INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORMS

TIER 1

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 310 BRIDGE STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: FREDERICK SEHRING MANSION

CURRENT NAME: BISHOPS HILL WINERY

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1887

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: HUGO BOEHME

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: COMMERCIAL

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TUDOR REVIVAL AND ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☒ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION:

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: CRENELLATION; TURRETS/TOWERS
CHIMNEY: LIMESTONE

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES:

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES:

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:
LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION; ROUND ARCHWAY TO PORCH SUPPORTED BY SMOOTH LIMESTONE SQUAT DORIC COLUMNS; LIMESTONE TERRACE; SIMPLE LIMESTONE RAILING AT TERRACE AND PORCH ROOF; LEADED GLASS TRANSOM AT 2ND FLOOR BALCONY ABOVE PORCH; BALCONY DOOR IS SET WITHIN A ROUND ARCH OPENING; ROUND TOWER AT NORTHEAST CORNER WITH CRENELLATED ROOF LINE; CRENELLATED AND BRACKETED CORNICE; AND BARTIZAN/TURRET AT NORTHWEST CORNER WITH CRENELLATED ROOF LINE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:
SOME WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:
N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY
NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:
- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:
- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY
LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:
- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS
☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The single-family residence at 310 Bridge Street was designed by Hugo Boehme in the Romanesque Revival style, with Tudor revival details, for Frederick Sehring. The building is rectangular in plan, two stories in height, and is clad in rusticated Joliet limestone. Deviations from the rectangular plan include an open-air terrace, projecting entrance portico at the center of the front (north) façade, full-height towers located at the northeast and southeast corners, a two-story projecting bay, and a faux bartizan at the northwest corner.

The terrace lacks ornamentation, with only a simple masonry railing, commonly used during the Romanesque Revival style. Ornamentation is reserved for the imposing projecting entrance portico which features a large rounded arch opening resting on smooth limestone squat Doric columns. Dentil molding adorns the cornice of the portico and simple masonry railing is located at the second floor balcony

The pair of wood doors at the front entrance appears to be original to the building and are embellished with carved square panels. Above the portico, at the second floor, the entrance to the balcony is set within a rounded arch opening. Above the entrance is a leaded glass transom. Windows throughout the building appear to be historic one-over-one double-hung, unless otherwise noted.

The Tudor Revival details are located at the parapet and include crenellation at the towers and faux-bartizan, limestone gables at the main parapet, and a projecting cornice supported by limestone corbels which mimic the machicolation commonly found in the design of Medieval fortress.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The following biography for Frederick Sehring (1834-1892) is partially excerpted from the 1890 publication of *Portrait and Biographical Album of Will County, Illinois: Containing Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County, Together with Portraits and Biographies of All the Presidents of the United States and Governors of the State*, released two years prior to Sehring's death in 1892, and the 1907 publication of the *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois*.

Frederick Sehring attained distinction for his successful business career, and was accorded public honors in recognition of his patriotic and public-spirited citizenship while residing in Joliet, where he established one of its leading industrial enterprises. Sehring was prominent in the affairs of Joliet and a member of the City Council since 1874. Of German birth and parentage, he was born in Langen Duchy, Hesse-Darmstadt, December 19, 1834. His father, Weigand Sehring, was a soldier in the War of 1813, in Germany, and married Margaretha Keim.

The family immigrated to America in 1847, settling in Frankfort Township, Will County, where the father occupied himself as a farmer until 1854. That year he relocated with his family to Joliet and conducted a hotel until 1860, while in the meantime, Frederick, who was fond of his books, devoted himself to study.

Frederick began his business career in 1860 as a Deputy Clerk in the Recorder's office of the county where he remained until 1863. He was then elected County Treasurer and served two terms until 1867. In March 1874, he was elected to represent his ward in the City Council, where he was still serving through the 1890 publication of this biography.

At an early age, he evinced unusual business capacities, and in 1868 had accumulated sufficient means to go into business, which he did in company with a partner under the name of Joseph Braun & Co. With $6,000 in capital, they established what has now become one of the finest breweries in the Northwest. Upon the death of Braun in 1870 a change was made in the business. Sehring secured active control and changed the name to the Columbia brewery. The success already gained continued during the ensuing years and Sehring concentrated all of his energy and attention upon the further development and upbuilding of the business, basing his actions upon such old and time-tried maxims as "Honesty is the best policy," and "There is no excellence without labor."

Columbia Brewery was conducted successfully until January 1883, when it was enlarged and incorporated under the title of the Fred Sehring Brewery Company, with our subject as President; Henry Sehring (son), Vice-President; Henry F. Piepenbrink (son-in-law), Secretary and Treasurer, and Louis J. Sehring (son), Superintendent. The new corporation started in with a capital stock of $50,000, and the following month bought out the brewery of Henry Eder, at the opposite corner of Summit and Bridge Streets. In 1890, the brewery occupied five acres of ground with a capacity of thirty thousand barrels per year and employed twenty-five men. Sehring remained at the head of the brewery until his death in 1892.

Sehring was married on January 16, 1855, in Joliet, to Louise Bez, and to them have been born six children: Susan E., Louis J., Maggie, the wife of H. F. Piepenbrink, Henry, Anna, and George.

Politically, Sehring was a staunch Democrat. He gained considerable distinction in politics, being nominated in the fall of 1874 by the Liberal Democrats to the State Senate, against O. M. Marshall, the Republican, and C. Frazier, the Granger candidate. Marshall was elected by twelve majorities over Sehring, who contested the election and proved the existence of one hundred and forty illegal votes—the committee reporting these in his favor. When put to the regular vote the Republicans and Grangers stood twenty-six for Marshall and twenty-three for Sehring.

Sehring also served as the director of the Will County National Bank, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, representing it in the Grand Lodge, and a Mason, attaining the Knight Templar degree in Joliet commandery, No. 4.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

The historic residence at 310 Bridge Street later served as a residence hall for students of the College of St. Francis until the Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate and then as the Bishop's first residence when the Diocese of Joliet was officially canonically established in 1949. The Chancery of the Diocese began in a one-room office on the third floor of 310 Bridge Street, until it moved into its own building at 425 Summit Street in 1966.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 508/510 BRIDGE STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 312 BRIDGE STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: HENRY SEHRING RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1897

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: HUGO BOEHME

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE: FREE CLASSIC

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED W/ CROSS GABLES MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: PEDIMENTED CROSS GABLES
CHIMNEY: N/A

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; MULTI-LIGHT FIXED OR CASEMENT (3RD FLOOR); ORIGINAL TRANSOM AT 2ND FLOOR
MATERIALS: WOOD AND VINYL
FEATURES: ORIGINAL TRIM

DOORS:
TYPE: ORIGINAL PANELED W/ SINGLE LIGHTS
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: ORIGINAL TRIM

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

WRAP-AROUND PORCH WITH CORINTHIAN COLUMNS, TURNED SPINDLES AT RAILING, AND TRIANGULAR PEDIMENT OVER FRONT ENTRANCE STAIR; ROUNDED TOWER AT NORTHWEST CORNER; TWO PROJECTING BAYS (SQUARE AND HEXAGONAL) W/PEDIMENTED CROSS GABLES; ORIGINAL WINDOWS AND DOORS.

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 312 BRIDGE STREET	TIER: 1

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

NEW SIDING; ROOF ON ROUND CORNER TOWER REMOVED; PARTIALLY ENCLOSED PORCH AT REAR.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

TWO ONE-STORY GARAGES

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The single-family residence at 312 Bridge Street was designed by Hugo Boehme in the Queen Anne - Free Classic architectural style for Henry Sehring. The building is rectangular in plan with asymmetrical volumes which deviate from the main floor plan including full-height gabled projecting bays at the north, east, and west façades. Below the gabled roof lines at the east and west façades, is a two-story hexagonal bay window. Overall, the building is three stories in height and clad in siding with a Joliet limestone foundation. There is a circular tower at the northwest corner. The roof of the tower has been truncated. The residence features a Queen Anne wrap-around porch with Corinthian columns, turned spindles at the railing, and a projecting gable roof over the entrance stair to the porch which mimics a classical pediment. The windows on the first and second floors are original one-over-one double-hung windows. There is also an original wooden transom on the second floor. The windows on the third floor are original wooden multi-light fixed or casement windows. The door also appears to be the original paneled door with a single light. There is also a simple frame porch at the rear, which was historically enclosed on the second floor to serve as a sleeping porch. There are two one-story gabled garages at the rear of the building.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The following biography is partially excerpted from the 1907 publication *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois.*

Henry Sehring (1861-1926) was born in Joliet in 1861, and acquired his education in the public schools. He began working at his father's brewery at the age of seventeen years in 1878, and five years later was appointed to Vice President – a role he was still serving in at the time of publication for this biography.

In 1889 he married Katie Arnold, a native of Matteson, Illinois, and they had one son, Arnold Sehring.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 512 BRIDGE STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET









ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 315 BRIDGE STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: GEORGE F. SEHRING RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1898

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: HUGO BOEHME

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE: FREE CLASSIC

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED W/ GABLE ENDS MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: PROJECTING GABLES
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: LEADED GLASS TRANSOMS; 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: ORIGINAL WOOD TRIM

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED W/ LEADED GLASS SIDELIGHTS
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: ORIGINAL WOOD TRIM

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

WRAP-AROUND PORCH WITH IONIC COLUMNS AND ROOFLINE; ROUNDED TOWER AT SOUTHWEST CORNER; HEXAGONAL BAY WINDOW AT 2ND FLOOR OF FRONT (SOUTH) FAÇADE; TWO-STORY HEXAGONAL BAYS CENTERED AT EACH SIDE FACADE; PEDIMENTED GABLE ENDS W/ BRACKETS ALONG THE EAVES AT FRONT AND SIDE FACADES; GABLED DORMER AT REAR (NORTH) FACADE; ORIGINAL WINDOWS AND DOORS; PORCH AT NORTHWEST CORNER; DORIC PILASTER CORNER BOARDS AT CORNERS OF MAIN BUILDING FOOTPRINT; AND TRIM AT FENESTRATION OPENINGS.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: NOVEMBER 20, 2019

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

RAILING REMOVED FROM PORCH

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

SHED

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The single-family residence at 315 Bridge Street, was designed by Hugo Boehme in the Queen Anne - Free Classic architectural style for George F. Sehring. The building is rectangular in plan with asymmetrical volumes including two-story bay windows at the east and west façades crowned by gabled wall dormers which mimic a classical pediment, a circular corner turret at the southwest corner of the second floor, and a bay window at the center of the second floor at the south façade, also crowned by a monumental gabled wall dormer. Overall, the residence is three stories in height and clad in siding with a Joliet limestone foundation. It has a prominent gable-on-hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles.

The residence features a typical Queen Anne wrap-around porch with Ionic columns which support a hipped roof with wide bracketed eaves. A brick chimney, simply ornamented with brick relief work is located at the northwest corner of the hipped roof. At the north face of the roof is a gabled dormer.

Additional features include: a small side porch at the northwest corner with Doric columns which support a hipped roof with wide bracketed eaves; original windows and doors including the one-over-one double-hung windows, original leaded glass transoms, and paneled door with glass sidelights; and original wood trim at window and doors openings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The following biography is partially excerpted from the 1928 publication *History of Will County Illinois.*

George F. Sehring was a lifelong resident of Joliet and well-known to its citizens as a man of integrity and ability who has been identified with a number of leading enterprises, and whose business talents were enlisted in the cause of public service.

George was born in Joliet, on February 21, 1872, to parents Frederick and Louise (Bez) Sehring. He attended the public schools of Joliet and after graduating from high school as a member of the class of 1891 he took a business course at the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago.

He secured his first employment as Collector for the Will County National Bank, where he rose to Receiving Teller and then to Paying Teller, but in 1904 resigned his position to become Cashier and Collector of the Fred Sehring Brewing Company. In 1922, because of national prohibition, the brewing company ceased business, and since then George has focused his energies on looking after his large interests of a business and financial character and in attending to his official duties. In 1905 he was elected City Treasurer, a position in which he served during 1905 and 1906, and in the spring of 1923, he was elected Mayor of Joliet, a position he served in until 1931. He also served as a member of the Will County Board of Review, and from 1933 to 1941 was Assistant Warden at the Joliet Penitentiary.

On November 4, 1896, George married Louisa Kramer (1876-1925) of Joliet, the daughter of Frank and Mary (Weber) Kramer, natives of Germany. Together they had five children: Margaret, wife of Joseph Smith; Gertrude, married Joseph F. Lennon, lived at Joliet; Fred, engaged in the candy business in Joliet, married Edna May French of Joliet; George H., who at the time this biography was written was a medical student at the University of Michigan; and Louise, married to John Cassidy of Joliet. Following the death of his first wife, Louisa, in 1925, George married Josephine Barrett (1893-1966) on July 28, 1928.

George was active in the Lutheran religious community and a member of several fraternal and civic connections.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: BRIDGE CORNER OF CENTER (PRE-DATES EXISTING RESIDENCE)

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 515 BRIDGE STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET







ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 201 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: DR. GEORGE RAYNOR RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1872-1875

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JAMES WEESE

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: SECOND EMPIRE

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE FAMILY HOME

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: MANSARD MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: ROUNDED DORMERS
CHIMNEY: NOT CLEARLY VISIBLE FROM ROW

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL
FEATURES: ORIGINAL WOOD WINDOW HOODS AND LABEL MOULDING

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: ORIGINAL WOOD DOOR HOODS

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

ORIGINAL WOOD WINDOW HOODS AT 1ST AND 2ND FLOOR OF FRONT FAÇADE; AND ORIGINAL CARVED WOOD PORCH CORNICE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SIDING; WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; DORMERS CLADDED OVER; NEW PORCH RAILING AND EXTERIOR STAIR AT FRONT AND SIDE PORCHES; AND INFILL PANELS AT ALL WINDOWS TO ACCOMMODATE NEW SQUARE WINDOWS IN ARCHED OPENINGS; PORCH AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER REMOVED AND REPLACED W/ REAR STAIR.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** DECEMBER 3, 2019

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The residence at 201 N. Broadway Street was designed in the Second Empire style for prominent local physician Dr. George C. Raynor by architect James Weese, who also designed the Hiram B. Scutt Mansion located across the street at 206 N. Broadway Street. This house is one of several Second Empire homes on Broadway Street, which retains the largest concentration of Second Empire-style homes in the St. John's Neighborhood.

The three-story residence crowned with a monumental Mansard roof with flared eaves has a commanding presence at the top of the bluff overlooking the Des Plaines River. The residence is L-shaped in plan with deviations at the south and west facades including a two-story hexagonal bay and a two-story rear section, respectively. The foundation is locally quarried limestone, while the exterior is clad with non-historic siding. The main entrance to the residence is located at the north end of the front (east) façade. The entrance is composed of a pair of non-historic paneled doors with faux-leaded glass inserts. The doors are set within a round arch opening with a leaded glass transom set within the tympanum of the arch. There are secondary entrances at the basement of the front (east) façade and at the west façade of the two-story rear section. Both are set within arched openings, but those doors were obscured by either a storm door or due to the basement entrance being partially below grade.

The arrangement of window openings varies by façade but each window is a non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl window. The windows at the front (east) façade are symmetrically arranged in sets of three fenestration openings at each floor: two windows plus the entrance at the first floor; three windows at the second floor, each set within a pseudo-three-centered arch opening; and three arched top dormers at the third floor/attic. All fenestration openings at the first and second floors are crowned with compounded arched window hoods. There is additionally one window at the basement level of the front façade, but the design of the window was difficult to document due to the existing landscape and the location of the window partially below grade. At the primary west façade, windows are limited to the basement and attic level and the projecting bay window. At the basement, there is a pair of windows at the main face of the façade plus four windows at

the projecting bay. All windows are set within a segmental arch opening. There are no windows at the main face of the façade at the first and second floor. There are only four windows at each floor of the projecting bay, set within round arch openings and rectilinear openings, respectively. Above the projecting bay are two dormers at the third floor/attic. At the west façade of the two-story rear section, there is only a single window at the basement and first floor, set within arched openings, and two arched-topped dormers.

At the west façade of the two-story rear section, there are at least two windows at the basement, three windows at the first floor, and two arched-top dormers at the attic. The basement and first floor windows are asymmetrically placed on the façade but are all set within segmental arch openings. The first floor windows are adorned with a simple label moulding. The north façade of the residence was not clearly visible from the public right-of-way due to fencing and large trees which obscured the view.

Lastly, there are two porches that span the full width of the front (east) façade and west façade of the two-story rear section. The west porch has been rebuilt and lacks any original or historic architectural detailing/ornamentation. The front porch has only been partially rebuilt including a new square railing and new stairs. It retains its original roof supported by square Doric columns and carved wood brackets, adorned with an intricately carved wood spandrel panel embellished with scrollwork, keystones with drop finials, and a dentillated cornice.

Like many of the houses in the St. John's Neighborhood, this house was converted to multi-family housing at some point in the twentieth century.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The residence at 201 N. Broadway Street was constructed in c. 1872-1875 for George C. Raynor, M. D. (1826-1905). Dr. Raynor occupied a position among the leading physicians of Joliet, where he has engaged in practice since March 1870, due to his experience as a physician extending over the latter half of the nineteenth century, coupled with a broad study of the medical science and remedial agencies. His standing among the members of the profession in Will County was shown by his repeated election as president of the Will County Medical Society. In addition to his private practice, he was for twelve years surgeon to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company in Joliet.

Dr. Raynor was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, in 1826, a son of David and Melinda (Mather) Raynor. His grandfather, Stephen Raynor, a native of Long Island, settled on a farm in Herkimer County, and upon that homestead, David Raynor was born and reared. The latter, with the exception of the time spent in the War of 1812, devoted his entire active life to farm pursuits, remaining in his native county until he died at seventy-two years. His mother was born near Utica, Oneida County, New York, a member of an old Connecticut family that claimed Puritan descent. Dr. Raynor grew up on his grandfather's homestead and attended district schools and the Fairfield Academy. In 1849 he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1852, with the degree of M. D. The following year, he married Ellen M. Cole (1835-1889), who was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The only child of their union was Lansing James Raynor, a prominent businessman in Joliet. By 1855, the young couple was living in St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, New York, where Dr. Raynor established a large practice and remained there until he moved to Illinois. While in New York, he also served as the coroner of Montgomery County, New York for nine years.

Outside of his profession, Dr. Raynor served as the master of Matteson Lodge A. F. & A. M., in Joliet. He was also connected with Joliet Commandery No. 4, K. T. For many years he was a member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, in which he served as treasurer of the board.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: NW CORNER BROADWAY AND ONEIDA

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 201 N BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 206 N BROADWAY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: HIRAM B. SCUTT MANSION (AKA "BARB VILLA")/HANNAH HARDWOOD GIRLS CLUB

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1882

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: JAMES WEESE

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: VACANT

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: SECOND EMPIRE

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 4

ROOF:
TYPE: MANSARD MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: PEDIMENTED DORMERS; CUPOLA W/ WIDOW'S WALK AND HIPPED DORMERS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

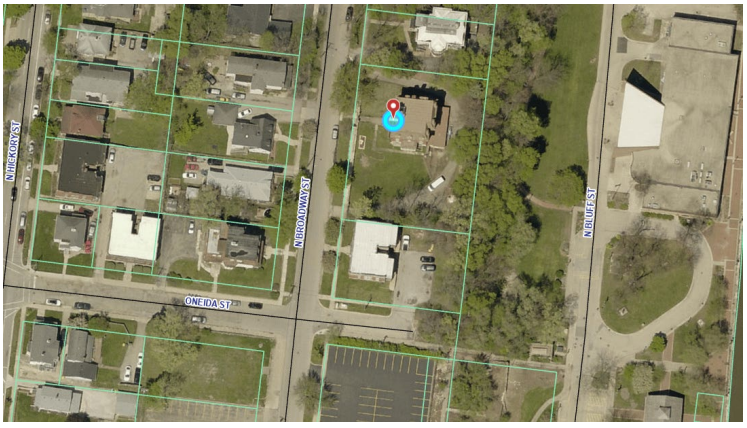
WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES BELOW.

DOORS:
TYPE: PAIR OF PANELED DOORS W/ UPPER LIGHT
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES BELOW.

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

SETBACK/YARD; ENTRANCE GATE; REMNANTS OF LIMESTONE PATH; BRICK OR LIMESTONE FENCE POSTS; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WINDOWS AND DOORS; RUSTICATED LIMESTONE BASE; ORIGINAL WOOD ENTRANCE PORCH; LIMESTONE WINDOW HEADERS; PROJECTING BAYS AT SIDE FAÇADES OF 1ST FLOOR W/ EMBELLISHMENTS AT EACH CORNICE OF DENTILS OR MODILLIONS; BRACKETED CORNICE; PEDIMENTED DORMERS; AND CUPOLA W/ BRACKETED CORNICE, HIPPED PYRAMID DORMERS, AND WIDOW'S WALK.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SOME WINDOWS ARE BOARDED UP OR MISSING; NEW PORCH STEPS.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

SHED

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: LISTED

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: DESIGNATED

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The single-family residence at 206 N. Broadway Street was designed by James Weese in the Second Empire style with Eastlake details for Hiram B. Scutt in 1882. This house is one of several Second Empire homes on this street with Broadway Street having the largest concentration of Second Empire-style houses in the St. John's Neighborhood.

The residence sits on a half-acre, near the north end of a tree-lined lot. In the front of the mansion, there are three gates: one for pedestrians and two gates on the north and south sides for vehicles. There is a half-circle drive that goes behind the mansion. It was originally a dirt road but has since been paved. The front of the mansion faces west. The wrought-iron fence and brick pillars in front of the mansion are not original to the home; they were erected in 1987. The brick pavers leading up to the mansion were also added around this time.

The residence is three stories tall with a basement and a four-story tower. It is constructed of red brick, believed to have been imported from Philadelphia, with a locally quarried limestone base. Deviations from the main square footprint which were visible from the public right-of-way include the sunroom or solarium at the south façade and an alcove at the north façade. The residence and cupola are crowned with a Mansard roof with flared, bracketed eaves. Additionally, there are decorative brackets located beneath the projecting sill on the third story of the tower and beneath the eaves of the portico on the front facade and at the cornice of the porch at the north elevation. Originally, there was iron cresting on the porch roof, the decking roof over the porch, the sunroom, the roof over the ballroom, the main roof, and the cupola. All that is left now are two pieces of cresting on the cupola.

The main entrance is located at the north end of the front (west) façade. The entrance is composed of a pair of original wooden doors that each feature two lower horizontal panels embellished with foliated carvings with a large vertical upper light.

The entrance is shielded by a one-story entrance porch. The roof is supported by a pair of columns and pair of pilasters with stylized Ionic cushion capitals. The shafts and bases are square in section and rest atop brick pavers. The columns and pilasters terminate at a simple porch spandrel below a bracketed cornice. Four brick steps lead up to the porch; two more are immediately located before the limestone threshold.

The majority of the windows are historic wood, one-over-one double-hung with limestone lintels and sills. The lintels are inscribed with stylized geometric and foliated incised carvings. At the front (west) façade, there are twenty-one windows, including one in the cupola and four at the basement level. The windows located on the third story are pedimented dormers with pressed metal trim and wood sashes. There is a window located on each side of the tower roof. There are also two window wells on each side of the main porch's foundation with two windows each.

At the south façade, there are three pedimented dormers and five one-over-one, double-hung windows with limestone lintels and sills - three are on the second floor and two on the first floor, on each side of the sunroom. The one-story aforementioned solarium has eight, four-over-four windows. The solarium originally had a glass roof supported by an iron frame, but it has since been replaced with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The cornice of the solarium is adorned with dentils. The solarium is frame construction with a limestone foundation. Three windows are located at the foundation wall on this elevation.

The north elevation is accentuated by the aforementioned one-story, brick alcove with a limestone foundation. The alcove has four windows with limestone lintels and sills. The remainder of the north façade is composed of seven windows, a pair at the west end of the first floor and five, a single window flanked by two pairs, symmetrically placed along the width of the façade at the second floor. At the main roof, the façade is crowned with three pedimented dormer windows four windows and a coal chute are located in the foundation at this facade. The east elevation was not visible from the public right-of-way.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The residence at 206 N. Broadway Street was constructed for Hiram Benjamin Scutt (1840-1889) in c. 1882 by architect James Weese, architect for the Dr. George Raynor residence located across the street at 201 N. Broadway Street. According to his military service records, Scutt was born in New York in 1840. At the time of his enlistment on September 16, 1861, Scutt was listed as a teacher living in Dement, Ogle County, Illinois. He served with Battery G 2nd Illinois Light Artillery from September 16, 1861, until the battery was disbanded on September 4, 1865, in Springfield, Illinois. Following the war, Scutt moved to Joliet, where he began a career in the barbed wire industry, becoming the first barbed wire manufacturer in Joliet, in 1874. Over the following decade, Scutt patented ten varieties of barbed wire fencing, before selling the H.B. Scutt & Company to organize the Joliet Barbed Wire Company in 1884. He was also president of Citizens Electric Company and the Joliet Wire Check Power Company.

In July 1889 Scutt and his family were vacationing in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. While there Scutt suffered a fall from his horse. He died a few days after the fall on July 29, 1889. Following his death, Hiram's son Frank W. Scutt, secretary of the Joliet Wire Company, owned the mansion. The mansion eventually passed out of the Scutt family to Daniel Robertson, an employee of Hiram B. Scutt, who lived there until 1916. At that time, a series of women's schools were located in the mansion, starting with the Business Women's Club House from approximately 1917 to 1977. The mansion also housed the Hanna Hardwood Girls' Club, a place where young ladies could live when they came to the city of Joliet from the country to work. Since 1977, the mansion has been a single-family residence but currently remains vacant.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 206 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET







ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 210 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: JOHN D. PAIGE HOUSE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1875

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: SECOND EMPIRE

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: STUCCO, BRICK
FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE, CONCRETE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: MANSARD, HIPPED
MATERIALS: METAL (MANSARD; UNKOWN (MAIN)
FEATURES: MANSARD AT PROJECTING FRONT BAY; ROUND DORMER SET WITHIN MAIN MANSARD ROOF
CHIMNEY: NOT VISIBLE FROM ROW

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL
FEATURES: MANSARD ROOFS AT FIRST FLOOR WINDOWS SUPPORTED BY CARVED BRACKETS; WINDOW HOODS AT SECOND FLOOR WINDOWS

DOORS:
TYPE: SINGLE DOOR, PANELED W/ UPPER LIGHT; NEW PANELED
MATERIALS: WOOD; METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

MANSARD AND HIPPED ROOF FORMS WIDE OVERHANGS AND BRACKETED CORNICE; FULL-HEIGHT HEXAGONAL PROJECTING BAY AT THE SOUTH FAÇADE; MANSARD ROOFS AT FIRST FLOOR WINDOWS SUPPORTED BY CARVED BRACKETS; ORIGINAL PORCH; WINDOW HOODS AT SECOND FLOOR WINDOWS; ROUND DORMER SET WITHIN MAIN MANSARD ROOF.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; NEW PORCH STAIRS; PORCH REMOVED AND ENTRANCE TO 2ND FLOOR ADDED AT SOUTH FAÇADE; CUPOLA REMOVED (DATE UNKNOWN).

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** DECEMBER 3, 2019

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:
N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☒ EVENTS (NR-A) ☒ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The residence at 210 N. Broadway Street was designed in the Second Empire style for John Dean Paige. It is one of several Second Empire homes on Broadway Street, which maintains the largest concentration of Second Empire-style houses in the St. John's Neighborhood.

The residence is predominately rectilinear in plan except for full-height projecting bays which deviate from the main plan at the center of the north and south façades and at the north end of the front (west) façade. It is two stories in height with a limestone foundation and exterior walls constructed of brick coated with stucco. The main roof is a low-pitched hipped roof with a flat crest that once featured a "widow's walk." An imposing projecting bracketed cornice wraps the exterior below the main roofline and roofline of the projecting bays.

The front (west) façade is dominated by the full-height projecting entrance bay at the north end of the façade. The bay is crowned with a truncated Mansard roof with flared eaves that once extended an additional story with a prominent and elaborately designed cupola, that has since been demolished. The main entrance to the residence is centered at the front (west) façade and is framed by an entrance porch that spans the full width of the bay. The porch has been partially rebuilt with new concrete stairs, but retains its original hipped roof supported by intricately carved wood brackets and square wood columns, and embellished with a beautifully carved wood spandrel panel between each column. Directly above the porch are a single window at the second floor and an arched dormer at the attic.

At the main face of the front (west) façade is relatively unadorned except for a Mansard roof canopy, supported by carved wood brackets, over a pair of windows at the first floor, and a single window at the second floor.

The south façade is defined by a full-height projecting hexagonal bay at the center of the façade. The bay features a single window at each side edge and a pair of windows at the center edge. A Mansard roof canopy wraps the bay at the spandrel panel between the first and second floors and is embellished with architectural detailing to match the canopy at the front (east) façade. A non-historic wood stair is located at the west end of the façade and replaced the original porch which was similar to the existing front entrance porch. A stair replaced the porch to serve the existing entrance at the second floor, which historically accessed a balcony on the roof of the porch.

The north façade is accentuated by a projecting rectilinear projecting bay at the center of the façade. The north facade of the bay is unadorned except for a single window at the basement and second floor and a pair of windows at the first floor. At the west half of the main north façade, there is only a single window centered at the second floor. The east half of the main north façade was not visible from the public right-of-way. Basement windows were visible from the public right-of-way at the north façade, but the design/operability of each window was not clearly visible.

All visible windows on the residence are non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. All visible second floor windows and first floor windows at the north façade are crowned with triangular window hoods fabricated from local limestone.

The rear (east) façade was not visible from the public right-of-way.

Like many of the houses in the St. John's Neighborhood, this house was converted to multi-family housing at some point in the twentieth century.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The residence at 210 N. Broadway Street was constructed for John Dean Paige (1837-1916) in c. 1875. Paige was born in Oneida County, New York on March 27, 1837. With his parents, Paige migrated west to Jefferson County, Wisconsin in 1844. In 1857, he left home and came on foot to Joliet, with $1 in his pocket. On arrival in Joliet, Paige went to work at once for the John Hickey bottling works on Pine Street. He saved his money and bought that business in 1861 and established Paige's Bottling House along Merchants Row on Bluff Street with branches in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Marshalltown, Iowa, and Braidwood, Illinois. He bottled fruit-flavored water under pressure using carbonic acid gas to make soda pop. It is believed that Paige was the first to bottle soda pop, though he never patented the process. That same year (1861), Paige briefly returned to Wisconsin to marry his sweetheart, Ruth Angel Vail. Together they returned to Joliet where they raised their eight children.

Outside of his bottling business, Paige was heavily involved in the growth of Joliet. He was appointed Joliet's first Fire Chief in May 1877 and served in the position for ten years. During his administration the Department evolved from a voluntary to a paid organization, the Gamewell fire-alarm telegraph was introduced, horses were owned by the Department, (instead of being hired wherever opportunity occurred, as was previously done), and were kept at all times in the engine-houses, with harness on, ready to be hitched up at ten seconds' notice. Many other improvements have been added, and the proficiency the Joliet Fire Department attained under the administration of Paige was celebrated at the National Firemen's Tournament in Chicago, in September 1878, with the Joliet Steamer Company No. 1 awarded first honors in extinguishing burning buildings.

Paige also served as Township Supervisor (dates unknown), Township Assessor (1879-1883), Mayor for the City of Joliet (1887-1889), Chief of Police (dates unknown), and Township School Treasurer (c.1906-1916).

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

CIRCA DATED BASED ON THE 1862 ATLAS MAP, ARCHITECTURAL STYLE, DIRECTORIES, AND AN 1877 PHOTOGRAPH. THE ADDRESS DOES NOT EXIST PRIOR TO JOHN D. PAIGE'S RESIDENCE HERE - WHICH IS FIRST NOTED IN THE 1884 DIRECTORY. BETWEEN 1872 AND 1875, PAIGE MOVED HIS BOTTLING PLANT FROM THE EAST SIDE (88 N. BLUFF) TO THE WEST SIDE (66 N. BLUFF) OF BLUFF STREET. THE NEW BOTTLING WAS LOCATED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF PAIGE'S BROADWAY RESIDENCE – IT IS POSSIBLE THAT PAIGE CONSTRUCTED THE HOUSE AT THIS TIME, BUT UTILIZED THE BLUFF STREET ADDRESS AS HIS OFFICE/RESIDENCE ADDRESS. FURTHER RESEARCH IS WARRANTED WITH THE RECORDER OF DEEDS. PREVIOUS HISTORIES LIST THIS SITE AS THE JULIUS C. WILLIAMS RESIDENCE. BASED ON THE 1872 DIRECTORY, WILLIAMS RESIDED AT 50 N. BROADWAY. BY TRACING THE SURROUNDING BUILDINGS ON THE BLOCK, SPECIFICALLY, THE SCHOOL WHICH WAS CONSISTENTLY LISTED AT 44 N. BROADWAY IT IS KNOWN THAT WILLIAMS HAD TO RESIDE TO THE NORTH OF THE SCHOOL AT WHAT IS PRESENT-DAY 218 N. BROADWAY AND NOT THIS RESIDENCE, WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN 40 OR 42 N. BROADWAY.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 40 N. BROADWAY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 210 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 215-217 N BROADWAY STREET

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1875

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING (SEE NOTES)

CURRENT USE: MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: UTILITARIAN W/ QUEEN ANNE DETAILS (HISTORICALLY POSSIBLY GREEK REVIVAL OR EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL)

BUILDING TYPE: GABLE-FRONT (AND WINGS)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☒ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: CROSS GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: CONICAL TURRET
CHIMNEY: N/A

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 2/2 DOUBLE-HUNG; CASEMENTS; 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG
MATERIALS: WOOD; UNKNOWN; ALUMINUM OR VINYL – DIFFICULT TO SEE PAST STORM WINDOWS
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:
CONICAL TURRET

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:
SIDING; SOME WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; PORCHES REMOVED AT FRONT, SIDE, AND REAR (POST-1949); TURRET (ADDED B/T 1898-1924).

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2019

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☐ YES ☒ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

Historically, the residence appears to have been constructed as a Central Block with Wings form (a two-story front-facing gabled section flanked by two one-and-a-half-story side-gabled wings) with applied Greek Revival or Early Classical Revival architectural details, until it was remodeled at the end of the nineteenth century/early twentieth century with architectural features of the Queen Anne style (e.g., conical turret), and then as several additions were constructed over time as it was converted to multi-family housing during the twentieth century.

Today, the residence is two stories in height with a limestone foundation and clad in non-historic siding. The overall footprint is predominately rectilinear with the exception of the projecting conical turret at the south end of the front (east) façade and rear one-story addition, but the residence appears to have been subdivided into at least two residential units. Entrances to each unit are located at the front (east) façade of each flanking wing. Each entrance is composed of a new paneled door without any architectural ornamentation and has a non-historic entrance porch constructed of a concrete stair and/or foundation and a simple wood railing. Windows are sporadically located at each façade, except for the front (east) façade of the central two-story front-facing gabled section which features a series of four non-historic casement windows at the first floor and a pair of non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows at the second floor. All other windows are also non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. There is no remaining architectural ornamentation at the window openings, and it appears that some historic window openings may have also been cladded over when the residence was re-sided. The windows at the basement have also been infilled with concrete or glass block.

There are no additional architectural features or ornamentation located at the exterior of the building. The rear (west) façade was not visible from the public right-of-way.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Based on archival research a substantial historic narrative could not be compiled. The residence at 215-217 N. Broadway Street was circa dated based on the 1870 and 1880 census and early directory listings. Further research is warranted to confirm ownership as addresses flip between 215 and 217 for Lorenda Worrell and the Speer-Worrell family during the 1880s, as well as the date of construction. The earliest known residents include James and Sarah (Worrell) Speer. A possible early listing for 45 N. Broadway Street for William F. And John B. Richmond with Nellie Cotter was listed in the 1875 directory.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 45 N. BROADWAY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 215-215 1/2 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 216 N BROADWAY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: ST. PETER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SCHOOL

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1902

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: HUGO F. BOEHME

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SCHOOL

CURRENT USE: MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: SCHOOL

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: HIPPED DORMER
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; GLASS BLOCK
MATERIALS: WOOD; GLASS BLOCK
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: FLUSH W/ RECTANGULAR LIGHT
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: ENTRANCE IS SET IN A ROUND ARCH OPENING.

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

ENTRANCE IS SET WITHIN A ROUND ARCH OPENING; ROUGH-FACED BASE AND FAÇADES; HIPPED DORMER; NAME PLAQUE ABOVE ENTRANCE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

GLASS BLOCK INFILL AT SOME WINDOWS; CUPOLA REMOVED.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2019

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☒ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☒ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☒ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

Designed in Italian Renaissance Revival style by Hugo F. Boehme, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran School at 216 N Broadway Street is a two-story building constructed of rough-faced Joliet limestone. The building is defined by the limestone exterior and its low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhangs. A hipped dormer is located at the center of the front (west) face of the main roof. The main entrance to the building is located at the center of the front (west) façade and is set within a prominent round arch opening trimmed with rough-faced limestone. The entrance is composed of a pair of wooden flush doors with rectangular vertical lights and/or panels. Above the doors is a pair of operable rectilinear transoms and then a fixed transom set within the tympanum of the arched opening. Windows are symmetrically placed at each façade. At the front (west) façade three windows flank the main entrance at the basement, first floor, and second floor, and a pair of windows is located immediately above the entrance. At the side (north and south) façades nine windows are symmetrically placed along the width of the first and second floors. The windows at the basement level were not clearly visible from the public right-of-way. The rear (east) façade was not visible from the public right-of-way. Windows are either one-over-one double-hung wood windows or the openings have been infilled with glass block.

A final character-defining feature of the building is the inset name plaque set at the center of the front (west) façade immediately below the roofline which is adorned with bas-relief lettering that reads: EV. LUTH. ST. PETR (LINE 1), SCHULE (LINE 2).

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran School, located at 216 N. Broadway Street, is related to the establishment of St. Peter's Lutheran Church organized on May 24, 1857, under the jurisdiction of the Missouri Synod with the name "German United Evangelical Lutheran, St. Peter's Congregation." As the congregation grew, it established St. Peter Lutheran School in 1869. The pastors were the first teachers, and the first building was a frame structure at 216 N. Broadway Street. At the turn of the twentieth century, the school had outgrown the original building and the congregation became determined to build a modern school, sufficiently large enough to meet the needs of the enrollment through at least the year 1920, as well as provide a convenient meeting place for several of the congregation's societies and organizations including A Benevolent Society, branch of the Aid Association for Lutherans, Young People's Society, and a Stereopticon Club. The new school building also served as a place for Slovak Lutherans of Joliet to hold services. The cornerstone of this building was laid on May 11, 1902, and the completed structure was dedicated on January 4, 1903. This is the existing building at 216 N. Broadway Street.

In 1917, the school was made an eighth-grade school and was accredited by the Joliet Township High School, allowing graduates to enter the high school without examination. In the following decade, the school was beset with trouble as only seventy-fix pupils enrolled at the end of 1920. Over the next three decades, the school was slow to regain its footing, but as the 1950s progressed, the congregation, including the Sunday School and St. Peter Lutheran Day School, was once again prospering due to a growing number of young people. The school building at 216 N. Broadway Street was decommissioned after fifty-five years of service, and the congregation built a much larger and more modern school at 310 N. Broadway Street, which adjoins the church. This school was dedicated on November 23, 1958, and opened with several classrooms, a spacious gymnasium, a well-equipped kitchen, and various other rooms for offices and meeting space. The new building not only served to house the day school but also gave room for the burgeoning Sunday school, as well as continued use by the congregation's societies and organizations.

Not long after the construction of the new school building the old school at 216 N. Broadway Street was sold for about $41,000. Today the school building at 216 N. Broadway Street is a privately-owned apartment building.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 46 N. BROADWAY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 216 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 221 N BROADWAY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: CHARLES AND LORENDA WORRELL RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1865

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: VACANT

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: SECOND EMPIRE

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING; BRICK
FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE; CONCRETE BLOCKS

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: MANSARD MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED DORMERS
CHIMNEY: NOT VISIBLE FROM ROW

WINDOWS:
TYPE: MULTI-LIGHT FIXED W/ FLANKING CASEMENTS; 2/2 DOUBLE-HUNG
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: WINDOW HOODS

DOORS:
TYPE: BOARDED UP, BUT ORIGINAL PANELED SIDELIGHTS VISIBLE
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:
"L'-SHAPED BUILDING FOOTPRINT; PROJECTING BAY WINDOW AT THE NORTH FAÇADE OF THE 1ST FLOOR; RUSTICATED LIMESTONE BASE; MANSARD ROOF; ORIGINAL WINDOWS; BRACKETED CORNICE; AND GABLED DORMERS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:
SIDING; CANOPY ADDED AT ENTRANCE; PORCH AT SIDE ENCLOSED; FRONT PORCH REMOVED; REAR PORCH ENCLOSED (B/T 1898-1924)

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:
N/A

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2019

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 221 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The Charles and Lorenda Worrell Residence at 221 N. Broadway Street is a three-story single-family home completed c. 1865. The residence is located on a residential block that is two blocks west of the Des Plaines River. It is situated on a narrow lot facing east toward N. Broadway Street. A south driveway connects west to a rear yard. The L-shaped building has a concave mansard roof with a wide decorative cornice, both typical features of the Second Empire style. The building is clad in brown painted asbestos siding with painted wood decorative features and a rusticated limestone basement level. The building's primary east façade is asymmetrical in composition, with a north "L" block projecting east toward the street from the main house block. The residence's main entrance, centered along the east façade and nestled into the corner of the projecting "L" southern half of the main façade, retains its original center door opening and side lights, though the original front door has been replaced. A bracketed door hood is centered over the front entrance. To the south of the front door at the first story are two two-over-two hung windows with painted wood surrounds and Classically-inspired curved pedimented headers. Three corresponding two-over-two hung windows with painted wood surrounds and curved pedimented headers are located at the second story of the main block and the north projecting "L." Centered in the first story of the projecting "L" is a single multi-paned picture window, likely non-historic.

The primary east façade's most visually character-defining feature is its third-story concave mansard roof, clad in asphalt shingles, that fully extends around the third story above a wide wood cornice with deep decorative wood brackets. Two gable dormers with two-over-two hung windows are located at the roof above the main block; a similar group of two gable dormers are located at the roof of the north "L" projection. A decorative painted wood ridge coping tops the mansard, terminating in a flat roof.

The main east block's secondary north and south facades display the same cladding, fenestration, mansard roofs, and dormers seen at the primary east façade. A two-story block with a second-floor mansard roof is located to the rear (west) of the main east block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

THE SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE AT 221 N. BROADWAY WAS CONSTRUCTED IN C. 1865 FOR CHARLES (1811-1883) AND LORENDA (1818-1890) WORRELL. SUBSTANTIAL HISTORIC DATA ON THE RESIDENCE AND BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON THE COUPLE WERE NOT FOUND, BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT CHARLES WAS AN EARLY MERCHANT IN JOLIET AND OWNED A DRY GOODS STORE ON JEFFERSON STREET IN DOWNTOWN JOLIET.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 47/49 N. BROADWAY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 217 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 225 N BROADWAY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: DWELLING (SEE NOTES COLUMN)

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1857

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING (SEE NOTES COLUMN)

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GREEK REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: GABLE-FRONT

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 6/6 DOUBLE-HUNG; GLASS BLOCK
MATERIALS: WOOD; GLASSBLOCK
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW FULL-LIGHT W/ ORIGINAL SIDE LIGHTS AND TRANSOM
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

GREEK REVIVAL RETURNS AT GABLE END; FORM; SEMICIRCULAR WINDOW AT ATTIC; LIMESTONE STRING COURSE; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WINDOWS; AND LIMESTONE DOOR HOOD WHICH MIMICS A CLASSICAL ENTABLATURE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

GLASSBLOCK INFILL AT BASEMENT WINDOWS; SIDE (SOUTH) PORCH REMOVED (B/T 1924-1949)

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2019

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☒ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☒ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: JOLIET LANDMARK

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☒ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half story dwelling at 225 N. Broadway Street, completed c. 1857, is located at the southwest corner of N. Broadway Street and Western Avenue (U.S. Route 30). The dwelling is located two blocks west of the Des Plaines River on a residential block predominantly characterized by historic single and multi-family housing. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint that nearly abuts the sidewalks at this prominent intersection, with its narrower primary east façade towards N. Broadway Street, and its longer north façade facing Western Avenue. The building is located on a narrow lot with a large paved parking area to its west accessed from Western Avenue. Its location along Western Avenue places it on a commercial thoroughfare with a historic two-part commercial building to the east across Broadway Street and a one-story, mid-twentieth-century commercial building to the west.

With a simple massing displaying a front-facing gable roof, Classical-inspired gable returns and simple dressed stone cladding, this dwelling is a good example of the mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style. The two highly visible street-facing facades are clad in smooth-faced Joliet limestone laid in running bonds with a parged base at ground level. The secondary west (rear) and south elevations are clad in rough-faced Joliet limestone, laid in course rubble bonds with no distinct base at ground level. The street façades smooth-faced Joliet limestone are quoined at the building's northwest and southeast corners.

The primary east façade has a three-bay symmetrical layout with two window openings and an entry door at the first story and three corresponding window openings at the second story. The south entry door at the first story is accessed by stone steps with metal railings and has a divided transom and sidelights and a heavy decorative stone lintel. The east façade windows retain their original six-over-six wood windows, protected by non-historic storm windows, and stone sills. Centered in the gable is a fanlight (now infilled) with a wide stone surround. Two basement windows, now infilled with non-historic louver and window systems, align with the first and second story window bays above. The street-facing north façade is also symmetrical in composition with four equally spaced original window openings at the first and second stories, six of which retain their original six-over-six wood windows and with new storm windows; the two east windows at the first and second story have been removed and infilled with glass block and painted masonry. The secondary south elevation is similarly

fenestrated with each window topped with a heavily rusticated stone lintel. The secondary west elevation displays two original six-over-six windows at the northwest corner closest to Western Avenue with narrow center windows at the first and second stories. A non-historic flat-roofed enclosed porch is located at the southwest corner of the west elevation; a second story egress door above provides access to the enclosed porch roof. As at the east façade, centered in the west gable is a fanlight that retains its original wood window and wide stone surround.

The gabled roofline is articulated by a simple painted wood cornice. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A single brick chimney is visible at the northwest end of the roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The residence at 225. N. Broadway was circa dated based on available deed records and a mortgage secured on the property by Sebastian (1810-1873) and Magdalena M. (Weishaar) (1826-1901) Stephen in 1857. Stephens is best known for his brewery, Scheidt & Stephens, organized in 1857 with Anton Scheidt (1827-1897) at the northwest corner of Summit and Bridge Streets. Only the factory and the underground tunnels of the Scheidt & Stephens brewery remain as a tangible example of the brewery industry in the St. John's neighborhood, all other brewery buildings have been demolished. Scheidt & Stephens remained in partnership until 1862, at which time Scheidt purchased his partner's shares. After his brewery partnership with Scheidt, it is known that Stephens operated as a tailor with a clothing store based on available city directories. He married Magdalena M Weishaar Stephen (1826-1901) in 1853.

It is unknown if the Stephens family lived here for a short time before moving to present-day 425 N. Hickory Street in c.1865, or if it was constructed as a rental property. The first known rental tenant of the residence was Francis W. Plant (of the firm Mason & Plant) from c. 1872 to 1881. Francis W. Plant *(1843-1914)* was born in Utica, New York in 1843 to his parents, James and Hannah A. (Mason) Plant. As a teenager, Francis was educated at Utica Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1860. He then studied at Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, from where he graduated in 1864, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduation, he spent two years working at a bank in Utica, after which he engaged in the book and stationery business as a member of the firm Davis, Gilbert & Plant. Eager to expand his business opportunities, Francis moved to Joliet in 1869 and joined T. A. Mason and H. B. Plant in the lumber business. Later the firm became F. W. & H. B. Plant, and they engaged in the manufacturing of sash, doors, and blinds and also built up an extensive planning mill business. This became one of the important industrial enterprises of Joliet. For years he was also president of the Peoples Building & Loan Association and was a solicitor for the Chicago Telephone Company. In Brooklyn, New York, in 1866, Francis married Elizabeth Merle (1845-1889), who was born in New York City. Together the couple had five children. For many years, Francis was a member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal church and served on the building committee at the time of construction of the congregation's house of worship in Joliet.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

CIRCA DATED BASED ON DEED RECORDS AND A MORTGAGE SECURED ON THE PROPERTY BY SEBASTIAN AND MAGDALENA STEPHEN IN 1857. ITS UNKNOWN IF THE STEPHEN FAMILY LIVED HERE FOR A SHORT TIME BEFORE MOVING TO PRESENT-DAY 425 HICKORY STREET IN C.1865, OR IF IT WAS CONSTRUCTED AS A RENTAL PROPERTY. AS EARLY AS 1872 THE RESIDENCE WAS RENTED OUT BEGINNING WITH FRANCIS W. PLANT (MASON & PLANT) C. 1872-1881 AND WILLIAM C. STROHM C. 1884-85. HORATIO MARSH IS LISTED NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES AND LORENDA WORRELL (PRESENT-DAY 221 N. BROADWAY) IN 1870, WHICH MAY CORRESPOND TO THIS PROPERTY. BEGINNING IN C. 1887, UNTIL 1900, THE JOHN J. AND MARIA PHILOMENA (BLATTNER) (DAUGHTER OF SEBASTIAN AND MAGDALENA) SCHEUBER FAMILY RESIDED HERE AT WHICH TIME THEY MOVED NEXT DOOR TO PRESENT-DAY 223 N. BROADWAY. AND AGAIN, RENTED OUT THIS RESIDENCE.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 51 N. BROADWAY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 221 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET









ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 405 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: DWELLING (SEE NOTES COLUMN)

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1855

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING (SEE NOTES)

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GREEK REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: GABLE-FRONT

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; PORCH REBUILT

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** DECEMBER 2, 2019

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 405 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☒ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half story dwelling at 405 N. Broadway Street, completed c. 1855, is located near, and highly visible from, the northwest corner of N. Broadway Street and W. Division Street. The dwelling is situated two blocks west of the Des Plaines River on a block characterized by a Catholic church complex and historic residences. Mid-twentieth-century, mid-rise, multi-family apartment buildings are located to the east of the dwelling across Broadway Street. The dwelling is located on a narrow lot with a south driveway connecting west to a paved parking area and rear yard. It has a rectangular footprint with its narrower primary east façade facing N. Broadway Street. With a simple massing displaying a front-facing gable roof, mostly symmetrical primary façade, and simple dressed stone cladding, this dwelling is a good example of the mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style. All four building facades are clad in rough-faced Joliet limestone, laid in course rubble bonds with no distinct base at ground level.

The primary east façade has a three-bay symmetrical layout with two window openings and an entry door at the first floor and three corresponding window openings at the second floor. The north entry door at the first story is accessed by a non-historic wood porch with wood steps and railings and a flat roof. Though the original entry door has been replaced, the door's original decorative stone lintel remains visible above the non-historic porch. The east façade windows are non-historic but mostly retain their limestone sills and headers. Centered in the upper gable is a fanlight (now infilled with a vent) with a wide stone surround.

The south façade facing W. Division Street is also symmetrical in composition with four nearly equally spaced original window openings at the first and second stories; their windows are non-historic but retain their original limestone sills and headers. The north façade is mostly windowless and is dominated by a non-historic stair connecting up to a large non-historic enclosed porch. The rear west façade is symmetrical in composition with two window openings at the first and second stories; their windows are non-historic but retain their original limestone sills and headers.

The gabled roofline is articulated by a simple painted wood raking cornice. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A single brick chimney is visible at the east center end of the roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SEE NOTES BELOW.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

CIRCA DATED TO MIDPOINT BETWEEN FIRST RECORDED LAND SALE IN 1848 AND 1862 ATLAS MAP. THE FIRST CONFIRMED USE OF THE PROPERTY IS AS THE ORIGINAL MOTHERHOUSE FOR THE SISTERS OF SANT FRANCIS FROM NOVEMBER 1862-MARCH 1864. NEXT, THE DWELLING SERVED AS THE JACOB (1817-1875, STONE MASON) AND THERESA (YAKE) (1819-1895) HAUSSER RESIDENCE. BASED ON JACOB'S PROBATE RECORDS, THE LOT WAS PURCHASED FROM THERESA SCHWARZ, WIDOW OF CASPAR KNOERZER (1827-1875). BASED ON THE 1860 CENSUS THE KNOERZER FAMILY MAY HAVE RESIDED AT THIS RESIDENCE AS THEY ARE LOCATED IN CLOSE TO PROXIMITY TO OTHER FAMILIES ON THIS BLOCK AND ON HICKORY STREET, INCLUDING THE SEES, ENGLER, AND BANNON FAMILIES. FURTHER RESEARCH IS WARRANTED WITH THE RECORDER OF DEEDS TO CONFIRM KNOERZER OWNERSHIP AND DATE OF PURCHASE BY JACOB HAUSSER (CURRENTLY CIRCA DATED TO 1865 BASED ON 1865 CENSUS). DUE TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF THIS RESIDENCE AND THE LIMITED LIFESPAN OF ITS EARLY RESIDENTS, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DATA WAS NOT AVAILABLE.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 129 N. BROADWAY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 503 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 600 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: SIMON HAUSER RESIDENCE/ CONVERTED TO A PRINTING SHOP (B/T 1924-1949)

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1872

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: SIMON HAUSER (BUILDER)

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ITALIANATE (CENTERED GABLE SUBTYPE)

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: STUCCO FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: CENTERED GABLE MATERIALS: BUILT-UP ROOFING
FEATURES: CROSS GABLE
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 4/4 DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG; 2/4 DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE HUNG
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: ARCHED LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: ARCHED LINTELS

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:
FORM; RAKING CORNICE; LIMESTONE WINDOW HEADERS; ROOFLINE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:
NEW ENTRANCE STEPS

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:
ONE-STORY BARN.

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** DECEMBER 2, 2019

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☒ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half story dwelling at 600 N. Broadway, completed in 1872, is located at the northeast corner of N. Broadway Street and Stone Street on a residential block located two blocks west of the Des Plaines River. The building is roughly rectangular in footprint and is located near the northwest corner of the lot, with its primary west façade closer to N. Broadway Street, set back across a wide yard but still highly visible from Stone Street to the south. Along Stone Street to the south and east of the house are a street-abutting parking area and rear yard. The building is clad in white painted parging with the stone basement level and all first and second story door and window trim, sills, and headers painted black. Above the roofline's deep eaves, the dwelling has an asphalt roof with a concrete block center chimney. With its vertically elongated window and door openings, segmental-arched window and door headers, deep roof eaves, front-facing gable, and side-facing cross-gable rooflines, the building is a good local example of the Italianate style.

The building's primary façade facing N. Broadway Street is symmetrical in composition with three centered segmental-arched window openings at the first story, three corresponding segmental-arched windows at the second story, and two centered segmental-arched windows at the attic gable. It appears that the openings retain their original four-over-four wood hung windows, original stone sills (painted black), and arched stone headers (also painted black). The southwest (top right) corner of the west façade's second story displays an area where parging has fallen away, revealing what appears to be original Joliet limestone underneath.

The highly visible south façade facing Stone Street is roughly symmetrical in composition with three first story segmental-arched windows and the building's arched main entrance located just off-center to the west. The entrance is accessed by a set of concrete block steps with wrought iron railings. The door frame and transom above appear to be original though the entry door is non-historic. At the second story are four corresponding segmental-arched windows, and at the attic center gable above is a single centered segmental-arched opening with a hung window. It appears that the openings retain their original four-over-four hung windows, original stone sills (painted black), and arched stone headers (also painted black). At the basement level are three basement window openings aligned with the first story window openings above.

The secondary north façade is minimally fenestrated with one centered segmental arched first story window and one segmental arched second story window above, which retain their original windows and painted sills and headers. Offset to the east of the center second story window is another window opening that appears to have been infilled. The rear east façade is nearly identical in composition and fenestration to the primary west façade but with a centered door opening accessed by concrete block steps and wrought iron railings. Ground level

basement doors are located adjacent to the east entrance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Born in Alsace, France, he was the son of George and Eva (Niedhanimer) Hausser. His father was a stone mason, as was also his father before him. Hausser immigrated to America in 1847 with a younger brother, and together, they arrived in New York City, where he remained for approximately two years working at Port Jarvis, New York. From Port Jarvis, Hausser quickly moved to Lyons, New York, and then to Batavia, New York, Aurora, Illinois, and finally arrived in Joliet, Illinois, on August 15, 1849. In Joliet, Hausser continued his work as a stone mason with the firm of Werner & Hausser before he briefly relocated to New Orleans, Louisiana, before permanently settling in Joliet. Hausser was well known as a contractor in stonework throughout Will County. He was responsible for the stonework on the Alton Roundhouse, the County Jail, St. John's Catholic Church, the St. Joseph's Hospital and Convent, and for several of the prominent residences of Joliet and vicinity. On November 22, 1853, Hausser married Frances Horn in Joliet, who had only arrived a few months early in Joliet, and together they had twelve children. It is unknown if Hausser returned to work at the quarry with Werner when he returned to Joliet, but by the early 1870s, he was a furniture maker on the east side of the Des Plaines River, until he purchased the quarry of Patrick Hart in 1874, located on the block immediately south of this residence. It is unknown when Hausser closed the quarry but based on directories, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, historic newspaper articles, and Hausser's death in 1897, the quarry closed by 1898.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: BROADWAY CORNER OF FIRST

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 700/702 N. BROADWAY STREET

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 602 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: LORENZ AND MARGARETHA (HEFELE) HAUSSER RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1855

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: SIMON/LORENZ HAUSSER (BUILDER)

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: UTILITARIAN

BUILDING TYPE: GABLE-FRONT

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: CONCRETE

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 6/1 DOUBLE-HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED W/ OVAL LIGHT
MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; NEW ENTRANCE STEPS.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY LIMESTONE BARN

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** DECEMBER 2, 2019

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 602 N BROADWAY STREET	**TIER: 1**

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

LOCALLY PROMINENT PERSON (PART OF THE HAUSSER FAMILY COMPLEX)

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☒ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☒ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

LOCALLY PROMINENT PERSON (PART OF THE HAUSSER FAMILY COMPLEX)

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☒ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-story dwelling at 602 N. Broadway Street, completed c. 1855, is located on a residential block two blocks west of the Des Plaines River. It sits on a rectangular lot facing N. Broadway Street to the west. The building is located at the west end of the lot with a fenced south side yard and driveway and an east rear yard, garage, and limestone barn. The dwelling has an overall rectangular shaped footprint with its narrow secondary west façade facing N. Broadway Street; a wood siding-clad one-story addition is attached to the rear east side of the original dwelling. With a simple massing displaying a front-facing gable roof, mostly symmetrical primary façade, and simple dressed stone exterior. The stone dwelling is a simplified and utilitarian example of the influence of the Greek Revival style during the mid-nineteenth century. The house's four building facades are clad in deteriorated parging that appears to cover rough-faced Joliet limestone laid in course rubble bonds.

The building's gabled west façade facing W. Broadway Street is roughly symmetrical in composition with three window openings at the first story and two window openings at the second story beneath the gable. The building's south primary façade facing the south side yard has an asymmetrical composition with a roughly centered main entrance fronted with a non-historic concrete porch, a single west window, and two east windows at the first story, and no second story windows; a small cellar window is visible below the south façade's west window. The secondary north façade only displays a small centered first story window. All window and door openings appear historic though windows are non-historic six-over-one vinyl sashes; all openings mostly retain their limestone sills and headers visible behind non-historic parging. The building's gabled roofline is articulated by a simple painted wood raking cornice and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A single concrete chimney is in the center of the gabled roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The residence at 602 N. Broadway Street was constructed in c. 1855 for Lorenz (1826-1866) and Margaretha (Hefele) (1829-1912) Hausser. Substantial biographical data on Lorenz and Margaretha was not found, particularly due to Lorenz's short lifespan, and a lack of writing on women's lives/history during this time. It is known that Lorenz was born in Alsace, France, to George and Eva (Niedhanimer) Hausser. Similar to his older brother Simon Hausser (who lived next door at 600 N. Broadway Street), their father, and their grandfather, Lorenz was a mason and worked locally with his brother Simon, before Lorenz died. Though Lorenz died in 1866, Margaretha continued to reside here until at least 1899.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

THE RESIDENCE IS CIRCA DATED BASED ON BUILDING FORM, ARRIVAL OF THE HAUSSER FAMILY TO JOLIET, 1860 DIRECTORY LISTING AND CENSUS RECORD, AND MARRIAGE OF LORENZ AND MARGARETHA IN 1855.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY AND FIRST STREET/NORTH BROADWAY NORTH OF FIRST

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 704 N. BROADWAY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 116 N CENTER STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1926

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: ICE CREAM FACTORY W/ A STORE

CURRENT USE: UNKNOWN

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ART DECO

BUILDING TYPE: ONE-STORY, MULTI-BAY (FACTORY)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: CONCRETE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: TERRA COTTA COPING
CHIMNEY: BRICK

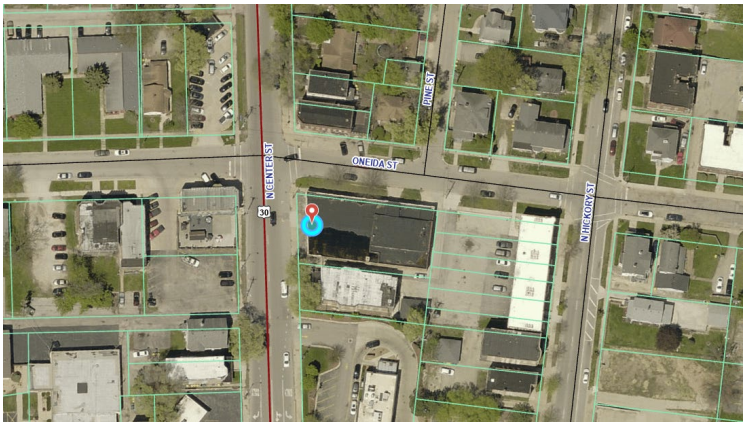
WINDOWS:
TYPE: FIXED STOREFRONT W/ TRANSOMS; GLASSBLOCK; ROOF MONITORS
MATERIALS: WOOD; GLASSBLOCK; STEEL
FEATURES: SOLIDER BRICK HEADER COURSE

DOORS:
TYPE: SINGLE-LIGHT W/ MULTI-LIGHT SIDELIGHTS AND TRANSOMS
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

BRICK PIERS W/ TERRA COTTA ORNAMENTATION AND CAPS; DIAMOND-SHAPED INSET TERRA COTTA ORNAMENTATION; TERRA COTTA COPING; AND ORIGINAL WINDOWS AND DOORS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SOME WINDOWS HAVE BEEN BOARDED UP.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2019

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The building at 116 N. Center Street was constructed circa 1926 as an ice cream factory and store for the Velvet Ice Cream Co. It is rectilinear in plan and one story in height, clad in brown face brick with cream and green colored terra cotta ornamentation. The building has a flat roof accentuated by a stepped parapet with cream-colored terra cotta coping. The exterior façades are minimally ornamented, and primarily emphasized by projecting brick piers which denote each structural bay at the west and north façades. Each pier is capped by cream-colored terra cotta coping and embellished by a stylized green and cream-colored shield inset terra cotta unit. The south and east façades are completely unornamented and clad in common brick.

The main entrance is located at the center bay of the front (west) façade. The entrance is composed of a single full-light historic wood door, flanked by multi-light historic wood windows of unknown operation. Above the door and the flanking windows is a single multi-light historic wood transom. There are two additional historic overhead wood garage doors at the east end of the north façade. Between each pier are two large, fixed display windows with a transom above. All windows appear to be historic wood. Above each window is a centered inset green terra cotta diamond-shaped unit. Some windows at the rear of the north façade have been replaced with non-historic glass block. The building also retains its original steel roof monitors.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

When the building was first constructed it served as an ice cream factory and store from the Velvet Ice Cream Co. from approximately 1927 to 1935. During this time, there were at least two Velvet Ice Cream Co. operating in the Midwest and further historic documentation to determine which company constructed the building and was operating in Joliet could not be found. Between 1935-1937, Velvet Ice Cream Co. shared the building with Cities Ice Cream Co., but historic documentation on the latter company was also not found. By 1938, the building was acquired by Borden Company which continued to use the space as an ice cream factory and store through at least 1960 based

on available city directories. A concise history of Borden Company has been provided below as partially excerpted from the company history provided on their website. By the 1968 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map the only use denoted for the building is a private garage. Historic documentation on the building post-1968 was not found.

Borden Company

Borden Company traces its roots back to Gail Borden (1801-1874), an entrepreneur and inventor who is best known for revolutionizing the dairy industry by developing the first successful commercial method of condensing milk. With his invention, dairy products could be preserved for longer periods of time and could be shipped across hundreds of miles for the first time ever.

On August 19, 1856, Borden received a patent for his process of condensing milk and soon began opening milk factories. After some initial financial difficulties, he founded the New York Condensed Milk Company with his partner, Jeremiah Milbank, and opened the first successful plant in Wassaic, NY in 1861. During the Civil War, the company prospered through major contracts supplying the Union Army with previously unobtainable milk. Following Borden's death in 1874, the New York Condensed Milk Company continued producing new products and added processed milk and evaporated milk to its offerings. In 1885, the company pioneered the use of glass milk bottles.

It wasn't until 1919 that the New York Condensed Milk Company changed its name to Borden Company, to honor its founder. Borden Company expanded rapidly in the 1920s by acquiring two of the largest ice cream manufacturers in the U.S., adding cheese to its product offerings, and acquiring a chemicals company. Between 1927 and 1930, Borden Company bought more than 200 companies around the United States and became the nation's largest distributor of fluid milk.

Borden Company continued to expand throughout the twentieth century. The chemical division of Borden Company became extremely successful and was renamed Borden Chemical in 1958. Borden Chemical owned plants that made adhesive, plastics, and resins, including Elmer's Glue and Krazy Glue. The year 1966 marked major changes in the business - Borden Company changed its name to Borden Inc., moved headquarters to Columbus, Ohio, and became the first United States dairy producer to use the United States Department of Agriculture Inspection Shield. Borden Inc. was now a large conglomerate. The Borden Foods division acquired companies that made pastas and sauces, bakery products, snacks, jams and jellies and, of course, cheese, milk and ice cream.

By the late 1980s, Borden was the world's largest dairy operator, with sales exceeding $7.2 billion. The company was also the nation's most active acquirer in 1987 after making twenty-three acquisitions totaling $442.6 million. Borden acquired thirty-nine more operations before 1990. In 1995, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts (KKR) acquired Borden for $2 billion and took the company private after sixty-eight years of public trading. In the 2000s, Borden Inc. underwent a series of reorganizations. In 2009, Grupo Lala purchased the dairy business, National Dairy LLC, and later established its United States operations under the name Borden Dairy, to once again acknowledge the lasting legacy that Borden left on the industry. Today, Borden Dairy is headquartered in Dallas, TX and operates twelve plants and nearly one hundred distribution centers in the Midwest, Southern, and Southeastern regions of the United States.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 116 N. CENTER STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET









ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 430 N CENTER STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: BISHOP'S RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1953

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MID-CENTURY MODERN

BUILDING TYPE: BISHOP'S RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: CONCRETE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE; BUTTERFLY
MATERIALS: BUILT-UP ROOFING
FEATURES: MULTI-ROOF LINES
CHIMNEY: BRICK

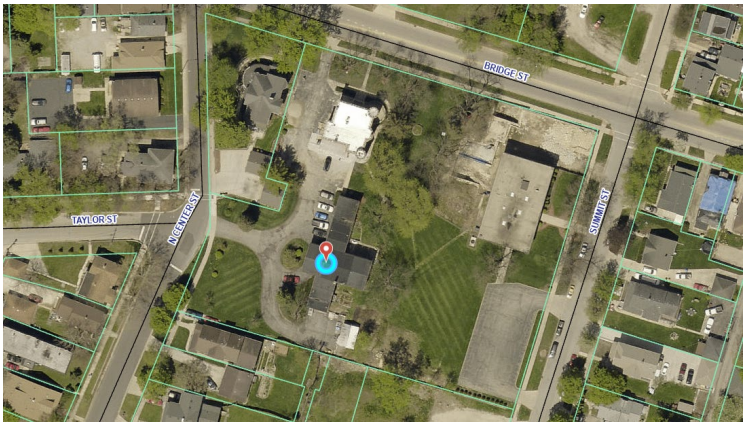
WINDOWS:
TYPE: FIXED; FIXED W/ AWNINGS OR HOPPER
MATERIALS: POSSIBLY ALUMINUM, DIFFICULT TO SEE FROM ROW
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: NOT CLEARLY VISIBLE FROM ROW
MATERIALS: NOT CLEARLY VISIBLE FROM ROW
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; ROOF LINES; CARPORT; STEPPED WINDOW DESIGN ALONG BUTTERFLY ROOF.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

N/A

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

SHED

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** DECEMBER 3, 2019

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 430 N CENTER STREET	TIER: 1

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The residence located at 430 N. Center Street was historically the Bishop's Residence for the Diocese of Joliet. Constructed in 1953, the residence exemplifies the Mid-Century Modern style. In plan, the building is focused around a central rectilinear block on an east-west axis which is flanked by two narrow rectilinear wings on a north-south axis. The second floor of the front third of the central block deviates from the main floor plan and cantilevers over a semi-enclosed driveway that abuts the residence at the center of the west façade. The building is two stories in height with a gabled roof over the central block and a butterfly roof over the wings. It is clad in buff color brick without applied architectural ornamentation. The fenestration openings are difficult to see from the public right-of-way due to dense landscaping and the setback of the building, but full-height ribbon windows were observed at the second floor of the west façade, specifically at the southern half of the north wing, the south end of the south wing, and the north and south façades of the central block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

A substantial historical narrative could not be compiled due to limited historic documentation on the property. The building served as the Bishop's Residence and as housing for local priests for the Diocese of Joliet as recently as 2014.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: N/A

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: DECEMBER 3, 2019

CONTINUATION SHEET



BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: MICHAEL AND CATHERINE (BRANNAN) MORAN RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1862

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ITALIANATE; QUEEN ANNE: FREE CLASSIC

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☒ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED WALL DORMERS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 2/2 DOUBLE-HUNG; 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: STONE WINDOW HOODS; ARCHED OPENINGS

DOORS:
TYPE: THERE FOR 3 DIFFERENT STYLES OF DOORS VISIBLE FROM THE ROW, A 4-PANEL; 4-LIGHT W/ 2 LOWER PANELS, AND A 12-LIGHT W/ 2 LOWER PANELS
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: BRICK HEADER

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

LIMESTONE SIDEWALK (SITE FEATURE); HISTORIC WINDOWS AND DOORS; RUSTICATED LIMESTONE WALL; GABLED WALL DORMERS; ORIGINAL PORCH W/ IONIC COLUMNS; TWO-STORY PROJECTING BAY AT SOUTH FAÇADE; WINDOWS ARE SET WITHIN A SEGMENTAL ARCH OPENING; WINDOW HOODS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

PORCH ADDED BETWEEN 1924 AND 1949 BASED ON AVAILABLE SANBORN RECORDS; SECOND FLOOR ADDED OR REMODELED BASED ON THE

GABLED WALL DORMER CLADDED WITH SHINGLES (NOT SEEN IN THE ITALIANATE STYLE) AND FENESTRATION OPENINGS AT THE SECOND FLOOR WHICH LACK SIMILAR DETAILING AS THOSE ON THE FIRST FLOOR, DATE UNKNOWN.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE (HISTORIC)

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: DESIGNATED

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The single-family residence at 601 N. Center Street was designed in the Italianate style for the Michael J. Moran family. The building is rectilinear in plan and three stories in height including a raised basement. It is clad in brick with a Joliet Limestone base and features a prominent front-facing gable roof accentuated by gabled wall dormers at the north and south rooflines. Deviations from the main plan include a projecting two-story rectangular bay window at the south façade. Typical of the Italianate style, the building has a side hall plan, evident by the main entrance located at the far northern edge of the east (front) façade. There is an additional entrance located at the west end of the south façade at the basement level. All entrances appear to retain their historic wood-paneled doors. Window openings are symmetrically placed at each façade and retain the original two-over-two double-hung wood windows at the first floor windows and potentially historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows on the second floor. Windows are set within a segmental arch masonry opening. At the first floor, each window opening is adorned with a limestone hood. Beyond the original window hoods, ornamentation is limited to a later historic front porch completed in the Queen Anne: Free Classic style. The porch has a low-hipped roof supported by three Ionic columns further supported by a limestone knee wall. The porch lack ornamentation except for a dentillated cornice.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The residence first served as the home of the Michael J. Moran (1830-1906) family. Moran was born in Roscommon, Ireland in 1830. Based on the 1900 census records, Moran immigrated with his family to America in 1833, it is unknown if this date is accurate as the census records

provide Moran's birth year as 1834. Moran married Catherine Brannan in 1854 and lived on the east coast of the country until relocating to Joliet in 1859. Together they had seven children, Frank, William, Julia (Wyman), Thomas, John, George, and Anna (Covey).

Upon his arrival in Joliet, Moran began working for the Joliet Gas Company, where he eventually became the superintendent. At the time of his death, Moran was regarded as one of Joliet's most prominent and interesting citizens. A staunch Democrat he was for twenty years alderman of the third ward and was always foremost in the movements for the public good.

Per the local landmark designation for the property, the home was in continuous family ownership for over 70 years through the Hammel and Leser families. The 1898 Polk Street Directory shows that the Nicholas (1837-1921) and Margaretha Hammel (1851-1932) family and their eight children lived here. The couple both immigrated from Germany. Their children included: Margaretha T. (Cox), Fred P. Hammel, Joseph A. Hammel, C. Alvina (Leser), Henry F. Hammel, Victor F. Hammel, John Hammel, and Sophia Hammel. Nicholas passed away in 1921 and Margaretha in 1932. A deed shows that the Peter and Mary Schmitz family owned the home from 1897 to 1909, but the couple did not appear to ever live here. Margaretha Hammel was Peter Schmitz's sister and he sold the house to her in 1909.

Sophia Hammel inherited the house 1934 after her mother's passing in 1932. Sophia worked in various administrative positions including a bookkeeper and stenographer at her brother H.F. Hammel's law office in downtown Joliet. Sophia passed away in 1960.

This house remained in the Hammel family for over 70 years. Henry J. Leser married Nicholas Hammel's daughter Alvina "Christina" Hammel. The couple and their five children lived here with Sophia as early as 1920. Sophia was lovingly known as aunt "Fife." The Leser children included: Henry Jr., George, Leo F., Clare C., and Bernadine. Leo F. died in 1945 while in service in Japan. Clare C. passed away in a civil service plan crash in 1948. Henry Leser Sr. reportedly lost his job during the depression and his wife turned the basement furnace room into a bakery. Their children would deliver the baked goods to nearby households. In the 1960s, with their household being smaller, the Leser's rented out two "bachelor" rooms on the basement level. The Leser's are attributed with painting the home's brick facade. Kay and Leroy Pemble purchased the home in 1972 from George Leser and Henry J. Leser Jr.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

Michael Moran arrived in Joliet in 1859. It is not until the 1865 census that Moran's residence on Center Street can be confirmed, based on his proximity to other documented residents of North Center Street. The residence does appear on the 1862 atlas map, providing a circa date of construction to 1862. The residence is an excellent example of the transitional period from Greek Revival to Italianate.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: CENTER AND FIRST

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 1001 N. CENTER STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET







ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 113-123 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: SWINBANK TERRACE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE (FLATS)

CURRENT USE: APARTMENTS

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FIXED
MATERIALS: VINYL
FEATURES: ROUGH-FACED AND SMOOTH LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED W/ FANLIGHT
MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: ARCH ENTRANCE OPENINGS

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

RUSTICATED LIMESTONE BASE; BASKET HANDLE ARCH AND SEGMENTAL ARCHWAYS TO PORCH; ROUNDED OR HEXAGONAL PROJECTING BAYS; RUSTICATED LIMESTONE HEADERS; WINDOWS SET WITHIN ROUND ARCH OPENINGS AND ACCENTUATED WITH LABEL MOULDING AND SPRINGERS/VOUSSIORS; CORBELING AT PARAPET; BRICK PATTERNWORK AND BRICK SHOULDERS AT PARAPET; CORNER TOWER WITH RUSTICATED LIMESTONE STRINGCOURSE W/ FOLIATED CARVINGS; GEOMETRIC BRICK; PRESSED BRICK "SWINBANK TERRACE" NAME PLAQUE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; SECTIONS OF THE PARAPET REBUILT; NEW EXTERIOR ENTRANCE STAIRS; SIDING AT THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE INTERIOR FAÇADE OF THE PORCH.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The Swinbank Terrace at 113-123 N. Hickory Street Street, dating from 1890, is an elongated two story-plus-raised basement residential block of rowhouses located at the southwest corner of Hickory and Oneida Streets. The building is situated at the northeast corner of a block characterized with expanses of parking, a few historic flats buildings, a historic one-story commercial building, and a modern fast food restaurant. The primary east and north facades face historic residential buildings.

The Romanesque Revival style apartment block has an elongated rectangular footprint and a flat roof with parapet wall. The long eleven-bay primary east façade abuts the sidewalk along Hickory Street and a shorter three-bay north façade abuts Oneida Street. The narrow south façade nearly abuts a neighboring three-story residence and the rear west façade faces a large paved parking lot serving the residents of Swinbank Terrace.

All four of the Swinbank Terrace's facades are similarly clad in red brick with a running bond of red mortar at the first and second stories, and a rusticated limestone-clad raised basement level. The primary east façade is roughly symmetrical in design and is visually divided by vertical upper floor brick pilasters supported by decorative corbels into seven groupings of different design elements, a picturesque collection of unique windows, doors, archest, parapets and other features that are typical of Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style architecture.

The southernmost east façade building bay displays concrete steps with wrought iron rails up to a first story open entry archway with brick voussoirs and a recessed entrance, topped by a second story round-arched window and flanked by a two-and-a-half story projecting curved bay with two basement windows, three first story windows, three second story windows, and a shallow copper roof. The windows have rusticated limestone header courses. The parapet level displays perforated terra cotta grillwork with clay coping tiles.

The second east façade building bay (second from the south) displays concrete steps with wrought iron rails up to a first story open entry archway with brick voussoirs and a recessed entrance, topped by a second story round-arched window. Flanking the entry bay is a grouping of two basement windows, a large first story picture window with an upper transom and a rusticated limestone header, and a large second story

double window with a segmental-arched brick header. The parapet level displays brick dentilwork and an unadorned brick parapet topped by clay coping tiles.

The east façade's center building bay is divided by its parapet level pilasters into three separate sections: a center entry bay flanked by two projecting window bays. The center entry bay is approached by a set of wide concrete steps with metal pipe rails up to a low brick archway with two recessed entries serving two separate apartments. Above, the second story features two windows flanked by two corbelled brick piers and crowned by a tall brick parapet with inset clay lettering spelling "Swinbank Terrace." The south center bay (left of center) displays a two-and-one-half story semi-hexagonal projection with two center basement windows, a large first story picture window with an upper transom and a rusticated limestone header course, a single second story window with a limestone header course supporting a shallow copper roof. The north center bay (right of center) displays a two-and-one-half story semi-hexagonal projection with two basement windows, a large first story brick round-arched picture window with an upper transom and a highly decorative terra cotta drip mold and brick header, a second story window with a segmental-arched brick header interrupting a continuous limestone band supporting a shallow copper roof above.

The east façade's fourth building bay (second right from the northeast corner) displays concrete steps with wrought iron rails up to a first story open entry archway with brick voussoirs and a recessed entrance, topped by a second story segmental-arched window with a brick header. Flanking the entry bay is a grouping of two basement windows, a large first story picture window with an upper transom and a rusticated limestone header, and a second story window with a limestone sill and a rusticated limestone header. The parapet level of this displays brick dentilwork and an unadorned brick parapet topped by clay coping tiles.

The northernmost fifth building bay along the east façade displays concrete steps with wrought iron rails up to a first story open entry archway with brick voussoirs and a recessed entrance, topped by a second story segmental-arched window with a brick header. Flanking the entry bay is a grouping of two basement windows, a large first story picture window with an upper transom and a rusticated limestone header, and a second story window with a limestone sill and a rusticated limestone header. A cylindrical engaged turret of brick, stone and terra cotta is a visual anchor at this highly visible building corner. This second story turret displays a single window with a continuous limestone sill band and a continuous rusticated limestone header band that links southward with the adjacent second floor window header; the base of the turret engages with the first story building corner with two highly decorative curved limestone aprons with carved ornamentation. The parapet level of this northernmost bay and its corner turret displays perforated terra cotta grillwork with clay coping tiles.

It appears that all east façade steps and railings are non-historic but probably replaced original steps in their original locations.

The building's north façade is minimally fenestrated with one basement window, two first story windows, and a single second story window; the north façade's first and second story windows have limestone sills and headers. The rear west façade is regularly fenestrated with twenty-four first and second story windows, each with limestone sills and segmental arched brick headers. The west façade's basement level is also regularly fenestrated with window openings and sunken basement level door openings. All of Swinbank Terrace's door and window openings appear to be original, though doors and windows appear to be non-historic replacements.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

LIMITED BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON THE ORIGINAL OWNER, WILLIAM SWINBANK, WAS FOUND. WILLIAM WAS BORN IN SWINBANK, KENDALL, ENGLAND, WHERE HE WORKED IN THE ROLLING MILL AT ELSECOR, ENGLAND. IT IS UNKNOWN WHEN WILLIAM IMMIGRATED TO AMERICA. HE ESTABLISHED A ROLLING MILL NEAR PITTSBURGH, AND LATER WAS A BOSS ROLLER IN CLEVELAND, BEFORE MOVING TO JOLIET TO CONTINUE HIS TRADE, WHERE HE EARNED A REPUTATION MAKING $33 A DAY. HE DIED IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WHILE ON A TRIP WITH THE SIR KNIGHTS. SWINBANK TERRACE WAS THEN LEFT TO HIS WIFE, ELEANOR. THE PROPERTY WAS THEN PURCHASED BY J.R. STALEY, CHIEF ELECTRICIAN FOR THE ECONOMY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, IN 1911.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 115-125 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 214-216 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1905

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: FLATS

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE

BUILDING TYPE: MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS DESIGNED AS SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED AND PROJECTING BAYS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 2-LIGHT AWNING OR HOPPER AT BASEMENT; FIXED PICTURE WINDOW W/ LEADED GLASS TRANSOM; 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FULL-LIGHT CASEMENTS
MATERIALS: WOOD AND LEADED GLASS
FEATURES: WOOD TRIM

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

ORIGINAL SIDING; CONICAL TURRET AT SOUTHWEST CORNER; MAIN FRONT FACING GABLE WITH GABLED END AT FRONT AND PROJECTING GABLED BAYS AT SIDE FACADES, FACES OF GABLES ARE ADORNED WITH PATTERNED SHINGLES AND DECORATIVE WOODWORK WITH EITHER SUNBURST OR HALF-TIMBERING DETAILS; SOME ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WOOD AND LEADED GLASS WINDOWS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

REAR PORCH REPLACED W/ AN ENCLOSED ADDITION; FRONT PORCH REMOVED/REBUILT.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half story flats building at 214-216 N. Hickory Street was completed c.1905 and designed to appear as a single-family residence. The building is located on a residential block on a narrow lot facing N. Hickory Street to the west. The building is mostly rectangular in footprint with a Dutch gabled asphalt hipped roof at its west end with two north- and south-facing side gables. The picturesque multi-gabled and turreted west-facing roofline is typical of the Queen Anne style. A north driveway connects east to a rear yard, one-story garage, and alley. The building is clad in painted wood siding with painted wood decorative features and a rusticated limestone basement level. Several changes have been made to the primary west façade, including the replacement of windows, doors, and the main entry steps, the likely removal of a west entry porch, and the removal and infill of upper floor window bays, though the building's west façade retains some character-defining Queen Anne style features.

The west façade is asymmetrical in composition, with the building entries offset at the north end of the first story. The first story's two apartment entry doors, unified by a shared wood header, are accessed by a non-historic set of wood steps and railings. The west façade's first story south window is a large picture window with a decorative leaded glass transom and a decorative wood surround. Above this first story window is a second story window with a decorative wood surround. A large blank wall of siding at the second story above the entry doors denotes potential alterations.

The picturesque west-facing roofline displays a taller Dutch gable with decorative half-timbering. A secondary front-facing gable at the north end of the roofline displays decorative painted wood shingles and a grouping of three attic windows. A heavily modified southwest turret, clad in non-historic siding, is topped by a tall tented asphalt roof. A two-story hexagonal bay projects from the center of the south elevation and is topped with a cross-gabled eave containing decorative painted wood shingles. The centered gabled eave on the north elevation also contains decorative painted wood shingles.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

HISTORICALLY, THE BUILDING AT 214-216 N. HICKORY STREET WAS CONSTRUCTED AS A MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS BUILDING), BUT DESIGNED TO APPEAR AS A SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH LATER ARCHITECTURAL DETAILING DERIVED FROM THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE. THE BUILDING IS CIRCA DATED TO THE FIRST YEAR IT IS LISTED IN THE LOCAL DIRECTORY, BUT MAY BE EARLIER. QUEEN ANNE DETAILS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN ADDED ON TO AN EARLIER GABLE FRONT. THE BUILDING PROFILE ON THE 1898 SANBORN IS ALSO SIMILAR TO THE EXISTING BUILDING. IF THE BUILDING WAS CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO C. 1905, THE FIRST CONFIRMED RESIDENTS ARE JOHN J. AND LYDIA CULVER FROM AS EARLY AS 1872 TO AT LEAST 1887. SUBSTANTIAL BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON JOHN AND/OR LYDIA WAS NOT FOUND.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 32 N. HICKORY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 216 (214 AFTER 218-220 WAS CONSTRUCTED) N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET







ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 218-220 N HICKORY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1905

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: FLATS

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE

BUILDING TYPE: MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS DESIGNED AS SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED/PEDIMENTED PROJECTING BAYS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE:1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; TRANSOMS; FULL-LIGHT CASEMENTS; GLASS BLOCK
MATERIALS: ALL WINDOWS MIGHT BE (HISTORIC) WOOD; GLASS BLOCK
FEATURES: WOOD TRIM

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

PROJECTING BAYS AT SIDE FACADES; PEDIMENTED FRONT FAÇADE; HISTORIC WINDOWS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SIDING; NEW PORCH; GLASS BLOCK INFILL; WOOD TRIM DETAILS POSSIBLY REMOVED.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 14, 2020

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 218-220 N HICKORY STREET	**TIER: 1**

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half story flats building at 218-220 N. Hickory Street was completed c.1905 and designed to appear as a single-family residence. The building is located on a residential block on a narrow lot facing N. Hickory Street to the west. The building is mostly rectangular in footprint with a front-facing pedimented gabled asphalt roof with north- and south-facing side gables. The picturesque multi-gabled roofline and asymmetrical fenestration patterns are typical of the Queen Anne style. A south driveway connects east to a rear parking area and alley. The building is clad primarily with painted asbestos siding with painted wood siding at the second story of the primary façade and features a rusticated limestone basement level. Several changes have been made to the primary west façade, including the replacement of doors and the front entry porch, entry steps, the likely removal and infill of upper floor window bays.

The west façade is asymmetrical in composition, with the building entries offset at the north end of the first story. The first story's two apartment entry doors are accessed by a non-historic porch with a shed roof that spans the full width of the west façade's first story. The west façade's first and second story south windows feature a large picture window with a decorative leaded glass transom and a decorative wood surround. A large blank wall of siding at the second story above the entry doors denotes potential alterations. The west-facing roofline displays a large front-facing pedimented gable with a grouping of three attic windows.

The north façade features a centered two-story hexagonal window bay projection topped by a front-facing gable. The south façade is regularly fenestrated at the first and second stories with single and double groupings of original hung windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

THE BUILDING AT 218-220 N. HICKORY STREET WAS CONSTRUCTED IN C. 1905 AS A MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS), BUT DESIGNED TO REFLECT A SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH ARCHITECTURAL DETAILING DERIVED FROM THE QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE. THE FIRST KNOWN TENANTS OF 222 N. HICKORY STREET ARE C.J. DRAPER AND J.R. BARDIN IN 1906. ADDITIONAL HISTORIC DATA ON THE BUILDING WAS NOT FOUND DURING ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 216 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 222 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1905

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: FLATS

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE

BUILDING TYPE: MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS DESIGNED AS SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING(ORIGINAL) FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED PROJECTING BAYS AT THE SIDE AND FRONT FAÇADE
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG FIXED W/ TRANSOM OR SINGLE-HUNG;
MATERIALS: VINYL; (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: WOOD TRIM

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED W/ CLEAR UPPER LIGHT
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; GABLED/PEDIMENTED PROJECTING BAYS; ORIGINAL WINDOWS AND DOORS; ORIGINAL SIDING.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

NEW PORCH RAILINGS/SUPPORT AND RAMP

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half-story flats building at 222 N. Hickory Street was completed c.1905 and designed to appear as a single-family residence. The building is situated on a residential block two blocks west of the Des Plaines River on a narrow lot facing N. Hickory Street to the west. The building is mostly rectangular in footprint with a Dutch gabled asphalt roof hipped at its west end with two north- and south-facing side gables. The picturesque multi-gabled west-facing roofline is typical of the Queen Anne style. The building is clad in painted wood siding with painted wood decorative features and a rusticated limestone basement level.

The west façade is asymmetrical in composition, with the building entries offset at the north end of the first story. The first story's entry door and sidelight are accessed by a non-historic porch with a shed roof; the porch is accessed by set of wood steps and railings facing the street and by a wood accessibility ramp along the building's north facade. An offset one-over-one hung window is located at the second story above the entry porch. A two-story hexagonal projection with three windows each at the first and second stories dominates the south end of the west façade and extends up to a secondary front-facing gable at roof level. The projecting bay's first and second stories have large center picture windows with decorative leaded glass transoms and decorative wood surrounds. Flanking these first and second story center bay windows are one-over-one hung windows.

The picturesque west-facing roofline displays a taller Dutch gable with decorative half timbering. A secondary front-facing gable at the south end of the roofline displays decorative shingling and a grouping of three attic windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

THE BUILDING AT 222 N. HICKORY STREET WAS CONSTRUCTED IN C. 1905 AS A MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS), BUT DESIGNED TO REFLECT A SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE WITH ARCHITECTURAL DETAILING DERIVED FROM THE QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE. THE FIRST KNOWN TENANTS OF 222 N. HICKORY STREET ARE W.M. MCCARTNEY AND A.J. COCKER IN 1905. ADDITIONAL HISTORIC DATA ON THE BUILDING WAS NOT FOUND DURING ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 218 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 225 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: MARCUS KRAKER HOUSE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: FRANK SHAVER ALLEN

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: APARTMENTS

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: (RICHARDSONIAN) ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☒ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SANDSTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED WALL DORMER; GABLED DORMER; CONICAL TOWER
CHIMNEY: LIMESTONE

WINDOWS:
TYPE: FIXED; TRANSOM; 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG OR SINGLE-HUNG; GLASS BLOCK
MATERIALS: VINYL; LEADED GLASS AND WOOD; VINYL; GLASS BLOCK
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES BELOW

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES BELOW

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

RUSTICATED LIMESTONE BASE; SANDSTONE FAÇADE; HIPPED ROOF W/ PROJECTING GABLED END AT THE FRONT FAÇADE; GABLED DORMERS; ROUNDED BAY AT THE 1ST FLOOR; PROJECTING SEMI-ENCLOSED PORCH W/ A ROUND ARCH OPENING, THE ARCH SITS ON TWO SQUAT LIMESTONE COLUMNS W/ CUSHION CAPITALS EMBELLISHED W/ ARABESQUE CARVINGS; SIMPLE LIMESTONE RAILING AT THE ROOF OF THE ROUNDED BAY AND PORCH; DENTIL MOUDLING AT THE CORNICE OF THE ROUND BAY AND PORCH PROJECTION; WINDOWS AT THE 3RD FLOOR OF THE GABLED END AND DORMER ARE SET WITHIN ROUND ARCH OPENINGS THOUGH WINDOWS ARE A STANDARD RECTANGULAR SHAPE W/ A SOLID TYMPANUM, THE CENTER WINDOW AT THE GABLED END AND THE ONE WINDOW AT THE DORMER ARE FLANKED BY SANDSTONE ENGAGED COLUMNS W/ CUSHION CAPITALS - DORMER WINDOW OPENINGS IS EMBELLISHED W/ A LABEL MOULDING; SANDSTONE SHOULDERS SUPPORTED BY SANDSTONE CORBELS W/ARABESQUE CARVINGS FLANK THE CENTER WINDOW AT THE 2ND FLOOR OF THE MAIN FACADE; CONICAL TURRET AT THE SOUTH ROOF LINE W/ A COPPER FINIAL; RUSTICATED LIMESTONE PORCH AT REAR

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 2020

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SOME WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; GLASS BLOCK INFILL

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

CARRIAGE BARN (HISTORIC); THREE-CAR GARAGE (HISTORIC).
HISTORICALLY THE CARRIAGE BARN SHARED A PARTY WALL WITH AN ADJACENT CARRIAGE BARN FOR THE DEMOLISHED ROYAL E. BARBER MANSION (CONSTRUCTED C. 1898) THE FORMER BARBER MANSION AND CARRIAGE BARN WERE DEMOLISHED IN BETWEEN 1924 AND 1949 AND BETWEEN 1968 AND 1983, RESPECTIVELY. ONCE THE BARBER'S CARRIAGE BARN WAS DEMOLISHED, IT EXPOSED THE INTERIOR PARTY WALL NOW THE NORTH FAÇADE OF THE EXISTING KRAKER CARRIAGE BARN.

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☒ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The Marcus Kraker House at 225 N. Hickory Street was designed by Frank Shaver Allen in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The residence faces east towards Hickory Street and is situated on a residential block. The property is one parcel south of a commercial thoroughfare, Western Avenue. The residence is fronted by a grass lawn edged with a short limestone retaining wall abutting a public sidewalk. The rear portion of the parcel is largely paved with asphalt vehicular parking spaces accessed from Pine Street. A historic one-and-one-half story carriage barn constructed of fieldstone and partially clad with rusticated ashlar coursed limestone is located at the northwest corner of the parcel. A one-story, three-bay historic garage constructed of concrete blocks and concrete masonry units is located at the southwest corner of the parcel. The Marcus Kraker House's heavy massing, rusticated ashlar coursed limestone and sandstone cladding, squat porch columns, recessed windows, and round archways make it a good local example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The residence has a square massing with two-and-one-half stories over a basement. Projecting from the primary mass is an entrance porch on the front east façade, a rounded one-story bay window on the south side of the front façade, and a partial-width two-story porch on the rear west façade. The basement is clad with rusticated ashlar coursed Joliet limestone and the upper stories are clad with rusticated ashlar uncoursed sandstone. Window openings on the primary façade appear to be original; basement openings are infilled with glass blocks, while the upper stories contain either historic wood one-over-one windows or fixed single-light vinyl windows. The windows are slightly recessed, emphasizing the monumentality of the stone masonry. The steeply-pitched hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles and features cross gables with pointed

parapets on its east, north, and west slopes, and a smaller hipped volume and conical turret with a copper finial on its south slope. Rusticated limestone chimneys rise from the front ends of the north and south elevations, from the south slope of the primary roof near its peak, and from the cross gable on the west elevation.

The centered one-story entrance porch on the east front façade is accessed by a flight of concrete steps and features a round arch opening with rusticated sandstone voussoirs supported on two squat, smooth limestone columns with rusticated bases and cushion capitals with Arabesque carvings. The flat porch roof has a dentillated cornice and an open sandstone block balustrade with large corner blocks topped with concrete urns. The primary entrance is comprised of a historic (possibly original) single-leaf paneled wood door with a transom above and a wrought iron storm door. Window openings on the primary façade's first and second stories are rectangular with flat arch headers and rusticated sandstone sills. On the first story to the left of the entrance porch is a projecting rounded bay window with three windows; the center window has an art glass transom. The bay window is topped with a dentillated cornice and an open sandstone block balustrade. At the upper half-story, within the cross-gabled center entrance bay, are three one-over-one wood hung windows topped with three round arch lunettes with large sandstone voussoirs; the center lunette is taller and contains a one-over-one hung window while the flanking lunettes appear to contain rusticated masonry panels. A gabled dormer window with a pointed parapet projects from the roof above the south bay and features a small one-over-one wood window with a sandstone label molding and a lunette containing a rusticated masonry panel, all set within a round arch sandstone surround with engaged sandstone columns with cushion capitals and Arabesque carvings.

On the rear west façade, a two-story partial-width porch shelters the facade's three southern bays. It is accessed via a set of wood stairs and features rusticated limestone block columns with flared capitals spanned with open limestone block balustrades and a shed roof with asphalt shingles. The north side of the west façade has a single punched window at the first story and two punched windows above; there are stone sill courses at each story. Above the second story rises a tall shaped parapet wall with an engaged chimney; the entire parapet has rusticated limestone cladding.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Marcus Kraker was born in Laibach, Austria, on April 24, 1839, to his parents Joseph and Agnes Kraker. His father was a farmer and a shoemaker. Marcus attended public school in Austria, and then in 1857, at the age of eighteen, he immigrated to America with his brother Joseph, without a cent, save for his railroad fare. The two landed in Baltimore, Maryland, before heading west to Chicago. Once in Chicago, he worked as hired help for twenty-three cents a day plus board, until he saved enough money to purchase a limited stock of merchandise and began peddling his goods across the state of Illinois over the ensuing four years. In 1861, he married Jacobina Gorges, a native of Prussia, with whom he had fifteen children. Following their marriage, Marcus Together permanently settled in Joliet. Here, he turned his attention to shoemaking for several years until he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, and then finally, stone quarrying, where he was an owner, president, and general manager of the Joliet Quarries Company (formerly located at the southeast corner of 4th and Rowell Avenues). Outside of his business enterprises, Marcus was prominent in public life, having served as alderman of the Fourth Ward and as a school director. He was also an active member of the Knights of Columbus and St. John's Benevolent Society.

Frank Shaver Allen was born in 1860 in Galesburg, Illinois, to Sheldon W. and Nancy A. (Shaver) Allen. Biographical data on Allen's early years is limited. In the early 1880s he worked as a draftsman in Galesburg, before he established his own architectural firm in Streator, Illinois, from 1884 to 1886 when he formed a partnership with John H. Coxhead. The partnership dissolved the following year when Coxhead relocated to St. Paul, Minnesota, and Allen relocated to Joliet, Illinois where he promptly built his own residence at 608 Morgan Street (extant). In 1893, his firm received significant attention following an exhibition of his work on school architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition, which received an award from the exposition commission. While practicing in the Midwest, Allen designed several residences and public buildings, including the following buildings in Joliet: the Illinois Steel Worker's Club, Barber Building, James Ferriss House, C.M. Fish House, R.E. Barber House, Haley House, Marcus Krakar House, Broadway School, Joliet Township Central High School, and the Sheridan School. In the early 1900s, Allen received architectural commissions in California and relocated his family and practice to Pasadena in 1904. By 1922, he retired from architecture and opened a music store in Pasadena which he operated until his death in 1930.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A
PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 221 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET











ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 226 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: UNKNOWN (SEE NOTES)

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ITALIANATE

BUILDING TYPE: GABLE-FRONT

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: STUCCO
FOUNDATION: FOUNDATION BASE OBSCURED

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 6/6 AND 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; POSSIBLY CASEMENT WINDOWS AT SIDE FAÇADE
MATERIALS: VINYL; WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED W/ UPPER LIGHT; NEW PANELED
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD; METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: N/A

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; POSSIBLY HISTORIC PORCH RAILING.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SIDING; WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; NEW PORCH SUPPORTS (APPEAR TO BE EARLY 20TH CENTURY); 2ND FLOOR POSSIBLY ADDED TO REAR PORCH, BUT DIFFICULT TO SEE FROM PUBLIC ROW; ADDITION ADDED TO THE EAST OF THE BUMP OUT AT NORTH FAÇADE.

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-a half-story flats building at 226 N. Hickory Street, was originally designed as a single-family dwelling and later converted into flats. The building is situated on a residential block located two blocks west of the Des Plaines River on a narrow lot facing N. Hickory Street to the west. A south driveway connects east to a parking area and rear yard. The building is mostly rectangular in footprint with a front-facing gable at its west end and two-story octagonal projecting window bays at its west and south facades. The picturesque roofline, asymmetrical primary façade composition, and projecting window bays are typical of the Italianate style. The building is clad in painted stucco (likely applied later) with painted wood decorative features, and an asphalt shingled roof.

The west façade is asymmetrical in composition, with the building entries offset at the façade's north end and a two-story octagonal projecting window bay at its south end. The two-story building has two separate entrances at the first and second floors accessed by a non-historic painted metal porch structure with a flat roof and painted metal stairs connecting to the second floor; it is not clear whether the second floor was historically accessed by a second-story entry door and porch, or if these were later alterations. Both entry doors are non-historic. The two-story octagonal projection with three windows each at the first and second stories dominates the south end of the west façade and terminates in a flat roof just above the second story. The projecting bay's first and second stories have large center picture window with decorative wood surrounds. Flanking these first and second story center bay windows are one-over-one hung windows.

The secondary facades are regularly fenestrated with a two-story octagonal projecting window bay along the south façade overlooking the driveway. A first-story rear entrance at the east end of the south façade is covered by a non-historic metal awning.

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 226 N HICKORY STREET	**TIER: 1**

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SUBSTANTIAL HISTORIC DATA WAS NOT FOUND ON THE PROPERTY. SEE THE RESEARCH NOTES BELOW.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

FURTHER RESEARCH IS REQUIRED. CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1863 AND 1884, AS THE PROPERTY IS NOT PRESENT ON THE 1862 ATLAS MAP OF JOLIET AND IS PRESENT ON THE 1886 SANBORN MAP OF JOLIET. FURTHERMORE, THE BUILDING FORM AND ARCHITECTURAL STYLE APPEAR TO BE EARLIER THAN THE FIRST KNOWN DIRECTORY LISTINGS: GROVE E. JARVIS IN 1884-1887 AND REV. JOSEPH S. DAVID FROM 1888 TO 1891.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 218 1/2 (218 PRIOR TO PRESENT-DAY 222 BEING CONSTRUCTED/222 IN 1884 AND 1885 DIRECTORY) N. HICKORY STREET

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 14, 2020

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 367-369 N HICKORY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1898

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: FLATS

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE DETAILS

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE (FRONT); HIPPED (REAR)
MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: PROJECTING BAY AT SOUTH FAÇADE; TOWER AT SOUTHEAST CORNER
CHIMNEY: BRICK (SCRATCH AND SMOOTH DETAIL)

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; 1/1 COTTAGE WINDOW; MULTI-LIGHT CASEMENT OR 7/7 DOUBLE-HUNG AT ATTIC
MATERIALS: VINYL; WOOD; WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED; NEW PANELED W
MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; TOWER; PROJECTING BAY AT SOUTH FAÇADE; BAY WINDOW AT NORTH FAÇADE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SIDING; REAR ADDITION (B/T 1898-1924); WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; ENTRANCE CONFIGURATION; FRONT PORCH REBUILT; SIDE (NORTH) PORCH ENCLOSED.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-a half-story flats building at 367-369 N. Hickory Street was completed c. 1898 and designed to appear as a single-family residence. It is situated on a residential block located two blocks west of the Des Plaines River, on a narrow lot facing N. Hickory Street to the east. A north driveway connects west to a parking area and rear yard. The building is mostly rectangular in footprint with a front-facing gable at its east end, a southeast corner tower, a one-story tall hexagonal projecting window bay along the north façade, and another one-story tall hexagonal window bay topped by an overhanging second story building bay with an upper gable. The picturesque roofline, asymmetrical primary façade composition, corner tower, and projecting bays are typical of the Queen Anne style. The building is clad in non-historic vinyl siding with a visible rusticated limestone base and an asphalt shingled roof. Though the building's overall original massing remains intact, the building has been substantially altered with the removal or concealment of its original decorative trim and ornament and the alteration of the southeast tower and its roof.

The east façade is asymmetrical in composition, with two raised first story building entries offset at the façade's north end, accessed by a non-historic metal porch and steps, topped by a wood second story patio and railings accessed by a centered second story door. All east facade doors are non-historic. A narrow first story window is centered just south of the two first-story entry doors; a narrow second story window is located just south of the center patio door; and a glass block window is centered in the attic level gable. The secondary facades are regularly fenestrated.

The east façade's most distinct visual feature is the southwest tower whose square footprint projects out diagonally from the larger building block. The tower's first story displays single windows on each of its three facades, a large picture window facing southeast, and hung windows facing northeast and southwest. The tower's second story displays a similar window configuration, with all three windows being hung. The tower's attic level is unfenestrated and terminates just under the height of the main block's center gable with an asphalt shingled hipped roof.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Based on available local directories, the first known tenants of the residence at 367-369 N. Hickory Street were John Frederick and John Jacob Weber Jr.

John Frederick (1854-1915) was born at sea during his family's journey between Havre and New York. His father, Joseph, was born in Bavaria and studied the trade of wood engraver and dyer under his father. In 1852, he came to America alone and settled in Troy, New York, where he worked for three years. In 1856, his father returned to Germany for his family, and in the latter part of 1857, they made the journey with him and settled in Troy. The family later moved to Albany, New York, and then to St. Louis, Missouri. In 1865, Joseph and his family were one of the first settlers in Wausau, Wisconsin, where he operated a sawmill. When John was nine years old, the family then moved to Milwaukee. He soon began to work in his father's machine shop, where he learned the machinist's trade. At thirteen, he became an apprentice to the trade in Johnson's machine shop, where he served for four years. In order to meet the requirements of the government when his apprenticeship ended, he secured employment on a schooner, where he remained for one year, after which he was a fireman on the "City Burge," out from Milwaukee, for approximately one year. He then successfully passed an examination as chief engineer. Following this, he was for one year each employed as an engineer on the barge "Hickcock," the "Josephine," and the "Norman." For a time, during the winter months, he engaged as an engineer on the "St. Paul," between Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien. In 1887 he became an engineer for the P. H. Best Brewing Company and later was made their chief pump man. On the formation of the Pabst Brewing Company, he took a position in their brewery and continued there until he resigned. It is unknown when John relocated to Joliet, but beginning in July 1893, he was employed with the E. Porter Brewing Company as its chief engineer. Fraternally he was connected with the Court of Honor. He married Annie Schwrien in Milwaukee, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to America with her father, August Schwrien, who was a blacksmith in Milwaukee.

The (John) Jacob Weber family (1836-1908) immigrated to America from Switzerland in 1881 and settled the following year in Channahon. He was a farmer in his homeland, and upon his arrival in Will County established a dairy business with two cows, selling milk to his neighbors. He later bought property at Exchange and John Streets, and then worked for three years in the steel mills while he developed his dairy business. During this time, he was able to purchase seventeen cows, and then relocated to the Julian Kraus Farm on Chicago Street, before acquiring an additional nine cows and moving to the Lochran Farm, approximately three miles northwest of Joliet on Plainfield Road. He resided here for only a few years before he returned to Joliet and established a milk depot in 1891 on N. Hickory Street.

Jacob's eldest son, Alphons J. Weber, became active in business, managing the depot alone at Joliet from 1895 until 1897. He was then joined by his brother, Joseph A., who was with him for two years, but in 1899 Joseph A. took up the study of law and is now a practicing attorney in Chicago. In 1898 he sold his interest to his father, who in turn sold an interest to his son John J. (1860-1909). Alphons J. and John J. Weber then continued the business from 1899, running separate routes, the latter operating the N. Hickory Street depot, while Alphons J. operated a depot on Exchange Street. John J. conducted the Hickory Street depot alone until May 1, 1906, when he formed a partnership with F. X. Assmann under the name of Weber Dairy Company. Together they purchased several routes and greatly enlarged the business, handling from forty to forty-five cans of milk daily. The depot was equipped with up-to-date modern machinery, including separators, pasteurizers, and bottling apparatus, as most of the retail customers are supplied with bottled milk. It was regarded as one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the county. In 1908, the company was sold to the Flint Sanitary Milk Co., while Weber Dairy Co., operated by a member of the Weber family, continued under the operation established by Alphons on Exchange Street.

John J. Weber, the son, is believed to have been the resident of 367-369 N. Hickory Street. Little additional biographical information was available on him. It is known that he was a member of the Knights of Columbus and a member of the St. John's congregation.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 411 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 400 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

CURRENT NAME: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC CHURCH

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1866

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: SIMON HAUSSER (BUILDER)

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: CHURCH

CURRENT USE: CHURCH

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GOTHIC REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: CHURCH

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☒ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 5

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: BELL TOWER/STEEPLE
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: STAINED GLASS; 4/4 DOUBLE HUNG; 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG
MATERIALS: STAINED GLASS; (HISTORIC) WOOD; VINYL
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

DOORS:
TYPE: FULL-LIGHT MATERIALS: METAL
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION; PIERS TOPPED W/ PINNACLES; RAKING CORNICE AT THE FRONT GABLE ROOF AND LIMESTONE MODILLIONS; BELL TOWER/STEEPLE EMBELLISHED W/ LIMESTONE ORNAMENTATION IN SAWTOOTH AND QUATREFOIL PATTERNS; STAINED GLASS WINDOWS SET WITHIN GOTHIC ARCH OPENINGS AND WINDOW SASHES ARE SHAPED LIKE A GOTHIC OR OGEE ARCH; TREFOIL WINDOWS; ROSE WINDOWS; SIDE ENTRANCE VESTIBULE; BLIND WINDOW AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SOUTH FACADE; AND LIMESTONE STRINGCOURSES.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

MARBLE SURROUNDS AT THE THREE FRONT ENTRANCES; NEW ENTRANCE DOORS; NEW TRANSOM AT CENTER ENTRANCE; ATTACHED RECTORY AND STONE WALL AROUND PROPERTY DEMOLISHED (POST-1949).

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church at 400 N. Hickory Street was designed by builder Simon Hausser in 1866. The church is the centerpiece of a Catholic complex containing the church friary (1961) and a school. The church is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Hickory and Division Streets and faces west towards Hickory Street. The former church friary and now offices are located to the north and connect to the church's northeast corner via a one-story addition. The school is located to the west of the church, across Hickory Street. St. John's Church is located on a largely residential block characterized by historic single-family residences, some of which have been converted to flats. The church's primary (west) facade abuts a public concrete sidewalk. A grass strip abuts the sidewalk along the church's south elevation. A small grassy lawn with low shrubs between the southwest corner of the church and the sidewalk contains a World War II memorial statue. The church's flying buttresses, Gothic arched stained glass windows, and soaring bell tower with pinnacles and copper spire make it an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style.

The church has a two-and-one-half story rectangular primary mass with an apse with canted walls at its east end and a soaring five-story square bell and clock tower with a conical copper spire at its west end. A one-story secondary entrance vestibule projects from the east end of the south façade. The church is constructed of limestone blocks in yellow and cream hues and features tall, rectangular Gothic arched window and door openings. Flying buttresses topped with ornate limestone pinnacles rise from the church's southwest and northwest corners and along the four corners of the square bell tower. Raked limestone stringcourses with limestone modillions ornament the cornice on the primary west façade. The church's primary rectangular mass has an asphalt-shingled gabled roof, and the apse has an asphalt-shingled polygonal hipped roof with three gabled dormers and a metal cross at the peak. A brick chimney rises from the north side of the apse at the east end of the church.

On the primary west façade, the entrances and window openings have Gothic arched limestone headers with quoined limestone block surrounds, and the windows have splayed limestone sills. The centered primary entrance contains non-historic double-leaf glazed aluminum doors topped with an etched glass transom, a slanted projecting green marble header, and a Gothic arched tympanum with an engraved stone panel with religious iconography. The shorter flanking entrances contain non-historic single-leaf glazed aluminum doors with green marble

surrounds and Gothic arched tympanums with etched stone panels. Historic metal lanterns are affixed to the limestone at the entrances. A tall Gothic arched wood tracery window above the primary entrance contains two multi-light, stained-glass Ogee-arched windows, and a trefoil window above. Below this window, between the flanking buttresses of the tower, sits a limestone stringcourse with limestone modillions. Gothic arched wood tracery windows above the flanking entrances each contain two stained glass lancet-arched windows and a trefoil window above. On each side of the base of the bell and clock tower, above the church roofline, is a rose window opening containing a carved stone surround with a circular or diamond-shaped window sash. The next level contains the belfry with two lancet arched openings filled with wood or metal slats on each side. The top of the limestone tower, at the base of the spire, features two stacked stringcourse moldings with quatrefoil and sawtooth pattern carvings and four ornate limestone pinnacles. The base of the copper-clad spire features four gabled dormers, each containing a clock face. The spire is capped with a metal cross finial.

The south façade contains six Gothic arched stained glass windows. A small, one-bay entrance vestibule is made of limestone and features a gabled parapet with corner pinnacles and castellated side walls. The gabled dormers of the apse contain blind arched window openings.

Non-historic alterations include the marble entrance surrounds and incised stone tympanum panels on the front façade entrances.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The first church constructed by the German population of Joliet, and the namesake of this report's study area, was that of St. John's German Catholic Church (also known as St. John the Baptist Catholic Church), currently at the northeast corner of Hickory and Division Streets. In November 1851, a group of fifty German immigrants from Bavaria, Alsace-Lorraine, Prussia, and the Rhine Province met to discuss forming a new parish. The cornerstone for this new church was laid on April 18, 1852, at the southwest corner of Hickory and Division Streets.

The young congregation was thriving and in May 1863, Sister Alfred Moes, O.S.F arrived to serve the parish and founded the Sisters of St. Francis Mary Immaculate in 1867.

The parish experienced a tragedy on July 31, 1864, when the steeple was struck by lightning. The bolt of electricity passed down to the gallery immediately below the steeple, where it parted into two currents and descended to the earth. The church, badly damaged, was first thought to be on fire, sent a panic into the crowd who made a rush for the doors and windows which were broken out and torn from their hinges. Within the chaos five members were killed and twenty were seriously injured.

In 1866, needing significant repairs following the lighting struck of 1864 and having become too small for the growing congregation, which numbered upwards of two thousand members, the original building was demolished, and a new stone church (extant) and parsonage (demolished) was constructed. The cornerstone for the extant church, still in use by the congregation today, was laid on August 15, 1866.

Under Sister Alfred Moes, O.S.F, the St. Francis Convent and Academy for girls (which merged with Catholic High School in 1990 to become Joliet Catholic Academy) was established in 1869 in a small stone convent on Broadway and Division Streets, where the school resided until 1882 when it relocated to a new building on Plainfield Avenue. The Monastery of St. Francis, for boys was under the charge of the Franciscan Fathers of St. John's German Catholic Church. Both schools were supported exclusively by the members of this Church, without any aid from the public money. The St. John's Catholic Parochial School was constructed in between 1862 and 1873, based on available atlas maps, at the southwest corner of Hickory and Division Streets. The school remained in service until it was replaced with the existing school building at the northwest corner of Hickory and Division Streets in 1961, which replaced the St. John's Society Hall. At the same time the existing school building was constructed, the parish completed the construction of the current office building on the east side of Hickory Street, just north of the church.

Throughout its 170 years of service, St. John German Catholic Church (now St. John the Baptist Catholic Church) has welcomed parishioners of all ethnic origins, including the Hispanic community, which began immigrating to Joliet during the latter half of the twentieth century. Today, the congregation offers services in both English and Spanish and is home to the Hispanic Commission which supports a wide variety of Religious Celebrations and Hispanic Traditions celebrated within the community.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

ELIGIBLE AS PART OF ST. JOHN'S COMPLEX.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: CORNER OF DIVISON AND HICKORY STREETS

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 500 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 403 N HICKORY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL (ON THE SITE OF THE ST. JOHN'S SOCIETY HALL, LATER A SCHOOL)

CURRENT NAME: ST. JOHN'S HEAD START CENTER

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1961

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: VITZTHUM, TESCH & KILL / WILLIAM BURGER CO.

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SCHOOL

CURRENT USE: SCHOOL

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: MID-CENTURY MODERN

BUILDING TYPE: SCHOOL

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☒ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK; TILE; METAL PANELS
FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE; CONCRETE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: NOT VISIBLE FROM ROW

WINDOWS:
TYPE: SLIDING; GLASSBLOCK MATERIALS: VINYL; GLASSBLOCK
FEATURES:

DOORS:
TYPE: FLUSH MATERIALS: METAL
FEATURES:

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

LIMESTONE SURROUNDS AND ENTRANCE; ENTRANCES ARE RECESSED AND WALLS ARE EMBELLISHED W/ MOSAIC TILES; ORANGE METAL PANELS ABOVE THE WINDOWS; PIERS BETWEEN EACH WINDOW ARE ALSO CLAD IN MOSAIC TILE; CROSS FINIAL ABOVE THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE; LIMESTONE COPING.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED OR INFILLED W/ GLASSBLOCK.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

St. John's Roman Catholic School at 403 N Hickory Street was constructed in 1961 and designed in the Mid-Century Modern style as part of the St. John's Catholic Church complex. The complex also includes an 1866 Gothic Revival style church and Tudor Revival style church offices constructed in 1961. The school is located on a residential block largely characterized by historic single-family residences, some of which have been converted to flats. Several vacant parcels exist to the north of the school. The school is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Hickory Street and Division Street, with the school facing east towards Hickory Street. The school is set back from the roadway and fronted by a sidewalk and a shallow grass lawn with a flagpole. The school's elongated low massing, horizontal bands of fenestration, simplified limestone entrance surrounds, and sparse mosaic tile ornamentation are reflective of the Mid-Century Modern style as applied to an educational building.

The two-story school has a long L-shaped northern portion and a shorter rectangular mass at the south end. A small one-story, wedge-shaped wing and a small one-story, rectangular wing project from the southwest and southeast sides of the building, respectively. The school has a concrete foundation, beige brick cladding, and a flat roof with a parapet and limestone coping. Three entrances are spaced along the primary east façade, with curved limestone trim surrounding the single and double-height entrance pavilions. Horizontal bands of ribbon windows mark each story on the longer north portion of the primary façade. Each window unit contains replacement vinyl or aluminum frame sashes and is composed of two opaque orange metal panels over four smaller sashes, with a vinyl or aluminum mullion in the center. The windows have flat brick headers and limestone sill courses. Piers separate each window unit and are clad with blue and white mosaic tiles. Some piers have metal louvers for exhaust. At the north and south ends of the longer north portion of the primary façade are double-height entrance pavilions that rise slightly above the primary roofline. Each entrance contains a set of three recessed metal entrance doors. An aluminum-frame window system above the doors is three units wide by five units tall and contains, from bottom to top, three short opaque metal panels, three mosaic-clad panels, and six fixed window lights. The interior sidewalls at the threshold of the recessed entrances are ornamented with mosaic tiles.

The one-story entrance pavilion at the south end of the primary façade features a recessed door unit with three metal doors topped with three glazed lights. The slanted interior sidewalls at the threshold of the recessed entrance are ornamented with mosaic tiles. The limestone entrance surround features a curved limestone architrave surrounded with large limestone blocks. A shallow-pitched limestone parapet wall at the roof of this entrance pavilion features a limestone cross finial. At the first story, rectangular window openings with glass block infill flank this entrance. At the recessed second story above, there are three sets of tripartite one-over-one vinyl or aluminum frame windows; piers between the window sets are clad with mosaic tiles.

On the south façade facing Division Street, original silver aluminum raised metal lettering is affixed to the brick wall and reads “St. John’s Catholic School” with an aluminum cross above. Ribbon windows with opaque metal panels and mosaic-clad piers also characterize this façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SEE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PROVIDED ON THE SURVEY FORM FOR 400 N. HICKORY STREET.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

ELIGIBLE AS PART OF ST. JOHN'S COMPLEX.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: N/A

CONTINUATION SHEET







ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 404 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH FRIARY

CURRENT NAME: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC CHURCH OFFICES

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1961

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: VITZTHUM, TESCH & KILL / WILLIAM BURGER CO.

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: CHURCH FRIARY

CURRENT USE: CHURCH OFFICES

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: TUDOR REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: OFFICE BUILDING

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☒ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK
FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE; POSSIBLY CONCRETE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: COPING
CHIMNEY: NOT VISIBLE FROM ROW

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED W/ 4-LIGHT WOOD TRANSOM
MATERIALS: HISTORIC WOOD
FEATURES: SEE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

ENTRANCE IS SET WITHIN A TUDOR ARCH OPENING AND ADORNED W/ A COMPOUNDED LIMESTONE SURROUND; WINDOWS ARE TRIMMED W/ LIMESTONE IN A SIMPLIFIED GIBBS SURROUND DETAIL; SIMPLIFIED LIMESTONE EDGE DETAILS AND QUOINS; LIMESTONE HEXAGONAL BAY WINDOWS AT THE FIRST FLOOR; THE CENTER ENTRANCE SECTION IS CLAD IN LIMESTONE WHILE THE REST OF THE BUILDING IS CLAD IN CREAM BRICK; GOTHIC-TUDOR ARCH HYBRID ARCADED ENTRANCE; LIMESTONE LABEL MOULDING; AND LIMESTONE CROSS FINIAL ABOVE THE ENTRANCE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☒ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church office building (formerly the friary) at 404 N Hickory Street was constructed in 1961 and designed in the Tudor Revival style as part of the St. John's Catholic Church complex. The complex also contains the 1866 Gothic Revival-style church, attached to the south end of the former friary via a one-story addition, and a school, built in 1961. The former friary is located on a largely residential block characterized by historic single-family residences, some of which have been converted to flats. The L-shaped building is located on the east side of Hickory Street, with the longer leg of the 'L' running parallel to the street. The building has two entrances; one is a canted entrance at the interior corner of the 'L,' which faces a grass lawn occupying the western portion of the parcel. The other entrance is located along the shorter west façade facing Hickory Street. A concrete sidewalk lines the west side of the parcel, with concrete pathways leading directly to each entrance and encircling the grass lawn. Low bushes line the base of the building. Two statues are placed on the lawn. The building's arcaded entry, limestone quoining and drip molds, and Tudor-arch openings reflect the Tudor Revival style.

The two-story building has a limestone or concrete foundation, cream-colored face brick cladding, and a flat roof with limestone coping. The primary west façade edges are lined with simplified limestone quoining. All windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung vinyl sashes. Along the primary west façade and the north elevation, single, paired, and tripartite window groupings have limestone surrounds in a simplified Gibbs pattern with projecting limestone blocks. There are three hexagonal bay windows that project from the primary façade's first story; two are on the longer west-facing portion and one is on the short south-facing portion. The projecting bays are clad with rusticated ashlar limestone and contain four hung windows with limestone surrounds.

The canted entrance at the inner, setback corner of the primary façade is recessed beneath a limestone arcade with three triangular-arched open bays. A concrete accessibility ramp leads to the left bay, and concrete steps front the other two bays. Another primary entrance is in the center of the shorter west-facing portion at the north end of the primary façade. The entrance is fronted with a concrete stoop with wrought iron handrails and features historic double-leaf wood paneled doors with a four-light Tudor arched transom above. Framing the entrance is a Tudor arched limestone surround with label drip molding and simplified quoined limestone edges. Above the entrance and below the paired second-story windows is a simple wrought-iron balconette with a shaped metal cross. A limestone cornerstone inscribed with the word "Friary" is set in the brick wall to the right of this entrance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SEE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PROVIDED ON THE SURVEY FORM FOR 400 N. HICKORY STREET.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

ELIGIBLE AS PART OF ST. JOHN'S COMPLEX.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 504 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET









ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 411 N HICKORY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: ROBERT PETER KIEP RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1899

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING CONVERTED TO FLATS B/T 1924-1989

CURRENT USE: DEMOLISHED DUE TO FIRE IN AUGUST 2020

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE: FREE CLASSIC

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED W/ GABLES MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED ENDS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE HUNG; FIXED PICTURE WINDOW W/ LEADED GLASS TRANSOM; CASEMENTS W/ QUARRELS AT ATTIC
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: HISTORIC STORM DOOR, MAIN DOOR IS PARTIALLY OBSCURED BUT APPEARS HISTORIC W/ A LARGE UPPER LIGHT
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

ORIGINAL PORCH ROOF W/ PEDIMENTED ENDS AND ABOVE THE ENTRY STAIR AND DENTILLATED FASCIA; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WINDOWS AND DOORS; PEDIMENTED PROJECTING TWO-STORY BAYS AT THE FRONT AND SOUTH FAÇADES; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WINDOW TRIM/HOODS AT ATTIC WINDOWS; BRACKETS AT 2ND FLOOR.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SIDING; PORCH RAILINGS AND SUPPORTS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; BAY WINDOW AT THE 2ND FLOOR OF THE FRONT FAÇADE HAS BEEN CLADDED; NEW ENTRY STAIR; PORCH AT REAR ENCLOSED AT THE 1ST FLOOR AND REAR ADDITION BUILT (POST-1949).

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE (HISTORIC)

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The Robert Peter Kiep Residence at 411 N. Hickory Street was a single-family residence that was later converted into flats. It was demolished in August 2020 after sustaining damage in a fire. The residence was constructed in c. 1899 on a residential block that also contains the St. John's Catholic School. It was situated at the east end of a rectangular lot and faced east towards Hickory Street. The front lawn was lined with a historic limestone retaining wall that is not extant. A garage was located at the rear of the lot. The residence's picturesque roofline, varied wall planes, Palladian and picture windows with leaded glass, and dentillated fascia reflected the Queen Anne style with Free Classic details.

The two-and-one-half-story residence had a rectangular primary massing, rusticated limestone block foundation, metal siding, and an asphalt shingled hipped roof with cross gables on the front (east), north, and south slopes. The cross gables sat atop two-story hexagonal bay windows on the front and side façades. Spanning the first story of the front façade was a one-story full-width wood porch on rusticated limestone piers with non-historic wood post balustrade, non-historic square support posts, non-historic wood steps, and a historic shed roof with wood dentils along the fascia, pedimented gables, and asphalt shingles. The primary entrance featured a historic wood door with a glazed light and a historic storm door. The residence contained several historic one-over-one wood-frame hung windows with wood trim. The center windows in the hexagonal bays each featured a picture window with a leaded glass transom above. The north and south cross gables featured Palladian style windows with wood trim and leaded glass sashes. Pairs of historic curved wood brackets ornamented the roof eaves.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SUBSTANTIAL BIOGRAPHICAL DATA WAS NOT FOUND ON ROBERT PETER KIEP (1867-1938). IT IS KNOWN THAT HE MARRIED JOSEPHINE M. STOOS AND WAS A SUCCESSFUL JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER IN JOLIET AND A MEMBER OF THE JOLIET MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

BURNED DOWN/DEMOLISHED AUGUST 2020.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 107 N. HICKORY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 509 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 413 N HICKORY STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: JOSEPH BRAUN JR. RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1897

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING

CURRENT USE: DEMOLISHED DUE TO FIRE IN AUGUST 2020

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE: FREE CLASSIC

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 3

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED W/ GABLES MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED ENDS; GABLED WALL DORMER
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FIXED PICTURE WINDOW W/ LEADED GLASS TRANSOM; 2-LIGHT AWNING OR HOPPER
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

RUSTICATED LIMESTONE BASE AND PORCH FOUNDATION; ORIGINAL PORCH BALUSTRADE, ROUNDED TAPERED COLUMNS, AND ROOF W/ DENTILLATED FASCIA; TWO-STORY PROJECTING BAY AT THE SOUTH FAÇADE; ROUND BAY WINDOW AT THE 2ND FLOOR OF THE FRONT FAÇADE; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WINDOWS AND DOORS; AND GABLED ENDS AND GABLED WALL DORMERS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SIDING; NEW ENTRY STAIRS; AND A NEW CHIMNEY.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 14, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE (HISTORIC)

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)
- ☐

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The Joseph Braun Jr. Residence at 413 N. Hickory Street was a single-family dwelling constructed in c. 1899. The residence was demolished in August 2020 after sustaining damage in a fire. The residence was located on a residential block that also contained the St. John's Catholic School. It sat at the east end of a rectangular lot and faced east towards Hickory Street. The front lawn was lined with a historic limestone retaining wall that is not extant. A historic three-bay garage was located at the rear of the lot. The residence's picturesque roofline, projecting bay windows, and full-width porch with Classical inspired columns and dentillated cornice reflected the Queen Anne style with Free Classic details.

The two-and-one-half-story and basement residence had a rectangular primary massing, rusticated limestone block foundation, replacement asphalt shingle siding, and an asphalt shingled hipped roof with prominent gabled dormers on the front (east), north, and south roof slopes. Two brick chimneys rose from the roof peak. Spanning the first story of the front façade was a historic one-story full-width wood porch on rusticated limestone piers with non-historic wood steps. The porch featured a historic wood balustrade, slender wood Doric porch columns, and a simple wood fascia with a dentillated wood cornice. The north portion of the porch roof fascia curved outward over the primary entrance steps. The south portion of the porch roof was hipped. The primary entrance featured a historic wood door with a glazed upper light and a storm door. Windows throughout the residence were historic wood-frame sashes with wood trim. The first-story bay south of the entrance contained a picture window with an art glass transom above and flanking one-over-one hung windows. The second story above the primary entrance featured a curved bay window with three one-over-one hung windows and wood trim with carved wood mullions. A two-story hexagonal bay projected from the south elevation and featured three one-over-one hung windows at each story. One-over-one hung windows were situated within the gabled dormers.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Joseph Braun, Jr. (1860-1908) was born in Naperville to his parents Joseph Braun, Sr. and a Miss Grath (first name unknown). His father was a native of Bavaria, who settled in DuPage County, Illinois, in 1852 and established a home in Naperville where he worked as a brew master for the J. & N. Steuger Brewery. In 1865 the family relocated to Joliet, where the senior Braun founded the brewing firm of Joseph Braun & Co. The younger Braun was educated at St. John's parochial school. In 1876/77, he began working as a clerk in the clothing store of Charles Brooks on Jefferson Street, earning $3 a week. In 1884 he bought out Brooks and started the firm of Braun & Raub on Jefferson Street, with L.A. Raub, where he engaged in business until 1893. He then assisted in the organization of the E. Porter Brewing Company, of which he served as secretary, treasurer, and general manager. Braun was also one of the directors of the Citizens National Bank of Joliet.

In addition to his business enterprises, Braun was active in politics. He was elected as assistant supervisor of Joliet Township in 1888, and served in the office, by re-election, for four years. Under Mayor P. C. Haley, he held office as city oil inspector for two years. In 1895 he was chosen to represent the third ward in the city council and in 1897 and 1899 was re-elected alderman. As part of City Council he served as the chairman of the committees on claims and street lighting, and as a member of the finance and printing committees. During his time on City Council, he was instrumental in securing the purchase of Bush and East Side parks by the City of Joliet.

Braun was an active member of several societies, fraternal organizations, and clubs including the Jefferson Club, St. Aloysius Society No. 21, Western Catholic Union, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the White Cross, the Commercial Club, and the Joliet Sharpshooters' Association, organized by his father in 1866.

In 1882 Braun married Therese Stoos, a daughter of Joseph Stoos, in Joliet. Braun and his family were part of St. John's German Catholic Church.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

BURNED DOWN/DEMOLISHED AUGUST 2020.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 511 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 502-504 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1900

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: FLATS

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: (RICHARDSONIAN) ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (DOUBLE HOUSE)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED W/ GABLED ENDS
MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: PYRAMIDAL HIPPED WALL DORMER; GABLED ENDS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

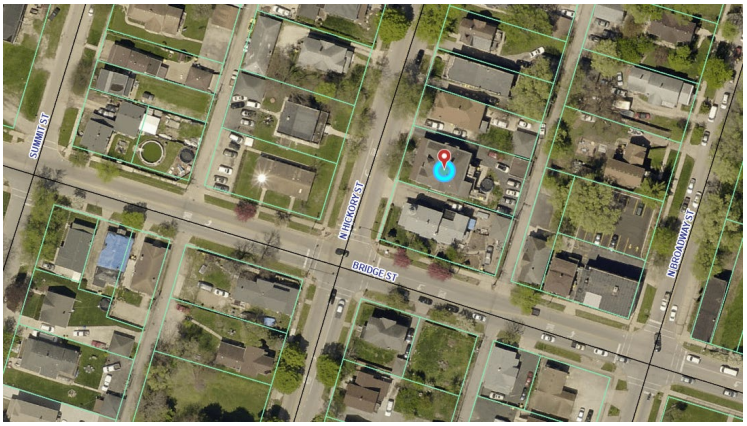
WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FIXED W/ LEADED GLASS TRANSOM; 2-LIGHT AWNING OR HOPPER AT BASEMENT
MATERIALS: VINYL AND/OR (HISTORIC) WOOD; (HISTORIC) WOOD AND LEADED GLASSS; (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM/ROOF FORM; HIPPED WALL DORMER; HISTORIC/ORIGINAL WINDOWS AND DOORS; GEOMETRIC LIMESTONE DETAILS AT THE CAPS OF THE BRICK COLUMNS OF THE PORCH.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SOME WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; INFILL VERTICAL SIDING AT THE FACE OF THE GABLE END.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

This two-and-one-half story flats building at 502-504 N. Hickory Street, completed c. 1900, is located on a residential block at the west end of a rectangular-shaped lot facing N. Hickory Street to the west. The building has an overall rectangular-shaped footprint with a driveway to the north connecting east to a rear yard and a one-story parking garage. The building has an overall square massing with a tall north-south oriented hipped roof facing N. Hickory Street and a lower north-south oriented hipped roof at the rear east end of the building. The building's first and second stories are clad in red brick with a rusticated limestone basement level. The building's roof has asphalt shingles and two centered rear brick chimneys. The primary west façade has a symmetrical composition with notable unique design features, including a one-story front porch spanning the full width of the building supported by three equally-spaced brick pillars; two two-story hexagonal projecting window bays positioned at the north and south ends of the west façade (the first story bays are located under the porch cover); two siding-clad Dutch roof gables perched over the hexagonal gables; and a highly pitched pyramidal roofed center attic dormer. The secondary north and south facades also display two-story hexagonal projecting window bays with siding-clad front-facing gable roofs. The building's heavy use of masonry at the first and second stories and highly picturesque rooflines express features of the Richardson Romanesque and Queen Anne styles.

A two-bay-wide one-story covered porch spans the full length of the primary west façade. The porch's walls and three large equally-spaced pillars are clad in red brick with a limestone base, ledge coping, and abstracted pillar capitals. A wide set of center steps with brick and stone knee walls ascend from ground level up to the porch and the center brick porch pillar. The brick pillars support a painted wood entablature and the overhanging eaves of a shallow hipped porch roof. Under the porch cover, the north and south sides of the first story are symmetrical with narrow front doors close to the center. The porch interior is divided in two by a brick and stone knee wall spanning from the column back to the brick west façade near the front doors. The flanking hexagonal projecting window bays display a center picture window with leaded glass upper transoms and two side double-hung windows, all with painted wood surrounds and stone sills and headers. A similar symmetrical fenestration pattern is visible at the second story above: two centered double-hung windows with a picture window with leaded glass upper transom and side double-hung windows at the outer projecting window bays, all with painted wood surrounds and stone sills and headers. The second story window headers rest just below the continuous painted wood cornice which wraps the building's entire roof line. Above the two

projecting bays' cornices are scalloped siding-clad Dutch gable roofs with wide painted wood trim. The siding-clad center dormer displays a paired double-hung window grouping with its pyramidal roof cantilevered over by two siding-clad curved brackets.

The north and south return walls closest to the west street façade have centered basement windows with unfenestrated brick walls above. Centered projecting window bays each display three basement windows and three double-hung windows with stone sills and headers at the first and second stories. Window groupings are visible in the attic gables over the projecting window bays. The east ends of the north and south facades are regularly fenestrated with double-hung windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SUBSTANTIAL HISTORIC DATA ON THE RESIDENCE AND BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON ANTHONY M. SCHEIDT AND A.J. GALLAGHER WERE NOT FOUND. IT IS KNOWN THAT SCHEIDTWAS A MERCHANT IN JOLIET AND OWNED A CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS STORE FOR MEN, BOYS, AND CHILDREN ON CHICAGO STREET IN DOWNTOWN JOLIET DURING THE EARLY 1900S, UNTIL SCHEIDT DECLARED BANKRUPTCY AND THE ENTIRE STORE WAS SOLD IN 1908 TO ETTELSON & CO. (CLOTHIERS). SCHEIDT WAS LATER THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

FIRST TENANTS: A.M. SCHEIDT AND A.J. GALLAGHER

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 602-602 1/2 N. HICKORY STREET

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 510 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: (JOHN J.) GIBLIN FLATS

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1910

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: HANSEN & PETERSEN

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: FLATS

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FIXED W/ TRANSOM
MATERIALS: VINYL (POSSIBLY SOME REMAINING WOOD); (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: SMOOTH COURSE OF LIMESTONE AT WINDOW HEADERS

DOORS:
TYPE: CANNOT SEE DOOR BEYOND SECURITY DOOR; LEADED GLASS SIDELIGHTS
MATERIALS: UNKNOWN; WOOD AND LEADED GLASS
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

RUSTICATED LIMESTONE FAÇADE; SQUAT CLASSICAL PORCH COLUMNS SUPPORTING A CLASSICAL ENTABLATURE AT THE FIRST FLOOR; GEOMETRIC RAILING AT THE 2ND FLOOR BALCONY; TWO-STORY PROJECTING HEXAGONAL BAY; AND SIMPLE LIMESTONE CORNICE.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SOME WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-story (John J.) Giblin Flats at 510 N. Hickory Street, completed c. 1910, is located on a residential block at the west end of a rectangular lot facing N. Hickory Street to the west. The building has an overall rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a north driveway connecting east to a rear yard. The building is clad in limestone (mostly rough-hewn with smooth-faced limestone used for decorative features) on its primary west façade and red brick with a limestone basement level and limestone decorative features at its secondary north, south, and east facades. The two-part composition of the building's primary façade, its west façade's two-story hexagonal south projecting window bay, its flat roof, and heavy use of stone and brick masonry are expressive of the Romanesque Revival style.

A three-bay wide one-story covered porch spans the full length of the primary west façade. The porch has a limestone base with limestone trim separating the basement level from the limestone ledge wall wrapping all three sides of the porch. Three square limestone pillars with simple capital detailing rest on the limestone ledge wall and support a wide Classical-inspired limestone entablature with four limestone bollards aligned above and a limestone checkerboard infill serving as a low railing enclosing a second floor roof terrace. A set of north stone steps with stone knee walls ascend from ground level up to the building's main entrance. Under the porch cover, the first story's north entrance door displays original sidelights and painted wood surrounds. A narrow punched door opening above connects the second floor apartment to the porch roof terrace. The first and second stories of the hexagonal south projecting window bay display similar windows: a center picture window with leaded glass upper transoms flanked by two hung windows. Above the second story is a course of simple horizontal stone trim and a stone panel with raised letters reading "GIBLIN" centered above the second story picture window. Above a wide Classical-inspired cornice is an unadorned parapet wall topped with limestone coping.

The secondary north and south facades are regularly fenestrated with basement, first, and second story windows with limestone sill and headers. The side walls are topped with stepped brick parapets topped with painted stone coping. Open brick wood and porches are visible at the rear east end of the building.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SUBSTANTIAL BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON JOHN J. GIBLIN WAS NOT FOUND. IT IS KNOWN JOHN WAS A FIRST-GENERATION IRISH AMERICAN BORN IN ILLINOIS IN CA. 1871. HE WAS A PROMINENT BUSINESSMAN, CONNECTED WITH OWN CLARK IN THE LIQUOR BUSINESS ON CHICAGO STREET, AND THEN OPENED A BUFFET ON JEFFERSON STREET. GIBLIN WAS A MEMBER, AS WELL AS AT ONE TIME PRESIDENT, OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS PROTECTIVE LEAGUE IN JOLIET.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 606 N. HICKORY STREET

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 511 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: JOSEPH B. SITAR HOUSE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1909

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE: FREE CLASSIC

BUILDING TYPE: AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: HIPPED DORMERS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: MULTI-LIGHT FIXED; 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; DOUBLE-HUNG W/ DIAMOND LIGHTS IN UPPER SASH AND CLEAR LOWER SASH
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED; FLUSH MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD; WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; HIPPED DORMERS; HISTORIC ORIGINAL WINDOWS/DOORS; ORIGINAL PORCH W/ RUSTICATED LIMESTONE BASE, IONIC PORCH COLUMNS, PEDIMENTED PORCH ROOF W/ DENTIL MOULDING AT THE FASCIA, AND THE EXTENSION OF THE PORCH ROOF ACROSS THE ENTRANCE TO THE DRIVEWAY.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

SOME WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE.

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The single-family residence at 511 N. Hickory Street, completed in circa 1909, is located at the east end of a narrow lot facing N. Hickory Street to the east and sits within a residential block. It is fronted with a landscaped grass lawn edged with a low historic limestone retaining wall, a sidewalk, and a grass strip. The building has an overall rectangular-shaped footprint with a north driveway connecting west under the home's front porte cochere to a rear yard and one-story garage. The building is clad in painted wood siding with a limestone basement level and a combination hipped roof with asphalt shingles and hipped dormers on the east, north, and south slopes. The building's overall simple cubic massing, four-part primary façade composition, and hipped roof with front dormer make it a good example of the American Foursquare type, while the wide decorative front porch with Ionic columns, dentillated frieze, pediment, and porte cochere express features of the Queen Anne style with Free Classic details.

Spanning the full length of the primary east façade is a three-bay wide raised porch that rests on a tapered limestone foundation. The porch is overall symmetrical in composition, with its north bay extending out past the residence, creating a porte cochere over the north driveway. The raised porch is accessed by stone steps at its center bay which align with the residence's primary entrance door. Four painted Ionic columns support a dentillated frieze and the porch's asphalt shingled shed roof; a center pediment infilled with painted wood siding rests at the porch roofline above the center stairs. The north porte cochere covering widens and extends west, resting on two north Ionic columns and limestone plinths, and the porte cochere's north roofline expands into a full side-facing gable infilled with painted wood siding. West behind the front porch, the residence's primary east façade is divided into four areas of fenestration, typical of American Foursquare homes. The north end of the first floor displays the original main entrance door with sidelights and painted wood surround. A secondary door is located just north of the main entrance door. To the south, the first story displays a large multi-paned picture window. At the second floor are two equally spaced single one-over-one windows. Articulating the roofline above is a deep overhanging eave decorated with repeating modillions, and centered above the roofline is a center hipped dormer with a grouping of three hung windows with diamond-paned upper sashes. The secondary north and south elevations are regularly fenestrated with large first floor window openings and punched second floor window openings, a highly decorative roofline cornice, and similar hipped dormers. A two-story addition clad in wood siding is visible at the home's rear.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SUBSTANTIAL BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON JOSEPH B. SITAR (1881-1937) WAS NOT FOUND. IT IS KNOWN THAT HE WAS BORN IN AUSTRIA IN 1881 AND IMMIGRATED TO AMERICA IN 1892, WHERE HE MARRIED FRANCES PREDORICH. HE WAS ALSO WELL KNOWN AS A PROMINENT MERCHANT IN JOLIET, OPENING A GROCERY STORE ON CHICAGO STREET IN CIRCA 1900.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 129 (605 N. HICKORY WAS PREVIOUSLY 129, ITS UNKNOWN WHICH ONE OF 603 OR 607 N. HICKORY WERE 605)

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 607 N. HICKORY STREET

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 519-521 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: JOSEPH FENDER (SR.) RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1855

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: CONVERTED TO FLATS B/T 1924-1949

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GREEK REVIVAL W/ QUEEN ANNE DETAILS (ALTERATIONS/ REMODELING)

BUILDING TYPE: CUBIC

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED W/ GABLE ENDS
MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: GABLED ENDS
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; 4-LIGHT AWNING/HOPPER/CASEMENT AT BASEMENT
MATERIALS: VINYL; (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: FLUSH; NEW PANELED
MATERIALS: WOOD; METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM/ROOF FORM; PEDIMENTED GABLE END AT FRONT FAÇADE W/ SHINGLES AT FACE OF GABLE; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION; LIMESTONE STRING COURSE; WINDOW HOODS AT ATTIC WINDOWS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; NEW/REBUILT PORCH/CANOPY AT ENTRANCES; NEW EXTERIOR ENTRANCE STEPS; WRAPAROUND PORCH

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

ADDED AT FRONT (EAST) AND SIDE (SOUTH) FAÇADES B/T 1924-1949 AND THEN LATER REBUILT.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE (HISTORIC)

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☒ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half story dwelling at 519-521 N. Hickory Street, completed c. 1855, is located at the southwest corner of N. Hickory Street and Stone Street on a primarily residential block. It was subdivided into flats sometime between 1924 and 1949. The dwelling is located on a narrow corner lot with a rear yard, parking area, and gable-roofed one-story Joliet limestone-clad garage at the west end of the property.

It has an "L"-shaped footprint with its primary east façade facing N. Hickory Street and its north façade facing Stone Street; a one-story asphalt and wood siding-clad gable-roofed wing (possibly an earlier wood frame home) is located just west of the main stone house along Stone Street. The dwelling's facades are clad in rough-faced Joliet limestone laid in course rubble bonds over a concrete parged basement level. Articulated by a painted wood cornice above the second floor, the main stone house has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with a prominent east-facing pedimented gable over the primary east façade and two brick center chimneys. The stone house's primary east façade has an asymmetrical four-bay composition with three first story window openings, and the main entry located just south of center, accessed by a non-historic flat-roofed porch with concrete steps and wrought iron railings. Above the first story window and door openings are four corresponding window openings. The east façade windows are non-historic one-over-one sashes, but mostly retain their limestone sills and headers. Centered over the west façade's three north windows is a Queen Anne style pedimented gable (likely a late nineteenth or early twentieth century alteration given the age of the original building) clad in painted shingles with a double window grouping with a painted wood surround. The stone house's north façade is roughly symmetrical in composition with four mostly evenly spaced first story windows and four second story windows above. The north façade windows are non-historic one-over-one sashes but mostly retain their limestone sills and headers. Two small basement windows at each end of the façade are infilled with glass block. The north façade of the wing contains a single one-over-one window with historic painted wood trim. The stone house's south façade is fenestrated with two evenly spaced first story windows and two second story windows with a centered basement window. Nestled into the east-facing corner at the main stone house's "L" located at the west end of the south façade is a secondary entrance accessed by a non-historic hipped roof porch and non-historic concrete steps and wrought iron railings. The south façade of the "L" is regularly fenestrated with an upper south-facing gabled roofline. The rear west façade visible from Stone Street is mostly windowless with the one-story gabled addition and another shorter wood siding-clad addition (possibly basement access).

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SUBSTANTIAL BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON JOSEPH FENDER SR. WAS NOT FOUND. IT IS KNOWN JOSEPH WAS BORN IN 1846 AND IMMIGRATED FROM THE ALSACE REGION OF FRANCE BY 1863. IN JOLIET, HE WORKED AS A TEAMSTER AND MASON. HE DIED IN JOLIET IN 1891.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

FURTHER RESEARCH IS WARRANTED. CIRCA DATE BASED ON DIRECTORY LISTINGS FOR JOSEPH FENDER, 1862 ATLAS MAP (BUILDING WITH SIMILAR FOOTPRINT, ATLAS MAPS WERE NOT EXACT), AND REAL ESTATE VALUE FOR FENDER IN 1870 CENSUS, AND ARCHITECTURAL STYLE/CONSTRUCTION. ORIGINAL OWNER OF LOTS 1-4 OF BLOCK 20.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 135/HICKORY CORNER FIRST STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 613 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 520 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: IGNATZ AND MARY WAGNER FAMILY (INCLUDING SON ANTON AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW MAGDALENE; DAUGHTER MARY AND HUSBAND WILLIAM DOWNING) RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1855

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE

PHOTOGRAPH



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GREEK REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: FOUR-OVER-FOUR (FRONT SECTION); I-HOUSE (REAR SECTION)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

LOCUS MAP



EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE; SIDING
FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE; SIDE GABLE
MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: CONCRETE

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL AND WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED W/ SEMI CIRCLE LIGHT
MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; SIDING AT REAR SECTION/BUILDING; REAR PORCH ENCLOSED AT REAR SECTION.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

TWO-STORY GARAGE W/ UPPER APARTMENT. HISTORICALLY THE GARAGE WAS A SEPARATE DWELLING ON THE SITE. THE RESIDENCE WAS CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1863 AND 1887, AS IT DOES NOT APPEAR ON THE 1862 ATLAS MAP, BUT IS LISTED IN THE 1887 CITY DIRECTORY. THE FORM AND VERNACULAR STYLE OF THE FORMER RESIDENCE IS ALSO REPRESENTATIVE OF MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURE.

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☒ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: DESIGNATED

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The two-and-one-half story dwelling at 520 N. Hickory Street, completed c. 1855, is located at the southeast corner of N. Hickory Street and Stone Street on a residential block. The building is located on a narrow corner lot with a rear yard, parking area, and non-historic two-story red brick garage (potentially late nineteenth century but recently reclad) at the east end of the parcel. The dwelling has an "L"-shaped footprint with its wider primary west façade facing N. Hickory Street and its narrower north façade facing Stone Street; an asphalt siding-clad addition (possibly an earlier wood frame home) is located just east of the main stone house along Stone Street. With a simple massing displaying a front-facing gable roof, mostly symmetrical primary façade and simple dressed stone cladding, the stone dwelling is a good example of the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style. The stone house's four facades are clad in rough-faced Joliet limestone, laid in course rubble bonds.

The stone house's primary west façade has a roughly symmetrical four-bay compositional layout with three window openings and one entry door opening (between the two south windows) at the first story and four corresponding window openings at the second story. The entry door at the first story is accessed by a simple stone or concrete step. Though the original entry door has been replaced, the original door opening and its original stone lintel remains. The west façade windows are non-historic one-over-one sashes but mostly retain their limestone sills and headers.

The stone house's gabled north façade facing Stone Street is roughly symmetrical in composition with two window openings at the first story and two window openings at the second story. The stone house's gabled south façade is also roughly symmetrical in composition with two first story window openings and a single centered second story window opening. Windows at both the north and south façades are non-historic one-over-one sashes, but mostly retain their limestone sills and headers. Centered in the upper gables of both north and south facades are fan lights (now infilled with a vent) with Joliet limestone voussoirs. The stone house's gabled roofline is articulated by a simple painted

wood raking cornice and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A single concrete or stone chimney is visible at the north center end of the roof.

Abutting the stone house's east façade and aligning with the stone house's north façade is a two-story gabled east wing clad in asbestos siding with a parged limestone foundation, potentially a wood frame house dating earlier than the adjacent stone house. The east wing's highly visible north façade displays two broadly spaced window openings with non-historic windows and painted wood surrounds. Just above and off center of the north façade's west window is a small second floor window nestled just below the roof eave. The east gabled façade facing the rear yard is symmetrical in composition with centered first and second floor window openings with non-historic windows and painted wood surrounds. Cellar access is at the base of this east façade. The east wing's gabled roofline is articulated by a simple painted wood raking cornice and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Ignatz Wagner (1801-1883) was born in the Alsace region of France, in 1801. For many years, he operated a ferry across the Rhine River, but in 1846 decided to immigrate to America with his wife, Mary, and children. He landed in New York, where he transferred to a Hudson River boat that took him to Albany. From there, he traveled via canal boat to Buffalo and then on to the Great Lakes and Chicago. He headed further west and spent a few months in Naperville, before relocating to Joliet and securing employment on the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Prices were very low when he settled here, and he paid only $30 for a log house and the entire block surrounding 520 N. Hickory Street. He resided at his residence on Hickory Street until his death in 1883. He married Mary Ann Erhardt, with whom he had four children who attained maturity, Mary, Ignatz, Anthony, and Alois. He and his family were lifelong members of the Roman Catholic Church, in which faith his children were reared.

After his father's death, Anton (1834-1911) continued living in the Hickory Street Residence with his wife Magdalene and his daughter Mary with her husband William Downing. Anton was born in 1834 in Alsace, France, and immigrated with his family in 1846. As soon as he was old enough to guide a plow he was put to work breaking prairie land with an ox team and for some years, much of his time was given to this occupation. When of age, he learned the stonecutter's trade, which he followed afterward, being for many years foreman in the large stone quarries owned by Charles Werner, of Joliet, from which position he resigned in 1888 and retired from active work. Anton was also active politically, serving as the collector of Joliet Township in 1885 and again elected in 1886. Under the administration of Mayor E. C. Akin, 1895-1897, he was appointed to the office of superintendent of streets of the City of Joliet and continued in the position under the following administration of Mayor Lagger, 1897-1899. He was also a charter member of the Joliet Sharpshooters Association. In 1860 he married Magdalene (1840-1931), daughter of Joseph Klein, of Strassburg (present-day Sauk Village), Cook County, Illinois. Magdalene (Klein) Wagner was also born in Alsace and came to this country with her parents in 1846. Together they had five children: Joseph; Mary, wife of William Downey; Louise, wife of John Giblin; Rose and Emma.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

CIRCA DATED TO MID-POINT BETWEEN FIRST RECORDED LAND PURCHASE IN 1848 AND 1859 DIRECTORY LISTING WHICH IDENTIFIED I. WAGNER AT THE CORNER OF HICKORY AND FIRST STREETS. BASED ON THE 1862 ATLAS MAP, THE ONLY RESIDENCES AT THIS INTERSECTION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 1860S IS THE JOSEPH FENDER RESIDENCE AND THIS RESIDENCE.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: 132 N. HICKORY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 612 N. HICKORY STREET / 302 STONE STREET (FOR GARAGE)

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 617-619 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: JOLIET GRAYS PLEASURE AND ATHLETIC CLUB (FIRST LISTED IN STOREFRONT, INCLUDED A SALOON BY GEORGE WILLIAM MINARD) W/ RESIDENCES ON THE UPPER FLOOR
(OWNER JACOB SALZMAN)

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1906

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: STORE AND RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE (APARTMENTS)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ROMANESQUE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK, SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; 2-LIGHT TRANSOM, GLASSBLOCK
MATERIALS: VINYL; (HISTORIC) WOOD; GLASS BLOCK
FEATURES: LIMESTONE WINDOW HOOD AT SECOND FLOOR OF FRONT FAÇADE

DOORS:
TYPE: FLUSH MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

HISTORIC TRANSOM; BRICK PILASTERS W/ LIMESTONE CAPS FLANK THE FRONT FAÇADE AT THE FIRST FLOOR; LIMESTONE WINDOW HEADER AND HOOD AT THE 2ND FLOOR WINDOW; PROJECTING BAY WINDOW AT 2ND FLOOR; BRICK CORBEL TABLE, RELIEFWORK, AND DENTIL MOULDING AT CORNICE/PARAPET.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:
WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; BAY WINDOW SIDED; STOREFRONT AT FIRST FLOOR PARTIALLY INFILLED W/SIDING AND WINDOW

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

OPENINGS RECONFIGURED.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

This two-story commercial block at 617-619 N. Hickory Street, completed circa 1906, has a rectangular footprint that nearly fills its narrow lot facing N. Hickory Street to the east. The building is situated on a block with a primarily residential setting. The primary east façade abuts the N. Hickory Street sidewalk with a south side yard and a rear parking area west of the building. The building is clad in red face brick along its primary east façade with common brick and concrete parging and a rebuilt red brick parapet along its highly visible south façade obscuring a flat roof.

The primary east façade has an asymmetrical two-part composition with a heavily altered first floor entry and storefront level and a red face brick clad residential second story dominated by a cantilevered south bay window with a peaked roof. The ground level storefront is structurally framed by two red brick piers between which are a heavily altered storefront opening and a narrow second floor entry door at its north end. The storefront is infilled with a base of glass bock, a mid-section of three fixed vinyl windows, and a large upper expanse of vinyl siding. The storefront is accessed by a single non-historic opaque metal door at its south end. The single second floor access door to the north retains its original door opening and two-light transom window but with a non-historic opaque metal door.

Separated from the first story by an exposed and painted cast iron beam, the second story is faced in red Roman face brick and displays a single historic window opening to the north with an original stone still and decorative stone header but with a non-historic hung vinyl window. At the south end of the second floor is a large hexagonal window bay that cantilevers out over the sidewalk. This three-bay projection is clad in non-historic vinyl siding and displays three window openings with non-historic hung vinyl windows. A high peaked turret roof clad in asphalt shingles caps this projecting bay. The second floor's rooftop parapet is clad in red Roman brick and displays three levels of Roman brick corbeling, trim, and dentils culminating in a deteriorated stone coping.

The visible south façade facing the side yard is regularly fenestrated in hung vinyl windows with a secondary residential entrance.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The building at 617-619 N. Hickory Street was constructed in c. 1906 as a two-part commercial block that housed a storefronts on the first floor and an apartment/flat on the second floor for the building owner, Jacob Salzman (1848-1928). Comprehensive biographical data for Salzman was not found.

The first known business in the first floor storefront was the Joliet Grays (local baseball team) Pleasure and Athletic Club and a saloon operated by George William Minard (1873-1924), owner of the Joliet Grays.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: ~163 (JACOB SALZMAN 1881) N. HICKORY STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 729 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 621-629 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: ADAM YUNG - MEAT MARKET (621)/A.J. HEINTZ-HEINTZ BROS -GROCERS, CROCKERY, TIN, AND GRANITE WARES(625)/ALBERT OCHSNER - SALOON (629) W/ RESIDENCES ABOVE (J.G. HEINTZ AND A.E. NUSSBAUM)

CURRENT NAME: LA CATRINA BISTRO

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1902

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: STORES AND FLATS

CURRENT USE: STORES AND APARTMENTS

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: STUCCO, GLASS BLOCK
FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: NOT VISIBLE FROM ROW

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FULL-LIGHT TRANSOM; FIXED PLEXIGLASS
MATERIALS: VINYL; (HISTORIC) WOOD; PLEXIGLASS
FEATURES:

DOORS:
TYPE: FULL-LIGHT; FLUSH MATERIALS: ALUMINUM; WOOD
FEATURES:

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

IONIC PILASTERS FLANK THE CORNER STOREFRONT ENTRANCE; ORIGINAL CAST IRON HEADER AT THE FIRST FLOOR STOREFRONTS; OCTAGONAL BAY WINDOW AT THE 2ND FLOOR ABOVE THE CORNER STOREFRONT; PROJECTING CORNICE W/ MODILLIONS WRAPS THE FRONT AND SIDE (NORTH) FAÇADES OF THE BUILDING.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; STUCCO'D EXTERIOR; STOREFRONTS HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY INFILLED W/ METAL PANELS, GLASSBLOCK, OR MASONRY AND WINDOWS RECONFIGURED; REAR PORCH PARTIALLY ENCLOSED.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

This two-story commercial block at 621-629 N. Hickory Street completed c. 1902 is located at the southwest corner of N. Hickory and Lime Streets with commercial storefronts and residential entrances facing both streets. The building is located on a residential block with a rectangular footprint that nearly fills its rectangular-shaped lot. The primary east façade abuts the N. Hickory Street sidewalk and the secondary but highly visible north façade faces a former sidewalk, now a paved parking area. A larger paved parking area is located just west of the building. The building is clad in painted stucco or parging along its street-facing façades with regularly spaced ground level storefronts with regular second story window fenestration along its east-facing N. Hickory Street façade; a ground floor northeast corner entrance with an octagonal bay window above; and irregular window and door fenestration along its north-facing Lime Street façade.

The primary east façade displays three full commercial storefronts, which retain their original, though heavily altered, layouts with large display windows and recessed commercial entries, between which are two street-abutting residential entry doors. The ground floor openings are framed by brick and metal piers and upper cast iron lintels, all painted. The south two storefronts have similar original but heavily altered configurations: bulkheads of glass block with painted wood infilled midsections with punched picture window openings, and tinted glass transom areas, both with original recessed door openings with original painted trim and transom windows; the far south door opening retains its original door, the center has a non-historic metal and glass door. The northeast corner storefront's east-facing and north-facing bays are similar in layout with glass block bulkheads, infilled midsections with punched windows, and tinted glass transoms. The northeast corner door opening has been heavily altered with a non-historic door set within a non-historic parged infill panel with a tinted glass transom. The corner door is framed with two parged pilasters topped with painted stone Ionic capitals. The two residential door openings along N. Hickory Street display non-historic doors but retain their original stone stoops, wood surrounds, and upper transom windows.

Window openings at the east façade's second floor rest on a stuccoed or parged sill course and generally do not align with storefront elements below. Starting from the south end of the east façade's second floor is a three-part bay window system inset within a segmental arch opening; two single hung windows; another three-part bay window inset within a segmental arch opening; followed by another single hung window. All windows are non-historic replacements and no windows display any decorative surrounds or headers.

The primary east façade displays two of the building's most visually distinct decorative features. The east façade is capped by a long painted metal cornice that extends nearly the full length of the façade. The cornice's ornament is Classical-inspired with a repeating pattern of decorative modillions. The northeast corner's Queen Anne style octagonal oriel window bay projects out over the northeast commercial entrance. The projecting bay is clad in painted metal and is mostly intact with highly decorative trim and dentilwork and a highly ornamented cornice aligning with the east façade's cornice. The projecting bay's three window openings are original but the hung windows are non-historic.

Turning the northeast corner, the highly visible north façade is mostly clad in painted stucco or parging and is irregularly fenestrated with a first floor commercial door and window, both topped with non-historic awnings, at its far west end, located below remnants of an original painted cast iron storefront lintel; and four punched windows and a third three-part bay window inset within a segmental arch opening, all with non-historic hung windows. The full height of the parapet steps down slightly toward the west end of the north façade and is capped with metal flashing. The enclosed rear porch is visible at the far west end of the north façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The building at 621-629 N. Hickory Street was constructed in c. 1902 as a two-part commercial block that housed three storefronts on the first floor and apartments/flats on the second floor. The earliest known storefront at the 621 address was the Adam Yung Meat Market. Substantial biographical data on Adam Yung was not found, particularly because in 1907, he had abandoned his wife and children and eloped with Anna Karl, and it was believed that they had settled in Germany.

The earliest known business located in the 625 storefront included A.J. Heintz/ the Heintz Bros. which sold groceries, crockery, tin, and granite wares. Substantial biographical data on the Heintz Bros. And the individual brothers involved (Frank, Michael, Joseph, John, and Albert) were not found.

The first known business in the 629 storefront was a saloon owned and operated by Albert Ochsner. Albert Ochsner was born in Knonau, Bezirk, Affoltern, Canton Zurich, Switzerland on August 5, 1861 ,to Jacob and Elizabetha (Hauenstein) Ochsner. His father grew up on a farm in Rüti, Canton Zurich, but as an adult, was active in the silk business. In December 1879, Albert set sail from Havre for New York, where he then headed west to St. Louis. He arrived in St. Louis in January 1880 and began working at a cheese commission house, and then later with a fire brick company at Cheltenham. He relocated to Chicago in 1882, where he was employed as a burner with the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company for two years. He next worked with the Michael Brand Brewing Company first as a fireman, then assistant engineer, and finally night engineer. Afterward, he was an assistant engineer for Bartholomew & Lights, then was the foreman in the manufacture of ice machinery for James Salem, and while in that position, he oversaw the construction of ice plants at Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, and Oshkosh, Wis., and the Union stockyards at Chicago. Later he held a position as night engineer with a brewing company in Chicago. While in Chicago he married Emilie Jordan. It is unknown when Albert and Emilie moved to Joliet, but beginning in 1891, he served as chief engineer for the Fred Sehring Brewing Company of Joliet. In this position, he undertook several improvements to the brewery, including the installation of one Bates engine, the establishment of a bottling department, and the construction of an addition. In addition to his work as an engineer, he established a business in coal and wood, representing the Joliet Pure Ice Company. In 1898 he built Ochsner's hall, at the corner of Nicholson and Douglas Streets (demolished), and at the turn of the century, opened a saloon in a storefront at 621-629 N. Hickory Street. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the White Cross Fraternity, and the Engineers' Association. He also organized the Alpine Swiss Society.

The earliest known tenants in the second floor apartments were J.G. Heintz and A.E. Nussbaum based on the 1902 directory.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 731-735 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 664 N HICKORY STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: JOACHION (JOACHIM) ROHWEDDER RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1892

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: QUEEN ANNE

BUILDING TYPE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☒ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: ORIGINAL SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED ON GABLE ROOF; CROSS GABLE
MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: CROSS GABLE; HIPPED ON FRONT GABLE; PROJECTING GABLED BAY AT FRONT FAÇADE
CHIMNEY: PARGED

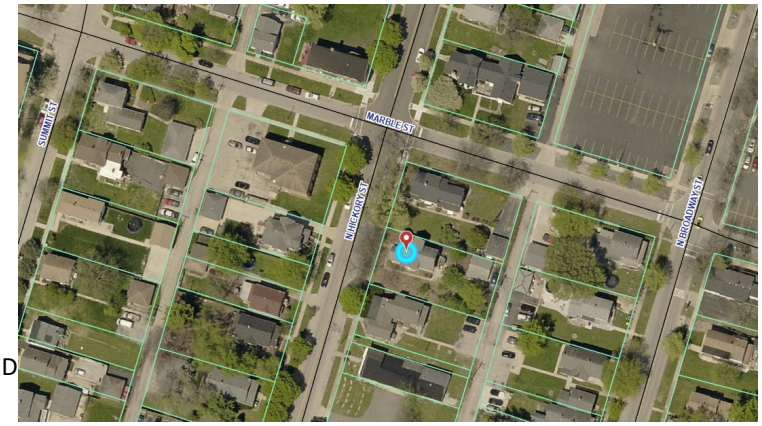
WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; COTTAGE WINDOW W/ 3-LIGHT UPPER SASH AND CLEAR LOWER SASH; GLASSBLOCK
MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD; (HISTORIC) WOOD; GLASSBLOCK
FEATURES: WOOD TRIM

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED MATERIALS: (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

ELABORATE ROOF FORMS/PROJECTING GABLED BAYS; HISTORIC/ORIGINAL WINDOWS/DOORS; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WOOD CLAPBOARDS; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WOOD SHINGLES AT THE GABLE END OF THE PROJECTING BAY; SUNBURST DESIGN AT THE GABLE END OF THE PORCH ROOF; TURNED PORCH RAILING; CLASSICAL PORCH COLUMNS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

GLASS BLOCK INFILL AT BASEMENT WINDOWS.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 16, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: DESIGNATED

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting / orientation.

The Joachion Rohwedder Residence at 664 N. Hickory Street was constructed as a single-family residence in c. 1892 and later converted into flat. Between 1924-1949 before it was re-converted into a single-family residence. The dwelling is located on a residential block and situated at the west end of a rectangular lot with a small yard and one-story garage at the east rear end of the lot. It faces west towards N. Hickory Street. The residence's picturesque roofline, irregular massing, half-timbering in contrasting paint colors, and gabled porch with decorative wood shingles reflect the Queen Anne style.

The two-and-one-half story and basement residence has a rectangular primary mass with projecting wings on the primary (west) façade and the north façade, and a projecting two-story hexagonal bay window on the south façade. It has a rusticated limestone foundation and original painted wood clapboard siding with painted wood half-timbering delineating the wall space below each story, the edges of the primary massing and the projecting wings, and the bottom of the wall space within the gabled eaves. The wood clapboard is painted in alternating colors between the half-timbering. The dwelling has a Dutch gable roof with prominent cross gables on the west, north, and south projecting wings and hexagonal bay window. The gable eaves on the projecting wings and hexagonal bay contain painted wood shingles in a variety of patterns. A historic one-story porch shelters the primary entrance on the left (north) bay. The porch is accessed via a flight of wood stairs and features turned wood porch railings, slender wood porch columns, and a gabled roof with asphalt shingles and painted patterned wood shingles, and half-timbering in a sunburst pattern in the gable eave. The entrance contains a historic single-leaf wood paneled door and a non-historic storm door. Basement windows are glass block infill. There is a single window on the first and second stories of the primary façade's projecting gabled wing. Each features a historic wood picture window with a tall, single fixed light topped with three shorter lights. Remaining first and second story windows on the dwelling are historic wood one-over-one hung windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

SUBSTANTIAL BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON JOACHIM ROHWEDDER (1849-1932) WAS NOT FOUND. IT IS KNOWN THAT HE IMMIGRATED FROM SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, GERMANY IN 1871. IN JOLIET, HE WAS A TAILOR AND BEGAN WORKING FOR THE FIRM OF S.A. DIXON ON CHICAGO STREET IN 1898. HE MARRIED AUGUSTE MARX ROHWEDDER IN 1874.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 810 N. HICKORY STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 256 MARBLE STREET	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: SEE NOTES SECTION

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1855

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: GREEK REVIVAL (REMODELED TO ITALIANATE W/ 2ND FLOOR ADDITION)

BUILDING TYPE: CENTRAL HALL (REMODELED TO CUBIC ITALIANTE PLAN WHEN 2ND FLOOR WAS ADDED)

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1; 2

ROOF:
TYPE: HIPPED; SIDE GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: CONCRETE

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; 6/6 DOUBLE-HUNG
MATERIALS: POSSIBLY WOOD, IF NOT VINYL; WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS AT FIRST FLOOR.

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED W/ SEMI-CIRCLE LIGHT
MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS.

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

ADDITION AT THE EAST FAÇADE (POST-1957); NEW ENTRANCE PORCH; 2ND FLOOR ADDED (HISTORIC, UNKNOWN DATE).

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 22, 2020

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:
ONE-STORY GARAGE

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY
NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:
☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:
☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY
LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:
☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS
☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

Originally, the residence at 256 Marble Street was designed as a one-story Greek Revival central hall plan. The second floor addition is circa dated to the mid-to-late nineteenth century based on the use of the cubic plan with Italianate architectural details, popular during this time period. The residence is rectilinear in plan and two stories in height crowned by a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves. It is constructed of rough-cut Joliet limestone at the first floor and standardized-cut Joliet limestone at the second floor. As part of the original central hall plan, the main entrance is located at the center of the north (front) façade and is flanked by a single non-historic one-over-one double-hung window. The entrance is composed of a new wood-paneled door with an upper fanlight. The fenestration openings at the original one-story section are accentuated by heavy limestone lintels. A new simple wood entrance porch has been added at the front façade. Windows are symmetrically placed at the east and west façades with two windows at each floor and three windows at the second floor of the north façade. The second floor of the exterior is unadorned with the exception of a wide wood fascia below the roofline. A historic (pre-1924) one-story with a raised basement gabled addition constructed of Joliet limestone is located at the rear of the residence. A non-historic side-gabled addition was constructed at the east (side) façade of the historic addition between 2002 and 2005 based on available aerial photography of the site.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE
Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

See *Notes* Section below.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

Circa dated to mid-point between 1850, original purchase of land, and the 1862 atlas map, which the building is identified on. The original purchaser, John Goeble, arrived in America in 1846 and purchased this lot as well as the surrounding lots between 1849 and 1850. This is not believed to be Goeble's residence as his home is well documented at the southwest corner of Hickory and Marble Streets. Further research is warranted to determine when and to who Goeble sold the lot to between 1850 and 1861. The first known residents are George and Margaret Kiessling as early as 1872, with the family still residing here in 1908. The 1877 directory lists the Kiesslings at the southwest corner of Summit and Third (marble), which is believed to potentially be a typo, as it's the only known instance of the Kiesslings being listed at the southwest corner. Based on the 1860 census two potential earlier residents include John Schneider (Snyder) and/or John Charlton. Both are listed at the corner of Third and Summit - and on the 1862 atlas map there are only two buildings at this intersection, this residence and the McCarthy Residence at the northeast corner. In the 1865 census, Schneider is also listed in order after John Callihan and Charles McCarthy. The residence may be eligible for local landmarking pending further research.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: SE CORNER OF SUMMIT AND THIRD/306 THIRD STREET

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 406 MARBLE STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 312 PINE STREET

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: IGNATZ AND VERONIKA STAEHLE (STAHLEY) RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1875

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ITALIANATE

BUILDING TYPE: WORKERS COTTAGE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1.5

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 2/2 DOUBLE-HUNG; FULL-LIGHT TRANSOM ABOVE DOOR; SEXFOIL FIXED WINDOW AT ATTIC
MATERIALS: ALL WINDOWS ARE (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES: WOOD WINDOW HOODS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED W/ CENTER LIGHT; FLUSH
MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: WOOD DOOR HOOD (ALTERED)

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:
FORM; ORIGINAL/HISTORIC WINDOWS; WINDOW HOODS

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:
PORCH REBUILT

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:
SHED.

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 27, 2020

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 312 PINE STREET

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

Designed in the Italianate style, the workers cottage at 312 Pine Street was constructed for Ignatz and Veronika Staehle circa 1875. The residence is rectilinear in plan and one-story in height with a raised first floor and front-facing gable roof. The exterior walls of the basement/foundation are composed of Joliet limestone, while the superstructure is frame and clad in siding. The main entrance to the residence is located at the south end of the west façade. The door is a non-historic paneled metal or fiberglass door. There is a secondary entrance located at the west end of the south façade at the basement level composed of a non-historic wood flush door. The windows and doors retain their original wood arched hoods, though the hood at the main entrance has been altered. The windows on the residence are historic two-over-two wood double-hung windows. An original round window opening below the peak of the gable at the west façade retains the original wood window trim sexfoil tracery, though the window has been removed. A new simple wood stair and porch have been added to the west façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Substantial biographical information was not found for Ignatz and Veronika Staehle.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: EAST SIDE OF PARK B/T DIVISION AND WESTERN

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 114 PINE STREET

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 27, 2020

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 161 STONE STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: SEE NOTES SECTION

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: UNKNOWN (SEE NOTES)

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: SIMON HAUSSER (BUILDER) (IF CONSTRUCTED POST-1851)

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING (OWNED BY SIMON HAUSSER)

CURRENT USE: UNKNOWN

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: UTILITARIAN

BUILDING TYPE: DOUBLE HOUSE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☐ MEDIUM ☒ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FRONT GABLE MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: N/A
CHIMNEY: LIMESTONE

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; 2/2 DOUBLE-HUNG; FIXED
MATERIALS: VINYL AND (HISTORIC) WOOD; (HISTORIC) WOOD; VINYL
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

DOORS:
TYPE: FLUSH MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: LIMESTONE LINTELS

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

PAINTED/PARGED; FEW WINDOWS REPLACED

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY LIMESTONE OUTBUILDING (UNKNOWN USE), CONVERTED TO A GARAGE.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 28, 2020

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 161 STONE STREET	TIER: 1

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The residence at 161 Stone Street is significant as a rare example of an early (mid-nineteenth century) double house in Joliet. The building is situated at the rear of the lot but oriented to Broadway Street. It is two stories in height with a side gable roof and constructed of Joliet limestone. The front (west) façade features two recessed entrances, one into each separate residence. Two historic two-over-two double-hung wood windows are located between the two entrances. At the second floor of the north façade, there are two historic windows, one above the first floor window of the north residence, and one above the entrance of the south residence. At the north and south façades, there are two symmetrically placed windows at each floor. On the east façade, there are two aligned windows, one at the first floor and one at the second floor, at the center of the south residence. At the north residence, there is also one window at the first floor and one at the second floor but they are offset from each other. A small new window has been added at the center of the façade. The larger windows at the east façade are historic one-over-one or two-over-two double-hung wood windows. The residence has minimal architectural ornamentation including cut limestone lintels and sills, and a blind arched window below the peak of the gable at the south façade.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Simon Hausser (1819-1897) was well known as a contractor in stonework throughout Will County. He was responsible for the stonework on the Alton Roundhouse, the County Jail, St. John's Catholic Church, the St. Joseph's Hospital and Convent, and for several of the prominent residences of Joliet and vicinity.

Born in Alsace, France on April 13, 1819, to George and Eva (Niedhanimer) Hausser. His father was a stonemason, as was also his father before him. Hausser immigrated to America in 1847 with a younger brother and together they arrived in New York City, where he remained for approximately two years working at Port Jarvis, New York. From Port Jarvis, Hausser quickly moved to Lyons, New York, and then to Batavia, New York, Aurora, Illinois, and finally arrived in Joliet, Illinois on August 15, 1849. In Joliet Hausser continued his work as a stonemason with the firm of Werner & Hausser before he briefly relocated to New Orleans, Louisiana, before permanently settling in Joliet. On November 22, 1853, Hausser married Frances Horn (1832-1903) in Joliet, who had only arrived a few months early in Joliet. Frances was born on October 23, 1832, in Neukirchen, Bavaria, Germany.

Together they had twelve children: Mary (Hagen); Teresa (Steiner); George; Anna; Charles an ordained priest of the Catholic Church, and officiated as assistant priest of Columbia Church, in Ottawa, Illinois; Joseph, who also received priestly orders, is an assistant priest, stationed at the parish of the Holy Trinity Church in Chicago; Caroline; Alphonso; Simon; Henry; and their adopted son Alexander. The Haussers were quite proud that four of their sons were priests in the Catholic Church, in the doctrines of which Simon was trained from boyhood. Simon has been connected with the church since his youth and belonged to the Third Order of St. Francis.

See additional information in the *Notes* section below.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

Residence warrants further research. Simon Hausser purchased the lot (lot 12 of block 9) from Michael McEvoy in 1851. The residence may be represented on the 1862 atlas map, but misplaced on the map at the front of the lot instead of the rear. It was common during the early settlement period of a community, that residents would build at the rear of the lot with the intent to construct a larger house at a later date. The orientation of the residence is towards Broadway Street, suggesting it was an early, first dwelling and not a later rear addition to the lot. Simon's probate records confirmed he owned three houses and two lots within Joliet, which includes the two houses on lot 12 of block 9 (702 N. Broadway Street and 161 Stone Street today) and the undivided half of lot 2 in the subdivision of lots 5 and 6 in block 26 of the original town of Joliet, purchased in 1858. It is unknown if a house resided on the second lot. In 1905, Hausser's children sold the lot to John Mahovec, and then John sold off the east 46' feet to Joe Arsick (161 Stone Street today). Beyond the building's connection to the Hausser family, it is significant as a rare example of a mid-nineteenth-century double house. No other double houses were identified in the St. John's Neighborhood. The earliest known residents after Hausser built his main residence in 1875: William Wittcamp 1888/M. Wardigan and A. Horbat in 1898/A. Krawvart and M. Wardian in 1893/John Sustersic and Martin Lazer in 1899/Martin Lazer and Frank Stigelc in 1900-01. What remains unknown is how early was this building constructed and for what purpose (e.g., first Hausser residence or workers housing for the quarry).

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: UNKNOWN

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 205 STONE STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 515 SUMMIT STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: SCHEIDT & STEPHENS-EDER'S BREWERY/ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY/PIONEER BREWING CO. INC.

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1865

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: BREWERY

CURRENT USE: UNKNOWN

PHOTOGRAPH



ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: UTILITARIAN W/ ITALIANATE DETAILS

BUILDING TYPE: FACTORY (MASONRY BEARING WALL W/ MILL OR SEMI-MILL CONSTRUCTION (MALT HOUSE, ENGINE ROOM/BRINE TANK/ICE HOUSE, KILN)/THREE-BAY, CENTRAL MONITOR (ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY SECTION))

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☒ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

LOCUS MAP



EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: SIDING (ROOFTOP ADDITION); CONCRETE BLOCKS (SIDE AND REAR ADDITIONS)
FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE; CONCRETE BLOCKS

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2; 3

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: N/A

WINDOWS:
TYPE: WINDOW OPENINGS INFILLED W/ GLASS BLOCK OR CONCRETE BLOCK
MATERIALS: N/A
FEATURES: LIMESTONE WINDOW HOODS AND TRIM

DOORS:
TYPE: OVERHEAD GARAGE DOOR
MATERIALS: METAL
FEATURES: LIMESTONE ENTRANCE HOODS

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION; LIMESTONE WINDOW HOODS; WINDOWS SET WITHIN SEGMENTAL ARCH OPENINGS.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 27, 2020

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOW INFILL; DOOR REPLACEMENT; CONDENSOR WING (CENTER, WEST), CARRIAGE HOUSE (NORTHWEST CORNER CONSTRUCTED B/T 1898-1924), AND STOCK HOUSE (SOUTH SECTION) DEMOLISHED BY 1924, EXCEPT FOR CARRIAGE HOUSE THAT WAS CONVERTED TO AUTO AND THEN DEMOLISHED BY 1949 TO BECOME A BLDG. FOR THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD. NEW STOCKHOUSE BUILT BY 1949 ON ORIGINAL FOUNDATION. THE GRADE OF THE SITE HAS BEEN MODIFIED AND RAISED AND THE ORIGINAL ENTRANCE INTO THE MALTHOUSE FROM SUMMIT STREET WAS CONVERTED TO A WINDOW. FIFTH FLOOR AND BRACKETED CORNICE REMOVED.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☒ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☒ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☒ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☒ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The building at 515 Summit Street is a factory complex of four connected buildings dating back to 1865 which served the Scheidt & Stephens Brewery. The oldest buildings are the four-story and two-story Joliet limestone buildings facing Summit Street, as well as remnants of the icehouse. The four-story building was historically used as the Malt House. As the main structure of the complex, the building features the most architectural ornamentation including Italianate arched window and door hoods and applied trim at round window openings which have been infilled with limestone or brick. All ornamentation is composed of Joliet limestone. Historically, the building had a fifth floor crowned by a prominent bracketed cornice. The main entrance was located at the center of the Summit Street façade, but due to changes in the grading of the site, it has been converted to a window that is now boarded up, along with the remaining window openings. A large overhead garage door has also been added at the north façade and replaced two pairs of smaller windows, like those located above the door.

The original use of the adjacent two-story 1865 building is unknown. On the 1886 Sanborn Map the building is identified as vacant and by the 1891 Sanborn Map, it housed the ice machine. The building lacks ornamentation except for heavy limestone lintels at the window openings. The original monumental round arch entrance into the building has been replaced by a large overhead garage door. A secondary arched entrance at the south façade has been infilled with rusticated concrete block.

To the west of the Malt House is a historic rusticated concrete block building that replaced an earlier carriage house. The existing building was constructed between 1898 and 1924 and served as a warehouse. It served as an Illinois National Guard Armory by 1949, as denoted on the 1949 Sanborn Map, while the brewery buildings were operated by the Pioneer Brewing Co., Inc. The building has no architectural ornamentation.

The last structure is an "L" shaped two-story concrete block and limestone building which partially wraps around the two-story 1865 building at the west and south façades. The first floor is banked into the land and constructed of Joliet limestone, it is all that remains of the original one-story icehouse. The concrete block second floor was constructed between 1898 and 1924, based on the available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and was used as a stage and storage. The building has a barrel truss roof and a large overhead garage door at the south façade. The only architectural ornamentation on this building is the original limestone roof coping for the icehouse.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The brewery of Scheidt & Stephens was organized in 1857 by Anton Scheidt (1827-1897) and Sebastian Stephens at the northwest corner of Summit and Bridge Streets. Only the factory and the underground tunnels of the Scheidt & Stephens brewery remain as a tangible example of the brewery industry in the St. John's neighborhood, all other brewery buildings have been demolished.

Scheidt was born in Alsace, France, in 1827. In 1849, he immigrated to America where he first spent time in New York, before moving west to Chicago, and permanently settling in Joliet in 1850. During his first two years in Joliet, he worked in a wagon and plow shop in Homer Township. In 1852, he married Elizabeth Palmer (1824-1887) of Joliet, who was born in Baden, Germany. According to the 1878 History of Will County, that same year, he built the Chicago House on Bluff Street and operated it as a boarding house until 1862. Unfortunately, there is no listing for this establishment in the 1859-1860 Joliet directory to provide additional information on the Chicago House. Following the sale of his brewery in 1875, he entered into the business of Scheidt & Smith with his son-in-law, Paul Smith as dealers of hardware and manufacturers of all kinds of galvanized-iron work (e.g., stoves). Scheidt served eleven years as an Aldermen beginning in 1861. In 1874, he was elected Mayor of Joliet and also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors. Biographical information for Sebastian Stephens was not found. After his partnership with Scheidt it is known that he operated as a tailor with a clothing store based on available city directories.

Scheidt & Stephens remained in partnership until 1862, at which time Scheidt purchased his partners shares and continued to operate the business as Joliet Ale and Lager Beer Brewery until the enterprise was leased to Henry Eder (also spelled Eider) in 1874 and sold the following year. During Eder's management, the business was renamed Eder's Brewery. Eder operated the brewery until 1883, at which time it was purchased by Frederick Sehring who owned the Columbia Brewery just across the street at the southwest corner of Bridge and Summit Streets.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

POSSIBLY ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION C ARCHITECTURE, DEPENDING ON THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IF THE ALTERATIONS HAVE GAINED SIGNIFICANCE IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: SUMMIT AND BRIDGE STREETS

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 207-09 SUMMIT STREET

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 660 SUMMIT STREET	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: FREDERICK AND ANNA MARIE (EMMA) (STOCKMEYER) HARTMANN RESIDENCE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1880

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: SEE THE *NOTES* SECTION

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

CURRENT USE: SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: UTILITARIAN

BUILDING TYPE: WORKERS COTTAGE

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: LIMESTONE FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 1.5

ROOF:
TYPE: GABLE FRONT MATERIALS: ASPHALT SHINGLES
FEATURES: HIPPED PORCH
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL; WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

DOORS:
TYPE: PANELED W/ GLAZING MATERIALS: WOOD
FEATURES: N/A

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FORM; LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION; HISTORIC DORIC PORCH COLUMNS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED. AWNINGS ADDED.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

ONE-STORY GARAGE.

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	**ORGANIZATION:** MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	**DATE:** JANUARY 27, 2020

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 660 SUMMIT STREET	TIER: 1

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☒ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☒ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The utilitarian workers cottage at 660 Summit Street was constructed for Frederick and Anna Marie Hartmann circa 1880. The residence is square in plan, one-and-a-half stories in height with a front-facing gable roof, and constructed of Joliet limestone. The simple cottage lacks architectural detailing except for a wooden porch that spans the full width of the front (west) façade. The porch has a hipped roof supported by four Doric columns. The main entrance to the residence is located at the center of the west façade and is flanked by historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows. There are two smaller non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows located at the basement of the north façade. The windows at the east and south façades were not visible due to dense vegetation.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Substantial biographical information was not found for Frederick Hartmann Sr. or Anne Marie (Stockmeyer) Hartmann. Birth year and death year were identified for Frederick as 1831 and 1940, and for Anne as 1854 and 1886, respectively. Based on available census records, Frederick was a local stonemason.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

Frederick Hartmann Sr. (original owner) may be responsible for the construction of his home, as he was a stonemason.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: SUMMIT B/T SECOND AND THIRD

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 408 SUMMIT STREET

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 27, 2020

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 616 VISTA LANE	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: N/A

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1900

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: DWELLING

CURRENT USE: UNKNOWN, APPEARS TO POSSIBILY BE VACANT

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: UTILITARIAN

BUILDING TYPE: MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (FLATS)

CONDITION: ☒ POOR ☒ FAIR ☐ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: NOT VISIBLE FROM THE PUBLIC ROW

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG MATERIALS: VINYL
FEATURES: WINDOWS ARE SET IN SEGMENTAL ARCH OPENINGS

DOORS:
TYPE: NEW PANELED MATERIALS: METAL OR FIBERGLASS
FEATURES: DOORS ARE SET IN SEGMENTAL ARCH OPENINGS

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

SAWTOOTH BRICK COURSE AND RELIEF WORK AT CORNICE; WINDOWS INSET WITHIN SEGMENTAL ARCH OPENINGS.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

PARAPET HAS BEEN PARTIALLY REMOVED OR SEVERELY DETERIORATED; WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; REAR PORCH ENCLOSED.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 27, 2020

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 616 VISTA LANE	TIER: 1

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (NR-A) ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C) ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

☐ EVENTS (A) ☐ PERSONS (B)
☐ ARCHITECTURE (C) ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E) ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The building at 616 Vista Lane was constructed as a multi-unit dwelling with approximately two to four units around the early 1900s. It is rectilinear in plan, two stories in height with a flat roof, and clad in common brick with a Joliet limestone foundation. The building lacks architectural ornamentation except for a brick relief work and a sawtooth brick course at the cornice. The main entrance to the building is at the west façade, facing Vista Lane, with a secondary entrance located at the rear of the north façade. The secondary entrance is located within an enclosed stair located adjacent to the rear porches which span the full width of the east façade. Windows are symmetrically placed at each façade but have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. The non-historic windows are set within the historic segmental arch masonry openings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

See the *notes* section below.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

Circa dated based on 1898 Sanborn Map, noting the previous dwelling "in ruins" and first/next directory listing in 1900. Early tenant listings: Charles Casey in 1900-1906/vacant 1908/Michael Biko and Paul Justinich in 1912/Frank Klobucar/Klobutcher (1915-1923) and Joseph Ustaszcwski in 1915. May also be listed under (202 Lime Street post-1938).

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 711 1/2 BLUFF STREET

RECORDED BY: ERICA RUGGIERO	ORGANIZATION: MCGUIRE IGLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC.	DATE: JANUARY 27, 2020

CONTINUATION SHEET



ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 373 WESTERN AVENUE	**TIER: 1**

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: WALKER HOTEL(1923-1930)/WEST PINES HOTEL (1932-THROUGH 1968)/JOLIET MOTOR HOTEL

CURRENT NAME: JOLIET RENTAL UNITS

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: D.H. BURNHAM AND CO., LATER GRAHAM, BURNHAM & CO. DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THIS BUILDING

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: APARTMENT HOTEL

CURRENT USE: APARTMENTS

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

BUILDING TYPE: APARTMENT HOTEL/THREE-PART VERTICAL BLOCK

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 11

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FIXED
MATERIALS: VINYL; VINYL OR VINYL CLAD WOOD
FEATURES:

DOORS:
TYPE: FULL-LIGHT; 3 VERTICAL LIGHTS
MATERIALS: METAL; (HISTORIC) WOOD
FEATURES:

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

BRICK QUOINS; LIMESTONE STRING COURSES; LIMESTONE ENTRANCE SURROUND AT THE SOUTH FAÇADE WITH CARVED LIMESTONE SHIELD ADORNED W/ BELLFLOWERS, SCROLLWORK, AND RIBBONS ABOVE; LIMESTONE GIBBS SURROUND AT EAST FAÇADE; BRICK PATTERNWORK W/ BASKETWEAVE PATTERN AT SPANDREL PANELS B/T 1ST AND 2ND FLOORS; BRICK SOLIDER COURSE AT WINDOW HEADERS; LIMESTONE AND BRICK BALUSTRADE AT PARAPET.

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; SOME STOREFRONTS HAVE BEEN INFILLED OR PARTIALLY INFILLED; 12TH FLOOR ADDITION W/ COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: ELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☒ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community. Include a description of its setting/orientation.

The Walker Hotel also known as West Pines Hotel and Joliet Motor Hotel at 373 Western Avenue is an example of the Three-Part Vertical Block commercial building typology (defined by three separate and distinct horizontal zones at the façade) designed with details of the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The building is rectangular in plan and eleven stories in height. It is predominately clad in dark red and brown brick with Bedford limestone cladding at the base and details. The building has a flat roof with a brick parapet wall embellished with a classical limestone balustrade.

At the first floor, the main entrance is located at the center of the south façade. The entrance is recessed from the public right-of-way to create a semi-enclosed entrance vestibule. The entrance to the vestibule is embellished with a compound limestone surround that is partially obscured by a large awning. The only other ornamentation at the entrance is a prominent carved limestone cartouche, located immediately above the entrance to the vestibule. The entrance was historically flanked by a large storefront window to the west and two to the east, but each window opening has been infilled with siding. A recessed side entrance is located at the west end of the south façade. Both the main entrance and side entrance are composed of non-original full-light aluminum doors, which appear to date to the mid-twentieth century. A secondary entrance is located at the center of the east façade. The entrance is flush with the public right-of-way and ornamented with a limestone Gibb's surround embellished with bas relief keystones, scrollwork, and bellflowers. The entrance is composed of a pair of metal doors, each with three vertical lights. A large awning obscures the design of the transom.

Above the first floor, the façades are dominated by the repetition of rows of single with interspersed pairs of windows, in lieu of architectural ornamentation. All windows are non-historic one-over-one double-hung windows.

Additional architectural ornamentation includes: brick relief work and pattern work at the spandrel panels between the first and second floor; brick quoins flank the outer bays of the south and east façades and the eastern bay of the north façade; and a projecting limestone string course between the second and third floors and cornice below the parapet crown the lower two zones of the Three-Part Vertical Block.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

Completed in 1924, the hotel was built for and named after Mary Walker, heir to the door, sash, and lumber company known as the Joliet Sash and Door Co. Mary retired from her company in 1921 and began construction on the hotel the following year.

When it opened, the Walker Hotel became one of the most fashionable addresses in the city. Politicians, like State Senator Richard Barr, maintained a city apartment here, while Joliet's elite sold their larger single-family residences in the city and relocated to the hotel as apartments became more popular during the 1920s. The hotel also housed many of the artists who came to Joliet to perform at the Rialto.

The hotel also offered many in-house amenities including a full banquet hall on the lower level, a coffee shop and barbershop on the main level, and a penthouse club room. The hotel was also the first major building in Joliet to be completely wired for radio.

Mary sold the hotel during The Great Depression at which time it became the West Pines Hotel through at least 1968 based on available city directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Locally, the hotel is also known as the Joliet Motor Hotel, but the dates of this establishment could not be verified.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Include general notes and if additional research is warranted on the property.

The former site of (Martin H.) Demmond's Woods and then the H.S. Carpenter-William Grinton Residence. The site of Demmond's Woods is well known for hosting a political rally on October 14, 1856, during which a young and not well-known Abraham Lincoln spoke in favor of the Republican Party's candidates for president and the U.S. Senate, General John C. Fremont, and Lyman Trumbull, respectively.

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 417 WESTERN AVENUE

CONTINUATION SHEET





ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	ADDRESS: 377 WESTERN AVENUE	TIER: 1

BUILDING INFORMATION

HISTORIC NAME: CHARLES F. WAGNER GROCERY STORE

CURRENT NAME: N/A

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: C. 1915

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: N/A

ORIGINAL/HISTORIC USE: STOREFRONTS

CURRENT USE: MIXED-USE COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: UTILITARIAN W/ HISTORIC CLASSICAL DETAILS AND LATER MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY REMODELING AT 1ST FLOOR STOREFRONT

BUILDING TYPE: TWO-PART COMMERCIAL BLOCK

CONDITION: ☐ POOR ☐ FAIR ☒ GOOD ☐ EXCELLENT

INTEGRITY: ☐ LOW ☒ MEDIUM ☐ HIGH

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:
WALLS: BRICK FOUNDATION: LIMESTONE; CONCRETE

NUMBER OF STORIES: 2

ROOF:
TYPE: FLAT MATERIALS: UNKNOWN
FEATURES: PARAPET
CHIMNEY: BRICK

WINDOWS:
TYPE: 1/1 DOUBLE-HUNG; FIXED; MULTI-LIGHT FIXED
MATERIALS: VINYL; VINYL; WOOD

DOORS:
TYPE: FULL-LIGHT; PANELED W/ VERTICAL PANELS AND 4 UPPER LIGHTS W/ TRANSOM
MATERIALS: METAL; (HISTORIC) WOOD

PHOTOGRAPH



LOCUS MAP



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY STOREFRONT W/ A ROUGH-FACED LIMESTONE FAÇADE IN A RANDOM STACKED COURSE AND WOOD STOREFRONT W/ FLUTED PILASTERS, PANELED SIDELIGHTS, MULTI-LIGHT WOOD FIXED WINDOWS, AND FAUX-MANSARD ROOF; BRICK SOLIDER COURSES AT WINDOW/DOOR HEADERS AND PARAPET W/ LIMESTONE END BLOCKS; DENTIL MOULDING AT CORNICE; BRICK PATTERNWORK IN HERRINGBONE PATTERN AT THE FRONT FACADE OF THE 2ND FLOOR BETWEEN THE WINDOWS.

ST. JOHNS NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY	**ADDRESS:** 377 WESTERN AVENUE	**TIER: 1**

MAJOR ALTERATIONS:

THE FIRST FLOOR STOREFRONT FAÇADE WAS REPLACED DURING THE MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY, BUT MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANCE; WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED; AWNING ADDED; SEMI-ENCLOSED PORCHES AT REAR HAVE BEEN FULLY ENCLOSED; AUTO SECTION AT REAR CONSTRUCTED B/T 1924 AND 1949 HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED.

OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES:

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER (NR) ELIGIBILITY

NR STATUS: NOT LISTED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (NR-A)
- ☐ PERSONS (NR-B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (NR-C)
- ☐ ARCHEOLOGY (NR-D)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NR AND/OR LOCAL LANDMARK THEMATIC HISTORIC DISTRICT EVALUATION:

- ☐ INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE: EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST GENERATION PERMANENT RESIDENCES
- ☐ FRENCH-GERMAN HERITAGE
- ☐ ETHNIC HERITAGE AND ASSOCIATED CHURCHES
- ☐ PERSON

LOCAL LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY

LOCAL LANDMARK STATUS: NOT DESIGNATED

INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY: INELIGIBLE

CRITERIA:

- ☐ EVENTS (A)
- ☐ PERSONS (B)
- ☐ ARCHITECTURE (C)
- ☐ ARCHITECT (D)
- ☐ UNIQUE VISUAL FEATURE (E)
- ☐ OWNER PREFERENCE (F)
- ☐ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (G)

ELIGIBLE **ONLY** IN A HISTORIC DISTRICT: ☐ YES ☐ NO

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER BUILDINGS

☒ YES ☐ NO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Located at the northeast corner of western avenue and center street, 377 Western Avenue was designed as a utilitarian Two-Part Commercial Block with minimal details derived from the Late Classical Revival style and a later mid-twentieth century remodeling. It is two stories in height and rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The building is predominately clad in brick with a rough-faced limestone veneer in a random stacked course at the first floor storefront. Architectural ornamentation is predominately limited to fenestration openings and at the parapet. At the first floor storefront, the windows are historic wood multi-light fixed, which date to the mid-twentieth century storefront remodeling. The remainder of windows at the first and second floors are non-historic one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows, accentuated by a brick solider course header flanked by inset limestone blocks.

There are three main entrances into the building: 1) the main storefront entrance located at the southwest corner of the building, the entrance is recessed and flanked by two wood panels with an upper rectangular light, the panels terminate at a fluted wood pilaster, the original mosaic tile floor is still visible at the exterior of the entrance; 2) the main entrance to the upper floors is located at the east end of the front (south) façade, it is a historic paneled door with four vertical lights in the upper panel; 3) the third entrance is located at the side (west) façade and was a full-light aluminum door, but the light has been infilled with a wood board with a small square light near the top of the door, the entrance provides access to the rear of the storefront, a small wood panel has been inserted where a transom once was. There are also two secondary entrances at the rear (north) façade of the building with wood flush doors with narrow transoms.

The first floor is crowned by a faux-mansard roof clad in asphalt shingles which spans the first floor storefront at the front (south) façade and returns to the side (west) façade, only where the storefront is located. The brick parapet is accentuated by a limestone coping with brick relief work and pattern work at the front (south) façade. Lastly at the center of the front façade brick relief work with a herringbone pattern adorns the area between the second floor windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The two-part commercial block at 377 Western Avenue historically housed the Charles F. Wagner grocery store, but is most significant for its association with the Joseph D. Matthews Photography Studio. Matthews with his wife and two daughters renovated the former grocery store and meat market during the mid-twentieth century and converted the empty commercial building into a beautifully decorated studio. At the studio, his wife, Jenny, served as the receptionist, while his daughters, Janice Matthews Smith and Karen Jo Matthews Caldwell handled secretarial work and coloring, respectively. Matthews was the first African American professional photographer to earn a Master of Photography degree from the Professional Photographers of America (PP of A). Additionally, he was the first African American to be elected as president of the state association of professional photographers. During his time, he won every trophy and award for portrait photography from the Association Professional Photographers of Illinois, including Best of Show for three years in a row from 1961-1963, and over twenty merits for photographs in national PP of A's traveling loan collections of outstanding photography. Matthews was well known for his bridal and family portraits, at a time when African Americans struggled for acknowledgment in a society that paid little to no attention to their accomplishments and lives. Matthews started his career in photography in 1931, at just seventeen years old, in the studio of the photographer Leon Gross. He worked under Gross for eleven years, before opening his own studio in Joliet. Matthews was a long-time member of the PP of A, served as Print Chairman and member of the Board of Directors for APP of Illinois and PPA of Northern Illinois, and as an alternate delegate to the PP of A Council.

NOTES/BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

N/A

PRE-1884 ADDRESS: N/A

PRE-1938 ADDRESS: 419 WESTERN AVENUE