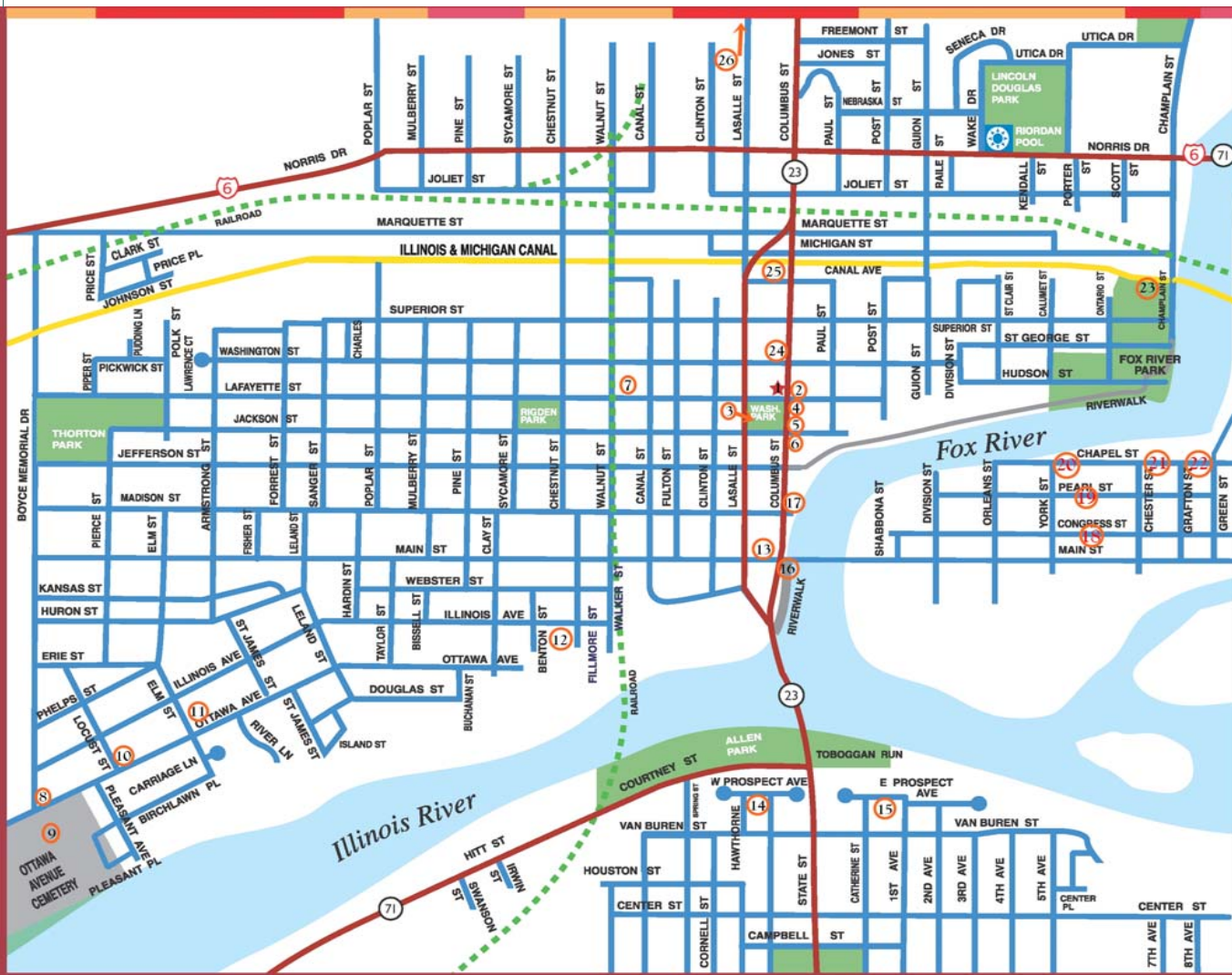


Discover & Experience Ottawa

The Tour Includes:

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Reddick Mansion (Red Star) | 7. Ottawa Scouting Museum | 12. William Hickley House | 18. Osman House | 23. I & M Canal & Aqueduct |
| 2. Appellate Court | 8. Memorial Columns. | 13. LaSalle County Courthouse | 19. Washington Bushnell House | 24. St. Columba Church |
| 3. Washington Square* | 9. Ottawa Ave. Cemetery | 14. John Hossack House* | 20. Thoresen-Fleury House | 25. I&M Toll House |
| 4. Christ Episcopal Church | 10. Edward Swift House | 15. Fort Johnson | 21. John Manly House | 26. General W.H.L. Wallace House |
| 5. Masonic Temple | 11. John F. Nash | 16. Ottawa Boat Club | 22. M.H. Hollister House | * Listed with the National registry of Historical landmarks |
| 6. First Congrega- | | 17. Central Life | | Please be respectful of |

Historic Auto Tour of Ottawa



Experience
OTTAWA
Illinois

Discover the historic treasures Ottawa has to offer at your own leisure and in the comfort of your own automobile. The tour includes Ottawa's original square, the many stunning homes, interesting architecture and breath-taking nature scenery.

(1) Reddick Mansion*100 W. Lafayette St*

Built before the Civil War this 22 room Mansion is known to be one of the most expansive and ornate Italianate residences constructed in the Midwest during the 1850's

(2) Appellate Court*1004 Columbus St.*

Built in 1860 at a cost of \$29,630 to host the State Supreme Court, now the Third Appellate district is a splendid example of the Greek Revival architecture.

(3) Washington Square Park **Columbus and Lafayette St.*

This Park is home to many historic event and monuments. Most notable the Site of the First Lincoln-Douglas Debate in 1858 and the LaSalle County Civil War Memorial.

(4) Christ Episcopal Church*113 E. Lafayette St.*

This Gothic Revival building was built between 1871 and 1872 and is home to Ottawa's greatest Civil War heroes, Gen. W.H.L. Wallace's Memorial stained glass window.

(5) Masonic Temple*916 Columbus St.*

Built in 1910 by Jason F. Richardson Jr., one of Ottawa's prominent architects the Neo-Classical building took the place of the abandoned Ward School that was abandoned in 1907.

(6) First Congregational Church*910 Columbus Street*

Located on the site of the Old First Church where Lincoln worshiped prior to his debate with Stephan Douglas.

(7) Ottawa Scouting Museum*1100 Canal Street*

Ottawa was home to many influential people; such as, W.D. Boyce who was an Ottawa Native when he incorporated the Boys Scouts of America. This museum is not only dedicated to the Boys Scouts but also the Girls scouts and Camp Fire Girls.

(8) Memorial Columns*Ottawa Ave and Boyce Memorial Dr*

Built in 1918 as a memorial to the early pioneers of Ottawa and to commemorate the centennial of Illinois Statehood. The columns are an example of roman architecture.

(9) Ottawa Avenue Cemetery*Ottawa Ave*

The Ottawa Ave Cemetery was originally developed under four different branches and its earliest record goes back to 1847. Many prominent Ottawans, including William Reddick (builder of the Reddick Mansion), John Hossack and Judge J.D. Caton lie here under magnificent headstones. For more information on these prominent Ottawans see their reference in this tour or stop in the Ottawa Visitors Center.

(10) Edward Swift House*1355 Ottawa Ave Private residence, please be courteous*

This Massive red brick house is an adaptation of the French chateau and Romanesque styles. Built in 1893 by Edward Swift a prominent Ottawa citizen in the Financial, Commercial and agriculture affairs of LaSalle County

(11) John F. Nash "Cottage Home" **1333 Ottawa Ave. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Built in the 1850's during the height of the Classic American architecture revival. This home was purchased by Mr. Nash in 1857 from George Fisher. Most notable was that during the Civil War this house served as a hospital for soldiers who had taken ill while at camp Cushman. Also it should be mentioned that Mr. Nash was a very influential person in Ottawa and he was the man whom had introduced Lincoln when he debated Douglas in Ottawa.

(12) William Hickley House*400 Benton St Private Residence, please be courteous*

A successful business man of early Ottawa this house was built in 1854. Most historically Mr. Hickley was the first mayor of Ottawa, elected in 1853.

(13) LaSalle County Court House*LaSalle and Main St*

Dedicated in 1884 this adaptation of Renaissance and Romanesque architecture court house stands on the same site as several earlier court houses which saw many famous people; such as, Abraham Lincoln, Stephan Douglas Judge John Dean Caton, and took part in the Jim Grey slavery case in 1860 and many others.

(14) John Hossack House **210 Prospect St. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Mr. Hossack was a very successful business man in the lumbar and grain business built his house in 1854 and it is a remarkable example of American Colonial style. Mr. Hossack, like many other Ottawans, was against slavery and he would hide many fleeing slaves in his house until they could make safe passage to the next stop on the underground railway.

(15) Fort Johnson*127 E. Prospect St. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Once standing Fort Johnson was named after Lieutenant Albert S. Johnson and was a stopping point for Captain Abraham Lincoln's infantry, during the Blackhawk wars, who were mustered in and out of service here by Lt. Robert Anderson. It is irony that the 3 men destined to play leading roles in the Civil war were assembled in Ottawa in the spring of 1832.

(16) Ottawa Boat Club*500 Columbus St*

Originating back to April of 1885 this magnificent building was built in 1903 to replace its original building located on the south back of the Illinois River.

(17) Central Life Building*628-630 Columbus St.*

Originally built to serve as the headquarters for the Central Life Insurance Company. Built in 1914 this building is one of the few remaining fire proof buildings in Ottawa and its style is typical of

commercial building of the time.

(18) Osman House*532 Congress St. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Built by Jeremiah Strawn, this house is a perfect example of Georgian style with certain Italianate Renaissance detail. The bricks for this house were brought to Ottawa via a canal barge.

(19) Washington Bushnell House*622 E. Pearl St. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Inspired by the French Renaissance this pile was once one of the show-places of Ottawa with its 33 rooms, 6 1/2 baths, ornate detail, its three-story tower and spacious grounds.

(20) Thorson-Fleury House*602 Chapel St. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Built Between 1854-1857 this home was constructed in the styling of the American Southern Colonial period and is an adaptation of the classic form.

(21) John Manly House*640 Chapel St. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Built in 1864 this beautiful home embodies the detail of the American Renaissance style, this home is also complete with a ballroom on its third floor.

(22) M.H. Hollister House*804 Chapel St. Private Residence, please be courteous*

Named by Mr. Hollister as "Montezuma" after serving in the Mexican War of 1845 this home is a conglomeration of the Romantic period of the American architecture with details from the Italian Renaissance and Romanesque periods.

(23) I&M Canal and Aqueduct*Champlain St.*

The canal was built between 1836-1848 and provided the first water route from the east coast to the Gulf of Mexico by connecting Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river by the way of the Illinois River. The Aqueduct is built from Joliet Limestone and is the largest aqueduct along the canal. Completed in 1840 it carried the waters of the canal over the Fox River.

(24) St. Columba Church*122 W. Washington St.*

St. Columba Church is Ottawa's oldest Catholic Church, founded in 1838, its current Gothic Revival styled building was built in 1884 and is the fourth building erected on this site for the church.

(25) I&M Toll House*Columbus St*

The only toll house still standing along the canal. It was part of a complex that included a "Turning bridge", utility shed, privy and a well.

(26) General W.H.L. Wallace Home*2101 Lincoln Rd Private Residence, please be courteous*

Built in 1858 this two-story Gothic Revival home was known as "The Oaks" due to its woodland setting. Gen. Wallace served his country in the Mexican War and Civil War which claimed his life.