ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY	TRANSMITTAL
Ottawa Pavilion - IL HABS NO. LS-2010-	1

- LOCATION: Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois Ottawa Pavilion 800 East Center Street RE: Demolition, New Construction and Rehabilitation IHPA Log # 017021909 / IL HABS NO. LS-2010-1 **ARCHITECHNICS, INC PROJECT # 4930** DATE: January 14, 2011 TO: Anne Haaker Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 1 Old State Capital Plaza Springfield, IL 62701-1512 217-782-8161 www.illinois-history.gov CC: Gina Kniery Charles H. Foley & Associates, Inc. 1638 S. MacArthur Blvd. Springfield, IL 62706 217-544-1551 foley.associates@sbcglobal.net Margie Lyle Ottawa Pavilion 800 East Center Street Ottawa, Illinois 61350 815-434-7144 mlyle@ottawarehab.com From: Anthony E. Crane, AIA Architechnics, Inc. 510 Maine Street, 10th Floor Ouincy, IL 62301 217-222-0554 archeng@architechnicsinc.com
- PresentOttawa Pavilion, Ltd.Owner:800 East Center StreetOttawa, Illinois 61350

Present Use: Licensed Nursing Care Facility

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

OTTAWA PAVILION (LASALLE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM) IL HABS NO. LS-2010-1

INTRODUCTION:

Location:	800 East Center Street Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois
Present Owner:	Ottawa Pavilion, Ltd. 800 East Center Street Ottawa, IL 61350 (815) 434-7144
Former Owner:	LaSalle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Present Use:	Skilled Care Nursing Home – Ottawa Pavilion

Significance:

The subject building was constructed as the LaSalle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium, also known as the Highland Sanitarium, and opened for public inspection on October 12, 13, and 14, 1940, immediately preceding it's being turned into use. The LaSalle County Sanitarium Board decided to have guided tours open to the public from 2:00 - 10:00 p.m. on these dates, since once occupied general admittance would be prohibited.

In 1940, the total project represented a total expenditure of \$310,000; \$293.000 for the building itself and \$17,000 for the furnishings. The new sanitarium was made possible by a \$275,000 bond issued passed by the electorate of the county, these bonds were paid off during the course of ten years, the difference between the bond proceeds and the total cost of the institution was made up by a special tax levy which, under state law, could not exceed 15 cents on each \$100.00 of assessed property evaluation, the special levy also took care of the bond principal and interest payments as they became due as well as maintenance of the sanitarium.

The subject building replaced a previous 20-plus year old "original" Highland Sanitarium Building on the same site that had a capacity of 54 patients. The subject building (circa 1940) was an addition to and completely covered up the original Sanitarium building (circa 1920); this building was gutted and substantially altered on the interior and exterior following completion of the subject building. The subject building had a capacity of 86 patients when originally opened. In this report, the circa 1940 Building is referenced as the "subject" building, and the circa 1920 Building is referenced as the "original" building.

The subject building was designed by local Architect Louis H. Gerding of Ottawa, Illinois. The architect for the original building (circa 1920) is unknown, but could be Jason F. Richardson, Jr. Architect from Ottawa, IL. The builder/contractors/suppliers for the subject building (circa 1940) are unknown, and the location of the original architectural/construction plans/drawings are unknown. The Ottawa Pavilion does possess some limited copies of some of the original architectural plans that are in relatively good condition, but visibly aged. The subject building design was strongly influenced by, and reflects an Art Moderne/Art Deco styling, and is a very impressive building for the period.

The subject building was designed for a specific utilitarian purpose and function (the care of isolated patients with a highly contagious disease). Later the subject building was converted to house a nursing home function (care of the elderly). Substantial alterations and remodeling to the interior of the subject building was required over the years. As the cure of tuberculosis was realized, the need for isolation of patients declined, and eventually ended in the mid to late 1960's. The subject building was converted to a nursing home (skilled care facility) in the mid to late 1960's and completely converted with a 1970/1971 project. Today the subject building accommodates 87 nursing home residents, and the original building (circa 1920) is not occupied (as required by the Illinois Department of Public Health). The original building (circa 1920) is in an extremely deteriorated condition inside, and a portion of the building is used only for limited storage.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- A. Physical History (Subject Building):
 - 1. Date(s) of Construction: 1938-1940
 - 2. Architect: Louis H. Gerding
 - 3. Original and subsequent owners: LaSalle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium
 - Ottawa Nursing Home
 - Ottawa Care Center
 - Ottawa Pavilion, Ltd.
 - 4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Unknown
 - 5. Original plans and construction: Unknown (Limited copies stored on-site at the Ottawa Pavilion).
 - 6. Alterations and additions:

Numerous alterations and additions have occurred over the years and quite frankly, too numerous to individually list, verify, or accurately identify. Some of these major alterations and additions that serve as milestones in the history of the current building are as follows:

Project Date: 1940
Project Title: Current Building (Addition to Original Building) (Architectural plans dated, 1939).
Owner: LaSalle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium (Highland Sanitarium) Architect/Engineer: Louis H. Gerding – Ottawa, Illinois

-Project Date: 1941

Project Title: Treatment Suite Revisions (Architectural plans dated, 2/17/40). Owner: LaSalle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium Architect/Engineer: Louis H. Gerding – Ottawa, Illinois

-Project Date: 1943

Project Title: Resident Suite Revisions (Architectural Plans, dated 2/17/42) Owner: LaSalle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium Architect/Engineer: Beling Engineering Co., Moline, Illinois

-Project Date: 1956

Project Title: Alterations and Additions (Architectural plans dated, 5/31/55) Owner: LaSalle County Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Ottawa, Illinois Architect/Engineer: Boyd Picking, Chicago, Illinois

-Project Date: 1971 Project Title: Nursing Home Remodeling for Heritage Enterprises (Architectural plans dated 10/7/70) Owner: Ottawa Nursing Home Architect/Engineer: Laz, Edwards, Dankert Architects 303 West Springfield Street Champaign, Illinois Project No. 7019

-Project Date: 1988

Project Title: Exterior Renovation of South Wing (Original Building) (Architectural plans dated 6/12/87) Owner: Ottawa Care Center, Ottawa, Illinois Architect/Engineer: Charles Hughes & Associates 1638 S. McArthur Blvd. Springfield, Illinois Project No. 8711

-Project Date: 1989

Project Title: 32-Bed Addition (Architectural plans dated 3/18/88) Owner: Ottawa Care Center, Ottawa, Illinois Architect/Engineer: Charles Hughes & Associates 1638 S. McArthur Blvd. Springfield, Illinois Project No. 8811

B. Historical Context:

The subject building is a 1939/1940 institutional building, originally designed as a Tuberculosis Sanitarium and serving as such until the mid to late 1960's. Following that, the subject building was converted to a Nursing Home (Skilled Care Facility), and regulated by the Illinois Department of Public Health, State of Illinois. The subject building is an Art Moderne/Art Deco Styling designed by local Architect Louis H. Gerding of Ottawa, Illinois. Since Louis Gerding was from Ottawa, Illinois, research centered in and around Ottawa and LaSalle County. He had a very prolific career and was mostly known for design of local public school buildings. Louis H. Gerding was born in Ottawa, Illinois and attended the Armour Institute (today Illinois Institute of Technology) in Chicago, Illinois. He started his practice of architecture in Ottawa in 1930, the Great Depression era. There were numerous partnerships that developed over time that created a lineage of the firm that still exists today. Other firm names included:

Louis H. Gerding, Architect Gerding and Wardrum, Architects Gerding, Richards, and Schoenbachler, Architects Richards, Schoenbachler, and Johnson, Architects Richards, Johnson, and Associates R. Johnson Architects

The predecessor firms were located first in Ottawa, then expanding to include LaSalle, Illinois, then expanding to include Joliet, Illinois, but now located only in LaSalle. Louis Gerding left the firm in 1962 to accept an appointment in the Office of the State Architect (previous State Agency to the Capital Development Board). He died in 1968.

The subject building as described previously contained many unique architectural features and treatments directly connecting it to the late 1930's and early 1940's, but many interior features have been altered and/or removed. Some features still remain, such as the terrazzo floors and terrazzo cove base, terrazzo stairways, glass block features at (2) stairwells, and ends of corridors, and glazed block/ tile wainscot at selected locations. Virtually, all other primary features have been altered, covered-up, or removed, primarily due to reconfiguration of original spaces within the subject building, and subsequent remodeling to accommodate updated healthcare requirements.

The subject building's main lobby has been substantially altered over the years, the corridors have been altered, as well as all individual treatment rooms. Original treatment room doors have been replaced as well as original ceilings covered up, original lighting has been replaced in the corridors, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings have been "dropped" throughout all of the primary public spaces, lobby, corridors, dining rooms, and assembly rooms. Other major spaces remain in-tact, but have been sub-divided and/or reconfigured with very little sensitivity to the historical context. New finishes have been installed on walls throughout. The original building (circa 1920) has been substantially altered inside and out. The interior was gutted during the construction of the subject building (1939-1940), and was totally reconfigured leaving very few original

features, and now even those 1939-1940 features have been demolished, removed, or altered, by subsequent remodeling.

The subject building's exterior is where most all significant architectural features remain. The original brick and limestone exterior facades, glass block infill walls, and original steel sash windows still remain. Many of the exterior doors have been removed and replaced with modern hollow metal doors. Most all other exterior features on the subject building are in tact.

The site and grounds are also very well preserved and present an impressive setting for the subject building.

Again, the exterior of the <u>original building</u> (circa 1920) was substantially altered in a 1987 remodeling, that removed the original building windows and replaced them with standard residential wood casement and double hung units (typical Pella, Andersen, Marvin variety). Also the major feature removed was the original exterior façade that was completely covered with an exterior insulation and finish system (E.I.F.S.) or a synthetic plaster finish (i.e. dryvit). Also, a major addition (32-bed addition) was completed as a separate wing in 1989. This 1989 addition substantially impacted the site and immediate surroundings of the subject building.

PART II ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

The subject building is constructed of reinforced concrete, (structure, frame, floors, etc.). Walls are of solid brick, floors are of reinforced concrete and terrazzo construction, all furring is on metal lath and plaster, wainscoting is of glazed block/tile throughout the utility rooms, toilet rooms and corridors of the basement and two upper floors. According to the original architectural plans, in the basement there were originally an incinerator and ash storage room, storage rooms, boiler room, equipment room, repair shop, fuel room, kitchen, nurses laundry, vegetable preparation room, vaults, machine and fan room, and Assembly Hall. Originally there were 11 rooms for sanitarium employees located on two floors, recreation rooms, sun rooms at each end of the subject building, an assembly hall with small stage under the front lobby, ample stairways, autopsy room, morgue, public toilets for men and women, two classrooms, linen repairing and storage rooms, nurses' dining room, staff's dining room, and ambulatory patients dining room. There are two (2) full floors above grade, and a full split "level" lower (basement) floor.

Originally, on the first floor were an x-ray room, dark room, waiting room, dentist's office and laboratory, county nurse's room, pneumothorax room, dressing room, fluoroscopy room, doctor's office, examination room and viewing room. On this same floor the superintendent of the institution was provided with a living room, bedroom and bath. A bedroom and bath were provided for the head nurse. There was also a room for the technician, two rooms for the nurses, and a public bath.

Provisions were also made on the first floor for the superintendent's office, and an information desk, this located just inside the main entrance. From this information desk an interphone setup and a nurses' call system was controlled, also a two-way communications system through which broadcast programs could be relayed when patients desired. Every room was equipped with a combination receiver and transmitter, the latter making it possible for patients to converse with the attendant at the information desk.

Also on the first floor, were a library, two diet kitchens, two utility rooms, two toilets and baths, two nurses' stations, 16 two-bed rooms for patients, two sun rooms, and four single-bed patient rooms.

Originally on the second floor were two diet kitchens, two toilets and baths, two utility rooms, two nurses' stations, two linen rooms, two sun rooms, a ward with accommodations for twelve patients, 5-single-bed rooms and 16 two-bed rooms for patients. All of the functions and uses originally contained in the building have been altered or changed to accommodate more modern healthcare needs for the skilled-care nursing home occupancy.

The principal façade (north elevation) contains a "Monumental" entrance with 2 tiers of ceremonial steps to the main entry doors, flanked by large terraced planters. A stepped, and projected entry bay contains a large glass block opening that emphasizes the main entry with a strong Art Moderne/Art Deco styling. The wings are long low 2 ½ story elements with buff-colored facebrick and continuous horizontal cut limestone banding at the head and sill of all 3- floors of the stacked, punched window opening alignments. The outside corners are rounded elements with rounded glass block infill openings. The projected stairwell elements at the end of each wing also contain glass block infill openings above the at-grade exit doors.

The windows are original steel industrial style combination swing-out casement-type and pull-in hopper-type windows. All glass is single strength. Over time clear aluminum interior storm windows have been added.

- B. Description of Exterior (Subject Building):
 - 1. Over-all dimensions: $300'-0" \pm x \ 120'-0" \pm$.
 - 2. <u>Foundations</u>: Poured reinforced concrete walls 18" <u>+</u> thick that extends just above grade around the perimeter of the building.
 - 3. <u>Walls:</u> Solid brick clay tile block masonry walls, 16" <u>+</u> thick on exterior; some solid masonry interior bearing walls, 12" <u>+</u>, and 8" thick.
 - 4. <u>Structural System, Framing</u>: Load bearing brick masonry exterior perimeter bearing walls with interior poured reinforced concrete 12" x 12" columns at approximately 14'-0" o.c., and creating approximately 14' x 14' framed bays and aligned longitudinally internally creating a 7'-6" spacing between the lines of internal columns framing the double-loaded corridor along the entire length of the building. This structural framing system is "stacked" for the 3 full floors. The Basement floor is a slab-on-grade poured concrete. The first and second elevated floors are poured-in-place concrete with a 3" + terrazzo topping.

The roof construction is poured reinforced concrete roof deck with wood framing atop concrete deck to form roof slopes. The sloped roof surfaces are constructed of solid wood decking with roof deck insulation and roofing material atop.

Construction of the lower level is poured in place concrete floor slab-on-grade with walls following the center corridor east to west connecting the two stairwells at each end of the building.

The subject building has a very low and lean profile with "modern" lines, radius corners of rounded glass block window openings and brick masonry. Long horizontal banding of masonry, stone trim and window alignment creates an "Art Moderne" stylistic exterior façade that exhibits efficiency and repetition of structural and fenestration components. The lower level is actually a split-level arrangement so that window openings can provide ample light and ventilation requirements, and thus creates an elevated base on which the building sits. On the principal façade, this allows for a monumental stairway, projected entrance bay, and large built-in terraced planters flanking the main entry steps, all supported on foundations below.

- 5. <u>Porches, Stoops:</u> The principal façade at the main entrance contains a stoop atop the large monumental stairway. A small covered porch is located at the south side of the building at the exit of the central-east stairway (and elevator). Small uncovered on-grade stoops exist at the exit of the other building stairways: one on the south side of the building and the central-west stairway, and two on the north side of the building at the ends of the east and west wings of the building.
- 6. <u>Chimneys:</u> One (1) chimney projects above the fascia line; and is located on the far south end of the original (circa 1920) building.
- 7. Openings:
 - a. <u>Doorways and Doors</u>: On the principal façade the main entrance has a monumental stairway and 2-story cut limestone monumental projected entrance pylon framing a large glass block infill opening at the second floor level, stacked atop a cut limestone spandrel section, stacked atop 3-single swing hollow metal doors. This element strongly defines the main entrance of the building visually. The stairway is flanked by terraced poured-in-place concrete planters. All cut limestone components have radius edges and corners. At each end of the principal façade the stairwell exits are also visually emphasized with projected 2-½ story cut limestone entrance pylons, replicating the main entrance, only proportionally narrower; again with glass block infill opening, stacked atop a cut limestone spandrel section, stacked atop 1-set of double hollow metal doors at finished grade. On the rear (south) elevation of the main building there are very utilitarian doors: hollow metal exit doors and service doors.
 - b. <u>Windows:</u> The first and second floors of the north and south elevations of the building have punched window openings with individual steel sash windows, with a lower "hopper" type in-swing sash section on the bottom of the window unit, a fixed transom sash section on the top of the window unit, and an out-swing casement sash section centered in the window unit. The lower (basement) floor window units were originally steel sash combination

casement/hopper units, but were at some point over-the-years replaced with double hung aluminum replacement windows. There are other locations with infill glass block openings (at the stairways and at the corners of the building). On the first and second floors there are glass block radius corners within the same banding height (head and sill heights) of the other punched window openings. On the older (original) building (circa 1920) the original windows were removed and replaced with standard wood clad windows, and the original window openings were infilled to reduce the overall opening size to accommodate the smaller sized replacement windows.

- 8. <u>Roof:</u>
 - a. <u>Shape, Covering, etc.</u>: The roof of the building is a low sloping roof that slopes to interior roof drains at the longitudinal center of the length of the building with interior roof leaders down through the building. The roof was originally a built-up-roof membrane on roof deck insulation on a wood framing substrate and decking that sits atop a poured concrete deck. The building has parapet walls (2'-6" ± high) with a cut limestone coping that matches the other horizontal stone banding on the building.

The original building (circa 1920) has been re-roofed several times and has a low sloping roofing membrane on both the higher roof and lower vestibule roofs, and are drained by interior roof drains on the high roof and exposed scuppers and downspouts on the lower roofs. The original parapets have been modified and covered up with E.I.F.S., and sheet metal parapet caps.

- C. Description of Interior (Subject Building):
 - 1. Floor Plans:
 - a. Describe by Floors:
 - Lower Level/Basement Floor Plan: A strong central "double loaded" longitudinal corridor connects the two (2) egress stairways at the east and west sides of the Building. The lower level has an Assembly Room with a raised stage, and contains most of the utilitarian functions of the facility such as storage, laundry, linen storage, clean and soiled utility areas, staff lounge, staff dining area, staff toilet rooms, and various office functions. The original building (circa 1920) contains the kitchen, service areas, shipping/receiving areas, boiler room and other mechanical spaces.
 - 2) <u>Main Level Floor Plan</u>: A strong central "double-loaded" longitudinal corridor connects the two (2) egress stairways at the east and west sides of the building, and at each end of the corridor (east and west ends of the building) common area day rooms, originally termed "Solariums", exist. These (2) end rooms provide the "rounded" end elements to the subject building's exterior. At the main entrance a vestibule exists that opens

onto the main east-west corridor along with the information desk/nurses' station, the Administrator's office, and lounge/waiting room. Two interior stairways flank the old original (circa 1920) building, with the

east stairway connecting to the elevator and elevator lobby. Throughout the entire length of the building are patient rooms opening off the corridor, as well as nurses' stations, toilet rooms, central bath, clean and soiled utility rooms, dietary kitchens, and storage rooms. The original (circa 1920) building is accessed by a corridor that leads to a central double-loaded corridor that connects (2) stairways at each end of the corridor. This "wing" of the building originally contained patient spaces as well as administrative space, but today is vacant, not occupied and in a deteriorated state.

- 3) <u>Second Floor Plan</u>: A strong central "double-loaded" longitudinal corridors connects the (2) egress stairways at the east and west sides of the building, and at each end of the corridor the "Solariums" exist, and are identical in size and shape to those located on the first floor. At the same location and directly above the main entrance on the first floor, the second floor has a large open day room, also used as an assisted-feeding area. Two interior stairways flank the old original (circa 1920) building, with the east stairway connecting to the elevator and elevator lobby. Throughout the entire length of the building are patient rooms opening off the corridor, as well as nurses' stations, toilet rooms, central bath, clean and soiled utility rooms, dietary kitchens, and storage rooms. The original (circa 1920) building is accessed by a corridor that leads to a central double-loaded corridor that connects (2) stairways at each end of the corridor. This "wing" of the building originally contained patient spaces as well as administrative space, but today is vacant, not occupied and in a deteriorated state.
- 2. <u>Stairways</u>: There are (2) internal stairways flanking the original building (circa 1920) and are reinforced concrete construction and terrazzo finish. The east internal stairway also accesses the roof via a rooftop penthouse that also contains the Elevator Machine Room. Both side entrances (east and west) are on a two story projected bay that houses a "split-level" entrance and the two vertical circulation stairwells.

The side east and west stairwells are open the full height of the building and are of poured-in-place concrete with a terrazzo topping finish. Stairways have glazed tile walls to wainscot height with painted plaster finish above. Standard wall bracketed wood handrails are installed on each side of the stairs. Landings also have terrazzo floor finish. The exterior endwalls of the (2) east and west stairways have a full height wall of glass block that provides diffused natural lighting.

The original building (circa 1920) has (2) stairways that are of cast iron construction, terrazzo-filled pan treads and cast iron risers. These stairways have wall bracketed wood handrails on each side of the stairs.

3. <u>Flooring</u>: The first and second floors are poured concrete with terrazzo topping finish.

The Basement (lower level) floors are poured concrete with vinyl tile finish. The original building (circa 1920) has heavy timber wood frame floors with wood subfloors and vinyl tile floor finish throughout.

- 4. <u>Wall and Ceiling Finish</u>: The interior finish on the partition walls and inside face of the perimeter exterior walls is paint on plaster on building tile, or clay tile. Corridors and some rooms have glazed ceramic wall tile wainscot 5'-0" <u>+</u> high sitting atop a terrazzo cove base. Upper wall areas are paint and plaster on building tile. Ceiling finishes are paint on plaster, and some rooms have had prefinished 2' x 2' or 2' x 4' suspended acoustical tile installed over the years.
- 5. Openings: Corridor/Room doors have hollow metal frame with transom panels above that have been closed in (and corridor ceilings dropped with suspended acoustical tile) over the years. Corridor/Room doors are solid core wood doors. Some stairwell and storage room doors have been changed out to hollow metal doors. The original building (circa 1920) doors and windows all have solid wood casings, cased opening returns, sills, heads and jambs, with window and door trim. The original interior door locations also have transoms above the doors. Some openings through the corridor walls on the first and second floors have openings that have been closed over the years. Doors are wood paneled painted doors.
- 6. <u>Decorative features and trim</u>: Decorative features include terrazzo floor patterning/borders, etc., and terrazzo cove base. Window sills are colored terrazzo. Very little applied trim is used, instead, rounded inside and outside corners, coved base and ceiling edges create a clean "sleek" modernistic appearance (Art Moderne styling). In stairwells the large expanses of glass block walls and patterning create a "decorative" treatment. The original building (circa 1920) has wood base, chair rail, door and window trim throughout the first and second floors.
- 7. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. <u>Heating, air conditioning, ventilation</u>: A combination of hot water fintube radiation and individual furnace units placed around the building that also include air conditioning coils and outdoor units, provide the general heating and cooling of spaces in the Building. Supplemental cooling in selected

spaces is provided with window air conditioning units. The heating plant for the building(s) is a central hydronic/boiler system, piped throughout.

b. <u>Lighting</u>: General illumination of corridors, stairwells, offices and classroom areas are 2' x 4' fluorescent ceiling mounted light fixtures. At the stairwells

are exit lighting fixtures, and the corridors have wall mounted emergency lighting fixtures.

- c. <u>Plumbing</u>: Plumbing systems have been modified over the years to accommodate the remodeled and re-configured spaces. Much of the main building drains are cast iron with the newer plumbing work being PVC piping.
- d. <u>Elevator</u>: The elevator is a traction-type 3-stop passenger elevator (hospital cab size), with an elevator machine room in a rooftop penthouse. The rooftop penthouse also houses the east internal stairway, which accesses the roof, as well as the Elevator Machine room. The elevator has stainless steel finishes on interior doors, trim, and painted walls, and vinyl tile finish on the floor.
- D. Site:
 - <u>General setting and orientation</u>: The general sitting and orientation presents the current building (circa 1940) substantially set back from the City Street with a large front lawn and a formal ceremonial strong axial/symmetrical entrance experience. The site is generally flat and level. The current building can also be viewed from the City Street network from the west and south. The east side of the property is bound by a residential neighborhood. From the west and south sides of the property the original building (circa 1920) is visible that was "covered up" by the current building (circa 1940), creating a "T"-shaped arrangement. Parking, service, and emergency entrances are all arranged around and behind the original building and the south side of the current building.

PART III SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. <u>Architectural Drawings (Plans)</u>: blue prints on file at the facility.
- B. <u>Early Views:</u> -Photographs provided by: Owner's file (aerial photos, photographs) -Photographs provided by: Derr Map Studios -Photographs provided by: The Ottawa Daily Times
- C. <u>Interviews:</u> -Marge Lyle, Ottawa Pavilion, Ltd -Lonnie Cain, Managing Editor, The Ottawa Daily Times -Earl Gerding, Architect (nephew of Louis H. Gerding) -Tom Gerding (son of Louis H. Gerding) -Robert Johnson, Architect (current owner of subsequent firm lineage) -Paul Basalay, Architect (worked with subsequent firm lineage)

D. Bibliography:

- Primary and published sources:

 The Ottawa Daily Times, archives: published articles
- 2. <u>Secondary Sources:</u>

 -LaSalle County G.I.S., internet
 -Derr Map Studios, 323 ½ East State St., Rockford, IL
 -Google Maps, Internet

PART IV METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

- A. <u>Research Strategy:</u> - Gather pertinent data, document, photograph, and tour the building.
- B. <u>Actual Research Process:</u>
 -Reviewed the archives of The Ottawa Daily Times
 -Personal in-depth interviews (in-person and telephonic)
- C. <u>Archives and Repositories Used:</u>
 -Drawings from Owner (blueprints of original drawings)
 -Archives of The Ottawa Daily Times
 -LaSalle County G.I.S.
 -Derr Map Studios
 -Google Maps

D. <u>Research Staff:</u>

1.	Primary Preparer:	Anthony E. Crane, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer,
		Architechnics, Inc., 510 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois
		Certificate of Attendance, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France,
		1974
		B. A. History of Architecture, U of I, 1975
		Professional Degree Architectural Design, U of I, 1979
2.	Photographer:	Anthony E. Crane, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer, Architechnics, Inc., 510 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois
3.	Delineator:	Anthony E. Crane, AIA, Secretary/Treasurer, Architechnics, Inc., 510 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois
4.	Additional Staff:	Clint K. Hodges, Architectural Research and Field Technician

Additional Staff: Clint K. Hodges, Architectural Research and Field Technician Architechnics, Inc., 510 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois

PART V PROJECT INFORMATION

Note: The project information statement will be provided by the IHPA Cultural Resources Manager handling the mitigation proceedings. This statement will cite the state or federal statute the general project is being reviewed under and the applicable Memorandum of Agreement requiring IL HABS recordation.

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

OTTAWA PAVILLION (FORMER LASALLE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANITATIUM) 800 East Center Street Ottawa, LaSalle County, Illinois 61350

Anthony E. Crane, Photographer March, 2010 IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.1 Main Entrance, North Facade IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.2 View of Main Entrance, North Facade IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.3 View of Main Entrance, North Façade, Detail IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.4 North Façade, Typical Window Bay IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.5 North Façade, West Stairway Bay IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.6 View of North West Wing IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.7 View of West Lawn IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.8 View of North Lawn, looking South East IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.9 West Façade of South Wing IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.10 West Façade of West Wing IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.11 View of South Façade at West Wing, looking North IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.12 East Façade of East Wing IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.13 View of South Wing, looking North East IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.14 View of South Wing, looking North East IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.15 View of East Lawn IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.16 View of North Lawn, North Facade IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.17 Typical Resident Room Door, Main Floor

IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.18	Main Floor, Typical Terrazzo Floor and Base
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.19	Main Floor Corridor, looking East
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.20	Main Entrance Lobby, looking South
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.21	Main Floor Corridor, looking West
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.22	East Center Stairway / Elevator Lobby, Main Floor
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.23	East Center Stairway Landing
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.24	Main Entrance Lobby / Reception Desk
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.25	East Stairway Landing, and Glass Block Window
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.26	East Stairway Landing, Main Floor
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.27	Basement Floor Corridor, looking East
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.28	Basement Floor, Activity Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.29	Basement Floor, ⊤ypical Window
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.30.	Basement Floor Corridor, looking West
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.31	East Stairway Landing, Basement Floor
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.32	Main Floor, East Activity Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.33	Main Floor, West Activity Room Entrance
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.34	Main Floor, Typical Window, Storm Sash, Sill
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.35	Main Floor, Typical Resident Room Window
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.36	Main Floor, South Wing, West Center Stairway
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.37	Main Floor, South Wing, Typical Floor / Base
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.38	Main Floor, South Wing, Typical Resident Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.39	Main Floor, South Wing, Electrical Closet
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.40	Second Floor, South Wing, Corridor
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.41	Second Floor, South Wing, West Stair

Page 2 of 3

IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.42	Second Floor, South Wing, South Day Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.43	Main Floor, Elevator Sign
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.44	Main Floor, East Wing, Typical Office Area
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.45	Second Floor, North Wing, Center Activity Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.46	Basement Floor Corridor, looking East
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.47	Second Floor, West Wing, Typical Shower Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.48	Main Floor, West Wing, Typical Corridor Doors
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.49	Main Floor, West Wing, Typical Doors
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.50	Second Floor, West Wing, Toilet Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.51	Second Floor, West Wing, Typical Resident Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.52	Main Floor, West Wing, Shower Room
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.53	Main Floor, West Wing, Central Bath
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.54	Second Floor, Typical Terrazzo Floor and Base
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.55	Main Floor, North West, Administrative Office
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.56	West Center Stairway, Basement Floor
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.57	West Center Stairway, Basement Floor, Detail
IL HABS No. LS-2010-1.58	Basement Floor, South Wing, Typical Floor

.



IL HABS NO. LS-2010-1,2







1 HABS NO. LS - 2010-1.



12 HABS NO. LS - 2010-1,5



















16 HABS NO. LS-2010-1.11







1L HABS NO. LS - 2010 - 1.13





1 L HABS NO, LS-2010-1,15




IL HABS NO. LS-2010-1.17





















16 HABS NO. 15-2010-1.24













































12 HABS NO. 15-2010-1.43









IL HABS NO. 11- 2010-1.47






























