

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

*SENT TO DC  
6-30-94*

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 Heck, John, House

other names/site number Rawson Residence

2. Location

street & number 1225 South Hamilton  not for publication

city or town Lockport  vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Will code 197 zip code 60441

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 L. Howard, SHP 6-29-94  
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:

- 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Italianate

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof Asphalt

other

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**

c. 1867 - c. 1870s

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Heck, John, Builder

**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:

\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** Approximately one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>116</u>	<u>411800</u>	<u>4604050</u>
	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 Jon M. Rawson

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date April 1994

street & number 1225 South Hamilton telephone 815-838-4462

city or town Lockport state Illinois zip code 60441

**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 Jon M. Rawson

street & number 1225 South Hamilton telephone 815-838-4462

city or town Lockport state Illinois zip code 60441

**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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John Heck House

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## Narrative Description

The John Heck House is a two story, locally quarried limestone, mid-19th century house with Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. The house was built c. 1867. It is basically square in design, with two additions added on. The first stone addition was added to the south side in the late 1860s, shortly after the house was built. A small wood frame addition, which has been covered with synthetic siding was added to the west side or rear in 1946. The house faces east onto Hamilton Street on an acre corner lot. The rear of the house faces westward overlooking the I and M Canal, railroad, and Des Plaines River Valley. The back yard still contains some of the garden terraces from the original landscaping.

The lot slopes downhill towards the west. The basement in the rear of the house can be entered from the ground level due to the sloping lot. The foundation and walls of the house are locally quarried rock-faced limestone set in regular courses.

There are dressed limestone corner quoins and surrounding the front door. The front door and windows have dressed limestone sills and lintels. A dressed stone water table is located underneath the first story windows. The low-pitched hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Paired decorative Italianate style brackets and dentils are located underneath the roof and on the south addition. Originally, four brick chimneys were located on the house. Two were located on the south wall and two were located on the north wall. There are only two remaining chimneys, one located towards the front on the south wall, and one located toward the front on the north wall.

A garage of modern construction rests centered on the rear property line. The house is in excellent condition. With the exception of a small rear addition, the house remains true to its original design.

The house is in a middle class neighborhood containing several other examples of local limestone construction. Built in 1877 of limestone, the St. Dennis Church sits across the street on 12th and Hamilton. The neighboring homes to the north and south are common ranch type homes built in the fifties. The home that sits on the western end of the lot is a simple, slightly older two story frame home.

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## Front Elevation

The front of the house is 38 feet wide, runs parallel to Hamilton Street, and faces east. The house is typical of the period for the Lockport area. The basic design is very symmetrical.

The front doorway consists of a single wooden door divided into six panels. The door is surrounded on sides and top by a narrow band of rectangular panes of glass held in a delicate frame. The panes of glass along the top of the door are about three times as large as those on the sides. The side frames consist of four panes and the top has five panes.

The windows are evenly spaced with three smaller windows on the second floor, each window consisting of six/six panes. On the first floor, the windows are much larger with the bottom portion containing nine panes and the upper portion six panes.

After 1873, various Italianate detailing was added that appears on an older photograph, but not on the drawing from the 1873 Combination Atlas of Will County. These details include a small decorative porch over the front door, dentils and Italianate brackets under the eaves. Also visible in the photograph is decorative, wooden cresting along the top edge of the roof and an elaborate cupola centered on the roof. Except for the brackets and dentils, these details have been removed. The house now reflects the more simple original design. The original hitching post still remains. Black shutters have been added to the front windows. The older fence visible in the photograph is gone and a new, black wrought iron fence has been added.

## Side Elevation North

This north elevation has the same equal spacing of the windows, and is the same as originally constructed. The original northwest chimney has been removed, which was one of four. This side measures 40 feet wide. There are three, six-over-nine windows on the first floor and three, six-over-six windows on the second floor. The basement has two, two-over-two windows and one, six-over-six window.

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## Rear Elevation West

Originally, there was a porch that spanned a large portion of the bottom half of this side which was removed and a two story addition was added in 1946. This addition provided a bathroom on the first floor and an enclosed mud room for the rear entrance. This addition has a small one-over-one window at the first story and a modern wood and glass entry door at the basement level. The main block of the house has two, six-over-nine windows at the first story and three, six-over-six windows at the second story. As mentioned, what is now the southwest corner of the house, was a later addition which was added on in the late 1860s. Visible from this side is a small casement window added into this addition around 1978.

## Side Elevation South

According to architect Chuck Gregerson, the addition on the southwest corner was added shortly after construction of the original building in the late 1860s. This addition appears in the 1873 Atlas. This addition does not have the dressed stone water table that runs underneath the first story windows but has dressed stone corner quoins. This created a library on the first floor and additional storage off the kitchen on the basement level. This addition also tied into what is now a small sun room, but at the time may have been a porch or greenhouse. The sun room addition to the southeast does not have decorative brackets or dentils. The stone is much smaller along the south wall compared to the stone on the library wall to the west. The windows on the sun room have been changed. Originally they were tall six-over-nine windows. The southwest chimney has been removed.

Along the basement elevation of this side is a six-over-six window. Directly above on the first level is a six-over-six window. To the east in the sun room is a set of three, eight-over-eight windows with a stone sill and wood lintel. The second story has two, six-over-six windows.

The east side of the sun room has a six pane narrow window, a multi-paned glass and wood door with a two-light transom overhead, and a six pane narrow window.

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## Interior Features

The Heck House is basically constructed of three levels, a lower level walk-in basement, first floor, and the second floor. Beginning with the lower level walk-in basement, this level is entered through the rear or west entrance. This level lies beneath the entire first floor, the area underneath the sun room is not excavated. There is a mud room, upon entering, which was originally a partially enclosed porch. This lower level consists of five rooms and a hallway leading to the stairs to the first floor. The room at the north end was possibly a servants' quarters, the large room to the south was the original kitchen. The smaller room to the southwest was possibly a fruit cellar. This room became the first bathroom in the house through a gravity feed from the attic. It remains a bathroom today. The room to the east was used for storage. It has a limestone floor and now contains a new gas boiler for steam radiators. The floor in the bathroom and kitchen area is now concrete and the servants' quarters and hallway are oak. The original stairway remains throughout the house. Other alterations include the kitchen being moved to the first floor and a dumb waiter in the original kitchen being sealed up. This dumb waiter was operational between the kitchen, (lower level) and the dining room directly above it.

There has been, as mentioned, a rear addition added in 1946. This provided a bathroom to the first floor. On the first floor, the library, which was added in the late 1860s on the south side, became the kitchen because of easy access to the dining room. Radiators were added throughout the house to replace coal burning stoves. The flooring throughout the house was originally a soft pine plank, roughly seven inches wide. Narrow oak flooring replaced the wide pine flooring in all rooms except the first floor hallway. The hallway was replaced with a subfloor and tile. All of these alterations were done around 1946. The ceilings on this floor are close to twelve feet and each doorway throughout the house has a transom with a window. The windows on this floor are quite tall, around ten feet and each window throughout the house, with the exception of two, have the original pocket shutters intact. Woodwork throughout the house is Italianate. The first floor consists of an central entrance hall that divides the floor plan in half. There is a large parlor on the north side which contains one of two gray marble fireplaces on the north exterior wall. These fireplaces were originally designed to burn coal and are quite shallow. On the south side of the hallway is the dining room and a small parlor which contains the other marble fireplace along the south wall. A French styled door opens into the sun room from the south parlor.



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John Heck House

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In 1946, when the house was sold for the fifth time, the government, because of the war, refused to grant a building permit or sell construction materials unless the house was divided for apartments. The munitions plant in Wilmington was bringing workers up from the south and desperately needed housing. The new owners were faced with a terribly rundown structure, in need of a roof, plumbing, bathrooms, heat, wiring, and kitchens. The house was purchased at that time for \$2,400. They put in five complete apartments, two on each floor and one in the basement. To-date, four kitchens and all prefab walls have been removed.

The north side of the house on the first floor was altered to add a kitchen and two extra walls which have been removed. The large parlor had dropped ceiling tile stapled to 1 by 2 boards and panelling added to the walls. The owner carefully removed all of the panelling, ceiling tile, and ceiling framing leaving the woodwork and door and window trim intact. Due to the damage from the added ceiling framing and the panelling, a lot of the plaster was beyond repair. Approximately sixty percent of the plaster in the entire house was recently replaced. The dining room and south parlor also had dropped ceilings and panelling. They were also removed by the current owners. The original woodwork and door and window trim remains. The central hallway did not have dropped ceilings and panelling installed when the house was remodeled, its original wall and ceiling plaster remains.

A large, open Italianate styled stairway that leads to the second floor also remains. This stairway has 17 steps and a slight curve to the railing at the top. Each doorway on the first and second floor has a transom over it for ventilation.

The second floor's main alteration was the addition of a bathroom into what was possibly a linen press on the east side. The floor plan was also changed to incorporate two apartments, each with its own kitchen, which have since been removed. The ceilings on this floor measure over nine feet. Like the downstairs rooms, when the house was converted into apartments, dropped ceilings and wood panelling were installed. They were carefully removed leaving the original window trim and woodwork.

The second floor has three bedrooms on the north side of the house and one on the south side. There was probably two bedrooms originally on the south side. Again, the hallway divides the floor plan in half with the bathroom centered on the east side of the building.

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In conclusion, the house still retains much of the original feel. The large baseboards and wooden trim remain, although they have all been painted white. The wood is pine, and was originally stained a dark brown.

### Statement of Significance

The John Heck House is locally significant for Criterion C for architecture as an excellent example of a native limestone mid-19th century house with Greek Revival and Italianate details. Constructed c. 1867, the house exhibits distinctive limestone construction and workmanship and elements of the Greek Revival style including its symmetrical design, simple dressed limestone sills and lintels, elaborate entry with sidelights and transom, the low-pitched hip roof, and dentils located underneath the eaves. In the 1870s, the house was updated in the Italianate style with the addition of paired brackets, a centrally located belvedere, a roof-line balustrade, and a small entry porch. These Italianate details were removed except for the paired brackets at an unknown date. The period of significance for the John Heck House is from c. 1867, when the house was believed to have been built through c. 1870s to include the late 1860s stone addition on the south and the Italianate updating.

### Lockport and the I and M Canal

Lockport is located on the east side of the Des Plaines River Valley. The majority of the early settlers come from western New York State and their culture came with them. The abundance of Greek Revival architecture relates to these early settlers. The town was originally centered around the construction of the I and M Canal and its early success in providing a new transportation route. This success was short lived, and by the late 1800s Lockport's growth slowed dramatically.

The canal drew businessmen from all areas. The variety of goods shipped on the canal and the needs produced by constructing the canal itself opened several markets.

John Heck was a wealthy businessman, originally from Canada, who came to Lockport to capitalize on this booming economy. Records from the Will County Historical Society show Heck as a local contractor. He provided construction services, such as earth excavation, construction of clay embankments, masonry work, among others. Limestone was used to build his home. His name appears on the Sabbath petitions (petition for

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John Heck House

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ceasing work on the Sabbath). A drawing of this residence appeared in the 1873 Combination Atlas Map of Will County. That Atlas also states he immigrated to Will County from Canada in 1838.

### General Development of Lockport

As early as 1673, Marquette and Joliet showed the need for a new waterway to link the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. The Illinois and Michigan Canal was to provide an inexpensive and convenient way of transporting goods and passengers to towns and cities all along the route. Construction on the I & M Canal began around 1836.

Lockport became centered around the canal quickly in all aspects. The canal first provided employment for workers constructing the canal. After its completion in 1848, most businesses were linked to the canal. Lockport became a large exporter of local grain and limestone. There were several ship builders here, and the downtown business district thrived, being able to market all the items that were transported along the canal.

By 1855, Joliet began to provide severe competition for Lockport because of its railroad links to Chicago and St. Louis. This competition forced Lockport to allow the railroads right-of-way along the canal. Because of the quicker access to Chicago by train (two hours instead of overnight), the canal lost its passenger travel. This also provided perishable goods and expensive merchandise a more secure passage.

In 1892, construction began on the Sanitary and Ship Canal. By 1900, when it was completed, it allowed larger ships than the smaller I and M Canal could handle. The I and M Canal, already suffering from the competition with the railroads, was closed to commercial traffic in 1914. This was after the Calumet Sag Channel cut the I and M in two.

### Limestone Architecture of the Area

In the early 1800s, when early settlers arrived in the Des Plaines Valley, they discovered large outcroppings of limestone. This gave them a valuable building material that was easily attainable. Around 1836, construction began on the canal and this local limestone was cut away to provide this new transportation route. Quarrying soon became the first major industry in Lockport. The desirability of this new abundant building material caused

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John Heck House

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the quarrying to continue in and around Lockport long after the canal was finished. Many structures in the Midwest and Chicago were built from this locally quarried limestone.

There are many applications of limestone construction in Lockport. This stone can be found in sidewalks, tombstones, hitching posts and bridges such as the one over Deep Run Creek. Many fine examples of limestone buildings exist here, such as the Milne House at 535 East 7th Street. The original owner, Robert Milne, was like John Heck, also one of the early canal commissioners.

At times, the stone was often cut rough or rock faced, but it was also used in a more finely cut or dressed style. A good example of this is the Meyers House at 1006 South Jefferson Street, built in the 1850s. 814 South Washington is a front-gabled, dressed limestone house with Greek Revival details including its wide plain cornice, and the simple dressed limestone sills and lintels. It has a side hall plan. The Robert Milne House at 535 East Seventh Street is a cubic simple hipped roof dressed limestone Greek Revival house. It has a central hall plan, a Greek Revival entry porch, and dressed limestone sills and lintels. The Meyers House at 1006 South Jefferson is a front and wing dressed limestone Greek Revival house. It has a side hall plan, an elaborate entry with sidelights and transoms, a wide plain cornice or frieze, and dressed limestone sills and lintels.

The Heck House is a central hall plan house. The entryways of the Milne house and the Meyers house are similar to the Heck House. All three show a similar transom and sidelights. All three also display a hip roof design.

Some non-residential buildings utilizing limestone in construction are St. Dennis Church, built in 1877, which lies across the street from the Heck House at 12th and Hamilton Street. Also, the public landing at 8th and 10th along the I and M Canal. The landing was used to load and unload supplies from the barges on the canal. This structure was also the location where Heck often did business with the canal commissioners.

### Greek Revival Architecture

The following discussion on Greek Revival architecture is based on Talbot Hamlin's Greek Revival Architecture in America. In the late 1700s, America's citizens and political leaders became increasingly interested in classical buildings. This came about with archeological

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investigations in the late 18th and early 19th centuries of Roman building types and later, turning to Greek building types. This increased interest in Greek models was enhanced by Greece's involvement in a war for independence in the 1820s and the War of 1812 which diminished America's interest in British influenced architecture such as the Federal style.

The Greek Revival style, based loosely on Greek classical architecture began in this country with the building of public and governmental facilities such as the 1818 Bank of the United States. Quickly the style spread throughout the country through carpenter's guides and pattern books including those by Asher Benjamin and Minard Lafever. Many popular East Coast architects designed high-style buildings in the newly developed style including Benjamin Latrobe, Robert Mills, and William Strickland.

Settlers to the Midwest transplanted the Greek Revival style to the frontier. The style's simple massing and austere decorative elements made it ideal for use in the newly settled American territories and states. It was easily built in brick, stone, or wood frame construction. Buildings erected in Illinois between the 1820s and 1860s were simplified compared to those on the East Coast. Most had low pitched roofs, plain lintels, and wide cornices. Their only decorative details were usually found in the windows and front entryways. In the northeast region of Illinois, these details were applied to three variants of the Greek Revival style. They were: houses with a street-facing front gable that had temple like details; side-gable roof buildings with the main entry along the long side; and a square plan house with a low-pitched hipped roof. The John Heck House is like the last variant. Elements of Greek Revival architecture found on the John Heck House include its symmetrical layout, simple lintels and sills, six-over-six windows, dentils, and the elaborate front entry with sidelights and transom.

### Italianate Architecture

The following discussion on Italianate architecture is based on Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses. The Italianate style was a popular style in American architecture from 1850-1880. The earliest Italianate houses in the United States were built in the late 1830s. Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books increased the style's popularity throughout the 1840s and 1850s. Downing presented several choices of building styles, including Italianate and Gothic Revival. Some builders chose to combine styles by using a Greek Revival form and adding Italianate details, such as

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John Heck House

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was used on the John Heck House. The Italianate style, along with the Gothic Revival style, began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction against the formal classical styles that had influenced architecture throughout the world for over two hundred years. The style was loosely based on rambling informal Italian medieval farmhouses. Features associated with Italianate houses include tall, narrow windows with arches, elaborate window hoods, decorative brackets located at the cornice, and a decorative tower or belvedere.

When John Heck decided to remodel his home in the 1870s, he chose the popular Italianate style by adding paired brackets underneath the roof line, an elaborately decorated belvedere, a roof-line balustrade, and a small entry porch.

## The Heck House

The Will County Title Company shows, on October 10, 1866, John Heck purchased lots 1, 4, 5 and 8 in Block 100 and also lots 21, 4, 5 and 8 in Block 105 for the sum of \$9,000. Heck was 65 years old in 1866 and his wife was 57. It is believed that Heck immediately started construction on his stone house and finished it c. 1867. An etching from the 1873 Combination Atlas Map of Will County shows the house with the addition to the southwest. A historical photo taken sometime after 1873 shows the various Italianate detailing that was believed to have been added by John Heck sometime in the 1870s.

In February of 1890, Heck passed away at 89. At the time of his death, his estate was estimated to be worth \$50,000. His wife had died years before and they never had any children. After his wife's death, it is believed he asked his niece, Georgina Alice Heck, to come live with him. He left the majority of the estate to Georgina, including all his land and the home itself.

Georgina must not have had much attachment to the house or property. Still unmarried, three months later, she sold the house and property to James Alexander of Lockport.

Although James Alexander passed away between 1890 and 1902, his wife and her new husband kept the house until 1927. Laura Alexander, wife of James, lived in and owned the house for the longest period to-date, some 37 years.

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John Heck House

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In 1927, Laura and her husband, Herbert Johnson, sold the house to Albert Hartman of Lockport. He kept the house 18 years until 1945. Harold Schmitz bought the house in 1945 and kept it for only one year and sold it in 1946. Anthony and Rose Pesavento bought the home in 1946 and around 1972 sold the home to their nephew, Joseph Pesavento. The current owner, Jon Rawson, purchased the home in 1986 and currently lives in the house.

After a conversation with Rose Pesavento, information surfaced as to the condition of the home and its uses during the 30s and 40s. The house was possibly in a state of decline by the 1920s. During the ownership of Albert Hartman, and later Harold Schmitz, it was used as a rooming house. At the time of its purchase in 1946, the condition of the house was poor at best. All systems were updated and modernized. As mentioned before, it was turned into an apartment building because of the war economy. Although this installation of five apartments each with its own kitchen caused a tremendous amount of effort later to remove, it probably saved the home from future decline and possibly the wrecker's ball.

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John Heck House

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## Major Bibliographical References

1. Combination Atlas Map of Will County Illinois, Elgin, Illinois: Thompson Brothers & Burr, 1873.
2. Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America, New York: Dover Publications, reprint, 1964.
3. Interview with Chuck Gregerson, Historical Architect, December 1986
4. Interview with Rose Pesavento, Owner 1946-1972, October 1992
5. Interview with Joseph Pesavento, Owner 1972-1986, February 1993
6. Lockport, Illinois: A Collective Heritage, Bank of Lockport, Lockport, Illinois, 1980
7. McAlester, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Publishers, 1989.
8. Telephone interview with John Lamb, History Department, Lewis University, July 26, 1993
9. Telephone interview with Jerry Adelman, Historical Society and Lockport Planning Commission, July 19, 1993
10. Will County Title Company, 21 North Ottawa Street, Joliet, Illinois
11. 1860 Federal Census, Will County, Illinois



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John Heck House

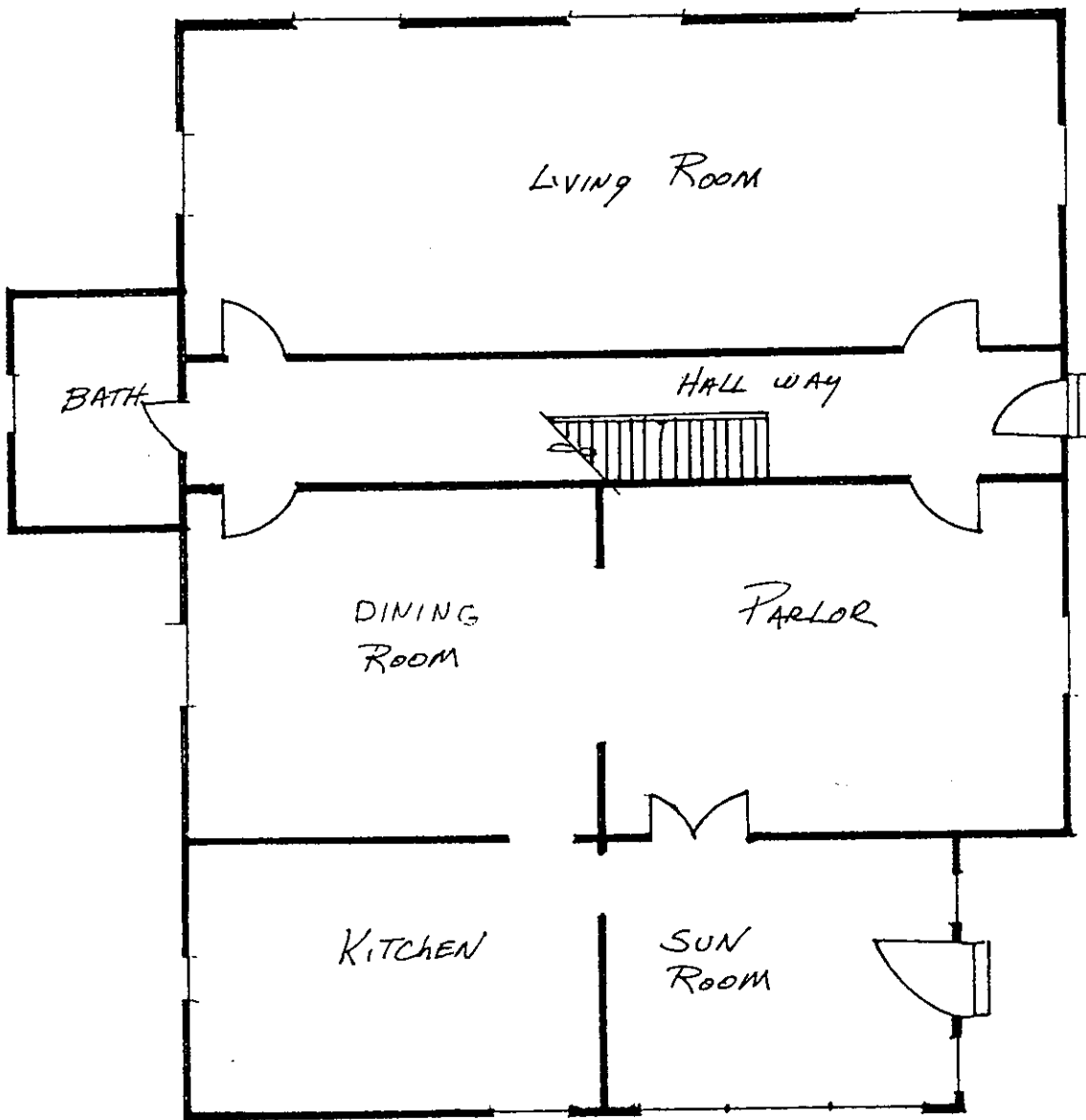
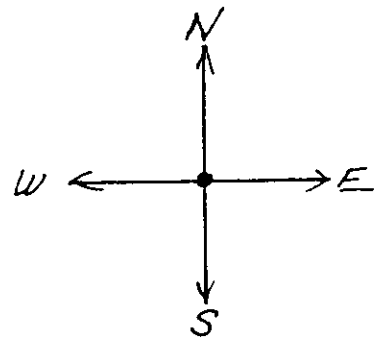
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### Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 5 except the twenty feet of the East 120 feet of said lot and all of Lot 8, in Block 100, being a part of Lockport Canal Commissioners Subdivision in the Southwest Quarter of Section 23, Township 36 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in the City of Lockport (formerly Village), according to the plat thereof recorded November 21, 1837, as Document No. 1475 in Will County, Illinois.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the portions of the city lots that have historically been associated with the property.



1st Floor (CURRENT)

HECK HOUSE



# United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RECEIVED

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.

SEP 2 1994  
AUG 26 1994  
Preservation Services

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/15/94 THROUGH 8/19/94

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

- ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY, Southern Railway Passenger Station and Freight Depot, 126 W. 4th St., Anniston, 94000795, OWNER OBJECTION, 8/11/94
- ARIZONA, PINAL COUNTY, Magma Hotel, 100--130 Main St., Superior, 94000981, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- ARIZONA, YAVAPAI COUNTY, Prescott Armory Historic District, Roughly bounded by E. Gurley, E. Willis, N. Arizona, E. Sheldon and N. Rush Sts., Prescott, 94000829, NOMINATION, 8/15/94
- ARKANSAS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, Dill School, AR 5/25 W side, N of Ida, Ida vicinity, 94000854, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Public School in the Ozarks MPS)
- ARKANSAS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, Woman's Community Club Band Shell, NE corner of Spring Park, Heber Springs, 94000849, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, CLEVELAND COUNTY, Attwood--Hopson House, AR 8, N side, New Edinburg, 94000848, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, Nash--Reid--Hill House, 418 W. Matthews Ave., Jonesboro, 94000852, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, GREENE COUNTY, Gulf Oil Company Service Station, Jct. of Main and S. Third Sts., SE corner, Paragould, 94000850, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, Bartlett--Kirk House, 910 College St., Batesville, 94000856, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, LOGAN COUNTY, Chism, Dr. Stephen N., House, AR 23 E side, S of jct. with AR 217, Booneville vicinity, 94000853, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, POPE COUNTY, Riggs--Hamilton American Legion Post No. 20, 215 N. Denver Ave., Russellville, 94000855, NOMINATION, 8/15/94
- ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, First Baptist Church, Jct. of 12th and Louisiana Sts., SW corner, Little Rock, 94000823, NOMINATION, 8/09/94
- ARKANSAS, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Hillyard Cabin, Old Burr Rd., W side, NE of Warm Springs, Warm Springs vicinity, 94000851, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- CALIFORNIA, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, Danville Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, 355 Railroad Ave., Danville, 94000860, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- COLORADO, CONEJOS COUNTY, Palace Hotel, 429 Main St., Antonito, 94001013, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY, Lewis, A. T., New Building, 1531 Stout St., Denver, 94001006, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- COLORADO, FREMONT COUNTY, Christ Episcopal Church, 802 Harrison Ave., Canon City, 94001011, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- COLORADO, MESA COUNTY, Handy Chapel, 202 White Ave., Grand Junction, 94001012, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- DELAWARE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, Walnut Green School, Jct. of DE 82 and Owl's Nest Rd., Greenville vicinity, 94001014, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- IDAHO, IDAHO COUNTY, Cold Meadows Guard Station, NE of McCall, Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, Payette NF, McCall vicinity, 94001017, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, Railway Express Agency Building, 1804 Western Ave., Mattoon, 94000974, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, Starr Hotel, 1913--1923 Western Ave., Mattoon, 94000975, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Edgewater Beach Apartments, 5555 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, 94000979, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, Coleman Hardware Company Building, 100 Nettle St., Morris, 94000980, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, KANE COUNTY, Arcada Theater Building, 105 E. Main St. and 1st Ave., St. Charles, 94000977, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, KANE COUNTY, Elgin National Watch Company Observatory, 312 Watch St., Elgin, 94000976, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY, Heck, John, House, 1225 S. Hamilton St., Lockport, 94000978, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, WOODFORD COUNTY, El Paso Public Library, 149 W. First St., El Paso, 94000972, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)
- ILLINOIS, WOODFORD COUNTY, Illinois Central Railroad and Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad Freight House, 8--10 E. Front St., El Paso, 94000973, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- MARYLAND, CARROLL COUNTY, Union Bridge Historic District, Roughly bounded by Bellevue, E. Locust, Buttersburg Alley, Church, Whyte, W. Locust and the Western Maryland RR tracks, Union Bridge, 94000820, NOMINATION, 8/17/94
- MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Grafton State Hospital, Jct. of Westborough Rd. and Green St., Grafton, 94000691, OWNER OBJECTION, 8/08/94 (Massachusetts State Hospitals MPS)
- MONTANA, BLAINE COUNTY, Dave's Texaco, 237 Pennsylvania St., Chinook, 94000862, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in Montana MPS)
- MONTANA, BLAINE COUNTY, Young Brothers Chevrolet Garage, 201 Pennsylvania St., Chinook, 94000867, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in Montana MPS)
- MONTANA, HILL COUNTY, Heltne Oil Company, 140 First St., Havre, 94000865, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in Montana MPS)