Rural Historic Structural Survey
of
Jackson Township
Will County, Illinois





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for
Will County Land Use Department
and
Will County Historic Preservation Commission

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

WJE ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS MATERIALS SCIENTISTS
Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.
330 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, Illinois 60062
(847) 272-7400
www.wje.com

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

At the request of the Will County Land Use Department, acting as liaison for the Will County Historic Preservation Commission, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) has prepared this summary report of the 2009 intensive survey of farmsteads in Jackson Township in Will County, Illinois. The survey included approximately thirty-six square miles with 105 farmsteads and related sites containing more than 490 individual structures.

Of the 105 farmsteads identified in the current survey, twelve sites have the potential to be considered for Will County Historic Landmark designation or listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The present study also identified additional noteworthy sites that are excluded from consideration as county landmarks since they are located within the incorporated limits of the Village of Elwood or the City of Joliet. In some cases, the eligibility of the site would be enhanced if certain historic features were restored or non-historic cladding materials such as vinyl siding were removed. Other sites have either been designated Contributing, which means in the context of this report that they retain their overall character as historically agricultural sites but lack individual distinction; or Non-contributing, which indicates that the site lacks sufficient integrity to present the theme of agricultural history in the survey region. Due to the extent of suburban development in these two townships, no potential historic districts have been identified as part of the present survey.

The Jackson Township intensive survey was performed to update the previous survey of the township performed in 1988. In the previous survey, 126 farmsteads and related sites were identified in the township, containing at least 550 structures. Because of the rapid pace of contemporary development in Will County since 1988, the Will County Historic Preservation Commission recognized the need to reassess the agricultural heritage of the region. WJE has previously completed nine intensive survey projects in twelve of the County's twenty-four townships covering Wheatland–Plainfield–Lockport, Du Page, Homer, New Lenox, Green Garden, Manhattan, Frankfort, Joliet–Troy, and Channahon Townships. Copies of the previous survey reports were provided to public libraries and respective governing agencies in the area. Concurrently with the work in Jackson Township, Wilmington Township was also surveyed. Cumulatively, the surveys have documented more than 5,000 structures on more than 1,150 sites over approximately 500 square miles of Will County. Performing a separate survey for each township has allowed more detailed information to be collected, such as individual photographs of each historic structure, an assessment of current conditions, and preparation of site sketch plans. With the permission of property owners, the survey work was performed with close-up access to the buildings, which allowed for close range photography and a reliable identification of building materials. The survey data was compiled and analyzed using database software and geographic information system (GIS) software.

In this report, Chapter 1 contains a description of the project methodology. Chapters 2 and 3 provide the historical and architectural context, within which the surveyed farmsteads were established, grew, were reconfigured, and in some cases were abandoned. Chapter 2 covers the historical context of Will County agriculture, as well as the historical development of Jackson Township. Chapter 3 discusses the architectural context of the rural survey area. Chapter 4 summarizes the survey results and includes a discussion of the National Register and Will County criteria for designation of historical and architectural significance. Also in Chapter 4 are several tabulations of the survey results and an overview of a select number of historically and/or architecturally significant farmsteads. A bibliography of research sources follows the text. Appendices include historic and contemporary plat maps for Jackson Township, and maps developed for this report to present the results of the survey and research.

Federal Assistance Acknowledgement

The activity which is the subject of the survey project has been financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

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or

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, IL 62701

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Background

At the request of the Will County Land Use Department, acting as liaison for the Will County Historic Preservation Commission, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) has prepared this summary report of the intensive survey of farmsteads in Jackson Township in Will County, Illinois. A previous survey of farmsteads in Will County was performed in 1988. Beginning in 1999, WJE has prepared intensive surveys of individual townships in Will County. Previous townships surveyed included Plainfield, Wheatland, and Lockport (completed November 2000), Du Page (November 2001), Homer (November 2002), New Lenox (August 2003), Green Garden (July 2004), Manhattan (September 2006), Frankfort (December 2007), Joliet and Troy (April 2009), and Channahon (April 2009). Concurrently with this study, the survey of Wilmington Township was completed.

The objectives of the study are to provide comprehensive information on all historic rural structures located in the area; to assess the eligibility of rural districts or individual buildings for designation as local landmarks or nomination to the National Register of Historic Places; to inventory the existing structures in the area for future study; to provide background on significant architectural styles and rural structure types common to the area; and to provide background history of the development of the area. The present study has been developed to meet the requirements and standards of the Certified Local Government program.

Survey Methodology

Survey Team

The survey team from WJE consisted of Kenneth Itle, Michael Ford, Timothy Penich, and Deborah Slaton. Mr. Itle served as Project Manager and developed the summary report and performed some field survey work. Mr. Ford and Mr. Penich performed field survey work. Ms. Slaton was the reviewer of the summary report.

Background Research

Work on the rural survey began in May 2009. Background research was performed at the State of Illinois Library in Springfield, the University of Illinois Libraries, and the Joliet Public Library. In addition, extensive historic research materials compiled for previous Will County rural survey reports were available.

Field Survey

A project initiation meeting was held to discuss the project approach and scope. An initial reconnaissance survey was performed in May 2009 to identify existing farmstead sites. At that time, abandoned farmsteads or farmsteads where demolition was threatened were surveyed to an intensive level. Intensive field survey work was performed from May through August 2009. The survey team first approached the primary residence on the site to request permission of the homeowner/tenant to conduct the survey on the farmstead site. At sites where no one was home, or where owner permission was not provided, the site was surveyed from the public right-of-way. Typically each structure on the site was photographed individually using a digital camera. A sketch plan of the farmstead was prepared. Written notes for each building included a listing of exterior materials, overall condition, and estimated decade of construction based on structural type and style. Any history information provided by the owner, such as dates of construction or names of original owners, was also noted.

The field survey also included the documentation of 1940s-era structures on the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant property, as well as documentation of pre-1940 foundations and other ruins in this area of Jackson Township.

Database and Base Map Preparation

Mapping for the survey was prepared using ArcGIS.[1] Baseline mapping showing railways, streams, township boundaries, etc., as well as 2005 aerial photography of the survey area, was downloaded from the Illinois Natural Resources Geospatial Data Clearinghouse internet site.[2] Additional baseline data showing roads and municipal boundaries was provided by the Will County Land Use Department. Updated 2008 aerial photography was also provided by the Will County Land Use Department for reference during the project. Individual points were added to the baseline map at the location of each farmstead site surveyed. Each point represents a particular record in the Microsoft Access database. The database contains all field survey information; historical information specific to each property, such as names of previous owners based on historic atlases and plat maps; and the assessment of historic significance. On the database forms, the "notes" field typically contains other miscellaneous observations of the project team from the field work. Occasionally, this field contains verbal information from the resident or another source; these are so noted.

Prior to inserting the digital photographs into the database, the photograph files were converted from color .jpg files to reduced-size black-and-white .bmp files. The Microsoft Access database was used to generate the property lists included in this summary report, as well as the individual survey forms. The ArcGIS software was used to generate the maps of the survey area included in the appendix.

Presentations

A presentation of the survey results was made to the Will County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) on December 2, 2009, in Wilmington. This final summary report incorporated comments provided by the HPC members and Will County staff on a draft of the report.

Report and Submittals

The summary report was prepared using Microsoft Word. Will County will be provided with the following final materials under separate cover: printed copies of the final summary report; printed copies of the individual property survey forms; digital photographs as original color .jpg files; ArcGIS mapping files; Microsoft Access database file; survey sheets as .pdf file; and report text as Microsoft Word file and .pdf file.

Survey Gaps and Future Research

The present study is not meant to be a definitive review of the history of each property surveyed; rather, based on historic research and field survey, the relative significance of each property has been assessed. In the future, as new development or renovation work may affect particular properties, the history and significance of the particular property should be researched in detail, using the present survey as a starting point.

The present study focused on architectural features of the survey region. Other studies could be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the survey region; to identify and assess cultural landscape features such as fence rows, hedges, and earthworks; to study historic transportation

[1] ArcGIS is one brand of GIS software. GIS stands for geographic information system, a computerized methodology for organizing data geographically.

[2] <www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/>

infrastructure and routes in detail; or to study particular architectural themes, such as limestone masonry construction, in greater detail.

The present study also is focused on built structures of the historic period. Throughout Will County are important archaeological sites. Pending further study, some of these sites may be determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for archeology.

CHAPTER 2

CONTEXT HISTORY OF THE RURAL SURVEY AREA

Geologic and Topographic Background to the Illinois Region

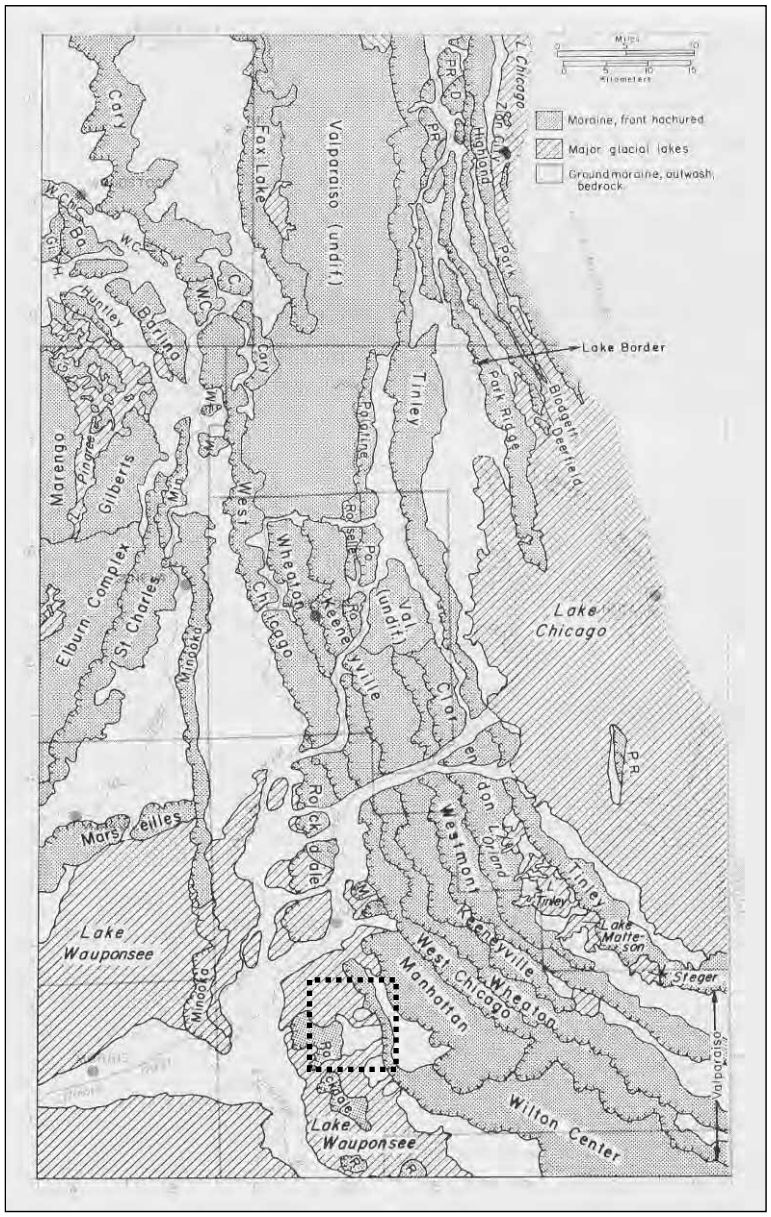
As with most of Illinois, the survey area was profoundly altered by glaciation. Over approximately one million years during the Pleistocene era, the northern hemisphere was alternately covered by, and free of, large ice sheets that were hundreds to a few thousand feet thick. Pleistocene glaciers and the waters melting from them changed the landscapes they covered. The ice scraped and smeared the landforms it overrode, leveling and filling many of the minor valleys and even some of the larger ones. Moving ice carried colossal amounts of rock and earth, for much of what the glaciers wore off the ground was kneaded into the moving ice and carried along, often for hundreds of miles.

A significant feature left by the advance and retreat of glaciers in the northeast corner of the state are glacial moraines—low mounds several miles long left by the furthest advance of glaciers in the Wisconsinan period. Jackson Township lies primarily to the west of the Valparaiso Morainic System in the valley of the former glacial Lake Wauponsee. The eastern portion of the township lies in the Wilton Center Moraine, while the southwest portion of the township is within the isolated Rockdale Moraine. The last ice sheets in this area began to retreat approximately 13,500 years ago. The retreating and melting glaciers continued to impact the area for a few more thousand years, as the outflow deposited sand and gravel.

Jackson Township lies primarily in the watershed of the Des Plaines River. The majority of the township is drained by Jackson Creek, which arises in Frankfort Township and crosses from east to west through the center of Jackson Township. The north branch of Jackson Creek joins the main stream in the southwest quarter of section 11 of Jackson Township. Jackson Creek continues west, joining the Des Plaines River in section 14 of Channahon Township. The northwest part of Jackson Township is drained by Cedar Creek, which also flows west, joining the Des Plaines River in section 11 of Channahon Township. The southern part of the township is an upland area that forms a minor drainage divide. Section 25 and Sections 34 through 36 are drained by Prairie Creek and its minor tributaries. This creek flows southwest, joining the Kankakee River in Wilmington Township. Sections 31 through 33 are drained by Grant Creek, which originates in Section 33 and flows west, meeting the Des Plaines River in Channahon Township. Although much of the township has gently rolling terrain, the creeks have defined low valleys in parts of the township. Some historic structures in the survey are sited to take advantage of the sloping terrain at the margins of the creek valleys.

First Nations in the Illinois Region

Human habitation of the North American continent from the Paleo-Indian culture has been dated to the end of the last glacial advance (about 15,000 to 12,000 years ago). Increasing warmth toward the close of the Pleistocene Era caused the melting and disappearance of the ice sheet in approximately 9000 B.C. The arrival of the First Nations, or Native Americans, in the region between the middle Mississippi Valley and Lake Michigan appears to date from the earliest period following the retreat of the polar ice sheet. This time is known as the Paleo-Indian Period, when peoples in the region briefly occupied campsites while subsisting on deer, small mammals, nuts, and wild vegetables and other plants.



Illustrated above are the moraine systems in northeastern Illinois. Most of Jackson Township lies west of the Valparaiso Morainic System in the Lake Wauponsee outwash area. (H.B. Willman, Summary of the Geology of the Chicago Area, *Illinois State Geological Survey Circular 460 (Urbana, Illinois, 1971), 43.)*

The first signs of specific colonization date from the Archaic Period, prior to 1000 B.C., when deer hunting and wild plant gathering supported a dispersed population. As climatic conditions changed over the next several thousand years, populations tended to concentrate near river floodplains and adjacent areas. In the Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), crude grit-tempered pottery appeared in northeastern Illinois. The end of this period saw the advent of large fortified towns with platform mounds, such as the community at Cahokia located east of St. Louis. Further north, villages in the upper Illinois River Valley lacked large platform mounds.[3] It was also a period of a widespread trading network known to modern anthropology as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. The villages of this period were typically located on valley bottom lands, close to river transportation. Agricultural development included cultivation of floodplain lands; by A.D. 650 maize was being grown in the Illinois River Valley.[4]

The time span between A.D. 1000 and the coming of European explorers and settlers is known as the Mississippian Period. Northeast Illinois was at the fringe of the larger Middle Mississippi culture present in central and southern Illinois. At the beginning of this period, the communities of large fortified towns and ceremonial platform mounds reached their zenith. Compared to other townships in the southwestern portion of Will County, Jackson Township contains relatively few known pre-European settlement archeological sites.

One previously identified site in Jackson Township was called Corbin's Farm, located in the eastern part of section 30 on the former property of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant. The site was named for the Peter Corbin estate.[5] No specific cultural affiliation is known for this site.[6] The former farmstead has been recently been developed by CenterPoint Intermodal as a large warehouse facility and is bisected by a new roadway, Walter Strawn Road. A number of other minor sites were identified in 1978 in sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 on the property of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant. See Thomas Holien, Mary E. Hancock, and Lesley Hobson, *Report of the Archeological Survey in the Joliet Outdoor Training Area of the U.S. Army Reserve at Elwood, Will County, Illinois* (Illinois State Museum Society, 1978).

The Arrival of European Settlers

French Explorers and Settlers in the Illinois Territory

By the time of the French explorations of the seventeenth century, the native inhabitants of Illinois as a group belonged to the Algonquian linguistic family, closely related to the Chippewa. The specific tribes in the northeast Illinois region included the Miami (located on sites near the Calumet River, the juncture of the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, and the Fox River) and the Illinois (present throughout the rest of modern-day Illinois). "Illinois" was a native word signifying "men" or "people."[7] By the early to mid-1700s, the Potawatomi moved into the area from the region of Michigan and northern Wisconsin.

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[3] Several Woodland sites are present in the river valleys of the Des Plaines and Du Page Rivers. See John Doershuk, *Plenemuk Mound and the Archaeology of Will County*, Illinois Cultural Resource Study No. 3 (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, 1988), 11–14.

[4] James E. Davis, *Frontier Illinois* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1998), 25. "The Late Woodland is a period of increasing dependence on corn agriculture, although northeastern Illinois groups appear less corn-dependent than do central and lower Illinois River valley peoples." (Doershuk, *Plenemuk Mound and the Archaeology of Will County*, 13–14.)

[5] Refer to the 1940 plat map of the township in Appendix A. This farmstead was surveyed as site 30-01 in the 1988 survey but has subsequently been demolished.

[6] Doershuk, 57.

[7] John R. Swanton, *The Indian Tribes of North America* (1952, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin Number 145; reprint, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1969), 241.

In 1673, the expedition of Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet traveled primarily along the Mississippi River and up the Illinois River to the region of Cook and Will Counties.[8] This expedition claimed the region for France. In 1678, an expedition led by Robert de La Salle with Henry Tonti and Father Hennepin explored the region along the Mississippi River and adjacent territory on behalf of France. A Jesuit mission was established at Chicago in 1696 by Father Pierre Pinet, but it failed to last more than a year. As time progressed the French centered their principal activities in the middle Mississippi valley, focusing on Fort de Chartres near Kaskaskia and its connections with Québec via the Ohio, Maumee, and Wabash Rivers and the Great Lakes, well to the south and east of the upper Illinois Valley.

During this period, the Native Americans were undergoing migrations, often leading to conflict among the various tribes. The Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, and Potawatomi displaced the Miami and Illinois in the Chicago region. The Potawatomi, followed by the Sauk and the Fox, were the predominant peoples in the northeastern Illinois by the later 1700s. Also present in the region were the Winnebago and the Shawnee.[9]

French colonial settlers in the southern and central portions of Illinois brought with them traditional agricultural practices from northern France, including open-field plowlands divided into longlots, and communal pasturing areas.[10] However, unlike labor practices in France, colonial settlers utilized African slaves. By the middle of the eighteenth century, black slaves comprised one-third of the region's population.

Early settlements founded as missions and fur trading posts, such as Cahokia and Kaskaskia, developed into the core of agricultural communities.[11] French colonial farms produced wheat for human consumption and maize as feed for hogs. A staple of the settlers' diet was wheat bread. Livestock for use as dairy production, meat consumption, and draft animals were also present on the region's farms. The open field agriculture system continued in use beyond the era of French domination, and ended only with the influx of settlers from the east coast after 1800.[12]

Illinois in the English Colonial Period and Revolutionary War

Land ownership was not an original right when the Virginia Company settled Jamestown in 1607. The company owned the land and paid its employees for their labor in food and supplies out of a common storehouse, limiting their motivation to farm. After a period of starvation that nearly wiped out the

[8] Louis Jolliet was born at Beauport, near Québec, in September 1645. He began to study at the Jesuit College of Québec in 1655 and in 1662 he received minor religious orders from Bishop Laval. After leaving the seminary and becoming a fur trader, he gained proficiency in surveying and mapmaking. Jolliet was chosen by the government of France to be a member of a delegation meeting with the chieftains of the Indian tribes assembled at Sault Sainte Marie in 1671. Beginning the next year, Jolliet led an expedition down the Mississippi, during which he traveled up the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers. During this expedition he surmised that digging a canal to connect the waterways in this region would allow transportation from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The Illinois and Michigan Canal constructed in the 1830s and 1840s was the realization of this route.

[9] Jean L. Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois* (Hinckley, Illinois: The Hinckley Review, 1975), 20–21.

[10] Carl J. Ekberg, *French Roots in the Illinois Country: The Mississippi Frontier in Colonial Times* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1998), 2–3. "Longlots" are, as the name implies, long narrow plots of cultivated land that developed because of the difficulty for plowing teams to turn around. Forms of longlots date back to ancient Mesopotamia; French colonial forms developed from Medieval European models. The longlots in Illinois typically had length to width ratios of 10 to 1.

[11] Ibid., 33.

[12] Ibid., 173–251.

settlement, the company gave each employee an incentive of a three-acre garden, which led to regular land distribution consisting of a 50 acre "headright."[13]

French influence in the Illinois territory began to wane by the mid-1700s. Québec on the St. Lawrence River fell to the British in September 1759 during the French and Indian War, opening a route through the Great Lakes to the middle part of the continent. In 1763, the French ceded land east of the Mississippi to the British. In October 1765, the British took possession of Fort Chartres (and briefly renamed it Fort Cavendish), extending British authority across the continent east of the Mississippi River. Unchallenged British control of the Illinois region lasted until the Revolutionary War. In 1778, at the direction of the Governor of Virginia, George Rogers Clark led an expedition against the British and captured their posts in the frontier northwest. Clark marched across southern Illinois, and by July 1778 had disarmed the British-held frontier forts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, claiming the region for the newly independent American colonies.

Land Division and Distribution in the New Nation

When land claims of several of the newly independent states overlapped, the United States Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, struggled to maintain control over the territory extending to the Mississippi River. After making all land west of the Pennsylvania Line to the Mississippi River common national property, a system of land division was developed based on meridians and base lines, which were subdivided further into a series of rectangular grids. In the "Rectangular System," distances and bearing were measured from two sets of lines that are at right angles to each other: the Principal Meridians, which run north and south, and the Base Lines, which run east and west. Subdividing lines called Range Lines are spaced at six mile intervals between the meridians and base lines. Range Lines defined territories known as townships.[14]

On 20 May 1785, Congress adopted this system as the Land Survey Ordinance of 1785. (Eventually, frontier settlers west of Pennsylvania and north of Texas could walk up to a plat map on the wall of a regional land office and select a one quarter section property for farming, which was thought to be sufficient to sustain individual farmers.[15]) In 1787, after about twenty months of surveying work, the first national public land sales occurred, consisting of 72,934 acres with $117,108.22 in revenue.[16] Also in that year, the Ordinance of 1787 organized the Northwest Territory, including what would become Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

After the ratification of the new United State Constitution, land legislation was not addressed for several years. Meanwhile, settlement continued on the portions already surveyed and sold by the government, and extended into unsurveyed land with settlement by squatters (many of whom were later evicted by federal

[13] John Opie, *The Law of the Land: Two Hundred Years of Farm Policy* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994), 19.

[14] Townships were the largest subdivision of land platted by the United States. After the township corners were located, the section and quarter section corners were established. Each township was six miles square and contained 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as nearly as possible to fit specific geographic conditions such as lakes and rivers, political boundaries such as state boundaries, as well as survey errors. Each township, unless irregular in shape due to the factors cited above, was divided into 36 squares called sections. These sections were intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections were numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, utilizing the same criss-cross numbering pattern on each section regardless of national location or actual township configuration. Sections were subdivided into various smaller parcels for individual farms. A half section contains 320 acres; a quarter section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Today, legal descriptions of real estate continue to describe parcels according to the portion of the section within which they are located.

[15] Opie, *The Law of the Land*, 10.

[16] Ibid., 15.

troops). Additional federal land sales took place in 1796, and in 1800 the government opened land offices in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta, and Steubenville, all in Ohio.

Development of the Northwest Territory

In 1801, Illinois, then part of the Northwest Territory, became part of the Indiana Territory. Eight years later the Illinois Territory was formed, including the region of Wisconsin. By 1800, fewer than 5,000 settlers lived in the territorial region, with most located in the southern portion of what became Illinois along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers. The northern portion of the state was more sparsely populated, as European settlers did not begin to enter this area until the early years of the 1800s.

At this time, the Native American tribe leader Tecumseh organized the tribes of the Northwest Territory against European settlers. Although defeated in the Battle of Tippecanoe of 1811, Tecumseh remained active throughout the War of 1812 and aided British forces in capturing many European-settled areas. These reverted to American control at the end of the war. A series of treaties with Native American populations influenced the future of northeast Illinois. In 1795, a peace treaty with Native Americans included the ceding of "one piece of land, six miles square, at the mouth of the Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood."[17] It was on this land that Fort Dearborn was established in 1803, where a settlement of French traders and their Native American wives developed. The site grew initially from the fur trade, and despite the Fort Dearborn Massacre of 1812, more settlers came to the area.

Cutting across the western half of the region later known as Will County was a land corridor ceded by the Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa in a treaty signed in St. Louis on 24 August 1816. The corridor, defined by the cartographic features now known as the Indian Boundary Lines (and still present on many maps of the area), was meant to allow European settlers access to Lake Michigan for the construction of a waterway (later developed as the Illinois and Michigan Canal). The corridor was physically surveyed by James M. Duncan and T.C. Sullivan in 1819; its southern boundary was defined by a line drawn from a point on the shore of Lake Michigan ten miles south of the Chicago River, to a point on the Kankakee River ten miles north of its mouth.[18] Jackson Townships lies entirely within this corridor. Jackson Township was first surveyed in 1822. Odd-numbered sections were reserved to help finance the construction of the proposed canal. Within Jackson Township, this included sections 3, 5, 7, 9, 17, 19, and 31.

Illinois Statehood

The United States Congress passed an enabling act on 18 April 1818 admitting Illinois as the twenty-first state as of 3 December 1818. A bill had passed Congress in early 1818 moving the northern boundary northward to include the mouth of the Chicago River within the Illinois Territory.[19] The statehood act was approved despite the fact that the population of the state was only 40,258 persons, less than the 60,000 persons required by the Ordinance of 1787. The state capital was established first at Kaskaskia and moved to Vandalia two years later. Much of the land in the state was the property of the United States government. Early sales offices were located at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, and Vincennes. Until the

[17] As quoted by A.T. Andreas in his *History of Chicago, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time* (Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1884), 79.

[18] *Will County Property Owners, 1842* (Joliet, Illinois: Will County Historical Society, 1973), 1.

[19] The northern boundary of the Illinois Territory was on an east-west line from the southern line of Lake Michigan. In order to give the future state a portage on Lake Michigan, the boundary line was moved ten miles north of the initial boundary. The Congressional legislation was amended before passage, moving the future state's northern boundary a total of fifty-one miles north. This gave the region more potential economic security as well as less potential for the area to align politically with the slave states of the South.

financial panic of 1819, there was an initial rush of sales and settlement at the southern end of the state where navigable streams and the only road system were located.[20]

The Native Americans who occupied the area were divided into powerful tribes who at times fought the European settlers to hold their hunting grounds. Chief among these tribes was the Kickapoo, who were among the first to engage in war with European settlers and the last to enter into treaties with the United States government. On July 30, 1819, by the Treaty at Edwardsville, the Kickapoo ceded their land to United States and began to retreat to Osage County. By 1822, only 400 Kickapoo were left in the state. The 1832 Peace Treaty of Tippecanoe was negotiated with the Potawatomi tribe, resulting in the ceding of the land now occupied by Chicago and Joliet to the federal government.

The early 1830s saw the greatest land boom to that date in American history. Land sales gradually came under the control of the General Land Office as the survey moved westward. In 1834 and 1835 alone, twenty-eight million acres were shifted from closed to open land for purchase. Two years later the Van Buren administration placed an enormous 56,686,000 acres on the market. These lands were located in some of the most fertile farming regions of the nation: Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri.[21] The building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the later 1830s and 1840s (discussed in Chapter 2) led to a land boom in Chicago, which had been platted in 1830 and incorporated in 1833.[22] The rate of growth in northern Illinois soon matched and then surpassed that in the southern portion of the state.

[20] Olin Dee Morrison, *Prairie State, A History: Social, Political, Economical* (Athens, Ohio: E. M. Morrison, 1960), 24–25.
[21] Ibid., 51.
[22] Between 1840 and 1860 the population of Chicago increased from 4,470 to nearly 100,000, growth tied to the economic boom resulting from the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. By 1890, Chicago's population was more than 1,000,000 persons (Harry Hansen, ed., *Illinois: A Descriptive and Historical Guide* (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1974), 176–83).

Settlement and Development of Northeast Illinois

By 1826, more European settlers began to move to the northeast Illinois region, so that by 1831 a few hamlets were present between LaSalle and Chicago. Also present in the region was a tribe of nearly 1,000 Potawatomi in the area along the Du Page River south of what would become Plainfield.[23] At the beginning of the Black Hawk War in 1832 the largest settlement north of the Illinois River (except for Chicago) was on Bureau Creek, where there were about thirty families. A few other settlers had located along the river at Peru and LaSalle, and at Ottawa. At Walker's Grove or Plainfield, there were twelve or fifteen families.[24] Along the Du Page River, partially located in the region that would become Will County in 1836, there were about twenty families. In Yankee settlements, which embraced part of the towns of Homer, Lockport and New Lenox, there were twenty or twenty-five families. Along the Hickory in the town of New Lenox there were approximately twenty more families, and at the Reed's and Jackson Grove there were six or eight more.[25]

In 1832, a band of Sauk Indians led by Black Sparrow Hawk resisted their deportation by European settlers from their ancestral lands. Although most of the fighting occurred in the Rock River area in Northwest Illinois and southern Wisconsin, an Indian panic swept through Will County settlements. The settlers in Walker's Grove together with about twenty-five fugitives from the Fox River area hurriedly constructed a stockade from the logs of Stephen Begg's pigpen, outbuildings, and fences ("Fort Beggs"). The prospect of engaging Indians in pitched battle from the confines of "Fort Beggs" prompted the settlers to leave the makeshift stockade in favor of Fort Dearborn in Chicago. Meanwhile homesteaders in the eastern Will County area gathered at the Gougar homestead and decided to flee to Indiana.[26]

Also in 1832, northwest Will County was the scene of an epidemic of smallpox among the Potawatomi, inflicting a mortality rate at least twice that of European settlers. Approximately one-third of the Native American population in the region died during the epidemic.[27]

The end of the Black Hawk War brought about the expulsion of the Sauk and Fox from lands east of the Mississippi River. Also in 1832, the Winnebago ceded their lands in Wisconsin south and east of the Wisconsin River and east of the Fox River to Green Bay. The Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes still held title to land in northern Illinois outside of the Indian Boundary lines. In September 1833, a gathering of Native American chiefs and leaders was held in Chicago to "negotiate a treaty whereby the lands might be peaceably ceded, and the Indians removed therefrom, to make way for the tide of white emigration which had begun to set irresistibly and with ever increasing volume to the coveted region."[28] A Chicago historian, A.T. Andreas, writing in the 1880s, emphasized the disadvantaged position of the Native Americans, who had seen the effects of war on other Native Americans and experienced the ravages of epidemic on their own peoples:

> Black Hawk's ill-starred campaign, followed by the subsequent treaty made by his tribe, showed them the inevitable result [that] must follow resistance. They knew quite well that they had no alternative. They must sell their lands for such a sum and on such terms as the Government agents might deem it politic or just or generous to grant. The result of the treaty was what might have been expected. The Indians gave up their lands and agreed for certain considerations, the most of

[23] Herath, 21.
[24] A Potawatomi village was located to the south of Walker's Grove. (Helen Hornbeck Tanner, ed., *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987), Map 26, 140.)
[25] Ibid.
[26] Robert E. Sterling, *A Pictorial History of Will County*, Volume 1 (Joliet: Will County Historical Publications, 1975).
[27] Tanner, ed., *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History,* 173.
[28] Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 123.

> which did not redound to their profit, to cede all their lands to the Government, and to leave forever their homes and the graves of their fathers for a land far toward the setting sun, which they had never seen and of which they knew nothing.[29]

In the resulting treaty, the three tribes ceded land "along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between this lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty of Fort Armstrong. . . ."[30] As compensation, the tribes received land on the east bank of the Missouri River and a series of monetary payments.[31]

Immigration into Will County after the Black Hawk War increased so markedly that settlers began agitating for separation from Cook County. Residents of these settlements, then part of Cook County, demanded a more convenient place to record their land purchases and to pay their taxes. Accordingly, Dr. A. W. Bowen of Juliet and James Walker of Plainfield went to the state capital of Vandalia and successfully lobbied a detachment petition through the General Assembly. On 12 January 1836, an act was passed creating Will County from portions of Cook, Iroquois, and Vermilion Counties. Will County also included at that time the northern part of what would later become Kankakee County. (In 1845, the boundaries of Will County were changed to their present extent.) The county was named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, a member of the state legislature who lived in the southern part of Illinois.[32]

On 7 March 1836, an election was held to select Will County's first public officials. They in turn set the price of tavern licenses and created a book for recording the ear markings of livestock. Since swine, sheep, cows, and other livestock freely roamed the city streets and open fields, settlers devised special ear markings consisting of slits, crops, and holes to identify their animals. These "brands" were recorded with pen and ink drawings in the county clerk's office.[33]

The primary concern of pioneer farmers was providing food for their families and livestock. Most farmers homesteaded around wooded land to provide building materials and fuel. On cultivated land, settlers would need to grub out tree stumps before breaking the prairie sod with a walking plow. This latter activity was often difficult, since the soil tended to ball up on the plow. In 1833, John Lane of Lockport invented the breaking plow, which eliminated this problem. Lane's innovation developed from an improvised steel plow attached to the plow molding board. It successfully cut the prairie sod so that the soil could be turned over.[34]

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[29] Ibid.

[30] As quoted in Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 124.

[31] It has been reported that Native Americans returned to Will County as late as 1900 on pilgrimages (Herath, 21):

> Though officially ousted, the Indians, being great travelers, made pilgrimages back to the land of their childhood for many years. Small ragtag bands of women and children were seen as late as the 1870s along the Du Page, wending their way north in the spring and south in the fall. In 1900 an old Indian man, a small boy and a horse pulling a travois were seen along the Kankakee River.

[32] Born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 3 June 1779, Conrad Will migrated westward after studying medicine. He was instrumental in the formation of Jackson County from the lower half of Randolph County and part of present day Perry County. Will served first in the Illinois state Senate and later the state House of Representatives, until his death on 11 June 1835. On the following 12 January, the state legislature passed an act sectioning the southern portion of Cook County in northern Illinois, naming it after Conrad Will. (Alice C. Storm, *Doctor Conrad Will* (Joliet, Illinois: Louis Joliet Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1917), 1–5.)

[33] Address of George H. Woodruff, *Sixth Annual Reunion of the Will County Pioneer Association* (Joliet: The Press Company, 1886), 5–6.

[34] Fayette Baldwin Shaw, *Will County Agriculture* (Will County Historical Society, 1980), 1. The site of Lane's farmstead has a Will County historical marker commemorating his importance due to the invention of this plow.

The boom in agricultural production that coincided with the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848 was soon followed by the introduction of railroad service in the following decade. Plank roads were also a significant mode of transportation in the mid-nineteenth century.

In the late 1840s, the United States still owned 14,060,308 acres of land in Illinois. Between 1848 and 1857, much of this land passed into private hands. In addition to land that could be purchased from the government, alternate five mile sections each side of the route planned for the Illinois and Michigan Canal in western Will County were offered for sale by the canal authority. Later, alternate six mile sections on each side of the route granted to the Illinois Central Railroad (which passed through eastern Will County) were available for purchase from the railroad.[35]

In 1848, Illinois adopted township government as the basic level of local government, although in most locations functioning governments were not set up until 1850. By law, three services were to be provided by the townships: general assistance to the needy, property assessment for tax purposes, and maintenance of township roads and bridges. A unique feature of township government was the annual town meeting, held each April in all townships. This system continues to the present day.[36] Until the twentieth century, almost all public infrastructure (such as roads) was thus maintained by each township with local tax revenue.

Agricultural Development

By the 1850s, Illinois was a major agricultural state. Its corn production was 57.65 million bushels, which increased to 115.2 million in 1860, making it the leading corn producer in the nation.[37] Wheat was also a major crop—the state was fifth in wheat production in 1850 and first in 1860. Acreage in improved farmland increased two and one half times in the decade. Other principal farm crops were oats, rye, and barley. The average price for corn and wheat was $1.25 per bushel. In the early- to mid-1800s, agricultural implements were primitive and included reapers, iron plowshares, and hay tenders. The first McCormick reaper in the County appeared in Wheatland Township in 1846. Some local inventions that could be attached to modify the McCormick included gearing produced by W. Holmes of Hickory Creek in Will County, produced at Adams' Foundry, followed by a turf and stubble plow.[38]

The major crops in Will County historically have been corn and wheat, although wheat production declined in the later 1800s after infestations of the chinch bug and the army worm. (Wheat farming revived during World War I due to incentives from the U.S. government.) As early as 1850, corn was the leading crop in the survey area, since it could be fed to livestock as well as processed into other

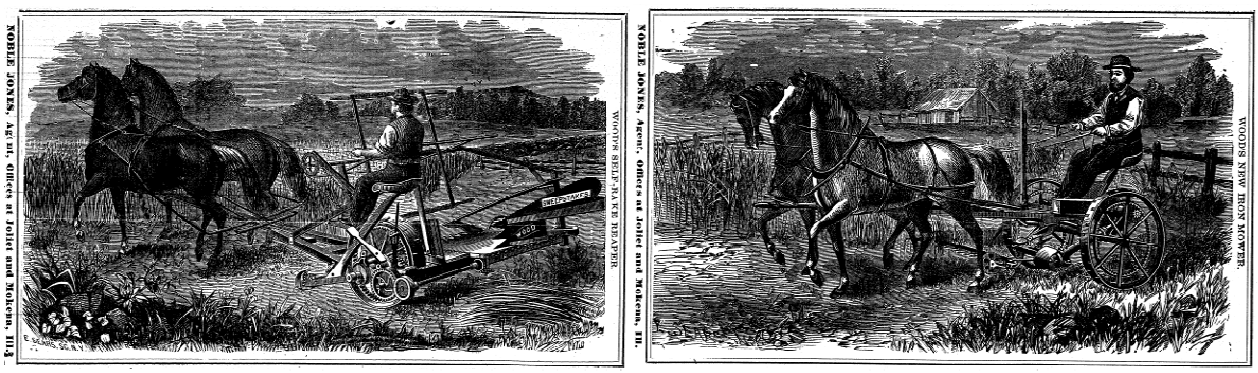
[35] The lands were sold to settlers and speculators. It is estimated that six million acres passed into the hands of speculators between 1849 and 1856. There were several types of speculators. Small farmers bought the land for pasturage, timber, or simply as an investment. Small businessmen also bought land as an investment, and in this group was included practically every prominent politician in Illinois except Abraham Lincoln. Professional speculators operated on a large scale, with corporations or individuals owning land in many states. Finally, East Coast capitalists invested in western lands—Samuel Allerton, a wealthy resident of New York, owned 2,000 acres in Frankfort, New Lenox, and Homer Townships in Will County and an additional 400 acres in Cook County. In time, settlers purchased the land from speculators. The Chicago Land Office was the last one opened and the last one closed, except for Springfield which took over all the unfinished work of all offices and remained open until 1877. (Shaw, *Will County Agriculture,* 1–2.)

[36] Bryan Smith, "Township Government in Illinois: A Rich History, A Vibrant Future." <http://www.comptrollerconnect.ioc.state.il.us>

[37] "Corn" was the medieval term used in England for the grain known later as wheat. Settlers given "Indian corn" (maize) by the Native Americans began to sow it themselves, and corn (maize) became one of the leading grain crops in the United States by the 1800s. (United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 496.)

[38] Shaw, *Will County Agriculture,* 13.

products.[39] Other grain crops included oats, barley (used in beer production), and rye. Potatoes were also grown in the region through the late 1800s, but several seasons of wet summers led to rotting crops, followed in subsequent years by potato bugs. Strawberries and grapes were grown in limited areas by the 1870s.[40]



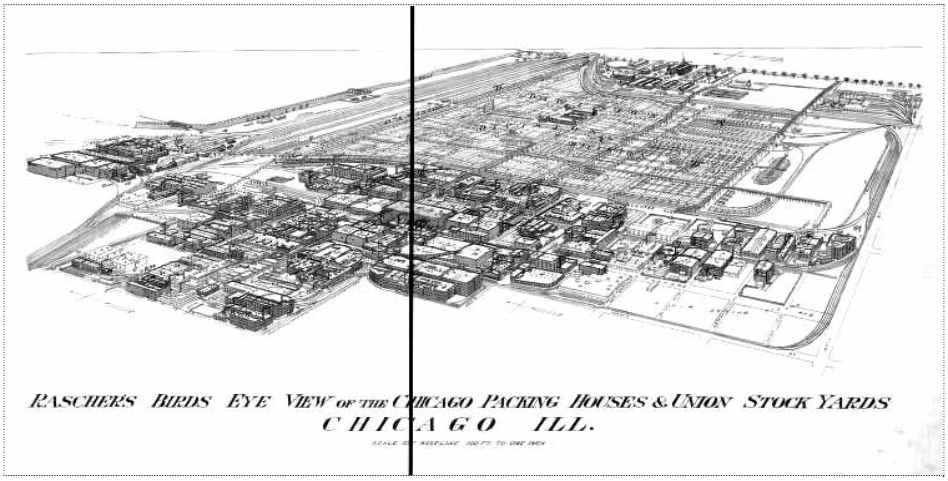
Two of the variety of mechanical farm implements that were available to Will County farmers after the Civil War. Above left: A self-raking reaper. Above right: A mower. Both of these were advertised by Noble Jones, a farm implement dealer with offices in Joliet and Mokena, in the 1872 Will County directory.

The change from self-sufficient farming to cash crop farming occurred during the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to that time, a farmstead typically had less than ten acres. Most farms were 80 acres in size by the end of the century, sometimes with additional parcels of 40 and 80 acres.[41] However, a few individuals in Will County owned larger parcels of land. In order to divide their parcels of land and enclosure pasturage, farmers used split-rail fencing and vegetation such as osage hedges. Other means included wire fencing, available after 1860, and barbed wire, introduced in the 1880s.[42]

Cattle, hogs, and sheep were also a significant part of northeastern Illinois agriculture. The Chicago Union Stock Yards, incorporated by act of the Illinois State Legislature in 1865, was a ready market. Horses were also bred, as they were an indispensable for the operation of farm machinery; oxen were also used into the 1870s. The dairy industry also was initially a significant part of the region's agriculture.[43]

The average value of a southern Illinois farm in 1910 was $15,000; in the northern part of the state it was $20,700. The annual value of farm products measured in dollars rose from $186 million in 1896 to $277 million in 1912; this was accompanied by an increase in production of field crops by 70 percent and 76 percent respectively for those years. During this time, wheat, rye, and oat production was on the decline. Livestock production remained fairly constant in overall value but sales of animals decreased by 50 percent during this period. Vegetable production was led by root crops like potatoes, turnips, and carrots. Of orchard fruits, apples had the greatest production.[44]

[39] *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County Illinois* (Chicago: Historical Directory Publishing Co., 1884), 244.
[40] Shaw, *Will County Agriculture*, 8.
[41] It should be noted that plat maps from the period reflect land ownership, not tilled land or the extent (through land leasing or barter) of a farmstead.
[42] Ibid., 5.
[43] The dairy industry in the Midwest was centered on Elgin, Illinois, and the western counties around Chicago until the beginning of World War I, after which Wisconsin came to be known as "America's Dairyland." (Daniel Ralston Block, "The Development of Regional Institutions of Agriculture: The Chicago Milk Marketing Order" (Ph.D. diss., University of California at Los Angeles, 1997), 49–52).
[44] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History*, 98.



Rascher's Birds Eye View of the Chicago Packing Houses & Union Stock Yards (Charles Rascher, 1890; Library of Congress collection).

With the development of the gasoline engine and adaptation to the tractor, working conditions on the farm improved considerably. Water could be pumped using gasoline engines instead of depending on the wind to run windmills. Engines also provided power to operate milking machines, grind feed, and run various kinds of machinery. The coming of the gas powered automobile and truck led to demands for better roads in Illinois. At the 1913 meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, Illinois State Highway Engineer A.N. Johnson recognized these needs:

> In particular, there is a vast field for the development of motor truck traffic, which it has not been necessary heretofore to consider in plans for road improvement. It is believed that in many sections of the State the opportunity is big for the development of this class of traffic, and provision should be made in the future for road building on a majority of the main roads for the eight and ten ton motor truck. Already truck farmers in the vicinity of Chicago have clubbed together in the purchase of a motor truck by which a 24-hour trip has been reduced to 8 hours, while the delivery of milk from the farm to the city by motor truck is already an economic proposition.
>
> It is believed therefore that the construction to be undertaken on our main roads should be a character that can withstand the heavy motor traffic, heavy horse drawn traffic, as well as the lighter forms of traffic, and that a serious mistake will be made to put down any other than rigid, durable forms of pavement. In Illinois this reduces the choice of the road surface to brick and concrete.[45]

With the implementation of the Civil Administrative Code in 1917, which formed the departmental structure within the executive branch, the Illinois Department of Agriculture was formed as a regulatory and promotional agency.[46]

[45] A.N. Johnson, "Cost of a System of Durable Roads for Illinois," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* edited by H.A. McKeene (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Journal Company, 1913), 149.

[46] Information from the website of the Illinois Department of Agriculture <www.agr.state.il.us/aghistory.html>. The department actually dated back to 1819, when the Illinois Agricultural Association was formed. Although little is known of the activities of this early group other than a collection of letters by its founders, it established an organization that became the Illinois State Agricultural Agency in 1853. This semi-public organization continued to function until replaced in 1871 by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

Farm machinery changed drastically in the early twentieth century with the introduction of internal combustion engines. At left, a tractor advertisement from Ruge & Wilke in Beecher, Illinois, illustrates the types of tractors available in the 1910s as well as listing the tremendous variety of other implements that were available. From the Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders, Will and Southern Cook Counties, Illinois *(Chicago: Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, 1918), 349.*

Twentieth Century Developments

Land area of farms in the Chicago area declined from 88.7 percent of total area in 1900 to 84.9 percent in 1920 and to 80 percent in 1925. In the century between 1830 and 1925, the number of farms had peaked in 1900. By 1925, the total number of farms was 5,000 less than in 1880.[47] During that same period livestock production (including swine) peaked in 1900. For the counties within fifty miles of Chicago, the average number of dairy cows per square mile of farmland declined from 46.1 in 1900 to 42.8 in 1925. Acreage in cereal production showed a gradual increase after 1925. Sheep and wool production peaked in 1880 and horses and mules in 1920, declining as a direct result of the introduction of the tractor and motor truck. Dairy production in the Chicago region peaked in 1900 and declined markedly in the following two decades.[48]

Although the Great Depression of the 1930s had a dramatic impact on all Americans, for American farmers the economic decline began a decade earlier. Numerous factors led to the decline of the farm economy in the post-World War I era. To meet the needs of the wartime economy that was feeding American and European populations, American farmers increased production by cultivating lands that formerly were kept fallow. Following the war, farmers continued this trend, overproducing despite reductions in demand. As commodity prices fell, so did the standard of living of many farmers since prices in the rest of the economy were increasing. Farmers went into debt, mortgaged their property, and in many cases lost their farms to creditors.

The coming of the Great Depression deepened the crisis further. Agricultural production in Illinois collapsed from almost $6.25 billion in 1929 to $2.5 billion in 1933. As unemployment in industrial

[47] Edward A. Duddy, *Agriculture in the Chicago Region* (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1929), 3.
[48] Ibid., 4.

centers soared, some people fled to rural communities, putting additional pressure on rural areas as most did not have access to welfare relief.[49] Within days of the inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt, legislation was formulated that Congress would later pass as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The numerous adjustment programs initiated under the New Deal led to limitations in agricultural production in order to raise crop prices to acceptable levels. These included twenty percent of the land or 1,218,062 acres used in corn production being retired; over 1,000,000 acres of land in wheat production were also retired.[50] In 1934, 15,734,600 acres of land were in production, for a total crop value of $218,569,000 nationally; this grew to 17,692,100 acres and a crop value of $273,931,000 the following year.[51]

Soybeans were first planted in the late 1930s as a forage crop mainly to be fed to dairy cows and cattle. Although some soybeans were processed through a threshing machine and sold on the market it was not a popular grain product. Ten or fifteen years later, however, soybeans became a valuable food and commercial product as new uses were developed with the assistance of state and federal agricultural programs.

During World War II, farmers were encouraged by the federal government to increase their production by the use of power machinery and the latest scientific processes. When a decline in demand arose, the farmer was forced to continue his heavy production rate. Cash crop income in 1950 was $2.038 billion nationally. Of this livestock and livestock products accounted for $1.26 billion; crops, $763 million; and government pay for adaptation of production program, with $10.6 million paid to the farmers in Illinois. Principal crops were corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, hay, fruit, and greenhouse products. The average value of a farm in Illinois in 1950 was $28,400.[52] The farm population in Illinois declined from 1,341,104 in 1900 to 772,521 in 1950.[53]

The abandoning of farms and the consolidation of small farms into large ones resulted in many buildings being razed or abandoned. Moreover, changes in farming meant that many old farm buildings were too small, or unsuitable for other reasons, and were replaced by larger, more suitable and flexible structures. By the twentieth century many barns were constructed by professional builders following plans influenced by farm journals and using mass-produced lumber from a nearby yard or sawmill. In 1987, there were 1,239 farms in Will County covering 328,729 acres. Ten years later, the continued decline in agricultural production in northeastern Illinois was apparent, as farmland was lost to suburban development. By 1997, there were only 910 farms in Will County, and though the average farm was larger, the total acreage devoted to agriculture had declined by more than 10 percent to 293,526 acres. After dipping to only 830 farms in the county in 2002, the number of farms in the county increased slightly by 2007 to 877. The total acreage in the county continued to decline steadily, however, and by 2007 only 220,851 acres remained in agricultural use, representing less than half the total area of the county and a loss of more than 100,000 acres in the twenty years since 1987. In recent years almost half the farm acreage in the county remained planted in corn, with soybeans covering another quarter of the acreage. Raising beef cattle, dairy, and hogs also remained significant cash products in the county. The average farm sold crops worth more than $145,000 in 2007. Between 2002 and 2007, the value of products sold directly to individual consumers by Will County farms more than doubled to $1.3 million, reflecting the increasing popularity of farmer's markets and vegetable crops in the county.[54]

By 1997, there were 79,000 Illinois farms utilizing 28 million acres and about 80 percent of the total land area in the state. Illinois was the leading state in agricultural-related industries such as soybean

[49] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 108.
[50] United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 1155–1156.
[51] Ibid., 1146.
[52] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History*, 116.
[53] Salamon, 35.
[54] Ibid.; Census of Agriculture.

processing, meat packing, dairy manufacturing, feed milling, vegetable processing, machinery manufacturing, foreign exports, and service industries.[55]

Recent decades have seen tremendous suburban growth in formerly rural areas near Chicago, particularly in the northern portions of Will County. Along with this suburban development has come conflict between the "new" settlers and established farmers:

> A while back, farmer Ray Dettmering was arrested for plowing his fields late at night in Matteson, Illinois, a rural community 30 miles southwest of Chicago. The 28-year-old farmer told police officers that he needed to prepare his fields for spring planting after days of rain had put him behind schedule. The real problem? A few years earlier, subdivisions had been built near Dettmering's corn and soy bean fields. The new residents claimed they couldn't hear their TVs above the tractor noise. Others were having trouble sleeping. Two neighbors complained to the police, and Dettmering was booked and fingerprinted. "What were these people thinking when they moved to the country?" he asked. "It's not like these farms snuck up on them."[56]

Perhaps in response to incidents such as this, the Illinois Farm Bureau issued a booklet in 1999 titled *The Code of County Living*, targeted at former city dwellers and suburbanites who have moved to rural areas on the metropolitan fringe. The booklet discusses the comparative limitations of rural living compared to more established suburban areas.

> In rural Illinois, you'll find working farms. You'll also find a level of infrastructure and services generally below that provided through the collective wealth of an urban community. Many other factors, too, make the country living experience very different from what may be found in the city.[57]

[55] Census of Agriculture.
[56] Charles Lockwood, "Sprawl," *Hemispheres*, United Airlines magazine (September 1999), 82–84.
[57] *The Code of Country Living* (Bloomington, Illinois: Illinois Farm Bureau, 1999), 3.

Jackson Township Developmental History

Jackson Township is bounded by Joliet Township on the north, Manhattan Township on the east, Florence Township on the south, and Channahon Township on the west. The township includes the Village of Elwood. Early accounts described the landscape as approximately 10 percent forested (primarily along Jackson Creek in sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20) and having perfect soil to farm corn, rye, oats, and vegetables.[58]

In 1831, Charles Reed of Ohio was the first settler of European descent in Jackson Township. Reed purchased 242-1/4 acres in section 31 as well as 160 acres in section 17 on October 30, 1830.[59] He came to the area with his two sons-in-law Charles Koons and Eli Shoemaker and with Joseph Shoemaker, Eli's brother, who would later be the first settler in Channahon Township. Reed and his family settled in Reed's Grove, then a Native American settlement, which is positioned at the southwest corner of the township adjacent to Channahon, Florence, and Wilmington Townships in section 31. Shortly after the arrival of Reed and his family, George Kirkpatrick and James Hemphill settled in the area.[60] The following spring a group of settlers arrived from North Carolina including Wesley Jenkins, his brother-in-law Thomas Underwood, and Jefferson Ragsdale. Jenkins is credited with naming the township, as he named the creek which runs east and west through the township after the current president, Andrew Jackson. When the township was organized in 1850, it took the name of the creek.[61]

The same spring Jenkins settled in the township, Henry, John, George, and Lewis Linebarger arrived from Indiana and settled in and around Jackson's Grove. Jackson's Grove is located near Jackson Creek in section 15. Originally from North Carolina, all of the Linebarger family but Lewis (who settled in Florence Township) remained in Jackson Township.[62] The farmstead founded by Andrew J. Linebarger, Henry Linebarger's son, is intact and is documented as sites 284 and 286 in the present survey.

In the first year, the early settlers and Potawatomi tribe maintained a peaceful and friendly relationship. However, in 1832, after receiving word of the Indian Creek massacre near Ottawa, residents of Jackson Township and the adjacent areas became fearful that they too would be attacked by the Native Americans. As a result, a large group of residents fled the area and travelled to Danville. After being told that the Native Americans were no longer a threat, a majority of the settlers returned to their homes in Will County.[63]

As the fear of Native Americans began to subside and with the impending construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, nearby townships began to be settled at a much more rapid rate. In 1833, Peter Eib of Virginia and his five sons, George, Levi, Peter, Amos and Augustus settled north of Jackson's Grove in and around section 7.[64]

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[58] George H. Woodruff, *History of Will County, Illinois* (Chicago: Wm. Le Baron Jr., & Company, 1878), 551.

[59] Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales database, <www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/data_lan.html>, accessed September 2009. Reed paid $502.80 for this property. The only other land purchase recorded prior to the 1834–1835 sale is Archibald Campbell, who acquired 80 acres in section 19 on the same date as Reed's purchase.

[60] Ibid, 541. Unfortunately, the vicinity of Reed's Grove was later incorporated into the Joliet Arsenal, and no evidence of these homesteads survives.

[61] Ibid, 541.

[62] W.W. Stevens, *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1907), 86–90.

[63] Woodruff (1878), 543-544.

[64] Ibid, 542. Little evidence remains of these farmsteads due to contemporary industrial development in this part of the township. The farmstead initially settled by George Eib was documented as site 7-01 in the 1988 survey but was demolished in 2008.

A major settlement was made in 1834 when R. J. Boylan, a surveyor from New Jersey, came to the area to select land for himself and the rest of his party. Boylan, Smith Johnson, and Peter Brown and his two sons John and Ara settled on 1,680 acres of land near Jackson's Grove.[65] The land on which Boylan settled was home to a quarry which supplied Jackson and the adjacent townships with building stone. In 1878 it was said that Boylan lived in the only stone residence in the township at the time.[66] Boylan's residence is documented as site 275 in the present survey and is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1835, a major public land sale for Jackson Township took place, and most of the township entered private ownership in 1835 and 1836.

The first church was founded in the township in 1833. William Thornburg led the Methodist congregation which held meetings only occasionally in members homes. A permanent church building was constructed in 1852 about one mile west of the Village of Elwood.[67]

In 1840, a post-route was established between Danville and Joliet. As a result a post office was established in Jackson's Grove at the home of the Postmaster James Gager. The post office remained in Jackson's Grove until 1854 when the Village of Elwood was founded, and the post office relocated to the village.[68] The Jackson Township government was organized in 1850, with Smith Johnson serving as the first supervisor.[69] Johnson's home, documented as site 17-03 in the 1988 survey, has been demolished.

In 1854, the Chicago and Alton Railroad was constructed through Jackson Township. [70] The line ran north and south through the township entering from the north in section 4 and leaving the township in the south at section 31. A station was established in the township and soon after the Village of Elwood developed around the station. Lots were platted and put up for sale in 1855. The town, named for Joliet Mayor Nelson Elwood, was incorporated in 1869 with William H. Mulig serving as the first Village President. The original portion of Elwood is located in the northwest quadrant of section 29.[71] The first building constructed in Elwood was constructed by William Turner. This structure was home to the first store to be located within Jackson Township. It also served as the post office.[72]

[65] Eight sites connected to the Brown family are documented in the present survey. Site 290 in section 15 is the Ara Brown Farmstead. Site 291 adjacent in section 16 is the associated barn. Ara, who was born circa 1820, inherited this farmstead after Peter Brown's death in 1841. Site 288 in section 21, at which all historic structures have been demolished, was part of the original Brown family holdings and was later developed by Ara's grandson Chester Brown. Site 289 in section 22, at which the historic structures have been replaced by contemporary buildings, was also part of the original Brown family holdings and was later developed by Ara's son Elias and grandson Jarvis. Site 271 in section 15 was the site of Peter Brown's original cabin and was later the farmstead of his son John; by the 1870 is had passed to John's son William. Also, sites 266, 267, and 292 were later owned by Brown family descendents.

[66] Ibid, 547; Stevens (1907), 87–88.

[67] Stevens (1907), 88.

[68] Woodruff (1878), 548.

[69] Ibid, 361.

[70] The Chicago and Alton Railroad was later known as the Alton Railroad. The Alton Railroad was purchased by the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad in 1947. After a 1972 merger, this line was part of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad (Illinois Central Gulf was merged into the Canadian National Railway in 1999).

[71] Stevens (1907), 90.

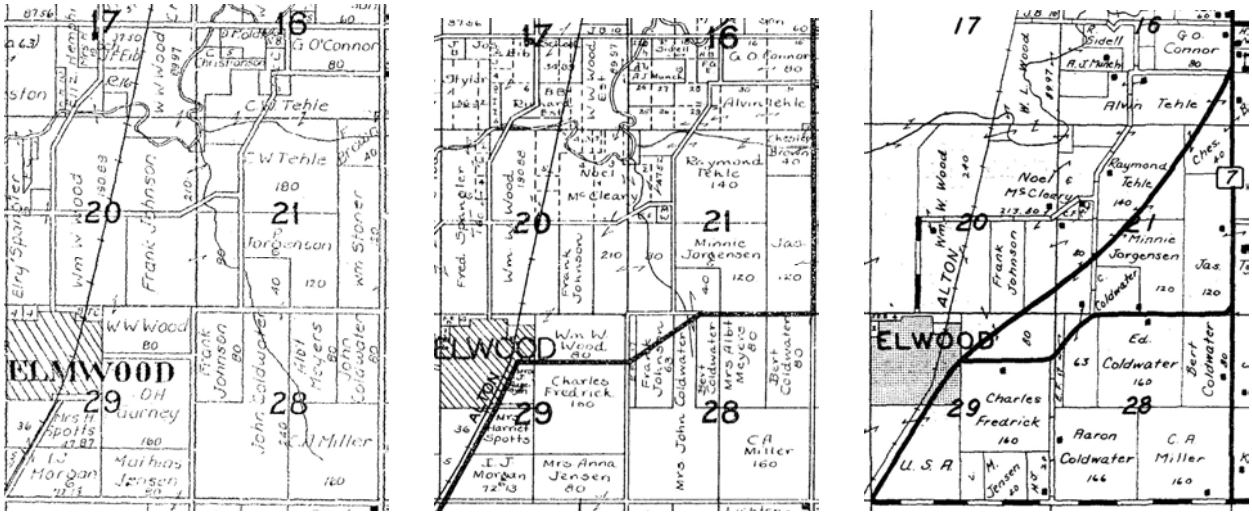
[72] Woodruff (1878), 552.

Bird's eye view looking northwest of Elwood published in the 1873 Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *plate 83. The original central business district grew up on Matteson Street facing the Chicago and Alton Railroad and the first block of Mississippi Avenue leading west.*

A May 1874 fire destroyed most of the central business district in Elwood. Only one store and the hotel survived the fire. The fire significantly slowed growth of the town as many of the store owners were unable to reestablish their businesses. The population of Elwood in 1878 was 400.[73] Although stores were gradually rebuilt along Mississippi Avenue, the village remained small into the twentieth century, with many of the commercial needs of Jackson Township residents met by trips to Joliet or Wilmington.

Above: Two views of the Elwood business district, early 1900s. Left: Looking east on Mississippi Avenue (Main Street), photograph courtesy of Helen and Evelyn Corbin, plate 158 in Robert E. Sterling, A Pictorial History of Will County: Volume I *(Joliet: 2H Printing, 1975). Right: Looking west, photograph courtesy of Leo O'Connor, plate 157 in Sterling.*

[73] Ibid, 552.



Left: Detail of the plat map of Jackson Township, circa 1920s, showing the arrangement of roads near the Village of Elwood. The road network had not changed significantly since the 1860s. Center: Detail of the plat map of Jackson Township, circa 1940. When U. S. Route 66 was first created, it proceeded north-south at the centerline of Jackson Township, before making a westward turn at section 28. A new diagonal segment across farmland owned by Frank Johnson provided an easier connection to Elwood. From Elwood, the road made another sharp turn south, running parallel to the railroad and then due south on the Florence–Wilmington township line. Right: In the 1940s, as traffic on the road increased due to the establishment of the Joliet arsenal, a new diagonal segment was paved, cutting across section 21 to Elwood. Farther south on arsenal property, the highway was widened to four lanes. The original two-lane 1920s graded highway was left intact, and a parallel two-lane road with a more level grade was built parallel to it. The contrast between the quite flat 1940s lanes and the more hilly 1920s lanes is still obvious on Illinois Highway 53 today.

In the twentieth century, the development of highway infrastructure in Jackson Township made transport of agricultural goods affordable and efficient. The farmsteads were linked directly to the markets of Joliet and Chicago. At the same time the construction of roads hurt commercial development in Elwood as hardware stores and blacksmith shops were unable to survive with farmers traveling to larger cities.[74] In 1926, U.S. Route 66 was constructed as paved road linking Chicago to Los Angeles, California. The original route passed through Jackson Township running north and south parallel along the railroad until Elwood, when it curved to the east and ran due north through the center of the township. In the late 1930s, a new path that bypassed the City of Joliet was proposed. The new U.S. Route 66 was completed in 1938 and went through Channahon Township to the west. The old route was re-designated U.S. Route 66 Alternate. Despite the change in designation, U.S. Route 66 Alternate continued to be a well-traveled road serving both local drivers and tourists. The road is currently designated as Illinois Route 53.

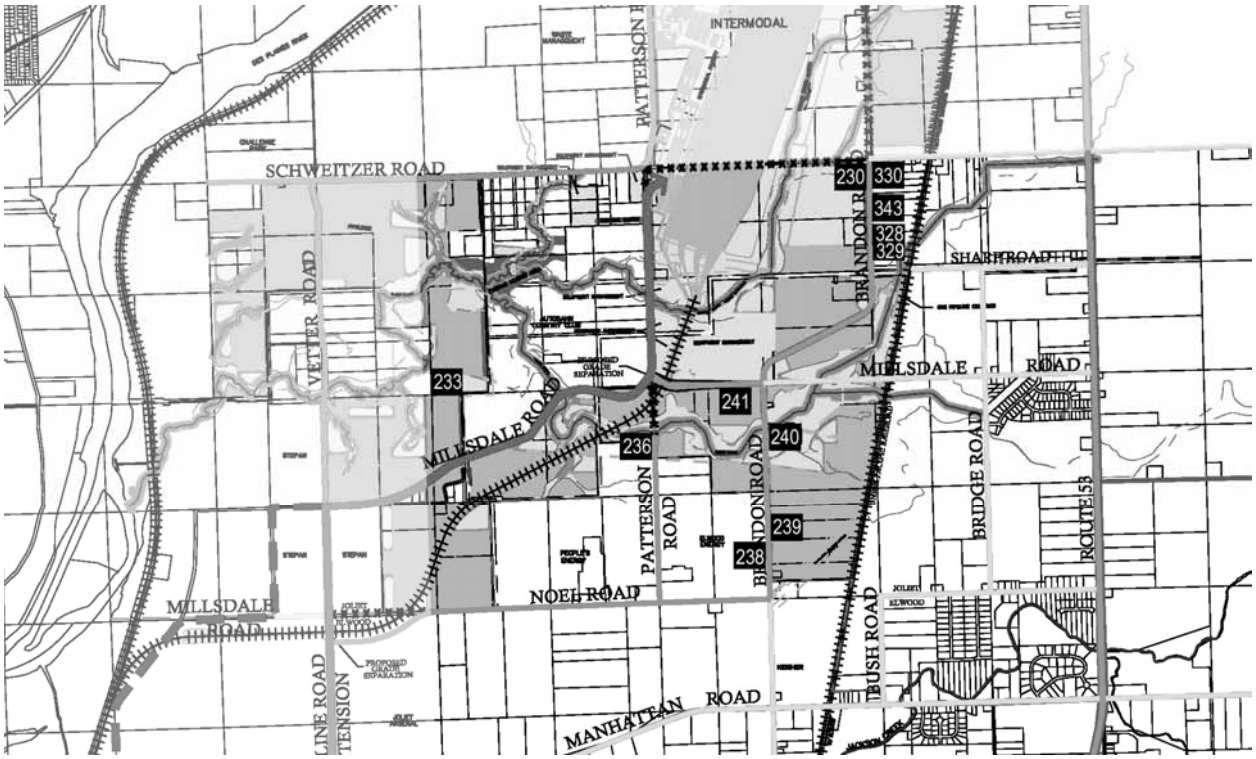
In 1940, the Joliet Arsenal was established by the U.S. Army. The arsenal was located in portions of sections 17 through 20 and sections 31 to 36 of Jackson Township as well as adjacent areas of Channahon, Florence, and Wilmington Townships. To serve heavy traffic to the arsenal, U.S. Route 66 Alternate was re-routed in Jackson Township, eliminating several sharp turns. In 1997, 15,080 acres of the former Joliet Arsenal were transferred to the USDA Forest Service, creating Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.

In the latter half of the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first century, population growth in the township began to accelerate. In 2009, the population of Jackson Township is 5,469 persons, a 50 percent increase since 2000.[75] New residential, commercial and industrial developments are beginning to alter the formerly agricultural landscape of Jackson Township. To the east of Elwood's

[74] August Maue, *History of Will County, Illinois* (Indianapolis: Historical Publishing, 1928, 251.
[75] <http://www.bestplaces.net/city/Jackson_township_(Will_county)-Illinois.aspx>.

business district, along Illinois Route 53, a new commercial development is being constructed. Known as the Elwood Town Center, the development will also be the site of a new village hall to serve the Elwood community.

Among the contemporary urban and industrial developments that continue to alter the formerly agricultural landscape of Jackson Township is the CenterPoint Intermodal Center North. This intermodal center, which will allow transfer of shipping containers between rail and truck modes of transportation, is proposed to occupy section 32 of Joliet Township and adjoining section 5 of Jackson Township. Road and rail infrastructure leading to the intermodal center and 14.2 million square feet of associated warehouse and industrial development will affect the northwest part of Jackson Township, if the site is built up as proposed over the decade of the 2010s. The recent demolition of 1988 survey sites in sections 5, 7, and 8 is related to the development of the intermodal center. Also, the Offerman School, a former one-room schoolhouse in section 28 of Joliet Township (Joliet Township survey site no. 28, PIN 07-32-100-002) has been relocated to Jackson Township and is temporarily located in section 5. The future permanent site and reuse of this building is not known.



Above: Transportation plan of the CenterPoint Intermodal Center prepared by Ruettiger, Tonelli & Associates, Inc., Joliet and Naperville, Illinois. Bold lines indicate new or existing roads to be upgraded for truck traffic. Primary truck access will be through Jackson and Channahon Townships to Interstate 55, marked by the dark bold line of Millsdale Road and Patterson Road. Jackson Township sites documented in the present survey are shown by black boxes on the plan above. A number of site in sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 documented as part of the 1988 survey have recently been demolished as part of this development, including 1988 sites no. 5-01, 5-02, 5-03, 5-05, 5-09, 7-01, 7-02, and 8-01. Additionally, sites 233, 236, and 241 in the present survey indicated above no longer retain any historic structures.

The former Offerman School, now relocated from section 32 of Joliet Township to Jackson Township.

Jackson Township Schools

In 1834, the first school in Jackson Township was opened in Reed's Grove. Henry Watkins, who arrived in Jackson Township in 1834 with his with his sons Henry Jr., Benjamin, and Peter, was the first teacher employed at the school. Fifteen students attended the school the first year it opened.[76]

Several years after Elwood was established in 1854 the first schoolhouse was built in the town. By 1877, Jackson Township sustained ten school districts with a total of 455 pupils and eighteen teachers spread across ten schoolhouses.[77]

By 1916, the original schoolhouse built in Elwood was unfit for use. As a result a new schoolhouse was constructed in the town. As the population of the township declined, school enrollment drastically decreased during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. By 1920, the ten school districts employed only eleven teachers while the total enrollment decreased to 148 students.[78] Declining enrollment continued and, by 1928, two school districts in Jackson Township and one in Channahon Township were consolidated into one district at the school in Elwood.[79]

[76] Woodruff (1878), 550.
[77] Leslie Jospeh Farrington, "Development of Public School Administration in the Public Schools of Will County, Illinois, As Shown in a Comparison of Three Selected Years: 1877, 1920, and 1965" (Ph.D. diss., Northern Illinois University, 1967), 84.
[78] Ibid, 167.
[79] Maue (1928), 251.

With the opening of the Joliet Arsenal in 1940, Jackson Township schools saw a small increase in enrollment. However, by 1948 Elwood Community Consolidated School District 203 began to absorb the remaining one-room schoolhouses in the township. Brown School was one of the first to merge with the Elwood School. By 1954 Lower Ridge, North Ridge and Eaton Schools were all consolidated into District 203. All of the other districts in the township were either closed or consolidated with District 203 by 1955.[80]

Consolidation caused an increase in population at Elwood School and as a result a new school building was needed. In 1954, the citizens voted to construct a new school. The new building was constructed on sixteen acres donated by the Federal Government and was opened in January 1956. By 1965, the district reached an enrollment of 227 students with eight full-time teachers, two part-time teachers and a full time superintendent.[81]

By 1955, only three one-room schoolhouses remained in Jackson Township and were illustrated in John Drury, This is Will County, Illinois *(Chicago: The Loree Company, 1955), 220. Above left: The Eaton School at the northeast corner of section 9. Above right: The Lower Ridge School at the northwest corner of section 24. Below left: The North Ridge School at the northwest corner of section 12. Below right: The existing maintenance building in the North Providence Ridge Cemetery in section 11 may be the former North Ridge School building, relocated across the street after it closed in 1955.*

In 2008, Elwood Community Consolidated School District 203 had an enrollment of 425 elementary students and consisted of the 1956 school building located in the Village of Elwood, with an addition completed in 2002 that almost doubled the size of the building.[82] The district boundaries include the majority of Jackson Township. Elwood School, constructed in 1955, is the only public school in Jackson

[80] Farrington, 272.
[81] Ibid, 273-274.
[82] Interactive Illinois Report Card website, < http://iirc.niu.edu/>

Township. The school currently serves students from kindergarten through eighth grade from the majority of Jackson Township.[83]

Laraway Community Consolidated School District 70-C was formed in 1953 in the City of Joliet. The district serves elementary aged pupils residing along the northern edge of Jackson Township.[84] Elementary students living along Jackson Township's far eastern edge attend schools in Manhattan School District 114.[85] High school students residing in the Elwood and Laraway School Districts attend Joliet Township High School. Students living in the Manhattan School Districts attend Lincoln-Way Central High School in New Lenox.[86]

Bridges

One bridge of historic interest was documented in Jackson Township, a circa 1920s–1930s concrete span over Cedar Creek on Patterson Road, between sections 5 and 6.[87] Since Patterson Road in this location forms the primary access route to the new CenterPoint Intermodal Center in section 32 of Joliet Township and Section 5 of Jackson Township, this bridge is likely to be replaced in the near future with a contemporary span.

A recently constructed bridge in the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie is also of interest. The bridge spanning Prairie Creek in section 35 on the Jackson–Florence Township line. This approximately 140 foot pedestrian bridge, constructed in 2006, connects the present-day Midewin trail system with the Wauponsee Glacial Trail that follows the former Wabash Railroad right-of-way through southern Manhattan and Florence Townships. A Bailey bridge is a portable, pre-fabricated steel bridge built from components that require only simple hand tools to assemble. The Bailey bridge design was developed during World War II and served as temporary bridges for replacement of spans destroyed during combat.[88]

Left: The circa 1920s–1930s concrete bridge over Cedar Creek on Patterson Road, sections 5 and 6 of Jackson Township. Right: The recently constructed Bailey bridge in Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, spanning Prairie Creek in section 35 on the Jackson–Florence Township line (former Offner Road).

[83] District 203 website, <www.elwoodschool.org>.
[84] District 70-C website, <www.laraway70c.org>.
[85] District 114 website, <www.manhattan114.org>
[86] Lincoln-Way Community High School District 210 website, <www.lw210.org>.
[87] This bridge is also documented as 1988 site 5-04.
[88] <www.fs.fed.us/mntp/recreation/Bailey_Bridge.htm>

Cemeteries

There are several historic cemeteries located within Jackson Township. Reed's Grove Cemetery is located within property owned by the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31. This small cemetery contains the graves of several members of the Reed and Roderick families dating from the 1830s to 1870. The wife of Charles Reed and two of his sons are buried at Reed's Grove. The headstones in this cemetery were refurbished by maintenance staff from the Joliet Arsenal contractor Uniroyal in the 1960s. The broken stone fragments were reassembled and mounted with cast concrete plinths and set on new concrete bases. When the stones were returned to the cemetery, they were arranged in new rows at the location where most of the original fragments had been found. Therefore, the stones do not necessarily mark the actual grave locations.[89]

Troutman's Grove Cemetery in section 6 contains burials dating to the 1830s. Located just north of Millsdale Road, the cemetery is now surrounded by the Autobahn Country Club, a private racing club. Permission from the country club is currently needed to access the cemetery.

Left: View of the refurbished and re-set headstones in Reed's Grove Cemetery. Right: Troutman's Grove Cemetery in section 6 contains numerous nineteenth and early twentieth century burials. Some of the older headstones in this cemetery are displaced or have fallen. Below: Maple Hill Cemetery is surrounded by contemporary industrial development.

[89] Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, <www.fs.fed.us/mntp/heritage/Reed's%20Grove/Lot_Index_Reed.htm>, accessed September 2009.

Maple Hill Cemetery is located in section 30 just west of the Village of Elwood on the south side of Mississippi Street. New industrial developments surround the cemetery which has graves dating to the 1840s. This cemetery is still receiving new burials. Several members of the Eibs and Coldwater Families are buried at Maple Hill.

Located in the southwest quadrant of section 15, Jackson's Grove Cemetery is situated on the east side of Chicago Road not far from Jackson Creek. The cemetery contains many graves dating to the 1830s. Members of the Boylan and Linebarger families, two early groups of settlers are buried at Jackson's Grove. R.J. Boylan, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Jackson Township is interred at the cemetery. North Providence Ridge Cemetery is located on the west side of Ridge Road in the northwest quadrant of section 11. The cemetery has graves dating to the 1840s.

The largest cemetery in Jackson Township is the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery. Dedicated in 1999, the cemetery is located on nearly a thousand acres of the former Joliet Arsenal Site in the northern half of section 31on Hoff Road. As of 2008, there have been over 18,000 internments at the cemetery.[90]

Above left: Jackson's Grove Cemetery in section 15. Above right: North Providence Ridge Cemetery in section 11. Below: The flagpole at the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery.

[90] Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery, < www.cem.va.gov/cems/nchp/abrahamlincoln.asp>, accessed September 2009.

Joliet Arsenal

The Joliet Arsenal was established by the U.S. Army in 1940, one of the first such plants established after the start of World War II in Europe.[91] Ultimately sixty plants were established nationwide from June 1940 to December 1942. The plant was owned by the United States government but was operated by a private contractor. Production activities included the manufacturing of explosives and other chemicals and the loading, assembling, and packaging of ammunition. The site contained 1,391 buildings, 1,138 dating to the World War II era. These utilitarian buildings were constructed for temporary use. Of particular historic interest are six buildings comprising the TNT Line 7; this group represents the first example of a later widely used industrial process for the manufacturing TNT.

The 37,000-acre Joliet Arsenal complex was constructed from 1940 to 1942. Prior to the 1940s, the site was used for farming. The site included six cemeteries, which were preserved. (These cemeteries are now within the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie; one cemetery, Reed's Grove Cemetery, is located in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31 in Jackson Township.) When the arsenal was developed, most of the agricultural buildings on the site were demolished, but ten farmhouses were relocated to serve as staff housing. Eight of the houses were wood framed structures and were relocated to the administrative area of the Elwood Unit (in section 17 of Florence Township). Additionally, two brick farmhouses were retained on their original sites on Illinois Highway 53 near the southwest corner of the Elwood Unit (in Florence Township). Throughout the arsenal site, streams were straightened, ditches and drain tiles were constructed, and a complex road and rail system was created. Farm families in the area were given just thirty days to pack their belongings and sell their land to the government.[92]

Originally, the complex was built and administered as two separate plants. The Kankakee Ordnance Works, to the western part of the site, produced and stored explosives including trinitrotoluene (TNT), dinitrotoluene (DNT), lead azide, and tetryl. The Elwood Ordnance Plant, to the eastern part of the site, loaded, assembled, and packed bombs and artillery ammunition. The complex was actively used from September 1941 to August 1945, when it was placed on standby status. The Kankakee and Elwood Units were merged under one administration as the Joliet Arsenal in 1946, renamed the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant in 1963. Production resumed during the Korean War and continued from 1952 to 1957, and again during the Vietnam War, from 1965 to 1976. Major rehabilitation and modernization of the facilities on the site occurred in the early 1970s.

The northern part of the Elwood Ordnance Plant originally included sections 31 through 36 in Jackson Township (west of present-day Illinois Highway 53). The eastern part of the Kankakee Ordnance Works original included portions of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 30, and 31 in Jackson Township. No built structures dating prior to the 1940s are known to survive in this area. However, when the arsenal was developed, most pre-existing structures were demolished only to their foundations. On many former farmstead sites, stone and concrete foundations and paving still survive. Shortly after World War II, western portions of the government site were sold to private industrial users or turned over to the State of Illinois. Included in this partial sale of the former arsenal was a portion of section 30, which was returned to agricultural use (surveyed as farmstead site 30-01 in the 1988 survey and subsequently demolished). Even with these sales of land, by 1990 the U.S. Army still owned 23,500 acres in Will County, including almost all of the land originally acquired in Jackson Township.

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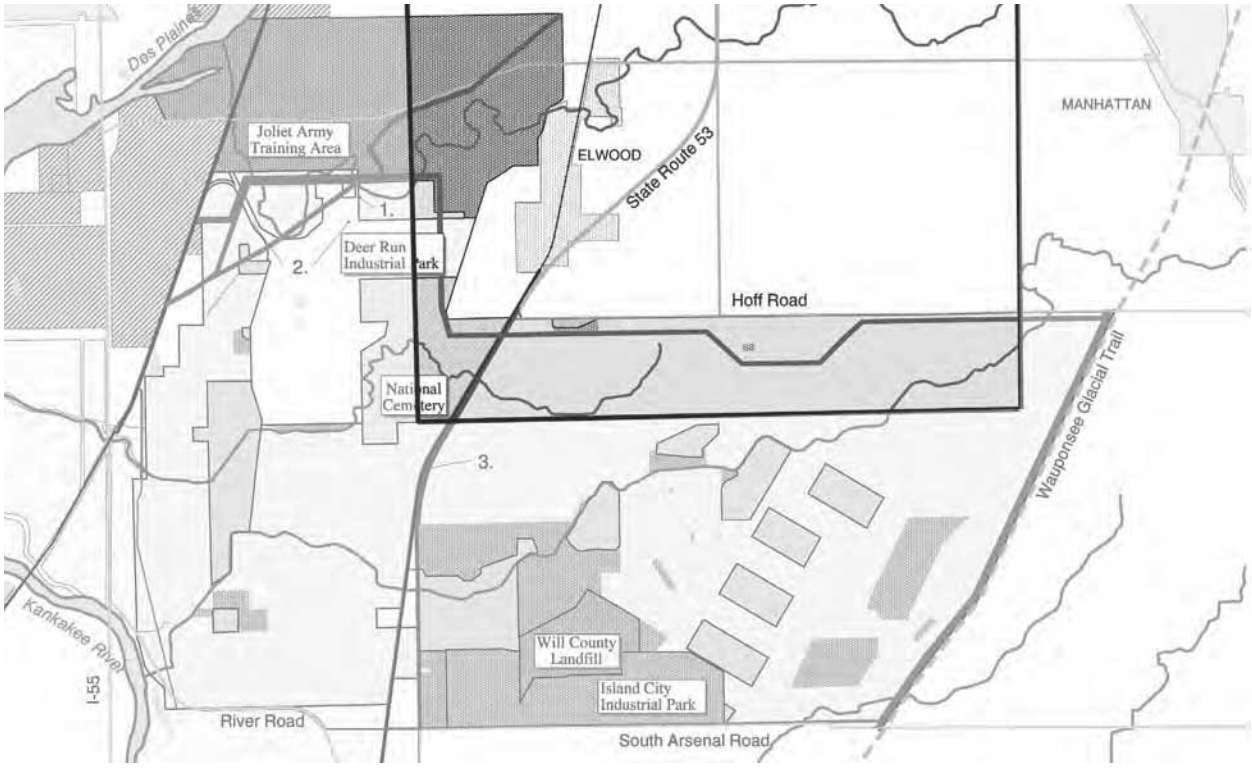
[91] This section is based on the following sources: Peter Rathbun, "Joliet Army Ammunition Plant: Written Historical and Descriptive Data" Historic American Engineering Record Survey No. IL-18 (1984); USDA National Forest Service, *Midewin Land and Resource Management Plan* with *Final Environmental Impact Statement* (2002); and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, "Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery," <www.cem.va.gov/CEM/cems/nchp/abrahamlincoln.asp>.

[92] <willcountynews.blogspot.com/2009/11/joliet-arsenal-oral-history-interview.html>, posted November 11, 2009.

In June 1992, the army announced its intention to decommission the site. In 1997, 15,080 acres of the former Joliet Arsenal were transferred to the USDA Forest Service, creating Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. Much of sections 31 through 36 in Jackson Township are included in Midewin. Pending clean up of industrial wastes on additional portions of the site by the army, Midewin Tallgrass Prairie will eventually expand to include 19,000 acres. A portion of the arsenal, located in sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 of Jackson Township and adjacent areas of Channahon Township, was retained by the army as the Joliet Army Training Area, used by the Army National Guard. Also, a new national cemetery, Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery, was dedicated on October 3, 1999, in section 31 of Jackson Township and adjacent areas of section 30 as well as parcels in Channahon, Wilmington, and Florence Townships, on 982 acres of the former arsenal. Other portions of the arsenal site were zoned for private industrial and commercial uses, including a large intermodal freight transportation facility which began operation in 2002 in Channahon Township. Portions of section 30 in Jackson Township have been recently developed with large warehouses to support this intermodal facility. Other industrial and warehouse uses, annexed to the Village of Elwood, have begun to be developed on land in western Jackson Township adjacent to but outside the boundaries of the arsenal in this decade.

Within Jackson Township, built arsenal-era structures survive in some portions of Midewin. These structures include thirteen wood warehouse frames in the north half of section 34, three bunker fields, and a cluster of buildings in the north half of section 32. The long term restoration of Midewin calls for the removal of many of these above-ground structures. Other army structures exist in section 17, related to the contemporary training facility. A description of arsenal-era structures in Jackson Township follows. Refer also to Map 6 in Appendix B.



Above: The current status of land ownership in the former Joliet Arsenal and vicinity. The heavy black line indicates Jackson Township. Isolated pockets of land within Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Florence Township are parcels that have been retained by the army, pending the cleanup of industrial wastes or other hazardous items. This map shows the division of former arsenal land in Jackson Township. The southern tier of sections were incorporated into Midewin. Most of section 31 and part of section 30 became part of the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery. Other portions of section 30 became an industrial park annexed to the Village of Elwood. Areas in sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 were retained by the army as the Joliet Army Training Area. Source: Figure 7, USDA National Forest Service, Midewin Land and Resource Management Plan *(2002).*

Group 24: Salvage Yard

This 1940s-era building complex is located in the north half of section 32. It is identified on the 1941 Elwood Ordnance Plant site plan as Group 24, the Salvage Yard. Currently, the group contains five structures. These buildings are typically single-story wood-framed buildings. The three smaller buildings have wood siding and asphalt shingle roofs, while the two larger buildings have sheet metal wall and roof cladding.

Above left: 2008 aerial view showing Group 24. Above right and below: The five existing buildings of Group 24.

Group 25: Warehouses

This 1940s-era building complex is located in the northern half of section 34. It is identified on the 1941 Elwood Ordnance Plant site plan as Group 25, storage warehouses. Originally, the group consisted of twenty-two identical wood-framed, sheet-metal clad structures. In recent years, the sheet metal cladding has been removed and sold for scrap. Thirteen of the exposed wood-framed structures still exist.

Above: Two views of the wood-framed warehouses located in the north half of section 34 of Jackson Township on the former arsenal property. These structures are now within the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie.

Group 63: Explosive Magazines
Group 66A: Finished Ammunition
Group 66: Finished Ammunition

A distinctive feature of the arsenal construction is the use of earthen-covered concrete bunkers for storing completed ammunition or volatile substances. The bunker sizes and spacing were adjusted depending upon the risks associated with particular types of stored items. Portions of three bunker complexes are located in Jackson Township. Group 63 extends into the southern portion of section 32. Group 66A is located in section 35 and a portion of section 36. Group 66 is located mainly in Florence Township but extends northward into the southeast quarter of section 36 of Jackson Township. The concrete bunkers of these storage fields still exist. Due to the difficulty and cost associated with demolition of these robust structures, the bunkers are likely to be retained indefinitely as part of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie landscape.

Above: Bunker 63-9 in Group 63, in section 32 of Jackson Township.

Former Farmsteads on the Arsenal Site

As part of the intensive rural survey of Jackson Township, 1939 aerial photography of the township was compared to present-day aerial photography. The 1939 aerial photography was used to identify farmstead sites that existed just prior to the establishment of the arsenal in 1940–1941. Comparing to the present-day photography, it was clear that some former farmstead sites were obliterated completely by arsenal-era construction. However, other sites were located in wooded, undeveloped areas of the arsenal site. Field survey work was conducted to determine if above ground evidence of these former sites still exists. Unfortunately, some potential sites were inaccessible during the field work due to restrictions on access or physical constraints such as flooded trails or missing bridges. At eight former farmstead sites in Jackson Township, ruins of concrete or stone foundations were identified. These sites may also have archaeological potential. Refer to Map 6 in Appendix B. The confirmed sites are listed on the table below.

Site ID	Section	1940 Owner	Identified ruins
410	31	Alice Morgan	Concrete foundation, approximately 12 feet by 30 feet; smaller rectangular concrete foundation; partial stone and concrete foundation
418	32	Mary E. Doyle	Small square concrete foundation; remnant of concrete slab; iron vent pipe for underground well or cistern
420	33	Bruce Harley estate	Smaller stone foundation; larger primary stone foundation with concrete and stone stairs descending to basement area, approximately 10 feet by 25 feet
423	33	Mary E. Doyle	Irregular stone and concrete rubble
417	34	Mrs. M. Long	Concrete foundation walls and concrete slab, extending throughout an area approximately 50 feet by 75 feet
431	34	Peter Doyle	Concrete walls; concrete foundation approximately 20 feet by 20 feet
435	36	J. H. Lichtenwalter	Concrete foundation, approximately 15 feet by 50 feet; site also contains arsenal-era corrugated metal shed
437	36	H. F. Pohlman	Stone foundation, approximately 20 feet by 50 feet

Above left: A concrete foundation at site 410, the former Alice Morgan Farmstead in section 31. Above right: Stone foundations at site 420, the former Bruce Harley estate in section 33.

CHAPTER 3

AMERICAN RURAL ARCHITECTURE

Farmstead Planning

The relationship of the farmhouse to the barn and other farm buildings was generally determined by five factors: topography, weather conditions, convenience and labor efficiency, land survey organization, and, most importantly for some settlers, ethnic or regional tradition. A south facing orientation secured maximum light; an orientation toward the east allowed a barn to place its back against west prevailing winds. Local snow accumulation also influenced barn locations. In much of the Midwest, the geometric grid of roads and survey lines was basically aligned with compass directions, and farmers often lined up their barns and farm buildings in conformity. Where the terrain was more rugged, farmers followed the contours of the land in laying out buildings. In terms of labor efficiency, the barn did not need to be near the house except in areas where winters were cold and harsh. It was desirable to locate the barn closer to the field and other outbuildings than to the house.

Development of Balloon Framing

The initial settlement of Will County coincided with one of the most revolutionary developments in American building construction: the introduction of the balloon frame. Referred to as "that most democratic of building technologies,"[93] the balloon frame allowed the construction of a house with a minimum of labor and a moderate amount of carpentry skills. The key to the success of the balloon frame was the proper construction and erection sequence of its components. Prior to the development of the balloon frame, builders using timber for the construction of houses and other structures used structural systems such as the box frame or braced frame. It utilized heavy timbers to form posts, girts, girders, braces, and rafters, all fastened together with traditional carpentry joining such as mortise and tenons, splices, dovetails, and others. This type of structural system required builders to have a crew of five or six men to raise and set the heavy timbers.[94] The materials used in the construction of a balloon frame structure consisted of milled lumber that was much lighter in weight than heavy timbers.[95]

Credit for the development of the balloon frame is usually given to George Washington Snow of Chicago,[96] although others give note that the originator of the system was a carpenter, Augustine Taylor, who with Snow built the first structure using balloon frame construction, St. Mary's Church, in 1833.[97] At that time Chicago lacked a sawmill to produce the cut lumber, but mills were present in Indiana and in

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[93] Michael P. Conzen, "The Birth of Modern Chicago," in *1848: Turning Point for Chicago, Turning Point for the Region* (Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1998), 22.

[94] For a thorough discussion of the early architectural history of Illinois, see Thomas Edward O'Donnell, "An Outline of the History of Architecture in Illinois," *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* (Springfield, Illinois, 1931); and Thomas Edward O'Donnell, "Recording the Early Architecture of Illinois in the Historic American Buildings Survey," *Illinois State Historical Society, Transactions for the Year 1934* (Springfield, Illinois, 1934).

[95] Advances in milling techniques in the early 1800s and the invention and development of machinery to produce nails from iron in the late 1700s and early 1800s preceded the development of the balloon frame.

[96] Paul E. Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame: The Evolution During the 19th Century of George W. Snow's System for Erecting Light Frame Buildings from Dimension Lumber and Machine-made Nails," in *The Technology of Historic American Buildings*, H. Ward Jandl, ed. (Washington, D.C.: Foundation for Preservation Technology for the Association for Preservation Technology, 1983), 36.

[97] Fred W. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850–1920* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1992), 14.

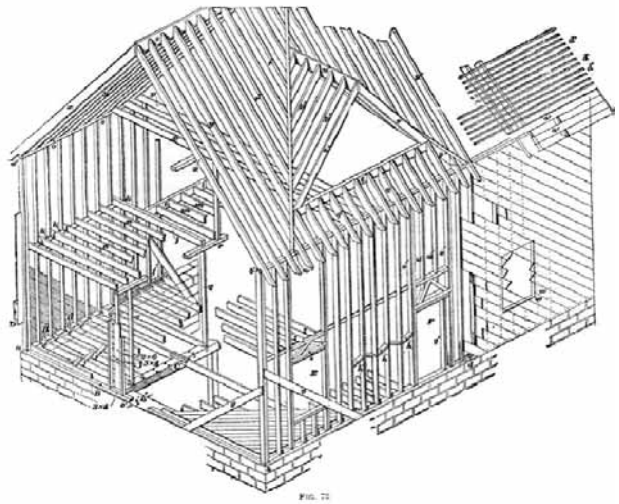
Plainfield in northwestern Will County.[98] However, these mills were relatively far away, and transportation of milled heavy timbers difficult and expensive. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a more economical construction system.

The classic balloon frame consists of the following elements:[99]

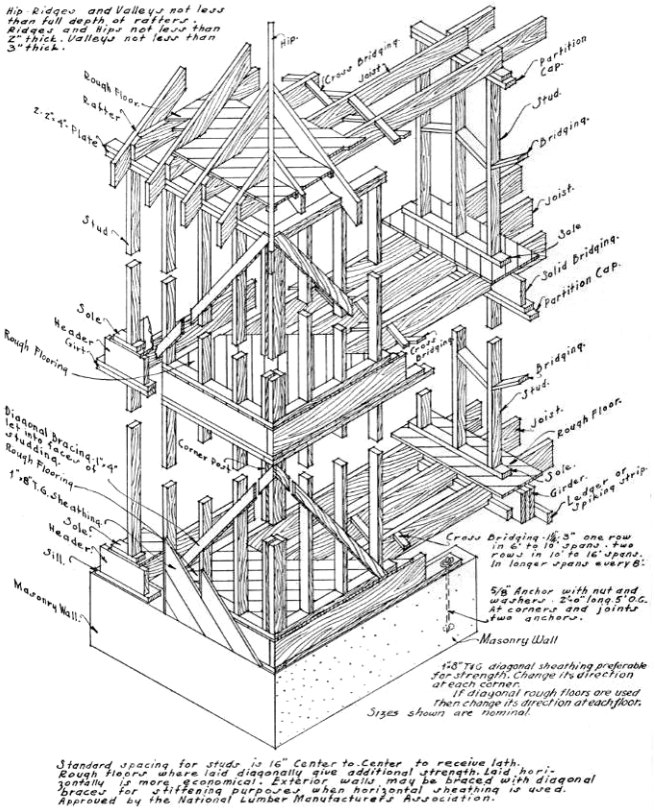
- A sill, made from a large section of milled lumber (e.g., 4x8) or two or more smaller pieces (two 2x8s), set on a masonry or concrete foundation,
- Floor joists (2x10, 2x12, etc.), typically at 16 inches on center,[100] reinforced by diagonal bridging, nailed to the sill and nailed to:
- Studs (2x4 or 2x6), also set at 16 inches on center, running the full height of the building wall, to which is nailed:
- Ledgers to support the second floor joints,
- Exterior wall sheathing, consisting of wood boards (1x8), often set at a diagonal to create a structural diaphragm,
- A top plate on the stud wall, on which are set:
- Roof rafters (2x10, 2x12, etc.) set at 16 to 24 inches on center, to which roof sheathing consisting of wood boards are nailed, followed by wood roofing shingles,
- Exterior wall siding,
- Flooring nailed to the wood joists, consisting of two layers of wood boards (a rough board subfloor followed by a finished wood strip surface),
- Interior wall finish, consisting of wood lath nailed to the wood studs, covered by two to three layers of plaster.

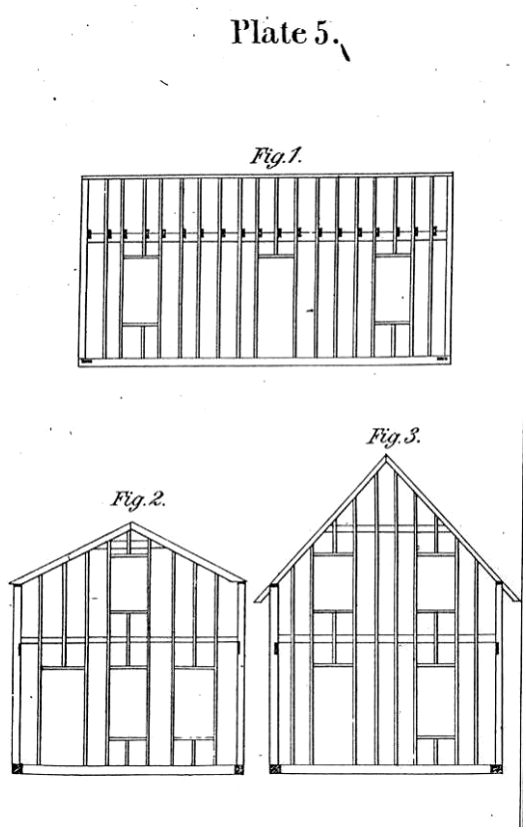
Since a carpenter with one or two helpers could frame and sheath a small one story house in one week, the balloon allowed a settler to have a dwelling on their land in a short amount of time. In addition, there was a 40 percent savings in the amount of material to enclose the same volume as compared to the braced frame.[101] Additions were as easy to construct as the original house, and easier to frame into than if braced framing was used. Another benefit of the balloon frame's light weight was that it allowed a structure to be moved more easily to a new site, if more room was needed on a property for other buildings or if additional land was obtained.

[98] Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame," 37.
[99] As with any new system or technique, there was a period of transition in which older framing methods were used alongside balloon framing. This is discussed in Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame."
[100] Platform framing, also called Western framing, developed from balloon framing, allowing floor joists to be spaced up to 24 inches on center. Platform framing involved setting each floor level as a platform on the stud walls, allowing the use of shorter stud walls.
[101] Peterson, 9 and 11.



*The balloon frame derived its name from the lightweight framing that allowed a large volume of space to be enclosed economically. The drawing shown above is from was published nearly sixty years after the system was developed [*Masonry, Carpentry, Joinery, *International Library of Technology Volume 30 (1889; reprint Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 1980), Carpentry section, drawing between pages 101 and 102]. Above right: This partially dismantled crib barn on the John Brown Farmstead, site 271 in section 15 of Jackson Township, shows the use of balloon framing for agricultural buildings in the survey area. Below right is a drawing of balloon framing from 1894 [William E. Bell,* Carpentry Made Easy, or the Science and Art of Framing *(Philadelphia: Ferguson Bros. & Co., 1894), plate 5]. Below left is a drawing of platform or Western framing construction, a development from balloon framing, published in the 1930s [Charles George Ramsey and Harold Reeve Sleeper,* Architectural Graphic Standards*, 3rd ed. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1941)]*.





Farming trade publications touted the benefits of the balloon frame.[102] Its inherent advantages led American farmers to adopt the balloon frame as the standard structural framing system for houses by the end of the century. Although many ethnic groups brought their own techniques of constructing farmhouses and farm buildings with them to the United States, they often adopted balloon framing techniques in whole or in part and adapted it to their traditions.[103]

As different architectural styles were introduced, the balloon frame was easily modified to create the forms and spaces required. Albert Britt of Illinois, in his book *An America That Was,* describes his family's new farmhouse that "cost nearly a thousand dollars":[104]

> Farmhouses were built without benefit of architect or reference to a particular style or period. Such plans as existed were principally in the head of the local carpenter who bossed the job. Ours was named Perkins and he came from Alexis, all of six miles away . . . A model of our house could have been made easily with a set of child's building blocks, but it was roomy and comfortable without dormers, turrets, or scrollsaw ornamentation, which were unpleasantly common on dwellings of that time. Prime consideration was enough interior space to suit a family's needs, and if the house was leakproof through rain and snow and windproof for anything short of a cyclone, all hands were satisfied. Houses were painted white, window blinds green. Barns were always painted red and as the color weathered some of the barns were beautiful. If a barn was in sight from the road it usually had the year of construction painted on it in large white numerals.[105]

With the completion of the new farmhouse, Britt goes on to describe how the older farm structures were adapted for new functions: "with the building of a new home the little old one became a stable for horses, and the lean-to kitchen the family smokehouse."[106] This shows the flexibility that the framing system allowed, since these new functions required new or larger openings, relocating the structure, or construction of additions.

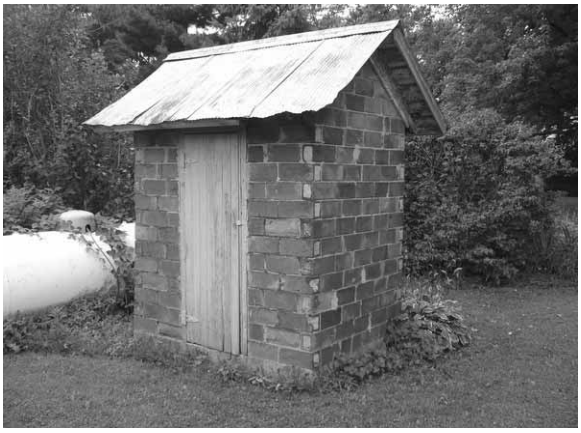
[102] Peterson, 15–24.
[103] One example was German-Russian farmers from Eastern Europe: "German-Russians eventually combined *Batsa* brick with balloon-frame construction, placing clay brick in walls between the studs to stabilize and insulate the dwelling." (Michael Koop, "German-Russians," in *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America*, Dell Upton, ed. (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, 1986), 131.)
[104] Albert Britt, *An America That Was* (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Publishers, 1964), 33.
[105] Ibid.
[106] Ibid.

Masonry Construction

Brick

Historically, brick masonry construction is relatively uncommon in the survey region. Nineteenth century examples of brick construction are very rare; typically, the locally abundant limestone was used for masonry work. A number of early twentieth century brick and clay masonry structures were documented in Jackson Township, including well houses, chicken coops, and other outbuildings.



Top left: The well house on the Casper Bernhard Farmstead, site 215 in section 1, is constructed of brick masonry. Top right: The chicken coop on the Gay–Hutchinson–O'Connor Farmstead, site 279 in section 16, is built of clay masonry. Middle left: The large chicken coop on the Linebarger Farmstead, site 284 in section 21, is also constructed of clay masonry. Middle right and bottom: The Aaron Coldwater Farmstead, site 306 in section 28, is distinctive for its collection of 1920s and 1930s era clay masonry outbuildings, including a smokehouse, two-story garage, and well house.

Joliet Limestone

One building material dating from the earliest period of European settlement in northwestern Will County was limestone quarried from the Des Plaines and Du Page River Valleys. These same regions later provided gravel for use in concrete construction in Will County and the Chicago area. The Des Plaines River Valley northwest of Jackson Township contains numerous quarries of limestone, referred to as Joliet Limestone. These quarries were utilized first for limestone for masonry construction but are primarily used today as sources of gravel.

The area surrounding Joliet contains abundant supplies of limestone, derived predominantly from the Niagaran strata. Owing to oxidation of ferrous minerals contained in the stone, the color of the stone ranges from buff near the surface to gray tones at deeper levels. Its surface is a hard, compact and slightly porous, brittle dolomite. The stone has thin seams of greenish clay (chert) running through the whole mass, which upon long exposure in alternately wet and dry conditions causes the solid calcium carbonate layers to delaminate.[107]

A prosperous period for quarrying stone in the Joliet area began during the 1830s and lasted until nearly the end of the century. Martin H. Demmond was the first to quarry stone in the Joliet district, most likely on the bluffs west of the Des Plaines River overlooking the fledgling Joliet settlement. Commercial quarrying activities began about a decade later, when William Davidson and his brother opened the first of their quarries in 1845, one mile south of Joliet at a point where the canal turns west-southwest with the curve of the river.[108]

The opening of the I & M Canal in 1848 provided an easy means to transport stone quarried in western Will County. Also, by the mid-1850s tracks for the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad had been laid between the river and canal, affording quarries access to more transportation facilities. The limestone industry grew steadily, both in number and acreage size of firms.

The Great Chicago Fire of 1871 provided enormous stimulation to the stone quarrying industry. Not only was stone needed at once to replace destroyed buildings, especially in the city center, but new building ordinances created a “fire” zone in which wood construction was (in theory) prohibited. Many new quarries were started to cater to the increased demand. For example, the Joliet Stone Company incorporated in 1872.[109] As the quarry industry peaked in the 1880s, many smaller businesses were bought out by much larger operations or forced by competition to abandon their sites. The consolidation of established quarries changed the methods of the business. Tools to crush, cut, rub, and saw stone became more advanced and raised production, while some of the old established quarries saw themselves eclipsed by newer and larger enterprises.

However, the development of smoother business links with customers in metropolitan areas could not offset competition from alternative sources with superior building stone, especially limestone quarried near Bedford, Indiana. The availability of the more durable Indiana limestone and the discovery of the lack of long-term durability of the Joliet stone, in addition to the introduction of other building materials such as concrete, led to the gradual decline of the Joliet area stone industry. Some quarries survived by shifting production to crushed stone to use as aggregate for concrete or road and railroad construction.

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[107] Linda Ponte, “The Celebrated Joliet Marble Field,” in *An Historical Geography of the Lower Des Plaines Valley Limestone Industry, Time and Place in Joliet,* Michael Conzen, ed. (Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1988), 15.
[108] Robert E. Sterling, *Joliet: Transportation and Industry: A Pictorial History* (St. Louis, Missouri: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1997), 116.
[109] Ibid.

Above: Surviving Joliet limestone structures identified in Jackson Township are often smaller outbuildings. The uses of locally-quarried stone are exemplified by the root cellar outbuildings at the Gay–Hutchinson–O'Connor Farmstead, site 279 in section 16 (left), and the Morgan Farmstead, site 313 in section 29 (right). Below: Wood-framed barns with stone foundations include the bank barns at the Casper Bernhard Farmstead, site 215 (left), and the Richards–Bernhard Farmstead, site 213 (right), both in section 1.

Concrete

Although concrete was used by the Romans in antiquity, its use in recent times dates from the mid-nineteenth century. In 1860, S. T. Fowler patented a type of reinforced concrete wall construction, but it was not until the 1870s and 1880s that examples had actually been constructed. By 1900 numerous systems of reinforced concrete construction had been patented.[110]

Concrete was seen as a material with great potential for use on the farm. Farmers were given guidance in using concrete on the farm, recommending its use in a variety of structures:

> Concrete can be used on the farm for residences, barns, poultry houses, garages, piggeries, stalls and mangers, milk houses, machine sheds, ice houses, silos, all kinds of tanks and troughs, vats and wallows, manure pits, septic tanks, piers and foundations, sidewalls, steps, driveways, hen nests, pump pits, fence posts, etc.
>
> ———

[110] William B. Coney, "Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches," National Park Service Preservation Brief 15, 2.

> Of all the buildings on the farm, which should be built of concrete, probably none is more important than the silo. Here is a structure in which it is essential to keep the silage fresh in order that the stock may be keep thrifty and growing all winter. The silo prevents a waste of corn stalks, which contain about one-third of the food value of the entire crop, and it enables a large number of animals to be maintained on a given number of acres. The concrete silo is ratproof, windproof, fireproof and will withstand cyclones. It will not dry out in the hot summer months, keeps the silage in perfect condition and can be constructed at a moderate first cost. There are four types of silos: Monolithic, cement block, stave and cement plaster construction.
>
> . . . Concrete buildings contain no crevices in which to harbor vermin, and this freedom from lice makes it possible for the birds to retain more flesh at the end of the setting period and therefore more strength. Poultry can withstand dry cold when housed, but cannot endure dampness or drafts from below, and a concrete floor will also keep out rats. Instances are known where concrete is used successfully for nests, dropping platforms and roosts, thus greatly simplifying the problem of cleaning. The first requirement of a milk house is that it is scrupulously clean, and the construction should be such as to eliminate breeding places for germs and cracks or crevices for dirt to collect, making cleaning difficult or impossible. A milk house properly constructed of concrete fulfills these requirements, and concrete floors are recommended for sanitary reasons, with proper provisions for draining. The milk house should be located with reference to other buildings, such as stables and manure pits.[111]

The survey area contains relatively few examples of cast-in-place concrete structures, which were generally observed only for building foundations.

Concrete Block

Beginning in the early 1900s, mass production of concrete block units succeeded after several earlier developments failed to lead to widespread production.[112] Harmon S. Palmer patented a cast iron machine with a removable core and adjustable sides in 1900, allowing companies and cottage industries to spring up across the country. Palmer founded the Hollow Building Block Company in 1902, selling $200 block machines. Other manufacturers who flooded the market with similar machines (without directly infringing on Palmer's patent) led to increased use of concrete block in building construction.

The blocks were produced by mixing Portland cement, water, sand, and gravel aggregate; placing the mixture in the machine and tamping it down to eliminate voids; and pulling a lever to release the block from the machine. Newly made blocks were stacked until the concrete cured, typically for one month. Blocks were made with a variety of face textures and even color, with "rockface" block being one of the most popular styles.[113]

Although early block machines and block manufacturers produced units relatively larger than contemporary units, by the mid-1920s standards were introduced by concrete products organizations that included fabrication of units 8 by 8 by 16 inches in size. Other standards, produced by the National Association of Cement Users, the Concrete Producers Association, and the Concrete Block Manufacturers Association, promoted testing to improve quality.[114] However, concrete block began to fall out of favor as a building facing material during this same period. During the 1930s, smooth-faced block began to dominate the industry as architectural styles changed. Also by the later 1930s, mass production of block units began to supplant the use of earlier concrete block machines.

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[111] "The Use of Concrete Work on the Farm," *Building Age* (February 1917), 102–103.
[112] Pamela H. Simpson, *Cheap, Quick, and Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870–1930* (Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1999), 11.
[113] Ibid., 24.
[114] Ibid., 21–22.

The survey area has a number of concrete block structures. Above left: The well house on the Casper Bernhard Farmstead, site 215 in section 1, is built of textured concrete masonry. Above right: The machine shed on the Nicholson Farmstead, site 265 in section 13, includes a concrete masonry office/storage room. Below: Major structures built of concrete masonry in the survey area include the large dairy barn on the Hoffman–Hauert Farmstead, site 297 in section 24, and the American Foursquare-type house at the Murphy Farmstead, site 257 in section 11.

Just as with concrete, farmers were encouraged to use concrete block for their structures. At the annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute in 1913, one lecturer discussed concrete block for silos:

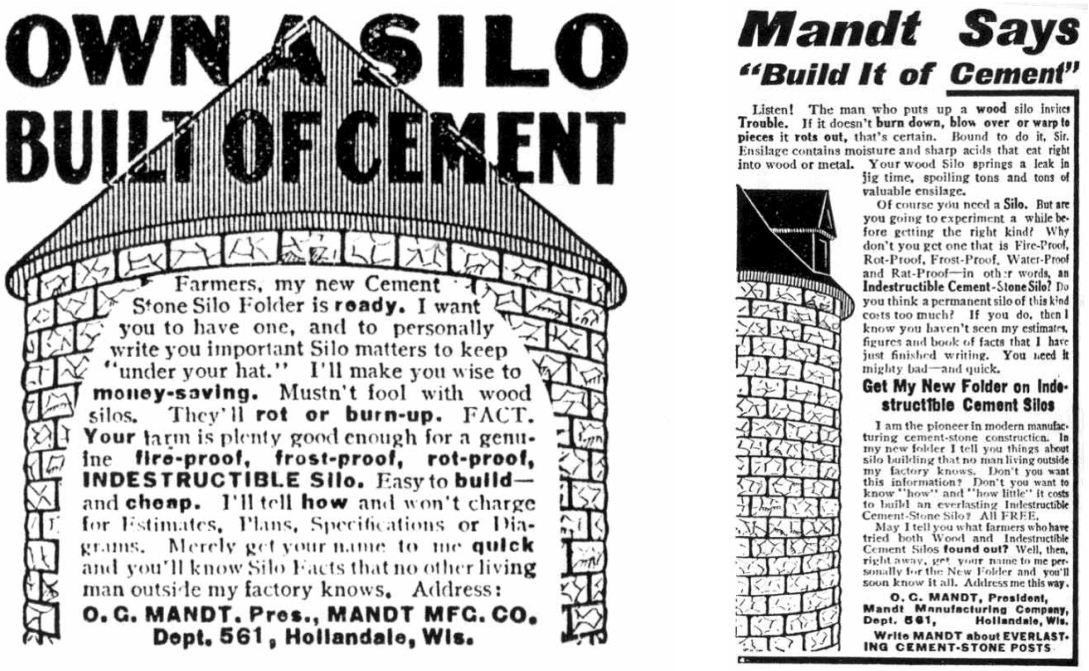
> It is clear that the cash outlay for material becomes of the first importance and cost of labor becomes second. To illustrate, a man in such circumstances might have gravel on his farm. Also, he might have lumber, which he could use temporarily for the scaffold. The cost of cement block molds is slight, and if this man were somewhat of a mechanic, he would find it advantageous to secure a mold or molds and make his own cement blocks at odd times. In this way a cement block silo could be built with less cash outlay than any other form of silo.[115]

Building trade journals also promoted the use of concrete block on the farm:

> If one may judge from the demand and the variety of uses to which it is put, the concrete block is the most important of all cement products. When properly made it has not failed to give satisfaction as a building material and much of its popularity has resulted from the pleasing architectural effects that have been brought about. Hollow blocks represent a considerable saving in cost, without reducing the strength so as to impair the safety of the building. The use of facings to bring about pleasing exterior treatments has its advantages while the interior air chambers allow them to conduct heat or cold but slowly. This fact makes buildings of this material warm in winter.

[115] M.L. King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute*, H.A. McKeene, ed. (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Journal Company, 1914), 64.

The survey area has a number of historic structures built of concrete blocks, including outbuildings as well as one American Foursquare type house. Concrete block is also widely used for building foundations in the survey area.



By the 1910s, farmers had several choices of silos using concrete block. Both advertisements are from the farm journal Hoard's Dairyman, *1909.*

Classification of Farmhouses

Most built structures can be grouped into one of three categories of stylistic classification: "high style," where the building clearly relates to a defined architectural style in form and detail; vernacular or "folk architecture," where builders or owners without formal architectural training construct buildings based on regional or cultural customs, and where stylistic elements derived from style books are applied or mixed within the same structure; and utilitarian, where style is entirely secondary and efficient use of materials is the primary factor in the design. Most buildings fall into the categories of vernacular and utilitarian. Farmhouses were usually built by a builder or carpenter, and reflect general types of houses popular at the time. A discussion of the utilitarian types of farm buildings is covered later in this chapter. The discussion below first describes the architectural *styles* found to some degree in the survey area. This is followed by an outline of the *types* of farmhouses, since most of these structures are better categorized by this means, with only the applied ornament being classified by style. Some houses in the survey area have undergone extensive renovations, making identification of a style or type difficult. In these situations, an assessment has been made as to possible original style or type with notes made in the comment portion of each survey form giving additional information on additions or alterations.

Architectural Style

In the second half of the nineteenth century, architectural styles were disseminated through style books promoting not only aesthetic features of houses but also the orderly qualities for a proper domestic environment.[116] Another source of building ideas was agricultural journals. Although carpenters and builders rarely followed such books and journals exactly, these publications did influence the types of houses being constructed (as discussed in the next section) as well as the stylistic elements applied to those houses. Although it is unlikely that many of the buildings in the survey area were built using designs or supervision of academically trained architects, many of the farmhouses were built by carpenters and builders competent at applying fashionable architectural styles in their work.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was popular in the United States beginning in the 1820s and continued in some regions until the 1870s. Inspired by archaeological excavations and measured drawings of ancient Greek temples, the style was developed by America's first trained architects and spread by pattern books that influenced carpenters and builders across the relatively young United States. American culture found an identification with the democracy in Ancient Greece. Greek Revival buildings have simple rectilinear forms, prominent classical ornament, molded cornices and window lintels, and other ornamental motifs inspired by Classical architecture. The style's simple massing and details went along with the sometimes limited materials and resources of rural areas. Greek Revival style architecture was not observed in the survey area.

Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival was roughly contemporary with Greek Revival, although with very different inspiration. It utilized late Medieval Gothic forms that have vertically oriented massing with steeply sloped roofs, and detail features such as pointed arches, narrow lancet windows, decorative bargeboards and finials, battlemented parapets, and clusters of chimney stacks. Like Greek Revival, pattern books guided architects and builders. Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* helped popularize this style. Gothic Revival architecture was not observed in the survey area.

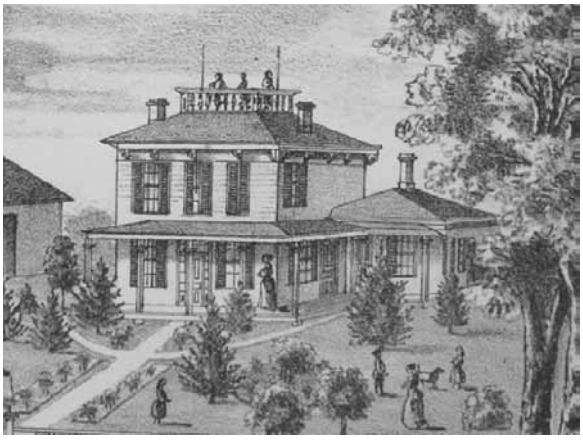
[116] Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 68.

Second Empire

The Second Empire style took its name from the public buildings with mansard roofs built under French emperor Napoleon III. (The first empire was the reign of his uncle, Napoleon). The style was transformed and applied in the United States to domestic as well as institutional buildings. In addition to the mansard roof and architectural features often present on Italianate buildings, Second Empire buildings often feature rich classical or baroque detailing and dormer windows with moldings or hoods. No examples of Second Empire are extant in the survey area.

Italianate

Italianate, or Italianate Victorian, was one of the most popular and fashionable building styles in the mid-1800s, popular from about 1850 to 1880. Inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture, Italianate style houses feature rectilinear massing, low pitched roofs, overhanging eaves with bracketed cornice, and tall rectangular windows. Other features often present are moldings or hoods around window lintels (which are sometimes arched) and polygonal or rectangular bays or towers. Relatively few examples of Italianate style designs were identified during the survey.



Left: The house at the Ara Brown Farmstead, site 290 in section 15, was an example of the Italianate style, although contemporary renovation work has obscured some details of the style. Right: A view of the Ara Brown Farmstead house from the 1873 atlas, showing the original Italianate detailing of the porch and eave brackets. This house may date to the 1850s.

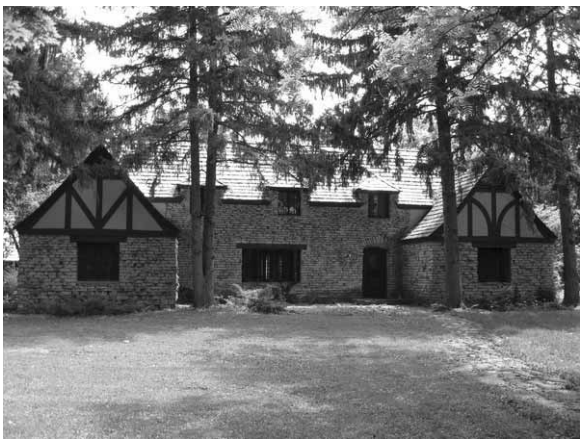
Queen Anne

Popular in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, this building style in its purest form utilized irregular, asymmetrical massing and floor plans, several types of building materials, and extensive ornament to create an eclectic architectural tapestry that was often picturesque and entertaining. None of the farmhouses in the survey region reflect all of the primary elements of Queen Anne, although the massing and details of some of them show Queen Anne influence, likely due to the influence of the style on builders and carpenters. The name “Queen Anne” for this style of design was popularized by nineteenth century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw, although the architectural precedents from the reign of Queen Anne (1702–1714) have little connection to this heavily ornamented style. A few Queen Anne style houses were documented in the survey area.


Left: The Madison House, site 328 in section 4, displays the irregular massing typical of the Queen Anne style. Right: The house at the Lichtenwalter–Sewing Farmstead, site 305 in section 27, is a locally rare example of the use of Queen Anne style detailing on a house with an American Foursquare form and massing.

Colonial and Georgian Revival

After the comparative excesses of the Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles, the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles are more restrained and utilize stricter use of ornament and proportion. Introduced on the east coast at the end of the nineteenth century, the Colonial Revival style spread to the Midwest over the next decade and became an influential style for larger homes and public buildings into the 1930s. The rectilinear forms of Colonial Revival structures are often symmetrical and have gabled roofs with dormers, classical columns and ornament, and ornamental window shutters. Georgian Revival buildings differ in that they adhere more closely to symmetrical floor plans, have strong cornice lines, Flemish bond brick coursing, watertables, and other elements of traditional Colonial period architecture. Colonial Revival architecture is not strongly present in the survey area.

Left: The house at the Linebarger Farmstead, site 284 in section 21, shows Colonial Revival details such as the pedimented dormer gable and classical porch columns. Right: This circa 1940s house at 19759 Manhattan Road in section 16 exemplifies the Tudor Revival style through its use of rough stone masonry and false half timbering.

Craftsman or Arts and Crafts Style

The Arts and Crafts movement originated in England in the mid-nineteenth century, although it did not become fashionable in the United States until the first two decades of the twentieth century. The style favored simple designs with natural materials, low-pitched roofs, battered wall treatments, exposed rafters, and casement and double hung windows. No true examples of Craftsman style houses were identified in the survey area, although several of the bungalow type houses in the survey may include Craftsman-inspired interior features.

Prairie Style

The Prairie Style was developed by several architects in the Midwest but originated chiefly from the Chicago area, where Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Burley Griffin, Marion Mahony Griffin, William Purcell, and George Elmslie (among others) formulated a set of principles uniquely suited to and inspired by the American suburban and rural landscape. In many ways this style developed from the Arts and Crafts movement, although it was a distinct style with its own characteristics. Prairie Style structures are characterized by broad, horizontal massing, hipped and gabled roofs with deep overhangs, asymmetrical floor plans, and geometric detailing based on nature motifs. Natural and earth-toned materials such as wood, stucco, and brick predominate, and windows often have leaded glass windows that repeat and develop nature motifs. The style was fashionable from around 1895 to 1920. The survey area does not have any "high style" Prairie Style houses.

Tudor Revival

From about 1910 to 1940, Tudor Revival was one of several fashionable revival styles in practice. Based on English late medieval architecture, the style was adapted to unique American building forms created by the balloon frame. Although Tudor Revival buildings were also built in stone, the use of wood and stucco to imitate a half-timbered appearance was a predominant feature. Often times only the ground or first floor was clad with stone while the upper story was clad with wood and stucco "half-timbering." The style also utilized asymmetrical floor plans and massing, narrow multi-paned windows, prominent masonry chimneys, and steeply sloped roofs. One Tudor Revival style house was noted during the field survey and is illustrated above, although this residence is not associated with a historic farmstead.

House Types

Vernacular residential dwellings are not always suited to classification by architectural style because style is not the primary organizing principle in their design. Most vernacular houses relate to a *type* that describes or classifies their massing and floor plan. This section discusses the different types of housing found specifically in the survey area. Additional types and subtypes do exist but have been excluded because they are not pertinent to the discussion of Jackson Township.

During the survey, very few structures could be readily identified that date from the earliest period of settlement (approximately the 1840s and 1850s). House types dating from the earliest settlement may have used configurations known as single pen or double pen, which basically are one or two room houses respectively. A double pen dogtrot consists of two rooms with the space in between covered by the roof. A saddlebag house is similar to the double pen except for the inclusion of a central chimney between the two rooms.

The house types classified below are those that are typically found in the survey area. As with any classification system, alternate systems could be utilized. Most of the definitions provided below were derived from *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* by Stephen C. Gordon.[117] Building forms followed the movement of settlers from New England westward through the Ohio Valley to Illinois.[118] However, a significant number of the settlers in the survey area were new immigrants to the United States. Their influence on the region's buildings is visible in some of the extant house types, but more readily visible in the barns and other farm structures.

I House

The name "I House" was first recognized in 1930 as a housing type in Indiana that had originated in the Middle Atlantic states. The form was later identified in the other Midwestern "I" states of Illinois and Iowa.[119] The form consists of a two story, one room deep plan that is at least two rooms wide. Chimneys were often placed at each end of the floor plan. Only one example of the I House type was identified in Jackson Township during the survey.

Hall and Parlor

The Hall and Parlor house is a simple rectangular plan dwelling one to one-and-a-half stories in height, with a side oriented gable roof. In plan, these types of houses have one larger room for the kitchen and daily living and a side room used as a more formal parlor or a bedroom. There is often an addition at the rear of the house extending from the parlor side. Chimneys are often placed at each end of the house. The type was used less often after the late 1800s.[120] No Hall and Parlor houses were identified in the survey area.

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[117] Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992).

[118] For overviews of patterns of ethnic migration and diffusion, see Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture,* Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986); and John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer, *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1989).

[119] Kniffen, 7–8.

[120] Gordon, 125. Since the form can be confused with later cottage types of houses, one feature that can date it properly is the height to width ratios of the window openings: tall window openings usually date a house to the 1800s.


Left: The house at the Gockley–Breen Farmstead, site 263 in section 13, is the only I-house example in documented in Jackson Township. The front porch is likely a twentieth century addition to this nineteenth century house. Right: The house at the Barnes–Madison–Sharp Farmstead, site 325 in section 4, likely was built as a New England one-and-a-half type, but has been subsequently been altered, with a side addition and the closing up of some original window and door openings. This house likely dates to the 1850s and may be one of the oldest structures in Jackson Township.

New England One and a Half

This house type is a rectangular plan dwelling, one to one-and-a-half stories in height and at least two bays wide. Flanking a central entrance hall and stairs are two large rooms with two or more smaller rooms across the rear of the house. Some houses of this type are not symmetrical across the front, depending upon the interior layout. New England One and a Half houses were popular from the earliest days of settlement in Will County in the 1830s up to the Civil War. They often include Greek Revival ornament, such as pilasters, architraves, cornice returns, and entablature panels. Farming settlers emigrating from New England, where this house type originated, brought this house type with them to the Midwest. Only one example of the New England One and a Half type was identified in the survey area.

Side Hallway

Side Hallway houses are typically simple rectilinear volumes, two stories in height, and often with gable roofs oriented to the front or the side. In plan the entry is at the end bay of the front elevation, opening into the main stair hall. Adjacent to the hall is the main parlor with additional rooms at the rear of the house. The form was popular until the 1880s.[121] No Side Hallway type houses were identified in the survey area. Some houses may have been originally constructed as Side Hallway types but have evolved to other types through subsequent additions.

Upright and Wing

The Upright and Wing was popular in the mid to late 1800s.[122] The type consists of an upright portion with a gable end, usually one-and-a-half to two stories, and a one to one-and-a-half story wing. The gable end of the wing is usually at or below the eave of the upright. Upright and Wing type houses have T- or L-shaped floor plans. Inside, the wing contains a kitchen and one or two bedrooms and the upright a parlor and additional bedrooms.[123] The Upright and Wing type is common throughout Will County, but somewhat less prevalent in Jackson Township. Less than ten percent of the surveyed farmhouses are the Upright and Wing type.

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[121] Ibid., 126.

[122] Peterson groups the Upright and Wing with the Gabled Ell type (both being forms of L- or T-plan houses), making it "the most numerous and familiar farmhouse type in the Upper Midwest…" (Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 96.) Peterson also notes that many L- and T-plan houses are the result of additions being constructed to existing rectangular house forms (Ibid., 99).

[123] Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 132.

Upright and wing type houses are less common in Jackson Township than other portions of Will County. Left: The house at the Wilhelmi Tenant Farmstead, site 323 in section 4, shows the defining characteristics of the upright and wing type, in spite of contemporary remodeling and a shed-roof addition. Right: The house at the Boylan–Noel Farmstead, site 275 in section 15, is an upright and wing type. The stone portion of this house likely existed first as a Side Hallway type house, but with the wood-framed side wing addition, it is now classified as an upright and wing.

The Gabled Ell type is common in Jackson Township. Most examples are two stories, although one-and-a-half story examples were also documented. Illustrated here are the houses at the Dooley–Breen Farmstead, site 250 in section 10, above left; the Davidson–Westphal–Arnhold Farmstead, site 251 in section 10, above right; the Jorgensen Farmstead, site 287 in section 21, below left; and the J. F. Wilhelmi Farmstead, site 324 in section 4, below right.

Gabled Ell

The Gabled Ell house type usually dates from the two decades after the Civil War.[124] It has an L-shaped plan, sometimes with additions to form a T-shaped plan, and usually is two stories in height with a gabled roof. Within the main "L" there is often a porch. In most arrangements, the gable end of the shorter of the two wings faces the street or main approach with the broad side of the other wing at the side. The Gabled Ell type is quite common in Jackson Township, representing about forty percent of the surviving pre-World War II farmhouses.

Left: The house at the Steffes Farmstead, site 219 in section 3, exemplifies the Four-over-Four type as it developed in the decades after the Civil War. Right: The house at the McGowan–Erickson Farmstead, site 387 in section 15, is another example of the Four-over-Four type.

Four-over-Four

The Four-over-Four basically consists of a central hallway flanked by two rooms on each side in a house two to two-and-a-half stories in height. This house type usually has a gable roof, with the ridge line running parallel to the front face. Exploiting balloon frame construction, the form was popular in the middle 1800s, although it returned during the vogue of the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles. Several Four-over-Four type farmhouses were identified in Jackson Township.

Two examples of the Gable Front type in Jackson Township: at left, the Young–Palmer–Eaton Farmstead, site 242 in section 9; at right, the Wood House, site 353 in section 20.

[124] Ibid., 136.

Gable Front

The Gable Front house describes a variety of house types dating from the mid-1800s through the 1920s. It is similar to the Four-over-Four, except that the main entrance at the gable end facing the street or main approach. It is also similar to the Side Hallway type, and usually has a rectangular floor plan. A number of Gable Front type houses were identified in Jackson Township. Most examples are one-and-a-half stories in height.

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare[125] was introduced around 1900 and continued to be popular until the 1920s. It consists of a two to two-and-a-half story block with a roughly square floor plan with four rooms on each floor. Roofs are hipped or pyramidal, with dormer windows (hipped and gable) on at least the front elevation and sometimes the side and rear elevations. Foursquares usually have front porches but may also have bay windows (some extending both stories) and one story rear additions. Many Foursquares were built from plans developed by local lumber companies or mail order sources that advertised in farm journals; others were purchased whole and delivered as pre-cut, ready-to-assemble houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company or home manufacturers. American Foursquare type farmhouses are common in the survey area, representing approximately ten percent of the farmhouses surveyed.

Many examples of the American Foursquare type in Jackson Township have been altered by the enclosure of the front porch. Above left: This house is at the Briscoe–Fox Farmstead, site 252 in section 11. Above right: The house at the Morgan Farmstead, site 313 in section 29, is notable for its expansive original porches.

Bungalow

The term bungalow derives from the word *bangla*, an Indian word adopted by the British in the nineteenth century for a one story house with porches. The American house form descended from the Craftsman movement, using natural materials and simple forms to create an informal domestic environment. Popular from approximately 1905 to 1935, there are two basic types of bungalows (and numerous subtypes), each deriving its name from the dominant roof forms. The Dormer Front Bungalow (also called the Shed Roof Bungalow) has a gable or shed roof turned parallel to the front elevation and a single large dormer. The Gable Front has a front facing gable, with the ridge of the roof running perpendicular to the main elevation. The relatively few examples of the Bungalow type in the survey area are somewhat simpler than those found in city and suburban neighborhoods and lack stylistic features such as exposed roof beams, ornamental wall trim, or shingle siding. A number of bungalow type houses were identified in the survey area, with about equal numbers of larger Dormer Front Bungalows and smaller single story hip roof bungalows.

[125] The term "American Foursquare" was coined by Clem Labine, former editor of the *Old-House Journal.* (Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 137.)

Above left: The house at the Heath Farmstead, site 352 in section 16, typifies the Dormer Front Bungalow type; the original front porch has been enclosed. Above right: Site 320 in section 4 has a single-story bungalow type house.

Cape Cod

The Cape Cod was a popular house type from the 1920s to the early 1950s. The type was inspired by eighteenth century cottages in Massachusetts and Virginia.[126] The Cape Cod has a simple rectangular plan, one story in height with dormers and a gable roof. Cape Cod type houses are somewhat more prevalent in Jackson Township than is common in other parts of Will County, representing approximately ten percent of the houses documented during the survey.

Above left: The house at the Korst Tenant Farmstead, site 330 in section 4, exemplifies the Cape Cod type. Above right: One of two Cape Cod type houses at the Erhart–Hemphill Farmstead, site 264 in section 13.

[126] Ibid., 140.

Ranch

Because the ranch type is a relatively recent domestic architecture development (it generally dates from the post-World War II era), ranch style houses were generally not recorded in the rural survey. The presence of a ranch style house was noted on the site plan of surveyed farmsteads to indicate that these houses likely replaced the original house on the site or provided an additional dwelling on the property. Ranch style houses are usually one or at most two stories and have rambling floor plans and relatively low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs. Although much of the newer housing in recently developed areas has features and elements reminiscent of older architectural styles (Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial, or even Queen Anne), its true architectural lineage traces back to the ranch houses of the 1950s and 1960s.

Left: In the middle decades of the twentieth century, single-story house types were popular, as exemplified by this brick house at site 327 in section 4. Right: This log home at site 298 in section 24 has been constructed since the 1988 survey and shows the continuing popularity of revival styles and "rustic" architecture in the survey area.

Development of the Barn

The barns of the Midwest have several typical functions: animal shelter, crop storage, crop processing, equipment storage, and machinery repair. However, barns also have specialized functions designated by adjectives such as "sheep" barn or "dairy" barn. In some instances a substitute term was used such as hog house or implement shed, especially if a larger multipurpose "barn" is also on the farm. Nonetheless, these structures shared some similar forms and structural systems.[127]

Pioneer settlers, faced with clearing virgin forest or breaking sod, usually had little time to do more than erect a roughhouse and perhaps a crude animal shelter in the first years of settlement. Not until after some ten years on a homestead, or perhaps not even until the second generation, did the pioneer have the means to construct a large barn.[128]

The need for large barns necessitated the development of structural systems to enclose large volumes of space. As the frontier of settlement passed into the Midwest, many early barns were constructed of logs by settlers who either possessed log-building skills or gained these techniques by association with other ethnic or cultural groups. Although the eastern Midwest was well forested, providing sufficient log materials, the prairies of the central Midwest (including Illinois) had less forested land to supply log construction. Therefore, other solutions were required.[129]

The skeletal framework of barns consists typically of sill timbers resting directly on the foundation (usually stone, although concrete was introduced in the early 1900s). The sills also form the substructure for the floor joists and wall framing. The barn's joists sometimes remained round, except for the top side, which was flattened to accommodate floorboards. Most early barns had a gable roof composed of rafters, rough sawn boards, and wooden shingles. Vertically attached boards, some as large as fourteen inches wide, ran from the sill to the top plate of the wall for siding on timber frame barns.[130]

As discussed earlier in this chapter, light framing techniques and advanced wood milling machines influenced the development of Midwestern farmhouses. However, barns continued to be built with heavy timber. As these large framing members became scarce and expensive in the early twentieth century, new innovations were sought, such as plank framing that featured the substitution of plank lumber for heavy long, square timbers.[131]

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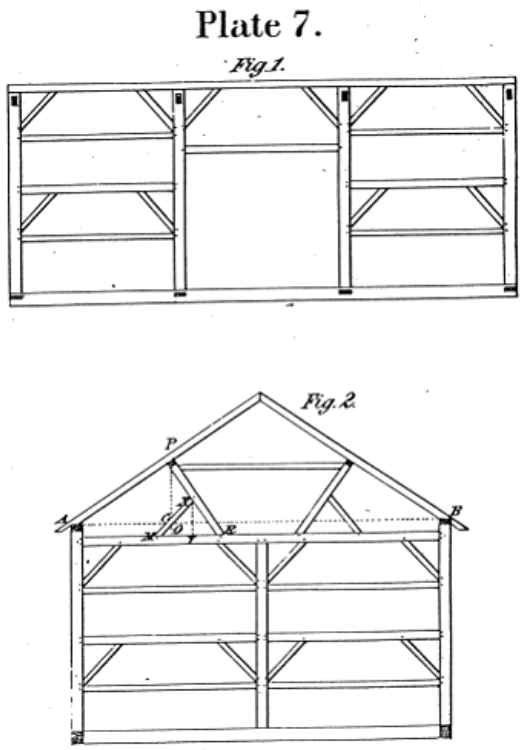
[127] Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, "The Farm Barns of the American Midwest," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 9.
[128] Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections," in *Barns of the Midwest,* 65.
[129] Ibid.
[130] Ibid., 48–50.
[131] Lowell J. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 147. Two major forms of plank framing developed. The first took dimension plank lumber and imitated heavy timber framing, carrying the loads through posts and beams. The second type opened up the center of the barn by using a truss for the framing bents. This was followed by an adaptation of the balloon framing for barn construction. Stud walls replaced posts and girts for handling loads; roof loads were carried by trusses made from lighter weight lumber (Ibid., 155–156).



Above: A drawing of heavy timber barn framing from 1894 [William E. Bell, Carpentry Made Easy, or the Science and Art of Framing *(Philadelphia: Ferguson Bros. & Co., 1894), plate 7].*

At the beginning of the twentieth century, new barn building ideas emerged from a growing field of experts: agricultural engineers, experiment station researchers, and commercial farm planning services. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) soon contained a committee on farm structures after its formation. The result of these efforts widened the variety of barn building plans available to farmers and encouraged improved building standards.[132] At about this time, manufacturers and marketers of pre-cut, ready-to-assemble houses (such as the American Foursquare house type discussed above) entered the market for barn construction. Two major Iowa firms, the Louden Machinery Company of Fairfield and the Gordon-Van Tine Company of Davenport, advertised plans for their pre-cut barns along with their pre-cut homes.

Engineering research led to the development of framing for gambrel roofs, culminating in the Clyde or Iowa truss. (The shape of the gambrel roof allowed a larger loft space to store hay than the gable roof allowed.) The first step in this development was the work of John Shawver of Ohio, who developed a gambrel truss form using sawn lumber. The Iowa truss was developed by A.W. Clyde, an engineer with the Iowa State College farm extension service, around 1920. It allowed construction of a stiff frame at far lower cost than the Shawver truss, which required expensive extra-length material.[133]

[132] Ibid., 158.

[133] Ibid. The open loft, free from interior braces like those used in the Shawver and Iowa trusses, was finally achieved with the laminated gothic arch roof. The gothic roof was developed over a two decade period, with an early system using sawn boards 12 inches wide, 1 inch thick, and 3 to 4 feet long from which the outside edge was shaved to the needed curvature. Three or four plies were laminated together with nails, with splices staggered along the curve. These rafters were placed 2 feet on center. However, due to the material wasted in shaving the lumber and the labor consumed in sawing and nailing, farmers and builders were slow to adopt this system. Bent or sprung arches were the second major type of curved rafter construction, first used in an experiment in Davis, California, in 1916.

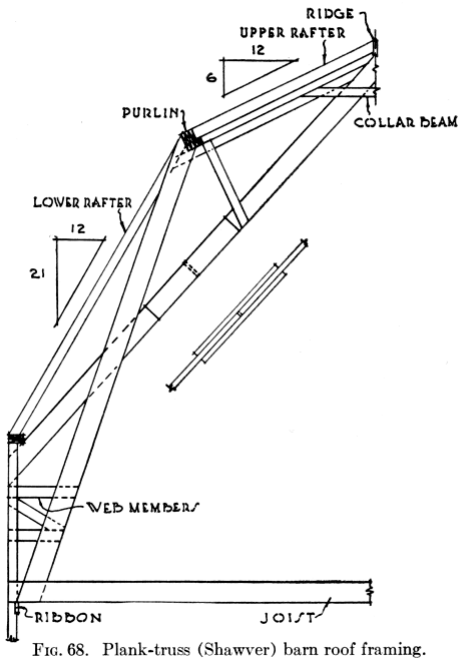


FIG. 68. Plank-truss (Shawver) barn roof framing.

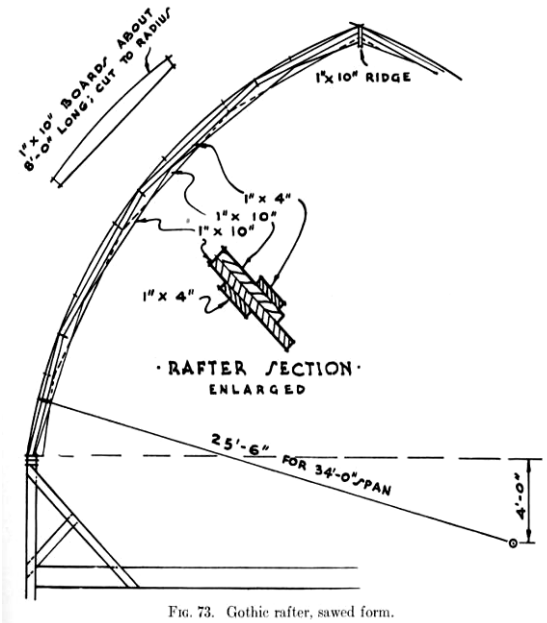


FIG. 73. Gothic rafter, sawed form.

The Shawver and sawn gothic arch barn roof rafters. [Deane G. Carter and W.A. Foster, Farm Buildings*, Third Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1941), 136, 141.]*

During the 1930s, the Gothic roof entered the last phase of its evolution. At Iowa State Agricultural College, Henry Giese tested existing types of laminated bent rafters in an attempt to solve their shortcomings. Working in collaboration with Rock Island Lumber Company, distributor of Weyerhauser Forest Products, he explored the potential of modern glues to yield a stronger bent rafter. Using Douglas fir, clear of knots and defects, glue-laminated under approximately 100 pounds per square inch of pressure and shaped to an arch form, the rafter was stronger than those laminated conventionally with nails and bolts (either the shaved- or bent-lumber techniques). Rafter performance was also improved with the use of hinge connections at the supports. Weyerhauser was marketing these factory-built rafters under the trademark of Rilco by 1938.[134] The United States Forest Products Laboratory also performed tests on glued laminated construction. Their laboratory tests showed that laminated rafters were two to four times stronger than ordinary bent and sawed rafters laminated with nails.[135]

The two-story loft barn ceased to be built shortly after World War II.[136] In the first half of the twentieth century the dependence on draft animals waned and mechanical power in the form of tractors increased, and farmers no longer needed loft space.[137] Farmers began to build fewer custom wood frame structures, which were susceptible to fires, as manufactured buildings using steel became available. Early metal-barn

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The perceived savings in material and labor required to produce the same contour by bending instead of sawing, made this system more popular. Bent-rafter gothic arch construction, although more economical in labor and material, proved less rigid that the more expensive sawed type. For this reason, many farmers adopted a combination of the two, with the sawed rafters spaced every 8 to 12 feet and the bent rafters spaced between, twenty-four inches on center (Ibid., 161–2).

[134] Ibid., 162–163.

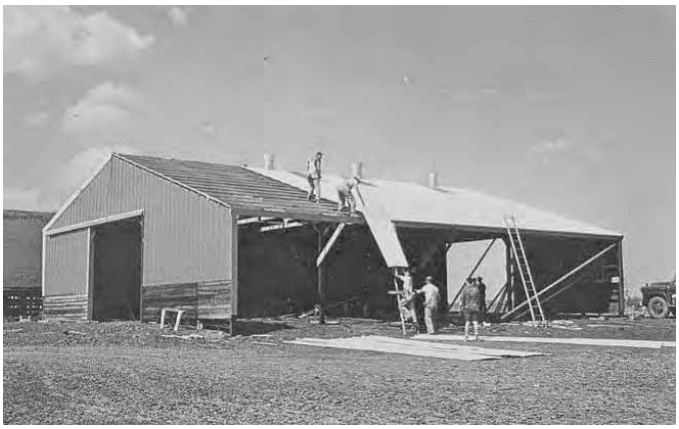
[135] Ibid., 164.

[136] Ibid., 165.

[137] In 1930, 61,000 combines were counted by the U.S. Census; in 1953, 918,000. One in six farmers already owned a tractor by 1932. In 1944, 14 percent of the nation's hay was harvested with windrow balers; by 1948, the figure was 46 percent. See Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900–Present," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Noble and Wilhelm, ed., 225.

types, such as Quonsets, developed initially in the 1930s and gained a notable measure of popularity among some Midwestern farmers immediately after World War II. One of the leading manufacturers of Quonset barns and sheds was the Great Lakes Steel Corporation of Detroit, whose structures were purported to be fireproof, rat-proof, and sag-proof. Corrugated metal was also a suggested covering for wooden barn siding, and organizations as the Asbestos Farm Service Bureau promoted the use of asbestos-based cement boards for re-siding old barns.[138]

Because lofts were no longer needed, one-story barn construction became more standard in the postwar years. The shift from loose to baled or chopped hay reduced the need for haymows as many farmers adopted the "loose-housing" or "loafing" system for housing cattle. University of Wisconsin agricultural scientists argued that cows would be more content and give more milk if they were allowed to roam in and out of the barn at will. The loose-housing system resulted in the construction of one-story galvanized all-steel barns.[139] The pole barn was a simple method for constructing the necessary enclosure for farm implements and the limited amount of hay still required on the farm. Pole barns use round poles set into small, individual foundations, to which engineered roof trusses and wall girts and siding are attached. The structural concept for the modern pole barn was developed by H. Howard Doane of St. Louis in the early 1930s. He and George Perkins, his farm manager, used creosoted wood poles (which were commonly used for telephone poles) for the vertical structural members.[140] Pole barns and manufactured buildings are common throughout the survey area, and remain the standard means of construction for contemporary farm buildings.



Left: An advertisement for a metal covered machine shed similar in form to a Quonset shed, from the Peoria publication The Illinois Farmers Guide, *August 1939. Right: An advertising postcard for a Morton Building, manufactured by Interlocking Fence Company of Morton, Illinois.*

[138] Ibid., 226.
[139] Ibid., 225.
[140] Ibid.

Barn Types

As with house types, several systems have been used to classify barns, either by function; shape and structural system; ethnic traditions and their influence; or regional characteristics and commonalties.[141] The classification types developed below are based on Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek's *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures* and Allen G. Noble's *Wood, Brick & Stone.* Classification is generally made by the shape and function of the barn.

Three-bay Threshing Barn

The Three-bay Threshing barn (also called the English barn) was introduced into North America through English colonial settlement in southern New England.[142] The English and continental European immigrants of the early 1800s introduced this barn type to the Midwest. It was originally designed as a single function barn to store or process grain and was most suitable for small-scale, subsistence farms. It is a single level, rectangular structure divided into three parts or sections, each termed a bay.

Large double doors are centered on both long sides of the structure. Hand threshing with a grain flail was done in the central bay, sometimes called the threshing bay. Following threshing, the large doors were opened to create a draft, which, during winnowing, would separate the chaff from the heavier grain, and carry it away. Flanking the central bay were the other two bays of generally equal dimensions. One was used during the fall or winter to store sheaves of harvested grain, awaiting threshing. The other bay was used for storing the threshed grain, commonly in bins, and straw, which was used as feed and bedding for horses and cattle.[143] Early examples had steeply pitched (over 45 degrees) gable roofs and low stone foundations. They were sided in vertical boards with small ventilation openings high on the gable ends. Windows are largely absent, although later versions included them at animal stall locations. Gable-end sheds were a common addition.[144]

Left: The barn at the Richards–Bernhard Farmstead, site 213 in section 1, is a typical example of the Three-bay Threshing type in the survey area. Right: The Three-bay Threshing barn at the Bert Coldwater Farmstead, site 310 in section 28, has a side wing, possibly built as a later addition, that allows for the housing of dairy cows as well as threshing.

[141] Often there are more conflicts than agreements between different classification systems. The types defined herein seem to best describe the structures actually present and the social and ethnic origins of their builders.
[142] Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk-Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places, Readings in American Vernacular Architecture,* Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, ed. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 11.
[143] Charles Calkins and Martin Perkins, "The Three-bay Threshing Barn," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 40–41.
[144] Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 77.

Eventually, as dairying replaced wheat production in the agricultural economy, the threshing/storage function of this barn type became less important. At first animals were not housed in the structure, although interior remodeling was often made to introduce animal stalls in one of the two side bays. This effectively reduced the grain storage and processing function and only offered shelter for a modest number of animals.[145] In some cases this barn type was lifted up and placed onto a raised basement, which then could house the animals, especially dairy cows.[146]

Raised, Bank, and Basement Barns

The Raised or Bank barn originated in central New York as a shelter for dairy cattle. It was the first multi-purpose barn to gain widespread popularity. These barns are usually larger than Three-bay Threshing barns and have a ground floor level for cattle and dairy cows with an upper level for hay and feed storage. This upper level is reached by an earthen ramp, bridge, or the natural slope of an embankment. Basement barns are similar to Raised barns, in that the foundation walls extend up to the bottom of the second floor. However, Basement barns do not have ramps nor are they sited to utilize the natural topography to access the second floor. Several Bank or Raised barns were identified in the survey area.

Left: The Bank barn at the Casper Bernhard Farmstead, site 215 in section 1. Right: The Raised barn at the Senning Tenant Farmstead, site 217 in section 2, has been somewhat altered, but the overall form is intact.

German Barn

German barns, also called German/Swiss barns or Pennsylvania barns, include a group of barns introduced into the Delaware valley by German-speaking settlers. It was one of the first American barn types to combine crop storage and animal shelter. It became a structure synonymous with Pennsylvania Dutch culture and its mixed grain-livestock agriculture. These barns had a lower story partially cut into the natural slope of the land and an upper level that was accessed from a slope or ramp. A forebay is formed by recessing the ground floor wall and enclosing it at each end with the masonry gable end walls. Another distinctive feature is the use of a combination of stone masonry and wood framed and sheathed walls: stone was typically reserved for gable end walls and/or north facing walls. This barn type was not observed in the survey area.

Plank Frame Barn

This relatively small barn type originated in the eastern Midwest around 1875.[147] Plank frame barns can have gable or gambled roofs and are typically one story in height plus a large hay loft. They are multi-

[145] Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone,* The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures (Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 56–58.
[146] Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-bay Threshing Barn," *Barns of the Midwest,* 59.
[147] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 117

purpose, with small ground floor windows for animal stalls and a large sliding door for equipment. Their floor plans are usually small, approximately 30 by 40 feet. Plank frame barns use small dimension milled lumber rather than the heavy timber framing of earlier barn types. Several examples of plank frame barns were identified in the survey area.

Plank frame barns are generally small, multi-purpose structures. Examples include the barns at the Palmer Farmstead, site 273 in section 15, left; and the barn at the Tait–Schleeter Farmstead, site 216 in section 2, right.

Three-ended Barn

This barn type is a modification to the Three-bay Threshing barn, adding a hay barn addition perpendicular to an existing barn. This addition, sometimes called a straw shed, could have less height than the main portion of the barn or be taller than the main barn. The additions could also have an open bay at ground level into which a cart could drive to unload hay into the loft space. Only one three-ended barn was identified in the survey area.

Round Barn

Non-orthogonal barns (round or polygonal in plan) were popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century. In Illinois, agriculture professor Wilber J. Fraser of the University of Illinois promoted the use of round barns. No existing round barns were documented in the survey area.

Round Roof Barn

Round Roof Barns came into existence with structural advances in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Although called round, roof shapes for this type are often gothic arch in form. The name describes the roof shape, although the configuration of their floor plans were usually based on more typical barn types such as Plank frame, Dairy, or Raised barns. Only one Round Roof barn was identified in the survey area.

Wisconsin Dairy Barn

A barn associated with dairying is the Wisconsin Dairy barn, which originated at the Wisconsin's Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison around 1915. It was specially designed to provide a structure for efficient dairy farming. This large barn was typically 36 by 100 feet or larger. It had a gambrel roof or occasionally a round roof, although early versions were often gable-roofed with horizontal boarding. Rows of small windows and gable-end doors were typical. There was usually a large gable-end loft opening and a triangular hay hood. Frequently there are roof ventilators.[148] Several dairy barns were identified in the survey area.

[148] Noble and Cleek, 77.


Left: The barn at the Erhart–Hemphill Farmstead, site 264 in section 13, typifies the Round Roof type. Right: The barn at the Stoner–Breen Farmstead, site 240 in section 8, is a small example of the Dairy barn type in the survey area.

Feeder Barn

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, Illinois and Iowa developed into the regional center for beef production. Farmers with rougher land, more suited to cattle than crops, raised their cattle from birth to finished beef. They fattened their stock on surplus corn, alfalfa, and feed supplements, and sold them to the rail-connected beef-processing industry in Chicago. The industry was also aided by the introduction of the refrigerated box car. In order to build a barn to hold cattle and hay, the feeder barn (sometimes called the hay barn) was developed. Cattle are housed and fed on the ground floor with a loft above to hold hay. The feeder barn type is less common in Jackson Township than other parts of Will County.


Left: This feeder barn is located at the Young–Palmer–Eaton Farmstead, site 242 in section 9 of Jackson Township. Right: This small feeder barn is located a the Heath Farmstead, site 352 in section 16.

Pole Barn

The latest major barn type, called the pole barn, evolved in the eastern Midwest. The walls of the building are hung on poles that are driven into individual footings buried in the ground below the frost line. The floor is typically concrete slab or dirt. There is no loft. Later versions usually have metal siding, especially those erected after World War II.[149] The pole barn is an example of economical construction techniques applied to modern agriculture.

[149] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 120.

Quonset Shed

Sometime referred to as Quonset "huts," this metal building type is named for the U.S. Naval Air Station at Quonset Point in Davisville, Rhode Island, where sheds of this type were built in 1942, although wood-framed examples were already common in the 1930s. Its universal use in the military during World War II made Quonset sheds seem to be an ideal economical building type in the postwar years, finding use as storage facilities, offices, homes, and commercial ventures such as movie theaters. Military Quonsets often had steel framing members to support the corrugated galvanized metal sheathing, but civilian examples used wood framing as well. Only a few examples on farmsteads were identified in Jackson Township.

Left: This quonset shed is located at the Eich–Mattson–Doyle Farmstead, site 249 in section 10. Right: A similar quonset shed is located at the Lichtenwalter–Sewing Farmstead, site 305 in section 27.

Manufactured Building

While pole barn structures use manufactured materials assembled by a local builder or the farmer himself, manufactured buildings originated in the early decades of the twentieth century but were offered as a complete system from the 1940s. Companies including Butler, Bryant, and Morton have produced manufactured buildings that are present in Will County. Such buildings offer quick construction time and potentially lower cost because of the use of standardized components. The buildings also allow for large floor areas, giving farmers flexibility of usage. This building type remains common for newly constructed agricultural buildings in the survey area.

Left: Pole barns are distinguished by corrugated metal cladding and wood siding near grade. This example is at the Boylan–Noel Farmstead, site 275 in section 15. Right: Manufactured buildings dating from the 1950s to the 2000s are common in the survey area, including this example at the Block–Bernhard Farmstead, site 223 in section 3.

Grain Elevators

Grain elevators began to be constructed alongside developing rail systems during the second half of the nineteenth century. Early elevators were often associated with the flour mills they served. They were usually timber-framed structures, as were the mills themselves.[150] Concrete grain elevators and silos, usually constructed in banks of two to ten or more, were constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century.

Corncribs

Pioneer farmers frequently built log corncribs during their two centuries of migration into and settlement of the Midwest. Most crude frontier log cribs were little more than bins, loosely constructed of saplings or split rails and laid up with saddle notching to hold them together.[151] Sometimes the logs were skinned to lessen the danger of infestation by worms and insect. The bin-like cribs were typically covered with thatch or cornstalks to help shed the rain; a board and shingle roof took more effort, required nails, and therefore was more expensive. Unfortunately, thatch roof corncribs were more readily infested by rodents. Log construction of corncribs remained popular through the 1800s in areas where timber resources proved readily accessible.

The invention of the circular saw in 1860 and its growing adaptation to steam power by mid-century made lumber cheap enough for general use on outbuildings such as corncribs, enabling later versions to be built of narrow lumber slats.[152] The corncrib usually rested on log or stone piers.[153] In constructing a frame corncrib, two methods of attaching the slat siding or cribbing were used. The slats were attached either horizontally or vertically; cribbing attached diagonally for extra strength seems to have come into practice about 1900.[154]

The size of the corncribs remained small, even as corn production rose during much of the nineteenth century, in part due to the practice of corn shocking. Corn could be gradually "shucked out" as needed and hauled to the crib or barn for milling and feeding to livestock. Large corncribs were unnecessary since farmers could leave much of their corn in the field until spring.[155] Crib width was influenced by the climate of a region; drier conditions allowed for wider cribs with no increased loss of corn due to mold. As corn production outgrew the single crib in the developing Corn Belt, double cribs were formed by extending the roof over a pair of cribs to form a gable roof. If the gap between the cribs was then lofted over, extra space was gained beneath the roof for overflow storage of ear corn. Spreading the cribs apart not only increased the loft space but created a storage area below for wagons, tools, and implements. These structures, called crib barns, became common in the Midwest by 1900.[156] The creation of larger corncribs and their overhead grain bins depended upon the invention of new methods to raise the grain and ear corn higher than a farmer could scoop it. High cribs were made possible by the commercial adaptation of continuous belt and cup elevators from grain mills and by the portable grain elevator grain.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, both concrete and steel were promoted as alternative construction materials for corncribs and grain elevators. The use of hollow clay tiles was also encouraged in those parts of the Midwest where they were manufactured, notably in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.[157] The most common variety of concrete corncrib was made of interlocking stave blocks, which had been cast

[150] Keith E. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture* (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988), 176.
[151] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 170–171.
[152] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 26.
[153] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 155.
[154] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 27.
[155] Keith E. Roe, "Corncribs to Grain Elevators: Extensions of the Barn, " in *Barns of the Midwest*, 170.
[156] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 60.
[157] Ibid., 177.

with ventilating slots. In some cases, steel wires or rods were incorporated in the vents to keep out rodents. The blocks were laid up in the form of a circular bin. These were encircled with steel rods, enabling the structure to withstand lateral pressures from the corn heaped within. Single and double bin corncribs of this type were most common, although four-bin corncribs were not unusual. Between 1900 and 1940, concrete was promoted as a do-it-yourself material, poured into rented forms, for building corncribs.[158]

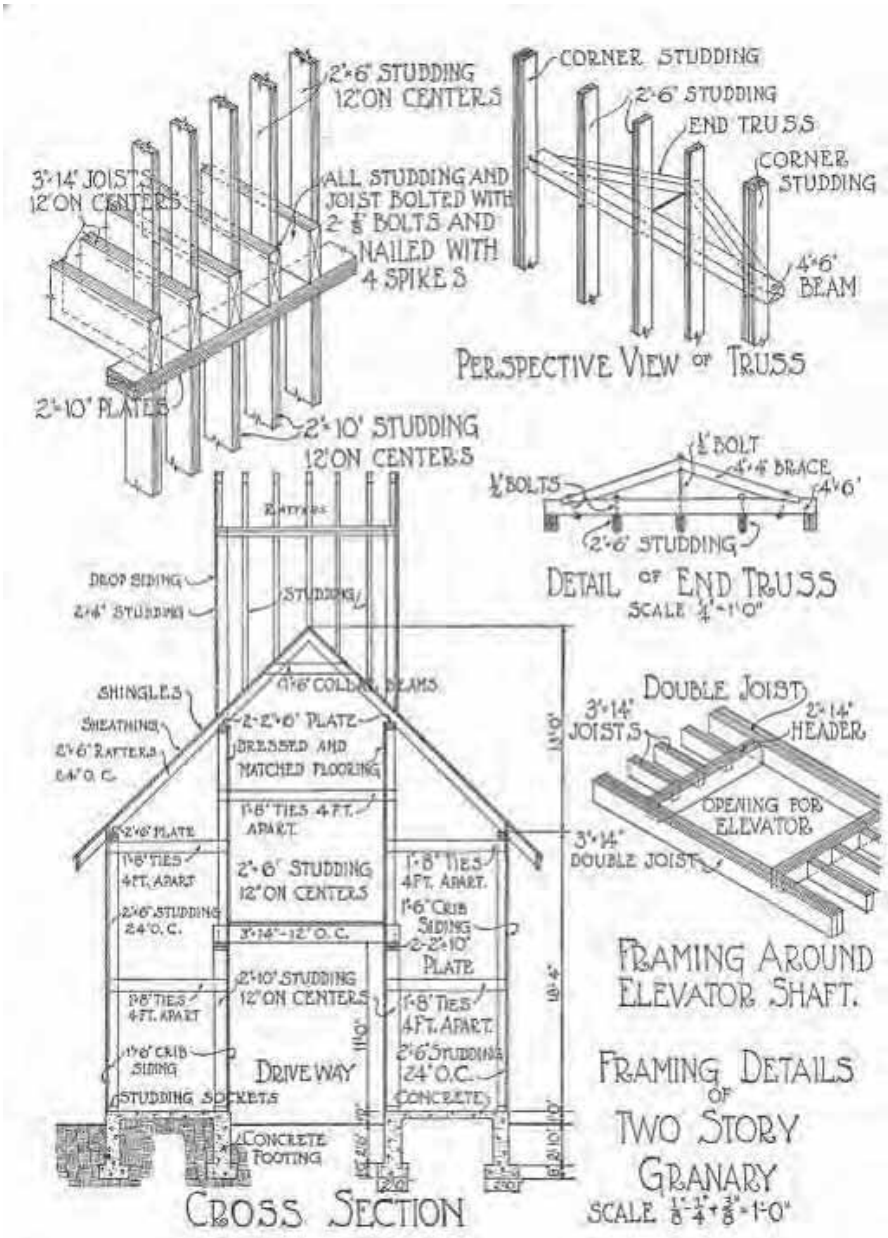
Wood-framed corn cribs are not common in the survey area, although a few examples were observed. Crib barns, silos, and metal grain bins are much more common.

Two rare examples of wood-frame corn cribs were surveyed in Jackson Township, including the octagonal structure at the Young–Palmer–Eaton Farmstead, site 242 in section 9 (left), and the round metal and wood structure at Ara Brown Farmstead, site 290 in section 15 (right).

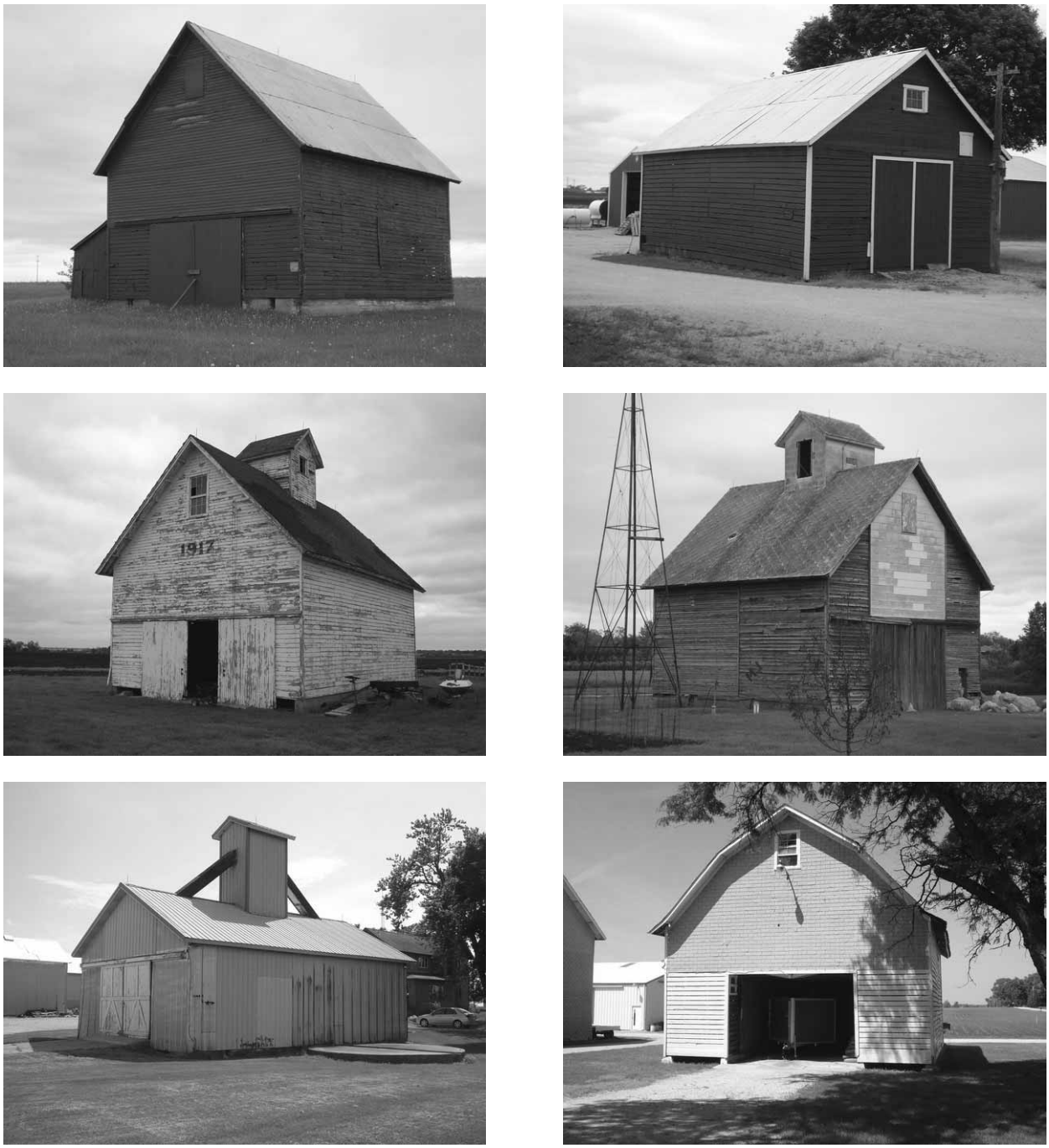
Crib Barns

Crib barns are simple structures formed of pens or cribs that have a space between the cribs for implement storage. There are two basics types: crib barns with the gable or roofline parallel to the cribs, and transverse crib barns with the roofline perpendicular to the pens. The configuration of crib barns developed from practical limitations and needs, such as the height to which a scoopful of corn could be pitched from a wagon (which dictated the bin height) and the size of farm equipment (which dictated the spacing between bins). Later crib barns, including many examples in the survey area, have mechanical elevators housed in a small projecting cupola at the ridge of the crib barn roof. Crib barns are present on approximately one-third of the farmstead sites surveyed.

[158] Ibid., 176.



Crib barns, usually with two bins, abound in the survey area. Illustrated above are framing details of a crib barn from Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book *(Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).*

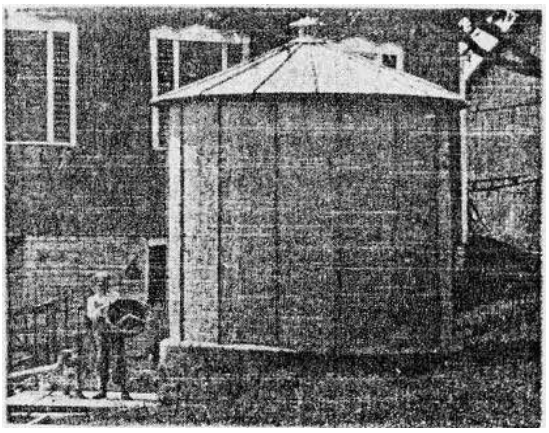


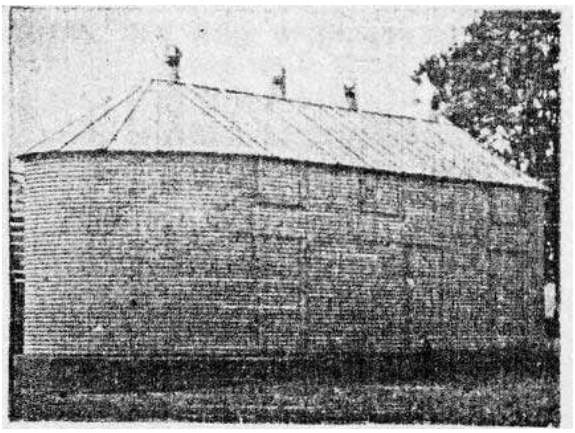
Wood crib barns are common in the survey area. From upper left, these examples are located at the Casper Bernhard Farmstead, site 215 in section 1; the Davidson–Westphal–Arnhold Farmstead, site 251 in section 10; the Senning Tenant Farmstead, site 217 in section 2; the Palmer–Rapson Farmstead, site 255 in section 11; the Sweedler Farmstead, site 294 in section 23; and the J. F. Wilhelmi Farmstead, site 324 in section 4.

Metal Bins

Metal construction for corn storage came into use early in the twentieth century and was promoted by the steel industry during World War I as a crop saver for the patriotic farmer. Rectangular or hexagonal corncribs were constructed from flat, galvanized-steel sheet metal with ventilating perforations. Corrugated, curved sheets created the more common cylindrical bin type, which was usually topped with a conical roof. The steel corncrib had wall ventilation slits and, most times, a roof ventilator at its peak.[159] Steel was ideal for fabricating standard parts, as well as being vermin-proof. Proper design of metal bins included such factors as ventilation, consideration of structural loads from the feed to be contained, and use of a concrete or heavy timber foundation with the exterior walls anchored to the foundation. Roofs usually consisted of overlapping sheets to form a conical form.[160]

Corn bins made of steel rods or heavy wire mesh also became available in the 1930s. The wire mesh type was particularly popular after World War II because of its low cost, ease of filling, and low maintenance. Wire mesh-type bins have fallen out of use since the 1980s, but the solid metal bins are still commonly used today. Grain bins are fairly common in Jackson Township.





Above: Illustrations of two types of metal corn bins from The Illinois Farmer's Guide, August 1939. Below left: Older grain bins dating to circa 1930s at the McFarland–Schleeter Farmstead, site 295 in section 23. Below right: A newer grain bin and elevator installation at the Deutschman Farmstead, site 293 in section 23.

[159] Ibid.

[160] R.E. Martin, "Steel Bin Design for Farm Storage of Grain," *Agricultural Engineering* (April 1940): 144 and 146.

Silos

Silos are structures used for preserving green fodder crops, principally field corn, in a succulent condition. Silos are a recent phenomenon, employed only after 1875 and not truly established until shortly before the turn of the twentieth century. The stored green fodder material is termed ensilage, which is shortened to silage. The acceptance of silos was gradual, but this type of structure eventually came to be enthusiastically embraced by farmers because it offered certain advantages. First, larger numbers of cattle could be kept on the farm because the food value of corn is greater than that of a combination of hay and grain. Second, less water was needed for stock in the winter, lessening labor requirements as frequent ice breaking and thawing was no longer required. Finally, because succulent green fodder could be fed throughout the year, cows produced milk during the entire winter season, increasing the income of the farm.[161]

The first silos were pits excavated inside the barn. The earliest upright or tower silos date from the late 1880s and were rectangular or square in form and constructed with the same materials and techniques as those used in the barn itself, with framed lumber walls.[162] Many were constructed within the barn building.[163] Later examples of this silo type had rounded corners on the inside formed by a vertical tongue-in-groove lining. The rectangular silo appeared in some areas as late as 1910. The octagonal silo type that followed attempted to achieve the advantages of a circular silo while keeping the ease of angular construction. In the 1890s circular forms began to be seen. A shift from the rectangular to the circular stems from the efficiency of the circular form in storing corn ensilage by eliminating air space and thereby reducing spoilage.

The wooden-hoop silo was formed with wood, soaked and shaped into gigantic circular hoop forms and then fastened together horizontally in the tower shape. This style did not become popular because the hoops tended to spring apart. A more common type of wood silo was the panel or Minneapolis silo, also known by several other names. It was advertised in numerous farm journals in the early twentieth century. It consisted of ribs set about 20 inches to 24 inches apart and horizontal matched boards (known as staves) set in grooves in the ribs. Steel hoops were placed around silo to lock the boards in place. This type of silo was made with either single or double wall construction and was polygonal in plan.

Masonry silos, constructed of hollow clay tile, brick, or concrete block, appeared in the first decades of the twentieth century. In comparison with the other two types of silos, brick silos were more difficult to construct because of the time required to erect the relatively small masonry units. There were many patents on concrete blocks for silo purposes, with some blocks curved and other finished with rock-faced building blocks. Some patented blocks had reinforcing sold with the blocks or integral with the block units.[164] Concrete block silos were finished on the interior with a layer of cement mortar to seal joints that might otherwise leak air or water.

The hollow clay tile silo, generally known as the "Iowa Silo," was developed by the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College and erected during the summer of 1908 on the college farm.[165] Brick and tile companies manufactured curved blocks for silos, advertising them in farm journals. The main complaint regarding the hollow block silo was that the masonry units were porous and leaked water. The mortar joints on both inside and outside of wall needed to be properly pointed as a precaution against leakage. Some silo builders washed the interior of the wall with cement mortar as a further precaution. Steel reinforcing consisted of heavy wire embedded in the mortar joints.

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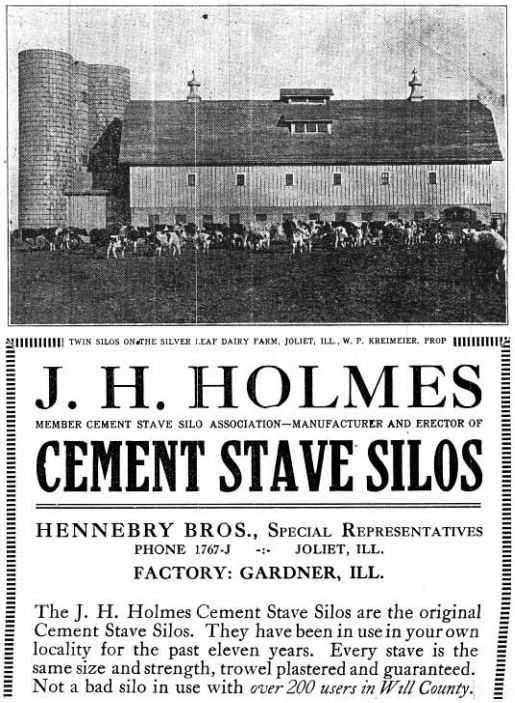
[161] Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone*, 71–72.
[162] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 158.
[163] Ingolf Vogeler, "Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest," *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 108.
[164] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919) 201, 216, 217, and 232.
[165] Ibid.

Concrete stave silos were constructed as early as 1904 in Cassopolis, Missouri, which used book-shaped staves.[166] Several patents existed for cement stave silos, including that of the Mason & Lawrence of Elgin, Illinois, dating from 1914.[167] Farmers also could make their own concrete staves or blocks to construct a silo or other farm structure. Concrete staves could vary in size, but were often approximately 30 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 2-1/2 inches thick. One end of the block was concave and the other convex to allow fitting the blocks in the assembled structure.[168]

This excerpt from *Concrete* magazine from 1927 outlines the erection procedure for a concrete stave silo:

> Concrete stave silos are quickly and easily erected. Three men can easily erect two average sized silos each week and some crews can do better than that, especially when the proper equipment is at hand. . . . Concrete staves are generally set up dry, no mortar being used in the joints. In some types a grove is molded entirely around the edge of the stave. . . . The hoops or steel rods, placed to reinforce the silo, are set as the erection of the wall progressed. Hoops are usually composed of two or three sections, depending upon the diameter of the silo. The sections are joined by means of special lugs. After the hoops are placed in position they are drawn tight enough to hold them in position. . . . After the entire silo walls are completed, the hoops are drawn tight, care being exercised to draw them all to the same tension. . . . After the walls are erected and the hoops tightened, the interior walls are ready for a wash that seals the joints and produces a smooth, impervious surface. A cement wash, made of a mixture of cement and water and of the consistency of thick paint, is often used.[169]



Above: A detail view of the steel hoops and turnbuckles on a concrete stave silo. Right: An advertisement for concrete stave silos from the Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory *(1918), 359.*

[166] Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials." Patents were granted on this type of stave silo in 1908, and the type was known commercially as the Playford patent cement stave silo.
[167] "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35.
[168] David Mocine, "Keep Workmen Busy the Year Round," *Concrete Products* (January 1948): 161.
[169] "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927) 32–35.

Silos constructed with monolithic concrete walls also appeared in the early decades of the twentieth century. Concrete silos were built using "slip-forms," with the forms usually about two feet high and lifted once the level below had cured sufficiently, leaving horizontal cold joints between each level.[170] Such silos could be expensive to construct since labor was required to prepare the concrete and lift the forms. However, forms could be rented from contractors or cement manufacturers. Farmers who chose to build a concrete silo could obtain guidance from farm and building trade journals. Qualities of the reinforcing steel and type, concrete components and mixing, formwork, and concrete placement were outlined, as stated in this excerpt from *Hoard's Dairyman* from 1919:

> When used, the cement should be in perfect condition and contain no lumps, which cannot readily be pulverized between the fingers. Sand and gravel or broken stone should conform to the requirements of proper grading and cleanliness. . . . Water must be clean, free from oil, alkali, silt, loam, and clay in suspension. Steel used in reinforcement should be secured from one of the manufacturers specializing in steel for use in concrete construction. . . . Wire mesh fabrics may be used instead of steel bars but if used should contain an amount of metal equal in cross-section area to the rods for which substituted.[171]

In 1913, farmers were lectured at the annual gathering of the Illinois Farmers' Institute not only about the utility of the silo but also other issues to consider:

> The question of general arrangement of the farm buildings is too often neglected. This should be of second consideration, as there is beauty in utility. Often the upper portion of a well-built silo showing above the sloping roof of some of the other buildings adds very materially to the general appearance of the group of buildings. Also the side near the top often affords the best place for the farm name.[172]

Farm journals gave their readers information for constructing a silo with the "essential features . . . necessary to secure good, sweet silage," focusing primarily on the silo walls.[173] Wall strength, smoothness of interior wall surfaces, and air and water tightness were considered essential features. The foundation for the silo typically consisted of a wall ten inches minimum in width extending below the frost line and six to eight inches above grade. Conical roof shapes were common on some early silos, but gambrel and, later, domical roofs became more prevalent.[174] An essential feature of any roof was a snug fit to prevent birds from entering the silo.

After 1949, a new type of silo appeared: the blue Harvestore silos. Constructed of fiberglass bonded to sheets of metal, they were first introduced in Wisconsin. The glass-coated interior surface prevented silage from freezing and rust from forming. Because the container was airtight, the silage would not spoil. Augers, derived from coal-mining equipment, were used to bore the silage out at the bottom of the silo, a great change from the earlier top-unloaded silos. A large plastic bag at the top of the structure allowed changes in gas pressure to be equalized, and took up the space vacated by removal of silage.[175] In 1974 the company launched another line of products for the containment of manure called Slurrystore. By

[170] The presence of cold joints had the potential to allow air to enter the silo. Therefore, it was important to coat the silo interior with a layer of cement mortar. As with other silo types, this mortar layer needed to be renewed periodically.
[171] H. Colin Campbell, "Concrete Silo Construction," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 200.
[172] King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* 64.
[173] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 201.
[174] Gambrel and domical roofs allowed for filling the silo to the top of the outer wall, maximizing the storage capacity.
[175] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 108–9.

1999, over 70,000 of Harvestore structures of various sizes (tall or short, narrow or stout) had been built.[176]

Silos are not particularly common in Jackson Township; this relates to the lesser importance of dairy farming and stock raising in the agricultural economy of the township. A variety of silo materials were identified, including concrete stave, cast concrete, steel, and Harvestore.




A variety of silos are present in the survey area, including the concrete stave silo at the Bert Coldwater Farmstead, site 310 in section 28; the cast concrete silo adjacent to the Linebarger Farmstead barn, site 286 in section 20; the steel silo at the Steffes Farmstead, site 219 in section 3; and the Harvestore silo at the Briscoe–Fox Farmstead, site 252 in section 11.

Other Farm Structures

> We did much of our own carpentering as a matter of course. The farmer who couldn't build his own henhouse or woodshed wasn't much of a farmer.[177]

Farmhouses, barns, corn cribs, and silos make up approximately half of the buildings surveyed as part of this study. The remaining outbuildings include many of the building types illustrated below. They include chicken houses, hog houses, milk houses, smokehouses, water tanks and windmills. As implied by the above quote, many of these outbuildings likely were built by the farmers themselves.


Above left: A small chicken coop at the Myers Farmstead, site 253 in section 11. Above right: A nineteenth century water tank at the Bert Coldwater Farmstead, site 310 in section 28.

[176] Harvestore Systems, DeKalb, Illinois, www.harvestore.com
[177] Britt, *An America That Was*, 127.

CHAPTER 4

SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Period of Significance: 1835 to 1970

The first settlement by settlers of European origin occurred in Will County in the 1830s. Settlers first came to the Reed's Grove area of present-day Jackson Township in 1831, and most areas of the township were sold to private owners in 1835 and 1836. An approximate starting date of 1835 is used for the period of significance.

Jackson Township began its development as a farming community and benefitted from its proximity to the Illinois and Michigan Canal and later the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The township was successful as an agrarian community. Although the Village of Elwood was established in the nineteenth century, the village never developed into a major urban center, and Jackson Township remained a rural community well into the twentieth century.

U.S. Route 66 was developed in the 1920s and proceeded north-south through Jackson Township, curving west to pass through the Village of Elwood. Although a new primary route for U.S. Route 66 was developed farther west in the 1930s, the original U.S. Route 66 Alternate continued to serve as a major transportation corridor. The highway connected Jackson Township to the nearby cities of Joliet and Wilmington. In 1940, the United States government purchased a large expanse of land southeast of the Des Plaines River and developed it for use as an Ordnance Plant. All of the farmland was cleared and little physical evidence remains of the farmsteads and rural settlements that once occupied the territory.

As late as 1970, the Village of Elwood had not expanded beyond its original nineteenth century plat. Starting in the 1970s, a few subdivisions were developed on former farmsteads to the north and east of the village center. This trend has accelerated in recent years. Also, major commercial, warehouse, and industrial facilities have been developed on former arsenal land within the last fifteen years, further expanding the village. In the present decade (2000s), some northern portions of the township have been annexed to the City of Joliet for new industrial uses, the CenterPoint intermodal development, and recreational/race track functions. A closing date for the period of agricultural significance would fall approximately around 1970.

The use of the closing date of 1970, however, does not mean that all elements constructed prior to that time were surveyed. Only a select number constructed between 1950 and 1970 have been included. Agricultural support structures such as manufactured buildings or grain bins that may post-date 1970 were included in the documentation of historic farmsteads.

Significance

National Register and Local Landmark Criteria

A selected number of properties within the rural survey area are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as cited below, provide standards that significant historic properties are required to meet in order to be listed in the National Register:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history.[178]

The three criteria that are most applicable to the rural survey area are A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, the survey region has significance as a historic agricultural region with over 100 years of historical significance. The survey region has less significance under Criterion B, except on a local level as discussed below. Under Criteria A and C, the survey region contains architecturally significant structures that represent the diverse range of agricultural practices that occurred during the period of significance.

In addition to eligibility for national listing, properties within the survey region are also eligible for local Will County listing, either individually as landmarks or as a group as a preservation district. The following are the criteria for Will County landmark listing as stated in the Will County Preservation Ordinance:

> Criteria for Consideration of Nomination. The Commission may recommend to the County Board the designation of landmarks and preservation districts, where not more than fifty percent (50%) of the property owners whose property is located within the boundaries of the proposed district object to designation, when after a thorough investigation results in a determination that a property, structure or improvement, or area so recommended meets one (1) or more of the following criteria:
> a) It has character, interest, or value which is part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of a local community, the County of Will, State of Illinois or the Nation;
> b) Its location is a site of a significant local, County, State, or National event;
> c) It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the local community County or Will, State of Illinois, or the Nation;
> d) It embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;
> e) It is identified with the work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the local area, County of Will, State of Illinois, or the Nation;
> f) It embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant;
> g) It embodies design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative;

[178] Quoted from National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, 1997), 2; originally published in *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*.

h) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;
i) It has character which is a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure with a high level of integrity or architectural significance;
j) It is suitable for preservation or restoration;
k) It is included in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Illinois Register of Historic Places.
l) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to pre-history, history or other areas of archaeological significance.

In the event a property, structure, or an area is found to be of such significant character and quality where it is determined that its designation as a landmark or preservation district is in the overall best interest of the general welfare, any person may nominate and the Commission may recommend to the County Board such appropriate designation.

One of the differences between national and local listing is that local significance may be easier to justify than national significance. Properties that are eligible and listed as local landmarks, but may be more difficult to nominate for the National Register, receive important recognition and thereby afforded a certain measure of protection. Eventually, these properties could be listed as National Register properties if the case for their nomination improves. Additionally, local landmark designation often gives protections that National Register listing does not. The suggested properties have been researched sufficiently in performing this survey to merit consideration as Will County Landmarks.[179] It should be noted that some of the properties with local landmark potential could be determined, after performing additional research, to have sufficient significance for National Register designation.

Another measure of recognition is the listing of farmsteads that have been "owned by a straight or collateral line of descendants of the original owner for at least 100 years."[180] Since 1972, the Illinois Department of Agriculture has administered the Illinois Centennial Farms Program. Illinois has been settled by farmers since the early 1800s, meaning that some farms have been in the same family for more than 100 years. To recognize the achievement of 150 years of ownership, the Illinois Sesquicentennial Farms Program was established in 2000. Application for either program requires a written legal description and the familial line of farmer owners.

[179] It is useful at this point to provide general readers of this report with information on the issues surrounding the designation of a property as a Landmark as embodied in the Will County Preservation Ordinance. (The issues discussed herein are current as of the date of this report.) Landmarks may be properties (including districts), structures, or natural features. Any individual or group may propose a property for designation to the Historic Preservation Commission. Although the property owner does *not* need to be the party proposing designation, and the property owner does *not* need to grant consent in event of approval by the Historic Preservation Commission and the Will County Board, the property owner is notified in accordance with legal requirements of public hearings (adjacent property owners are notified as well).
The Will County Preservation Ordinance protects historic sites designated as Landmarks from alteration and demolition. (The ordinance also has a clause that provides for the review of demolition permits on buildings and structures 30 years and older.) All work on the Landmark (with the exception of normal maintenance) must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission prior to beginning work, although work limited by economic hardship or in response to emergency situations is allowable with proper documentation. Demolition of a Landmark is permitted only after review of the demolition application by the Historic Preservation Commission, who may require written, graphic, and/or photographic documentation of the Landmark prior to demolition. Owners of Will County Landmarks are not obligated to preserve, rehabilitate, or restore their properties; however, owners may be eligible for low-interest loans, tax credits, or grants to assist with such actions. (Source: "Will County Landmark Nomination Questions," n.d.)
[180] Introduction to the Illinois Centennial Farms Program application form, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Integrity

One important issue in the consideration of significance of a property or site is its historical and architectural integrity. This can be defined as the degree that a structure or group of structures retains its original configuration and materials, and that these materials are in good enough condition that measures can be taken to extend their service life. Replacement of selected elements, such as rotted wood members, may be necessary, but total replacement is not necessary. The issue applies primarily to the exterior of the structure, although in some cases the integrity of the interior may be a factor as well.

In the areas of Will County included in this and past intensive surveys, individual buildings on farmsteads may be in poor condition or significantly altered. In these instances, determination of significance can only be made on the historical importance of the original owner or builder. Some farmstead sites have an eroded integrity because of the loss of one or more significant structures, making it difficult to recognize the agricultural connections of the site. Determination of integrity has to be made on a case by case basis. In many instances, the presence of a former farmhouse or barn alone communicates agricultural origin of the site.

Another issue that defines the integrity of a structure is the presence of historically appropriate materials. Since a 150-year-old farmhouse is unlikely to have all of its original wood siding in place, an appropriate replacement would be wood siding material of similar dimension to the original. The presence of artificial or synthetic siding material, such as metal, aluminum, or vinyl siding, seriously detracts from the integrity of the building or element. It should be noted that this applies not only to farmhouses but barns and other agricultural support buildings. To address the addition of contemporary finish materials to historic buildings while still identifying structures of historic interest, this survey report uses the terminology "potentially" significant. This terminology is used to describe structures for which the overall form and architectural character remains intact, but for which contemporary finish materials have been added to the building exterior. The removal of these finish materials and the repair of the original wood siding (which typically is left in place in such installations) is a straightforward activity that, if implemented, would restore the integrity of these historic structures. Although the presence of contemporary finish materials generally disqualifies a structure from individual listing as a historic landmark in some registries, this survey report is intended to serve as a planning tool, and the identification of sites with a potential to be listed as historic landmarks increases the usefulness of this tool.

This issue is addressed in *Preservation Brief No. 8: Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings*, which states the following:

> Preservation of a building or district and its historic character is based on the assumption that the retention of historic materials and features and their craftsmanship are of primary importance. Therefore, the underlying issue in any discussion of replacement materials is whether or not the integrity of historic materials and craftsmanship has been lost. Structures are historic because the materials and craftsmanship reflected in their construction are tangible and irreplaceable evidence of our cultural heritage. To the degree that substitute materials destroy and/or conceal the historic fabric, they will always subtract from the basic integrity of historically and architecturally significant buildings.[181]

Contributing and Non-contributing Properties

Many of the farmsteads and supporting rural sites in the survey can be considered contributing to a potential rural heritage district or simply retain the character of an agricultural development. In evaluating the sites in this survey, a contributing site is one that retains a *coherent* appearance as a farmstead or

[181] John H. Myers, with revisions by Gary L. Hume, *Preservation Brief No. 8, Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings: The Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings* (October 1984).

whatever its original function once was. Most of the structures on the property were observed to be in good or fair condition, although a few of the structures might be considered to be in poor condition. Non-contributing sites are listed as such because they lack integrity, such as potentially significant structures that have been significantly altered or were observed to be in poor condition. Abandoned farmsteads are also generally listed as non-contributing.

Will County Land Use Department Planning Documents

In April 2002, Will County adopted a new *Land Resource Management Plan*. The plan addresses the importance of Will County Landmarks and National Register designated properties and sites through preservation planning. The document is also very realistic, recognizing that growth likely will occur and, if not regulated properly, could have a detrimental impact on the character of the County's rural areas. The *Land Resource Management Pla*n focuses primarily on land use and development forms, but advocates that the preservation of rural areas should include the preservation of those elements significant to agricultural production and the agricultural landscape, such as rural structures. Therefore, the *Land Resource Management Plan* supports the goals for the preservation of rural structures.

The new *Land Resource Management Plan* also includes discussion of different forms of development in rural areas, both historically and at present. This includes preserving the character of hamlets and other small rural crossroad settlements. Contemporary development trends include Conservation Design Subdivisions, which rearrange the typical layout of streets and housing lots, setting aside a substantial amount of land as permanent open space. Conventional Suburban Residential subdivisions typically consume the entire development parcel. Historic structures and landscapes are specifically recognized in the *Land Resource Management Plan* as meriting protection when developing a Conservation Design Subdivision.[182]

A detailed review of the new *Land Resource Management Plan,* and its application to the rural survey area, is beyond the scope of this report. However, the information provided in this new document should be considered in the development of protection measures for the rural heritage areas and sites discussed below.

Municipal and County Government Coordination

As part of the survey of Jackson Township, significant farmstead sites that lie within the incorporated limits of the Village of Elwood and the City of Joliet were identified. Generally, the Will County Historic Preservation Commission does not consider landmark nominations for properties within incorporated municipalities. Significant properties within the municipal limits of the City of Joliet should be considered for nomination under the city's historic preservation ordinance. However, the Village of Elwood does not have a local historic preservation ordinance. Through the passage of a municipal ordinance granting Will County the authority to designate a property, a property nominated within the municipality could proceed through the normal landmark designation review process. If, in the future, the Village of Elwood were to adopt a local historic preservation ordinance, jurisdiction of county landmarks within the municipality would be transferred to local from county jurisdiction. If a municipality without a local historic preservation ordinance were to annex a property that is already designated as a county landmark, the Will County preservation ordinance would continue to govern protection of the property.

[182] To view the *Land Resource Management Plan* in its entirety, please visit http://www.willcountylanduse.com/lrmp/lrmpmain.html, or contact the Will County Land Use Department, Planning Division, at (815) 727-8430.

Potential Historic Districts, Thematic Designations, and Landmarks

Midewin Buffer District

One potential historic district was identified as part of the survey project. Building upon a recommendation previously developed as part of the survey of Manhattan Township in 2006, the proposed district would encompass a portion of Jackson and Manhattan Townships adjacent to the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. The proposed buffer district would include portions or all of sections 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 within Jackson Township. The district would be continuous into Manhattan Township. Future consideration of extending the district into Wilton Township and Florence Township should await survey of those townships. The intent of the buffer district is to provide a transitional area around the restored tallgrass prairie, where agricultural uses could continue to exist. Intensive contemporary suburban residential or industrial development adjacent to the restored natural areas would be avoided. Refer to Map 5 in Appendix B for a depiction of the suggested district boundaries in Jackson and Manhattan Township.

Individual Landmarks

Throughout the survey, there are several individual sites that have clear potential for local landmark status. These sites and other notable farmsteads are discussed individually beginning on page 130. There are no existing Will County landmarks in Jackson Township. Some of these sites may also have the potential for National Register nomination after additional research.

Some of the surveyed sites may also have the potential for National Register nomination after additional research. It is clear from the limited research performed for this survey that the Boylan–Noel Farmstead in section 15, site 275 in the present survey, would likely be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This does not mean that other sites are not eligible; merely that further study is required before a determination of eligibility could be made. The route of former Alternate U.S. Route 66 from Joliet to Wilmington, present-day Illinois Route 53 through Jackson Township, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2006. There are no other National Register-listed properties in the township.

Based upon the research conducted for this study, the following properties are considered to be eligible for Will County landmark designation.

- Site 213 PIN 11-01-300-001 Richards–Bernhard Farmstead (page 137)
- Site 215 PIN 11-01-400-001 Casper Bernhard Farmstead† (page 137)
- Site 324 PIN 11-04-400-024 J. F. Wilhelmi Farmstead (page 145)
- Site 325 PIN 11-04-300-010 Barnes–Madison–Sharp Farmstead (page 143)
- Site 242 PIN 11-09-300-015 Young–Palmer–Eaton Farmstead (page 144)
- Site 252 PIN 11-11-100-002 Briscoe–Fox Farmstead (page 142)
- Site 290 PIN 11-15-300-018 Brown Farmstead (page 130)
  (Associated with Site 290 is Site 291, PIN 11-16-400-006, the Brown Farmstead Barn)
- Site 275 PIN 11-15-300-031 Boylan–Noel Farmstead (National Register eligible, page 132)
- Site 284 PIN 11-21-100-004 Linebarger Farmstead* (page 133)
  (*Associated with Site 284 is Site 286, PIN 11-20-200-004, the Linebarger Farmstead Barn**)
- Site 306 PIN 11-28-300-001 Aaron Coldwater Farmstead (page 135)
- Site 310 PIN 11-28-200-002 Bert Coldwater Farmstead (page 135)
- Site 305 PIN 11-27-100-003 Lichtenwalter–Sewing Farmstead (page 140)

* Located within the limits of the Village of Elwood
† Located within the limits of the City of Joliet

As noted above, the Boylan–Noel Farmstead is additionally considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Several of these properties are located within the incorporated limits of the Village of Elwood or the City of Joliet. Since the Village of Elwood does not currently have a local historic preservation ordinance, it is included on this list for consideration by the Will County Historic Preservation Commission. Refer to the discussion of Municipal and County Government Coordination on the previous page. Sites within the City of Joliet are included for informational purposes and may be referred to the Joliet Historic Preservation Commission for its consideration.

These properties, as well as other farmsteads associated with prominent families in Jackson Township, are discussed in detail beginning on page 130.

Survey Summary

The survey of Jackson Township documented approximately 490 structures, including 107 houses and 36 major barns on 105 sites. Cumulatively since 1999, the Will County Rural Historic Structural Survey has documented more than 5,000 structures on more than 1,150 sites.[183] The tables below provide a breakdown of the survey results for Channahon, Jackson, and Wilmington Townships. Note that these tabulations do not include any structures located on the former Joliet Arsenal site.

Farmhouses

House Type	Channahon	Jackson	Wilmington	Totals
I House	–	1	–	30
Hall and Parlor	–	–	–	20
New England 1-1/2	–	1	–	9
Four over Four	1	6	4	84
Side Hallway	–	–	4	13
Upright and Wing	4	7	12	195
Gabled Ell	6	25	13	223
Gable Front	1	11	3	69
Foursquare	2	12	1	96
Bungalow	3	7	6	57
Cape Cod	–	11	1	39
Ranch	3	16	13	*
Other	1	10	13	177
Totals	**21**	**107**	**70**	**1,012**

* Ranch type houses are grouped with the "Other" category.

Barns

Barn Type	Channahon	Jackson	Wilmington	Totals
Three-bay Threshing	1	11	2	181
Bank	3	2	–	23
Raised	1	2	–	9
Pennsylvania German	–	–	–	9
Three-ended	–	1	–	12
Plank frame	4	6	2	107
Feeder	6	3	4	37
Dairy	1	10	3	94
Round roof	–	1	–	6
Round	–	–	–	2
Other or Unclassified	–	–	–	14
Totals	**16**	**36**	**11**	**494**

[183] It should be noted that the rapid suburbanization of Will County since survey work began in 1999 means that some of these structures have already disappeared. For example, the 1999–2000 survey documented sites in Plainfield and Wheatland Townships. During an updated survey by WJE for the Village of Plainfield of the village's planning area in 2005–2006, it was found that 35 of 112 farmstead sites existing in 1999 had been demolished within the intervening six years.

Outbuildings

Building Type	Channahon	Jackson	Wilmington	Totals
Animal shed or shelter	2	6	4	98
Barn (secondary)	—	—	—	26
Cellar	1	3	—	10
Chicken coop	1	6	5	125
Corn crib	—	2	—	15
Crib barn	11	34	5	422
Foundation	5	1	2	80
Garage	21	78	47	458
Horse stable	—	3	—	16
Hog house	—	—	1	15
Implement shed	—	2	1	186
Machine shed	15	14	19	120
Mesh bin	—	—	—	43
Metal bin	3	26	20	443
Milk house	—	1	—	90
Pole barn / Manufactured building	19	79	20	437
Privy	—	2	1	12
Pump house / Well house	4	6	2	86
Shed	21	53	39	448
Silo	10	5	6	260
Smoke house	1	2	1	27
Summer kitchen	—	2	1	29
Windmill	1	3	1	46
Other	2	19	9	122
Totals	**117**	**347**	**184**	**3,614**
Total, including houses and barns	**154**	**490**	**265**	**5,120**

Comparison to 1988 Survey Results

As part of the data compilation, a limited comparison was made between the results of the 1988 reconnaissance survey of Will County and the existing conditions in Jackson Township in 2009. The 1988 survey, conducted by Michael A. Lambert in August–October 1988 for the State of Illinois, was a reconnaissance-level survey performed from the public right-of-way. In the 1988 survey of Jackson Township, approximately 550 buildings on 126 farmstead sites were documented.[184]

Among the farmstead sites documented in 1988, no historic structures survive at 31 sites in Jackson Township. Virtually all of these farmsteads have been lost to contemporary residential or industrial development. The loss of historic farmsteads has accelerated in the present decade.

The following table lists all farmsteads and sites included in the survey area of Jackson Township and each site's potential for landmark designation. The table also includes photographs of the house and barn on each site and other noteworthy information as available. Two other tables list farmhouses with type and major barns with type. The ID numbers listed on the tables correlate to the maps included in Appendix C.

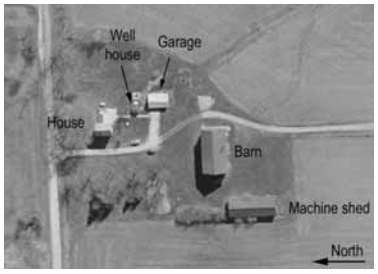
[184] Excluded from this total are ten sites in Jackson Township that were not documented during the 1988 survey, but which are included in the present survey and therefore obviously existed at that time.

Table 1. Surveyed Farmsteads and Related Sites in Jackson Township

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
214	11-01-100-003	Bernhard Road	**Hollister Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Historic barn removed since 1988 survey.

213	11-01-300-001	Bernhard Road	**Richards–Bernhard Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

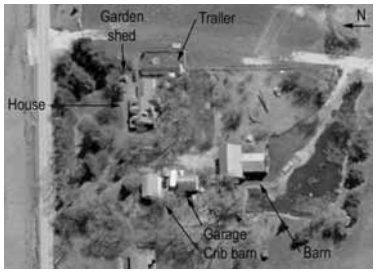


1918 directory: Charles Bernhard, wife Tressie Kestel, children Leo, Emma, Carl, Elmer, Joseph, Harold, resident in county since 1870, owner of 300 acres.

215	11-01-400-001	Bernhard Road	**Casper Bernhard Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

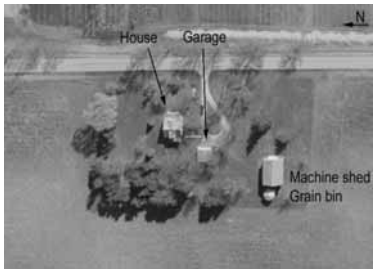
1918 directory: Charles Bernhard, wife Tressie Kestel, children Leo, Emma, Carl, Elmer, Joseph, Harold, resident in county since 1870, owner of 300 acres.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
216	11-02-100-007	Schweitzer Road	**Tait–Schleeter Farmstead**	Contributing



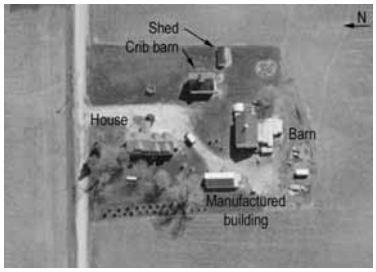

1918 directory: Mrs. Minnie Schleeter, children Ethel, Franklin, Mamie, Howard; "Fertile Acres Farm"; resident of county since 1871.

218	11-02-200-007	Ridge Road	**Arnold Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing



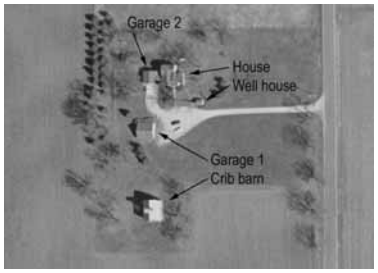
Existing historic structures likely date to acquisition of site by A. J. Arnold in 1940s.

217	11-02-300-003	Bernhard Road	**Senning Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing



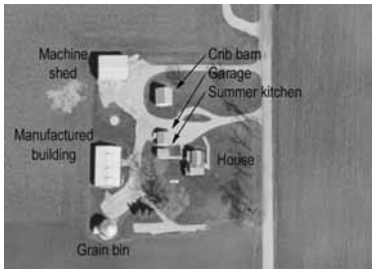

Existing historic structures date to acquisition of site by Senning family circa 1910s.
1918 directory lists Charles A. Miller as tenant on farm in section 2 owned by Mrs. E. Senning.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
318	11-02-400-003	Ridge Road	**Shaffner–Bernhard Farmstead**	Contributing

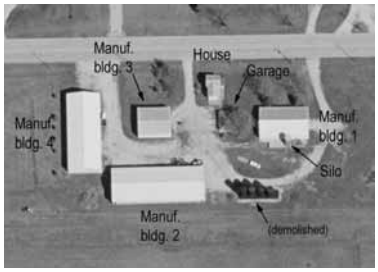


1918 directory lists Charles Bernhard as residing in sec. 1, site 213 in the present survey. Leo C. is his son.

223	11-03-200-002	Cherry Hill Road	**Block–Bernhard Farmstead**	Contributing



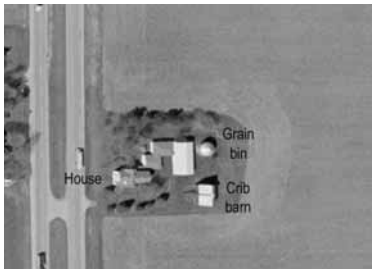
219	11-03-200-006	Schweitzer Road	**Steffes Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Jacob F. Steffes, Jr., wife Marjorie, tenant on farm owned by Jacob Steffes, Sr.; resident of county since 1879.

Centennial farm, 1972.

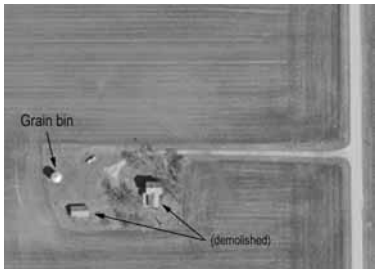
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
220	11-03-300-005	Illinois Highway 53	**Relf–Case Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Arthur W. Relf, wife Sarah; resident of county since 1863.

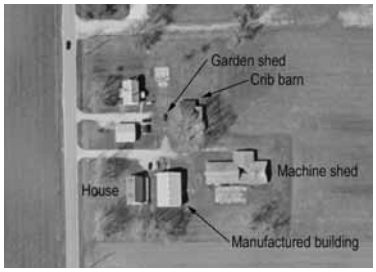
Access for close-up survey not available; surveyed from public right-of-way only.

222	11-03-400-001	Hoff Road	**Schweitzer–Rademacher Farmstead**	Non-contributing



House and outbuildings demolished since 2005. Concrete cistern remains.

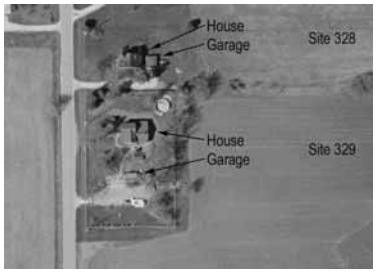
343	11-04-100-010	Brandon Road	—	Non-contributing



Newly developed site, after 1939.

Acquired by Centerpoint, 2008.

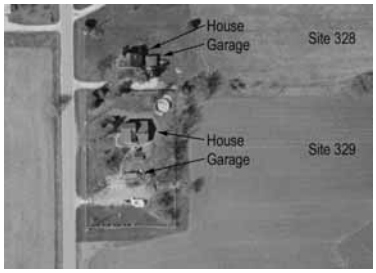
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
328	11-04-100-030	Brandon Road	**Madison House**	Contributing



1918 directory: Arthur Madison, tenant on 240 acres owned by L. Madison; son Louis; resident of county since 1888.

Demolition for CenterPoint development imminent.

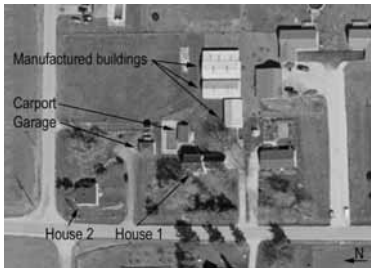
329	11-04-100-032	Brandon Road	**Cotton–Madison Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Arthur Madison, tenant on 240 acres owned by L. Madison; son Louis; resident of county since 1888.

Demolition for CenterPoint development imminent.

330	11-04-100-040	Brandon Road	**Korst Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing

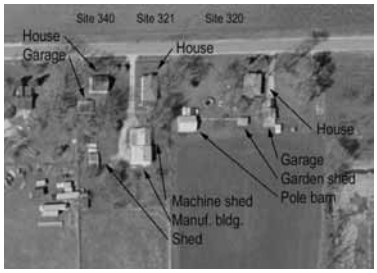


1918 directory: Mrs. Barbara Korst, children Annie, Edward, William, Frank, Matthew, Michael, Emeline, Louise; resident of county since 1888.

Older house is PIN 11-04-100-039. Address is 19959 Schweitzer Road. Two eastern manufactured buildings are PIN 11-04-100-041

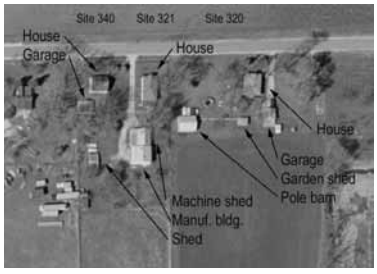
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
322	11-04-101-002	Schweitzer Road	—	Non-contributing

340	11-04-101-003	Schweitzer Road	—	Non-contributing

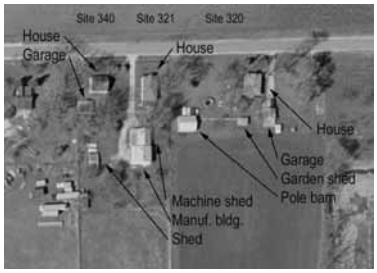


Newly developed site, circa 1940s.

321	11-04-101-004	Schweitzer Road	—	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
320	11-04-200-001	Schweitzer Road	—	Contributing



323	11-04-200-046	Sharp Road	**Wilhelmi Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing

1918 directory lists Mathias J. Wilhelmi as residing in sec. 28 of Joliet Township. Refer to Joliet Township report for discussion of Wilhelmi family.

325	11-04-300-010	Sharp Road	**Barnes–Madison–Sharp Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

1918 directory: Arthur Madison, tenant on 240 acres owned by L. Madison; son Louis; resident of county since 1888.

Likely one of the oldest surviving residences in Jackson Township.

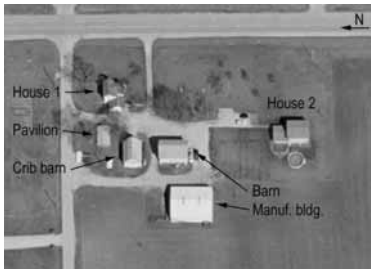
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
326	11-04-400-008	Illinois Highway 53	—	Contributing

339	11-04-400-009	Millsdale Road	**Robert A. Eaton House**	Non-contributing

Newly developed site, circa 1940s.

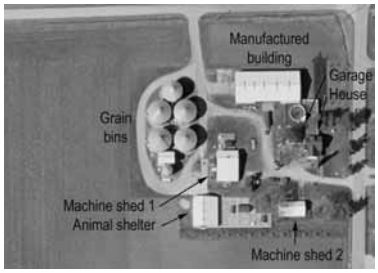
327	11-04-400-021	Illinois Highway 53	**James Baltas House**	Non-contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
324	11-04-400-024	Illinois Highway 53	**J. F. Wilhelmi Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



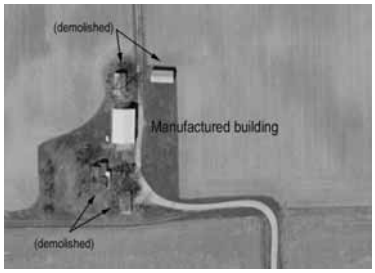
1918 directory lists J. Frank Wilhelmi, wife Susan, children incl. Eugene, resident of county since 1868.
Refer to Joliet Township report for discussion of Wilhelmi family.

230	11-05-200-005	Brandon Road	**Korst Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Peter Korst, wife Mary; resident of county since 1874.
Circa 2007, most farmland associated with site acquired by Centerpoint.

233	11-06-300-001	Millsdale Road	**Kinney–Tordai Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Circa 2007, site acquired by Centerpoint and most buildings demolished. House nad (3) other outbuildings demolished since 2005.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
236	11-07-200-003	Patterson Road	**Oldani House**	Non-contributing

Demolition in progress, 2009.

241	11-08-100-005	Millsdale Road	**Hibner Farmstead**	Non-contributing

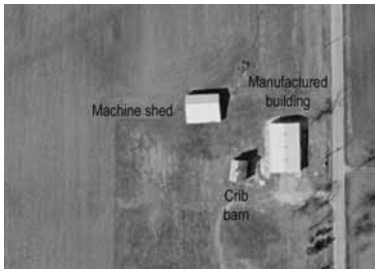
In 2007, site acquired by Centerpoint and most buildings demolished.

240	11-08-200-005	Brandon Road	**Stoner–Breen Farmstead**	Contributing

Farmstead site newly developed in early 1900s on land previously owned by Hibner family.
Farmland platted for residential development in early 2000s, but not built upon. Acquired by Centerpoint in 2008.

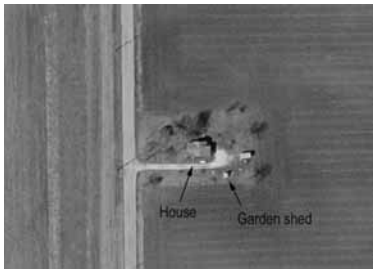
No permission from owner, surveyed from road only.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
238	11-08-300-009	Brandon Road	**Davis–Hibner Farmstead**	Non-contributing



House demolished since 1988.

239	11-08-400-010	Brandon Road	**Jacob Oling House**	Non-contributing



247	11-09-200-002	Millsdale Road	—	Non-contributing

Newly constructed site, circa 1930s.

Site is overgrown and abandoned. Difficult to photograph outbuildings.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
246	11-09-200-007	Millsdale Road	**Attaway–Craig Farmstead**	Contributing

1918 directory: Peter Attaway, resident of county since 1856.
(1918 directory lists Art E. Craig as tenant on a farm in sec. 31.)

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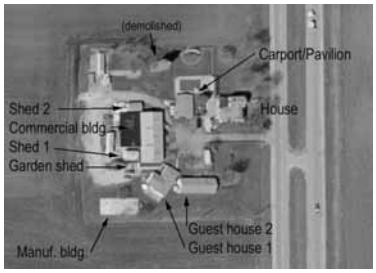
245 11-09-200-015 Illinois Highway 53 **Robert Eaton Farmstead** Contributing



Newly developed farmstead site, 1880s.
1918 directory: Harry L. Eaton, tenant on 140 acres in sec. 9, resident of county since 1889.

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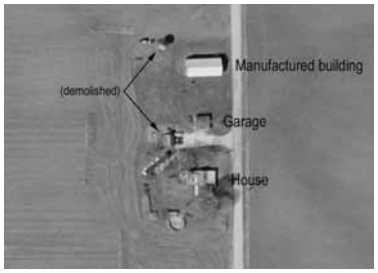
243 11-09-300-002 Noel Road **Kryke–Anderson Farmstead** Contributing

Original house was located to the west; refer to 1955 aerial photograph.

Also PIN 11-09-300-005.
See also site 276. This site is the historic location of house. Most outbuildings were located on south side of road in section 16.

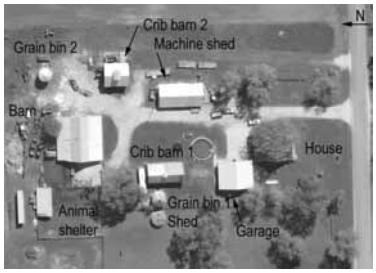
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
244	11-09-300-007	Bridge Road	**Miller–Bridge Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: George H. Bridge, wife Mabel, children Ethel, Frank, Howard, Walter; resident of county since 1869.

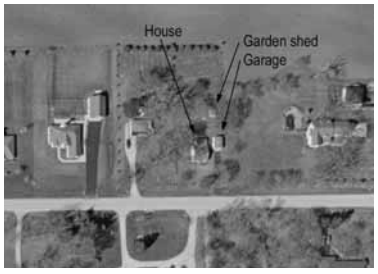
Purchased for development in 2004 and platted for residential subdivision.

242	11-09-300-015	Noel Road	**Young–Palmer–Eaton Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



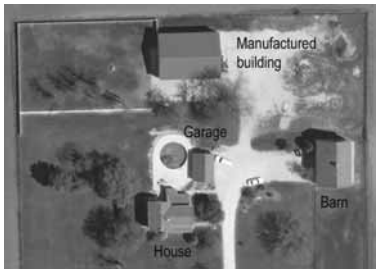
1918 directory: Marion Palmer, wife Sarah E. Young; resident of county since 1864.

248	11-09-400-030	Noel Road	**E. R. Noel House**	Non-contributing



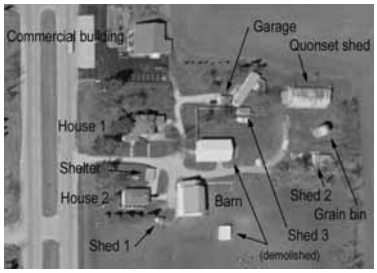
Newly constructed site, circa 1940s.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
250	11-10-100-008	Breen Road	**Dooley–Breen Farmstead**	Contributing



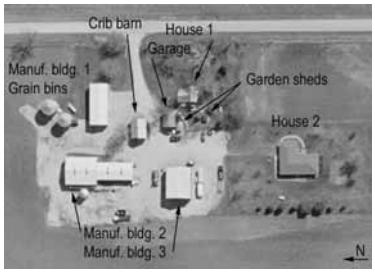
1918 directory: Mrs. Mary F. Breen, children incl. John E.; resident of county since 1864.

249	11-10-100-011	Illinois Highway 53	**Eich–Mattson–Doyle Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Nicholas Eich, wife Kate, resident of county since 1872.

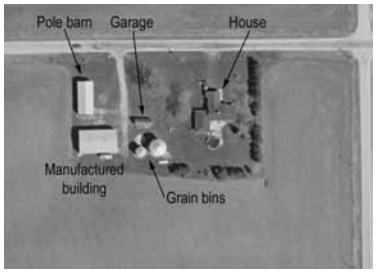
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
251	11-10-200-008	Rowell Road	**Davidson–Westphal–Arnhold Farmstea**	Contributing



1918 directory: Henry Arnold, wife Susie; children incl. Oscar and Walter; resident of county since 1879.

Major barn demolished since 1988 survey. Original house is PIN 11-10-200-009

333	11-10-400-002	Breen Road	**Bovee–Severson Farmstead**	Non-contributing

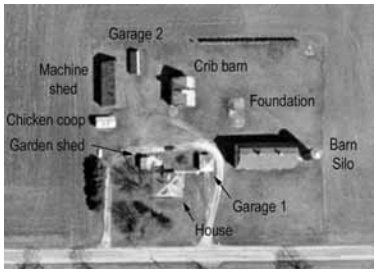


334	11-10-400-008	Rowell Road	**Edith Palmer House**	Non-contributing

Newly developed farmstead site, circa 1940s, adjacent to a original historic Palmer Farmstead that no longer exists.

Historic farmhouse was located to the south of this house, but burned down decades ago. Refer to 1955 aerial view.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
252	11-11-100-002	Breen Road	**Briscoe–Fox Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

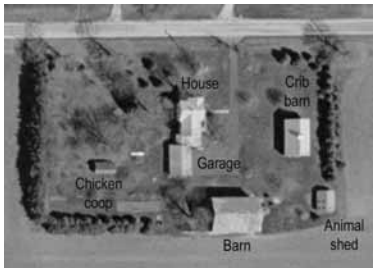


Very well preserved collection of farm buildings from circa 1920s. Farmstead is little changed from 1955 aerial view.

257	11-11-200-006	Ridge Road	**Murphy Farmstead**	Contributing

1918 directory lists Bernard Murphy (daughter Edna, son Leo) as residing in section 27 of Manhattan Township.

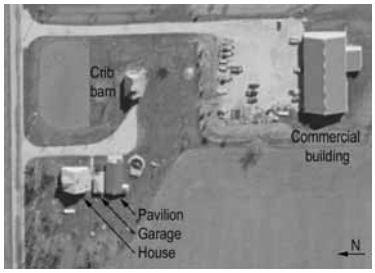
253	11-11-300-002	Breen Road	**Myers Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Warren Myers, wife Bertha, tenant on 160 acres; resident of county since 1892.

A well-preserved farmstead with a full range of outbuildings, mostly likely dating to the first decade of the twentieth century.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
255	11-11-400-006	Breen Road	**Palmer–Rapson Farmstead**	Contributing



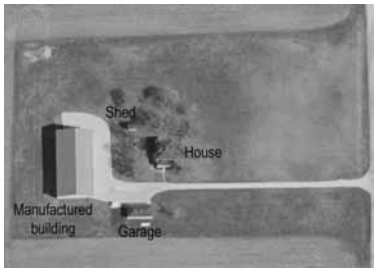
1918 directory: Bert A. Rapson, wife Pansy A. Palmer, tenant on 80 acres owned by Mrs. Hattie Palmer, resident of county since 1897.

Historic barn demolished since 1988 survey. Most existing historic structures likely date to circa 1930s after site inherited by Rapson family.

260	11-12-100-007	Ridge Road	**Frank–Keir Farmstead**	Contributing

1918 directory: Alexander Keir, wife Carrie Relf, resident of county since 1864

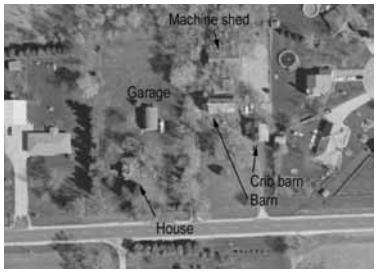
259	11-12-200-001	Cherry Hill Road	**Miller–Delaney–Morgan Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: William Delaney, wife Susie, owner of 120 acres in sec. 12 and sec. 1, resident of county since 1875.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
268	11-13-100-002	Ridge Road	**Spangler Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
266	11-13-100-010	Manhattan Road	**Frank S. Brown Farmstead**	Contributing



Existing historic structures date to early 1900s, after site inherited by Brown family. 1918 directory: Frank S. Brown, tenant on 160 acres owned by Mrs. Dora A. Spangler Brown, his mother. Chester Brown is brother of Frank S. Brown.

Also includes PIN 11-13-100-011

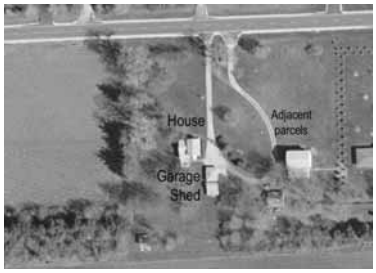
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
267	11-13-100-044	Manhattan Road	**Brown Tenant House**	Contributing

1918 directory: Frank Brown (Sr.), wife Dora A. Spangler, residence in sec. 15; children incl. Chester and Martha.

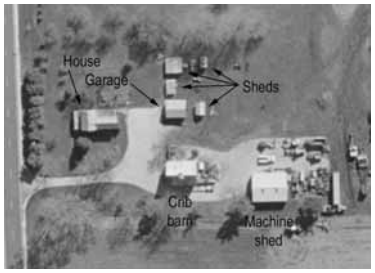
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
264	11-13-200-004	Manhattan Road	**Erhart–Hemphill Farmstead**	Contributing

House 2 address = 16964 Manhattan Road, PIN 11-13-200-002

262	11-13-300-016	Manhattan Road	**Goodwin–Barr Farmstead**	Non-contributing



263	11-13-300-020	Manhattan Road	**Gockley–Breen Farmstead**	Contributing



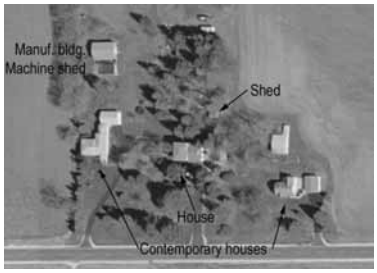
1918 directory: Keyron Breen, wife Celia, resident of county since 1866

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
265	11-13-400-003	Manhattan Road	**Nicholson Farmstead**	Contributing

Existing historic structures date to 1940s, after site acquired by Nicholson family.

Although farmstead site is on a separate parcel since early 2000s, farmland and farmstead site are both owned by Ooykaas family.

269	11-14-200-002	Manhattan Road	**McFarland Farmstead**	Contributing



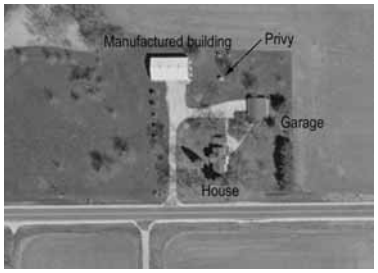
1918 directory: William McFarland, wife Cora, resident of county since 1877

Crib barn demolished since 1988.

271	11-15-100-002	Illinois Highway 53	**John Brown Farmstead**	Contributing

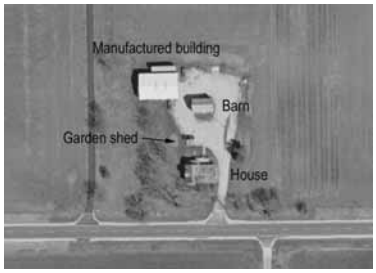
1918 directory: Willis G. Brown, tenant on 158.25 acres in sec. 15, resident of county since 1877

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
274	11-15-100-005	Manhattan Road	**Attaway Farmstead**	Contributing



Edward Attaway is the son of Samuel Attaway; see site 246. 1918 directory: Warren H. Attaway, wife Antoinette, "Jackson Valley Stock and Dairy Farm"; resident of county since 1882.

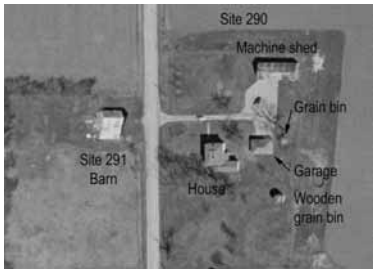
273	11-15-200-004	Manhattan Road	**Palmer Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Hiram W. Palmer, wife Edith, resident of county since 1874.

386	11-15-300-009	Chicago Road	—	Non-contributing

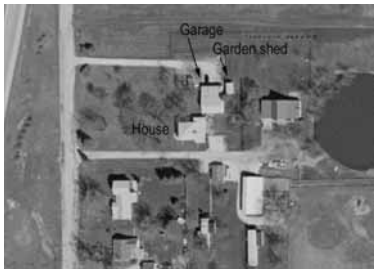
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
290	11-15-300-018	Chicago Road	**Ara Brown Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



1918 directory: Frank Brown, wife Dora A. Spangler, children Almeta J., Elda, Frank S., Chester G., Martha M., Donald; resident in county since 1860.

Barn is located across road at site 291.

387	11-15-300-029	Chicago Road	**McGowan–Erickson Farmstead**	Contributing



275	11-15-300-031	Chicago Road	**Boylan–Noel Farmstead**	National Register potential

1918 directory: Albert E. Noel, wife Nellie, children Howard, Elvis; resident of county since 1858.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
338	11-16-100-026	Bush Road	**Bush Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Newly developed site, circa 1950s.

276	11-16-100-027	Bush Road	**Kryke–Anderson Farmstead Barn**	Contributing

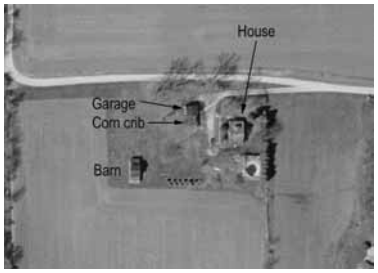
See also site 243. This site is the historic location of farm outbuildings. House located on north side of road in section 8.

278	11-16-200-010	Manhattan Road	**Hutchinson Farmstead**	Contributing

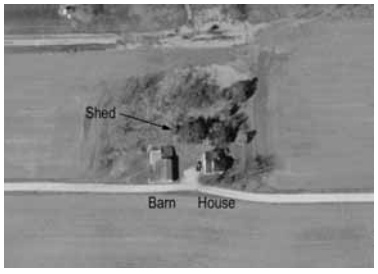
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
375	11-16-200-029	Noel Road	**Pettigrew House**	Non-contributing

Newly developed site, circa 1940s.

352	11-16-300-011	Munch Road	**Heath Farmstead**	Contributing

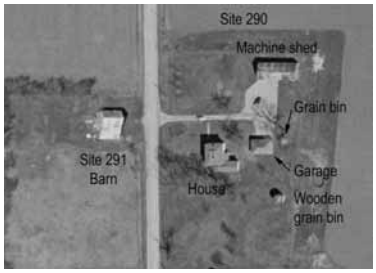


277	11-16-300-040	Tehle Road	**Christianson Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Laurence Christianson, wife Fredericka, resident of county since 1882.

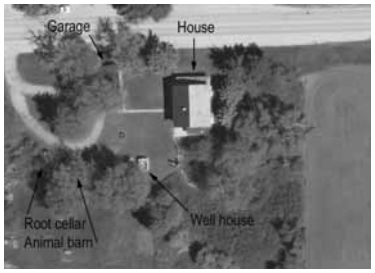
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
291	11-16-400-006	Chicago Road	**Ara Brown Farmstead Barn**	Contributing



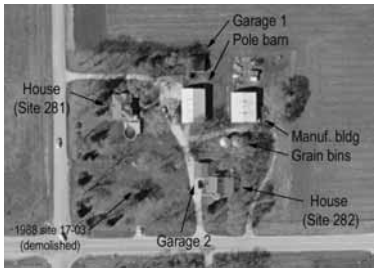
1918 directory: Frank Brown, wife Dora A. Spangler, children Almeta J., Elda, Frank S., Chester G., Martha M., Donald; resident in county since 1860.

Barn associated with site 290.

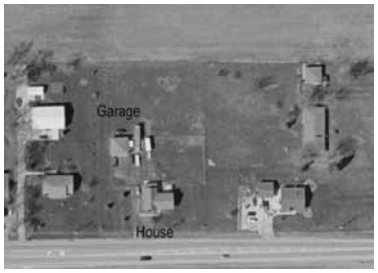
279	11-16-400-011	Manhattan Road	**Gay–Hutchinson–O'Connor Farmstead**	Contributing



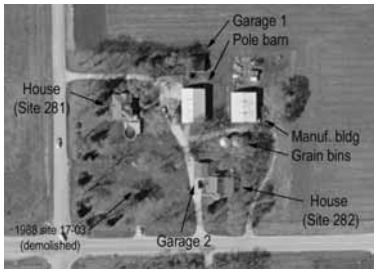
281	11-17-200-020	Brandon Road	**Eib–Keigher Farmstead (original house**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
283	11-17-200-023	Manhattan Road	—	Non-contributing



282	11-17-200-026	Manhattan Road	**Eib–Keigher Farmstead (new house)**	Contributing



353	11-20-100-005	Diagonal Road	**Wood House**	Contributing

1918 directory: Frank W. Wood, tenant on 447 acres owned by W. W. Wood estate; resident of county since 1866.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
286	11-20-200-004	Diagonal Road	**Linebarger Farmstead Barn**	Contributing

1918 directory: Thomas C. Linebarger, tenant on farm owned by A. J. Linebarger, resident in county since 1859.

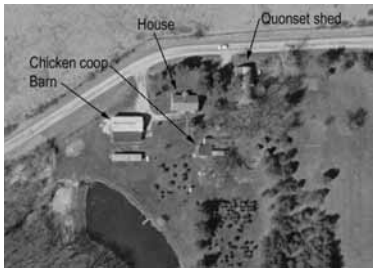
Barn related to site 284

284	11-21-100-004	Diagonal Road	**Linebarger Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

1918 directory: Thomas C. Linebarger, tenant on farm owned by A. J. Linebarger, resident in county since 1859.

See also site 286 (main barn).
Property is at quarter section corner, multiple PIN.

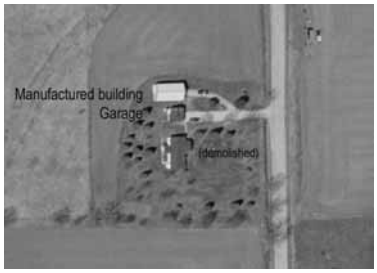
285	11-21-100-005	Diagonal Road	**Foth Farmstead**	Contributing



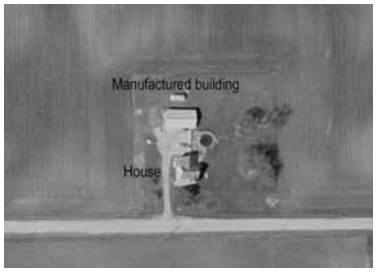
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
354	11-21-200-007	Tehle Road	—	Non-contributing

1918 directory lists Clarence W. Tehle as residing in section 16 (1988 site 16-03, now demolished) and Raymond Tehle as residing in section 10.

288	11-21-200-011	Chicago Road	**Chester Brown Farmstead**	Non-contributing



287	11-21-400-012	Mississippi Road	**Jorgensen Farmstead**	Contributing

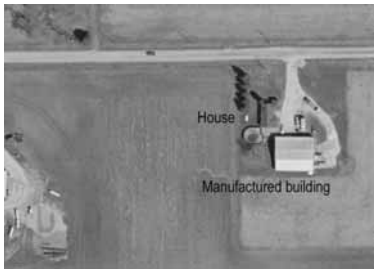


1918 directory Peter Jorgensen, wife Christena, daughter Minnie, resident in county since 1871.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
289	11-22-100-014	Chicago Road	**Jarvis Brown Farmstead**	Non-contributing

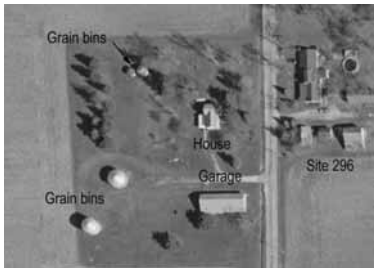
1918 directory: Jarvis J. Brown, wife Almeta, children incl. Jarvis J., Jr.; tenant on farm owned by Elias Brown; resident in county since 1888.

292	11-22-400-011	Brown Road	**Brown–Wilhelmi House**	Non-contributing

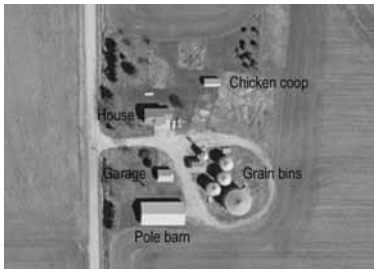


Newly constructed circa 1930s.

295	11-23-200-001	Ridge Road	**McFarland–Schleeter Farmstead**	Contributing

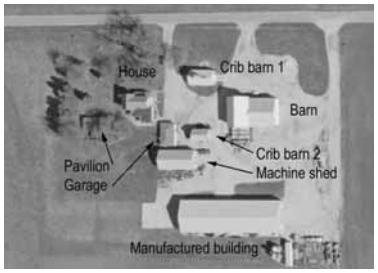


ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
293	11-23-300-001	Rowell Avenue	**Deutschman Farmstead**	Contributing



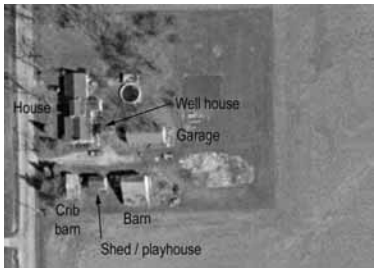
1918 directory: Wallace H. Deutschman, tenant on farm owned by Mrs. S. Deutschman estate; resident in county since 1880

294	11-23-400-004	Brown Road	**Sweedler Farmstead**	Contributing

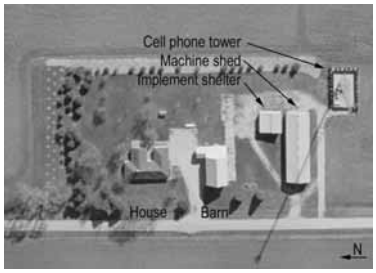


1918 directory: Clarence E. Sweedler, wife Celesta, children incl. son Charles W.; resident in county since 1876.

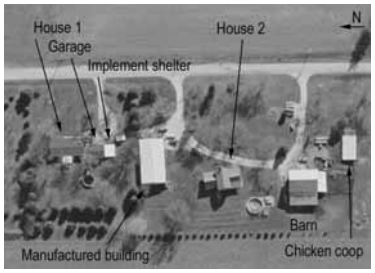
296	11-24-100-008	Ridge Road	**Sweedler Tenant Farm**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
297	11-24-300-005	Ridge Road	**Hoffman–Hauert Farmstead**	Contributing

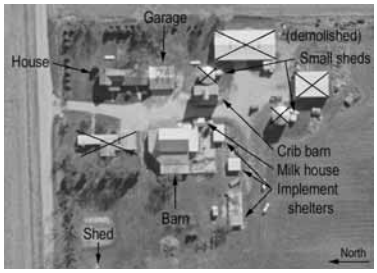


298	11-24-400-016	Cherry Hill Road	**William Kreimeier Farmstead**	Contributing



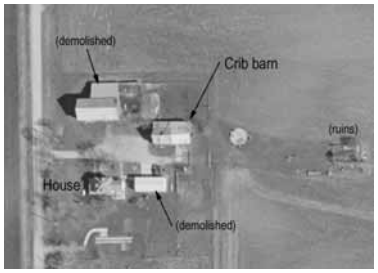
1918 directory: William F. Kreimeier, resident of county since 1865.

299	11-24-400-028	Brown Road	**John Kreimeier Farmstead**	Contributing



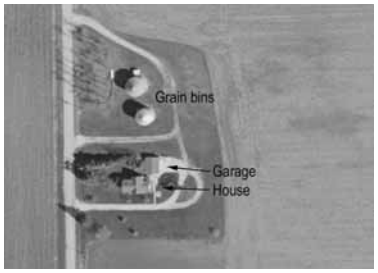
1918 directory: John E. Kreimeier, resident of county since 1868

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
300	11-25-100-009	Ridge Road	**Pohlman–Deutschman Farmstead**	Contributing



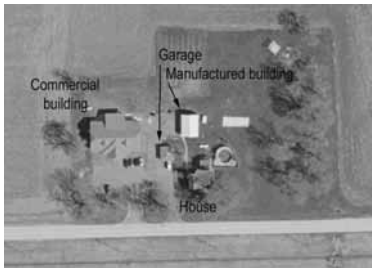
1918 directory: Oscar W. Deutschman, wife Elma Pohlman, children Hazel and Charles E., tenant on 160 acres owned by Charles Pohlman, resident of county since 1889.

301	11-25-300-005	Ridge Road	**Kurkamp–Borchardt Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory lists William Kurkamp, resident in county since 1858 (former farmstead adjacent to north of this site)

302	11-25-400-006	Hoff Road	**Gurney–Doyle Farmstead**	Contributing



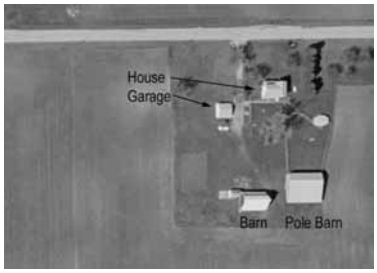
1918 directory: Mrs. Ellen Doyle, children incl. Harry A.; resident of county since 1856.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
305	11-27-100-003	Chicago Road	**Lichtenwalter–Sewing Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

1918 directory: Frank Lichtenwalter, resident of county since 1861.

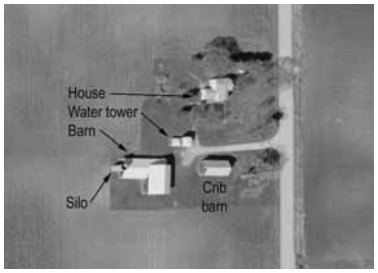
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
303	11-27-400-001	Rowell Road	**Gurney–Theiler Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
311	11-28-200-001	Coldwater Road	**Edward Coldwater Farmstead**	Contributing



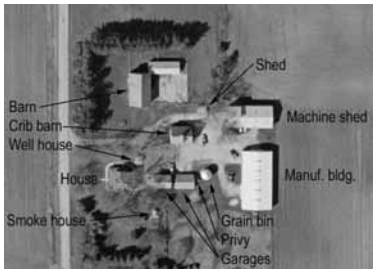
1918 directory lists Edward F. Coldwater, children incl. Franklin W., tenant on 140 acres owned by A. Myers and J. I. Coldwater, resident of county since 1886

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
310	11-28-200-002	Chicago Road	**Bert Coldwater Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



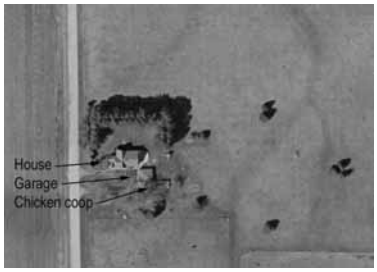

1918 directory lists Bert E. Coldwater, tenant on farm owned by J. I. Coldwater, resident of county since 1894.

306	11-28-300-001	Coldwater Road	**Aaron Coldwater Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



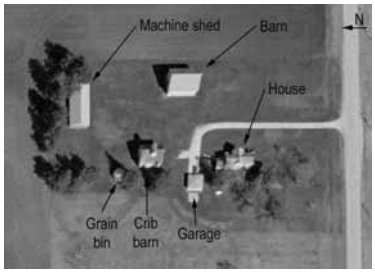

Developed beginning in 1910s by Coldwater family on farmland previously owned by Lingle family.
1918 directory: Aaron I. Coldwater, tenant on 160 acres owned by J. A. Coldwater, resident of county since 1883.

307	11-28-300-001	Coldwater Road	**Lavern Coldwater House**	Contributing



New house, circa 1940s.

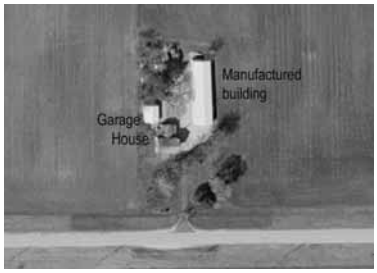
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
309	11-28-400-001	Hoff Road	**Gurney–Miller Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing




1918 directory lists Charles A. Miller as tenant on farm in section 2 owned by Mrs. E. Senning, site 217 in present survey.

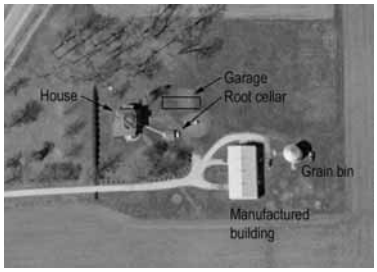
Access for close-up survey not available; surveyed from public right-of-way only.

308	11-28-400-002	Hoff Road	**Long House**	Contributing



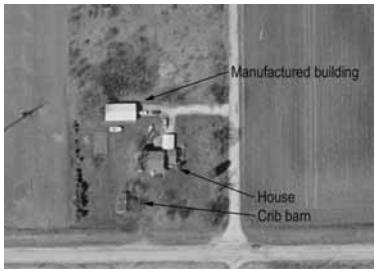
Possibly an older house relocated from arsenal area to this site. Pre-1940s plat maps list Mrs. Mary Long as the owner of the NW 1/4 of section 34.

313	11-29-300-012	Illinois Route 53	**Morgan Farmstead**	Contributing



1918 directory: Ira J. Morgan, resident of county since 1884.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
356	11-29-400-007	Hoff Road	—	Non-contributing



1918 directory lists Matthis Jensen as residing in section 32 as tenant on 200 acres.

Table 2. Farmhouses in Jackson Township

ID	Date	House Type *Significance*	Style	Materials	
213		Upright and wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with concrete parging
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
214		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1980s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Stone
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
216		Cape Cod	Contemporary	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	2000s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
217		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1910s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
218		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
219		Four-over-four	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with concrete parging
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Cement board siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
220		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
223		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with concrete parging
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
230		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
236		—	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	—	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	—
				Roof:	—
239		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
240		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
242		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
243		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1950s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick, cement asbestos shingle
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
244		Upright and wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1860s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
245		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick, vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
246		Upright and wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1860s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
247		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
248		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
249		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
249		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
250		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
251		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Cement asbestos shingle
				Roof:	Cement asbestos shingle
251		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1980s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
252		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1910s	*Local landmark potential*		**Walls:**	Cement board siding
				Roof:	Cement asbestos shingle
253		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
255		Bungalow	Craftsman	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
257		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1920s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Concrete block
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
259		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
260		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
262		Upright and wing	—	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
263		I-house	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
264		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
264		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
265		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
266		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
267		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
268		Upright and wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
269		Four-over-four	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Stucco
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
271		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	c. 2007	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
273		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
274		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
275		Upright and wing	Greek Revival	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1850s	*National Register potential*		**Walls:**	Stone
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
277		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
278		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
279		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with concrete parging
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
281		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
282		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1940s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
283		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
284		American Foursquare	Colonial Revival	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
285		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
287		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Cement asbestos shingle
289		Contemporary	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	2000s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
290		Four-over-four	Italianate	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1860s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
292		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block, concrete
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
293		Bungalow	Craftsman	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
294		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood shingle
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
295		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
296		Four-over-four	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1900s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
297		Ranch	Contemporary	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1980s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick, vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID	Date	House Type Significance	Style	Materials	
298		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1960s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Stone, wood, vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
298		Contemporary	Log home	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1990s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
299		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
300		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
301		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
302		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
303		Four-over-four	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
305		American Foursquare	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1890s	*Local landmark potential*		**Walls:**	Synthetic shingle
				Roof:	Cement asbestos shingle
306		American Foursquare	Colonial Revival	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
307		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
308		Gabled Ell	Upright and win	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
309		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Synthetic shingle
				Roof:	Cement asbestos shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
310		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
311		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
313		American Foursquare	Colonial Revival	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
318		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1860s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
320		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
321		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
322		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
323		Upright and wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
324		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete block
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
324		Contemporary	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1990s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick, vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
325		New England One-and-	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1850s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
326		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1950s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick, wood shingle
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
327		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1950s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
328		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone with concrete parging
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Cement board siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
329		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
330		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
330		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
333		Ranch	Contemporary	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1980s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
334		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
338		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1970s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
339		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
340		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
343		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1990s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
352		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
353		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with concrete parging
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
354		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1890s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
356		Contemporary	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1990s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
375		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
376		Cape Cod	Tudor Revival	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Stone
				Roof:	Wood shingle
386		Cottage	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
387		Four-over-four	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

Table 3. Barns in Jackson Township

ID	Barn Type	Materials	
Date	*Significance*		
213	Bank barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
1870s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Wood shingle
215	Bank barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
1870s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Asphalt shingle
216	Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
1918	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Sheet metal
217	Raised barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
1890s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood siding
		Roof:	Asphalt shingle
240	Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Asphalt shingle
242	Feeder barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood siding
		Roof:	Sheet metal
249	Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Asphalt shingle
250	Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
1880s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Sheet metal
		Roof:	Asphalt shingle
252	Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Sheet metal
253	Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Sheet metal
264	Round roof barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
1940s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Concrete block, wood siding
		Roof:	Sheet metal
266	Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
		Roof:	Cement asbestos shingle

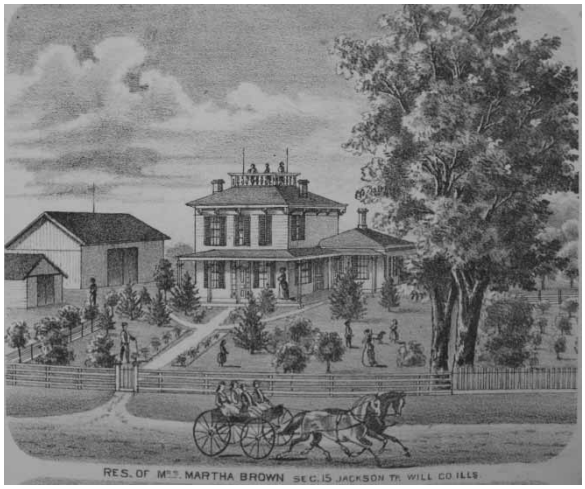
ID		Barn Type	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*		
271		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1870s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
273		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Sheet metal
276		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood plank
			Roof:	Sheet metal
277		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Asphalt shingle, wood siding
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
284		Three-ended barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood siding
			Roof:	Cement asbestos shingle
285		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1940s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle, plastic tarps
286		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood plank
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
291		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1870s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Sheet metal
			Roof:	Sheet metal
294		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Plywood
			Roof:	Sheet metal
296		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood siding, cement board
			Roof:	Wood shingle
297		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Sheet metal
298		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1880s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Sheet metal
299		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Sheet metal

ID		Barn Type	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*		
303		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Sheet metal
			Roof:	Sheet metal
303		Feeder barn	**Foundation:**	None
	1980s	*Non-contributing*	**Walls:**	Sheet metal
			Roof:	Sheet metal
305		Raised barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1930s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Concrete block
			Roof:	Sheet metal
306		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
309		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
310		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1870s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Sheet metal
311		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1936	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood
			Roof:	Sheet metal
324		Three-bay threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Asphalt shingle
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
327		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1950s	*Non-contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and batten
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
338		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete block
	1940s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Concrete block, wood siding
			Roof:	Sheet metal
352		Feeder barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1930s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood siding
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle

Notable Farmsteads in Jackson Township

Brown Farmstead ***Site 290 (PIN 11-15-300-018)***

Peter Brown came to Illinois in 1834 with his family and settled in Will County. Brown and his family built a cabin near Jackson Creek in section 15. This farmstead site is documented as site 271 in the present survey. In 1837, Peter Brown constructed a new farmhouse in the southwest quarter of section 15. At the time of its construction the Brown home was said to be the largest farmhouse in all of Will County. This house was located at farmstead site 290 in the present survey.[185] Peter Brown on March 7, 1841, and his son Ara Brown inherited an eighty-acre estate which included sites 290 and 291 in the present survey. Ara Brown was born in 1820 in Syracuse, New York, and came to Will County with his father in 1834. Ara Brown and his wife Martha had thirteen children. Ara Brown died in 1865 at the age of forty-five. The existing large Italianate style Four-over-Four house on the site was likely built by Ara Brown circa 1850s. This farmstead is illustrated in the 1873 atlas of Will County.



Top left: View of the Brown Farmstead (site 290) in 1873 from the Combination Atlas Map of Will County *(Elgin, Illinois: Thompson Brothers & Burr, 1873). Possibly, the 1837 farmhouse built by Peter Brown is the one-story wing of the later Italianate house, to the right in this view. Top right: The Four-over-Four type house is currently undergoing renovation. Bottom left: View of garage structure. Bottom right: View of historic stone foundation on farmhouse.*

[185] *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Kendall and Will Counties, Illinois* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1900), 497–498.

By 1909 Frank Brown, the son of Ara and Martha, owned the farmstead. Frank Brown lived at the farmstead with his wife Dora (Spangler) and children, Almeta, Elda, Frank S., Chester, Martha, and Donald. Frank Brown died in 1930 and by the 1940s ownership of the farmstead had been passed to his son Chester Brown.

Chester Brown passed away in 1972. At this time, Donald, Chester's younger brother, assumed ownership of the farmstead. Donald died in 1987. The plat map from 1988 list Lawrence and Irene Walsh as the owners of the property. They continue to own the farmstead as of 2007.

A major barn historically associated with the Brown Farmstead is located across Chicago Road in section 16, site 291 in the present survey, PIN 11-16-400-006. Other sites in the present survey connected to the Brown family include site 288 in section 21, at which all historic structures have been demolished; site 289 in section 22, at which the historic structures have been replaced by contemporary buildings; and site 271 in section 15, the site of Peter Brown's original cabin and later the farmstead of his son John; by the 1870 is had passed to John's son William. Also, sites 266, 267, and 292 in the present survey. were later owned by Brown family descendents.

Above left: View of the historic barn associated with the Brown Farmstead. This structure is located across Chicago Road in section 16, site 291 in the present survey. Above right: This stone root cellar is one of the surviving historic outbuildings on the original Peter Brown Farmstead, site 271 in section 15.

Boylan–Noel Farmstead ***Site 275 (PIN 11-15-300-031)***

Robert J. Boylan was born in Sussex County, New Jersey in 1806. In November of 1834, Boylan settled near Jackson Creek in section 15. Boylan held numerous elected offices. He served as Will County Surveyor for eight years, school treasurer for twenty-six years, road commissioner for sixteen years, and Jackson Township Assessor for eight years. Boylan's wife Angeline, who he settled in Jackson Township with, died in 1841 at the age of thirty. Later that year Boylan married Margaret Freer of Wesley Township.[186] Together they had eight children. Robert Boylan died in 1892, while his wife Margaret passed away in 1907.

Above: The stone Upright and Wing style house on the site was likely built by Robert Boylan. It was said to be the only stone farmhouse in Jackson Township in the 1870s.

By 1909, Albert E. Noel owned the farmstead. Noel was the husband of one of Boylan's daughters, Nellie. Albert resided at the farmstead until 1923 when he passed away. Nellie died a few years later in 1933. By the 1940s ownership of the farmstead had been passed on to their son Howard. Howard Noel passed away in 1983, shortly after his son Howard F. Noel was listed as owner of the property.

Howard F. Noel passed away in 1989 and by 1996, Shirley Noel had assumed ownership of the property. As of 2000 the property had been split, with Shirley Noel having control of the eastern portion and G & M Trust controlling the western portion of the property where the historic home sits.

[186] *Portrait and Biographical Album of Will County, Illinois* (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1890), 654.

Linebarger–McCleery Farmstead ***Site 284 (PIN 11-21-100-004)***
Site 286 (PIN 11-20-200-004)

Andrew J. Linebarger was born in 1834 and was the first person of European decent to be born in Jackson Township. Linebarger was the son of Henry Linebarger, one of the earliest settlers of the township. Andrew married Elizabeth Phillips of Joliet and shortly after the family settled on a piece of land in the southeast quarter of section 20. Andrew and Elizabeth had three children, Lewis, Laura and Emma. Andrew Linebarger died in 1915.[187] By 1920, Frank Johnson was listed as the owner of the property.

Andrew and Elizabeth's youngest daughter was married to J. R. McCleery of Oxford, Iowa. At some point after her parent's deaths Emma returned to Jackson Township. By 1940 ownership of the farmstead had been passed to Emma McCleery.

By the 1970s, F. M. Wiles was listed as the owner of the property. Jack McCleery owned the property throughout the 1980s and 1990s and as of 2007 Wayne Hummer Trust Company was listed as the property owner.

Above: Many historic outbuildings remain on the farmstead including the large barn on site 286 and a wood crib barn on site 284.

Other historic outbuildings on the site include a garage (left) and clay masonry chicken coop (right).

[187] *Genealogical and Biographical Record* (1900), 228–229.

An historic wood barn with stone foundation (left) and historic farmhouse (right) still remain on the farmstead. This barn may date to the early development of the farmstead by Andrew J. Linebarger in the 1850s.

Coldwater Family Farmsteads ***Site 287 (PIN 11-21-400-012)***
Site 306 (PIN 11-28-300-001)
Site 310 (PIN 11-28-200-002)

Adam Coldwater was born in Germany. His wife Mary Bernhard was also originally from Germany and both were early settlers of New York. They came to Jackson Township with their family in the late 1850s. By the 1870s they had settled on over 300 acres in sections 21 and 28 encompassing sites 287 and 310 of the present survey. Together they had eight children. Their oldest son, John, was Mayor of Elwood in the 1910 and 1920s.[188]

Mary Coldwater passed away in 1872 and her husband Adam died in 1874. By 1909, their son John had assumed ownership of the farmstead on which survey site 310 is located. John married Amanda Lingle in 1879. Together they had nine children. The family also owned a large farm in Kansas. By 1920, their son, Bert Coldwater was owner of the farmstead. In the late 1950s Bert's brother Aaron Coldwater assumed ownership of the property. Coldwater Farms has been listed as the owner of the property since 1980 and continues to own the property as of 2007.

The property associated with site 287 was owned by Peter Jorgensen, a native of Denmark by 1909. Peter married Christina (Christiansen) also originally from Denmark in 1882. Two of Peter's daughters would marry sons of John Coldwater. Aaron Coldwater married Alice Jorgensen while Lester Coldwater married Minnie Jorgensen. Peter Jorgensen died in 1937 and by 1940 Minnie Jorgensen assumed ownership of the property. Minnie Jorgensen owned the property until her death in 1979. By 1996 the property was owned by Larry Coldwater, great grandson of John and Amanda Coldwater. As of 2007 Cardinal Elwood, Inc. was listed as owning the property.

Left: The Gabled Ell style house on farmstead 287 is the only historic building the remains on the site. Several historic structures remain at site 310 including a nineteenth century water tower (right).

[188] Maue (1928), 807-808.


Above : A Three-bay Threshing barn (left) and a Gabled Ell style house (right) are other historic buildings located at site 310.

Farmstead 306 in the present survey was acquired by John Coldwater by 1920. Originally the property of Gholson Kerchival, C. H. Weeks owned the property in the 1860s while E. E. Fishburn owned the property in the 1870s. By 1900, Henry Lingle owned the farmstead. It is likely that the existing historic structures on the property were constructed after the Coldwaters assumed ownership. John Coldwater died in 1936. At this time his wife Amanda took ownership of the property. Upon Amanda Coldwater's death in 1940, her son Aaron and his wife Alice assumed ownership of the farmstead. Aaron Coldwater died in 1969 while Alice passed away in 1974. By 1988, Lavern and Katherine Coldwater assumed ownership of the land. Lavern Coldwater is the son of Chester and Ada Coldwater and the grandson of John and Amanda Coldwater.


Numerous historic structures are present on farmstead site 306 including the historic farmhouse (left) and a Three-bay Threshing Barn (right).

Bernhard Family Farmsteads

Site 213 (PIN 11-01-300-001)
Site 215 (PIN 11-01-400-001)
Site 218 (PIN 11-02-200-007)
Site 222 (PIN 11-03-400-001)
Site 223 (PIN 11-03-200-002)
Site 294 (PIN 11-23-400-004)
Site 303 (PIN 11-27-400-001)
Site 308 (PIN 11-28-400-002)
Site 318 (PIN 11-02-400-003)

Casper Bernhard was born in Germany in 1830. He later married Katherine Reding, a native of Luxembourg. Together they would have five children. By the 1870s Casper owned over 100 acres in section 1 of Jackson Township. The land where present survey site 215 is located was owned by Leonard and William H. Rudd in the 1860s. By 1909, Charles Bernhard, Casper and Katherine's son owned the northeast quarter of section 1 as well land in the southern half of the section.

In the southwest quarter of section 1 adjacent to the Bernhard property, are 120 acres of land initially owned by Leonard and William H. Rudd. By the 1870s, David Richards owned the property and by 1909 Alfred Oram was listed as the owner. During the 1910s, Charles Bernhard purchased this property where site 213 of the present survey is situated. At about this time Charles also purchased the southeast quarter of section 2. This is the location of site 318 in the present survey.

Above left: A historic barn on farmstead site 215. Above right: View of a historic crib barn on farmstead site 215. Below: Site 213 includes a number of historic structures including a historic barn (left) and farmhouse (right).

By the 1950s the land which Charles Bernhard owned had been divided among his children. The land in the northeast quarter of section 1 was divided between his daughter Emma Moran and his son Elmer who owned adjacent land. The land associated with survey site 215 was owned by his son Joseph while his son Harold assumed ownership of the land associated with survey site 213. The land on which present survey site 318 sits was owned by his son Leo.

Harold Bernhard retained ownership of his farmstead for many years. As of 2007, Edwin Bernhard owned the farmstead. Joseph Bernhard continues to own his farmstead, survey site 215, as of 2007. The farmstead owned by Leo Bernhard, survey site 318, is listed as being owned by the Bernhard Family Trust in 2007. The farmstead north of survey site 318, survey site 218 also was listed as being owned by the Bernhard Family Trust in 2007.

By 2007, there were several other farmsteads owned by members of the Bernhard Family. James Bernhard, son of Elmer Bernhard and grandson of Charles Bernhard, was listed as the owner of a portion of the northeast corner of section 3, survey site 223. Elmer Bernhard originally purchased this property from the Block Family in the 1950s. Survey site 222, a non-contributing site, has been owned by Leo E. Bernhard, the son of Leo Bernhard, since the 1980s.

In the southern portion of Jackson Township there are many parcels of land currently owned by the Bernhard family. Three of these sites have historic structures associated with them. Present survey sites 294, 303 and 308 were all owned by Bernhard Farms, Inc. as of 2007; some of these parcels have been owned by the Bernhard family since the 1960s.

Left: A historic crib barn on farmstead site 318. Right: A historic crib barn on farmstead site 223.

Gay–Hutchinson–O'Connor Farmstead ***Site 279 (PIN 11-16-400-011)***

Freeman Gay was born in 1817 in Franklin County, Maine. Gay married Augusta and fathered four children. Trained as a mason in Boston, Gay originally settled in Will County in 1845. He stayed in Will County five years and in 1850 travelled to California. Four years later, in 1854 Gay returned to Will County and settled on over 300 acres of land, including eighty acres in section 16 where his home was located.[189] The Gay Family lived on this farmstead until 1884 when he and his family moved to California. As illustrated in the 1873 atlas, the farmstead included a large house and two outbuildings.

By 1909, Dayton Hutchinson owned the farmstead, after which G. O'Connor owned the property until the 1940s. By the 1950s, Julius Sewing was owner of the farmstead. Julius owned the property until the 1970s. Clara Sewing was listed as the owner of the property in 1980. By 1988, Heinz Sewing assumed ownership of the property. As of 2007, Heinz Sewing continues to own the property. The existing house on the site likely dates to the early twentieth century, while the surviving stone root cellar outbuilding may date to the Gay family ownership of the farmstead.

Above: View of the Gay Farmstead in 1873 from the Combination Atlas Map of Will County *(Elgin, Illinois: Thompson Brothers & Burr, 1873). Below left: The existing house on site 279. Below right: Remains of a historic stone root cellar outbuilding.*

[189] Woodruff (1878), 826.

Lichtenwalter–Sewing Farmstead ***Site 305 (PIN 11-27-100-003)***

In addition to owning the property in section 16 of Jackson Township, the Sewing Family also owned property in section 27 of the township. Owned by Parks and Elwood in 1862, William Nicholson, a hardware store owner, owned the property in the 1870s while Frank Lichtenwalter owned the property in the early part of the twentieth century. By the 1940s, Julius Sewing assumed ownership of the property. The existing historic house and crib barn were likely built when the site was owned by Frank Lichtenwalter.

View of American Foursquare type farmhouse with Queen Anne style detailing (left) and the historic crib barn (right)at the Lichtenwalter–Sewing Farmstead.

Dooley–Breen Farmstead ***Site 250 (PIN 11-10-100-008)***

Owned by the Robert Jones Estate in 1862, the farmstead was owned by P. F. Dooley by the 1870s. Joseph Breen assumed ownership of the property by the early twentieth century. Mary Breen owned the property throughout the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. By the 1950s John Breen was listed as owning the property. John, Mary Breen's son, owned the property until the 1980s. The existing Gabled Ell farmhouse and threshing barn on the site likely date to the Dooley family ownership of the farm.

View of Gabled Ell style house (left) and historic Three-bay Threshing barn (right) at farmstead site 250.

Davidson–Westphal–Arnhold Farmstead ***Site 251 (PIN 11-10-200-008)***

Owned by Parks and Elwood in 1862, John Davidson owned the property in the 1870s and early 1880s. The 1893 atlas identifies M. Westphal as the owner. By the early twentieth century Henry Arnhold owned the property. Arnhold was married to Susie (Meyers) and had eleven children. By the 1940s, Oscar and Walter Arnhold, two of the Henry's sons, had assumed ownership of the property. Oscar was no longer listed as an owner of the property by the 1960s. Walter continued to own the property until the 1990s. As of 2007 the family still owned the farmstead. The existing Gabled Ell type house on the farmstead likely dates to the 1880s or 1890s and may relate to the Davidson or Westphal family periods of ownership.

View of historic Gabled Ell type farmhouse on farmstead site 251.

Briscoe–Fox Farmstead ***Site 252 (PIN 11-11-100-002)***

The 1918 directory lists Edward T. Briscoe as the owner of this farmstead. Most of the existing buildings on the site were likely built for Briscoe in the 1910s or 1920s. The farmstead includes a full range of preserved outbuildings that are typical of a dairy farm of the era, including a gambrel-roof dairy barn, silo, crib barn, machine shed, garage, and the American Foursquare-type house. By 1940, the farm had been acquired by Arthur H. Fox.

Above left: The American Foursquare type farmhouse at the site. Above right: The large gambrel-roof dairy barn on the site. Below: Other historic outbuildings on the site from circa 1910s–1920s include a crib barn and machine shed.

Barnes–Madison–Sharp Farmstead ***Site 325 (PIN 11-04-300-010)***

As identified on the 1862 map of Will County, this farmstead was owned by Matthew Barnes. The 1860 census lists Barnes as a native of New York, born circa 1820. His wife Nancy was also a native of New York, and the couple had six children, Robert, William, Jesse, Anna, Eugene, and Harriet. Harriet, the youngest, was only 1 month old at the time of the 1860 census, and she was the only Barnes child born in Illinois rather than New York. This suggests that the Barnes family had established this farmstead site in 1859 or early 1860. The existing New England One-and-a-Half type house on the site was likely built for the Barnes family in 1859 or the early 1860s.[190] As indicated on historic atlas maps, the farmstead remained owned by Matthew Barnes into the 1890s. By 1902, the farm was part of the expanded land holdings of Louis Madison.

Louis S. Madison was born in Denmark in 1847. As a young man, he left Denmark for the United States, arriving in Jackson Township in 1870. After renting various farms for several years, by about 1880 he was able to purchase 73 acres in section 4, site 329 in the present survey. He married Christina Jorgensen in 1881, and the couple had four children, Neil, Anna, Arthur, and Peter.[191] By the early 1900s, Louis Madison owned 227 acres in section, including farmstead sites 328, 329, and 325 as documented in the present survey. The Queen Anne style house at site 328 was apparently a new residence built by Louis Madison, while his son Arthur took over site 325 as a tenant, as listed in the 1918 county directory.

Arthur Madison was born in 1888. By 1918, he was a tenant on the property in section 4 owned by his father, Louis Madison. He was married to Jessie Clark, and their children included Louis and Mildred. By 1953, Jessie Madison had inherited sites 328 and 329, while the portion of the farm east of the Alton Railroad, including farmstead site 325, was owned by Mrs. Anna Sharp. The Sharp family is likely related to the Madison family, although the exact connection is not clear.

Two views of the New England One-and-a-Half type house on the site. This is likely among the oldest surviving structures in Jackson Township and is a unique local example of this type, although somewhat obscured by contemporary finish materials.

[190] The familial relationship, if any, between the Barnes family of Jackson Township and the Nathaniel Barnes family of Joliet Township (site 38 as documented in the 2008 Joliet Township survey) is unclear. Refer to Chapman Brothers (1890), 442–443, and Maue (1928), 819–820, for a discussion of the Nathaniel Barnes family. Nathaniel Barnes was born in 1818 in Rockland County, New York, and came to Will County in 1858. He may be an older brother of Matthew Barnes.

[191] Stevens (1907), 557–558.

Young–Palmer–Eaton Farmstead ***Site 242 (PIN 11-09-300-015)***

Nineteenth century atlas maps and directories indicate that Sheldon Young was the owner of this farmstead. Sheldon Young was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1820. Sheldon Young came to Will County in 1838 and settled this farmstead in 1844. He married Eliza Hougham in 1842, and the couple had thirteen children. Among their children was a daughter, Sarah Emma, who had married Marion Palmer by 1890. Eliza Young died in 1887.[192]

By 1902, the farmstead was owned by Marion Palmer. As indicated in the 1918 directory, Marion Palmer was married to Sarah E. "Emma" Young, the daughter of Sheldon and Eliza Young. Many of the existing historic structures on the site were likely built in the late 1890s or early 1900s after Palmer took over operation of the farm.

By 1940, the farmstead had been acquired by Ernest L. Eaton. The farm was owned by Eaton family descendants into the early 2000s.

Above left: The Gable Front type farmhouse at the site. Above right: The feeder barn on the site likely dates to the 1920s or 1930s. Below left: One of two crib barns on the site. Below right: The site also includes this unusual wood-framed octagonal corn crib.

[192] Woodruff (1878), 831; Chapman Brothers (1890), 624, 627.

J. F. Wilhelmi Farmstead ***Site 324 (PIN 11-04-400-024)***

John Adam Wilhelmi was born circa 1824 in Hamburg, Germany, and was raised on a farm before immigrating to the United States in 1853. He established a farm in Jackson Township in 1856, and around 1867 he moved to a farm in section 29 of Joliet Township. His wife Margaret died in 1890, and John Adam Wilhelmi died in 1896.[193] Among their children was J. Frank Wilhelmi. He was born in Will County in 1868. By the 1890s, he owned this farmstead in section 4 of Jackson Township. The 1918 directory lists Frank, his wife Susan, and their nine children. Their son Eugene Wilhelmi inherited this farmstead in the 1950s. It remains owned by the Wilhelmi family today.

The Wilhelmi family is also associated with seven sites identified during the survey of Joliet Township; refer to the Joliet and Troy Townships survey report for additional information.

Above left: The Gabled Ell type farmhouse at the J. F. Wilhelmi Farmstead. Above right: The gambrel-roof crib barn on the site. Below left: This threshing barn is also a historic structure, although it has been altered. All of these buildings were likely built by the Wilhelmi family.

[193] *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Will County, Illinois* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1900), 611.

The Illinois Centennial Farm program recognizes historic family-owned farms. This sign is at the Steffes Farmstead, site 219 in section 3.

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In 1988, Will County performed a survey of unincorporated rural areas, documenting approximately 4,867 structures dating from before 1945. The documentation, performed by architect Michael A. Lambert, consisted of black and white photographs and a completed information card utilizing a format established by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Recorded information included the approximate age, architectural style, construction materials, noticeable additions or alterations, and overall condition of the structure. For most sites, survey data was gathered from the public right-of-way. In addition to the survey a report was prepared, "Historic Structures of Will County," dated 1991. The report examined the overall rural themes present in the county and identification of noteworthy structures.

In 1999, the Will County Land Use Department, acting as liaison for the Will County Historic Preservation Commission, engaged Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. to perform an intensive survey of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships in northwest Will County, Illinois. In 2001, an intensive survey was performed of Du Page Township in Will County, followed by Homer Township in 2002; New Lenox Township in 2003; Green Garden Township in 2004; Manhattan Township in 2006; Frankfort Township in 2007; Joliet and Troy Townships in 2009; and Channahon Township in 2009. The resulting reports from these surveys were used as a basis for developing this report.

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GLOSSARY

abutment. A masonry mass (or the like) which receives the thrust of an arch, vault, or strut.

adaptive reuse. The conversion or functional change of a building from the purpose or use for which it was originally constructed or designed. Such conversions are accomplished with varying degrees of alterations to the building. The more change that is necessary, the less likely that particular new use is appropriate for a historic building.

addition. An extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or height of a building or structure.

arch. A curved construction which spans an opening; usually consists of wedge-shaped blocks call voussoirs, or a curved or pointed structural member which is supported at the sides or ends. Arches vary in shape from semicircular and semi-elliptical to bluntly or acutely pointed arches.

architectural conservation. The science of preserving architecture and its historic fabric by observing and analyzing the evolution, deterioration, and care of structures; the conducting of investigations to determine the cause, effect, and solution of structural problems; and the directing of remedial interventions focused on maintaining the integrity and quality of historic fabric.

balloon frame. A system of framing a wooden building where all vertical structural elements of the exterior walls and partitions consist of light single studs (usually 2x4, but sometimes larger) which may extend the full height of the frame and are fastened by nails to the studs. Balloon framing differs from a braced frame in that a balloon framed wall acts as a bearing wall and does not rely on posts and beams to support joists.

baluster. One of a number of short vertical members, often circular in section used to support a stair, porch, or balcony handrail or a coping.

balustrade. An entire railing system (as along the edge of a balcony) including a top rail and its balusters, and sometimes a bottom rail.

barrel vault. A masonry vault of plain, semicircular cross section, supported by parallel walls or arcades and adapted to longitudinal areas.

bay. one architectural subdivision of a wall, roof, or structure marked by repetition of similar elements, such as columns or windows.

beam. A horizontal structural member whose prime function is to carry transverse loads, as a joist, girder, rafter, or purlin

brick. A solid or hollow masonry unit of clay or shale, molded into a rectangular shape while plastic, and then burnt in a kiln

column. A slender vertical element carrying compressive loads from other structural elements above.

contributing. A historic property which retains historical integrity and forms a part of a grouping of related properties

corbel. In masonry, a projection or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height; anchored in a wall, story, column, or chimney; used to support an overhanging member above or, if continuous, to support overhanging courses

cornice. The exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall or at the top of the wall in the case of a parapet, usually consisting of bed molding, soffit, fascia, and crown molding; any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze; an ornamental molding, usually of wood or plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling; a crown molding; the molding forming the top member of a door or window frame

course. a continuous horizontal range of masonry units such as bricks, as in a wall.

dormer. a projecting structure built out from a sloping roof, usually containing a vertical window or louver.

elevation. A drawing showing the vertical elements of a building, either exterior or interior, as a direct projection of the vertical plane; also used for the exterior walls of a building other than the facade (front).

fabric. The structural and material portions that make up the building (frames, walls, floors, roof, etc.).

facade. The exterior face of a building which is the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details.

gable. The vertical triangular portion of wall at the end of a building having a double-sloping roof, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

gambrel. A roof which has two pitches on each side.

hip. A roof which has equal pitches on all sides of a building.

integrity. A district, site, building, structure, or object with intact original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, to an extent that its historic character is discernible.

joist. One of a series of parallel beams of timber, reinforced concrete, or steel used to support floor and ceiling loads, and supported in turn by larger beams, girders, or bearing walls; the widest dimension is vertically oriented.

landmark. A property or district which has been designated by a government entity as possessing historic significance.

lintel. A horizontal structural member (such as a beam) over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above.

mansard. A roof having a double slope on four or more sides of the building, the lower slope being much steeper.

mortar. A mixture of cementitious materials (such as cement and/or lime) with water and a fine aggregate (such as sand); can be troweled in the plastic state; hardens in place. When used in masonry construction, the mixture may contain masonry cement or ordinary hydraulic cement with lime (and often other admixtures) to increase its plasticity and durability.

mortise. A hole, cavity, notch, slot, or recess cut into a timber or piece of other material; usually receives a tenon, but also has other purposes, as to receive a lock.

National Register of Historic Places. The official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and cultures.

National Historic Landmark (NHL). Historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects possessing exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. NHLs are buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects are of exceptional national significance in American history and culture.

non-contributing. A property physically located within a historic district or area of study which does not relate to the defined criteria of historic significance for the area.

parapet. A low guarding wall at any point of sudden drop, as at the edge of a terrace, roof, battlement, balcony, etc; in an exterior wall, fire wall, or party wall, the part entirely above the roof.

pointing. In masonry, the final treatment of joints by the troweling of mortar into the joints. The removal of mortar from between the joints of masonry units and the replacing of it with new mortar is properly called "repointing."

pyramidal. A hip roof in which all planes of the roof come together at a single point.

rehabilitation. Returning a property to a state of usefulness through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

restoration. Accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by replacement of missing earlier work.

ridge. The horizontal line at the junction of the upper edges of two sloping roof surfaces.

shed. A roof consisting of a single, sloping plane.

significant. A district, site, building, structure, or object that has integrity and that is associated with historical events or patterns of events; or that are associated with the lives of significant persons; or that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period, or method construction, or possess high artistic values.

sill. A horizontal timber, at the bottom of the frame of a wooden structure, which rests on the foundation; the horizontal bottom member of a window or door frame.

spandrel. In a multistory building, a wall panel filling the space between the top of the window in one story and the sill of the window in the story above.

stabilization. Applying measures designed to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

stud. An upright post or support, especially one of a series of vertical structural members which act as the supporting elements in a wall or partition.

tenon. The projecting end of a piece of wood, or other material, which is reduced in cross section, so that it may be inserted in a corresponding cavity (mortise) in another piece in order to form a secure joint.

tension. The state or condition of being pulled or stretched.

truss. A structure composed of a combination of members that resist axial loads, usually in some triangular arrangement so as to constitute a rigid framework.

vault. A masonry covering over an area which uses the principle of the arch.

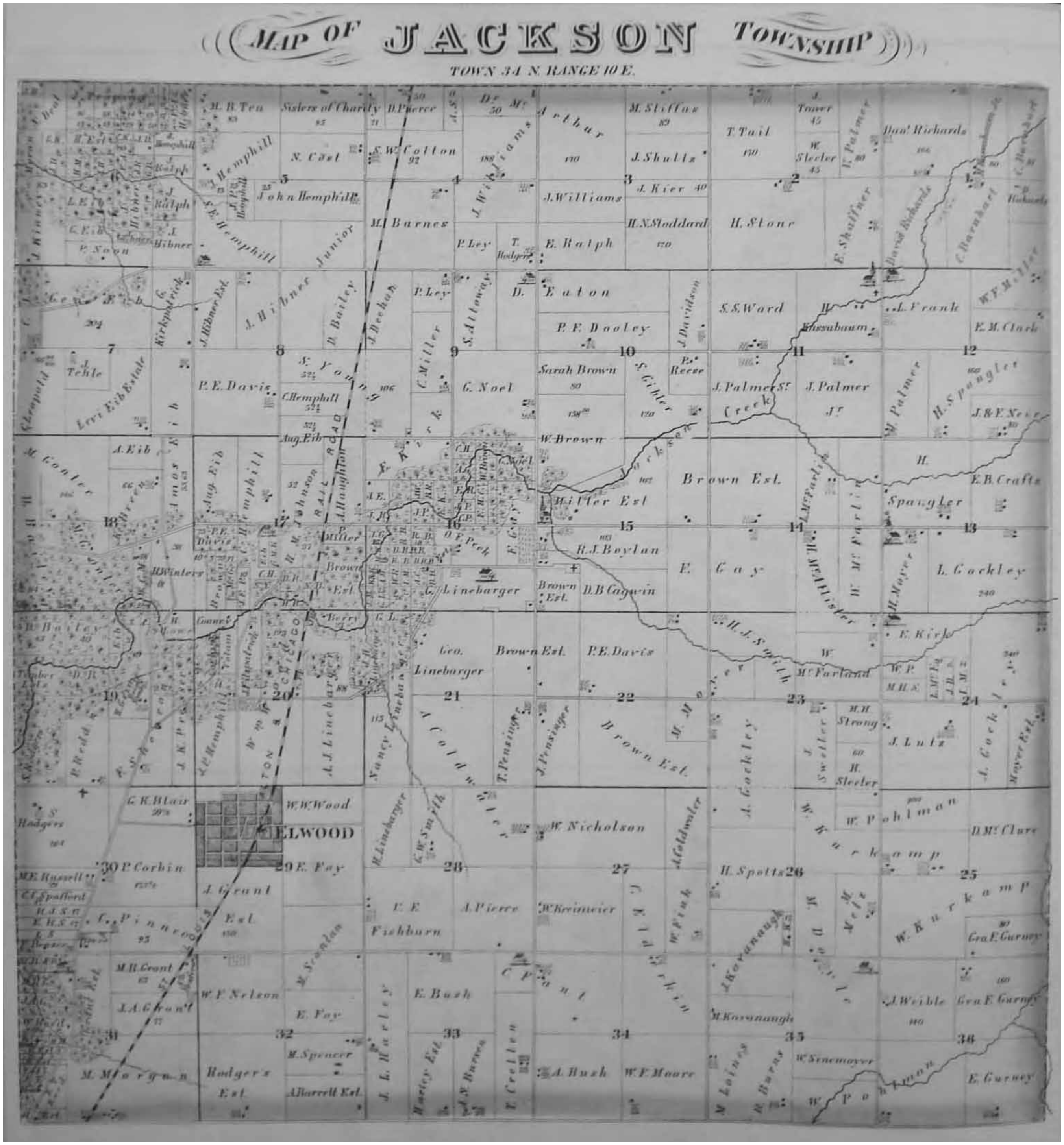
wythe. One thickness of brick or other masonry material in a wall, commonly about 4 inches.

APPENDIX A

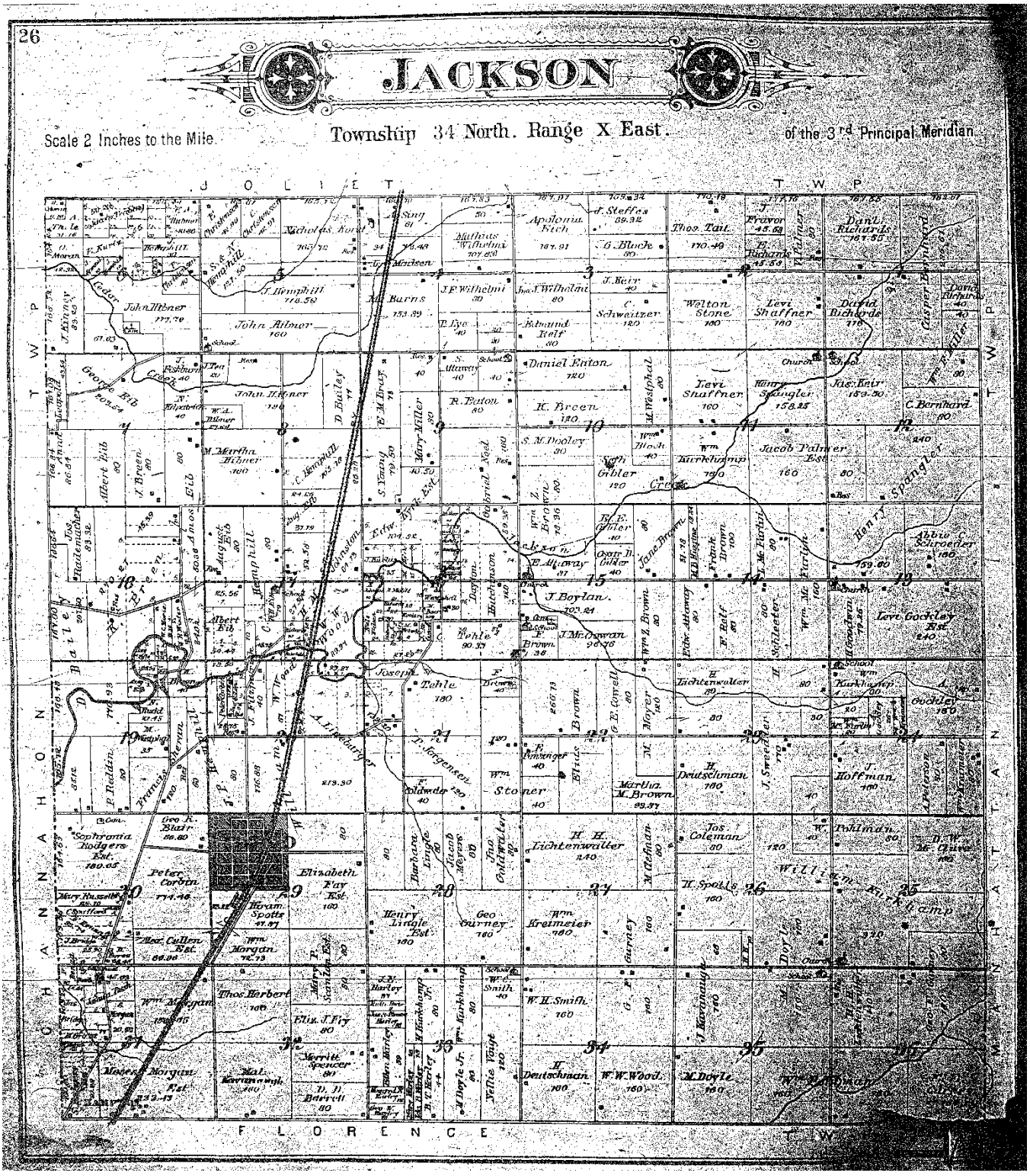
HISTORIC PLAT MAPS

This appendix contains historic farm atlas and plat maps for Jackson Township. Refer to Bibliography for map sources.

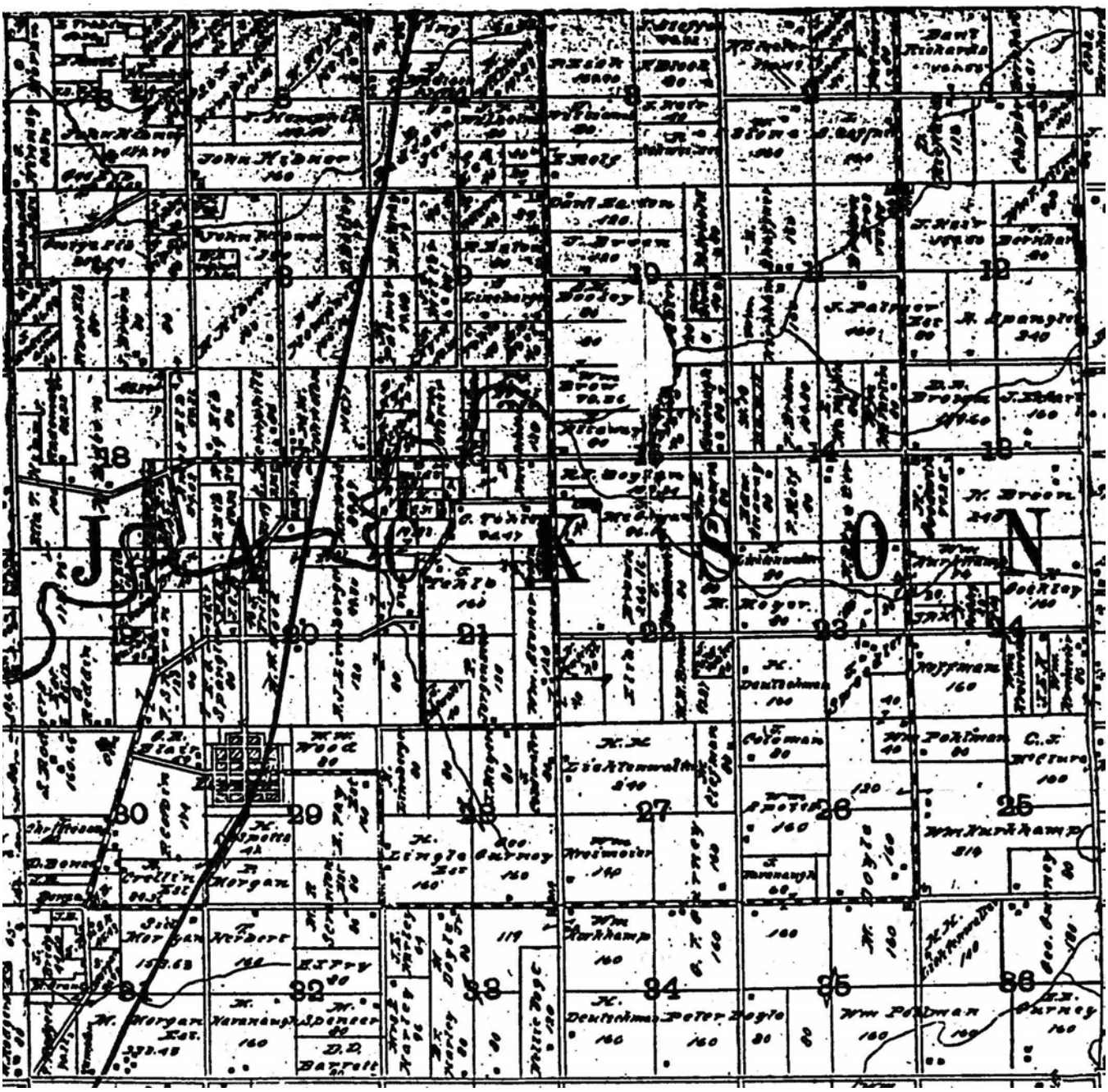
Jackson Township 1862



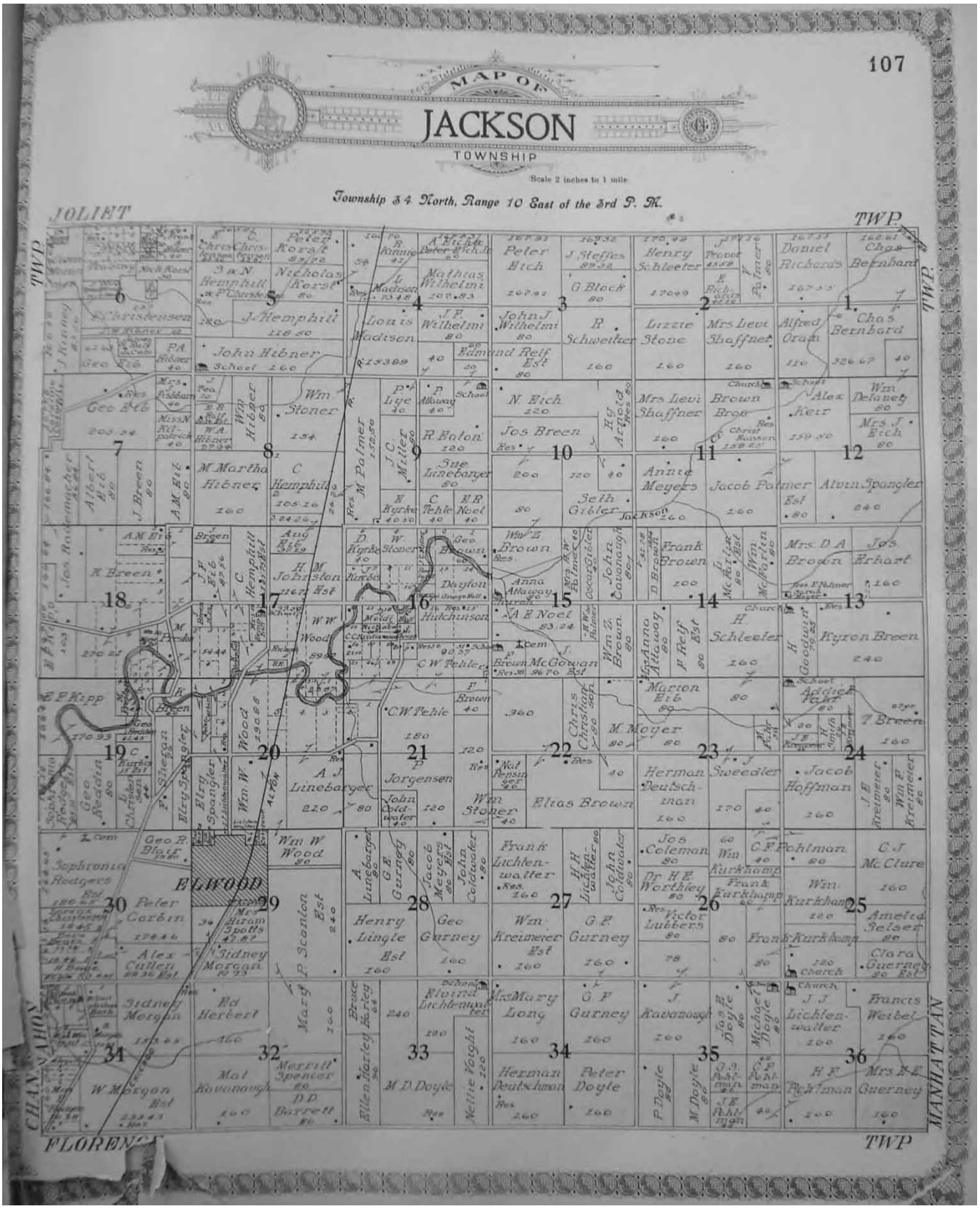
Jackson Township 1873



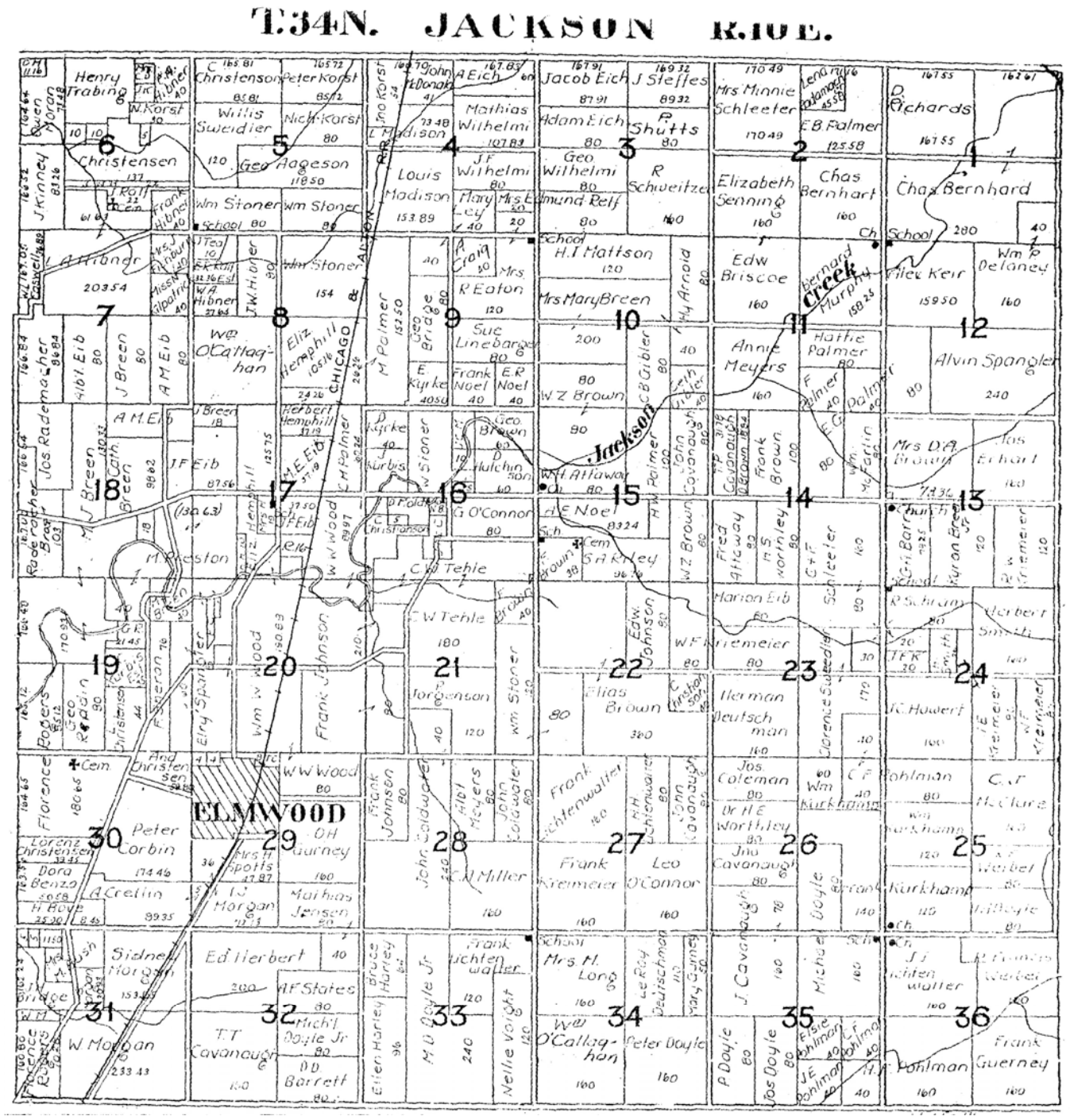
Jackson Township 1893



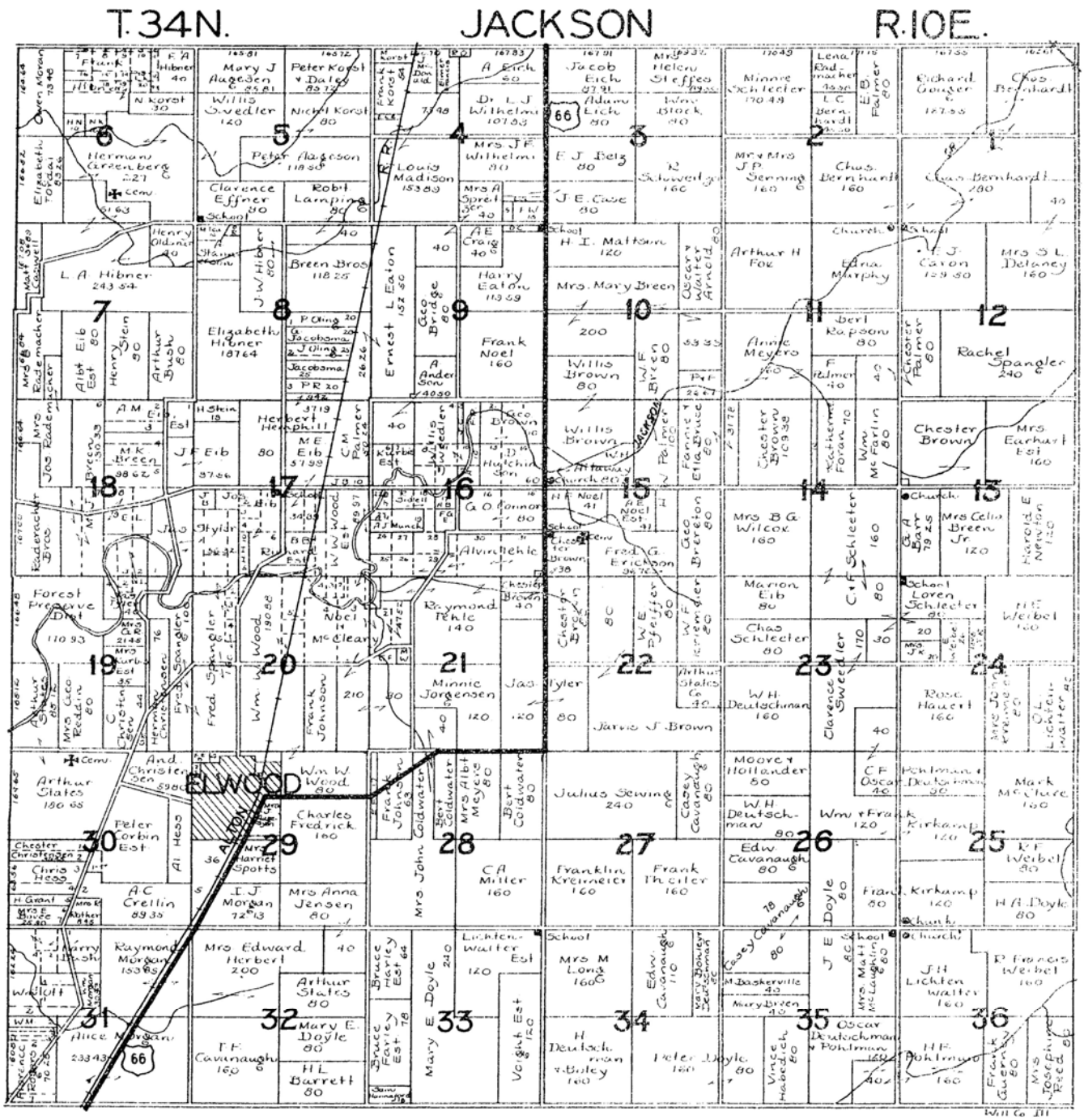
Jackson Township 1902



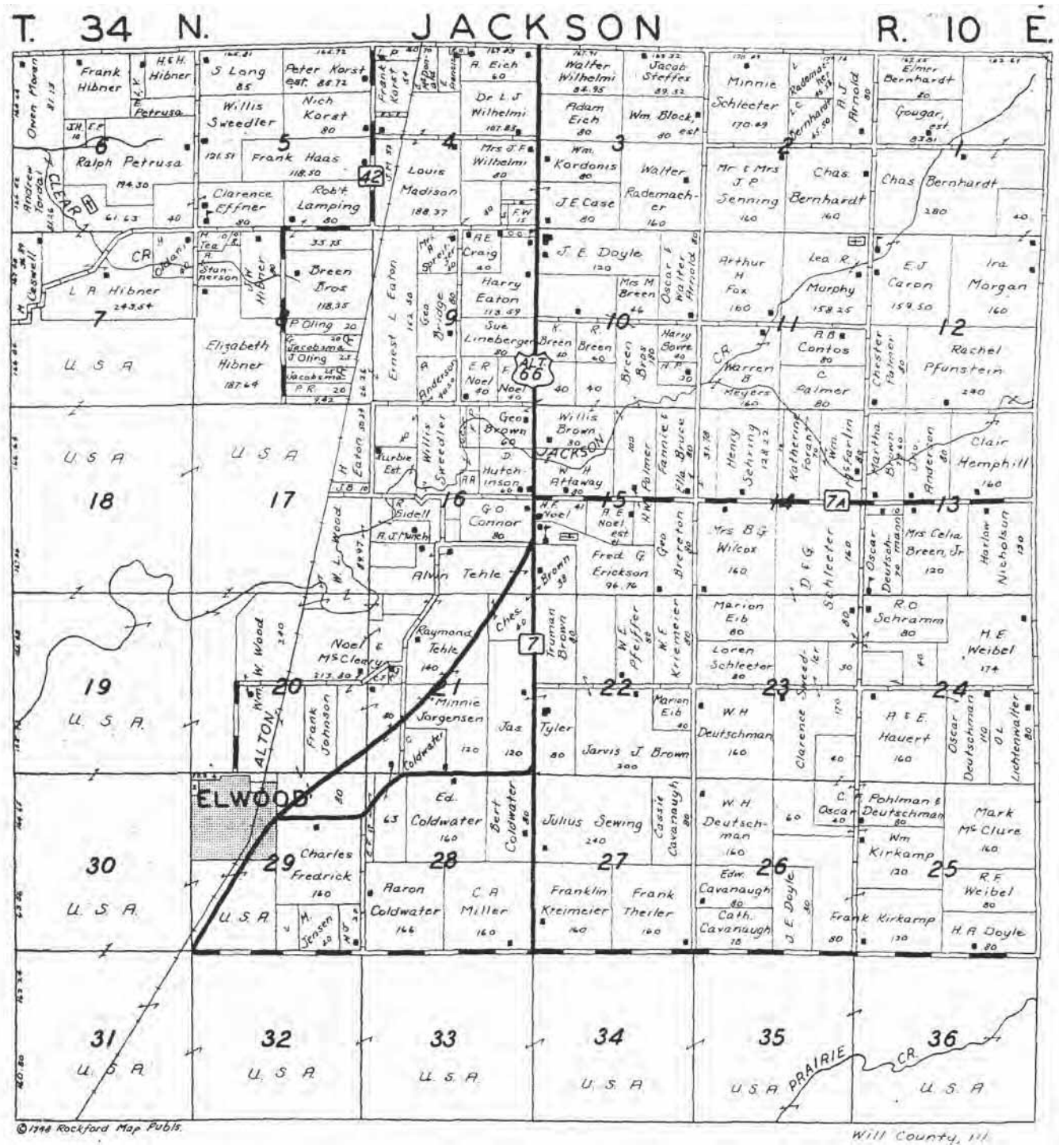
Jackson Township 1909



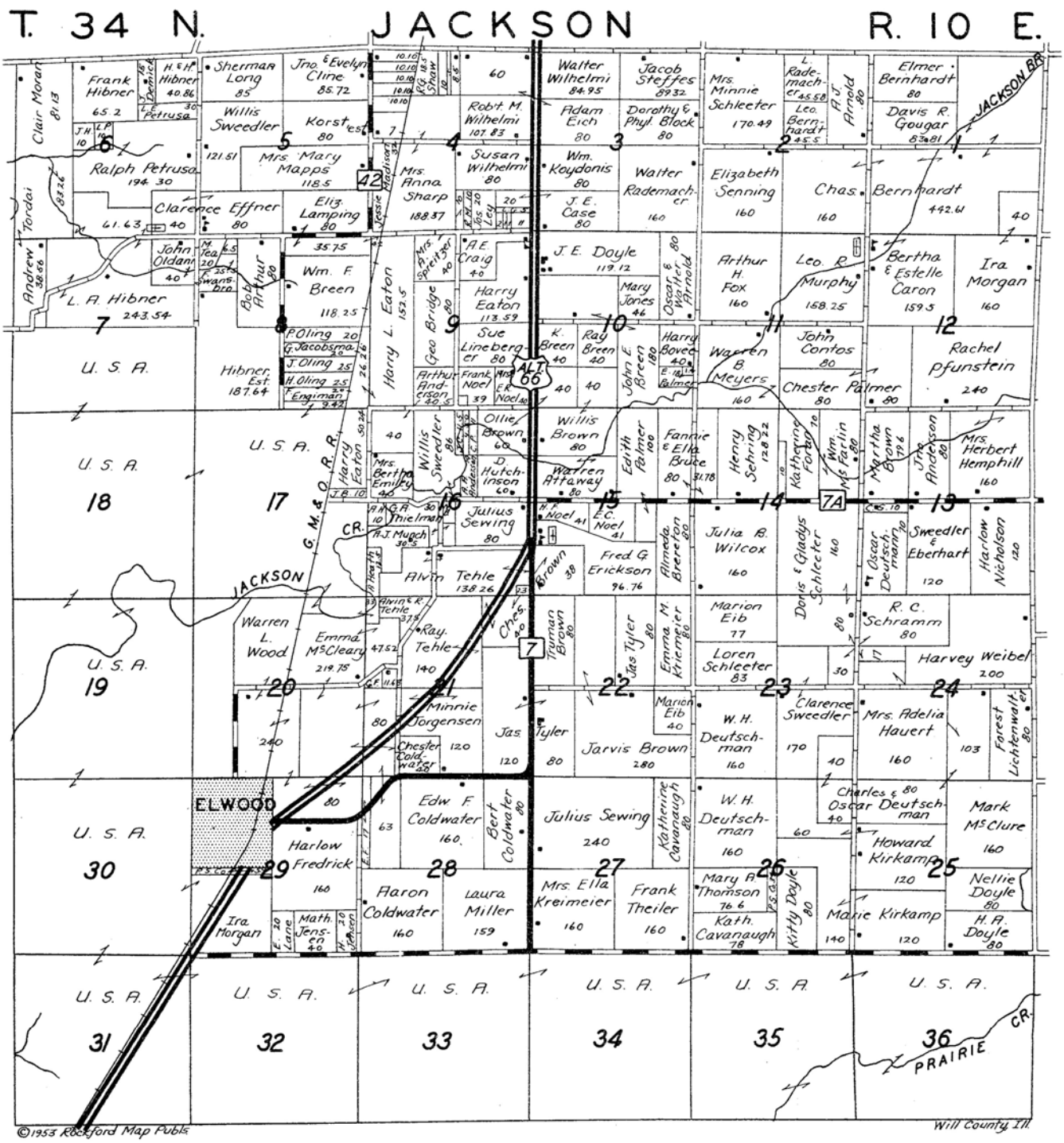
Jackson Township 1920s



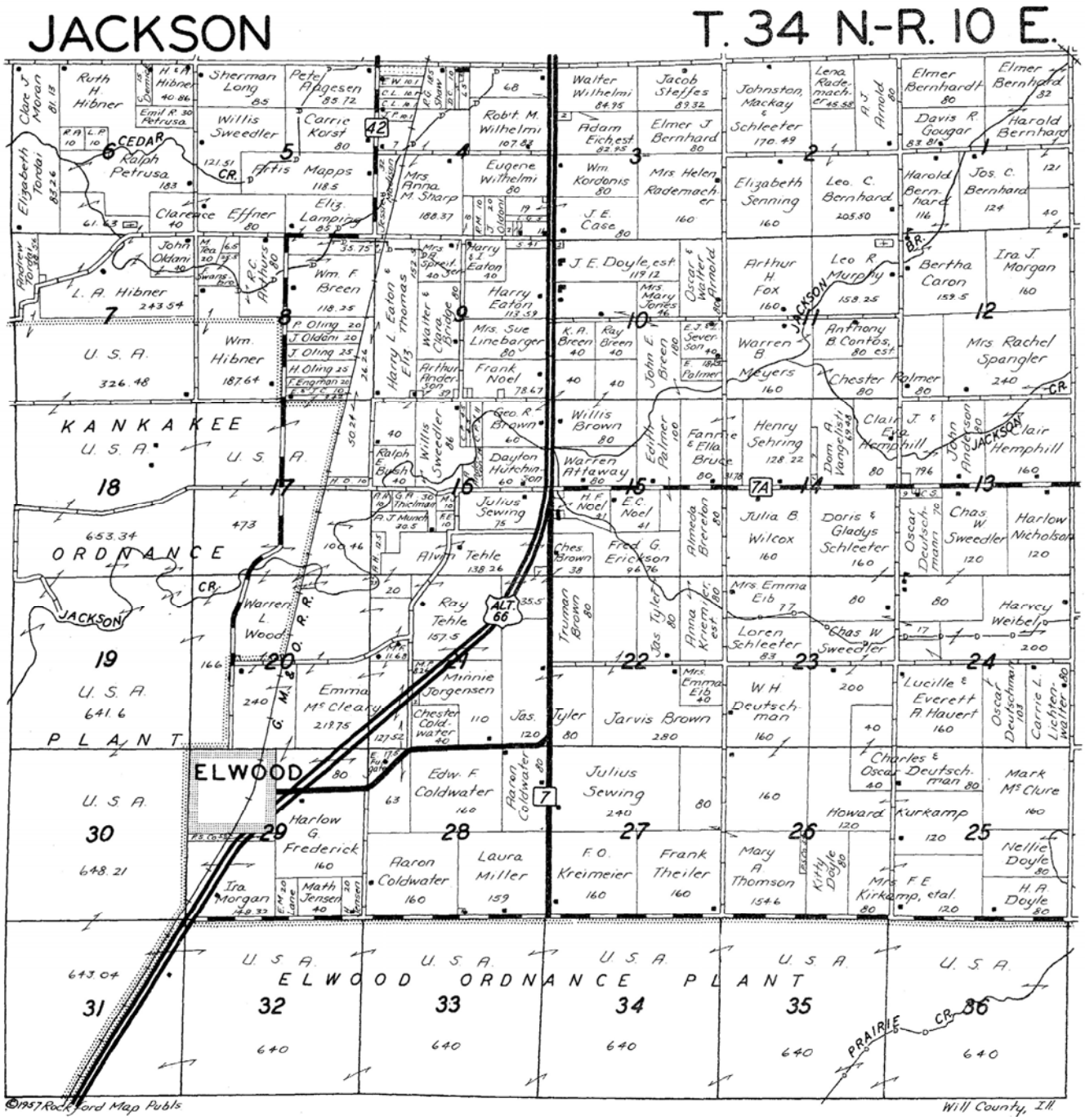
Jackson Township circa 1940



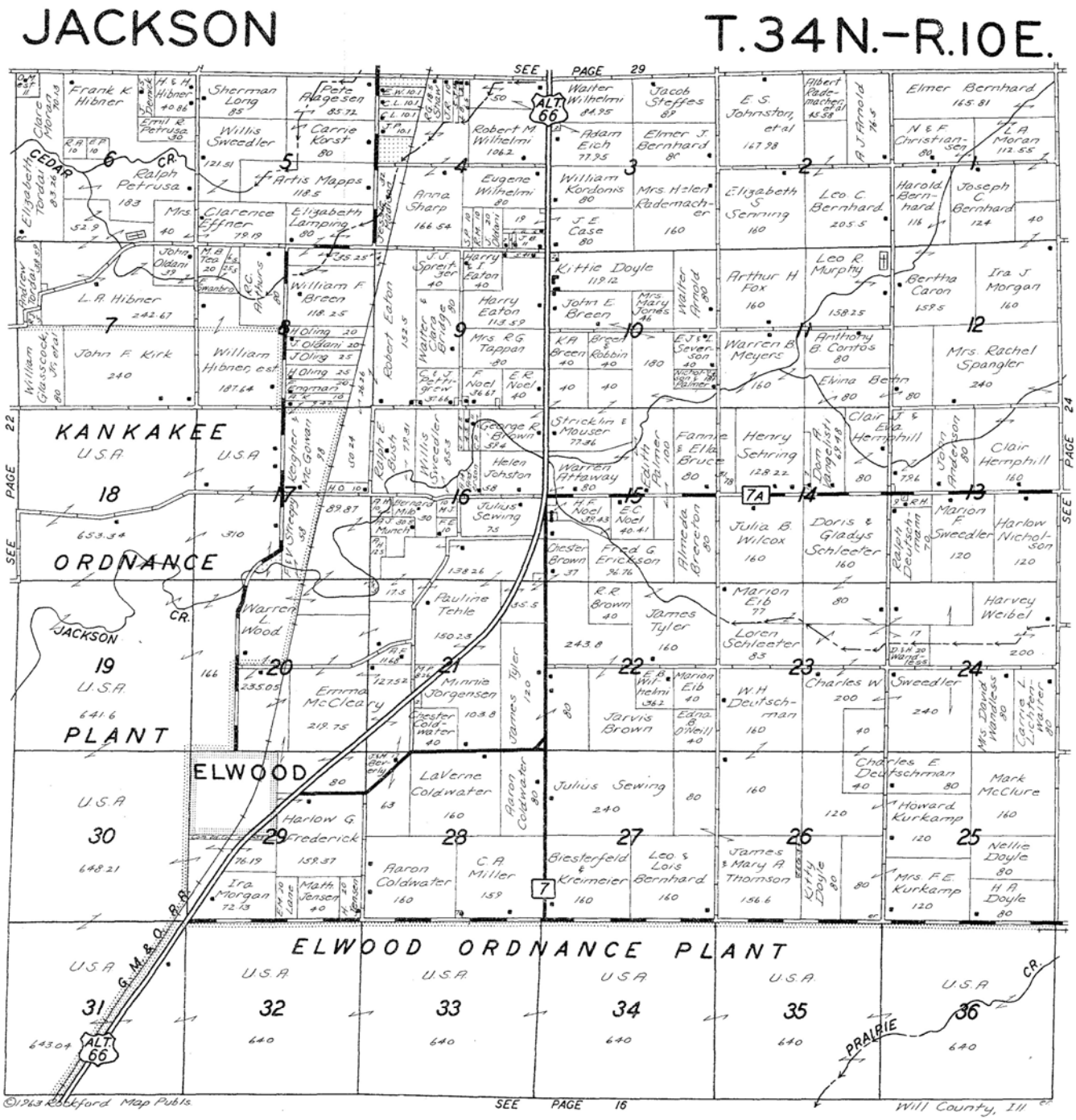
Jackson Township 1948



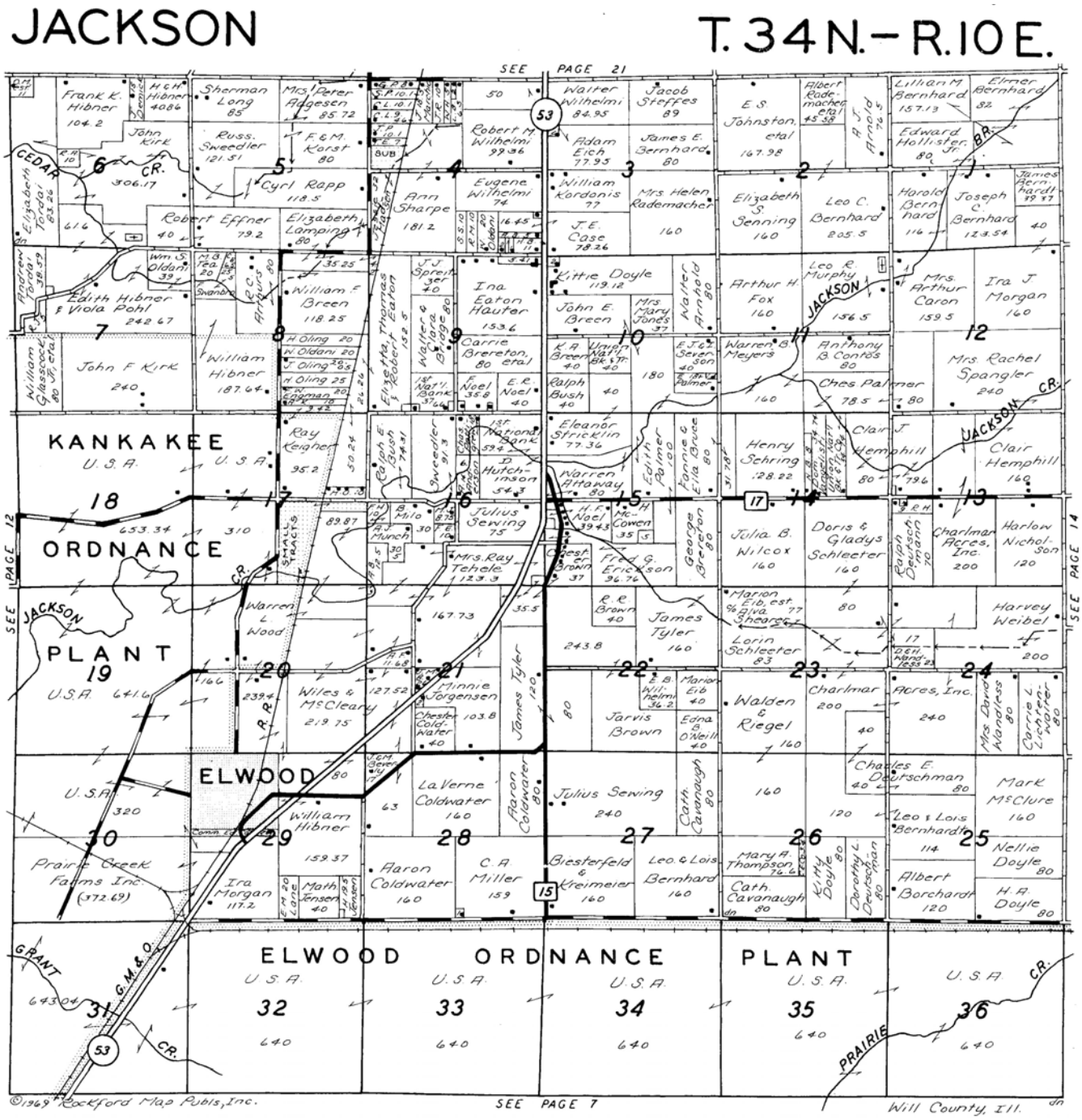
Jackson Township 1953



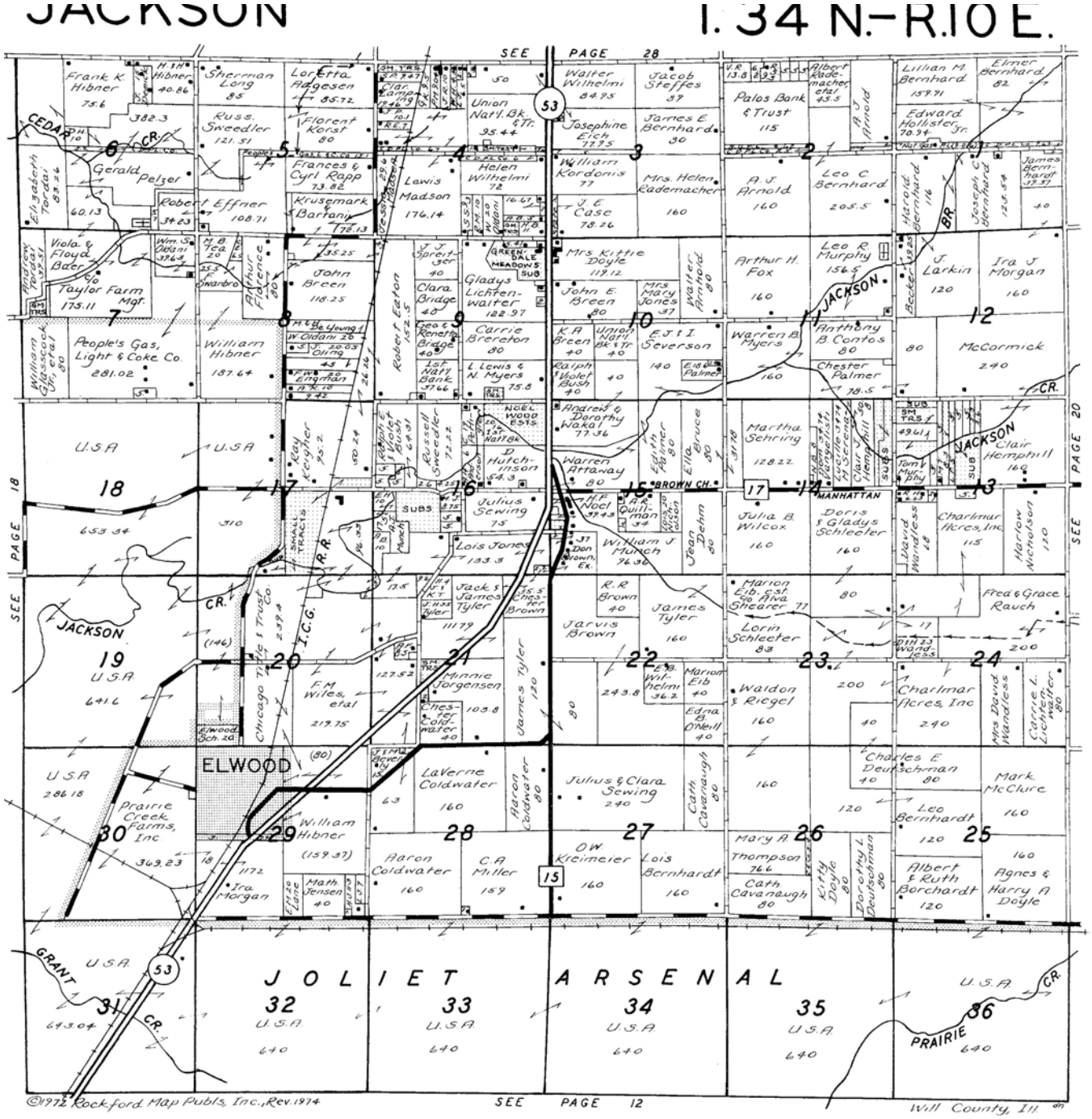
Jackson Township 1957



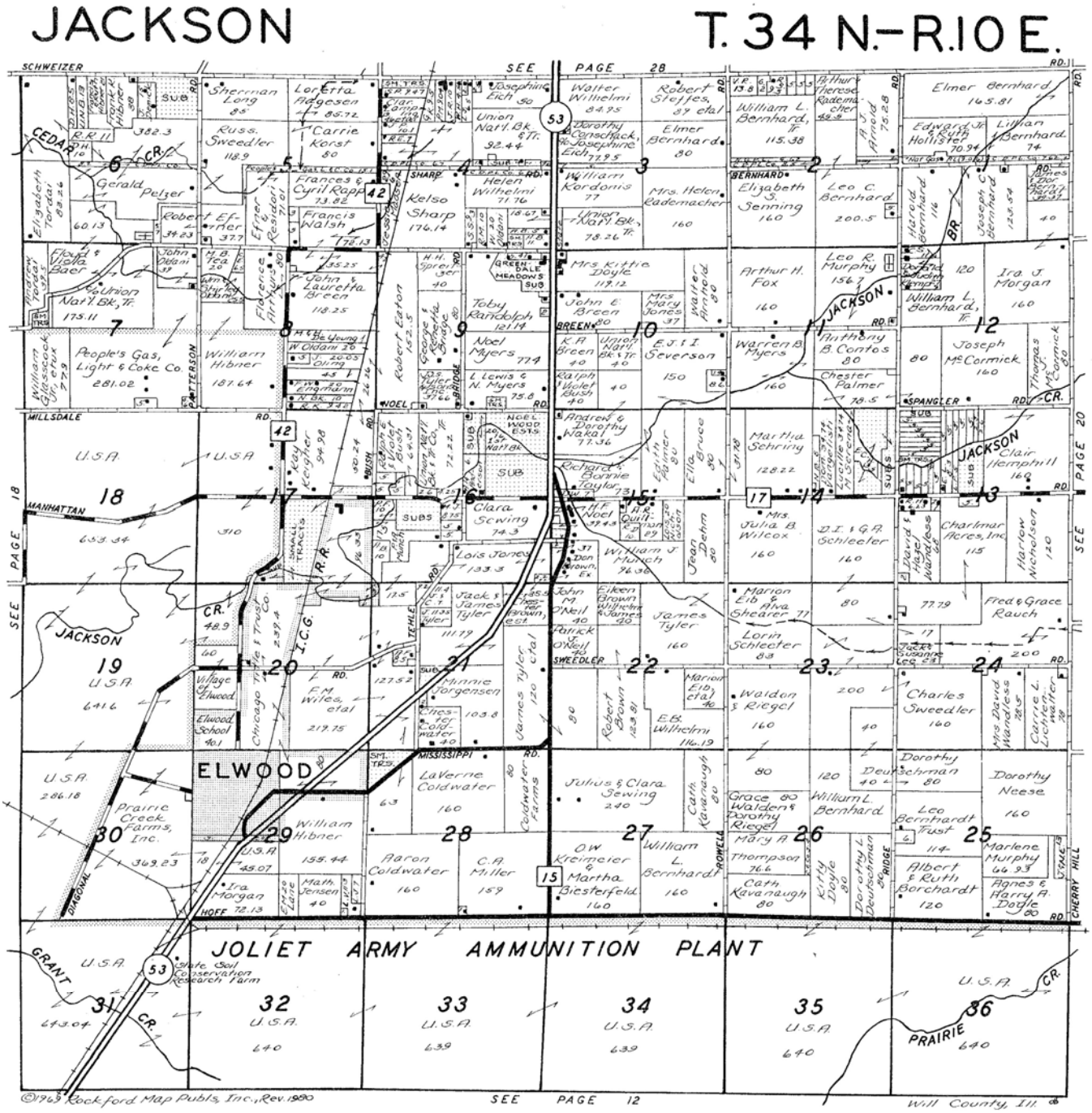
Jackson Township 1963



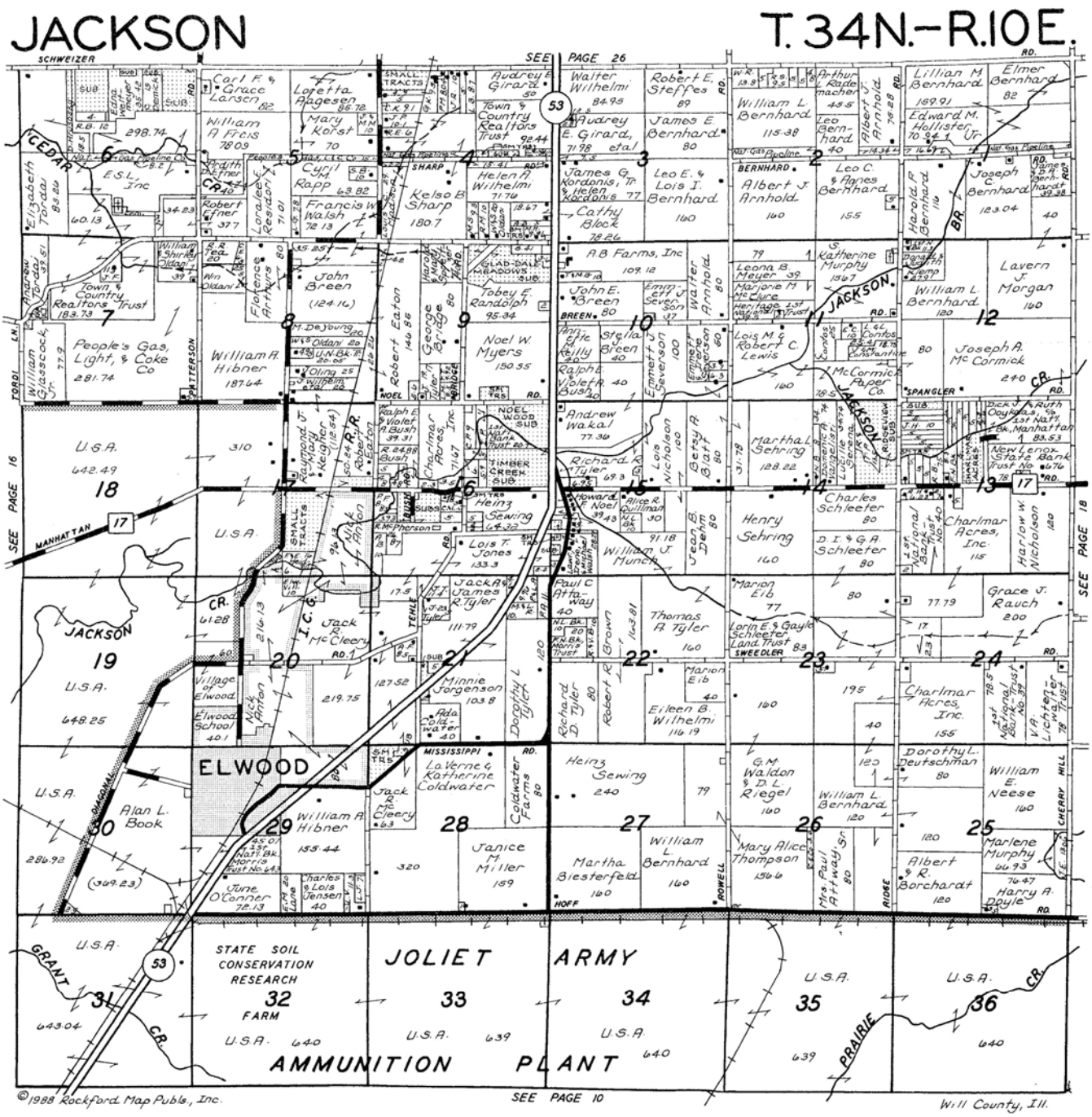
Jackson Township 1969



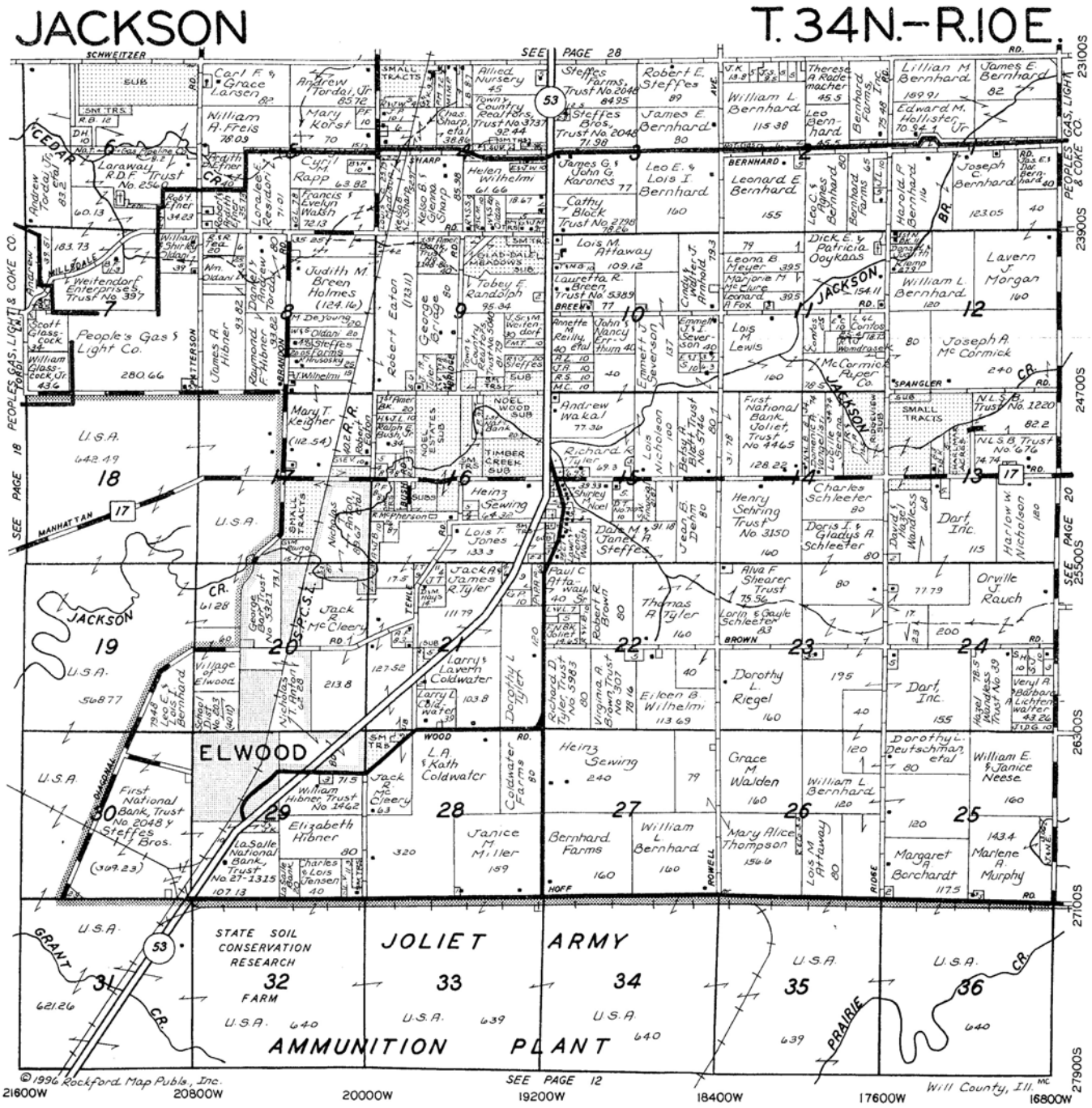
Jackson Township 1974



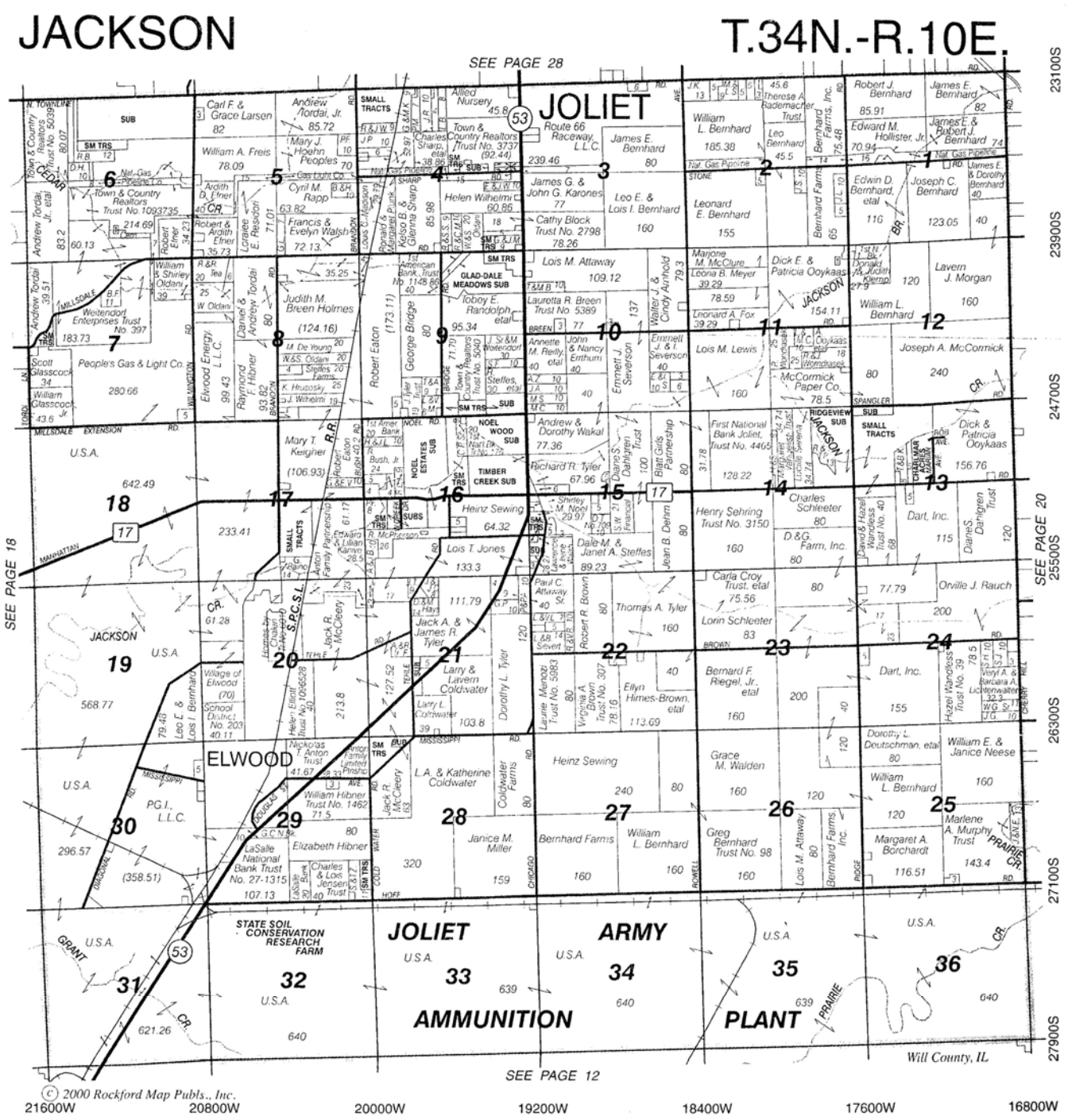
Jackson Township 1980



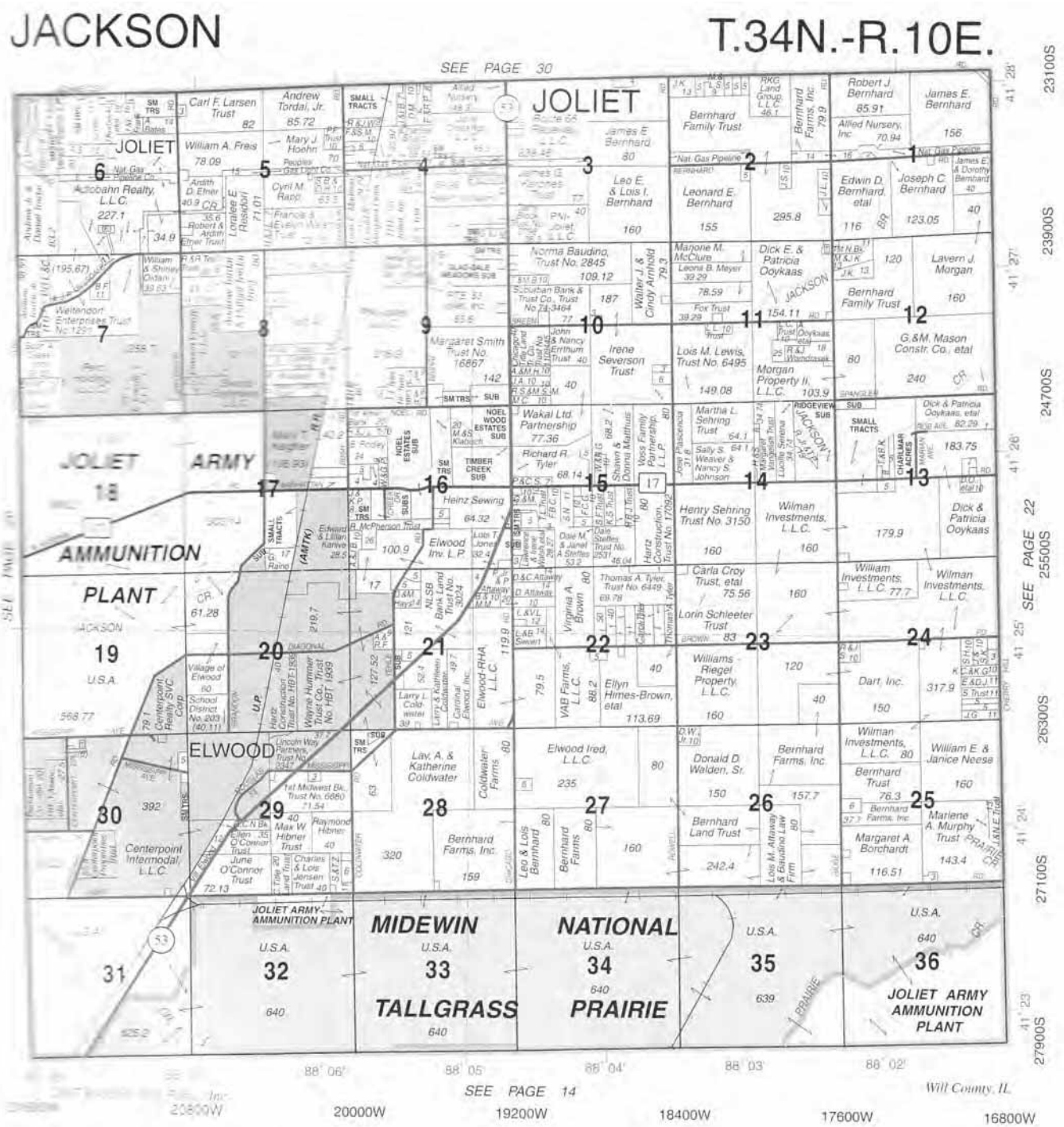
Jackson Township 1988



Jackson Township 1996



Jackson Township 2000



Jackson Township 2007

APPENDIX B

SURVEY MAPS

The following maps were generated as part of this study using ArcGIS software. The background aerial photography and baseline maps were downloaded from the Illinois Natural Resources Geospatial Data Clearinghouse internet site <http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/>. The contemporary aerial photography that forms the background for the maps is dated March–May 2005. The historic aerial photography of Map 4 is dated 1939.

This appendix contains:

Key to Properties by Map ID Number

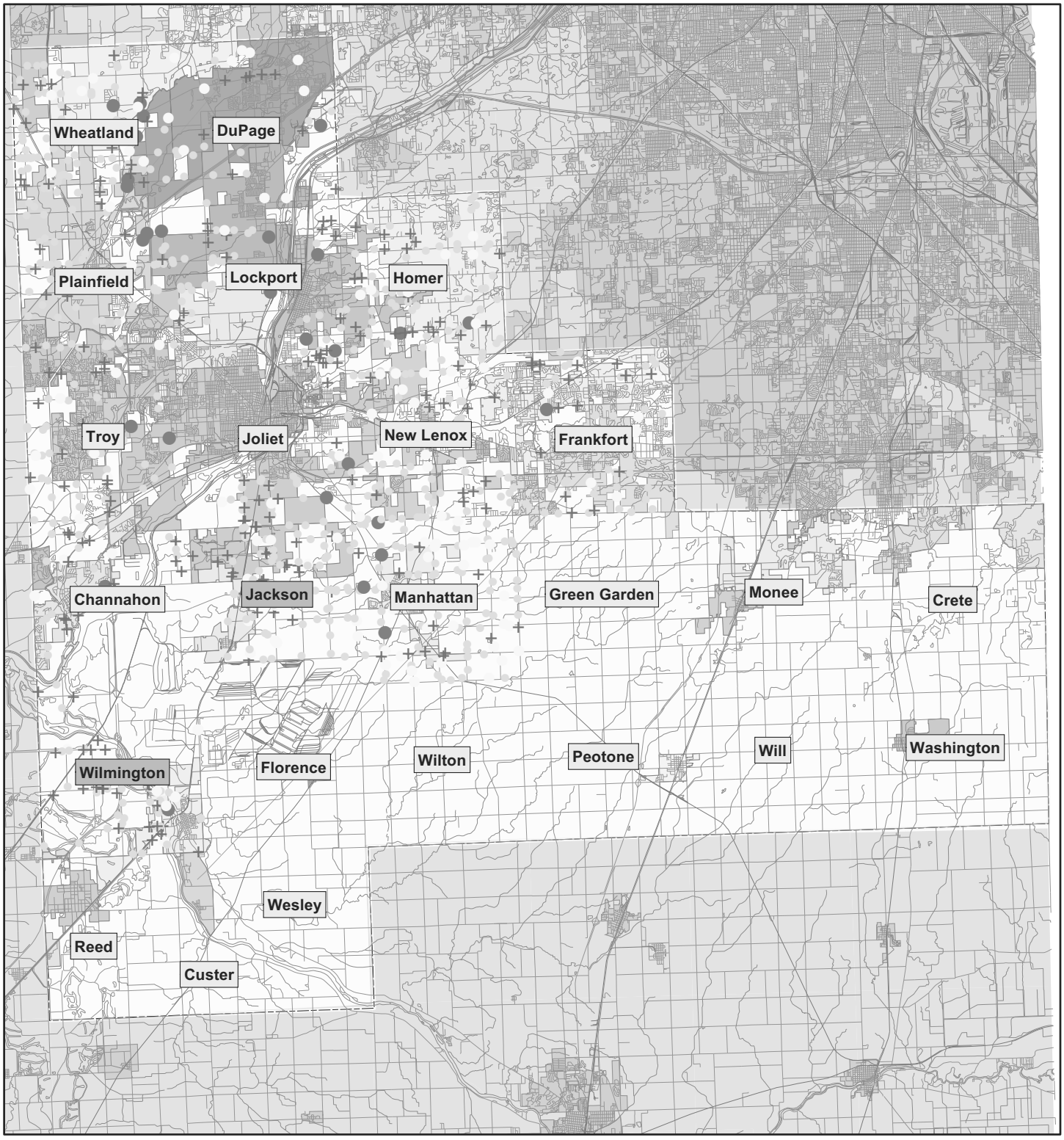
ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
213	11-01-300-001	17415 Bernhard Road	Richards–Bernhard Farmstead	Local landmark potential
214	11-01-100-003	17230 Bernhard Road	Hollister Farmstead	Non-contributing
215	11-01-400-001	17221 Bernhard Road	Casper Bernhard Farmstead	Local landmark potential
216	11-02-100-007	18141 Schweitzer Road	Tait-Schleeter Farmstead	Contributing
217	11-02-300-003	18027 Bernhard Road	Senning Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
218	11-02-200-007	23408 Ridge Road	Arnold Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
219	11-03-200-006	18645 Schweitzer Road	Steffes Farmstead	Contributing
220	11-03-300-005	Illinois Highway 53	Relf-Case Farmstead	Contributing
222	11-03-400-001	18530 Hoff Road	Schweitzer–Rademacher Farmstead	Non-contributing
223	11-03-200-002	23560 Cherry Hill Road	Block-Bernhard Farmstead	Contributing
230	11-05-200-005	23126 Brandon Road	Korst Farmstead	Contributing
233	11-06-300-001	21564 Millsdale Road	Kinney–Tordai Farmstead	Non-contributing
236	11-07-200-003	24056 Patterson Road	Oldani House	Non-contributing
238	11-08-300-009	24700 Brandon Road	Davis-Hibner Farmstead	Non-contributing
239	11-08-400-010	24445 Brandon Road	Jacob Oling House	Non-contributing
240	11-08-200-005	24101 Brandon Road	Stoner-Breen Farmstead	Contributing
241	11-08-100-005	Millsdale Road	Hibner Farmstead	Non-contributing
242	11-09-300-015	19940 Noel Road	Young–Palmer–Eaton Farmstead	Local landmark potential
243	11-09-300-002	19808 Noel Road	Kryke-Anderson Farmstead	Contributing
244	11-09-300-007	24416 Bridge Road	Miller-Bridge Farmstead	Contributing
245	11-09-200-015	24134 Illinois Highway 53	Robert Eaton Farmstead	Contributing
246	11-09-200-007	19535 Millsdale Road	Attaway-Craig Farmstead	Contributing
247	11-09-200-002	19351 Millsdale Road	—	Non-contributing
248	11-09-400-030	19500 Noel Road	E. R. Noel House	Non-contributing
249	11-10-100-011	24005 Illinois Highway 53	Eich-Mattson-Doyle Farmstead	Contributing
250	11-10-100-008	18960 Breen Road	Dooley-Breen Farmstead	Contributing
251	11-10-200-008	24212 Rowell Road	Davidson-Westphal-Arnhold Farmstead	Contributing
252	11-11-100-002	18140 Breen Road	Briscoe-Fox Farmstead	Local landmark potential
253	11-11-300-002	18141 Breen Road	Myers Farmstead	Contributing
255	11-11-400-006	17805 Breen Road	Palmer-Rapson Farmstead	Contributing
257	11-11-200-006	24120 Ridge Road	Murphy Farmstead	Contributing
259	11-12-200-001	23920 Cherry Hill Road	Miller-Delaney-Morgan Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
260	11-12-100-007	24045 Ridge Road	Frank-Keir Farmstead	Contributing
262	11-13-300-016	17451 Manhattan Road	Goodwin-Barr Farmstead	Non-contributing
263	11-13-300-020	17339 Manhattan Road	Gockley-Breen Farmstead	Contributing
264	11-13-200-004	17026 Manhattan Road	Erhart-Hemphill Farmstead	Contributing
265	11-13-400-003	Manhattan Road	Nicholson Farmstead	Contributing
266	11-13-100-010	17336 Manhattan Road	Frank S. Brown Farmstead	Contributing
267	11-13-100-044	17448 Manhattan Road	Brown Tenant House	Contributing
268	11-13-100-002	25049 Ridge Road	Spangler Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
269	11-14-200-002	17944 Manhattan Road	McFarland Farmstead	Contributing
271	11-15-100-002	25011 Illinois Highway 53	Brown Farmstead	Contributing
273	11-15-200-004	18744 Manhattan Road	Palmer Farmstead	Contributing
274	11-15-100-005	19042 Manhattan Road	Attaway Farmstead	Contributing
275	11-15-300-031	25141 Chicago Road	Boylan-Noel Farmstead	National Register potential
276	11-16-100-027	Bush Road	Kryke-Anderson Farmstead Barn	Contributing
277	11-16-300-040	19704 Tehle Road	Christianson Farmstead	Contributing
278	11-16-200-010	19316 Manhattan Road	Hutchinson Farmstead	Contributing
279	11-16-400-011	19313 Manhattan Road	Gay-Hutchinson-O'Connor Farmstead	Contributing
281	11-17-200-020	25039 Brandon Road	Eib-Keigher Farmstead (original house)	Contributing
282	11-17-200-026	20336 Manhattan Road	Eib-Keigher Farmstead (new house)	Contributing
283	11-17-200-023	20048 Manhattan Road	—	Non-contributing
284	11-21-100-004	Diagonal Road	Linebarger Farmstead	Local landmark potential
285	11-21-100-005	25805 Diagonal Road	Foth Farmstead	Contributing
286	11-20-200-004	Diagonal Road	Linebarger Barn	Contributing
287	11-21-400-012	19510 Mississippi Road	Jorgensen Farmstead	Contributing
288	11-21-200-011	25656 Chicago Road	Chester Brown Farmstead	Non-contributing
289	11-22-100-014	25509 Chicago Road	Jarvis Brown Farmstead	Non-contributing
290	11-15-300-018	25445 Chicago Road	Brown Farmstead	Local landmark potential
291	11-16-400-006	25440 Chicago Road	Brown Farmstead Barn	Contributing
292	11-22-400-011	18655 Brown Road	Brown-Wilhelmi House	Non-contributing
293	11-23-300-001	26045 Rowell Avenue	Deutschman Farmstead	Contributing
294	11-23-400-004	Brown Road	Sweedler Farmstead	Contributing
295	11-23-200-001	25622 Ridge Road	McFarland-Schleeter Farmstead	Contributing
296	11-24-100-008	25611 Ridge Road	Sweedler Tenant Farm	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
297	11-24-300-005	26057 Ridge Road	Hoffman-Hauert Farmstead	Contributing
298	11-24-400-016	25960 Cherry Hill Road	William Kreimeier Farmstead	Contributing
299	11-24-400-028	17007 Brown Road	John Kreimeier Farmstead	Contributing
300	11-25-100-009	Ridge Road	Pohlman-Deutschman Farmstead	Contributing
301	11-25-300-005	26949 Ridge Road	Kurkamp–Borchardt Farmstead	Contributing
302	11-25-400-006	17154 Hoff Road	Gurney–Doyle Farmstead	Contributing
303	11-27-400-001	Rowell Road	Gurney–Theiler Farmstead	Contributing
305	11-27-100-003	26601 Chicago Road	Lichtenwalter–Sewing Farmstead	Local landmark potential
306	11-28-300-001	26845 Coldwater Road	Aaron Coldwater Farmstead	Local landmark potential
307	11-28-300-001	26845 Coldwater Road	Lavern Coldwater House	Contributing
308	11-28-400-002	19664 Hoff Road	Long House	Contributing
309	11-28-400-001	18530 Hoff Road	Gurney–Miller Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
310	11-28-200-002	26845 Chicago Road	Bert Coldwater Farmstead	Local landmark potential
311	11-28-200-001	26845 Coldwater Road	Edward Coldwater Farmstead	Contributing
313	11-29-300-012	Illinois Route 53	Morgan Farmstead	Contributing
318	11-02-400-003	23730 Ridge Road	Shaffner–Bernhard Farmstead	Contributing
320	11-04-200-001	19561 Schweitzer Road	—	Contributing
321	11-04-101-004	19621 Schweitzer Road	—	Contributing
322	11-04-101-002	19653 Schweitzer Road	—	Non-contributing
323	11-04-200-046	19342 Sharp Road	Wilhelmi Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
324	11-04-400-024	23512 Illinois Highway 53	J. F. Wilhelmi Farmstead	Local landmark potential
325	11-04-300-010	19635 Sharp Road	Barnes–Madison–Sharp Farmstead	Local landmark potential
326	11-04-400-008	23810 Illinois Highway 53	—	Contributing
327	11-04-400-021	23850 Illinois Highway 53	—	Non-contributing
328	11-04-100-030	23415 Brandon Road	Madison House	Contributing
329	11-04-100-032	23427 Brandon Road	Cotton–Madison Farmstead	Contributing
330	11-04-100-040	23127 Brandon Road	Korst Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
333	11-10-400-002	18427 Breen Road	Bovee–Severson Farmstead	Non-contributing
334	11-10-400-008	24510 Rowell Road	Palmer Farmstead	Non-contributing
338	11-16-100-026	24915 Bush Road	Bush Farmstead	Non-contributing
339	11-04-400-009	19360 Millsdale Road	—	Non-contributing
340	11-04-101-003	19627 Schweitzer Road	—	Non-contributing
343	11-04-100-010	23261 Brandon Road	—	Non-contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
352	11-16-300-011	19921 Munch Road	Heath Farmstead	Contributing
353	11-20-100-005	26036 Diagonal Road	Wood House	Contributing
354	11-21-200-007	25645 Tehle Road	—	Non-contributing
356	11-29-400-007	20002 Hoff Road	—	Non-contributing
375	11-16-200-029	19555 Noel Road	Pettigrew House	Non-contributing
386	11-15-300-009	25305 Chicago Road	—	Non-contributing
387	11-15-300-029	25223 Chicago Road	McGowan–Erickson Farmstead	Contributing

JACKSON AND WILMINGTON TOWNSHIPS
Map 1: Will County Key Map



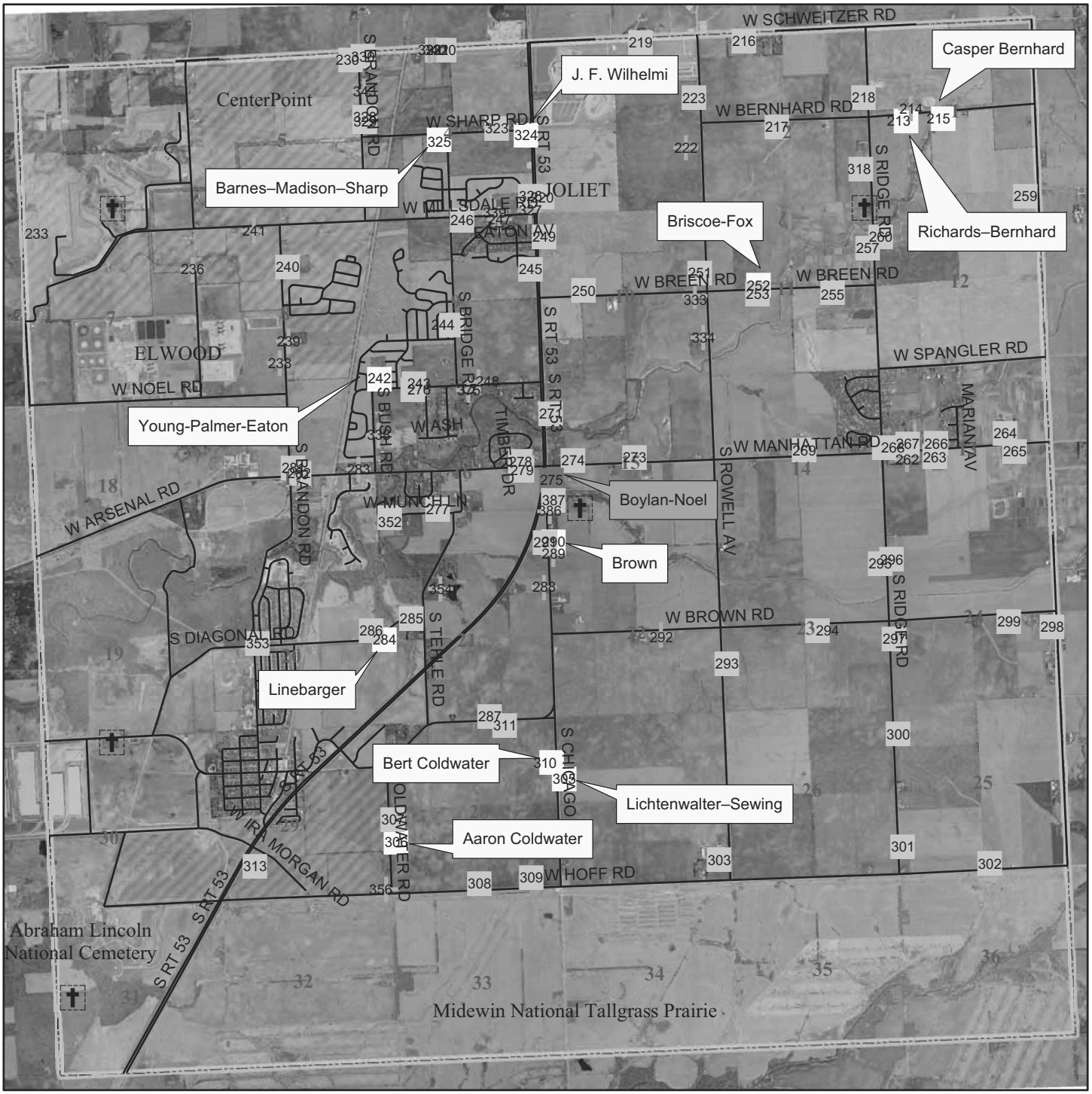
JACKSON TOWNSHIP
Map 2: Overview of Survey

- Existing site (I.D. number)
- Ruins of farmstead demolished circa 1940
- Site demolished since 1988 survey (1988 survey number)
- Historic cemetery
- Historic bridge

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

JACKSON TOWNSHIP
Map 3: Significance of Sites

- National Register potential
- Local landmark potential
- Contributing
- Non-contributing
- Historic cemetery
- Historic bridge

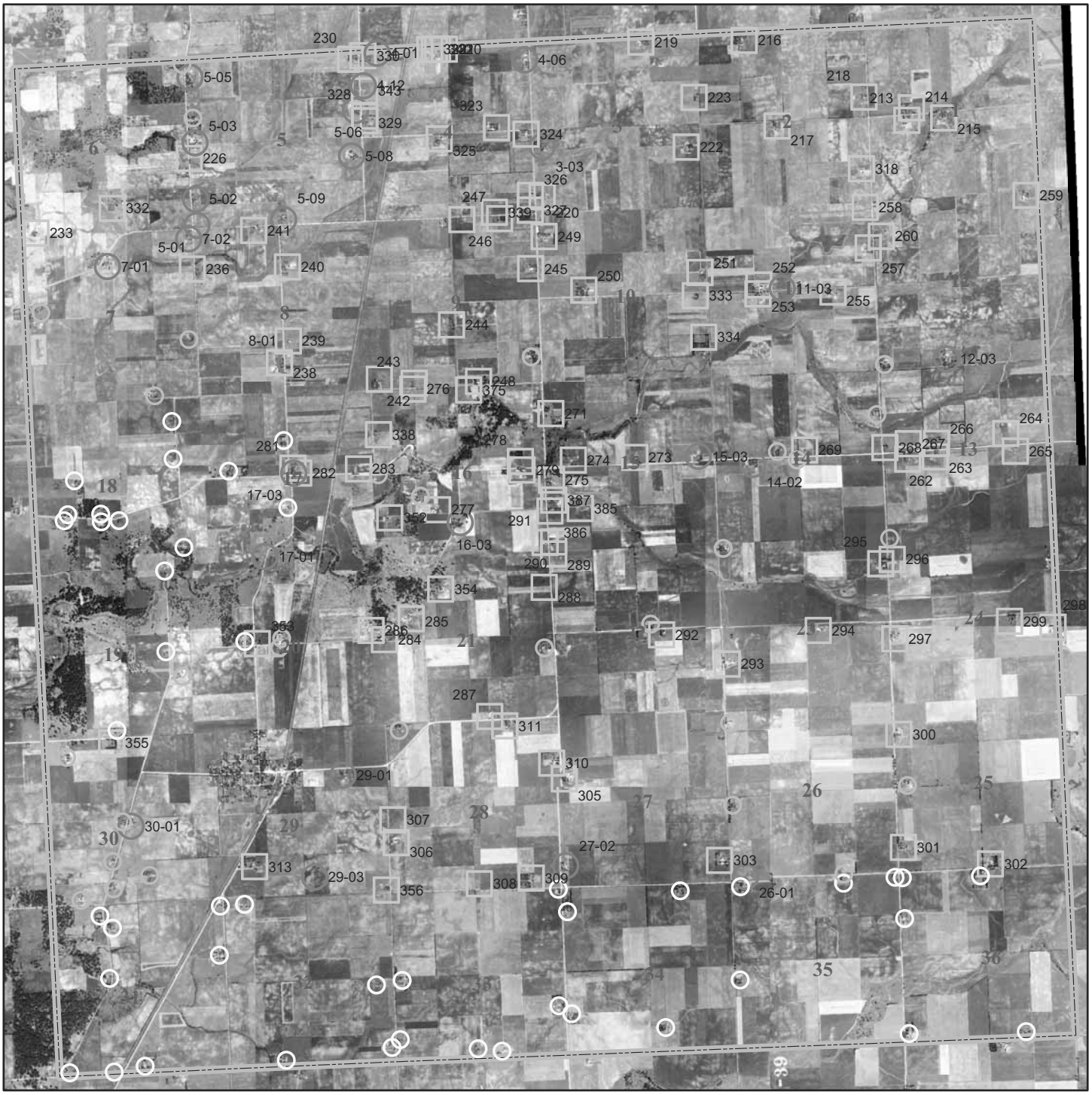


JACKSON TOWNSHIP
Map 4: 1939 Aerial Photography

- Existing site (I.D. number)
- Site demolished since 1988 survey (1988 survey number)
- Other demolished site
- Site demolished in 1940 for Joliet Arsenal

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

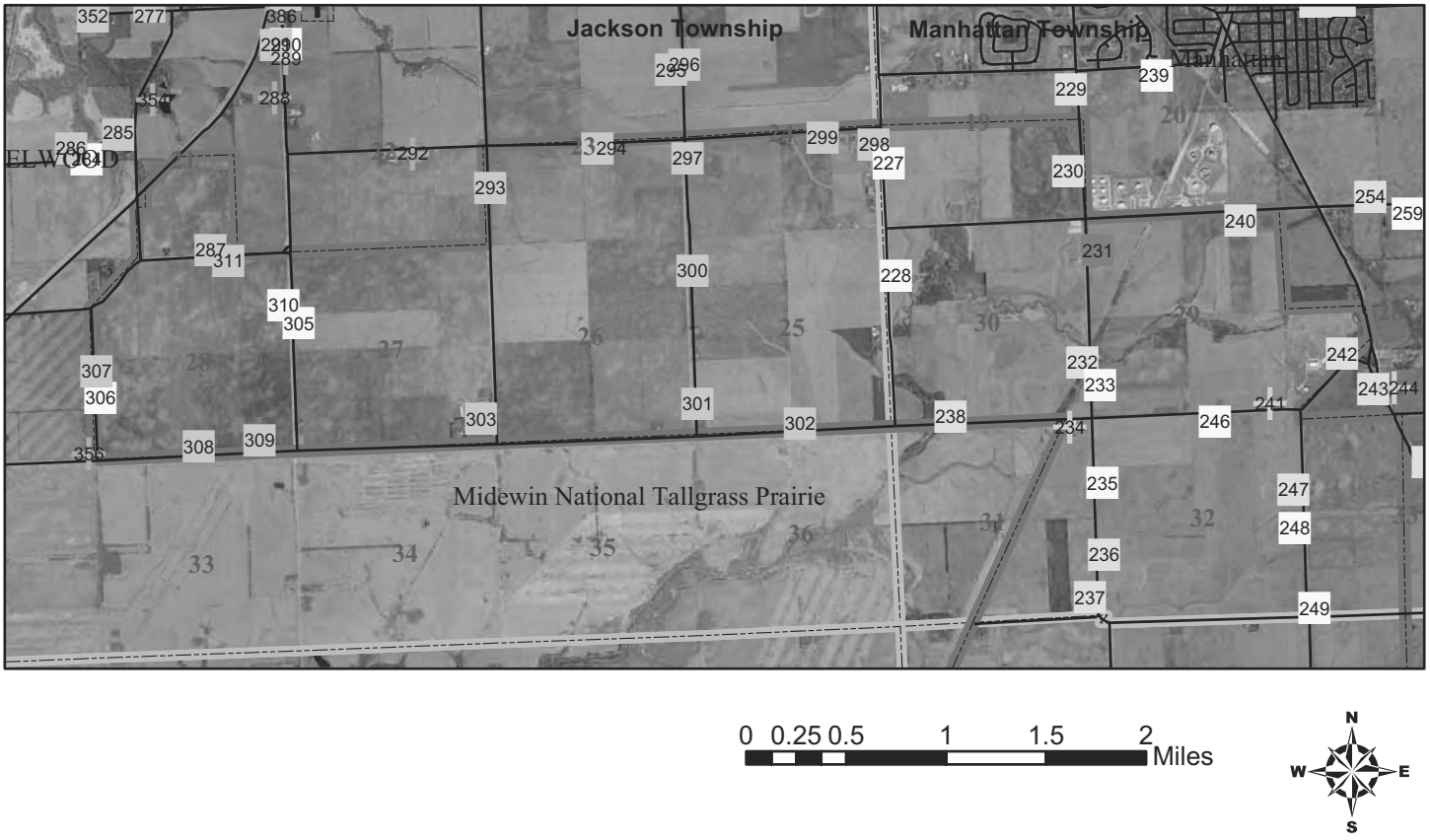
N W E S



JACKSON TOWNSHIP
Map 5: Potential Midewin Buffer District

- National Register potential
- Local landmark potential
- Contributing
- Non-contributing
- Historic cemetery
- Historic bridge

This district should include adjacent areas of Wilton and Florence Townships.
A final determination of boundaries should await survey of those townships.



JACKSON TOWNSHIP
Map 6: Joliet Arsenal Area

- Site demolished circa 1940, no evidence remains
- Site demolished circa 1940, foundation ruins exist
- Site demolished circa 1940, inaccessible for survey
- Historic cemetery

When the Joliet Arsenal site was developed in 1940–1942, the existing farmsteads on the site were typically demolished to grade. Foundations were abandoned in place. Except where the site was redeveloped subsequently, many of the farmstead sites in the arsenal area still have evidence of older foundations. Farmstead sites in the arsenal area were identified based upon 1939 aerial photograph. Sites in the present-day Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie were surveyed in the field. The portion of the arsenal in sections 17 through 20 remains the property of the Army and was not accessible for field survey. Arsenal-era building groups are indicated.