

**AGENDA ITEM EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Agenda Item number: *4g

Title:

Historic Preservation Commission recommendation to approve Historic Landmark Designation for 316 Cedar St., “O’Connor House”

Presenter:

Rachel Hitzemann

Meeting: Planning & Development Committee

Date: October 12, 2020

Proposed Cost: N/A

Budgeted Amount: N/A

Not Budgeted: **Executive Summary** *(if not budgeted please explain):*

Lance Ramella has nominated his property at 316 Cedar St. for Landmark status.

In accordance with the Zoning Ordinance, the Historic Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the landmark nomination on 9/16/2020. The Commission recommended approval of the nomination by a vote of 6-0, based on the criteria listed in the attached resolution.

The house was built in the Greek Revival style in 1855. The building was constructed with Limestone that was acquired from the adjacent quarry to the East.

John O’Connor was the original owner of the home.

If the Landmark designation is approved by City Council, a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Historic Preservation Commission will be required prior to issuance of a permit for construction, alteration, repair, demolition, relocation, or other material change that affects the exterior architectural appearance of the structure.

Attachments *(please list):*

Historic Commission Resolution, Landmark Nomination

Recommendation/Suggested Action *(briefly explain):*

Historic Preservation Commission recommendation to approve a Historic Landmark Designation for 316 Cedar St., “O’Connor House”.

City of St. Charles, Illinois

Historic Preservation Commission Resolution No. 7-2020

A Resolution Recommending Approval for Landmark Designation (316 Cedar St. – O’Connor House)

WHEREAS, per Section 17.32.060 of the St. Charles Zoning Ordinance, it is the responsibility of the St. Charles Historic Preservation Commission to evaluate applications for Landmark Designation and to make recommendations to the City Council regarding them; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission has reviewed the application for designation of 316 Cedar St. and hereby finds that the Landmark nomination meets one or more of the criteria for Landmark Designation listed in Section 17.32.060.C of the St. Charles Zoning Ordinance based on the historical and architectural significance as described in the following findings:

1. The property has character, interest or value which is part of the development, heritage or cultural character of the community.

Constructed in 1855, this Greek Revival home built in Limestone is a prominent building on Cedar Street. This home is one of the few homes in St. Charles that has maintained and preserved the original limestone material.

Johnson’s Statuary, a family owned business, was operated out of this building from 1972-2019.

2. The structure embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, or use of indigenous materials.

-AND-

The structure embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are of architectural significance.

The limestone for the home was taken from the local quarry pit that was located on the adjacent lot to the East.

The limestone found on the building is part of the original construction. The building maintains a well-preserved foundation, exterior walls and windows beads/sills.

4. Property has a unique location or physical characteristics that make it a familiar visual feature.

Located near Lincoln Park, St. Patrick Church and Downtown St. Charles, this building has a prominent façade that is a familiar visual feature on the East side of Town.

5. The property is suitable for preservation or restoration.

While there have been additions made to the structure, the original building maintains many of its original details and building materials.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the St. Charles Historic Preservation Commission to recommend to the City Council that the property known as 316 Cedar St. as legally described in Exhibit “A”, be designated as a Landmark, and that it be referred to as the “O’Connor House”, with a construction date of circa 1855.

Roll Call Vote:

Ayes: Norris, Kessler, Smunt, Pretz, Mann, Malay,
Nays: None
Absent: Kirsininkas
Abstain: None

Motion Carried.

PASSED, this 16th day of September, 2020.

Chairman

Exhibit "A"
Legal Description

LOT 6 IN BLOCK 47 OF THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF ST. CHARLES, ON THE
WEST SIDE OF THE FOX RIVER, IN THE CITY OF ST. CHARLES, KANE
COUNTY, ILLINOIS

PIN #09-27-357-005

CITY OF ST. CHARLES
TWO EAST MAIN STREET
ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS 60174-1984



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/PLANNING DIVISION

PHONE: (630) 377-4443 FAX: (630) 377-4062

HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

Received Date
RECEIVED
St. Charles, IL

AUG 12, 2020

CDD
Planning Division

Instructions:

To nominate a property for Historic Landmark Designation, complete this application and submit all required documentation to the Planning Division. Based on a review of the application by City staff and the Historic Preservation Commission, additional detailed information to support this application may be required.

The information you provide must be complete and accurate. If you have a question please call the Planning Division and we will be happy to assist you.

1. Property Information:	Parcel Number(s): <p align="center">09 27 357 005</p>	
	Property Name (Historic or common name of the property): <p align="center">O'CONNOR HOUSE</p>	
2. Applicant:	Name <p align="center">LANCE RAMELLA</p>	Phone <p align="center">630 544 7826</p>
	Address <p align="center">316 CEDAR STREET ST. CHARLES, IL 60174</p>	Fax
		Email <p align="center">LRAMELLA30@</p>
3. Record Owner:	Name <p align="center">RICHARD/MARY RAMELLA</p>	Phone <p align="center">GMAIL.COM</p>
	Address <p align="center">FAMILY TRUST</p>	Fax
		Email

(DESIRED NAME FROM OWNER)

4. Legal Description of Property: The legal description should be obtained from the deed, mortgage, title insurance, or other recorded document (attach sheets if necessary).

LOT 6 in Block 49 OF THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF ST. CHARLES, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE FOX RIVER, IN THE CITY OF ST. CHARLES, KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS (SEE ATTACHED)

MSN | Outlook, Office, Skype, Bing, Br... | pretz@ameritech.net - AT&T Yahoo M... | kane county recorder of deeds kane co... | Land Records Search

lrs.kanecountyrecorder.net/Search/Results

Document Image

Date Filed: 4/10/2008 3:03 PM	Consideration: \$0.00
Grantor: JOHNSON RONALD E	Grantee: JOHNSON RONALD JOHNSON RONALD E
Sub / Block / Lot STCHAS/47 W/6	
Parcel Numbers: 09-27-357-005	
Address: 316 W CEDAR ST ST CHARLES IL 60174	Returned To: FOX TITLE 423 S SECOND ST ST CHARLES, ILLINOIS

remarried of the City of St. Charles for and in consideration of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid, do/does hereby Convey and Quit Claim unto the Grantee(s), Ronald E. Johnson, a widower, not since remarried and Ronald Johnson, as joint tenants, the following described real estate situated in the County of Kane, in the State of Illinois, to wit:

Legal Description
Lot 6 in Block 47 of the Original Town of St. Charles, on the West side of the Fox River, in the City of St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois

Permanent Index Number:
09-27-357-005

Official

Zoom Mouse Thumbnails

Open To Separate Window Close

I. Classification of Property (Check all that apply):

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| a) <u>Ownership:</u> | b) <u>Category:</u> | c) <u>Integrity:</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> moved: date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered |

d) Function or Use:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <u>Historic/Current</u> | <u>Historic/Current</u> | <u>Historic/Current</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> museum | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> other(specify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> park | |

e) Architecture:

- Early Republic
 Federal
 Early Classical
 Revival

- Mid-19th Century
 Greek Revival
 Gothic Revival
 Italian Villa
 National

- Late 19th/20th Century Revivals
 Beaux Arts
 Colonial Revival
 Classical Revival
 Tudor Revival
 Late Gothic Revival
 Dutch Colonial Revival
 English Cottage
 Italian Renaissance
 French Renaissance
 Spanish/Mission

- Regional Origin
 Vernacular (describe)

 Other (describe)

- Late Victorian
 2nd Gothic Revival
 Manlianate
 Second Empire
 Queen Ann
 Stick/Eastlake
 Shingle Style
 Romanesque
 Renaissance
 Folk Victorian

- Late 19th and Early 20th Century
 (American Movements)
 Princess Ann
 Homestead
 (Amer. Arts & Crafts Movement)
 Craftsman
 Bungalow
 Foursquare
 Prairie School

- Modern Movement
 Modern
 Art Deco
 International Style
 Ranch

(SEE ATTACHED DESCRIPTIONS + 1994 SURVEY)



ST. CHARLES HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

ST. CHARLES CENTRAL DISTRICT

ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS

DIXON ASSOCIATES / ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

	1	2	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor Alteration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Major Alteration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitive to original	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insensitive to original	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1: first floor; 2: upper floors; 3: roof/cornice

BUILDING CONDITION

- Excellent: Well-maintained
- Good: Minor maintenance needed
- Fair: Major repairs needed
- Poor: Deteriorated

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Style: Greek Revival

Date of Construction: ca. 1840's

Source: A Field Guide to American Houses

Features:

Rough limestone exterior with cut limestone window beads and sills. East porch and north section added. Board and batten sided garage added.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Significant
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing



Address:

316 West Cedar Street

Representation in Existing Surveys:

- Federal
- State
- County
- Local

Block No. 2

Building No. 2

SURVEY DATE:

MAY 1994

ROLL NO. 1

NEGATIVE NO. 28

A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES

THE GUIDE THAT ENABLES YOU TO IDENTIFY, AND PLACE IN THEIR HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS, THE HOUSES YOU SEE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD OR IN YOUR TRAVELS ACROSS AMERICA—HOUSES BUILT FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES (RICH, POOR, AND IN-BETWEEN), IN CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE, FROM THE 17TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT



IDENTIFYING FEATURES

Gabled or hipped roof of low pitch; cornice line of main roof and porch roofs emphasized with wide band of trim (this represents the classical entablature and is usually divided into two parts: the frieze above and architrave below); most have porches (either entry or full-width) supported by prominent square or rounded columns, typically of Doric style; front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular line of transom lights above, door and lights usually incorporated into more elaborate door surround.

PRINCIPAL SUBTYPES

Six principal subtypes can be distinguished on the basis of porch and roof configurations:

ENTRY PORCH LESS THAN FULL HEIGHT, OR ABSENT—About 20 percent of Greek Revival houses have small entry porches which do not extend the full height of the facade. In some examples the entry porch is recessed *into* the facade. About 5 percent lack porches altogether.

FULL-HEIGHT ENTRY PORCH—This subtype has a dominant central porch extending the full *height*, but less than the full *width*, of the facade; it thus resembles the Early Classical Revival style from which the Greek Revival sprang. The Greek Revival version can usually be distinguished from its predecessor by the typical band of cornice trim and the rectangular lights, rather than a curving fanlight, over the entrance. As in the earlier style, many Greek Revival examples have a traditional classical pediment above the entry porch. In contrast to the earlier style, however, many Greek examples have flat-roofed entry porches. As in the entry porch less than full height, this type of entry porch also occurs recessed *into* the facade. About one-fourth of Greek Revival houses are of this subtype; like Early Classical Revival houses, these are most common in the southern states.

FULL-FACADE PORCH—In this configuration, the colonnaded porch occupies the full width and height of the facade. No pediment occurs above the porch, which is covered either by the main roof or, less commonly, by a flat or shed-style extension from it. In a few examples, the full-facade porch also extends around one or both sides of the house. This subtype makes up about one-fourth of Greek Revival houses. Like the preceding type, it is most common in the southern states.

FRONT-GABLED ROOF—All of the preceding subtypes have side-gabled or hipped roofs. In

this subtype the gable end is turned 90 degrees to make the principal facade. In some high-style examples a full-width, colonnaded porch is present beneath the front gable, giving the house the appearance of a miniature Greek temple with its traditional classical pediment. Smaller entry porches are common on vernacular examples. This subtype is more common in the northeastern and midwestern states.

GABLE FRONT AND WING—In this subtype a front-gabled roof, as in the type just described, has a side wing (less commonly two wings) added; these are typically lower than the dominant front-gabled portion. This subtype rarely occurs outside of the northeastern states and is particularly common in western New York and Ohio.

TOWN HOUSE—A sixth subtype consists of narrow urban houses with Greek Revival detailing. These occur both with and without porches. They are most common in those port cities of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts that were expanding in the decades from 1830 to 1860. These include Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Washington; Richmond, Virginia; Savannah, Georgia; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Galveston, Texas.

VARIANTS AND DETAILS

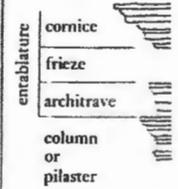
The principal areas of elaboration in Greek Revival houses are cornice lines, doorways, porch-support columns, and windows:

CORNICE LINES—The wide band of trim beneath the cornice of both the main roof and the porch roofs is an almost universal feature of Greek Revival houses. Commonly the band is made up of undecorated boards, but complex incised decorations also occur. In gabled houses the trim band may be variously treated along the gabled walls. Post-1850 examples, particularly in the South, often have Italianate brackets added at the cornice line.

DOORWAYS—As in the preceding Georgian, Adam, and Early Classical Revival styles, elaborated door surrounds are a dominant feature of Greek Revival houses. The door itself is either single or paired and is most frequently divided into one, two, or four panels. The door is usually surrounded on sides and top by a narrow band of rectangular panes of glass held in a delicate, decorative frame. Door and glazed surround, in turn, are usually encased in a larger decorative enframingent of wood or masonry. Not uncommonly door and glass are recessed behind the front wall, thus creating complex three-dimensional effects; free-standing columns are sometimes added to the inset portion.

COLUMNS—Classical columns for the support of porch roofs are a prominent feature of most Greek Revival houses. In some examples they dominate the entire facade; others retain only smaller entry porch columns. Although many Greek Revival houses have "correct" Greek columns, many also have Roman details; still more have vernacular adaptations with *no* clear classical precedent. The following guide to Classical Column Identification must therefore be used in combination with other typical features when identifying Greek Revival houses:

Classical columns are distinguished principally by their capitals (tops) and bases. Both Greek and Roman columns share three principal types of capitals which define the three familiar orders of classical architecture: Doric (plain capitals), Ionic (capitals with scroll-like spirals called volutes), and Corinthian (capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves). All three types are found in Greek Revival houses, as well as in most



TYPICAL CORNICE



ENFRAMINGENT



Romantic Houses: Greek Revival

other classically influenced American styles. Greek and Roman examples of these three orders are distinguished by subtle differences in either the capitals or bases.

All columns of classical antiquity were round, as are many Greek Revival columns. Vernacular Greek Revival houses, on the other hand, commonly have *square* (and occasionally octagonal) columns, which were simple and inexpensive to construct from boards and moldings. Such columns generally lack classical capitals. About 40 percent of columns found on Greek Revival houses are square; the remaining 60 percent include about 40 percent Doric, 15 percent Ionic, and 5 percent Corinthian. Note that the Greek Doric column has no base, while the Roman version does. This distinction frequently will distinguish Greek Revival Doric columns from the Roman Doric columns of the Early Classical Revival. Note, however, that many Greek Revival houses retained Roman columns, particularly in the southern states, so that column type alone is seldom sufficient to identify the style.

Pilasters are also frequent Greek Revival features. They are most commonly used on the corners of frame houses but are occasionally found across the entire facade in lieu of free-standing columns.

WINDOWS—As in the preceding Adam style, Greek Revival window sashes most commonly had six-pane glazing. The rounded, three-part Palladian windows of Adam houses disappeared, to be replaced only occasionally by rectangular, tripartite examples. Small frieze-band windows, set into the wide trim beneath the cornice, are frequent. These are often covered with an iron or wooden grate fashioned into a decorative Greek pattern. Window surrounds were generally far less elaborate than doorways.

OCCURRENCE

Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from about 1830 to 1850 (to 1860 in the Gulf Coast states) during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style. It occurs in all areas settled by 1860, as noted on the map, and especially flourished in those regions that were being rapidly settled in the decades of the 1830s, '40s, and '50s. The style moved with the settlers from the older states as they crossed into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Old Northwest Territory (today's Midwest). It followed the southern planters as they moved westward from the Old South into Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. It even arrived on the west coast, sometimes disassembled into packages and shipped by way of Cape Horn! Each of the principal subtypes of the style shows geographic differences in frequency of occurrence, as noted above and in the maps.

Not surprisingly, the largest surviving concentrations of Greek Revival houses are found today in those states with the largest population growth during the period from 1820 to 1860. These are, in descending order of growth: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Wisconsin, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan, Texas, Kentucky, and Louisiana. New York gained about 2½ million persons during the interval while Louisiana gained about ½ million.

COMMENTS

The final years of the 18th century brought an increasing interest in classical buildings to both the United States and western Europe. This was first based on Roman models (see the Early Classical Revival chapter), but archeological investigation in the early 19th



century emphasized Greece as the Mother of Rome which, in turn, shifted interest to Grecian models. Two additional factors enhanced Greek influence in this country. Greece's involvement in a war for independence (1821-30) aroused much sympathy in the newly independent United States; at the same time, the War of 1812 diminished American affection for British influence, including the still dominant Adam style in domestic architecture.

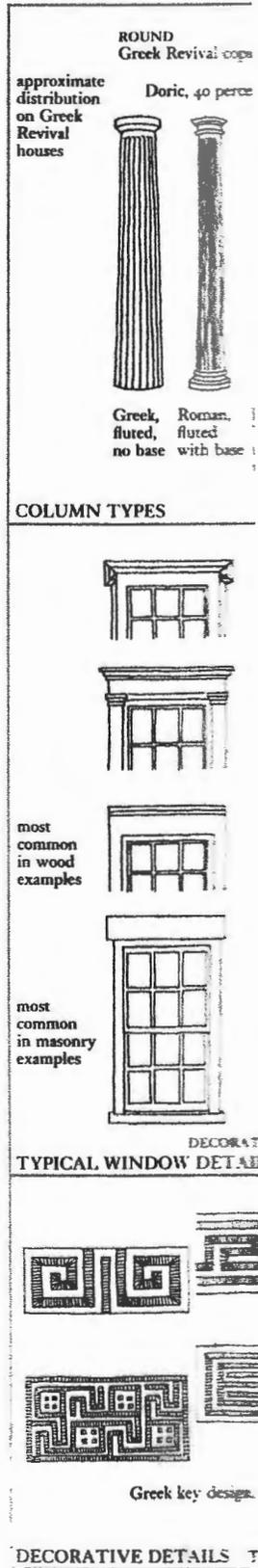
The Greek Revival began and ended in this country with public buildings built in Philadelphia. Among the first examples was the Bank of the United States (1818, William Strickland), and one of the last monuments was the Ridgeway Branch of the Philadelphia Library (1870, Addison and Hutton). Most domestic examples date from the period from 1830 to 1860. Among the earliest was a Greek remodeling of the Custis-Lee house in Arlington, Virginia, completed in 1820. The style was spread by carpenter's guides and pattern books, the most influential of which were written by Asher Benjamin (*The Practical House Carpenter; The Builder's Guide*) and Minard Lafever (*The Modern Builder's Guide; The Beauties of Modern Architecture*).

In addition to these guides for local carpenter-builders, there were a growing number of trained architects in America, some educated abroad, who designed high-style buildings in the fashionable Grecian mode. Among the most prominent were Benjamin H. Latrobe and his pupils Robert Mills and William Strickland; Strickland's own pupils Thomas U. Walter and Gideon Shryock; Ithiel Town, Alexander Jackson Davis (early work), John Haviland, Alexander Parris, and Isaiah Rogers.

One of the most familiar stereotypes in American architecture is the full-colonnaded Greek Revival mansion of the southern states. In this century these are sometimes called Southern Colonial houses, a historical inaccuracy since most were built long after American independence. This particular Greek Revival subtype does, however, have a little recognized colonial background, for it sprang, at least in part, from French colonial building practices. Early in their colonial expansions both the French and English appended broad living porches, a rarity in Europe, to houses built in tropical regions. The origins of these large *galeries* or verandahs are obscure, yet they appear wherever British or French colonists encountered warm climates, including the West Indies, Africa, India, and Australia. In the United States, most were built by the French in subtropical Louisiana. With the waning of French influence after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, these forms slowly evolved in the Gulf Coast states into the full colonnaded Greek Revival form now sometimes known as Southern Colonial.

The decline of Greek Revival influence was gradual. In the more fashion-conscious urban centers of the Atlantic seaboard it began to be replaced by the Gothic Revival and Italianate movements in the 1840s. In the interior states, and in rural areas everywhere, it remained a dominant style for domestic buildings until the early 1860s.

An important and enduring legacy of the Greek Revival to American domestic architecture is the front-gabled house. Popularized during the ascendance of the Greek Revival style in the early 19th century, this became the predominant form for detached urban houses in cities of the Northeast and Midwest until well into the 20th century. There it occurs in unadorned folk versions, as well as in styled Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Shingle houses. In rural areas, the form of Greek Revival known as gable front and wing likewise remained a popular form for folk houses until the 1930s.



II. Building Materials:

Please mark the appropriate boxes listing the materials that exist on the building.

	Foundation	Walls	Roof	Others
Wood				
Weatherboard, Clapboard				
Shingle				
Log				
Plywood				
Shake				
Stone				
Granite				
Sandstone				
Limestone	X (original)	X (original)		WINDOW BEADS + (original) SILLS
Marble				
Slate				
Brick				
Metal				
Iron				
Copper				
Bronze				
Tin				
Steel				
Lead				
Nickel				
Cast Iron				
Stucco				
Terra Cotta				
Asphalt			X	
Asbestos				
Concrete				
Adobe				
Ceramic Tile				
Glass				
Cloth/Canvas				
Synthetics				
Fiberglass				
Vinyl				
Aluminum				
Rubber				
Plastic				
Drivit/EIFS				
Other				

III. Significance of Property:

Please indicate source of documentation, if available.

a) Original Owner: John O'CONNOR

b) Architect/ Builder: —

c) Significant Person(s): —

d) Significant Dates (i.e., construction dates): 1855 (SEE ATTACHED) OWNERSHIP AND MAP)

e) Please indicate which of the following criteria apply to the property:(check all that apply.)

Property has character, interest, or value which is part of the development, heritage, or cultural character of the community, county, or nation.

Property is the site of a significant local, county, state, or national event.

Property is identified with a person who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation.

Structure embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, ~~type, method of construction~~, or use of indigenous materials. ^(GREEK REVIVAL) (LIMESTONE FROM QUARRY P.T FROM ADJACENT LOT TO EAST).

Property is identified with the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose work has influenced the development of the area, the county, the state, or the nation.

Structure embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are of architectural significance. (ORIGINAL LIMESTONE CONSTRUCTION WITH WELL PRESERVED FOUNDATION, EXTERIOR WALLS, AND WINDOW BEADS/SILLS)

Structure embodies design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative.

Property has a unique location or physical characteristics that make it a familiar visual feature.

(LOCATED NEAR LINCOLN PARK, ST. PATRICK CHURCH, AND DOWNTOWN STC.)
 Structure is a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of historical or architectural significance.

Property is suitable for preservation or ~~restoration~~.

Property is included on the ___ Illinois and/or ___ National Register of Historic Places.

Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important to prehistory, history, or other areas of archaeological significance.

316 Cedar Street

09-27-357-005

STCHAS/47/6

All supporting documents are stored at the Kane County Recorder of Deeds office.

- 1842 PoA Cicero Millington to Darwin Millington
- 1849 WD Darwin/Miranda Millington & Ira/Sarah Minard to Joseph Brown
- 1850 WD Joseph Brown to Charles Whaylen
- 1850 WD Charles/Mary Whalen to John O'Connor
(Whaylen and Whalen is spelled two ways but is the same family)
- 1855 Mtg Edw. O'Brian to John/Mary O'Connor
- 1855 House/Structure is built
- 1860 Map of City of St. Charles with Library of Congress shows structure on lot 6.
- 1865 WD John O'Connor to Zimri Willard
- 1882 WD Zimri/Louisa Willard to Emma Willard
- 1899 WD Emma Willard to Ida Hill
- 1926 JTWD Ida (Hill) Jackman to Mary Smelting
- 1974 JTWD Mary Smelting to Ronald E. Johnson
- 2020 WD Ronald E. Johnson to Richard/Mary Ramella Family Trust



1860 City
MAP

IV. Attachments

1. Descriptive Statement: Attach a narrative statement describing the property and its historical architectural significance as indicated in Sections I, II, and III above. Describe structural changes, additions, and decorative modifications or material changes and dates of such work if known. State the reasons it should be designated as a Historic property. *SEE ATTACHED*
2. Plat of Survey: Attach a plat of survey showing the boundaries and location of the property. This may be obtained from the County Recorder (630-232-5935) at the Government Center. You may also have one from your house closing. *SEE LEGAL DESCRIPTION ATTACHED*
3. Photographs: Attach photographs showing the important structures or features of the property and a photograph as viewed from the public way. Black and white or color prints. A minimum of one photograph of the structure as viewed from the public way is required. *SEE ATTACHED*

I (we) certify that this application and the documents submitted with it are true and correct to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief.

[Signature] 5/27/20
Record Owner Date

Applicant or Authorized Agent Date

316 Cedar Street Description

Built in 1855 on Lot 6, Block 47 of the Original Town of St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois (see attached), by John O'Connor (see attached), this beautifully restored limestone Greek Revival house (see attached) resides prominently within walking distance of Lincoln Park, St. Patrick's Church, and the city downtown. Rough limestone exterior with cut limestone window beads and sills this is has been known as the Johnson Statuary location in recent years. The east porch, north addition, and board and batten garage are additions to the original structure. The limestone used for the construction originated from a quarry located directly east of this structure known today as the VFW parking lot and currently used as a public parking area.



