

DC.
3-12-93

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name O'Connor, Andrew J., III, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 736 Chapel Street not for publication

city or town Ottawa vicinity

state Illinois code IL county LaSalle code 099 zip code 61350

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William C. Ghera, SHPO, 3-11-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Ceramic Tile

other Metal

Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cook, Norman W.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

O'Connor, Andrew J., III, House
Name of Property

LaSalle, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1, 6	3, 4, 6, 9, 6, 0	4, 5, 7, 8, 8, 7, 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrée-Marie A. Koban

organization _____ date _____

street & number 736 Chapel Street telephone (815) 434-1923

city or town Ottawa state IL zip code 61350

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Paul E. Havelka and Andrée-Marie A. Koban

street & number 736 Chapel Street telephone (815) 434-1923

city or town Ottawa state IL zip code 61350

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House at 736 Chapel Street is a two-and-a-half story, brick, Colonial Revival styled residence located on just less than an acre of land approximately one-quarter mile to the north and east of where the mouth of the Fox River joins the Illinois River on Ottawa's east side. The house fronts south onto Chapel Street and is surrounded by spacious yard areas. It is situated approximately sixty feet above the water of the river. The main block of the house is rectangular in shape with a two-story projecting rectangular wing to the north. It is of wood frame sheathed in common bond red brick on a stone foundation with small amounts of poured concrete where the house was enlarged in 1922. The house has a gambrel roofline with modillions in the cornice. The roofing material is ceramic tile. There are two brick exterior end chimneys on the east and west end walls of the house. A belt course runs beneath the second story windows on the south facade. The west end has a screened-in porch with classical inspired pillars as porch supports. Above it on the second floor is an enclosed sleeping porch with two balconies on the north and south ends. These balconies have wood balusters and rails. The east end of the house has a one-story enclosed sun porch known as the breakfast room. It has a flat roof with balusters.

The east side of Ottawa is one of the oldest neighborhoods where many of the first settlers built homes. It is almost exclusively residential with many homes dating from the 1840's. The Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House had two building stages. In 1848, Henry Green, an early property owner on the east side, built on the property before selling it to W.H.W. Cushman, one of the most prominent men and settlers of Ottawa and LaSalle County. The residence and property went through several different owners before its second building stage. In 1922 the house was extensively rebuilt in the Colonial Revival style by the O'Connor family to create the house's present day appearance. It has remained a private residence since built and is now owned and occupied by Paul Havelka and his wife Andrée-Marie Koban. A brick garage, built in 1922, is set to the northeast of the house. There is a five foot high brick wall

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between the house and garage. This house is a well preserved example of Colonial Revival architecture and is in excellent condition.

The first building stage of the house was in 1848 by Henry Green as an Italianate styled home. This was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from 1840 to 1885. Photos show that this Italianate home was a wood sided two-story simple hipped roof square building with a square cupola. The window sashes were two-over-two surrounded by rectangular tops. The front doorway contained arched double doors. There were also wide overhanging eaves having decorative brackets beneath. In the interior of the house the library ceiling contained a plaster decorative medallion and a fireplace with a marble mantel. This medallion and fireplace remain in the library.

In 1922, Andrew J. O'Connor, III, hired Norman W. Cook, a native Ottawa architect working out of Chicago, to redesign the house. The cost was \$45,000 for the major alterations which created the present-day appearance of the Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House: a grandiose Colonial Revival house.

The 1922 renovations began by removing the square cupola and the carriage porch on the east side. All of the original roof and cornice on the house were removed. Exterior and interior east, west and north walls were removed to allow for enlargement. An interior set of stairs from the first floor to the second floor was also removed. A porch on the north side of the house was removed and a set of outside stairs leading to the basement on the northeast side of the house was filled in.¹

The rebuilding involved the pouring of small amounts of concrete where the house was enlarged, refacing the entire house in brick, and adding a gambrel roof with dormers. The west side was enlarged to include a larger living room with two sets of French doors leading to a screened porch. To the east a breakfast room was added to the dining room. A rectangular north wing was also added as well

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as a set of stairs leading to the basement from the back door entranceway. A new staircase was built in the hallway to lead to the second floor and another flight of stairs was built to lead to the added attic. According to the blueprints for the 1922 renovations, interior woodwork from the central hall, living room, library, and dining room was carefully removed and placed into the renovated first floor rooms. Also added to the grounds was a one-and-a-half story garage.²

The front entranceway (facing south) to the house has two fluted columns and pilasters, an entablature, modillions in the curved pediment, and a leaded glass fanlight and sidelights surrounding the door. The roof to the entranceway is curved.

To the east of this entranceway on the first floor are two six-over-one light double-hung sash windows. All windows in the house are double-hung except where noted. To the west of the entranceway is a set of triple windows which are also six-over-one windows. On the second floor of the south side are five six-over-one windows. The two at the west end being an adjacent pair. On the attic floor are three dormers with six-over-one windows.

On the west side of the house on the first floor are two sets of ten-light double French doors leading to the screened porch. There is a screened door on the north side of this porch. On the second floor is an eight-light door leading to the sleeping porch and sixteen single-pane casement windows. Eight are facing west, five facing south and three facing north with a door leading to the north balcony. On the attic are two six-over-one windows.

On the north side of the house on the first floor are three six-over-one windows and one set of ten light double doors leading to the backyard. On the second floor is one six-over-one window. There are also two ten-over-one windows halfway between the first and second floors, and the second and third floors.

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The north wing of the house has an east, north and west side. The west side on the first floor has two six-over-one windows and the same on the second floor. The north side has two six-over-one windows on the first floor and one six-over-one window on the second floor. The east side on the first floor has one six-over-one window, one eight-over-one window, and one four-light panel back door leading to the driveway.

On the east side of the house on the first floor is one six-over-one window. The enclosed sun porch (breakfast room) has two six-over-six-over-six light triple-hung sash windows facing south. Three of the same windows facing east and one of the same facing north. There is also a set of double ten-light French doors leading to the balcony over the breakfast room. On the attic are two six-over-one windows.

The one-and-a-half story garage to the east of the house at one time served as a pony stable and a servant's quarters according to Andrew O'Connor, son of Andrew J. O'Connor, III. Today it is used as a storage space. The garage is of common bond red brick, and has a saltbox roofline with a ceramic tile roof. From the southwest corner of the garage a five foot high brick wall runs west to a wrought iron arch with a light which connects to another smaller brick wall that connects to the northeast corner of the breakfast room. The east and west sides of the garage each have an open arched doorway leading to enclosed sheds within the garage. The west side has a set of single garage doors opening into garage stalls. The attic on the east and west sides each have double four-pane windows and the north and south sides each have triple four-pane windows. It is a contributing building.

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Entering the house by the front entranceway one finds oneself in the vestibule which contains a curved ceiling, closet space, and a mosaic tiled floor. An eight-light door opens into the hallway. Many of the first floor's door surrounds and window openings have shouldered architraves. Oak wood was used for the floors and birch wood used for the trim on the first floor.³ To the west of this hallway is the living room which looks out onto the backyard and river. One may go out onto the screened porch from either set of French doors. The fireplace contains a classical inspired swag and the mantel is of wood. Ceilings are twelve feet high. Woodwork contains panelled wall inserts, chair rails, and thick moldings. From the hallway a door leads to the library which contains an Italianate styled fireplace and a plaster ceiling medallion, both remaining from the original house. The hallway contains a staircase which leads to the second floor. Under this staircase is a small powder room. At the north end of this hallway are a set of French doors leading to the backyard. Also under the staircase is a door leading downstairs to the basement.

A set of French doors leads to the dining room which also has twelve foot ceilings and panelled wall inserts, chair rails, and thick moldings. There is a built-in hutch and the east end contains the breakfast room where one practically feels outdoors as it is all windows. A door leads one outside to the driveway.

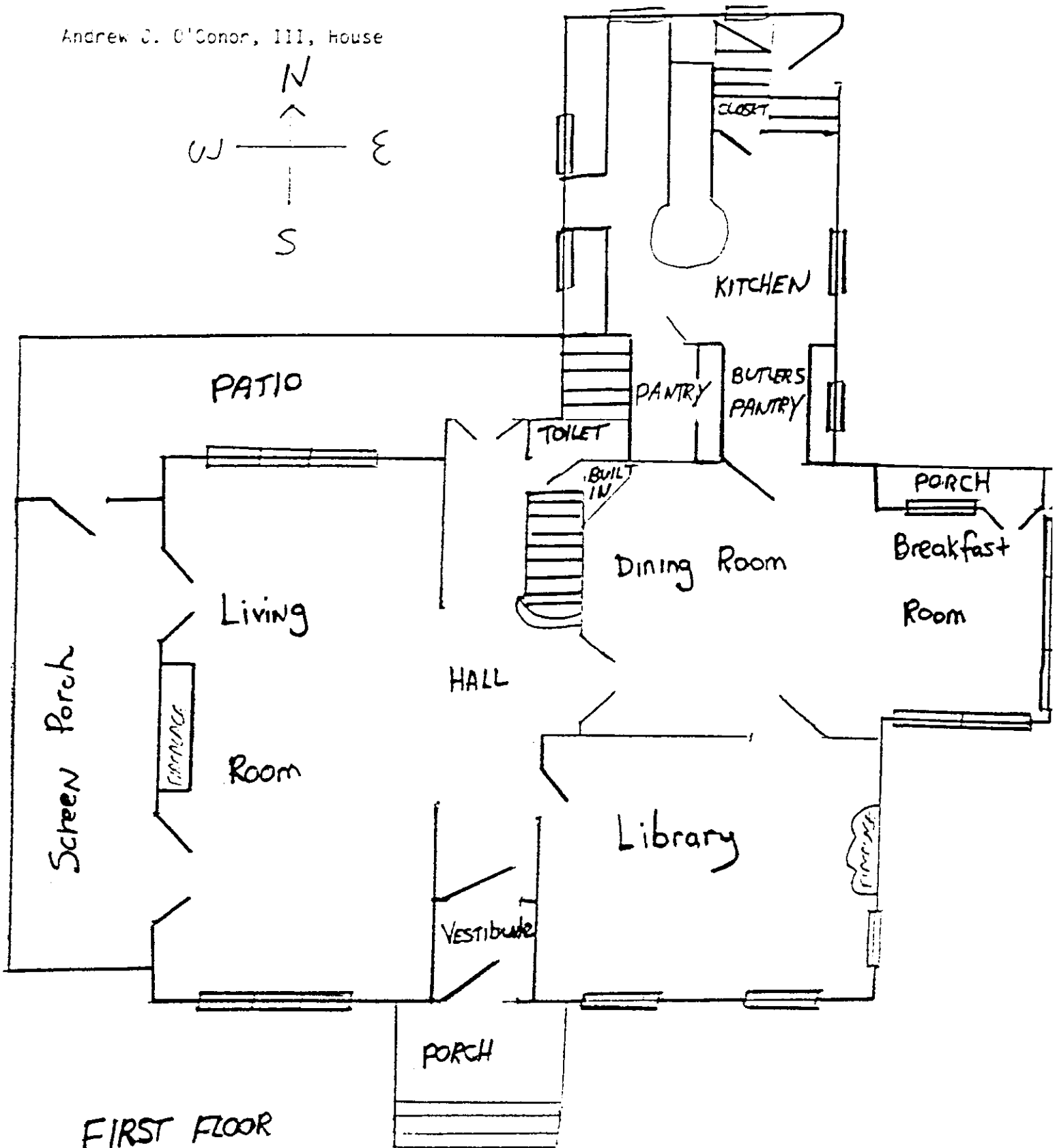
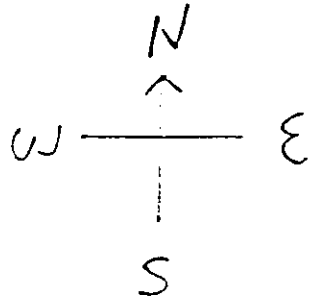
From the dining room one must walk through the butler's pantry to reach the kitchen. The butler's pantry contains a full size safe. The kitchen has been recently remodeled leaving original windows and outside walls intact. From the kitchen one can access the basement by a set of back stairs, go outside by the back door, or go up to the second floor wing via a set of stairs.

The second floor has four bedrooms centered around the second floor landing. The floors are of oak and the trim is of birch.⁴ The southwest bedroom has a private bathroom and access to the sleeping porch. The northwest bedroom has a view of the river and also a private bathroom. The southeast and northeast bedrooms share a bathroom and the northeast bedroom has access to the balcony above

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the breakfast room. From the second floor landing a staircase will take you to the attic also known as the ballroom. The ballroom at one time was used for dances and had a stage set up for plays, according to Andrew O'Connor, son of Andrew J. O'Connor, III. Also from the second floor landing is a hallway leading to the north wing which was at one time the maids' quarters which contained two bedrooms and one bathroom. These quarters have maple floors and birch trim.⁵ The bathroom has since been made into the laundry room. From this hallway a set of stairs leads down into the kitchen.

Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House



FIRST FLOOR

(not to scale)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and is significant in the area of architecture. It is one of the best remaining local examples of Colonial Revival architecture common in the early 20th century. The period of significance is 1922, the year the house was extensively rebuilt.

The founding and establishment of Ottawa in LaSalle County in the State of Illinois as a town evolved between 1823 and 1837. Early LaSalle County settlers, who lived along the Illinois and Fox Rivers and the vision of Louis Joliet to develop a water connection between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan were important factors in establishing what is now the city of Ottawa.⁶

Ottawa is an Indian name derived from the Algonquin word "adawe," which meant trade. It was applied to the Ottawa Indians, who were considered the great traders and barterers of the Great Lakes region.⁷

Beginning in 1823 settlers from other states began arriving and building homes in the Ottawa area. The first permanent white settler to locate east of the Fox River in Ottawa was Henry Green and his wife, who came from Cheshire County, New Hampshire, in 1833. In 1834 they moved the south side of Ottawa to the east side of Ottawa. Henry Green built the first house on the east side on approximately the same site where the present Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House now stands.⁸

Early Ottawa was important as a seat of county government, for protection from the Indians, for transportation and for trading.

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On July 4, 1836, the ground was broken at Chicago for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Construction was finished on April 19, 1848. The Canal traffic was a tremendous awakening for Ottawa. A canal yard and industrial area soon developed. By 1850 the population of Ottawa was between 4,000 and 5,000.⁹

Later in 1848 Henry Green sold the property and the Italianate style house he built in early 1848 to William H.W. Cushman. Several years earlier, in 1843, Cushman married Anna Caesaria Rodney who was a friend of Mary Todd and had been a bridesmaid in Mary Todd's and Abraham Lincoln's wedding. Miss Rodney and Mr. Cushman were married by the same minister who had wed the Lincolns.¹⁰

Cushman was a successful merchant, miller, banker and manufacturer and served two terms in the Illinois State Legislature. When the Civil War broke out he organized Cushman's Brigade, consisting of the Fifty-Third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers and served as Colonel. With a short but firm note dated September 16, 1861, to Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, President Lincoln endorsed the application of William H.W. Cushman for the command.¹¹

Cushman was present at the first Lincoln-Douglas debate held in Washington Park on August 21, 1858. President Lincoln was introduced to the crowd of over 10,000 people by William H.W. Cushman.

By 1860 Ottawa was the largest city in LaSalle County with a population of 6,541. It was a cosmopolitan town of many tongues and many races.¹²

In 1864 Cushman deeded his property to Oliver Cromwell Gray who was a prominent Ottawa lawyer and a member of the firm Gray, Avery and Bushnell. He resided in the premises until his death in 1871. His widow, Mary Gray, remarried James H. Campfield where they resided till 1882. At this time they sold the home and property

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to the Honorable Hiram Thornton Gilbert who was then County Judge of LaSalle County. He was a member of the firm Duncan, O'Connor and Gilbert. In 1883 Judge Gilbert sold the residence and property to his law partner, James W. Duncan, an outstanding trial lawyer as well as a State Senator. In 1902 he moved to Chicago where he became Chief Trial Counsel for the Chicago Street Railway System. In that same year he sold the residence and property to Martha L. Buell, who resided there for the next eighteen years. In 1920 the premises were sold to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. O'Connor, III, a nephew of James W. Duncan.¹³ By this year the population of Ottawa had increased to 10,816 inhabitants. The city occupied 3.08 square miles, had five city parks, twelve churches, one motion picture theater, five banks and five hotels.¹⁴

The O'Conors undertook an extensive and complete remodeling of and substantial addition to the premises. When completed the house was 6,000 square feet, surrounded by spacious yard areas and enjoyed a commanding view of the Fox River. Andrew J. O'Connor, III, was also an attorney, he being the fourth attorney to have owned the premises and having become a member of the law firm of Duncan and O'Connor in the year 1902.

The property remained in the O'Connor family until 1945 following the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. It was then sold to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Brooks who resided in the house until 1980. Mr. and Mrs. Daryle Roland then purchased the home. Mr. Roland being affiliated with Country Companies Insurance with offices in Ottawa.¹⁵ By this time Ottawa had a population of approximately 17,541 inhabitants. The Roland family lived in the house until April, 1992, when they sold the residence and property to the current owners. Paul E. Havelka and Andrée-Marie Koban. Paul Havelka is from Chicago, Illinois, and Andrée-Marie Koban is from Seattle, Washington. Both are International Flight Attendants with American Airlines working out of O'Hare International Airport. In September, 1992, they were married at the house.

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Colonial Revival was a dominant style for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century. It was an entire rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard.¹⁶ The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 is credited with first awakening an interest in our colonial architectural heritage. In 1877 the fashionable architects, McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow took a widely publicized tour through New England to study original Georgian and Adam buildings at first hand.¹⁷ The Georgian and Adam styles formed the backbone of the Revival.¹⁸ To fully understand Colonial Revival one must look first at the earlier Georgian and Adam styles.

Georgian was the dominant style of the English colonies from 1700 to about 1780 when the population had grown to almost three million. The style grew from the Italian Renaissance which emphasized classical details. The Georgian house is usually a simple one- or two-story box, two rooms deep with doors and windows in strict symmetry. The principal features emphasized are entrances, cornices, and windows. Entrances include an accentuated front door normally with decorative crown supported by pilasters or flattened columns to form an entry porch. Possible fanlights or sidelights could be present. Cornices were usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding. Windows were double-hung sashes, typically with nine or twelve small panes per sash. Windows were never in adjacent pairs and typically five ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door.¹⁹

Adam was the dominant style from about 1780 to 1820. During this time the population grew from three million to about ten million. The Adam house like the preceding Georgian is most commonly a simple box, two or more rooms deep, with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry. However, the box may be modified by projecting wings or attached dependencies. The Adam style was a development and refinement of the preceding Georgian style. Entrances, cornices and windows are still emphasized features. Entrances sometimes had a semi-circular or elliptical fanlight often incorporated into a more elaborate door surround. Cornices continued to be emphasized by tooth-like dentils. Again windows were double-hung sashes typically with six panes per sash. And again windows were never in adjacent pairs.²⁰

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The principal areas of elaboration in Colonial Revival houses are entrances, cornices, and windows as in their Georgian and Adam prototypes. But there are also certain other features which clearly signify a Colonial Revival house. The Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House has several elements of this style. The first being that the house has a steeply pitched gambrel roof containing a nearly full third story. This attic floor contains dormers, common to this style. Also found on the Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House are one-story side wings (one open wing on the west side and one enclosed wing on the east side) both with flat roofs. Common to the Colonial Revival style are windows which are multi-pane upper sashes hung over lower sashes that have only a single large pane. Colonial Revival houses sometimes have paired windows and triple windows. These windows are found on the Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House. The front entranceway to the house is typical of the Colonial Revival style with fluted columns and pilasters, leaded glass fanlight and sidelights surrounding the door and a portico with a curved underside with the roof being also curved.

There are two other examples of Colonial Revival homes both on the east side of Ottawa that can be compared to the Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House. The Clara French House at 325 Pearl Street dated 1913 is a two-story, side-gable rectangular house of brick construction faced with stucco. It also has a central entrance with a leaded glass fanlight above the door and leaded glass sidelights. The first floor windows are two six-over-six light double-hung sash windows at either side of the entranceway; identical windows symmetrically placed in the second story, the triple window above the door has four-over-four, six-over-six and four-over-four light double-hung sash windows. There are three eyebrow dormers in the facade roof and three eyebrow dormers in the south roof. The chimneys on the east and west sides are stucco-faced brick rather than brick chimneys as on the Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House. The Clara French House also has a one-story

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porch with built-in screens and columns as well as a balustrade on the porch roof. The house is also situated on the Fox River and has many similar Colonial Revival details.²¹

A more modest example of Colonial Revival architecture exists at 410 Pearl Street in Ottawa. This house's structural material is of wood frame with an exterior material of brick. It has a symmetric front, modillions in the cornice, and a broken triangular and segmental pediment above the front door.²² The Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House and 410 Pearl Street are similar in that they both have symmetrical facades and have brick as their exterior material.

The architect, Norman Cook, was born and reared one block from the subject property at 602 Chapel Street (the F.C. Farley House, 1855). He attended Ottawa High School and then the Armour Institute (now Illinois Institute of Technology) in Chicago. The Cook and the O'Connor families were neighborhood friends, thus he received the commission to design the Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House in 1922. Other Norman Cook designs in Ottawa include the Henry Thornton House, Cassier Apartments, Jack Feehan and Clarence Best houses and the Kaskaskia Hotel in nearby LaSalle, Illinois.

The Andrew J. O'Connor, III, House is significant for the Colonial Revival style of architecture. It embodies many of the elements of this style which have remained intact since 1922.

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ENDNOTES

- ¹Cook, Norman W., Alterations & Additions to the Residence of Mr. Andrew O'Connor. Chicago, Illinois; Norman W. Cook Arch't. 1922.
- ²Ibid.
- ³Ibid.
- ⁴Ibid.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶Campaigne, Caroline. Ottawa Sesquicentennial 1837-1987. CRF Designs 1987., pg. 5
- ⁷Ibid.
- ⁸Ibid.
- ⁹Ibid.
- ¹⁰Wayne C. Temple, "Lincoln and W.H.W. Cushman," Lincoln Herald. 1966.
- ¹¹Ibid.
- ¹²Campaigne, Caroline. Ottawa Sesquicentennial 1837-1987. CRF Designs 1987, p. 29
- ¹³Ibid., p. 55
- ¹⁴Ibid., p. 38
- ¹⁵Ibid., p. 55
- ¹⁶McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A.Knopf, 1984., p. 32-

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¹⁷McAlester, Lee and Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses.
New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, p. 326

¹⁸Ibid., p. 324

¹⁹Ibid., pp. 139-140

²⁰Ibid., pp. 153-154

²¹HABS/HAER Division Directory-National Park Service. An Inventory of
Historic Structures Within the Illinois and Michigan Canal National
Heritage Corridor. Volume III. Ottawa, Illinois, 1987.

²²Ibid.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 16

O'Connor, Andrew J., III, House

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block 2 of Green's Addition to the City of
Ottawa, situated in LaSalle County, Illinois.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block 2 of Green's
Addition which has been historically associated with the Andrew
O'Connor House.



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

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PRESERVATION SERVICES

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

APR 30 1993

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 4/19/93 THROUGH 4/23/93

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- ALABAMA, PERRY COUNTY, West Marion Historic District, Roughly bounded by W. Lafayette St., Washington St., Murfree Ave., College St. and Margin St., Marion, 92001844, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Coronado Neighborhood Historic District, Roughly bounded by Virginia Ave., Fourteenth St., McDowell Rd., and Seventh St., Phoenix, 86000206, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 4/15/93
- ARIZONA, YAVAPAI COUNTY, East Prescott Historic District, Roughly bounded by Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad tracks, N. Mt. Vernon St., Carleton St. and N. Alarcon St., Prescott, 89000165, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 4/22/93 (Prescott Territorial Buildings MRA)
- CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, Central Avenue--Center Cemetery Historic District, Center Ave. from Main St. to Elm St. and Center Cemetery to the N., East Hartford, 93000289, NOMINATION, 4/19/93 (East Hartford MPS)
- FLORIDA, MARION COUNTY, Lake Weir Yacht Club, New York Ave., Eastlake weir, 93000319, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, O'Connor, Andrew J., III, House, 637 Chapel St., Ottawa, 93000324, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- ILLINOIS, MASON COUNTY, Havana Water Tower, Jct. of Pearl and Main Sts., NE corner, Havana, 93000325, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- IOWA, DES MOINES COUNTY, Union Hotel, 301--311 S. Main St., Burlington, 93000328, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- IOWA, LEE COUNTY, Sheaffer, Craig and Virginia, House, 10 High Point, Fort Madison, 93000329, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- IOWA, MARSHALL COUNTY, Glick--Sower House, 201 E. State St., Marshalltown, 93000331, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- IOWA, WOODBURY COUNTY, Motor Mart Building, 520 Nebraska St., Sioux City, 93000330, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- LOUISIANA, EAST FELICIANA PARISH, Lane Plantation House, 7684 Lane Ln., Ethel vicinity, 93000322, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- LOUISIANA, NATCHITOCHEES PARISH, City Hotel, Jct. of LA 120 and Rains Ave., Marthaville, 93000317, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- MONTANA, CALLALIN COUNTY, Bulleman Ranch, Address Restricted, Willow Creek vicinity, 93000309, NOMINATION, 4/19/93 (Willow Creek Area MPS)
- MONTANA, CALLALIN COUNTY, Green Ranch, Address Restricted, Willow Creek vicinity, 93000310, NOMINATION, 4/19/93 (Willow Creek Area MPS)
- MONTANA, CALLALIN COUNTY, Lower Willow Creek National Historic Landscape District, Address Restricted, Willow Creek vicinity, 93000311, NOMINATION, 4/19/93 (Willow Creek Area MPS)
- MONTANA, CALLALIN COUNTY, Peterson Place, Address Restricted, Willow Creek vicinity, 93000308, NOMINATION, 4/19/93 (Willow Creek Area MPS)
- NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, Osborne Apartments, 205 W. 57th St., New York, 93000333, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- NORTH CAROLINA, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, Eliada Home, 2 Compton Dr., Asheville, 93000314, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY, US Post Office, Former, 405 E. Market St., Smithfield, 93000315, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- NORTH CAROLINA, WARREN COUNTY, Buxton Place, NC 58 W side, 0.2 mi. N of jct. with NC 1628, Inez vicinity, 93000323, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- OREGON, CURRY COUNTY, Cape Blanco Lighthouse, Westernmost part of Cape Blanco, W of Sixes, Sixes vicinity, 73002339, NOMINATION, 4/21/93 (Lighthouse Stations of Oregon MPS)
- OREGON, TILLAMOOK COUNTY, Cape Meares Lighthouse, Cape Meares, 5 mi. S of Tillamook Bay entrance, Tillamook vicinity, 73002341, NOMINATION, 4/21/93 (Lighthouse Stations of Oregon MPS)
- TENNESSEE, ROBERTSON COUNTY, Springfield Town Square Historic District, U.S. 41 and TN 49, Springfield, 79002456, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 4/22/93
- WISCONSIN, FOND DU LAC COUNTY, Moose Temple, 17--23 Forest Ave., Fond du Lac, 93000340, NOMINATION, 4/22/93
- WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, Lake Park, 2900 N. Lake Dr. and 2800 E. Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee, 93000339, NOMINATION, 4/22/93