
4485		ROUTE 71		Industrial	c. 1970	NC			
5401		ROUTE 71		Italianate	c. 1875	C			
5417		ROUTE 71		Ranch	c. 1980	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
5425		ROUTE 71		Contemporary	c. 1970	NC			
5453		ROUTE 71		Bungalow	c. 1940	C			
5487		ROUTE 71		Ranch	c. 1955	C			
5505		ROUTE 71		Ranch	c. 1960	NC			
5535		ROUTE 71		Side Gable Cottage	c. 1850	C		Cutter, Henry House	
5575		ROUTE 71		Contemporary	c. 1970	NC			
309		SECOND	ST	Ranch	c. 1990	NC			
310		SECOND	ST	No Style	1950	C			
104		STONEGATE	DR	Ranch	1988	NC			
112		STONEGATE	DR	Neo-Traditional	2001	NC			
116		STONEGATE	DR	Neo-Traditional	1987	NC			
128		STONEGATE	DR	Spanish Eclectic	1926-27	S		Stonegate (Dr. Lewis Weishaw House)	
144		STONEGATE	DR	Neo-Traditional	1988	NC			
004	E	TYLER	ST	Parking Lot		NC			
026	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	c. 1955	C			
063	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	1960	NC			
065	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	1956	C			
067	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	1958	C			
068	E	TYLER	ST	Minimal Traditional	1940	C			
074	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	1960	NC			
105	E	TYLER	ST	Greek Revival	c. 1870	C			
106	E	TYLER	ST	Minimal Traditional	1940	C			
107	E	TYLER	ST	Split-Level	1965	NC			
112	E	TYLER	ST	Colonial Revival	1951	C			
116	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	1972	NC			
117	E	TYLER	ST	Cape Cod	c. 1940	C			
122	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	1972	NC			
125	E	TYLER	ST	Ranch	c. 1940	C			
131	E	TYLER	ST	Bungalow	1936	C			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
137	E	TYLER	ST	Craftsman Bungalow	1921	C			
018	W	TYLER	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1880	C			
026	W	TYLER	ST	Side Gable	c. 1850	S	Y	Barnard, George Blacksmith Shop	
004	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Apartment Building (altered)	c. 1880	NC			
005	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Greek Revival	c. 1860	C			
010	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1880	C			
011	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Greek Revival	c. 1850	C		Hubbard House	
017-19	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1994	NC			
020	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Upright and Wing	1880	C			
025	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Upright and Wing	1879	C			
026	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1865	C			
055	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Bungalow	1913	C			
056-58	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1983	NC			
061	E	VAN BUREN	ST	Ranch	c. 1955	C			
067-69	E	VAN BUREN	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1900	NC			
006	W	VAN BUREN	ST	Cape Cod	1945	C			
012	W	VAN BUREN	ST	Cape Cod	c. 1940	C			
022-26	W	VAN BUREN	ST	Freestanding Commercial	1922	NC	Y	Weishaw, Dr. Lewis Building	
027-29	W	VAN BUREN	ST	Gabled Ell	c. 1895	C			
057	W	VAN BUREN	ST	Freestanding Commercial-- Mansard	c. 1980	NC			
076	W	VAN BUREN	ST	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1910	C			
005-09	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Queen Anne	1897	C		VanDeventer, Dr. Abraham House	
006	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Tudor Revival	c. 1940	C			
011	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Gabled Ell	c. 1895	C			
012	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Tudor Revival	c. 1935	C			
025	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Gable Front/Pyramidal	c. 1860	PS		Hoze, William/John W.	

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
								Cherry House	
026	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Greek Revival	c. 1870	PS		Cowdrey House	
068	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1915	S			
073	E	WASHINGTON	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1920	NC			
074	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Colonial Revival Cottage	1939	C			
077	E	WASHINGTON	ST	L-Form	c. 1870	C			
082-84	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Colonial Revival	c. 1900	C			
087	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Gable Front Cottage	c. 1880	C			
092	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Queen Anne	c. 1900	C			
096	E	WASHINGTON	ST	No Style	c. 1880	C		Miller, Thomas House	
097	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Park		NC			
104	E	WASHINGTON	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1870	NC			
107	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Bungalow	c. 1920	C			
117	E	WASHINGTON	ST	No style (altered)	c. 1910	NC			
118	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Upright and Wing	c. 1860	C			
124	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1905	C			
130	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Side Gable Cottage (altered)	c. 1910	NC			
136	E	WASHINGTON	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1900	NC			
155	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Gable Front	c. 1900	C		Reed, Charlie Blacksmith Shop	
169	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Side Gable	c. 1900	C			
197	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Church--Contemporary	c. 1950	C			
205	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Colonial Revival Cottage	1946	C			
206	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Bungalow (altered)	c. 1925	NC			
208-10	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Duplex--Neo-Traditional	1991-92	NC			
211-13	E	WASHINGTON	ST	No Style	1985	NC			
215	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Ranch	1950	C			
219	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Apartment Building	1974-75	NC			
227	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Industrial	1970	NC			
228	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Freestanding commerical	1978	NC			

Inventory									
STREETNO	DIRECTION	STREET	SUFFIX	ARCHCLASS	SURVEYOR DATE	RATING	HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT?	HISTNAME	ARCHITECT
244	E	WASHINGTON	ST	Industrial	c. 1925	C			
005	W	WASHINGTON	ST	Church - Gothic Revival	1897	PS	Y	First German Evangelical Church	
008	W	WASHINGTON	ST	No Style (altered)	c. 1880	NC			
012	W	WASHINGTON	ST	L-Form	c. 1880	C		Edwards, Thomas House	
014-20	W	WASHINGTON	ST	One Part Commercial Block	c. 1880	NC			
019	W	WASHINGTON	ST	No style (altered)	c. 1880	NC			
062	W	WASHINGTON	ST	Greek Revival	c. 1850	S		Chapman, John House	
063	W	WASHINGTON	ST	Gable Front	1884	C			
065	W	WASHINGTON	ST	Freestanding Commercial	1971	NC			
069-071	W	WASHINGTON	ST	Freestanding Commercial	c. 1955	C			
070	W	WASHINGTON	ST	Bungalow	c. 1925	C			
072-74	W	WASHINGTON	ST	Freestanding Commercial	1987	NC			
150	E	WILSON	ST	Ranch	1971	NC			