Rural Historic Structural Survey
of
Peotone Township
Will County, Illinois

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October 2014

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

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

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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 intensive survey of existing farmsteads in Peotone Township in Will County, Illinois. The survey was performed between October 2013 and July 2014 and included thirty-six square miles with 141 farmsteads and related sites containing more than 850 individual structures.

Peotone Township contains two Will County Landmarks, the H. A. Rahtje Mill, which was designated a landmark in 2002, and St. John's United Church of Christ, designated in 2012. The township also contains two individual listings in the National Register of Historic Places, the Rathje Mill and the John Conrad House in the Village of Peotone, and one National Register district, the Downtown Peotone Historic District. Of the 141 farmsteads identified in the current survey, 18 individual farmstead sites have the potential to be considered for Will County Historic Landmark designation. Of these sites, at least four—the Henry Schwiesow Farmstead, the Jacob Krapf Farmstead, the Engelhardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead, and the Crawford–Murray Farmstead—are also considered eligible for listing in the National Register. 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. One potential historic district has been identified as part of the survey work: a small historic district centered on the hamlet of Andres, which developed after the completion of the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad in 1905.

The Peotone Township intensive survey was performed to update the previous survey of the township performed in 1988. In the previous survey, 140 farmsteads and related sites were identified in the township, containing at least 725 structures. Because of the rapid pace of contemporary development in Will County in the 1990s and changes to the agricultural economy, the Will County Historic Preservation Commission recognized the need to reassess the agricultural heritage of the region. WJE has previously completed fifteen intensive survey projects in eighteen of the County's twenty-four townships covering Wheatland–Plainfield–Lockport, Du Page, Homer, New Lenox, Green Garden, Manhattan, Frankfort, Joliet–Troy, Channahon, Wilmington, Jackson, Florence, Reed, Custer, and Wesley Townships. Copies of the previous survey reports were provided to public libraries and respective governing agencies in the area. Cumulatively, the surveys have documented more than 7,400 structures on approximately 1,500 sites over approximately 650 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 from aerial photographs. 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 Peotone 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 plat maps for Peotone 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 Will County Rural Historic Structural Survey, has been financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

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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Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 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 Peotone 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 eighteen 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), Channahon (April 2009), Wilmington (December 2009), Jackson (December 2009), Reed (January 2011), Florence (August 2011), Custer (July 2012), and Wesley (July 2012).

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 October 2013. Background research was performed at the State of Illinois Library in Springfield, the Joliet Public Library, and the Peotone 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. The previous 1988 survey and historic aerial photography of the township dating to 1939 was reviewed to identify historic and existing farmstead sites. Intensive field survey work was performed from November 2013 through July 2014. 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.

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 2009 and 2013 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 August 6, 2014. 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 was 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.

A detailed survey of the Village of Peotone was beyond the scope of this rural historic structures survey. The village contains two National Register-listed properties as well as a National Register historic district at the downtown business core. Existing documentation of these structures is limited to photography taken as part of the National Register nominations. There are also numerous other historic houses and churches in the village that are not listed as landmarks or are located outside the historic district. Of particular interest are the numerous structures built in the early twentieth century using concrete masonry units, which were manufactured in Peotone.

[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/>

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 infrastructure and routes in detail; or to study particular architectural themes, such as early twentieth century concrete 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.

Harlem Avenue just north of Interstate 57, in the northeast part of Peotone Township.

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. 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. Lake Wauponsee was impounded by glacial moraines to the south but drained through a narrow gap in the moraines near the present-day city of Kankakee. The resulting Kankakee Torrent formed the Kankakee River valley and deposited sand, gravel, boulders, and rubble along the valley as well as exposing outcroppings of bedrock.[3] The soils in Peotone Township are predominantly silt loam in upland areas and silty clay loam in lower lying areas and stream corridors, consisting generally of a thin layer of loess and other silty material over the underlying glacial till. Much of the upland area is considered prime farmland, while the lower lying areas are considered prime farmland when well drained.[4]

Peotone Township lies within the watershed of the Kankakee River. The Kankakee River arises near South Bend, Indiana, and flows 130 miles, heading southwest to Aroma Park, Illinois, and then turning abruptly northwest, ultimately reaching the Illinois River. The Kankakee River basin includes 3,125 square miles in Indiana and 2,155 square miles in Illinois, encompassing most of Iroquois and Kankakee Counties as well as the southern half of Will County. Its largest tributary, the Iroquois River, joins the Kankakee at Aroma Park in Kankakee County. The Kankakee River lies almost entirely on bedrock, with a major bedrock outcropping creating a sharp fall at Momence, Illinois.

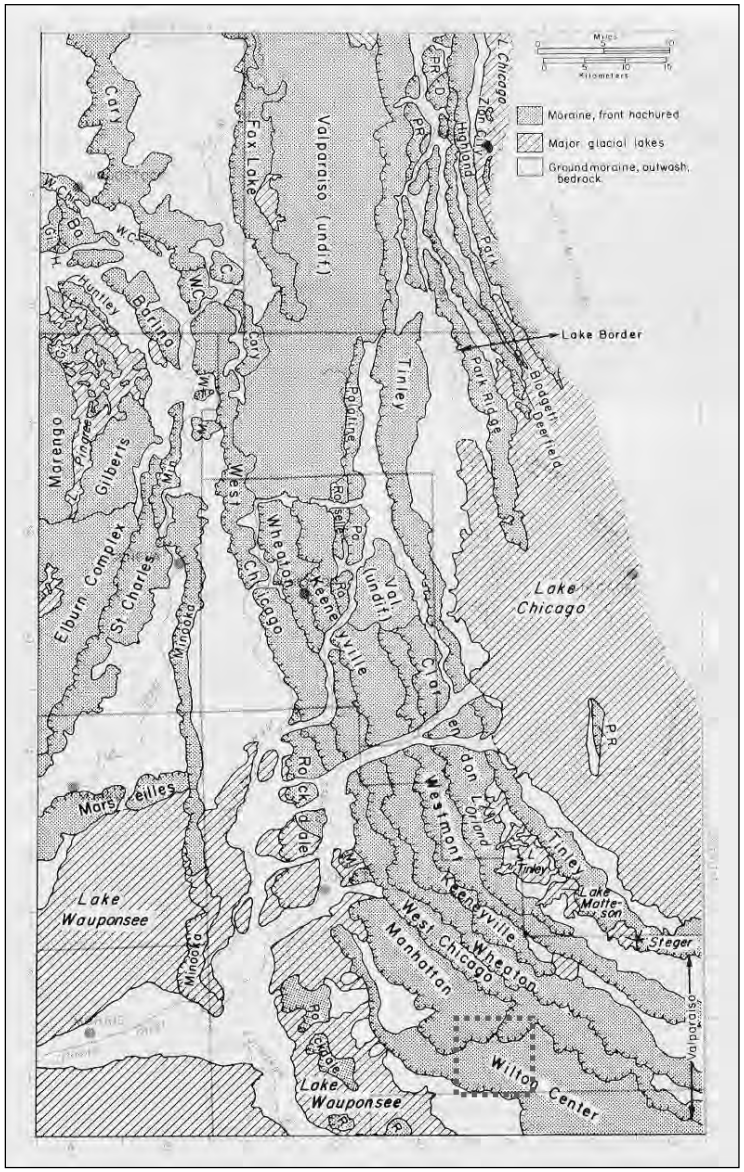
Peotone Township is drained by several minor tributaries of the Kankakee River, generally flowing from northeast to southwest. The northwestern portion of the township, approximately sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, is drained by an unnamed stream that flows to the North Branch of Forked Creek in Wilton Township. This small stream arises within Section 8. The middle portion of the township is drained by the South Branch of Forked Creek, which originates in Green Garden Township to the north. After flowing southwesterly and crossing through Rockville Township in Kankakee County, the two branches of Forked Creek combine in Section 12 of Wesley Township. At Ritchie, Forked Creek turns to flow northwest, parallel to the Kankakee River, before joining that river just north of downtown Wilmington. The largest stream crossing Peotone Township is Rock Creek, which arises in southern Monee Township, and flows from Section 12 to Section 33 of Peotone Township. The southeastern portion of the township, Sections 25 and 36, are drained by Black Walnut Creek, which also arises in southern Monee Township. Rock Creek and Black Walnut Creek flow southwest into Kankakee County. Rock Creek passes the village of Manteno to the west, and Black

[3] *Kankakee River Basin Study: A Comprehensive Plan for Water Resource Development* (Springfield: Illinois Bureau of Water Resources, 1967), 2–8.
[4] *Soil Survey of Will County, Illinois* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, 2004).

Walnut Creek passes to its east. Southwest of Manteno, the streams combine, and the enlarged Rock Creek enters the Kankakee River within present-day Kankakee River State Park.

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 Peotone Township lies within the Wilton Center moraine, with northern portions in the Manhattan and West Chicago moraines. (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. 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.[5]

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.

There has been very little in the way of professional systematic archaeological survey completed in Peotone Township; only 8 percent of the township's 1,874 acres has been surveyed. Additionally, almost all of the surveyed parcels lie in the southern half of the township. Despite the limited extent of archaeological survey conducted, there are presently ninety-one archaeological sites recorded in Peotone Township. Twenty-six of these sites have been confidently identified as dating to the Archaic Period, while only three have been documented in association with the Woodland Period. No sites are known to relate to the Mississippian or European Contact periods. The remaining sites are identified as general prehistoric or historic. [6]

A typical prehistoric site documented in Peotone Township consists of one or two hafted bifaces (hunting implements and personal knives), and stone tool manufacturing debris such as flakes and cores. Sites tend to be located on elevated landforms near upland depressions, streams, sloughs, or other water features. Recent archaeological investigations within the proposed Illiana Expressway Corridor have recognized several clusters of Archaic Period sites in Sections 26, 27, and 29 of the township. These sites likely represent the remains of short-term residential foraging camps aimed at exploiting upland wetland resources as well as migratory game like the wapiti (also known as elk) and, later in time, deer.

The conspicuous absence of Woodland and Mississippian period sites in Peotone Township is likely due to the township's distance from major water sources and major trade networks, and the lack of adequate soils for prehistoric horticulture. Any future evidence of Late Woodland or Upper Mississippian utilization of this landscape might be indicative of short-term buffalo (bison) hunting camps, as the Peotone Township area would have provided good grazing habitat for mobile buffalo herds after the first millennium A.D.

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[5] 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.)

[6] Personal communication to the author from Peter Geraci and Paula Porubcan, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, September 30, 2014. See also Charles Markman, *Chicago Before History: The Prehistoric Archaeology of a Modern Metropolitan Area*, Studies in Illinois Archaeology No. 7 (Springfield: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, 1991); and John Doershuk, *Plenemuk Mound and the Archaeology of Will County,* Illinois Cultural Resource Study No. 3 (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, 1988), 67 and 85, citing Frances R. Knight, *Archaeological Investigations along the Proposed Braidwood-to-Crete Power Line Corridor, Kankakee and Will Counties, Illinois* (Illinois State Museum Society, 1981).

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.

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

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[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.

[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.

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 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 May 20, 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

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[12] Ibid., 173–251.

[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.

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 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.

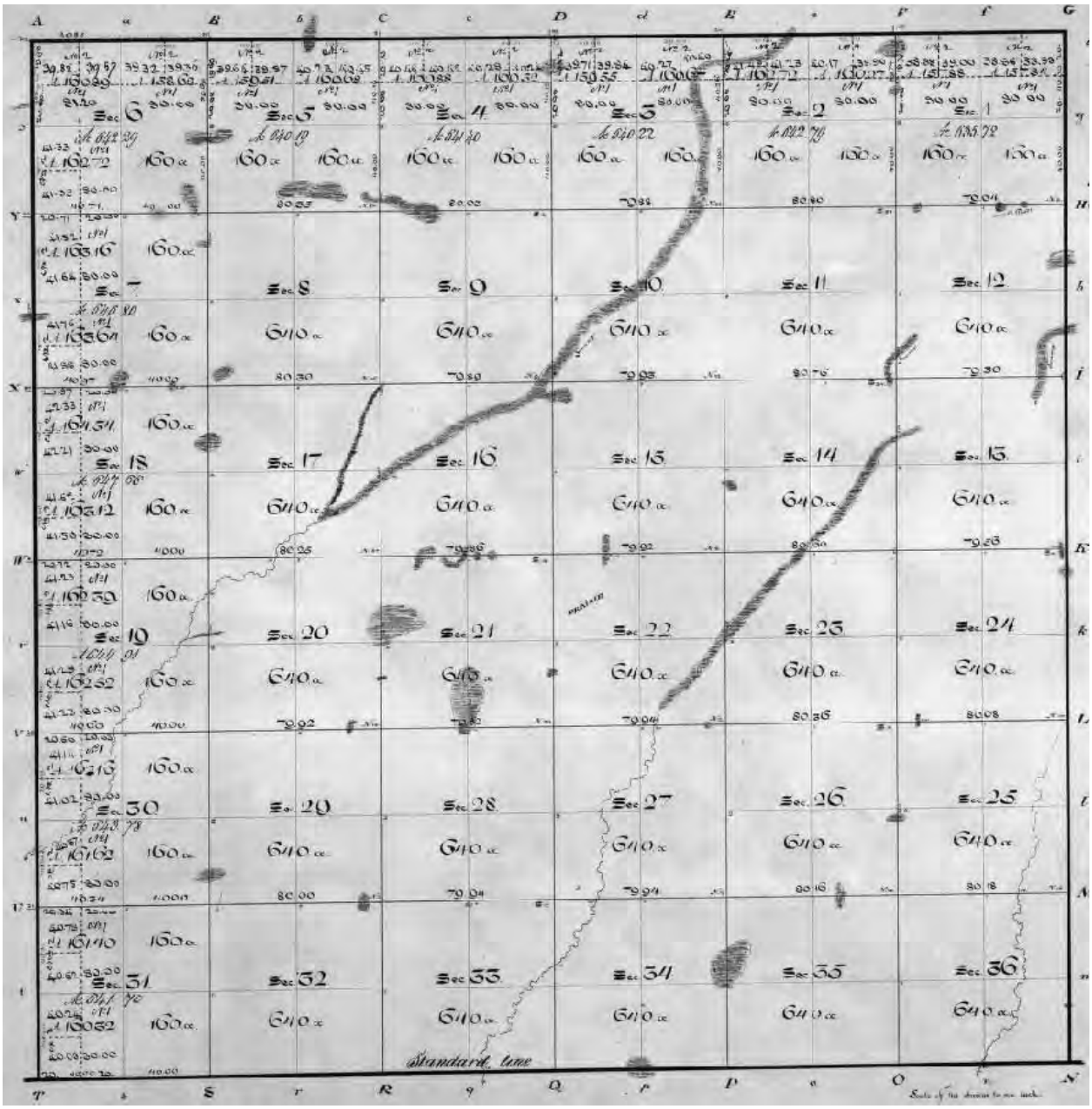
Development of the Northwest Territory

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 August 24, 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] Peotone Township lies southeast of this corridor. The township was not surveyed or opened to settlement until 1844.

[16] Ibid., 15.
[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.



Map of the 1844 survey of Peotone Township. This entire area is indicated as open prairie. Swampy low-lying areas are shown adjacent to Forked Creek and Rock Creek.

Illinois Statehood

The United States Congress passed an enabling act on April 18, 1818, admitting Illinois as the twenty-first state as of December 3, 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 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 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.

[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.

[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 which did not redound to their profit, to cede all their lands to the Government, and to leave forever their

[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.

> 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 March 7, 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 June 3, 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 June 11, 1835. On the following January 12, 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 at the northeast corner of 163rd Street and Gougar Road in Homer Township was marked with a historical marker commemorating his importance due to the invention of this plow. The marker was removed for its protection during construction of the Interstate 355 tollway extension and associated overpasses. The marker was re-erected in July 2011 about 150 feet north of its original location.

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 products.[39] Other grain

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[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.

[39] *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County Illinois* (Chicago: Historical Directory Publishing Co., 1884), 244.

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]

[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 centers

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

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 2012 to 882. The total acreage of agricultural land in the county declined steadily through the 1990s and early 2000s before stabilizing in the 2010s. By 2012 only 234,249 acres remained in agricultural use, representing less than half the total area of the county and a loss of slightly less than 100,000 acres in the twenty-five 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 $191,700 in 2012. Between 2002 and 2012, the value of products sold directly to individual consumers by Will County farms more than quadrupled from less than $600,000 to over $2.6 million, reflecting the increasing popularity of farmer's markets and vegetable crops in the county. During the same period (2002–2012), total farm sales in the county more than doubled from approximately $82.2 million to $169.1 million.[54]

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[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.

The continuing importance of Will County's agriculture is recognized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which considers nearly 75 percent of the county, or more than 400,000 acres, to be prime farmland:

> Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. In the last two decades, a trend in land use in some parts of [Will County] has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.[55]

By 2012, there were 75,000 Illinois farms utilizing almost 27 million acres and about 73 percent of the total land area in the state. Illinois was the leading state in agricultural-related industries such as soybean processing, meat packing, dairy manufacturing, feed milling, vegetable processing, machinery manufacturing, foreign exports, and service industries.[56]

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."[57]

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.[58]

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[55] *Soil Survey of Will County, Illinois* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, 2004), 187.
[56] Census of Agriculture.
[57] Charles Lockwood, "Sprawl," *Hemispheres,* United Airlines magazine (September 1999), 82–84.
[58] *The Code of Country Living* (Bloomington, Illinois: Illinois Farm Bureau, 1999), 3.

Peotone Township Developmental History

Peotone Township was one of the last townships in Will County to have permanent settlement. Almost entirely empty of timber, the open prairie of the township was not attractive to early settlers. In 1849, the first recorded European settlers of the township, Daniel B. Booth and James Allen, relocated from Massachusetts and established farmsteads along the South Branch of Forked Creek. Daniel Booth, his wife, and three children settled in the southwest quarter of Section 19. James Allen and his wife, Sarah, settled in the southwest quarter of Section 30. The two families used their land for pasturing and were involved in butter-making. The business was not successful. The Booths moved to Joliet in 1855 before moving on to Texas. The Allen family moved back to the East. In 1850, when townships were organized in Will County, the area of present-day Peotone Township area had a population consisting of just two voters, not enough to form an independent township. As a result, it was combined with more established areas to the west to form Wilton Township.

In 1854, the Illinois Central railroad was completed.[59] The railroad extended across present-day Peotone Township through sections 13, 24, 25, 36, and 35. A rail depot was established near the eastern boundary of the township in Section 24. Although there were no permanent residents, plans were laid out by David Goodwillie in 1856 for a new community around the depot, called Peotone.[60]

Following completion of the railroad, development in present-day Peotone Township increased rapidly. In 1855, Booth and Allen sold their land to Samuel Goodspeed, a long-time resident of nearby Plainfield. In the late 1850s, he was joined by Ralph Crawford, James H. and John C. Cowing, Tobias Fahs, and Milton Smith, and other settlers, many of whom came from rural communities in New York, New Hampshire, or Pennsylvania and were of English or German heritage. Despite the recent establishment of a railroad community, early settlement remained concentrated on the fertile land along the South Branch of Forked Creek and Rock Creek, tributaries of the Kankakee River that extended northeast–southwest through the area. Other pioneer settlers in the period from 1855 to 1858 included P. Armstrong; Arnold, Tobias, and Cornelius Fahs of Maryland; Milton Smith and James F. Johnson from Michigan; Moses Wright; George Reynolds, William W. Kelley, Thomas Lockey, Smith Shaw, and William P. Benn. In 1858, there were twenty-five voters (125 persons total) in the eastern half of Wilton Township, making it sufficiently populated for incorporation as a separate township. Peotone Township, named after the railroad station and settlement, voted for incorporation on April 6, 1858.[61] At the time of its incorporation, nearly all the land not owned by the Illinois Central Railroad had been bought by settlers or speculators. The open prairie-

[59] The Illinois Central Railroad is one of the earliest railroads in the United States. From the early days of statehood, the Illinois General Assembly had sought to charter a railroad linking the northern and southern parts of the state. Finally, in 1850 U.S. President Millard Fillmore signed a land grant for the construction of the railroad, making the Illinois Central the first land-grant railroad in the United States. The Illinois Central was chartered by the Illinois General Assembly on February 10, 1851. The terms of the land grant allowed the railroad to take ownership of government land in alternate sections up to 8 miles on either side of its route. With the development that the railroad would bring, the company expected to sell the land to recoup its construction costs. In Peotone Township, the land-grant encompassed most even-numbered sections of the township. Upon its completion in 1856, the Illinois Central was the longest railroad in the world. Its main line went from Cairo to Galena, with a branch line from Centralia to Chicago. The Chicago branch passed through Will County and greatly spurred the development of the eastern part of the county. Amtrak took over the lines passenger rail operations in 1971. Following a 1972 merger, the railroad was known as the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. In 1987, Metra bought the company's Chicago-area commuter rail services, now known as the Metra Electric lines. After being divested by its parent company in 1988, the railroad again became known as simply the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1998, the Illinois Central was purchased by the Canadian National Railway, which continues to operate freight on the line through Will County today.

[60] Woodruff (1878), 623–625.

[61] Woodruff (1878), 620.

grass fields were quickly cultivated for intensive agricultural use in growing corn, hay, oats, and rye.[62] Stock raising, included cattle, hogs, and sheep, was also popular in the township in the nineteenth century.

As the railroad continued to grow, the village of Peotone began to develop. In 1858 John F. Pickering erected the first house and shop in the nascent village. The following year, a post office was established. It was not until after the Civil War that the community of Peotone began to flourish. The companies of Comstock, Gilkerson & Worden and Schroeder & Rathje erected grain elevators along the railroad. Their purchases of large quantities of grain helped fuel the economy and promote the area as a commercial center for the otherwise agricultural area. Dr. Charles Stedman was the first physician, who moved to the village in 1860.[63] Peotone rapidly grew and was incorporated as a village in 1869. The first village president was C. A. Westgate, who owned a nursery in the northeast part of the village. Later, the nursery was purchased by Mr. Small and became known as Small's Grove.

In 1872, H. A. Rathje constructed a flour mill at the west edge of the village at a cost of $12,000. Designed using the distinct Holland plan, the mill had four large fans of 50 feet each in length and became an iconic feature of the community.[64] In 1883, the fans were removed from the mill, which continued to operate using steam power. In 1878, a cheese factory was built by Peter Conrad and Son located 1/2 mile southwest of the village.[65] By 1878, with the growth of the village and thriving agriculture, Peotone Township exceeded a population of 1,200, a ten-fold increase over twenty years.[66]

Left: The Rathje mill. Source: Belden, 115. Right: The cheese factory, circa 1878. Source: Parade, 14.

On September 23, 1883, the entire block on the south side of Main Street was destroyed by a fire that originated in the M. Collins grain elevator.[67] The first business district in the village directly faced the railroad on the west side of the track, and the first depot was also located on the west side of the track. However, the wide street between the business fronts and the railroad was a low-lying, often muddy stretch. In the late 1880s, the village made plans to pave the street but became embroiled in litigation with the Illinois Central about the costs. As a result of the protracted litigation that prevented any work on the street, many business owners shifted their storefronts to the west side of the block, facing Second Street. The Illinois Central added a second track in 1887, and at about the same time shifted the depot to the east side of the tracks.[68]

[62] Woodruff (1878), 616–623.
[63] Woodruff (1878), 623–625; Stevens (1907), 106.
[64] Woodruff (1878), 623.
[65] Parade, 14.
[66] Woodruff (1878), 620.
[67] Parade, 34.
[68] Parade, 30.

In the 1890s, the original grain elevator was destroyed by fire, and the Farmers' Elevator was built on the site.[69]

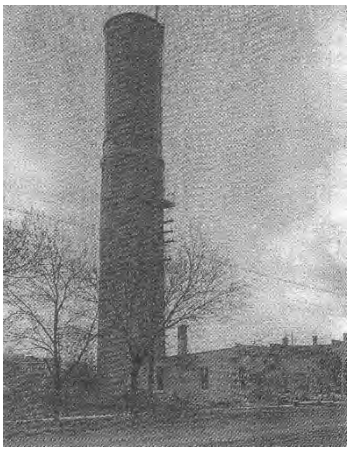
Left: The village of Peotone, circa 1900. Note the few remaining storefronts facing the railroad and the development along Second Street. Also note the Illinois Central depot at Main Street. Source: Parade, *7. Right: Main Street, looking east from the tracks, circa 1900–1910. Peotone. Source: Belden, 116.*

Two views of Second Street in the village of Peotone. Source: Belden, 117.

The Illinois Central depot at Peotone. Source: Belden, 118.

In 1894, the village constructed a water system, supplied by a water tower located south of the corner of Main and Third streets.

[69] Parade, 10.



Left: The village of Peotone built a water tower in 1895 near the corner of Main and Third streets. The structure included a 2,000-barrel wooden tank atop a brick tower. Source: Belden, 119. Right, view circa 1915. The wooden tank collapsed in January 1914 and was replaced by a steel tank. The water tower was demolished in 1990. Source: Adamsick, 35.

Starting in the 1890s, the village began to pave sidewalks with concrete, replacing the previous wooden sidewalks. Also, in 1894, the Peotone Electric Light Company was organized to provide electric power in the village.[70] Around 1895, a salesman for the Massilon Bridge Company named John Darst began fabricating steel for bridges out of a shop in Peotone. This grew into the Continental Bridge Company, the start of steel manufacturing in Peotone. The first telephone exchange in the township began operation in 1900, from the Chicago Telephone Company. A competing switchboard was established by the Interstate Independent Telephone in 1902.[71]

In 1904–1905, the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad completed a rail line that extended northwest–southeast through the center of the township, perpendicular to the Illinois Central Railroad. The route was approximately 35 miles long and extended from Momence, Illinois to East Joliet. The following year, a second stretch of track was constructed that connected the railway to Rockford. The railroad had two stations within Peotone Township, one immediately southwest of the Village of Peotone in Section 26, and one at the far northwest corner, in Section 5. Around this station, the small community of Andres developed, as discussed further below. In 1908, the railroad was renamed the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad, a misnomer considering that the railroad did not extend through any of those cities.[72]

Left: The Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad built a large wood trestle to carry its track over the Illinois Central in Section 25 of Peotone Township.

[70] Parade, 30.
[71] Parade (1956), 1.
[72] http://www.abandonedrails.com/Illinois_Iowa_and_Minnesota_Railway.

In 1906–1907, the Chicago & Southern Traction Company built an electric interurban train line from 63rd & Halsted on the south side of Chicago to Kankakee. In Will County, the route paralleled the Illinois Central through Monee and Peotone. Within the village, it ran south down Fourth Street to South Street, then west to the Illinois Central Railroad, then turned south again towards Kankakee.[73] A disastrous fire on May 8, 1913, destroyed the entire block on the south side of Main Street. The street was rapidly rebuilt, and many of the buildings built in summer 1913 remain today. In 1915, the first modern sewer system was built in the village.[74]

After World War I, the automobile gained popularity, and the railroad industry was struggling. In 1922, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad was in dire financial straits and leased their track to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (also known as the Milwaukee Road), who later purchased it in 1930. The depot in Peotone was destroyed by fire in 1922, and another building was relocated from elsewhere on the line to replace it; however, within a few years, the depot had been abandoned, with all Peotone Township traffic thereafter handled at Andres.[75] The railway was abandoned in phases between 1930 and 1982 and was only seldom used for local freight. The portion of the track that extends through Peotone Township was officially closed on July 17, 1978.[76] The interurban between Chicago and Kankakee ceased passenger service in 1927, although freight traffic continued for some time thereafter.[77]

While the railroads were struggling, road infrastructure was improved. Many roads were paved and designated U.S. routes to facilitate automobile travel. The first streets in the village were paved in 1921, and most had been paved by 1929.[78] U.S. Route 45, which extends north–south through Peotone Township, was designated and paved between 1920 and 1940. U.S. Route 54, which runs parallel to the Illinois Central Railroad tracks in Peotone Township, was constructed between 1940 and 1948. U.S. Route 52, connecting Joliet to Indianapolis, Indiana, was established between 1940 and 1948, taking over the former Illinois Highway 44 between Sections 7 and 18 of Peotone Township and joining U.S. Route 45.

With the coming of paved roads in the 1920s and 1930s, dairy farming began to displace grain farming in Peotone Township. From the mid-1920s, motorized trucks could collect fresh milk from local farmers and transport it to markets in Chicago.[79] By the early twentieth century, the village of Peotone was an established market town, with two grain companies: the Farmer's Grain Company and Esson & Barbour. Also in the early 1900s, a concrete block manufacturing company was located at the north end of Second Street, and the Peotone Tile & Brick Factory was located just north of the village on the east side of Harlem Avenue along the Illinois Central Railroad. The tile and brick factory was destroyed by fire in 1908.[80] The only manufacturing business remaining in the village by the late 1920s was the Continental Bridge Company, which employed sixty men.[81] In 1946, this company was purchased by S. A. Bennett and renamed Bennett Industries, Inc.

[73] Parade, 28.
[74] Parade, 30.
[75] Parade, 28.
[76] http://www.abandonedrails.com/Illinois_Iowa_and_Minnesota_Railway.
[77] Parade, 28.
[78] Parade, 30.
[79] Maue (1928), 320-321.
[80] Parade, 34.
[81] Maue (1928), 321.


Left: Downtown Peotone, 1928. Source: Maue, plate facing page 320. Right: Similar view in the late 1940s shows little physical change to downtown Peotone in the intervening 20 years. Source: Adamsick.

Despite the economic depression of the 1930s, the Village of Peotone still retained a strong sense of community and continued to develop its infrastructure. The public library was originally started by the Peotone Senior Woman's Club, with the cooperation of the Junior Woman's Club, on January 26, 1934. The collection was at first housed in the Citizens' State Bank on Main Street. In 1937, the library became a taxpayer supported institution, and a full-time librarian was hired. In August 1941, the library moved into the fire department, followed by a move to the town hall in 1966.[82] In March 1975, the library found a more permanent home at the former Evangelical Untied Brethren Church at the corner of North and West streets.[83] In 1955, a new water tower was built in the village, near the corner of Rathje Road and Corning Avenue. Also, in the mid-1950s, Peotone Community Park was established at the south edge of the village; the land was acquired from Bennett Industries as part of an exchange for other village-owned land at the north end of the village. In the late 1960s, Bennett Industries in Peotone was one of the pioneers in the manufacturing of plastic shipping containers. Also in the 1950s and 1960s, the Rathje family had a small airstrip with a hangar on the west edge of the village.[84]

The construction of Interstate 57 altered the landscape of Peotone Township, bisecting the township and making it more accessible to the larger metropolitan centers. Interstate 57 is the major thoroughfare that extends from Sisketon, Missouri, to Chicago and crosses the southeast corner of Peotone Township, approximately 1/4 mile west of the village of Peotone. When first proposed in the early 1960s, the interstate proceeded on a straight line from Section 1, southwest to Section 34. This proposed route is shown on the 1963 plat map (see Appendix A). As built from 1967 to 1969, the interstate was shifted slightly westward within Peotone Township, while keeping the end points the same. This realignment kept the interstate farther away from the developed portions of the village. Upon its completion, the interstate provided direct access to Chicago.[85] In the early 1970s, as the interstate network was completed, U.S. Route 54 was truncated to end at Interstate 72 in western Illinois, and the portion of the highway in Will County was renamed Illinois Highway 50.

In the mid-1980s, the rural landscape of Peotone Township was affected by the construction of two parallel 345-kilovolt electrical transmission lines, placed in a single right-of-way crossing the southern half of Sections 25 to 30. This transmission lines connected the newly built Braidwood Generating Station to an electrical distribution substation in Crete.

In 1992, Bennett Industries, which by that time focused on plastic containers as well as steel buckets, opened a new factory in Valparaiso, Indiana. Their operation in Peotone was closed around the end of the twentieth

[82] http://www.peotonelibrary.org/content/history-library
[83] http://www.peotonelibrary.org/content/history-library
[84] Parade, 44.
[85] http://www.interstate-guide.com/i-057.html

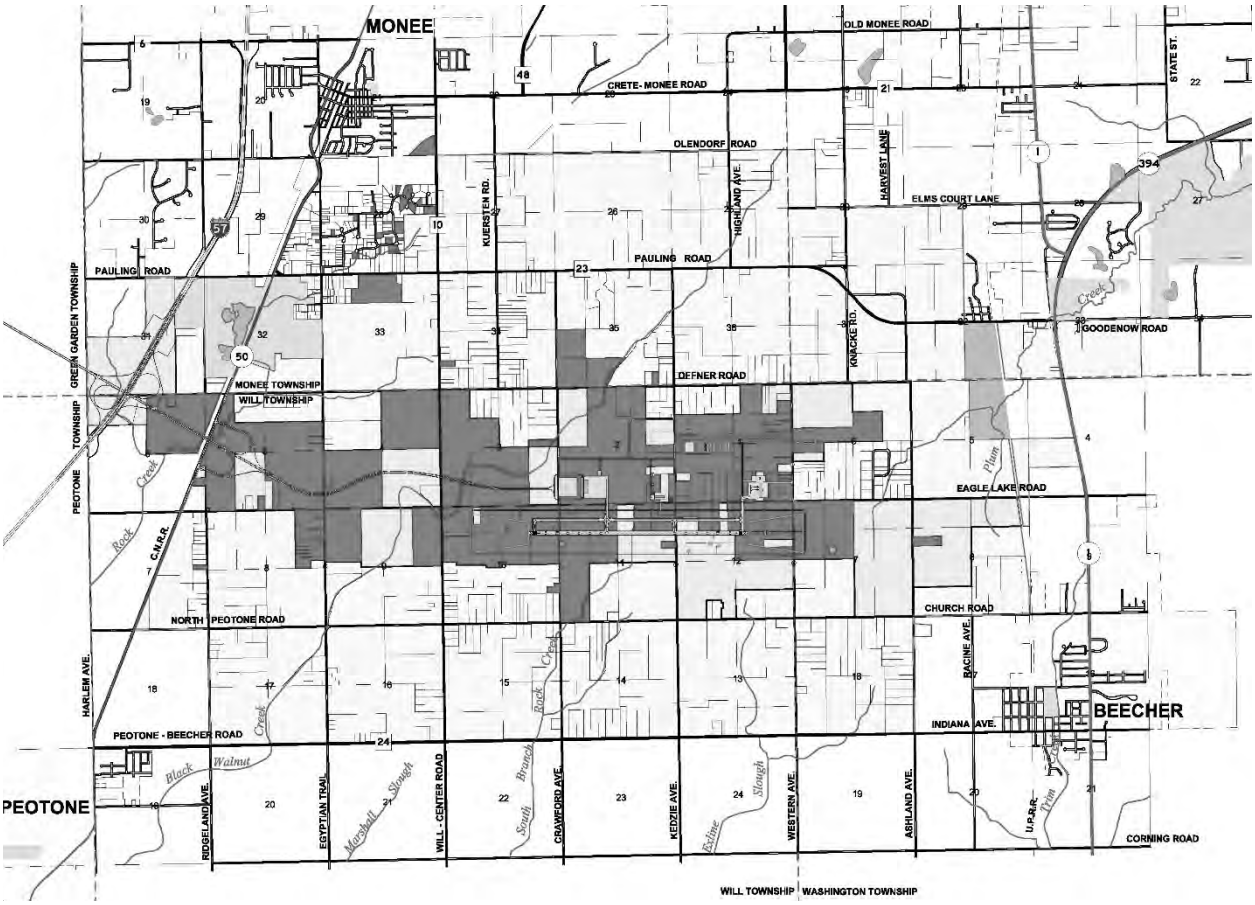
century. The former Bennett Industries office building at 515 North First Street was purchased by the library in 2004. The building opened its doors as the new public library on June 6, 2005.[86]

Present-day views of the National Register historic district in downtown Peotone. Left: Looking south on Second Street. Right: Looking northwest across the former Illinois Central Railroad at Main Street.

Peotone Township has retained its rural agricultural feel despite its close proximity to Chicago and location along Interstate 57. Development has been concentrated along transportation centers, first with the development of the Village of Peotone near the Illinois Central Railroad, followed by the small community of Andres, and subsequently the growth of the village as roads and Interstate 57 were built. With the concentrated growth, the township has retained its agricultural character. Two proposed infrastructure projects may greatly affect the township in the future: the South Suburban Airport and the Illiana Expressway.

The concept of a third major airport in the Chicago area has been discussed since at least the 1980s. In the early 1990s, the Lake Calumet area on the south side of Chicago was initially considered, but rejected due to concerns about air traffic interference with O'Hare and Midway airports. Therefore, in the mid-1990s, conceptual planning for a so-called South Suburban Airport was begun. A site in eastern Will County was selected by Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), and funding was allocated in 1999 to begin land acquisition. The first parcel was acquired by the state in December 2001, a 115-acre parcel in the northeast quarter of Section 11 of Will Township. An initial environmental impact study completed in 2002 confirmed the site in eastern Will County as the preferred alternative for a third major airport in metropolitan Chicago. Forecasts of air passenger, air cargo, and general aviation traffic were prepared in 2004 and updated in 2009. Also in 2009, IDOT began the condemnation process to acquire the remaining parcels needed for the inaugural airport runway under the State's eminent domain power. A study of facility requirements was prepared in 2011 based on the 2009 traffic forecasts. A report evaluating alternative airport layouts was finalized in December 16, 2011. On July 1, 2014, IDOT acquired Bult Field, a privately built general aviation airport with a 5,000 foot runway located in Section 1 of Will Township which originally opened in 1953. As of this writing, IDOT has acquired dozens of parcels in the northern half of Will Township and extending into northeastern Washington Township. Although the ultimate long-term vision for the airport concentrates most development in Will Township, the east-west pattern of runways would certainly result in air traffic passing over Peotone Township.[87]

[86] http://www.peotonelibrary.org/content/history-library
[87] http://www.southsuburbanairport.com/

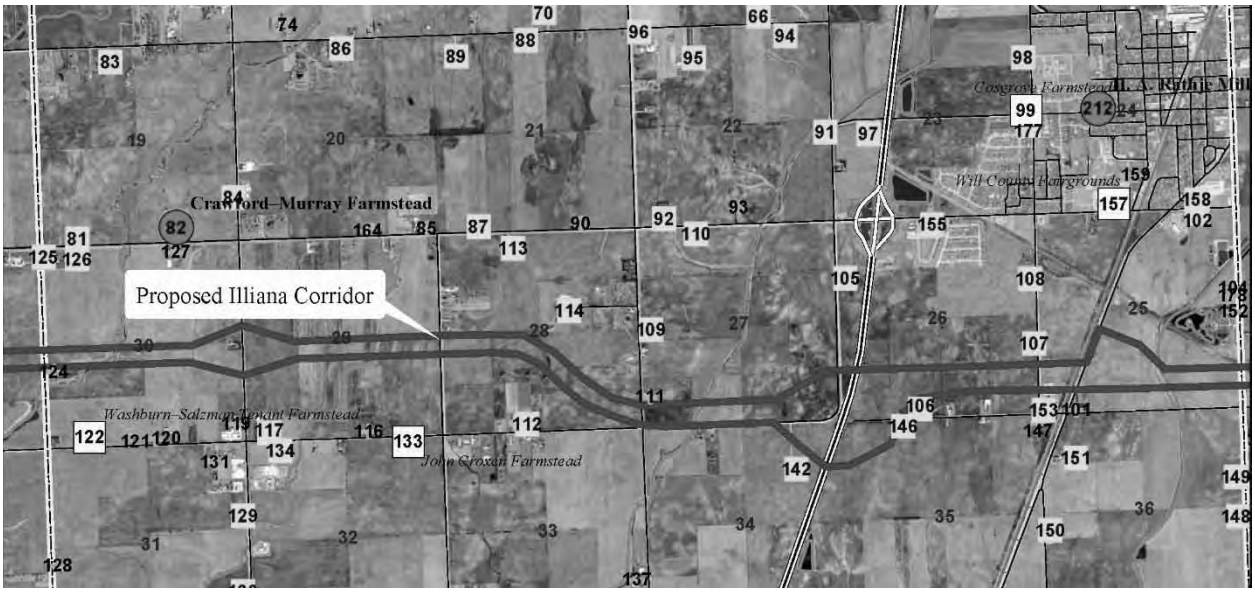


Land acquired by IDOT for the proposed South Suburban Airport as of 2014 is shaded red. The green parcels are necessary acquisitions for the "inaugural airport" concept. The existing runway at Bult Field is shaded gray. Peotone Township is west of this area, marked at the left edge of the map.

The Illiana Expressway was first proposed in 2006 as a new interstate-grade highway connecting Interstate 65 in Indiana to Interstate 55 in Illinois, five to twenty-five miles south of Interstate 80. The Tier 1 study of the project was completed in January 2013. Several alternative corridors were studied; however, the preferred alternative, identified as B3, would route the highway from Lowell, Indiana, to Wilmington, passing through the southern portion of Peotone Township through Sections 25 to 30. A major interchange with Interstate 57 would be located near the corner of Peotone Road (88th Avenue) and Kennedy Road, the corner of Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35. (Refer also to Map 3 in Appendix B.) Currently the Tier 2 study is in progress, which involves a more in-depth analysis of the preferred corridor, including designing the footprint of the roadway, confirming interchange locations and drainage, and identifying costs and financing options. As of this writing, no funding for actual roadway design or construction has been identified.[88]

[88] http://www.illianacorridor.org/

The preferred corridor for the proposed Illiana Expressway through eastern Will County.

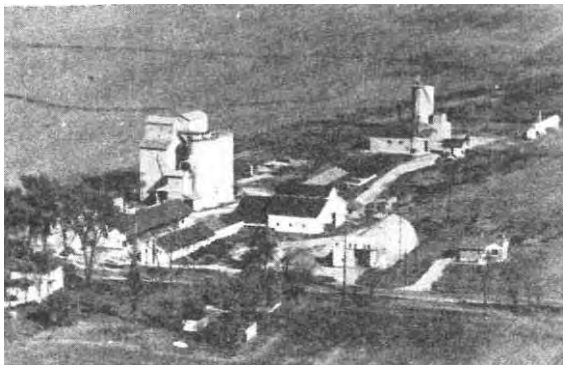


Detail of Peotone Township map, showing Illiana Corridor relative to the locations of significant sites. From east to west, contributing sites 153, 107, 106, 146, 142, 112, and 114 would be most strongly impacted by the construction of the proposed highway.

Andres

The community of Andres is located in the northwest corner of Peotone Township along Highway 45 and at the divide between Sections 5 and 6.

Three brothers, Felix W. Calkins, Chester H. Calkins, and Joshua M. Calkins, acquired all of Section 6 from the Illinois Central Railroad between 1864 and 1871. Felix W. Calkins was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1844. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Stones River in Tennessee but escaped. He was captured again at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863 and spent nearly two years in various prisoner of war camps, including Andersonville, before being released at the end of the war. He married Rosaline in 1865 and settled in Peotone Township in 1866. They had three children, George, Aeolia, and Ettie.[89] By the time of the 1880 census, Chester Calkins, age 39, was farming in Section 6 of Peotone Township, as was Felix Calkins, age 36. Likely in the late 1860s or 1870s, Felix W. Calkins built a large home in the southeast quarter of Section 6.



Left: This house in the hamlet of Andres was likely built by Felix W. Calkins in the late 1860s or 1870s. Right: The Andres & Wilton Farmer's Grain & Supply Co. in 1955.

Around 1892, Felix W. Calkins sold his farm to Adam Andres. By the early twentieth century, it was owned by Conrad Andres. In 1904–1905, when the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad completed a rail line across the township, the line passed just to the south of the Conrad Andres farmstead. The railroad built a depot in Section 5. Around this station, the small community of Andres developed. Adjacent to the Conrad Andres residence on the west side of the road, a series of houses and small commercial buildings were built. The east side of the road was dominated by the grain elevator of the Andres & Wilton Farmers Grain Company.

These two houses are located on the west side of the highway south of the former railroad right-of-way. Both of these houses were likely built shortly after 1905.

[89] Woodruff (1878), 878.

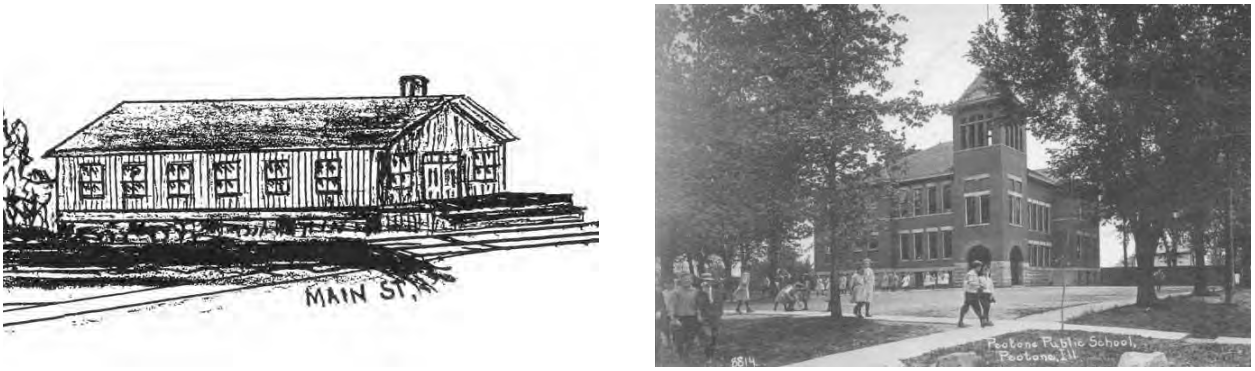
In the 1920s, the north-south road through the hamlet was paved as U.S. Highway 45. Today, although the railroad has been abandoned and removed, the Scoular Grain Company remains active in Andres. On the west side of the highway are a series of houses built from 1904 to the 1960s.

The group of buildings located on the west side of the highway north of the former railroad right-of-way. Left: Two houses likely built shortly after 1905. Right: This two-story house was likely built for commercial purposes.

Above: Buildings at the Scoular Grain Company. The office structures and Quonset shed are historic buildings, although the present grain bin complex replaced with wooden elevator seen in the 1955 view.

Schools

On February 28, 1859, the Peotone Township school system was organized, and classes began under the instruction of W. W. Clark. Prior to this time, students were sent to schools in Wilton Township. The township was initially divided into four districts, each served by a one-room schoolhouse. In 1859, only two schools were opened, one on the Samuel Goodspeed property, at Section 30, and one located at the present-day intersection of First and Main streets near the railroad station, an area which was rapidly developing into the village of Peotone. The following year, the two remaining district schools opened. By 1866, the township school system had expanded to six districts. In 1869, a new school was erected in the Village of Peotone at a cost of $7,000 to replace the 1859 school building. The new school was a two-story wood-frame structure located at the southeast corner of West and Wilson streets.[90] By 1873, there were a total of nine districts and nine schoolhouses in the township, with schoolhouse buildings located in the Village of Peotone as well as in Sections 1,4, 8, 18, 22, 25, 28, and 30. Schools were well attended. All children of Peotone Township residents between the ages of 6 and 21 were eligible to enroll. In 1873, there were 398 eligible students and 366 of them were enrolled. Also in 1873, the St. John's German Evangelical Church established a private school at the northwest quadrant of Section 2. Records from 1877 indicate that thirty-two teachers were employed through the school system, each making an average annual salary of $100. The school population had increased to 536, accounting for nearly all of the eligible students in the township. In 1901, the 1869 wood school building in the village was sold and relocated to a new site. A new three-story brick masonry building was built on the school site.



Left: Sketch of the original 1859 school building in the village. Source: Parade, 15. Right: The 1901 school building. Source: Belden, 119.

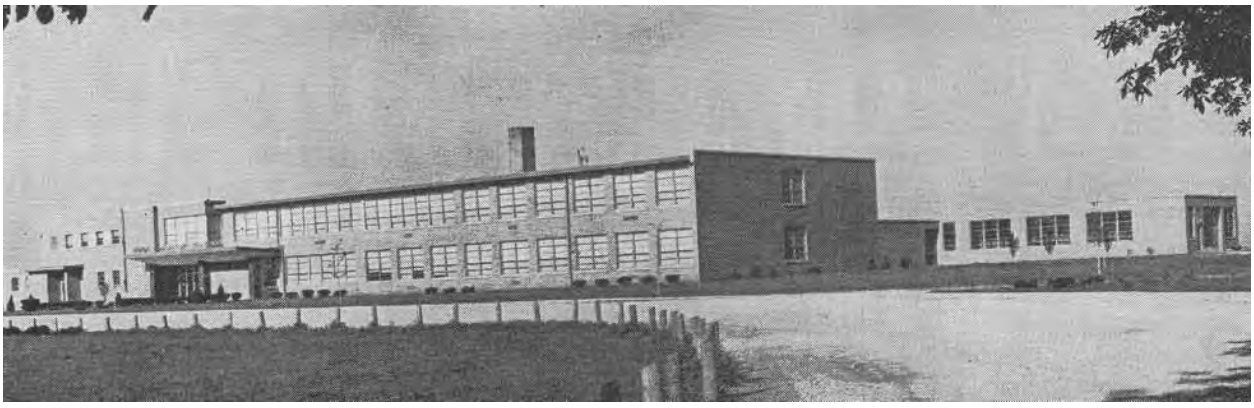
By 1920, Peotone Township had established a four-year high school, and the number of grade schools remained at nine. Despite this, enrollment had decreased to 312 students and only sixteen teachers. In the fall of 1927, the school district began construction of a gymnasium addition to the 1901 school building. In March 1928, just as construction was nearing completion, a fire nearly destroyed the building. The 1901 building was a total loss, but a part of the new addition was salvaged and incorporated in construction of an entirely new school on the site, completed by the end of 1928.[91]

[90] Parade (1956), 14–16.
[91] Maue (1929), 321-322.


Left: The new school under construction, 1928. Source: Maue, plate facing page 320. Right, the 1928 school building, 1956 view. Source: Parade, 16.

In 1941, the Community High School District was established. By 1948, there were ten schools in Peotone Township with a total of 343 pupils (nine elementary schools and one high school). The schools and districts included Crawford (District 136) located at the northeast quarter of Section 30, Sunnyside (District 137) at the southeast corner of Section 28, Piper (District 138) at the southwest quarter of Section 25, Mapleview (District 140) at the northwest corner of Section 22, Cowing (District 141) at the southeast corner of Section 18, Andres (District 142) at the northeast corner of Section 8, an unnamed school (District 143) at the southeast corner of Section 4, Monk (District 144) at the southwest corner of Section 1, and the Peotone Grade School (District 139) and Peotone Community High School (District 204) located in the Village of Peotone.[92]

In 1950, the consolidated Peotone Community District 207U was established that included all of Peotone, Green Garden, and Wilton Townships and the west half of Will Township. At that time, younger students attended local grade schools and students in grades eight through twelve attended a central high school in the Village of Peotone.[93] The school district was expanded in 1951 with the inclusion of the southern third of Manhattan Township.[94] In 1954, a small portion of Rockville Township in Kankakee County joined the district. A new high school was constructed starting in 1954 on the south side of the Village of Peotone, south of Garfield Avenue; the high school opened in September 1956, and the 1928 school building was used for grades 1 through 8.



The new high school, 1956. Source: Parade, 16.

[92] Farrington, 222.
[93] Farrington, 223.
[94] WJE- Manhattan Township, 20

Between 1957 and 1965, a new elementary school building was also constructed in the Village of Peotone, between Conrad Street and Mill Road at the north end of the village. The 1928 building became the Peotone Junior High School. Centralized elementary schools were erected in Wilton and Green Garden Townships. These schools replaced the previously existing one-room schoolhouses throughout the townships. With the consolidation, thirty-four schools and independent school districts were reorganized into one school district with five school buildings.[95] In addition, enrollment for the unified district nearly doubled between 1948 and 1965.

In the twenty-first century, the school district continued to expand. In fall 2001, a new Peotone High School opened on the west side of the village. The previous high school was adapted for use as the Peotone Junior High School. Currently, the Peotone Community Unit School District has approximately 1850 students and operates Peotone Elementary School at the north side of the village for kindergarten through third grade; Peotone Intermediate Center in Green Garden Township for fourth and fifth grades; Peotone Junior High School (the 1954 high school building at the south side of the village) for sixth through eighth grades; and Peotone High School. The former 1928 school building in the village is used as Connor Shaw Center, housing the district offices and preschool program.

Left: The 1928 school building, today the Connor Shaw Center. Right: Peotone Elementary School.

Left: Peotone Junior High School, built 1954–1956 as the high school. Right: Peotone High School, opened in 2001.

[95] Farrington, 225

Of the eight former one-room schoolhouses in Peotone Township, four have been demolished but four still exist and have been adapted for residential purposes.

Map ID	PIN	Location	Name	Status
3	20-01-300-002	Section 1, SW quarter	Monk School	Converted to residence
168	—	Section 4, SE quarter	—	Relocated to Henry Jurres Farmstead, site 44 in Section 9, demolished
38	20-08-100-001	Section 8, NW quarter	Andres School	Converted to residence
176	—	Section 18, SE quarter	Cowing School	Demolished
96	20-22-100-006	Section 22, NW quarter	Mapleview School	Converted to residence
153	20-25-300-005	Section 25, SW quarter	Piper School	Converted to residence
160	—	Section 28, SE quarter	Sunnyside School	Demolished
166	—	Section 30, NE quarter	Crawford School	Demolished

Left: The former Monk School, Section 1. Right: The former Andres School, Section 8.

Left: The former Mapleview School, Section 22. Right: The former Piper School, Section 25.

Churches

The first religious congregation organized in Peotone Township was the Methodist Church, organized in 1858 by Reverend John Hitchins in the village of Peotone. The church built a structure at the corner of West and Main in 1867 at a cost of $3,000. The existing brick masonry church was built in 1906.[96] A concrete masonry parsonage was built east of the church in 1914.

Left: The Peotone United Methodist Church, constructed in 1906, replacing the 1867 structure on the same site. Source: Belden, 120. Right: The church today, with the concrete masonry parsonage constructed in 1914 to the east.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in the village by Reverend Trowbridge. The congregation acquired its first building, the former school building from 1859 at the corner of First and Main, in 1871. The present church at the corner of First and Crawford was built in 1900.[97] In 1963, an office and community building was built south of the church.

Left: The Presbyterian church, circa 1916. Source: Adamsick, 171. Right: The Presbyterian church today.

The evangelical association built a church on the east side of town in 1867 at the corner of Third and Wilson streets. This congregation later merged with the United Evangelical congregation to form the Evangelical United Brethren Church. A new building was built in 1891 at West and North streets. This structure was replaced by the existing church in 1899, built on the same site. The 1891 building was sold to the village, which relocated the structure to Corning Avenue, where it became the village hall.[98] The tall steeple had been removed by the 1950s. In the early 1970s, this congregation merged with the Methodist congregation to form the United Methodist Church. In March 1975, the public library moved in to the former church

[96] parade, 20.
[97] Parade, 20.
[98] Parade, 20.

building. A large addition was built for the library on the east side of the building. The library vacated the building in 2005.[99]

Left: The Salem United Evangelical Church, constructed 1899, at West and North Streets. This congregation later became known as the First Evangelical United Brethren Church. Source: Belden, 120.\Right: The building today, showing additions at east constructed when the building served as the Peotone Public Library.

The German-speaking congregation of Immanuel Evangelical Church was organized by Reverend F. Baeber in 1871. The congregation erected a frame structure at the corner of Corning and West streets in 1875.[100] In 1904, the first church was replaced by the existing brick masonry building. In 1934, the denomination merged with the Reformed Church, and it became known as the Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church. The parsonage west of the church was built in 1950, and a home for the elderly was completed in 1955 at the corner of West and Main streets.[101] Today, it is known as the Immanuel United Church of Christ.

Left: The Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church and parsonage in 1956. Source: Parade, 22. Right: The church today, now known as Immanuel United Church of Christ.

[99] http://www.peotonelibrary.org/content/history-library
[100] Woodruff, 624
[101] parade, 20-22.

St. Paul's Catholic Church was a new parish organized in 1949. In 1951, the congregation purchased the former movie theater on Second Street, which was remodeled for use as a church.[102] In 1965, a permanent church was built at the north end of the village on the east side of Conrad Street.

Left: St. Paul Catholic Church in the former theater in downtown Peotone, 1956. Source: Parade, 24. Right: St. Paul today, showing the new building built in 1965.

Aside from these congregations in the village, there were historically also three church congregations in the rural portions of the township.

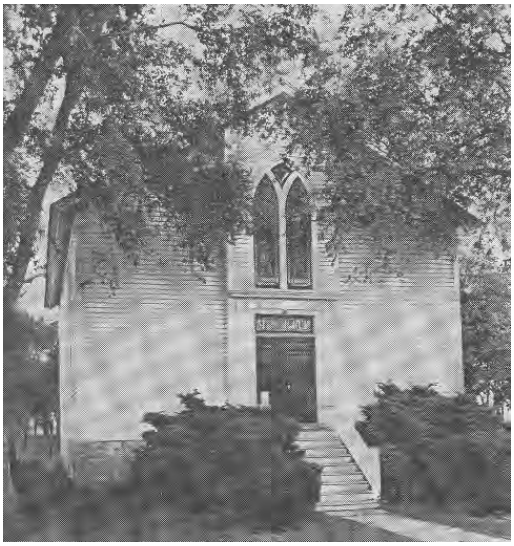
The first congregation in the township was the United Presbyterian Church, organized by Reverend R. W. French in 1860. In 1867, the congregation constructed a church, measuring 30 feet by 45 feet, at a cost of $3,600. The church was located on land owned by Rev. French at the southwest quadrant of Section 30. A cemetery was developed nearby.[103] The church closed in the 1940s, and only the cemetery exists today.[104] (The farm owned by Rev. French in Section 32 is documented as site 134 in the present survey.)

German-speaking St. John's Evangelical Church was organized under Reverend Baeber in 1866. A church building was erected in 1868 on the W. Rosenbrook property at the northeast corner of Section 3, with a cemetery to the south. The church was followed by a chapel in 1871 and a private school in 1873.[105] Later, a parsonage was built north of the church. Following a merger of various national denominations, the church became known as St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church and today is called St. John's United Church of Christ. This church and parsonage is documented as site 13 in the present survey. The church is a Will County landmark.

[102] Parade, 23.
[103] Woodruff, 622
[104] Parade, 23.
[105] Woodruff, 622. Parade, 23.


Left: St. John's in 1956. Source: Parade, 23. Right: Will County landmark St. John's today, site 13 in the present survey.

In 1868, the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. In 1870, a church building, measuring 32 feet by 48 feet, was constructed on the Samuel Goodspeed property at the northwest corner of Section 30.[106] Later, a parsonage was built south of the church. The church closed in the 1960s and was later demolished. The former parsonage still exists as a private residence and is documented as site 125 in the present survey.




Left: The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church in West Peotone in 1956. Source: Parade, 23. Right: The former parsonage, site 125 in the present survey.

[106] Woodruff, 622; Parade, 23.

Cemeteries

There are two cemeteries in Peotone Township that date back to the early decades of settlement. Both cemeteries were historically associated with an established church, and both are first documented on the 1893 township plat map.

The West Peotone Presbyterian Cemetery (site 121 in the present survey) is located in Section 30 on Kennedy Road. Presently, the cemetery has mown grass, a few shade trees, and is surrounded by farmland on three sides. A wire fence with wood posts defines the perimeter. The cemetery contains over sixty grave markers representing some of the earliest settlers in Peotone Township, including the Gilkerson, Kimmelshue, and Morrison families. The oldest legible grave marker is dated 1860.[107]

The St. John's Cemetery (site 13 in the present survey) is located at the northeast corner of Section 3 and is adjacent to the St. John's Evangelical Church, which was constructed in 1868. Presently, the cemetery has mown grass and contains over 100 markers arranged in neat north-south oriented rows. The cemetery is surrounded by farmland to the east, south, and west and the church on the north. Tall trees along the east side obscure the view of most areas of the cemetery from the road. The trees continue along the south and west edges of the cemetery. A two-track gravel drive forms a U-shaped loop through the cemetery.

The Peotone Cemetery was organized in 1867. This cemetery is actually located to the east of the village in Section 19 of Will Township.

Left: The West Peotone Presbyterian Cemetery. Right: View looking west in St . John's Cemetery.

[107] http.//usgwarchives.net/il/will/cemeteries/wpeotonepix.htm (accessed October 2014)

Will County Fairgrounds

In 1904, local farmers in Peotone and adjacent townships met at the town hall to organize a new agricultural fair. Since a group in Joliet was already holding an annual Will County Fair, the new organization was incorporated as the Eastern Will County District Fair Association. The first officers included John Cann, General Superintendent, Elisha Esson, President, David H. Morrison, Vice-President, Albert W. Lawrence, Treasurer, and John P. F. Conrad, Secretary. Other Directors included Michael Collins, William Young, Henry H. Schroeder, James Morrison, Herman Cowing, William G. Piper, George Barton, Nickolas Younker, and John M. French.

The first fair was held September 21–22, 1904, in Small's Grove at the northeast edge of the village of Peotone. (Small's Grove was planted as a nursery in the 1860s by C. A. Westgate, the first mayor of Peotone. By 1904, the land was owned by Mrs. Jane Barbour. The 6-1/2 acre site is located at the northeastern part of section 24 of Peotone Township. As of 2014, the site, PIN 20-24-211-029, is an open field on the west side of Harlem Avenue, extending to the former Illinois Central Railroad, between Crawford Street and Beecher Road.) Displays included livestock, home goods, photography, farm machinery, vehicles, harnesses, gasoline engines, and pianos. Entertainment included baseball games, singers, and bands.

In 1905 and 1906, the fair was again held in Small's Grove in the third week of September. In 1907, the fair directors obtained a five-year lease for the grove, and a permanent 72 foot square pavilion with a cupola and glass sides was built on the site; this building typically housed the displays of food and home goods from the Ladies Department. In 1908, a racetrack was added to the grounds. In 1912, a grandstand was built adjacent to the baseball diamond. The same year, a hog shed and sheep shed were built, and in 1913, a poultry shed was added. In 1915, the fair was held a week earlier than normal, September 15–17. In 1917, the fair was shifted back to the third week in September to avoid a conflict with the Monee fair, usually held in the second week of September.

In 1919, the Will County Driving Park Association was formed, with the intention of establishing a permanent driving park and racetrack near Peotone. The new site would also be a new, larger, and permanent home for the fair. In early 1920, the Driving Park Association purchased an approximately 20-acre site from William H. Schroeder, located just southwest of the village at the intersection of West Street and present-day Wilmington Road. On February 26, 1920, the directors of the Fair Association and the Driving Park Association confirmed that the new park would be used for the fair, that a racetrack would be built that spring, and that each association would construct buildings on the new site. At the June 17, 1920, fair directors meeting, it was agreed that a barn 80 feet long and between 32 and 40 feet wide would be built for horses, a 70 foot by 24 foot barn would be built for cattle, and a 36 foot wing for sheep and hogs would be built. Although not specifically documented, it is very likely that the existing Fine Arts building on the fairgrounds was also built in 1920 or 1921. Also in 1920, the Driving Park Association built a wood grandstand with space for concessions below along the south side of the racetrack. Preparations for the fair proceeded rapidly in early September, and on September 2, more than 200 businessmen and farmers spent the day working on the fair buildings. (It is not known what happened to the fair buildings previously built at the Small's Grove location; none of these structures exists today, and historic aerial photographs suggest that all of the buildings had been removed prior to 1939.) The first fair at the new location was held September 15–18, 1920. The fair continued at the new location in 1921, with the addition of a 36 foot wing for rabbits attached to the hog pen. Also in 1921, the fair association changed its name to the Will County Fair Association, as the previous Joliet area fair had been discontinued around the time of World War I. In 1922, the cattle barn was extended 28 feet. In 1923, a former drugstore donated by John P. F. Conrad was relocated from the village to the fairgrounds and renovated.

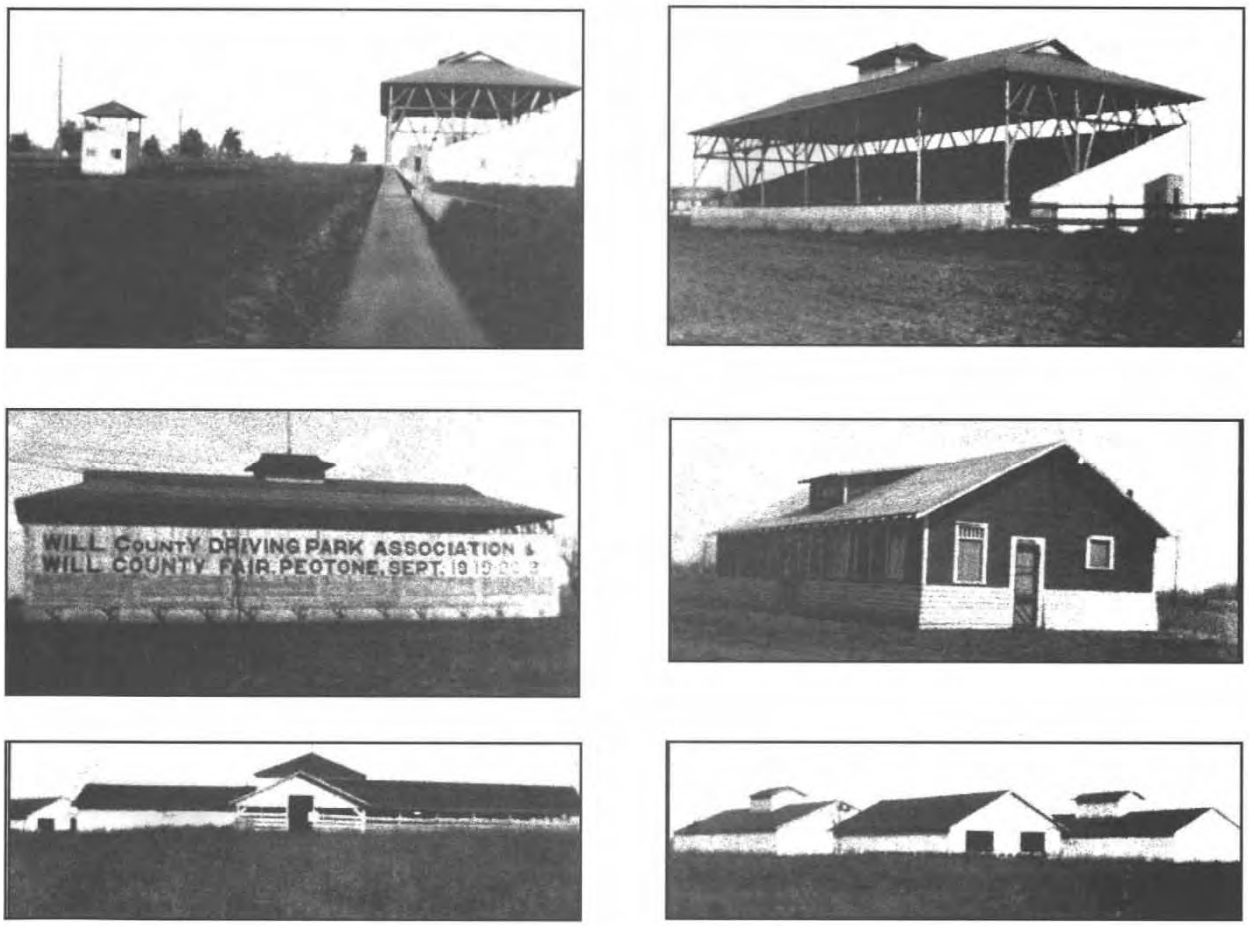
In 1925, the Will County Fair Association purchased the fairgrounds and all improvements from the driving association, assuming the $8,000 mortgage that the driving association had from its initial purchase of the

land. In addition to the annual county fair in September, the fairgrounds also hosted a July 4th celebration, and the Fine Arts building was rented to Peotone High School for the use of the boys' basketball team. In 1928, the fairgrounds were leased for automobile races on five Sundays in May and June. In 1928, the twenty-fifth annual fair was held from September 5–7. In 1930, the fair was held earlier yet, starting on Labor Day and continuing through the first week of September. In 1933, the fair was held for the first time in late August, running on August 27, 30, and 31. For the 1939 fair, many of the buildings were repaired and repainted, and a new entrance was created at the north end of the grounds.

Aerial view of the Will County Fairgrounds, July 14, 1939. The oval racetrack laid out in 1920 is clearly visible, with a permanent grandstand along the south side. The three-cupola Fine Arts building is southwest of the grandstand. South of the Fine Arts building is a group of five barns.

Left: The Fine Arts building in the 1920s. Right: A present-day view of the Fine Arts building.

Right: The 4H booth was likely built in the 1920s or 1930s.



Several views of the fairgrounds in the 1920s. The top two images show the grandstand built by the driving association on the south side of the racetrack in 1920. The middle row shows the south side of the grandstand in 1923 and an unidentified fairgrounds building. The bottom row shows the various barns located south of the Fine Arts building. In the bottom right photograph, note the two barns with rooftop cupolas; these structures survived until circa 2009.

In the years immediately after World War II, a number of changes were made to the fairgrounds. In 1946, a new concrete block dairy barn was built, and three of the 1920-era barns were demolished. A second concrete block dairy barn, west of the first, was built in 1947. On July 26, 1948, the wood grandstand built in 1920 by the Driving Park Association was destroyed by fire. The Fine Arts building, only 50 feet away to the southwest, was scorched but otherwise undamaged in the fire. Temporary bleachers were used for several years. Around 1950, a new lunch stand and new restrooms were built, followed by a new hog barn (today's goat pavilion) in 1952. Although not specifically documented, the existing pigeon barn was also likely built in this era.

Left: The east dairy barn, built in 1946. Right: The west dairy barn, built in 1947.

Left: The restroom building, built around 1950. Right: The pigeon barn, likely also built circa 1950.

Left: The goat pavilion, built in 1952 as the hog barn.

In 1955, a new steel-framed grandstand with 1,400 seats was built along the south side of the racetrack to replace the grandstand destroyed by fire in 1948. The grandstand was expanded in 1956 by 52 feet to seat an additional 750 persons. Also in 1956, the fair directors began to discuss a new, larger exposition building to supplement the Fine Arts building. In 1957, the 60 foot wide, 150 foot long hall, referred to as the Atrium, was built, with walls of concrete masonry and an arched roof. With the completion of the Atrium, the fair offices were moved in the south end of the Fine Arts building. Another fire in 1957 destroyed the bleachers on the north side of the racetrack, which were never rebuilt. Also in 1957, a new electrical power substation building was built. In 1958, the Atrium was extended to the north with an addition 26 feet by 60 feet. At the same time, the Bryant company built an open-sided storage shed.

Left: The grandstand was built in 1955 and expanded in 1956 and 1963. Right: The arched-roof hall of the Atrium was the first portion built, in 1957. The brick cladding was added in 1962.

Left: The electrical substation building was built in 1957. Right: The flat-roof north wing of the Atrium was added in 1958. The brick cladding was added in 1962.

Right: The storage shed near the west gate was built in 1958 but relocated to its present site in 1997.

In the 1960s, the development of the fairgrounds continued. In 1961, a new livestock pavilion was built (the present-day beef cattle barn), and the second major portion of the Atrium consisting of a new gable-roof hall was built, to provide more space for commercial exhibits as well as a restaurant. In 1963, the grandstand was again enlarged, with an eastward extension to seat 700. Another livestock pavilion (the present-day swine pavilion), 120 feet by 44 feet, was built in 1965. In 1967, a small flat-roof addition was built to join the two portions of the Atrium into one building, and in 1968 a storage room and enlarged kitchen was added at the south end of the complex.

Left: The beef cattle pavilion, at left, built in 1961, and the swine pavilion, at right, built in 1965. Right: The Atrium was extended south in 1961 (gable roof portion). The flat-roof storage room at right was built in 1968.

In 1972, the fairground fence was extended westward, and a new horse barn was built. In 1975, the beer stand was rebuilt as a covered picnic pavilion. In 1976, the parking area was expanded with the purchase of 4.43 acres from Paul Rathje, at the west side of the property. To further enhance the west parking area, brick walls were built on either side of the main entrance gate from Wilmington Road.

Left: The horse pavilion, built in 1972. Right: The beer pavilion was built in 1975 and extended west 20 feet in 1981.

The entrance at Wilmington Road received brick walls in 1978.

In 1980, a new stage was built at the infield of the track. Several new pavilions were built in the 1980s, including the sheep pavilion, in 1983, and the dairy pavilion, in 1987. Although not specifically documented, the picnic pavilion was likely built in the 1970s or 1980s. In 1994, two additional parcels were purchased, to allow direct access from Division Street to the west end of the parking lot.

Left: The stage at the infield of the racetrack was built in 1980. Right: The picnic pavilion.

Left: The sheep pavilion, 1983. Right: The dairy pavilion, 1987.

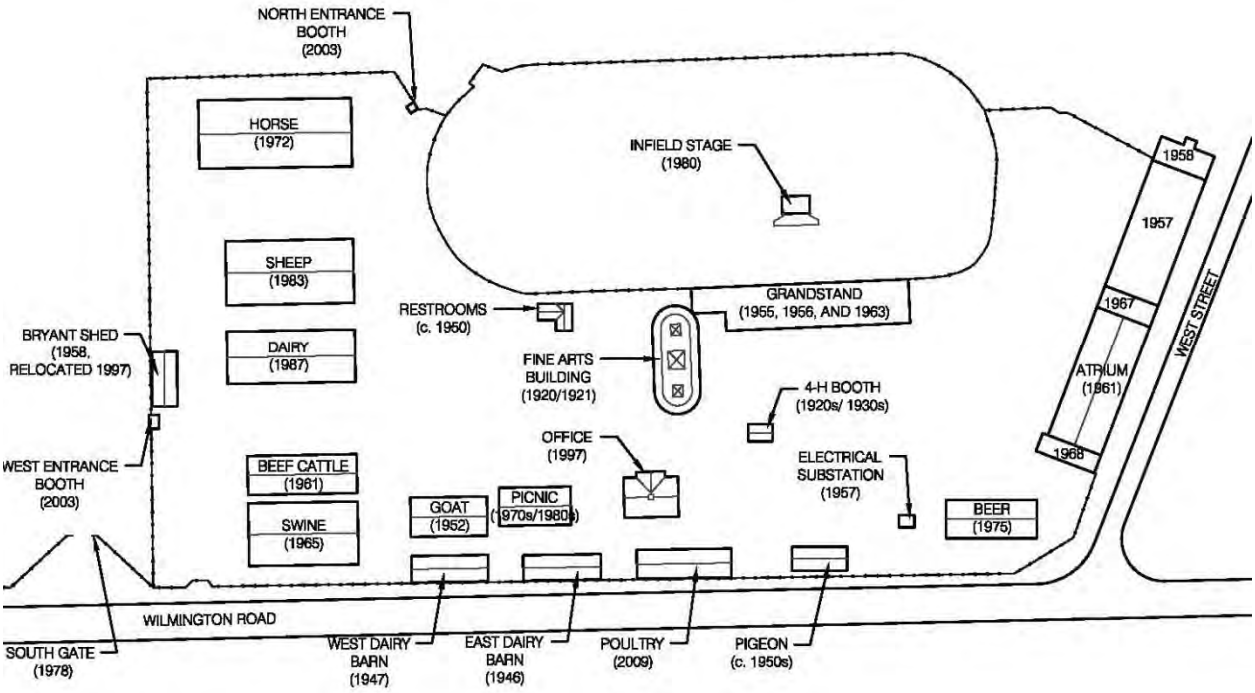
Additional development of the fairgrounds has continued over the past twenty years. In 1997, a new fair office building was built. To clear space for the office building, the 1958 Bryant company shed was relocated to the west entrance gate. Also in the 1990s, vinyl siding was applied to the Fine Arts building. The Galls family property to the north of the fairgrounds was purchased in 1998, increasing the total fairgrounds property to 38 acres. In honor of the one hundredth fair in 2003, two new entrance booths were built, a permanent building at the west gate and a movable building at the north gate. Circa 2009, two barns dating to 1920, located south and east of the office, as well as the circa 1950 lunch counter were demolished. Thereafter, a new metal building poultry barn was built on the site of the southern barn. In the same time period, bleachers were added to the east of the infield stage. The 111th Will County Fair is scheduled for August 20–24, 2014.

Left: The west entrance booth, built in 2003. Right: The movable north entrance booth, built in 2003.

Left: A view looking west in the fairgrounds, June 8, 2008, showing the two 1920 barns in the background. Photo courtesy Tri Chevy Association, Plainfield, Illinois. Right: The new poultry barn, built circa 2009. The 1920 barn on this site was demolished circa 2009.

Aerial view of the fairgrounds, 2005. The circled buildings were demolished circa 2009.

Aerial view of the fairgrounds, 2013, showing changes within the last decade.



Plan of the Will County Fairgrounds, 2014.

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,"[108] 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.[109] The materials used in the construction of a balloon frame structure consisted of milled lumber that was much lighter in weight than heavy timbers.[110]

Credit for the development of the balloon frame is usually given to George Washington Snow of Chicago,[111] 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.[112] At that time Chicago lacked a sawmill to produce the cut lumber, but mills were present in Indiana and in Plainfield in northwestern Will County.[113] However, these mills were relatively far away, and transportation of milled

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[108] 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.

[109] 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).

[110] 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.

[111] 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.

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

[113] Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame," 37.

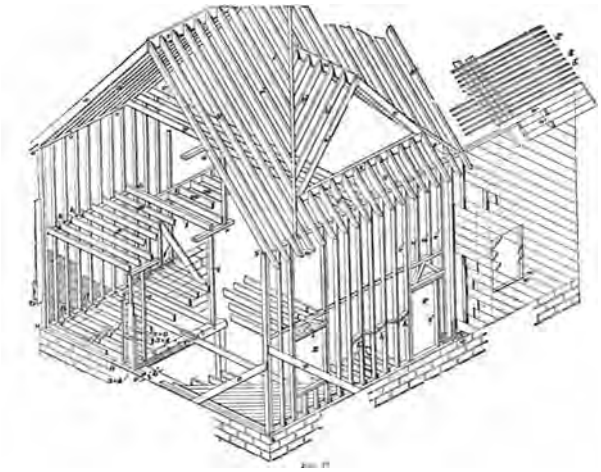
heavy timbers difficult and expensive. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a more economical construction system.

The classic balloon frame consists of the following elements:[114]

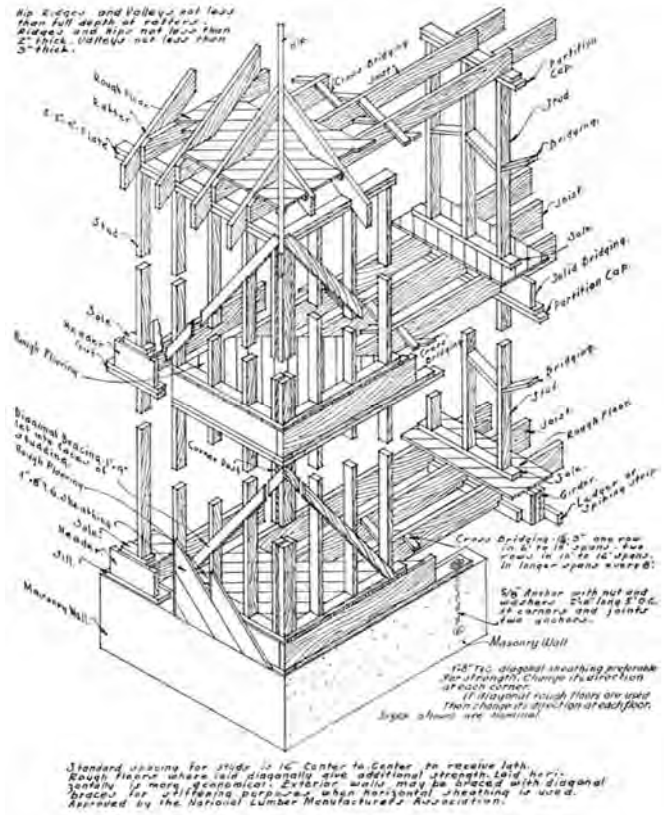
- A sill, made from a large section of milled lumber (e.g., 4x8) or two or more smaller pieces (two 2x8s), set on a masonry or concrete foundation,
- Floor joists (2x10, 2x12, etc.), typically at 16 inches on center,[115] reinforced by diagonal bridging, nailed to the sill and nailed to:
- Studs (2x4 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.

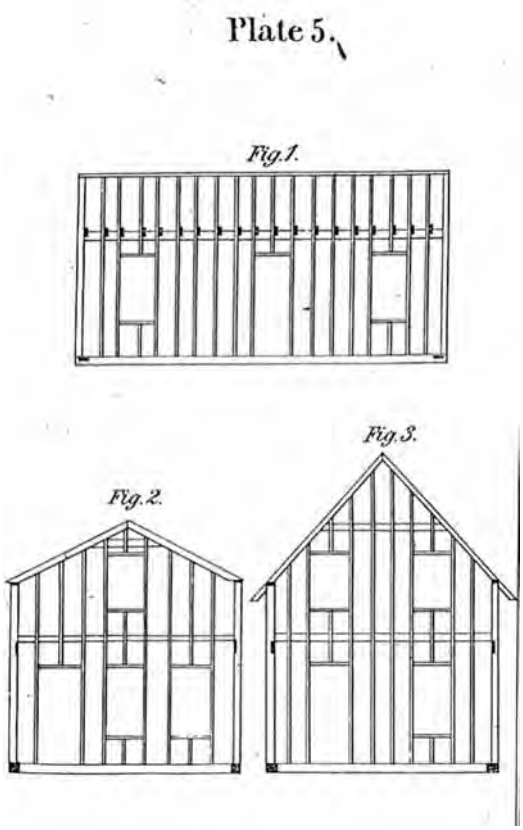
Since a carpenter with one or two helpers could frame and sheath a small one story house in one week, the balloon allowed a settler to have a dwelling on their land in a short amount of time. In addition, there was a 40 percent savings in the amount of material to enclose the same volume as compared to the braced frame.[116] 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.

[114] 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."
[115] 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.
[116] 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 crib barn on the Genens–Schmaedeke Farmstead, site 87 in Section 21 of Peotone 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.[117] 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.[118]

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":[119]

> 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.[120]

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."[121] 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.

[117] Peterson, 15–24.
[118] 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.)
[119] Albert Britt, *An America That Was* (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Publishers, 1964), 33.
[120] Ibid.
[121] 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 Peotone Township, primarily including residences.

Left: The Cape Cod-type house at the Cosgrove Farmstead, site 108 in Section 26, is constructed of brick masonry. Right: The Tures house, site 78 in Section 18, is another local example of a brick masonry farmhouse.

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 Florence 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.[122]

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.[123]

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[122] 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.
[123] Robert E. Sterling, *Joliet: Transportation and Industry: A Pictorial History* (St. Louis, Missouri: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1997), 116.

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.[124] 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.

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.[125]

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. . . .
>
> 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

[124] Ibid.

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

> 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.[126]

The survey area contains a few examples of cast-in-place concrete structures, these generally consist of outbuildings, silos, and building foundations.

Left: Cast-in-place concrete silo with a square plan at the Cosgrove Farmstead, site 99 in Section 23. Right: One of two cast-in-place concrete silos at the Lewis–Tierney Farmstead, site 140 in Section 34.

Concrete Block

Beginning in the early 1900s, mass production of concrete block units succeeded after several earlier developments failed to lead to widespread production.[127] 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.[128]

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

The survey area includes a number of concrete block structures. Left: Residence at the Fell–Robertson Tenant Farmstead, site 81 in Section 19, is built of concrete masonry. Note that the size and shape of the blocks is different between the first and second floors. Right: The dairy barn at the Pearson–Peck Farmstead, site 92 in Section 22, is one of many barn structures in Peotone Township with concrete block walls.

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.[129] 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.

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.[130]

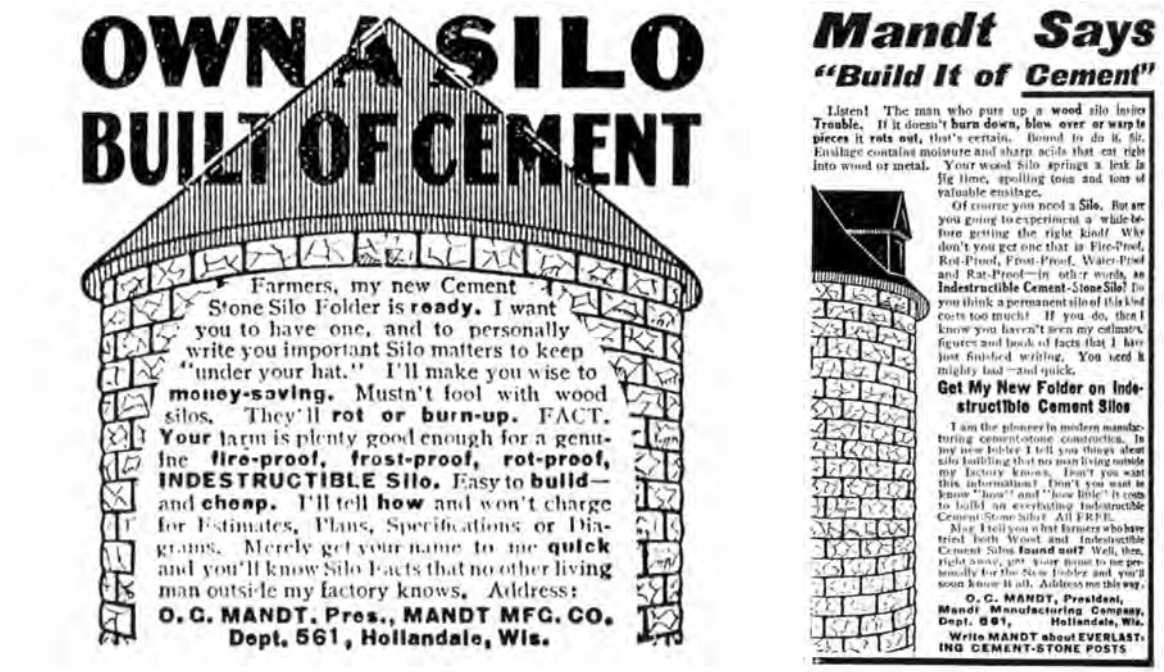
Building trade journals also promoted the use of concrete block on the farm:

> 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.

The survey area has a numerous historic structures built of concrete blocks, including outbuildings as well as garages. Concrete block is also widely used for building foundations in the survey area. Concrete blocks

[129] Ibid., 21–22.
[130] 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.

and related items were manufactured in Peotone Township in the early twentieth century, making this material readily available to local builders.



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

Workmen prepare for a delivery from the concrete block factory at the north end of the Village of Peotone. Source: Adamsick, 99.

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.[131] 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.

Left: The house at the Mann Farmstead, site 131 in Section 31, was built as a Gabled Ell type, although later remodeling has obscured some stylistic details. The house at the Pearson–Peck Farmstead, site 92 in Section 22, was also built as the Gabled Ell type but has been significantly altered so that the house type is no longer clearly visible.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was popular in the United States beginning in the 1820s but fell out of favor after the Civil War. 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

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

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 architecture was not observed in the survey area, likely due to the late date at which settlement began in Peotone Township, with few surviving structures that predate the Civil War.

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.

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. Examples of Italianate style designs were only identified on selected house elements within the survey area.

Left: The house at the Schwiesow Farmstead, site 9 in Section 2, features rectilinear massing and arched window hood typical of the Italianate style. Right: A detail of the arched window hood at the house at the Monk–Daum Farmstead, site 2 in Section 1.

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 number of Queen Anne style houses were documented in the survey area.

Above left: Ornamental wood brackets and dentils on the Rev. R. W. French house, site 134 in Section 32, are characteristic of the Queen Anne style. Above right: The Kleman–Wanner house, site 18 in Section 4, exhibits ornamental detailing and wide porch. Below left: The residence at the Cosgrove Farmstead, site 99 in Section 23, has an ornamental facade and asymmetrical massing. Below right: The Borms Farmstead, site 67 in Section 15, depicts the irregular massing characteristic of the Queen Anne style.

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, although some houses have Colonial Revival elements.


Left: The house at the Cowing–Werner Farmstead, site 88 in Section 21, has a pedimented entry and ornament typical of the Colonial Revival style. Right: The Washburn–Salzman house, site 122 in Section 30, was built in the 1920s. It exhibits the symmetry, shed dormer, and characteristic roof of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. (The front porch is likely a later addition or remodeling.)

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 a few of the houses in the survey include Craftsman-inspired features.

Left: The residence at the Englehardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead, site 43 in Section 9, shows Craftsman-inspired details such as double-hung windows and the Craftsman-style porch with battered wood support piers.

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.

Left: The L. C. Beatty House, site 84 in Section 19, depicts the asymmetrical massing, irregular masonry ornament, and steeply sloped roofs of the Tudor Revival style. This house, likely built in the 1940s, is a relatively late and simplified example of the style.

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 Florence 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.[132] Building forms followed the movement of settlers from New England westward through the Ohio Valley to Illinois.[133] 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.[134] 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 Peotone Township during the survey.

The one-room deep original portion of the house at site 158 in Section 24 embodies the characteristics of the typical I House.

[132] Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992).
[133] 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).
[134] Kniffen, 7–8.

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.[135] Only one example of the Hall and Parlor house type was identified in the survey area.

The house at the Tucker–Behrens Farmstead, site 102 in Section 25, is a relatively late example of a Hall and Parlor type house, with a front-facing cross-gable added to the basic type.

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. Two examples of the New England One and a Half type were identified in the survey area.

Left: The Gilbert Morrison farmhouse, site 79 in Section 18, is a symmetrical example of the New England One and a Half type. Right: The H. A. Rathje house, site 212 in Section 24, is another example; the later additions (to the right in this view) somewhat obscure the original house type.

[135] 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.

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.[136] 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.[137] 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.[138] The Upright and Wing type is common throughout Will County and is somewhat common in Peotone Township. About eight percent of the surveyed farmhouses are this type.

Left: The Ernst Borms House, site 19 in Section 4, shows the defining characteristics of the Upright and Wing type. Right: The house at the Offner Farmstead, site 149 in Section 36, is an Upright and Wing type with a projecting porch.

Gabled Ell

The Gabled Ell house type usually dates from the two decades after the Civil War.[139] 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 very common in Peotone Township, representing about half of the surveyed farmhouses.

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[136] Ibid., 126.

[137] 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).

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

[139] Ibid., 136.


The Gabled Ell type is common in Peotone Township. Above left: the house at the Meyer–Schroeder Farmstead, site 148 in Section 36, depicts the house type with a covered front entrance porch. Above right: the house at the Rev. R.W. French Farmstead, site 134 in Section 32, is an example of the house type with a covered stoop entrance. Below left: The Carstens Farmstead, site 94 in Section 22. Below right: The Barton–Croxen Farmstead, site 112 in Section 28.


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. Six Four-over-Four type farmhouses were identified in Peotone Township.


Left: The Monk–Daum Farmstead, site 2 in Section 1, has a symmetrical massing and gable roof typical of the Four-over-Four type. Right: The John Adams House, site 113 in Section 28, is another local example of the building type.

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. Seven Gable Front type houses were identified in Peotone Township. Most examples are one-and-a-half stories in height.


Left: The Mapleview School, site 96 in Section 22, is a modified version of a Gable Front type structure, with engaged dormers on all sides. Right: The Guion–Jarchow–Jurres house, site 49 in Section 10, is a more typical example of the Gable Front building type within Peotone Township.

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare[140] 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

[140] 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.)

Company or home manufacturers. American Foursquare type farmhouses are common in the survey area, representing approximately fifteen percent of the farmhouses surveyed.

The American Foursquare type is common in Peotone Township. Above left: The Kahn–Dummer House, site 155 in Section 26, includes a pyramidal roof, hipped dormer, symmetrical plan, and front entrance porch characteristic of the American Foursquare building type. Above right: The Jacob Krapf Farmstead, site 26 in Section 6, is also a local example of the building type. Below left: The George Flood Farmstead, site 91 in Section 22, features leaded glass windows. Below right: The Wesley Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, site 125 in Section 30, is another example of this type.

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. The bungalow type house is less common in Peotone Township than other areas of Will County, with only two examples identified.


Two examples of the bungalow type in Peotone Township: at left, the Carstens–Krapf Farmstead, site 16 in Section 4; at right, the Bahrens–Galen House, site 152 in Section 25. For the latter example, it is likely that an original engaged porch has been enclosed during later remodeling.

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.[141] The Cape Cod has a simple rectangular plan, one story in height with dormers and a gable roof. Six Cape Cod type houses in Peotone Township were documented during the survey.


Left: The Croxen–Hauert House, site 127 in Section 30, is a local example of the Cape Cod type without dormers. Right: The Andres School, site 38 in Section 8, is a Cape Cod type structure with gabled dormers.

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.

[141] Ibid., 140.

Two examples of the Ranch type in Peotone Township: at left, the Fahs Farmstead, site 64 in Section 14; at right, the Jacobi Farmstead, site 111 in Section 27.

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.[142]

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.[143]

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.[144]

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.[145]

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.[146]

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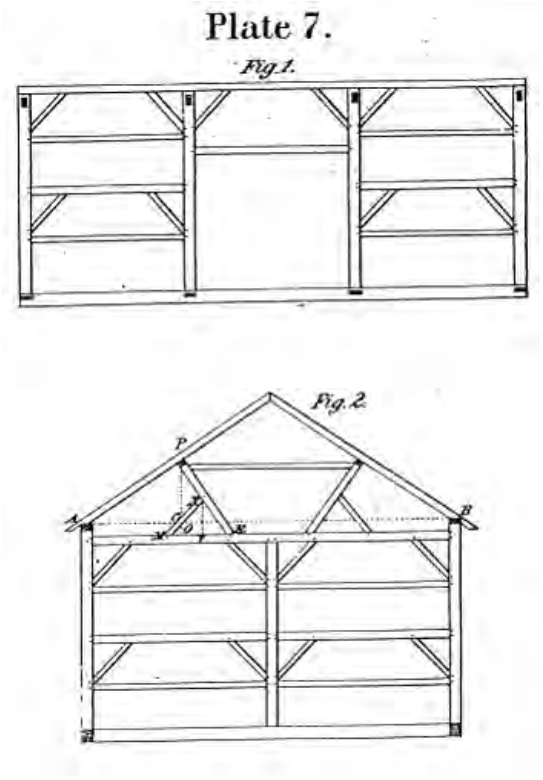
[142] Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, "The Farm Barns of the American Midwest," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 9.
[143] Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections," in *Barns of the Midwest*, 65.
[144] Ibid.
[145] Ibid., 48–50.
[146] 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).



Left: 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]. Right: This type of braced heavy timber framing is visible in the partially dismantled barn at the Rogers–Denning Farmstead, site 76 in Section 18 of Peotone Township.*

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.[147] 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.[148]

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[147] Ibid., 158.

[148] 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

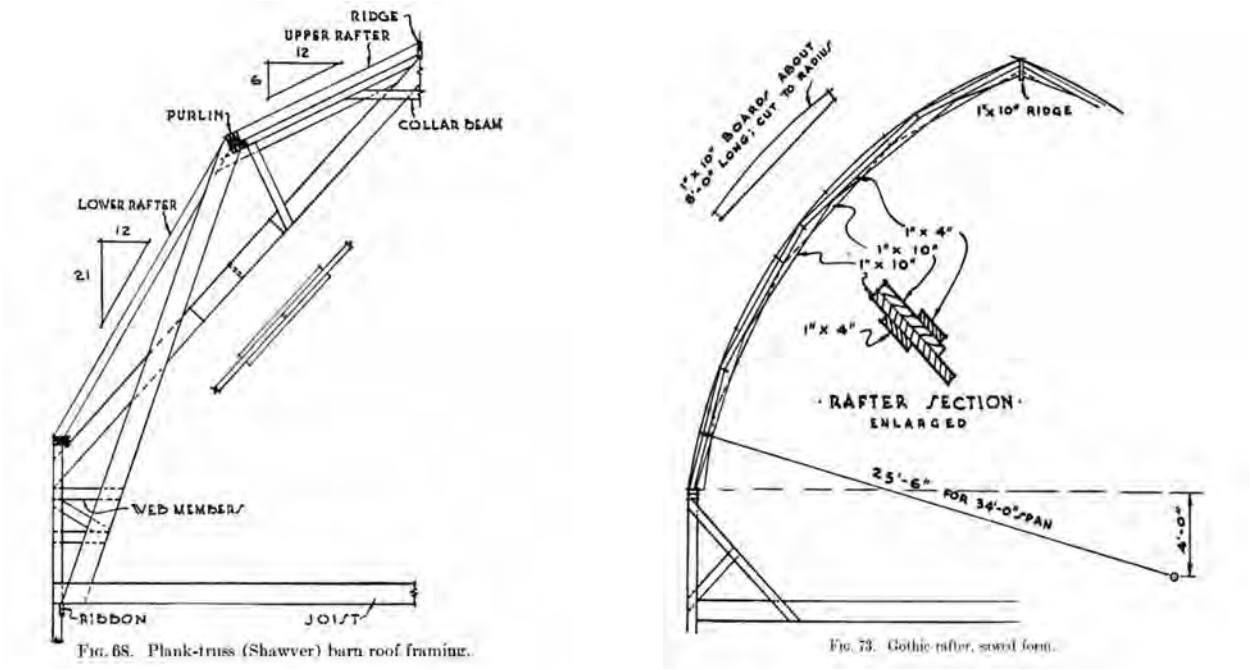


Fig. 68. Plank-truss (Shawver) barn roof framing.

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.[149] 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.[150]

The two-story loft barn ceased to be built shortly after World War II.[151] 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.[152] Farmers began to build fewer custom wood frame structures, which were susceptible to fires, as manufactured buildings using steel became available. Early metal-barn

major type of curved rafter construction, first used in an experiment in Davis, California, in 1916. 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).

[149] Ibid., 162–163.

[150] Ibid., 164.

[151] Ibid., 165.

[152] 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.[153]

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.[154] 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.[155] 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.*

[153] Ibid., 226.
[154] Ibid., 225.
[155] 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.[156] 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.[157] 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.

Two examples of the three-bay threshing barn type in Peotone Township: left, the Schubbe Farmstead, site 5 in Section 1; right, the Henry Werner Farmstead, site 69 in Section 16.

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.[158] 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.[159]

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

[156] 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.
[157] 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.
[158] 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.
[159] 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.

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.[160] In some cases this barn type was lifted up and placed onto a raised basement, which then could house the animals, especially dairy cows.[161]

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. One bank barn was identified in the survey area.

One bank barn was identified in Peotone Township, the Bell–Cowing Farmstead, site 75 in Section 17.

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.

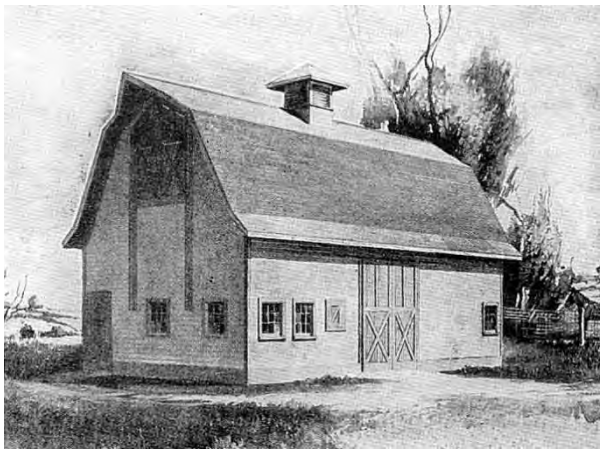
Plank Frame Barn

This relatively small barn type originated in the eastern Midwest around 1875.[162] Plank frame barns can have gable or gambrel roofs and are typically one story in height plus a large hay loft. They are multi-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

[160] 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.
[161] Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-bay Threshing Barn," *Barns of the Midwest,* 59.
[162] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 117

lumber rather than the heavy timber framing of earlier barn types. The plank frame barn type is common in Peotone Township, representing about one-third of the barns surveyed.

Examples of the plank frame barn type from Peotone Township. Above left: Ernst Ginter Farmstead, site 12 in Section 3. Above right: the Guion–Jarchow–Jurres Farmstead, site 49 in Section 10. Lower left: The gambrel-roof plank frame barn at the Cosgrove Farmstead, site 99 in Section 23. Lower right: An example of the plank frame barn type illustrated in Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book *(Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).*



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. No three-ended barns were 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. One round barn was documented in the survey area.


One round barn was identified in Peotone Township, the well-preserved round barn at the Jacob Krapf Farmstead, site 26 in Section 6.

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. No round roof barns were 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.[163] Dairy barns are common in Peotone Township and represent forty-five percent of the major barns documented in the survey.


The Wisconsin Dairy Barn type is common in Peotone Township. Left: The Crawford–Murray Farmstead, site 82 in Section 19. Right: The Smith–Engles Farmstead, site 130 in Section 31.

[163] Noble and Cleek, 77.


Left: A gable-roof example of a dairy barn at the Knopp–Bettenhausen Farmstead, site 33 in Section 7. Right: A unique concrete block dairy barn at the Pearson–Peck Farmstead, site 92 in Section 22.

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. Only one example of the feeder barn type was identified in Peotone Township.

The barn at the Kurtz–Gueldenzopf Farmstead, site 36 in Section 8, was the only identified feeder barn in Peotone Township.

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.[164] The pole barn is an example of economical construction techniques applied to modern agriculture and was common into the 1960s.

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

Examples of pole barns in Peotone Township include: above left, pole barn at the Adams Farmstead, site 90 in Section 21; above right, Washburn–Salzman Farmstead, site 122 in Section 30; below left, Croxen–Wise Farmstead, site 120 in Section 30. Below right: This shed on the Will County fairgrounds was built by the Bryant company in 1958 to promote the pole barn type to farmers visiting the fair.

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. Quonset sheds are relatively common in Peotone Township, with several dozen examples documented as part of the present survey.

Four examples of the Quonset shed type in Peotone Township: above left, the Andres Grain Depot Quonset shed, site 25 in Section 5; above right, Quonset shed at Beutien–Pralle Farmstead, site 51 in Section 11; below left, Eilers–Pralle Farmstead, site 105 in Section 26; below right, a wood clad example at the Simpson–Work Farmstead, site 86 in Section 20.

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.


Manufactured buildings are common in Peotone Township: above left, the manufactured building at the Sangmeister Farmstead, site 17 in Section 4; above right, manufactured building at Asbrand Farmstead, site 97 in Section 23; below left, manufactured building at the Lehnert Farmstead, site 35 in Section 8; below right, manufactured building at the John Andres Farmstead, site 40 in Section 8.


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.[165] 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.[166] 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.

[165] Keith E. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture* (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988), 176.
[166] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 170–171.

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.[167] The corncrib usually rested on log or stone piers.[168] 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.[169]

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.[170] 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.[171] 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.[172] The most common variety of concrete corncrib was made of interlocking stave blocks, which had been cast 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.[173] Wood-framed corn cribs are not common in the survey area. Crib barns, silos, and metal grain bins are much more common.

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. New crib barns were built in Will County as late as the 1950s. Crib barns are present on approximately half of the farmstead sites surveyed in Peotone Township.

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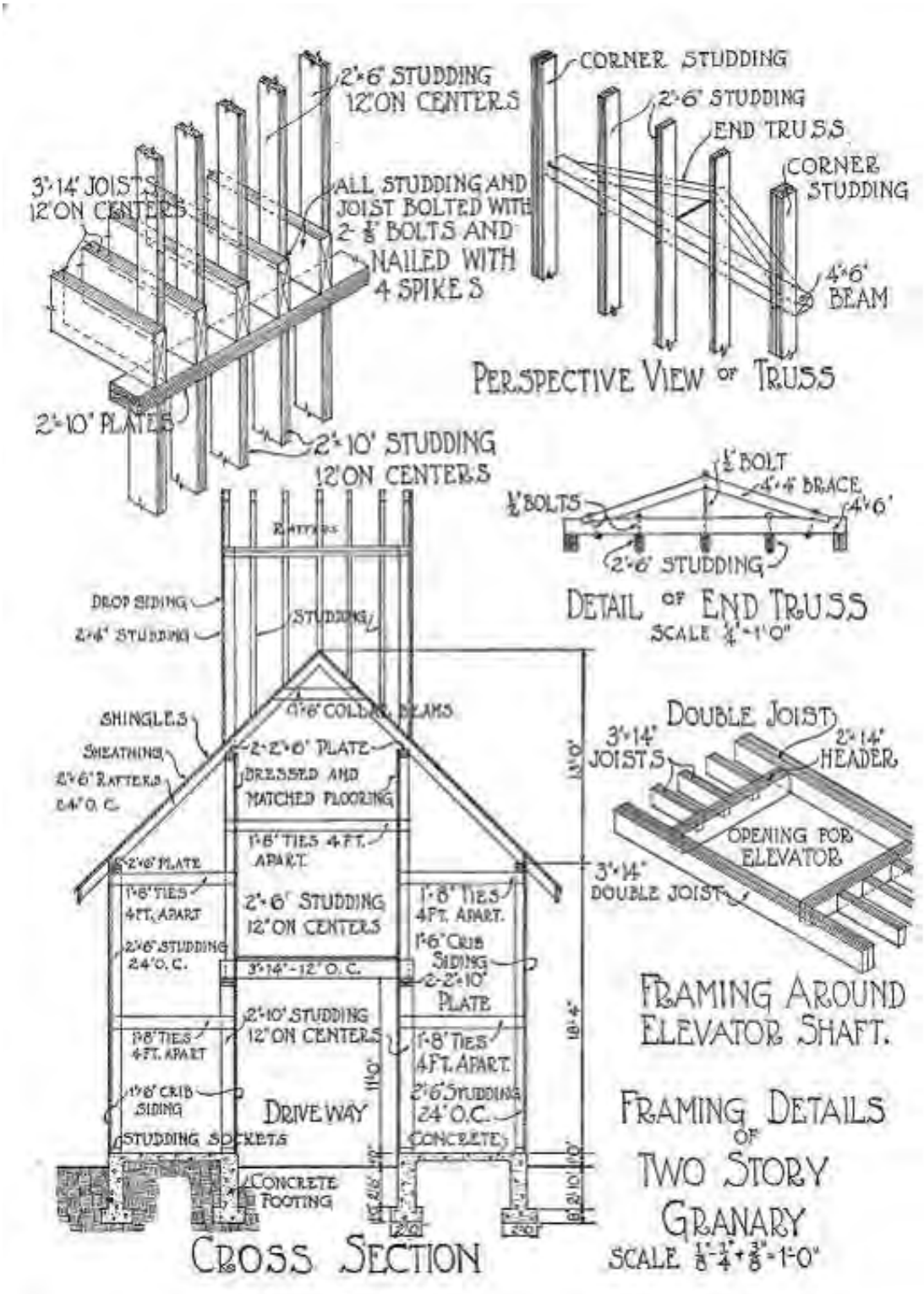
[167] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 26.
[168] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 155.
[169] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 27.
[170] Keith E. Roe, "Corncribs to Grain Elevators: Extensions of the Barn, " in *Barns of the Midwest*, 170.
[171] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 60.
[172] Ibid., 177.
[173] Ibid., 176.

There are many wood crib barns in Peotone Township. Examples differ in size, roof shape, materials, and the presence of a cupola for the grain elevator equipment. Illustrated here, examples of crib barns include: top left, crib barn constructed in 1902 at the Buck Farmstead, site 15 in Section 3; top right, perforated metal panel-clad crib barn at the Sangmeister Farmstead, site 17 in Section 4; middle left, raised crib barn with cupola accessed from a ramp at the John Andres Farmstead, site 40 in Section 8; middle right, gambrel roof crib barn at the Washburn–Salzman Farmstead, site 122 in Section 30; bottom left, crib barn at the Meyer–Schroeder Farmstead, site 148 in Section 36; bottom right, round roof crib barn at the Cosgrove Farmstead, site 108 in Section 26.



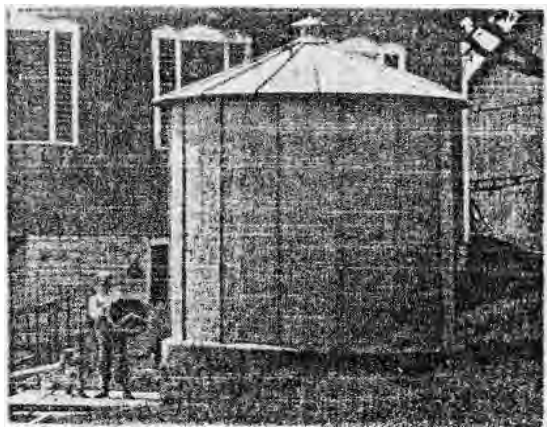
Crib barns, usually with two bins, abound in the survey area. Illustrated above are framing details of a crib barn from Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book *(Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).*

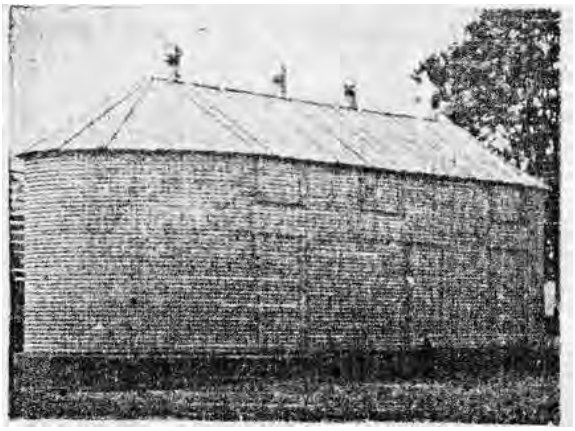
Metal Bins

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.[174]

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.[175]

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 common in Peotone Township.





Above: Illustrations of two types of metal corn bins from The Illinois Farmer's Guide*, August 1939. Below left: Grain bins at the Fell–Robertson Farmstead, site 173 in Section 13. Below right: Two grain bins are all that remains at the former Fred Borms Farmstead, site 20 in Section 5.*

[174] Ibid.

[175] 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.[176]

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.[177] Many were constructed within the barn building.[178] 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.[179] 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.[180] 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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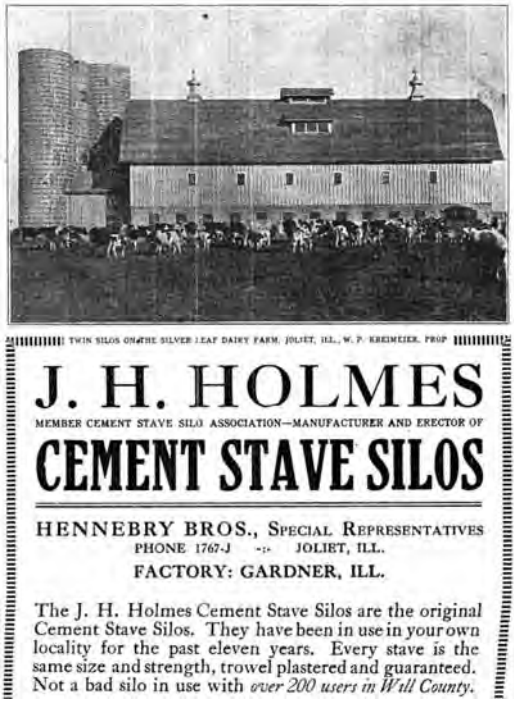
[176] Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone*, 71–72.
[177] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 158.
[178] Ingolf Vogeler, "Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest," *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 108.
[179] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919) 201, 216, 217, and 232.
[180] Ibid.

Concrete stave silos were constructed as early as 1904 in Cassopolis, Missouri, which used book-shaped staves.[181] Several patents existed for cement stave silos, including that of the Mason & Lawrence of Elgin, Illinois, dating from 1914.[182] 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.[183]

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.[184]



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.*

[181] 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.
[182] "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35.
[183] David Mocine, "Keep Workmen Busy the Year Round," *Concrete Products* (January 1948): 161.
[184] "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.[185] 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.[186]

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.[187]

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.[188] 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.[189] 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.[190] In 1974 the company launched another line of products for the containment of manure called Slurrystore. By 1999, over 70,000 of Harvestore structures of various sizes (tall or short, narrow or stout) had been built.[191]

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[185] 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.
[186] H. Colin Campbell, "Concrete Silo Construction," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 200.
[187] King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* 64.
[188] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 201.
[189] Gambrel and domical roofs allowed for filling the silo to the top of the outer wall, maximizing the storage capacity.
[190] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 108–9.
[191] Harvestore Systems, DeKalb, Illinois, www.harvestore.com

Concrete stave silos are common in Peotone Township, but unlike other areas of Will County, few Harvestore silos were seen.



Left: The actively used silos at the Asbrand Farmstead, site 97 in Section 23, include both concrete stave and Harvestore types. Middle: The concrete stave silos at the Henry Krapf Farmstead, site 28 in Section 6, are disused but intact. Right: The silo at the Engelhardt–Walsh Farmstead, site 41 in Section 9, has been abandoned.

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.[192]

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.

Left: Concrete masonry milk house at the Antone Issert Farmstead, site 117 in Section 29. Right: Chicken coop at the Louisa Andres Farmstead, site 39 in Section 8.

[192] Britt, *An America That Was,* 127.






Top row, left: Chicken coop at the Schrader–Schubbe Farmstead, site 5 in Section 1. Top row, right: Summer kitchen at the same farm.
Middle row, left: Machine shed at the Asbrand Farmstead, site 97 in Section 23. Middle row, right: Chicken coop at the Cosgrove Farmstead, site 99 in Section 23.
Bottom row, left: Shed at the Pfeil–Eilers–Pralle Farmstead, site 105 in Section 26. Bottom row, right: Well house at the George Flood Farmstead, site 91 in Section 22.

Present-day views of the Village of Peotone. Above left: The village hall and police department are in historic buildings on Main Street, although the north facades have been remodeled. Above right: The former Illinois Central Railroad depot still exists, although relocated slightly north of its original location. Below left: The buildings on the south side of Main Street were all built within a year of the fire on May 8, 1913, that destroyed the entire block. Below right: The southeast corner of First and North streets.

CHAPTER 4

SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Period of Significance: 1855 to 1970

The first settlement by settlers of European origin occurred in Will County in the 1830s; however, of present-day Peotone Township was among the last areas in the county to be settled. Permanent settlement of the township began only after the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1854. An approximate starting date of 1855 is used for the period of significance.

Peotone Township began its development as a farming community. The farming economy of the township began with grazing animals; early settlers thought that the open prairie of the township, almost devoid of trees, meant that the soil was poor. After the Civil War, improvements in farm implements such as the steel plow allowed intensive agriculture to take hold, and grain crops became important, sufficient to support multiple grain elevators in the village and a flour mill. In the 1910s and 1920s, improved transportation including paved highways provided easier access to the urban area of Chicago, and dairy farming became more common in the township.

The village of Peotone grew up around the Illinois Central depot as the market and commercial town for the residents of the township. The village was well established by the 1870s, and in the late nineteenth century had a number of industrial enterprises. These industrial businesses could not compete with larger firms, and by the 1920s, only one manufacturing business remained in the village, the future Bennett Industries. A mainstay of the community in the middle twentieth century, this company shifted its production out of the village in the 1990s. The completion of Interstate 57 allowed local residents easier access to commercial and retail areas in southern Cook and Kankakee Counties, and the retail function of the historic core of the village began to decline. Today, the downtown historic district contains primarily restaurants and bars and service businesses such as hair salons and professional offices.

In the last twenty years, a limited amount of new residential and commercial development has occurred in the village near the Wilmington Road exit from Interstate 57; however, compared to western and northern portions of Will County, these new developments are small in scale and have not altered the essentially rural character of the township. The future impacts on the township in the twenty-first century, if and when the South Suburban Airport and Illiana Expressway are built, are difficult to foresee. A closing date of 1970 is used for the period of significance, for consistency with other portions of Will County.

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.[193]

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;
> h) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;

[193] 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*.

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.[194] 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."[195] 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.

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

[194] 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.)

[195] Introduction to the Illinois Centennial Farms Program application form, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

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.[196]

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 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

[196] 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).

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. On January 20, 2011, revisions to the plan included adopting a new section, the Airport Environs Element, to guide future planning near the proposed commercial airport in eastern Will County. Also, the Fairmont Area Neighborhood Plan was adopted in 2012 to provide a detailed analysis and policy guidance for the Fairmont area, located between the cities of Lockport and Joliet along Illinois Route 171 in Lockport Township.[197]

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 Peotone Township, historically agricultural areas within the present-day incorporated limits of the Village of Peotone were surveyed. Several existing farmstead sites are located within these limits, as is the county-landmark Rathje Mill. Generally, the Will County Historic Preservation Commission does not consider landmark nominations for properties within incorporated municipalities. However, the Village of Peotone 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 village could proceed through the normal landmark designation review process. If, in the future, the Village of Peotone 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.

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

Potential Historic Districts, Thematic Designations, and Landmarks

Andres District

One potential historic district was identified as part of the survey project. As discussed on page 30 above, when the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad established a depot in Section 5 of Peotone Township, a small residential hamlet developed there, as well as a grain elevator on the south side of the railroad and east side of the road. One older house, the Felix W. Calkins residence, is incorporated in this hamlet but predates the railroad. The grain company is surveyed as site 25 in the present survey, and the residential buildings of the village are surveyed collectively as site 30. The hamlet did not develop further after the 1920s, and today it remains a compact rural hamlet, with a few nearby more recent houses. Consideration could be given to designating the Andres community as a local historic district for its significance in the development of Peotone Township. Refer to Map 5 in Appendix B for suggested district boundaries.

Individual Landmarks

Throughout the survey, there are eighteen individual farmstead sites that have clear potential for local landmark status. There are two existing Will County landmarks in Peotone Township, the H. A. Rathje Mill (PIN 20-24-109-017, documented as site 212 in the present survey, refer to page 169), and St. John's United Church of Christ (PIN 20-03-200-003, documented as site 13 in the present survey, refer to page 38). The Rathje Mill was also listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. It should be noted that the mill is listed as a landmark as a stand-alone structure. The Rathje farmhouse still exists to the west of the mill; consideration could be given to updating the local landmark nomination and/or the National Register nomination to also encompass the historic house (also documented as part of site 212 in the present survey but on a legally separate parcel, PIN 20-24-109-018). In addition to the eighteen farmstead sites, the circa 1920 Fine Arts building on the Will County Fairgrounds is considered to be a local landmark eligible structure, in spite of recent modifications including the replacement of windows and the addition of vinyl siding; refer to page 41.

It is clear from the limited research performed for this survey that four of the properties considered eligible for local landmark status would likely also be 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. In addition to the Rathje Mill, the Village of Peotone has two other existing National Register listings, the Downtown Peotone Historic District, encompassing thirty-seven contributing buildings within the historic commercial district on Second and Main streets; this district was listed in the National Register in 2005. The John Conrad House, located at the northwest corner of First and North streets in the Village of Peotone, is also listed in the National Register.

Based upon the research conducted for this study, the following properties are considered to be eligible for Will County landmark designation. The National Register-eligible properties are marked "*NR*."

- Site 2 PIN 20-01-300-003 Monk–Daum Farmstead (page 176)
- Site 5 PIN 20-01-100-001 Schubbe Farmstead (page 176)
- Site 9 *NR* PIN 20-02-200-003 Henry Schwiesow Farmstead (page 170)
- Site 26 *NR* PIN 20-06-100-003 Jacob Krapf Farmstead (page 172)
- Site 28 PIN 20-06-200-011 Henry Krapf Farmstead (page 172)
- Site 29 PIN 20-06-100-002 Conrad Krapf Farmstead (page 172)
- Site 33 PIN 20-07-400-001 Knopp–Bettenhausen Farmstead (page 177)
- Site 34 PIN 20-07-200-002 Henry Andres Farmstead (page 177)
- Site 40 PIN 20-08-100-005 John Andres Farmstead (page 177)
- Site 43 *NR* PIN 20-09-100-003 Engelhardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead (page 174)

- Site 49 PIN 20-10-100-002 Guion–Jarchow–Jurres Farmstead (page 183)
- Site 52 PIN 20-11-200-001 Ginter–Eilers Farmstead (page 179)
- Site 59 PIN 20-12-100-010 Froehner Farmstead (page 183
- Site 67 PIN 20-15-100-005 Conrad Borms Farmstead (page 184)
- Site 82 *NR* PIN 20-19-400-009 Crawford–Murray Farmstead (page 174)
- Site 99 PIN 20-23-200-004 Cosgrove Farmstead (page 179)
- Site 122 PIN 20-30-300-008 Washburn–Salzman Farmstead (page 180)
- Site 133 PIN 20-32-200-001 John Croxen Farmstead (page 180)

Only one of these properties, site 99, the Cosgrove Farmstead, is located within the present-day corporate limits of the Village of Peotone.

These properties, as well as other farmsteads associated with prominent families in Peotone Township, are discussed in detail beginning on page 169.

Survey Summary

The survey of Peotone Township documented approximately 850 structures, including 130 houses and 50 major barns on 141 farmsteads and related sites. Cumulatively since 1999, the Will County Rural Historic Structural Survey has documented more than 7,400 structures on approximately 1,500 sites.[198] The tables below provide a breakdown of the survey results for Green Garden, Manhattan, Florence, and Peotone Townships.[199]

Farmhouses

House Type	Green Garden	Manhattan	Florence	Peotone	Totals
I House	3	1	—	1	34
Hall and Parlor	—	—	—	1	21
New England 1-1/2	2	—	—	2	13
Four over Four	11	8	3	6	97
Side Hallway	2	—	3	—	20
Upright and Wing	40	16	12	10	239
Gabled Ell	32	34	13	54	314
Gable Front	3	4	3	8	98
Foursquare	23	19	8	20	128
Bungalow	3	6	3	3	79
Cape Cod	5	1	3	5	53
Ranch	*	*	9	17	*
Other	11	27	4	3	277
Totals	**135**	**116**	**61**	**130**	**1,373**

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

Barns

Barn Type	Green Garden	Manhattan	Florence	Peotone	Totals
Three-bay Threshing	44	33	4	9	197
Bank	3	1	2	1	37
Raised	—	—	—	—	9
Pennsylvania German	—	—	—	—	9
Three-ended	2	1	—	—	12
Plank frame	18	13	16	16	169
Feeder	3	5	4	1	52
Dairy	14	11	3	22	125
Round roof	1	—	—	—	7
Round	—	2	—	1	3
Other or Unclassified	1	—	1	—	21
Totals	**86**	**66**	**30**	**50**	**641**

[198] 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.

[199] These townships have been selected since they are geographically close to Peotone Township.

Outbuildings

Building Type	Green Garden	Manhattan	Florence	Peotone	Totals
Animal shed or shelter	22	10	18	18	166
Barn (secondary)	4	5	—	—	27
Cellar	—	1	4	—	17
Chicken coop	24	18	7	33	180
Corn crib	4	—	—	—	16
Crib barn	83	54	31	71	566
Foundation	21	14	6	23	126
Garage	72	37	40	92	720
Horse stable	—	1	1	7	31
Hog house	2	1	—	1	17
Implement shed	31	6	3	2	206
Machine shed	11	29	21	110	316
Mesh bin	7	3	2	4	52
Metal bin	94	137	38	94	720
Milk house	29	11	2	13	112
Pole barn / Manufactured building	90	87	44	58	647
Privy	2	1	1	1	15
Pump house / Well house	3	14	4	11	129
Shed	65	67	34	74	697
Silo	49	24	6	38	325
Smoke house	5	2	1		30
Summer kitchen	3	6	1	2	32
Windmill	3	5	4	5	58
Other	17	22	5	16	187
Totals	**641**	**555**	**273**	**673**	**5,392**
Total, including houses and barns	**862**	**737**	**364**	**853**	**7,406**

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 Peotone Township in 2014. The 1988 survey, conducted by Michael A. Lambert in September–October 1988 for the State of Illinois, was a reconnaissance-level survey performed from the public right-of-way. In the 1988 survey of Peotone Township, approximately 725 buildings on 140 farmstead sites were documented, as well as two historic iron truss bridges.[200] Among the farmstead sites documented in 1988, no historic structures survive at twelve farmstead sites in Peotone Township. The two bridges documented in 1988 have also been replaced. At several other sites, major buildings such as historic barns or houses have been lost. Although relatively little contemporary residential or industrial development has occurred in the township, farmsteads have been lost through the consolidation of farming operations and the replacement of historic buildings with new structures adapted to contemporary agricultural practices.

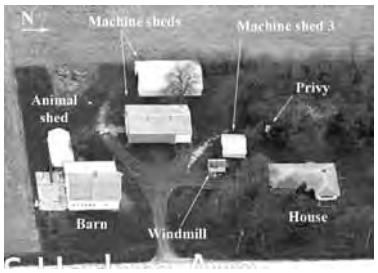
The following table lists all farmsteads and sites included in the survey area of Peotone Township and each site's potential for landmark designation. The table also includes photographs of the house and barn on each site and other noteworthy information as available. Two other tables list farmhouses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

[200] Excluded from this total are fourteen farmsteads and related sites in Peotone 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 Peotone Township

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
30		U.S. Route 45	**Andres village buildings**	Local landmark potential
		1873: farm of Felix W. Calkins at this location.		
		1988 form documented all Andres buildings on this number		
5	20-01-100-001	Offner Road	**Schrader–Schubbe Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

4	20-01-200-005	Harlem Avenue	**Johnson Farmstead**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3	20-01-300-002	Eagle Lake Road	**Monk School**	Contributing

All one-room schoolhouses in the township closed circa 1950. This schoolhouse may have closed prior to 1948 due to low enrollment in its district. This schoolhouse was converted to a residence in the early 1950s.

2	20-01-300-003	Eagle Lake Road	**Monk–Daum Farmsted**	Local landmark potential

10	20-02-100-003	Peotone Road	**Knoop Farmstead**	Non-contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
9	20-02-200-003	Offner Road	**Henry Schwiesow Farmstead**	National Register potential

6	20-02-300-043	Eagle Lake Road	**Schubbe Tenant Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Since 1988, historic house demolished.

Some outbuildings are PIN 20-02-300-044

7	20-02-400-010	Eagle Lake Road	**August Ginter Farmstead**	Contributing

Limited photographs available at request of owner.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
8	20-02-400-012	Eagle Lake Road	**Ginter–Hagenno Farmstead**	Contributing

13	20-03-200-003	Peotone Road	**St. John's United Church of Christ**	Local landmark

Saint John's United Church of Christ was founded in 1865 as St. Johannes Evangelische Gemeinde and is the oldest continuously serving church in Will County. Listed as a Will County Landmark in 2012.

1988 survey ID 3-03 and 3-04.

15	20-03-300-001	Center Road	**Buck Farmstead**	Contributing

Established 1884.

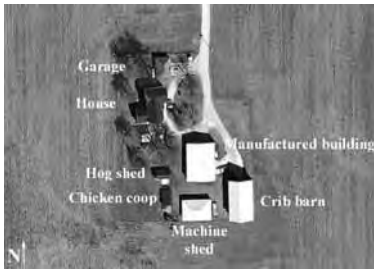
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
11	20-03-300-006	Eagle Lake Road	**Knoop–Seggebruch Farmstead**	Contributing

12	20-03-400-003	Eagle Lake Road	**Ernst Ginter Farmstead**	Contributing

19	20-04-100-005	Offner Road	**Ernst Borms Farmstead**	Contributing

Main barn and crib barn demolished since 1988.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
17	20-04-200-001	Offner Road	**Sangmeister Farmstead**	Contributing



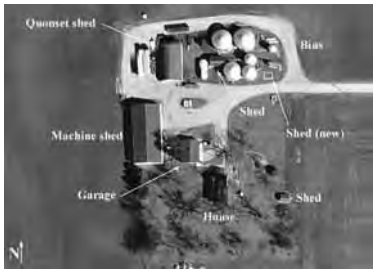
18	20-04-200-004	Center Road	**Kleman–Wanner Farmstead**	Contributing

16	20-04-300-004	Eagle Lake Road	**Carstens–Krapf Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
23	20-05-100-003	U.S. Route 45	**Dralle Farmstead**	Contributing

2008: barn and crib barn demolished

22	20-05-200-001	104th Avenue	**Ross–Barr–Koehler Farmstead**	Contributing



25	20-05-300-013	U.S. Route 45	**Andres Grain Depot**	Contributing

Currently the Scoular Company

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
24	20-05-300-015	U.S. Route 45		Non-contributing

This site likely newly developed in 1960s. Plat maps do not indicate owner of this small parcel.

20	20-05-400-004	Eagle Lake Road	**Fred Borms Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Only grain bins remain

21	20-05-400-006	104th Avenue	**Hahn Farmstead**	Non-contributing

House (documented in 1988) was a Gabled Ell type. House, main barn, and other outbuildings demolished since 2009.

Only two outbuildings remain.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
29	20-06-100-002	Offner Road	**Conrad Krapf Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Founded 1883

26	20-06-100-003	Scheer Road	**Jacob Krapf Farmstead**	National Register potential

Centennial Family Farm.

Round barn is highly distinctive, locally unique, and very well preserved.

28	20-06-200-011	Offner Road	**Henry Krapf Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

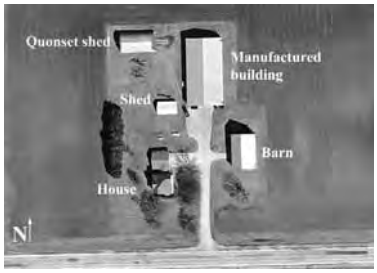
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
27	20-06-300-005	Eagle Lake Road	**Sampson-Oliver Farmstead**	Contributing

31	20-07-100-001	Scheer Road	**Jurres Farmstead**	Contributing

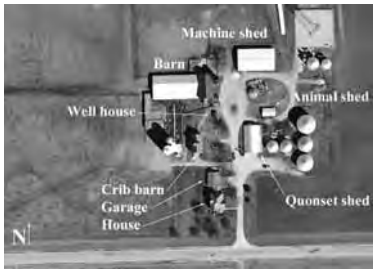
34	20-07-200-002	U.S. Route 45	**Henry Andres Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Major buildings date to circa 1903. Historic photograph provided by current owner.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
32	20-07-300-002	Joliet Road	**Deininger–Anderson Farmstead**	Contributing



33	20-07-400-001	Joliet Road	**Knopp–Bettenhausen Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



38	20-08-100-001	Eagle Lake Road	**Andres School**	Contributing

All one-room schoolhouses in the township closed circa 1950. This schoolhouse was converted to a residence at that time.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
40	20-08-100-005	Eagle Lake Road	**John Andres Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

39	20-08-300-006	U.S. Route 45	**Louisa Andres Farmstead**	Contributing

Likely a newly developed farmstead circa 1896 or later.

35	20-08-300-009	Joliet Road	**Lehnert Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Most buildings documented in 1988 survey demolished in early 2000s. Two historic outbuildings remain.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
36	20-08-400-004	Joliet Road	**Kurtz–Gueldenzopf Farmstead**	Contributing

Property surveyed from road right-of-way only at owner's request.

37	20-08-400-009	Joliet Road	**Antcliffe–Landau Farmstead**	Contributing

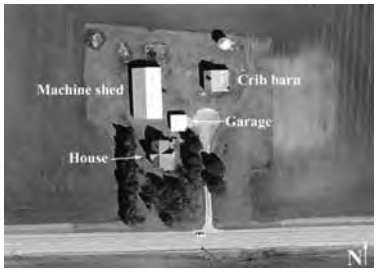
43	20-09-100-003	104th Avenue	**Engelhardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead**	National Register potential

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
44	20-09-200-001	Eagle Lake Road	**Henry Jurres Farmstead**	Contributing

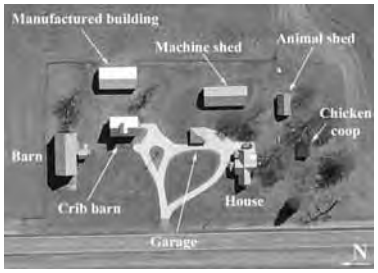
In 1955 view, it appears that former Secetion 4 schoolhouse has been moved onto farmstead. Building was demolished after 1988.

45	20-09-200-004	Center Road	**Heusner Farmstead**	Non-contributing

41	20-09-300-004	Joliet Road	**Engelhardt–Walsh Farmstead**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
49	20-10-100-002	Center Road	**Guion–Jarchow–Jurres Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 116.

Surveyed from road only at owner's request.

47	20-10-300-011	Joliet Road	**Antcliffe–Carstens Farmstead**	Contributing

52	20-11-200-001	Eagle Lake Road	**Ginter–Eilers Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Two outbuildings demolished within last few years.

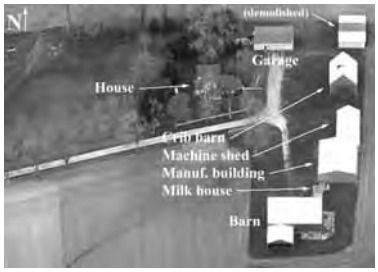
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
53	20-11-200-006	80th Avenue	**Beutien Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Associated with site 51; per the 1893 plat map, site 53 was the Beutien family residence.

51	20-11-400-006	Joliet Road	**Beutien–Pralle Farmstead**	Contributing

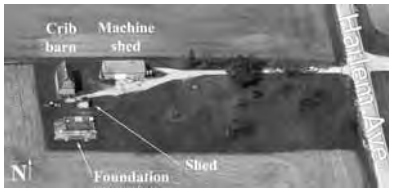
Associated with site 53; site 53 was the Beutien family homestead and that this was a tenant property.

59	20-12-100-010	80th Avenue	**Froehner Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



One outbuilding demolished within last few years.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
54	20-12-200-001	Harlem Avenue	**Schlemna–Schroeder Farmstead**	Non-contributing



House demolished since 1988.

57	20-12-300-009	Joliet Road	**Dennis–Pfeil Farmstead**	Contributing

Two outbuildings demolished within last few years.

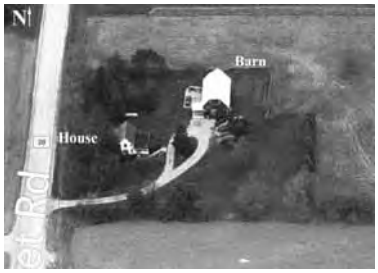
56	20-12-400-010	Harlem Avenue	**Eichenlaub Crib Barn**	Non-contributing

pre-1939 crib barn

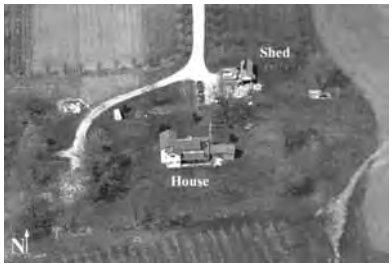
Crib barn only

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
58	20-12-400-012	Joliet Road	**Zander–Burns Farmstead**	Non-contributing

61	20-13-100-005	Joliet Road	**Munsterman Farmstead**	Non-contributing



62	20-13-100-011	Joliet Road	**Bell–Wiecken–Genens Farmstead**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
173	20-13-400-007	Harlem Avenue	**Fell–Robertson Farmstead**	Non-contributing

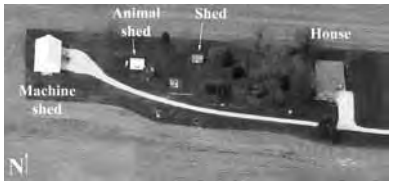
A few historic outbuildings may remain.

65	20-14-100-009	Peotone Road	**Carstens–Heisner Farmstead**	Non-contributing

63	20-14-200-004	Joliet Road	**Lankenau Farmstead**	Contributing

Major barn and silo and one other outbuilding demolished within last few years.

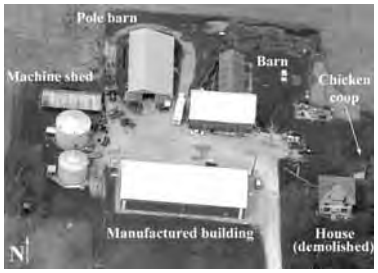
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
64	20-14-400-002	Joliet Road	**Fahs Farmstead**	Non-contributing



67	20-15-100-005	Joliet Road	**Borms Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

68	20-15-200-003	Joliet Road	**Henry C. Schwiesow Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
66	20-15-400-010	Barr Road	**Younker Farmstead**	Contributing



House visible in aerial view demolished within last few years.

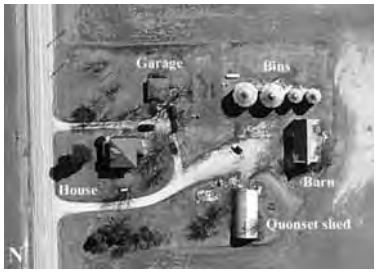
71	20-16-100-004	Joliet Road	**Wilson Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing

72	20-16-100-007	Joliet Road		Non-contributing

Nothing at this site in 1939. Crib barn documented in 1988 has been demolished.

Grain bins only.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
73	20-16-200-004	Joliet Road	**Borms Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing



70	20-16-400-003	Barr Road	**Andrew Werner Farmstead**	Contributing

1893: residence of Andrew Werner

Limited survey at owner's request.

69	20-16-400-005	Center Road	**Henry Werner Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
75	20-17-100-004	Joliet Road	**Bell–Cowing Farmstead**	Contributing

Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 116.

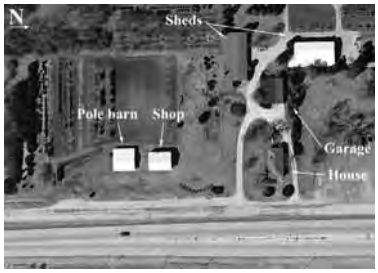
74	20-17-300-011	Barr Road	**Frank Turner Farmstead**	Non-contributing

All existing buildings constructed after 1945. Older aerial view (1970s/1980s) provided by current owner.

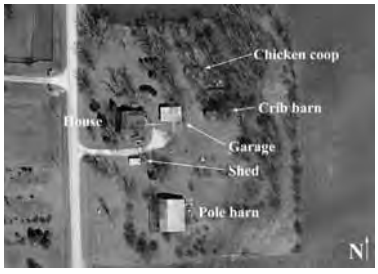
76	20-18-100-007	Scheer Road	**Rogers–Denning Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
79	20-18-200-010	U.S. Route 45	**Gilbert Morrison Farmstead**	Contributing

78	20-18-200-018	U.S. Route 45	**Tures House and Garage**	Contributing



77	20-18-300-006	Scheer Road	**David Morrison Farmstead**	Non-contributing



1893: residence of David Morrison

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
83	20-19-100-006	Barr Road	**Fell–Haven–Yunker Farmstead**	Contributing

Documented from road only at owner's request.

81	20-19-300-005	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Fell–Robertson Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing

84	20-19-400-008	U.S. Route 45	**L. C. Beatty House**	Contributing

Nothing at this site in 1939. Based on subdivision of parcel between 1948 and 1953, house likely built circa 1950.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
82	20-19-400-009	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Crawford–Murray Farmstead**	National Register potential

Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 116.

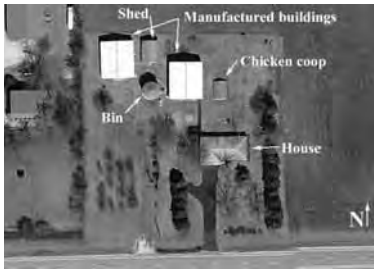
Eastern house and barn are PIN 20-19-400-012

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
86	20-20-200-006	Barr Road	**Simpson–Work Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
164	20-20-400-001	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**William Crawford Farmstead**	Non-contributing

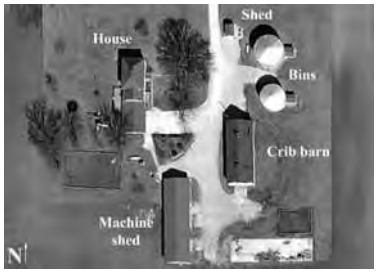
Only a few grain bins may remain at site.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
85	20-20-400-004	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Brown Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Nothing at this site in 1939. New farmstead, circa 1960s.

89	20-21-100-001	Barr Road	**Younker–Newberg Farmstead**	Contributing



88	20-21-100-003	Barr Road	**Cowing–Werner Farmstead**	Contributing

Surveyed from road only at owner's request.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
87	20-21-300-004	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Genens–Schmaedeke Farmstead**	Contributing

90	20-21-400-001	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Adams Tenant Farmstead**	Non-contributing

96	20-22-100-006	Center Road	**Mapleview School**	Contributing

All one-room schoolhouses in the township closed circa 1950. This schoolhouse may have closed prior to 1948 due to low enrollment in its district. This schoolhouse was converted to a residence in the early 1950s.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
95	20-22-100-008	Barr Road	**Baird–Poppenhagen Farmstead**	Contributing

Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 116.

94	20-22-200-002	Barr Road	**Carstens Farmstead**	Contributing

92	20-22-300-003	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Pearson–Peck Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
93	20-22-400-001	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Flood–Higgins Tenant Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Limited survey at owner's request.

91	20-22-400-003	Peotone Road	**George Flood Farmstead**	Contributing

98	20-23-200-001	Rathje Street	**Rathje–Borchardt Farmstead**	Contributing

Photographed from road only at owner's request.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
99	20-23-200-004	Corning Street	**Cosgrove Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Northwest corner of Rathje and Corning streets. Square, cast-in-place concrete silo is a locally unique structure.

97	20-23-300-021	Peotone Road	**Asbrand Farmstead**	Contributing

Faces north, toward former Corning Street right-of-way.

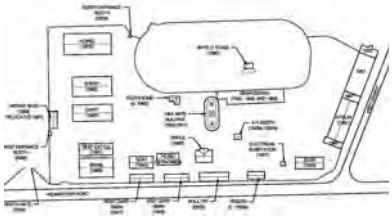
177	20-23-404-009	Rathje Street	**Loomis–Meyer Farmstead**	Contributing

Third house south of intersection with Corning Street, on west side of Rathje Street.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
212	20-24-109-017	Corning Street	**H. A. Rathje Mill**	National Register listed

PIN 20-24-109-018: House to west
PIN 20-24-109-019: Open land to east/north of mill

157	20-24-300-009	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Will County Fairgrounds**	Local landmark potential



See Loretta Johnson, ed., "Will County Fair: 100 Years of Country Pride," (2004).

159	20-24-306-010	West Street	**Gall Residence**	Non-contributing

Purchased by Will County Fair Association in 1998.

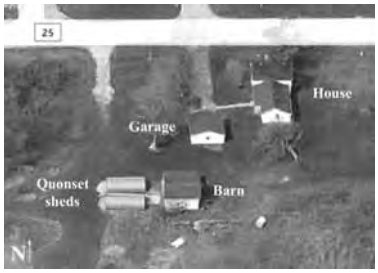
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
158	20-24-418-028	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Jacob Irle House**	Contributing

Now incorporated into subdivision.

104	20-25-200-007	Harlem Avenue	**Joseph Hoffman House**	Non-contributing

178	20-25-200-009	Harlem Avenue	**Karrels House**	Non-contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
102	20-25-200-018	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Tucker–Behrens Farmstead**	Contributing



1880 census: Stephen Tucker, farmer, age 42, born in England.

Surveyed from road at Owner's request

153	20-25-300-005	Kennedy Road	**Piper School**	Contributing

All one-room schoolhouses in the township closed circa 1950. This schoolhouse was converted to a residence at that time.

101	20-25-300-006	Kennedy Road	**Edwin's Bar**	Non-contributing

Possibly this is the building known in the 1920s as Miami Gardens, rumored to be a hangout for mobsters including Al Capone.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
152	20-25-400-016	Harlem Avenue	**Behrens–Galen House**	Non-contributing

House existed in 1939.

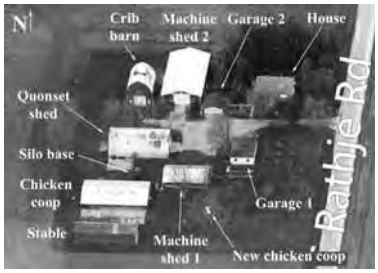
105	20-26-100-005	Peotone Road	**Pfeil–Eilers–Pralle Farmstead**	Contributing

Pralle and Eilers families likely related; Mildred Eilers, daughter in 1918, likely is Mildred Pralle by marriage.

155	20-26-100-008	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Kahn–Dummer Farmstead**	Contributing

Property subdivided; former location of major barns is now commercial development.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
108	20-26-200-004	Rathje Street	**Cosgrove Farmstead**	Contributing



106	20-26-300-015	Kennedy Road	**Hauert–Hack Farmstead**	Contributing

1893: residence of N. Hauert

(2) silos and (2) small sheds demolished in last few years, and one new manufactured building built.

107	20-26-400-003	Rathje Street	**Fred Hauert Farmstead**	Contributing

Is 1955 Drury reference correct?

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
110	20-27-100-005	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Gilkerson Farmstead**	Contributing

Grain bin demolished within last few years

111	20-27-300-003	Center Road	**Jacobi Farmstead**	Non-contributing

109	20-27-300-006	Center Road	**Peck Farmstead**	Contributing

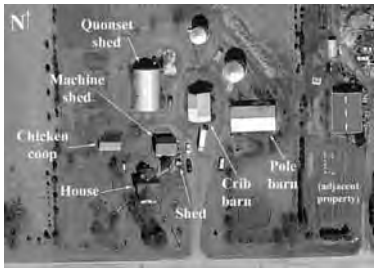
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
113	20-28-100-014	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**John Adams Farmstead**	Contributing

114	20-28-200-012	Center Road	**Mankus–Mausehund Farmstead**	Contributing

John Mausehund arrived in Will County with his parents in 1900. Prior to owning this farm, he lived at his mother's farm in the W 1/2 of SE 1/4 of sec. 13, Peotone Twp.

Surveyed from road only at owner's request.

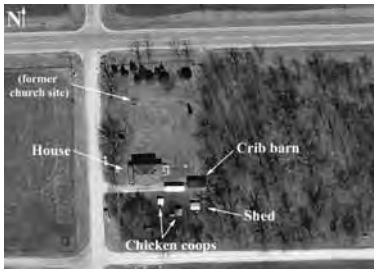
112	20-28-300-016	Kennedy Road	**Barton–Croxen Farmstead**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
117	20-29-300-004	Kennedy Road	**Antone Issert Farmstead**	Contributing

116	20-29-400-011	Kennedy Road	**Lockie Farmstead**	Non-contributing

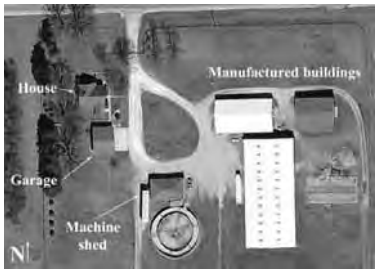
125	20-30-100-001	Scheer Road	**Wesley Methodist Episcopal Parsonage**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
126	20-30-100-002	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Samuel Goodspeed Farmstead**	Contributing

Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 115.

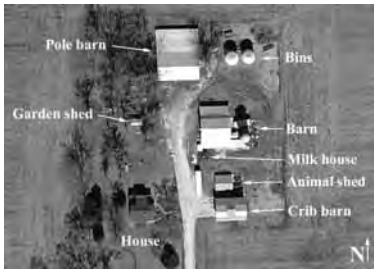
127	20-30-200-007	Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Croxen–Hauert Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 116.

124	20-30-300-001	Scheer Road	**Hanisch Farmstead**	Non-contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
122	20-30-300-008	Kennedy Road	**Washburn–Salzman Tenant Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

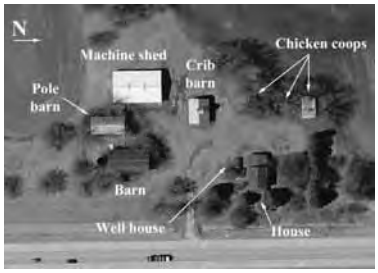


120	20-30-400-014	Kennedy Road	**Croxen–Wise Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Outbuilding cluster located northeast of house is PIN 20-30-400-013

119	20-30-400-016	U.S. Route 45	**Croxen–Goergen Farmstead**	Non-contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
129	20-31-200-006	U.S. Route 45	**Shaw–Wolter Farmstead**	Contributing



131	20-31-200-011	Kennedy Road	**Mann Farmstead**	Non-contributing

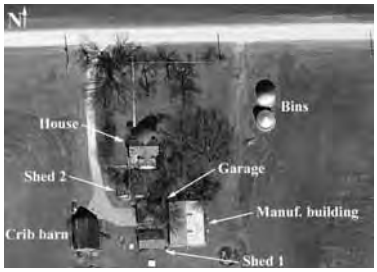
128	20-31-300-001	Scheer Road	**Kelly Farm**	Non-contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
130	20-31-400-002	U.S. Route 45	**Smith–Engles Farmstead**	Contributing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
134	20-32-100-009	Kennedy Road	**Rev. R. W. French Farmstead**	Contributing

Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 116.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
133	20-32-200-001	Kennedy Road	**John Croxen Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

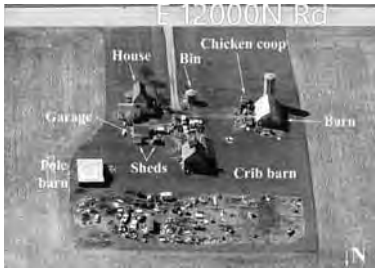


ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
137	20-33-400-002	Center Road	**Henry Piper Farmstead**	Non-contributing

1988 sites 33-02 and 33-03. Surveyed from public right-of-way only at owner's request.

142	20-34-200-008	Kennedy Road	**Siemsen Farmstead**	Contributing

140	20-34-300-002	County Line Road	**Lewis–Tierney Farmstead**	Contributing

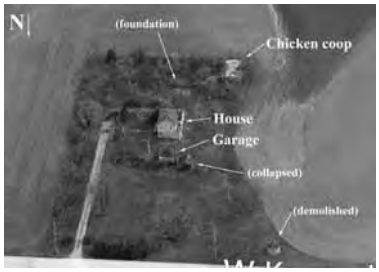


ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
141	20-34-400-010	County Line Road	**James Piper Farmstead**	Contributing

146	20-35-100-005	Kennedy Road	**Jacobs Farmstead**	Contributing

Surveyed from road at owner's request

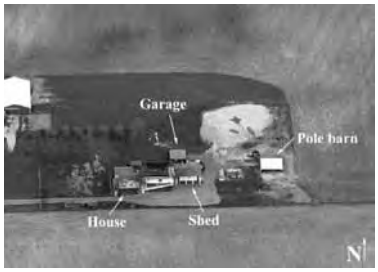
147	20-35-200-004	Kennedy Road	**Marshall–Overman Farmstead**	Non-contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
143	20-35-300-007	County Line Road	**Lewis–Meyer Farmstead**	Non-contributing

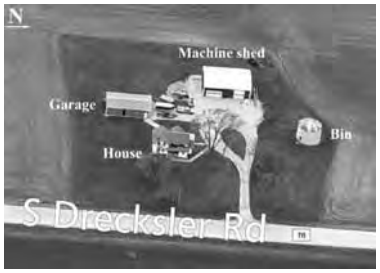
144	20-35-400-004	County Line Road	**Benjamin Lewis Farmstead**	Contributing

151	20-36-100-011	Rathje Street	**Joshua Piper Farmstead**	Contributing

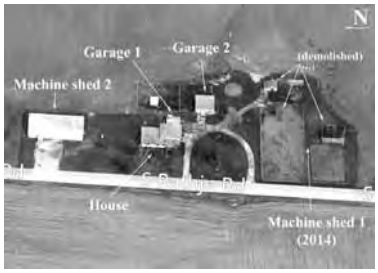


Historic view of house provided by current owner.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
149	20-36-200-005	Drecksler Road	**Offner Farmstead**	Contributing



150	20-36-300-007	Rathje Street	**Evan Lewis Farmstead**	Contributing



Various small sheds and crib barn demolished within last few years.

148	20-36-400-004	Drecksler Road	**Meyer–Schroeder Farmstead**	Contributing

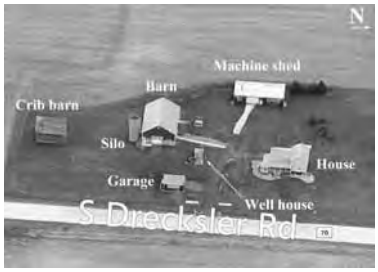


Table 2. Farmhouses in Peotone Township

ID	Date	House Type *Significance*	Style	Materials	
2	*1870s*	Four over Four *Contributing*	Italianate	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
3	*1920s*	Gable Front *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry (2 Types) Aluminum Siding Asphalt Shingle
4	*1960s*	Ranch *Non-contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Aluminum Siding Asphalt Shingle
5	*1870s*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	Italianate	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone, Concrete masonry Vinyl siding; Wood siding Asphalt Shingle
7	*c. 1900*	American Foursquare *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Rock-face concrete masonry Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
8	*1870s*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Not visible Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
9	*1884*	Upright and Wing *Contributing*	Italianate	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone Wood siding Asphalt Shingle
11	*1880s*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	Italianate	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
12	*1870s*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Aluminum Siding Asphalt Shingle
13	*c. 1900*	American Foursquare *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Rock-face concrete masonry Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
13	*1871*	Church *Local landmark*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Rock-face concrete masonry Aluminum siding Asphalt shingle
15	*1870s*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Brick; Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	House Type Significance	Style	Materials	
16		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding; wood shingle
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
17		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
18		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	c. 1900	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
19		Upright and Wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
22		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
23		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
25		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
25		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Brick
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
26		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	c. 1900	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
27		Upright and Wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating; Concrete
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
28		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
29		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID	Date	House Type Significance	Style	Materials	
31	*1870s*	Upright and Wing *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone; concrete masonry Aluminum Siding Asphalt Shingle
32	*c. 1900*	American Foursquare *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Rock-face concrete masonry Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
33	*c. 1900*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	Queen Anne	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Vinyl Siding Cement Asbestos
34	*1896*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	Queen Anne	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Rock-face concrete masonry Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
35	*2000s*	Ranch *Non-contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Brick Asphalt Shingle
36	*1870s*	Upright and Wing *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone with parge coating Wood siding Asphalt shingle
37	*1960s*	Gabled Ell *Non-contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Wood board and batten Asphalt Shingle
38	*1920s*	Cape Cod *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Brick Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
39	*c. 1900*	American Foursquare *Contributing*	—	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Aluminum siding Asphalt Shingle
40	*c. 1900*	Gabled Ell *Contributing*	Queen Anne	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Rock-face concrete masonry Vinyl Siding Asphalt Shingle
41	*1890s*	Gabeled Ell *Contributing*	Queen Anne	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone Aluminum Siding Asphalt Shingle
43	*1920s*	American Foursquare *Contributing*	Craftsman	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Brick Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	House Type Significance	Style	Materials	
44		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete masonry
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
45		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1990s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
47		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry, Stone Foundation at Historic Upr
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
49		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1860s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
51		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
52		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
53		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
57		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1970s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
57		Upright and Wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; Concrete masonry
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
58		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
59		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Cement Board Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
61		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete at additions
	1890s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
62		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating; concrete masonry
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
63		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	c. 1900	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Asphalt Shingle Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
64		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1960s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick; stone
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
65		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete masonry at porches
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
67		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
68		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
69		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
70		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete masonry at additions
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
71		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
73		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
74		Contemporary	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	2000s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
75		Contemporary	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1990s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
76		Upright and Wing	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete masonry
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
77		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
78		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1930s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
79		New England One-and-	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
81		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Concrete masonry
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
82		Four over Four	Italianate	**Foundation:**	Brick
	1860s	*National Register potential*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
82		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1990s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
83		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
84		Cape Cod	Tudor Revival	**Foundation:**	Brick
	c. 1950	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
85		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1960s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
86		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
87		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry, Concrete at Additions
	c. 1900	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	House Type *Significance*	Style	Materials	
88		Four over Four	Colonial Revival	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1920s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
89		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
91		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
92		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Grooved Plywood (T1-11); Wood Shingle
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
93		Upright and Wing	—	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
94		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete masonry
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
95		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, concrete masonry
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Sheet metal
96		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
97		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
98		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding; brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
99		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete masonry at additions
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
101		—	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	House Type Significance	Style	Materials	
102		Hall and Parlor	—	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
104		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
105		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete masonry
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
106		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	c. 1900	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
107		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
108		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Brick
	1940s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Cement Asbestos
109		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
110		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating
	1870s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
111		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1960s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
112		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Sheet metal
113		Four over Four	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1920s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
114		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1980s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Wood siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle

ID		House Type	Style	Materials	
	Date	*Significance*			
116		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
117		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
117		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1960s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
119		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete masonry; Concrete
	1960s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
120		Split Level	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1970s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding; brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
122		Four over Four	Dutch Colonial	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1920s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
124		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Stone with parge coating
	1970s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
125		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
126		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
127		Cape Cod	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1940s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
128		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Raised Foundation
	1970s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
129		Four over Four	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	House Type *Significance*	Style	Materials	
130		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	c. 1900	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
131		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
133		Gabled Ell	Queen Anne	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
134		Gabled Ell	Italianate	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
137		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Raised Foundation
	1970s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
140		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1900s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
141		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
142		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
143		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1870s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
144		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Stone, Concrete masonry
	1850s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
146		Upright and Wing	—	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Cement asbestos siding
				Roof:	Asphalt shingle
147		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1880s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	House Type *Significance*	Style	Materials	
148		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1880s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
149		Upright and Wing	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1870s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
150		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
151		Gabled Ell	—	**Foundation:**	Stone; concrete masonry
	1890s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl siding; Faux Stone
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
152		Bungalow	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1920s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
153		Gable Front	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
155		American Foursquare	Craftsman	**Foundation:**	Rock-face concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding; brick
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
158		I House	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1860s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
159		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Brick
	1940s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
177		American Foursquare	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
178		Ranch	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1930s	*Non-contributing*		**Walls:**	Vinyl Siding
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
212		New England One-and-	—	**Foundation:**	Not visible
	1860s	*Contributing*		**Walls:**	Aluminum siding, wood shingle
				Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

Table 3. Barns in Peotone Township

ID	Date	Barn Type Significance	Materials	
4	*1940s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Board and Batten Asphalt Shingle
5	*1910s*	Three-bay Threshing barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Sheet metal
8	*1910s*	Three-bay Threshing barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Sheet metal Sheet metal
9	*1910s*	Three-bay Threshing barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Asphalt Shingle
11	*1910s*	Three-bay Threshing barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Asphalt Shingle
12	*1920s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Vertical wood plank siding Sheet metal
15	*1940s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Concrete masonry; board and batten Asphalt Shingle
16	*1930s*	Three-bay Threshing barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Asphalt Shingle
24	*1960s*	Dairy barn *Non-contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Concrete masonry; siding Standing seam sheet metal, asphalt shingles
25	*1940s*	— *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Horizontal wood plank covered with asphalt sheetin Sheet metal
26	*1910s*	Round barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Rock-face concrete masonry; wood siding Wood Shingle
28	*1910s; 1960s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete; concrete masonry Board and Batten; concrete masonry Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	Barn Type Significance	Materials	
32	*1900s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Sheet metal Sheet metal
33	*1920s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Sheet metal Standing seam sheet metal; asphalt
34	*1903*	Three-bay Threshing barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone with parge coating Sheet metal Asphalt Shingle
36	*1920s*	Feeder Barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Sheet Metal
43	*1880s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone; concrete masonry Grooved plywood; sheet metal; board and batten Asphalt Shingle
45	*1910s*	Plank frame barn *Non-contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Sheet metal Asphalt Shingle
49	*1870s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Asphalt Shingle
52	*1900s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Sheet metal
53	*1870s*	Three-bay threshing barn *Non-contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Stone with parge coating Board and Batten Sheet Metal
59	*1900s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Sheet metal
61	*1910s*	Plank frame barn *Non-contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Sheet metal Sheet metal
66	*1920s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Glazed Clay Masonry; Sheet Metal Standing Seam Sheet Metal
69	*1910s*	Three-bay Threshing barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Cement asbestos shingle

ID	Date	Barn Type / Significance	Materials	
73	*1900s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Cement Asbestos Shingle
74	*1940s*	Dairy barn *Non-contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Sheet metal; concrete masonry Sheet metal
75	*1900s*	Bank barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Board and Batten Sheet Metal over Wood Shingle
76	*1920s*	Dairy barn *Non-contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Vertical wood plank siding —
82	*1920s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Asphalt Shingle
82	*1940s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Vertical wood plank siding Sheet metal
87	*1900s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Asphalt Shingle
88	*1920s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Sheet Metal
91	*1910s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Vertical wood plank siding Sheet metal
92	*1940s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Concrete masonry Asphalt Shingle
94	*1900s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete masonry Board and Batten Sheet metal
95	*1900s*	Dairy barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten Sheet metal
99	*1900s*	Plank frame barn *Contributing*	**Foundation:** **Walls:** **Roof:**	Concrete Board and Batten; Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle

ID	Date	Barn Type Significance	Materials	
102		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1960s	*Non-contributing*	**Walls:**	Wood plank, sheet metal
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
105		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and Batten
			Roof:	Wood Shingle
106		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Sheet metal
			Roof:	Sheet metal
114		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Sheet metal
			Roof:	Sheet metal
117		Three-bay Threshing barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1900s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and Batten
			Roof:	Sheet metal
122		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Vertical wood plank siding
			Roof:	Sheet Metal
129		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and Batten
			Roof:	Asphalt Shingle
130		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and Batten
			Roof:	Sheet Metal
137		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1940s	*Non-contributing*	**Walls:**	Concrete masonry
			Roof:	Asphalt shingle
140		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1940s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Concrete masonry
			Roof:	Sheet metal
142		Plank frame barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and Batten
			Roof:	Wood Shingle
146		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Unknown
	1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Board and Batten
			Roof:	Sheet metal
148		Dairy barn	**Foundation:**	Concrete masonry
	1910s	*Contributing*	**Walls:**	Sheet metal
			Roof:	Asphalt Shingle

ID	Barn Type	Materials	
	Date	***Significance***	
157	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1920/1921	*Local landmark potential*	**Walls:** Vinyl siding
			Roof: Asphalt shingle
157	—	**Foundation:**	Concrete
	1957	*Non-contributing*	**Walls:** Brick; vinyl siding
			Roof: Sheet metal; membrane
212	—	**Foundation:**	Stone
	1872	*National Register listed*	**Walls:** Wood shingle
			Roof: Wood shingle

Notable Farmsteads in Peotone Township

Henry A. Rathje Mill and Farmstead ***Site 212 (PIN 20-24-109-017 and -018)***

The Henry A. Rathje Mill is a Will County landmark and is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Henry Rathje was born in Monee Township on March 28, 1853, a son of Frederick and Lotta Rathje, who had emigrated from Rodewald, Hanover, Germany, in 1843. Around 1850, Frederick Rathje acquired 200 acres in Monee Township. Later, after the Civil War, he opened a mercantile store in Peotone known as Schroeder & Rathje. Throughout his business career, he and Benjamin M. Lewis bought and improved extensive farmland in the township, which was later sold to other farmers. Frederick Lewis died on April 14, 1891, in Peotone. Henry Rathje moved with his parents to Peotone in the late 1860s. In 1874 he married Miss Wilhelmina Luhmann and took over operation of the windmill. The mill was constructed in 1872 by skilled millwrights from Holland engaged by the Rathjes for the task. The mill was built just to the east of Rathje farmstead in Section 24; the family owned most of the western quarter of Section 24, that portion of the section west of present-day Mill Street. It was converted to run on steam power circa 1886, at which time a brick masonry structure was built to the north of the original mill to house the steam engine. The mill was abandoned in the 1890s due to competition with other larger mills.[201]

Henry Rathje also engaged in farming, and in 1895 he built a grain elevator in Frankfort. He also served as school director and town trustee. With his wife Wilhelmina, Henry Rathje had five children, four of whom survived to adulthood, Edward, Anna, Walter, and Herman. After Wilhelmina's death in the 1880s, he married Katherine Koehnecke, a native of Hanover, Germany, and had four more children, Emma, Otto (born 1889), Huldah, and Paul.[202] By the early twentieth century, his son Otto had developed a nearby farm in the northeast quarter of Section 23, site 98 in the present survey. Henry Rathje died in 1931, and the farmstead with the mill was inherited by his son Paul Rathje.[203] Currently, the historic mill has been preserved in good condition. The brick masonry steam engine house, which was in poor condition and partially collapsed as of the writing of the National Register in 1982, has been completely demolished except for the chimney. The 1860s farmhouse still exists to the west of the mill, although remodeled. A detached garage likely dating to the 1960s is located west of the house. Due to its association with the mill, both the local landmark and National Register nominations could be revised to include the house as a contributing building.

Historic views of the mill and farmstead. Left: This view shows the Rathje family farmhouse to the west of the mill. Source: Adamsick, 41. Right: This view after 1886 shows the brick masonry engine house and chimney. Source: Sterling, vol. 1, plate 169.

[201] *Genealogical and Biographical Record* (1901), 244–245.
[202] Ibid.
[203] National Register nomination, citing *Peotone Vedette*, March 26, 1931.


Left: The preserved, National Register-listed mill today. Right: The historic farmhouse also still exists, although somewhat remodeled.

Henry Schwiesow Farmstead ***Site 9 (PIN 20-02-200-003)***
Henry C. Schwiesow Farmstead ***Site 68 (PIN 20-15-200-003)***

Henry Schwiesow was born January 7, 1837, in Mecklenburg, Germany. He immigrated to the United States at the age of eighteen, joining his brother Adolphus Schwiesow, who had a farm in Mokena. For several years, Henry worked as a farm laborer and rented land near Mokena. In 1865, he married Mary Schlemann. In 1867, the young couple moved to Peotone Township, settling in a small pioneer shanty in Section 2, farmstead site 9 in the present survey. In December 1870 Henry purchased an additional 40 acres from the Illinois Central Railroad; he gradually increased his holdings to 440 acres. Henry and Mary had eight children, including Emma, Henry C., John, Charles, August, Alvina, Amanda, and George M.[204] By 1918, the farmstead at site 9 had been inherited by Henry's son George M. Schwiesow, who was born in 1882 and died in the 1950s. George and his wife Amanda (née Buck) had four children: Aneta, Bernice, Robert, and Allen. After Amanda died in the 1960s, the farm was inherited by George and Amanda's son Allen Schwiesow.

The Italianate style farmhouse on the site was built by Henry Schwiesow in 1884. The various outbuildings on the site, including the threshing barn and crib barn, likely date to the early twentieth century. All were built by the Schwiesow family. Due to its well-preserved Italianate style farmhouse and its long association with a pioneer farming family, the Henry Schwiesow Farmstead is considered eligible for listing in the National Register.


Views of the National Register-eligible Henry Schwiesow Farmstead. Left: The Italianate style farmhouse, likely built in the early 1870s, features curved window hoods, wood siding, and original wood four-over-four double-hung windows. Right: The threshing barn on the site.

[204] Stevens (1907), 764–765.

The crib barn and shed on the farm.

Farmstead site 68 in the present survey was originally purchased by Henry Schwiesow, likely in the 1880s, but was then sold to Henry and Mary's son Henry C. Schwiesow. Henry C. was born in Peotone Township in 1869. By 1918, Henry C. and his wife Emma (née Carstens) resided at the 160-acre "Meadow Brook Farm" with their children Elsie, Elmer, Viola, and Harry. In the 1950s, the farm was inherited by Henry and Emma's son Harry Schwiesow and his wife Mabel. The Gabled Ell farmhouse on the site was likely built in the late nineteenth century by Henry C. Schwiesow after he purchased the farm from his father. The various outbuildings on the site postdate the period of significance.

The Gabled Ell farmhouse at site 68, the Henry C. Schwiesow Farmstead.

Conrad Krapf Farmstead ***Site 29 (PIN 20-06-100-002)***
Henry Krapf Farmstead ***Site 28 (PIN 20-06-200-011)***
Jacob Krapf Farmstead ***Site 26 (PIN 20-06-100-003)***

Several farmsteads in Section 6 are associated with the Krapf family.

Site 29 is a farmstead first developed by Chester H. Calkins in the 1860s. Chester Calkins, together with Felix W. Calkins and Joshua M. Calkins, acquired all of Section 6 from the Illinois Central Railroad between 1864 and 1871. By the time of the 1880 census, Chester Calkins, age 39, was farming in Section 6 of Peotone Township, as was Felix Calkins, age 36. (Refer to the discussion of the hamlet of Andres for additional information about Felix Calkins.)

In 1883, Chester Calkins sold his farm in the north part of Section 6 to Conrad Krapf. Krapf was likely born in Will County in 1857. He and his wife Margaret (née Schmedeknecht) had six children, including Will, Fred, Jacob, Mary, Harry, and Lillian.[205]

In the early 1900s, two of Conrad and Margaret's sons established farms nearby in Section 6. Jacob Krapf built a farmstead to the west, site 26 in the present survey, and Harry a.k.a. Henry Krapf built a farmstead to the east, site 28 in the present survey. As of 1918, Jacob C. Krapf (born 1878) and his wife Minnie were farming 160 acres, the farm at site 26 in the present survey. Their children were Jesse and Matthew. The farm was apparently sold to long-time tenant Walter Kopman after Jacob Krapf died in the early 1960s. Also as of 1918, Henry Krapf (born 1883) and his wife Anna were farming 200 acres, the farm at site 28 in the present survey. Their children were Ruth and Irvin. The farm was apparently sold to Melvin Heisner around 1960 after Henry died.

Site 26, the Jacob Krapf Farmstead, has a round barn and Queen Anne style house, both likely built in the first decade of the twentieth century. Also on the site is a crib barn and a number of mid-twentieth century outbuildings. Due to the presence of the locally unique and well-preserved round barn, the Jacob Krapf Farmstead is considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Site 29, the Conrad Krapf Farmstead, has a large Queen Anne style farmhouse, perhaps dating to the 1880s. This farm also has an early twentieth century crib barn. Site 28, the Henry Krapf Farmstead, has a 1-1/2 story Queen Anne farmhouse likely dating to the first decade of the1900s. It also has a large dairy barn, also originally dating to the early 1900s but with a large addition likely built in the 1960s after the Heisner family took ownership of the farm. Due to their association with a prominent early farm family and well-preserved historic structures, both of these sites are considered eligible for local landmark listing.

[205] 1918 directory.

Views of the Jacob Krapf Farmstead. At top, the round barn and the farmhouse, both likely dating to the early twentieth century. At bottom, the crib barn and a mid-twentieth century machine shed.

Views of the Conrad Krapf Farmstead. At left, the farmhouse likely dates to the 1880s. At right, the early twentieth century crib barn.


Views of the Henry Krapf Farmstead. At left, the early twentieth century farmhouse. At right, the dairy barn. The gambrel roof portion at left likely dates to the early twentieth century, while the wing at right was likely built in the 1960s after Melvin Heisner acquired the site.

Engelhardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead ***Site 43 (PIN 20-09-100-003)***

This farmstead was acquired by the Engelhardt family before 1893. By 1918, it was the home of John Engelhardt (resident in the county since 1869), his wife Anna, and their children Irene, Mildred, Lester, and Vernon.[206] The large brick masonry American Foursquare type house was built by the Engelhardt's, likely in the 1910s or 1920s. In the 1940s, after the death of John and Anna Engelhardt, the farmstead was acquired by John and Sarah Lichtenwalter. As a unique and well-preserved local brick masonry example of the American Foursquare house type, the Engelhardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead is considered eligible for listing in the National Register.


Views of the Engelhardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead.

Crawford–Murray Farmstead ***Site 82 (PIN 20-19-400-009)***

The Crawford–Murray Farmstead was first acquired in the government land auction in 1854 by Ralph Crawford. Crawford, a native of Ireland born circa 1827, was one of the pioneer settlers of the township, arriving in the 1850s. When the township was organized in 1859, he was elected the first treasurer, a position he held for fourteen years.[207] As noted in the 1860 census, Crawford, his wife Mary (a native of New York), and their three young children Mary, Letitia, and newborn son Arthur were living in Peotone Township. The large existing house on the site was likely built by Crawford in the 1860s. By the early

[206] 1918 directory.
[207] Woodruff (1878), 620.

twentieth century, the farm was the home of Elmer J. Crawford, presumably a young son of Ralph and Mary. As listed in the 1918 directory, Elmer Crawford, born 1874, was residing here with his wife Elizabeth Croxen and their children Ralph, Marion, Arthur, Ruth, Dorothy, Leslie, Paul, and Letitia. Other Crawford relatives had farms nearby in Sections 18 and 34 of Wilton Township. Circa 1930s, the farm was acquired by the Murray family. The large dairy barns and other outbuildings were likely built by the Murray family. Also, the Italianate style house was apparently modified by the Murray family with the addition of a broader roof overhang in place of the original cornice, a hipped dormer at the attic, a semicircular vestibule in place of the original front portico, and new picture windows at the first floor. As one of the oldest surviving farmhouses in the township and due to its association with a pioneer farming family, the Crawford–Murray Farmstead is considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

Views of the Crawford house. At left, as illustrated in the 1873 atlas. At right, the house today, showing twentieth century modifications including the curved vestibule, hipped dormer, and first floor picture windows.

The farmstead includes two dairy barns built circa 1920s–1930s, likely after the Murray family acquired the property.

Monk–Daum Farmstead ***Site 2 (PIN 20-01-300-003)***

Henry Monk, Sr., was a native of Schwerin in the state of Mecklenburg, Germany. He married Catherine Charmburg in Germany, and they came to Monee Township around 1860. Henry Monk, Jr., was born in Monee Township on February 4, 1862. In 1865, the family moved to Kankakee County, but in 1868, sold that farm and purchased a 160-acre farm in Peotone Township, site 2 in the present survey. Henry Jr. took over management of the farm around 1884, and Henry Sr. died in 1891. In 1884, Henry Jr. married Amelia Beutien, daughter of William Beutien, another farmer in Peotone Township. Henry and Amelia had ten children before Amelia's death at age 39 in 1904.[208] Henry Monk, Jr., died in the 1940s, after which the farmstead was acquired by the Daum family. Due to the fairly well preserved Italianate style house on the site, the Monk–Daum Farmstead is considered to be eligible for local landmark listing.

Left: The house at the Monk–Daum Farmstead was likely built shortly after the Monk family acquired the property in 1868. Right: The outbuildings on the site date to the twentieth century, and most were likely built by the Daum family.

Schrader–Schubbe Farmstead ***Site 5 (PIN 20-01-100-001)***

As shown on historic plat maps, this farmstead was first owned by Henry Schrader, who established this farm prior to 1873. The existing Italianate style Gabled Ell farmhouse on the site was likely built by Schrader. By 1893, the farmstead had been acquired by William Schubbe. As noted in the 1918 directory, Schubbe and his wife Minnie Albrecht had five children, Albert, Fred, Hulda, Herman, and Ida. By 1940, the farm had been inherited by Albert Schubbe. The numerous historic outbuildings existing on the site were likely built by the Schubbe family. Due to the presence of a well-preserved group of historic buildings, the property is considered eligible for local landmark listing.

Views of the Schrader–Schubbe Farmstead. At left: the Italianate style house. At right: The early twentieth century barn.

[208] Stevens (1907), 659.

Knopp–Bettenhausen Farmstead ***Site 33 (PIN 20-07-400-001)***

Based on historic plat maps and directories, this farmstead was acquired by Henry Knopp in the late 1880s or early 1890s. The farm was then acquired by William H. Bettenhausen in the 1920s. It remains owned by the Bettenhausen family today. The existing Queen Anne style house on the site was likely built by the Knopp family, whereas the existing dairy barn, crib barn, and other outbuildings were likely built by the Bettenhausen family. Due to the collection of well-preserved buildings on the site, the property is considered eligible for listing as a local landmark.

The Knopp–Bettenhausen Farmstead has a somewhat altered Queen Anne style house and numerous well-preserved outbuildings.

Henry Andres Farmstead ***Site 34 (PIN 20-07-200-002)***
John Andres Farmstead ***Site 40 (PIN 20-08-100-005)***
Louisa Andres Farmstead ***Site 39 (PIN 20-08-300-006)***

Several sites in the present survey are associated with the Andres family. Around 1892, Adam Andres and Sebastian Andres acquired two farms near each other in the northwest part of Peotone Township. Adam Andres bought the Felix W. Calkins property in Sections 5 and 6 (refer to discussion of the hamlet of Andres for additional information). Sebastian Andres acquired farmland in Sections 5 and 8, including site 40 in the present survey. By 1918, John Andres and his wife Carrie Ross were residing at this farm. Due to its well preserved house and outbuildings and association with a prominent farm family, the John Andres farmstead is considered eligible for listing as a local landmark.

The farm in the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 7, site 34 in the present survey, was owned by Daniel Gleason and subsequently F. H. Luehrs in the nineteenth century. Around 1896, it was acquired by Henry and Louisa Andres, and the major structures on the site were built by him circa 1903. Henry had apparently died by 1918, and the farm was owned by Mrs. Louisa Andres but being operated by her son Leo Andres. The farm was sold by the Andres family around 1950. Due to its well preserved house and outbuildings and association with a prominent farm family, the Henry Andres farmstead is considered eligible for listing as a local landmark.

The nearby farm in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8 was acquired by Mrs. Louisa Andres in the middle of the first decade of the 1900s. She is listed as residing here in 1918. This farm passed to her son Dewey Andres, who owned it until the 1960s. This farm, site 39, in the present survey, is considered a contributing property to the historic agricultural character of the township but is likely too altered for consideration for local landmark status.

The John Andres Farmstead (site 40) has a Queen Anne style house and a well-preserved crib barn.

Above left: History view of the Henry Andres Farmstead, site 34, provided by the current owner. Above right: The farmhouse as it appears today. Below: the numerous historic outbuildings include the barn and crib barn.

Ginter–Eilers Farmstead ***Site 52 (PIN 20-11-200-001)***

This farmstead was acquired by August Ginter prior to 1873. The existing Gabled Ell house on the site was likely built by Ginter circa 1870s. By the 1910s, this farmstead was the home of Anton Eilers and his wife Emma Younker Eilers. The existing historic outbuildings were likely built by Eilers. After the deaths of Anton and Emma, the farm passed to their daughter, Evelyn Crocker and her husband Maynard Crocker. The farm remained in the Crocker family into the first decade of the twenty-first century. Due to the well-preserved nineteenth century house and early twentieth century outbuildings, the farmstead is considered to be eligible for listing as a local landmark.

Views of the Ginter–Eilers Farmstead.

Cosgrove Farmstead ***Site 99 (PIN 20-23-200-004)***

George Cosgrove was born in Canada in 1855. He came to Chicago in 1879 and happened to stop in Peotone in 1880. There, he took up work in the blacksmith shop of Peter Schlauder. He opened his own shop in 1889, which he operated until 1901. In 1901, he began a building construction business, and his projects included the 1901 Peotone School, the Monee School, the 1904 Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church (today the Immanuel United Church of Christ), and twenty-seven stone bridges. In addition to his other businesses, Cosgrove also resided at and operated a farmstead at the western limits of the village, where he raised beef cattle, site 99 in the present survey.[209] By 1940, the farm had been inherited by George's son Harold Cosgrove. With a well preserved Queen Anne style house, distinctive outbuildings, and association with an important historic local builder, the Cosgrove Farmstead is considered eligible for listing as a local landmark.

Views of the Cosgrove Farmstead. Left: The Queen Anne style house was likely built by Cosgrove in the late 1890s. Right: The barn and concrete silo on the property likely date to the early twentieth century, when Cosgrove had his own construction business.

[209] Stevens (1907), 709.

Washburn–Salzman Farmstead ***Site 122 (PIN 20-30-300-008)***

According to the 1918 directory, William H. Jordan, a resident of the county since 1884, his wife Mattie Croxen, with their daughter Alice, was a tenant on the "Maple Row Farm" owned by R. S. Washburn, site 122 in the present survey. By the 1950s, the farm had been acquired by the Salzman family. The farm includes a well preserved collection of outbuildings and a farmhouse, all likely dating to the early decades of the twentieth century. As a cohesive and well-preserved example of a typical farmstead of the 1920s, it is considered eligible for listing as a local landmark.

Left: The Dutch Colonial Revival style house on the site. Right: The well-preserved group of early twentieth century outbuildings.

John Croxen Farmstead ***Site 133 (PIN 20-32-200-001)***

Several farmsteads in the present survey are associated with the Croxen family. Only one of these, the John Croxen Farmstead, site 133 in the present survey, has sufficient integrity to be eligible for local landmark listing.

The 1860 census list John Croxen, age 40, a native of England, his wife Ann, also from England, and six children. The three oldest, Brasilia, William, and Arthur, were born in England, while the younger three, Thomas, Mary Ann, and Jane, were born in Illinois, meaning that John and Ann had immigrated to Illinois around 1855. The 1918 directory lists John Croxen as residing at this farm in Section 32; however, this is very likely the nephew of John and Ann, that is, William and Nancy Croxen's son John (see below). As of 1918, John's son Clarence R. Croxen was a tenant on 200 acres owned by Willis R. Crawford. This farm was in the northeast quarter of Section 29, now demolished. In the 1940s, Clarence acquired farmstead site 112 in Section 28. Around 1950, farmstead site 133 was inherited by Clarence.

William Croxen, likely a brother of John, was born February 16, 1820, in Northamptonshire, England. He immigrated to the United States in 1849, first settling in New York and then moving to Plainfield. Around 1854, he purchased a farm in the northeast quarter of Section 30, site 127 in the present survey. With his first wife, Nancy, he had two children, Hannah and John (likely born 1859). With his second wife, Matilda, he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married E. J. Crawford (refer to the Crawford–Murray Farmstead). William Croxen died on December 26, 1905.[210] William and Matilda Croxen also owned the farmstead at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter, site 119 in the present survey.

Another brother of William and John, Benjamin Croxen, was born in 1826 in Northamptonshire, England. He came to the United States in 1850, settling first in Joliet. In 1854, he purchased a farm in the southeast quarter of Section 30, site 120 in the present survey. Among his children was Ira Croxen, who with his wife

[210] Stevens (1907), 466.

Jennie operated the farm in the twentieth century.[211] One of Benjamin's sons, George W. Croxen, is listed as a tenant on 160 acres owned by Mrs. E. J. Crawford (that is, a cousin of his, Elizabeth Croxen Crawford) in Section 30. This is likely the farm at site 127. Another of Benjamin's sons, Ivan Croxen, was farming in Wilton Township by 1918.


Views of the John Croxen Farmstead. Left: The Queen Anne style house. Right: The crib barn on the site.

Samuel Goodspeed Farmstead ***Site 126 (PIN 20-30-100-002)***

Samuel Goodspeed was born Troy, New York, on February 21, 1812, but grew up in Tioga County Pennsylvania. He moved to Illinois in 1835 shortly after marrying his first wife. He first settled in the Oswego area and then relocated to Plainfield in Will County in 1836. In 1855, he bought the property of Daniel Booth and James Allen and became one of the first permanent settlers in Peotone Township, eventually acquiring 320 acres. He served as school trustee and supervisor for the township. Samuel Goodspeed was married three times: first, in 1835 to Caroline B. Clark, who died in 1847; second, in 1847 to Sarah M. Messenger, who died July 25, 1869. Finally, on November 20, 1869, he married the widow Mrs. Harriet Bryan.[212] In the 1880s, Samuel Goodspeed retired from farming and lived in the Village of Peotone, where he died September 8, 1887. Harriet Bryan Goodspeed died in 1904.[213]

One of the daughters of Samuel and Sarah Goodspeed was Harriet, who in 1886 married James Morrison. James and Harriet Morrison lived at the farmstead for many years but apparently sold the property circa 1907–1909 to James H. Love. James and Harriet relocated to a small 4-1/2 acre parcel near the village.[214] The farm was later acquired by the Flint family.

[211] Stevens (1907), 738. This information from Stevens may not be completely accurate. The 1880 census lists Benjamin Croxen as only 38 years old, putting his date of birth circa 1842. The 1918 directory also lists Benjamin Croxen as residing in the county since 1867.
[212] Woodruff (1878), 880.
[213] Stevens (1907), 350.
[214] 1918 directory.


Views of the Samuel Goodspeed Farmstead. The Gabled Ell farmhouse may postdate Samuel Goodspeed's residency on the site, perhaps being built by James and Harriet Goodspeed Morrison in the 1880s. The outbuildings on the site date to the twentieth century.

Bell–Cowing Farmstead ***Site 75 (PIN 20-17-100-004)***
Cowing–Werner Farmstead ***Site 88 (PIN 20-21-100-003)***

A number of farmsteads are associated with the Cowing family. John C. Cowing was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, in 1833 and moved to Lake County, Illinois, with his parents family in 1844. After his mother died in 1848, he spent time in various parts of northern Illinois before marrying Elizabeth Bradshaw in 1853. They first settled in Wilton Township in 1854, but then moved to 80 acres of land in the northeast quarter of Section 19 of Peotone Township in 1855 (this farmstead no longer exists). He ultimately acquired as much as 320 acres. Elizabeth died on their farm in 1896. John retired and moved to the Village of Peotone in 1901 and died in 1904. He served as commissioner of highways and as school director. Children of John and Elizabeth Cowing included Mary Luella (1854–1885); Albert H. (born 1857); George J. (born 1859); John (1862–1884); Addie (born 1866); Herbert (1869–1870); Arthur (born 1871); and James (born 1873). James took charge of the family homestead after John C. Cowing's retirement.[215] The Bell–Cowing Farmstead in Section 17, site 75 in the present survey, was acquired by the son Albert H. Cowing before 1893. This farmstead has a number of well-preserved outbuilding, although the historic house has been extensively altered.

Another relative, Herman W. Cowing, acquired the Cowing–Werner Farmstead in Section 21, site 88 in the present survey, before 1902. The 1918 directory lists Herman and his wife Annie, with their children Richard, Margaret, Alice, and Ethel. By 1940 it had been sold to the Werner family. This farmstead has a number of historic outbuildings and an early twentieth century Colonial Revival style house.

John and Elizabeth's son George J. Cowing became a county judge in Will County. He attended Northwestern University and then Michigan Law School, graduating in 1884. He returned to Joliet and worked for the firm of Olin and Phelps before opening an office of his own within a few months. He later established the firm Fithian and Cowing, and was elected a judge in November 1906. He married Stella Titsworth in 1890, and they had four children; Luella, Glenn, John, and G. Jessemen.[216]

[215] *Genealogical and Biographical Record* (1901), 447–448; Stevens (1907), 614–617.
[216] *Genealogical and Biographical Record* (1901), 448–449; Stevens (1907), 666–669.

Guion–Jarchow–Jurres Farmstead ***Site 49 (PIN 20-10-100-002)***

The farm owner from 1862 through 1873 is listed as Charles Guion. The Jarcho (also spelled Jarchoes or Jarchow) family owned the farm by 1878. Circa 1918, ownership transferred to Albert Jurres and his family. Mabel Fiegel, Albert Jurres' daughter, and her husband Elmer are listed as the owners in 2013. The house built circa 1860s by Charles Guion remains on the site, which also contains a number of nineteenth and early twentieth century outbuildings. Due to the grouping of well-preserved buildings on the site, the property is considered to be eligible for local landmark listing.

Top left: The Charles Guion house as it appeared in 1873. Source: 1873 atlas, plate 116. Top right: The house retains its mid-nineteenth century cottage character today. Below left: The dairy barn on the site. Below right: Overview of the farmstead.

Froehner Farmstead ***Site 59 (PIN 20-12-100-010)***

In the nineteenth century, this farm was owned by the Robinson family. In the early 1900s, it was acquired by Phillip Froehner. The existing major buildings on the site were likely built after Froehner owned the farm. The farm subsequently passed from Phillip to his son Alvin Froehner and grandson Lloyd Froehner, both of whom were farmers and carpenters. As of 2013, the farm is still owned by the Froehner family. Due to its well-preserved group of buildings likely dating to the first decade of the twentieth century, the farmstead is considered eligible for local landmark listing.


The Froehner Farmstead has a gambrel-roof barn and a number of other historic outbuildings.

Borms Family Farmsteads ***Site 67 (PIN 20-15-100-005)***
Site 19 (PIN 20-04-100-005)
Site 20 (PIN 20-05-400-004)
Site 73 (PIN 20-16-200-004)

The Conrad Borms Farmstead, site 67 in the present survey, is located on Section 15 Peotone Township. Born in Hanover, Germany, in 1852, the son of Englehart and Elizabeth Borms, he immigrated to America with his parents in 1854. The family first settled in DuPage County. In 1862, Englehart Borms purchased a farm in Peotone Township. At the time of Englehart's death, the family farm was 400 acres. Englehart was one of the organizers of St. John's Evangelical Church. Conrad Borms received 80 acres from his father's farm when he was 27 years old. In 1879, Conrad Borms married Emilie Carstens. Together, they had seven children. As of 1907, Conrad's farm had increased to 160 acres.[217] The farm later passed to Conrad and Emilie's son Conrad (Jr.). It remained in the Borms family up to the 1970s. Although somewhat modified, the Queen Anne style house built for Conrad Borms remains on the site, which is considered to be potentially eligible for local landmark status.


Views of the Conrad Borms Farmstead. The Queen Anne style house was likely built for Conrad Borms circa 1880s or 1890s. The farmstead also contains a crib barn.

[217] Stevens (1907), 758.

A number of other existing farmsteads are associated with the Borms family.

Site 19 in the northwest quarter of Section 4 was likely the farmstead first acquired by Englehart Borms in 1862. The farm passed to his son Ernest Borms after his death and remained owned by the Borms family until the 1970s. For much of the twentieth century, the farm was apparently leased to tenants. There is an Upright and Wing type house on the site that may have been built for Englehart Borms; the major outbuildings have been demolished since 1988.

Site 20 in the present survey, also in Section 4, was part of the property amassed by Englehart Borms. It passed to his son Fred after his death. By 1918, the farm was leased to tenants. Edwin Andres acquired the farmland by 1940. He was married to Louise Andres, and they had a daughter, Lois. After the death of Edwin Andres and his wife, the land was passed on to their daughter Lois M. Koehler, and it remains owned by the Koehler family today. Only grain bins exist at the farmstead site today.

By the 1920s, farm site 73 in the present survey had become part of the land owned by Conrad Borms, Jr. The farm was apparently leased to tenants. The existing house and barn were likely built by Borms or his tenants. It was owned by the Borms family into the 1970s.

Left: The Upright and Wing type house at the Ernst Borms Farmstead, site 19 in the present survey. Right: The American Foursquare type house at site 73, the Borms Tenant Farmstead.

Joshua Piper Farmstead ***Site 151 (PIN 20-36-100-011)***

This contributing farmstead site has a typical Gabled Ell style farmhouse, likely dating to the last decades of the nineteenth century.

Left: The farmhouse today, showing twentieth century remodeling, including a new porch, new windows, and new vinyl and brick masonry cladding. Right: A historic view of the house provided by the current owner. Note the angle bay at right.

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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; Channahon Township, Jackson Township, and Wilmington Township in 2009; Reed Township and Florence Township in 2011; and Custer Township and Wesley Township in 2012. 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.

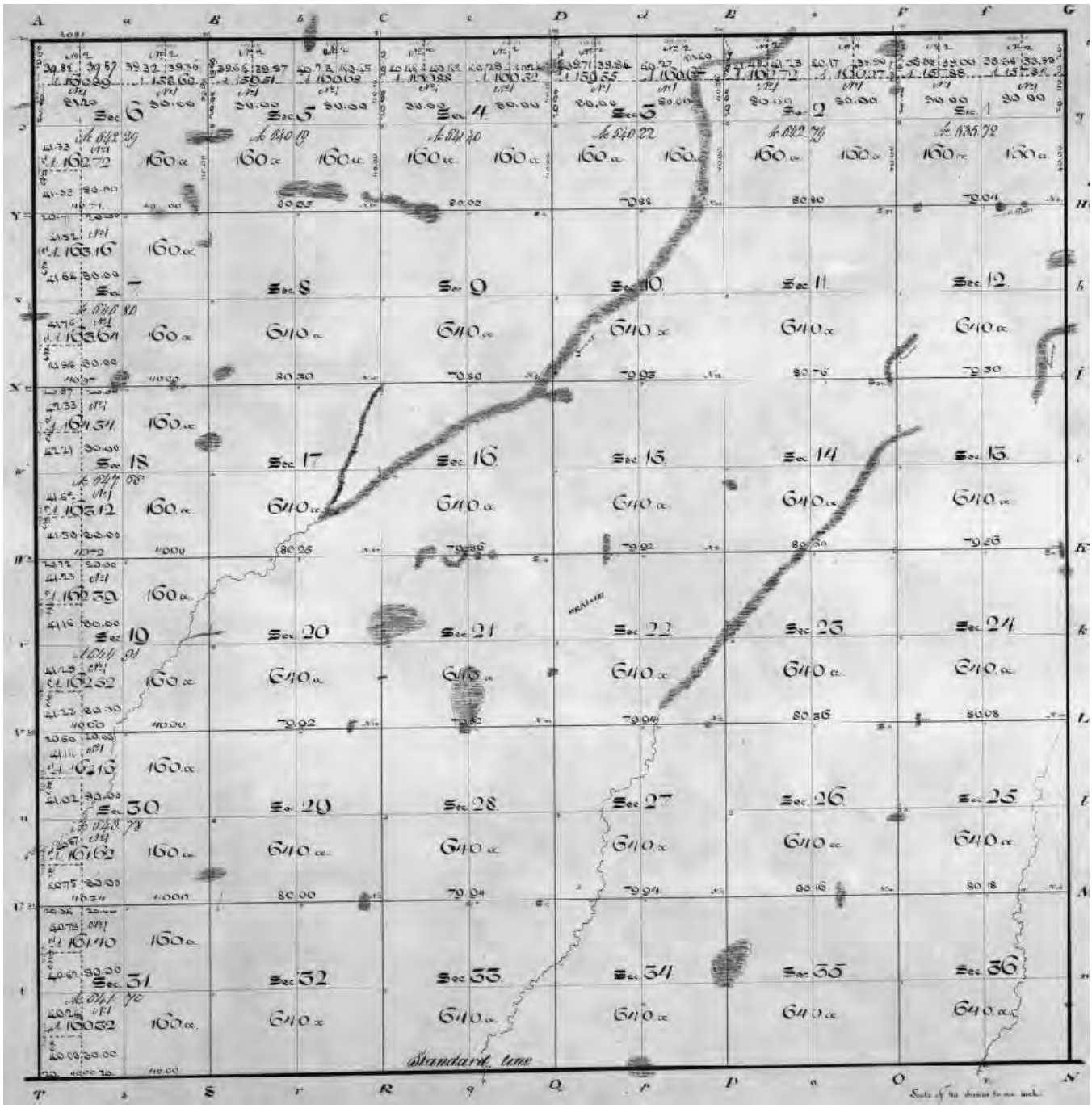
vault. A masonry covering over an area which uses the principle of the arch.

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

APPENDIX A

HISTORIC PLAT MAPS

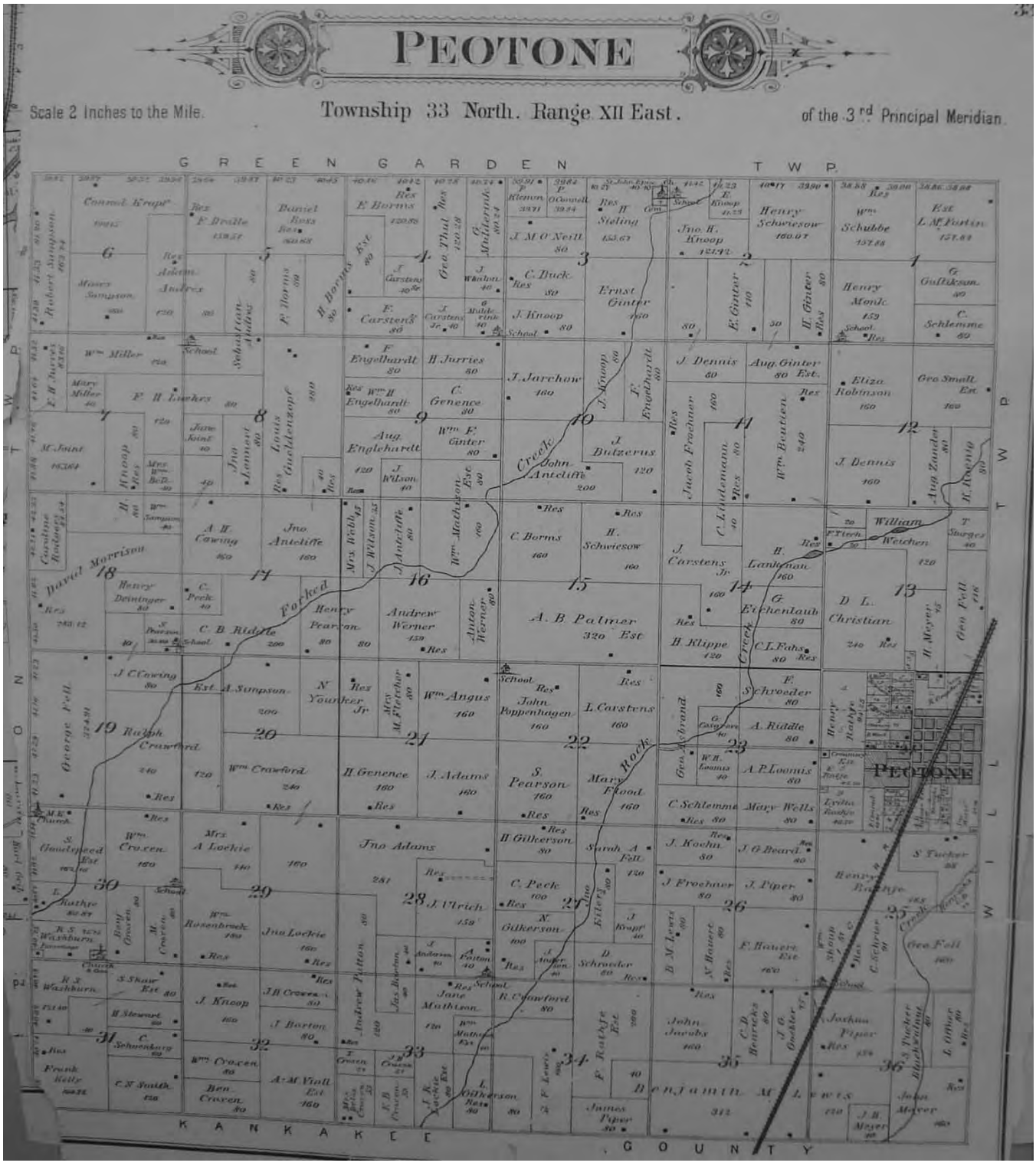
This appendix contains historic farm atlas and plat maps for Peotone Township. Refer to Bibliography for map sources.



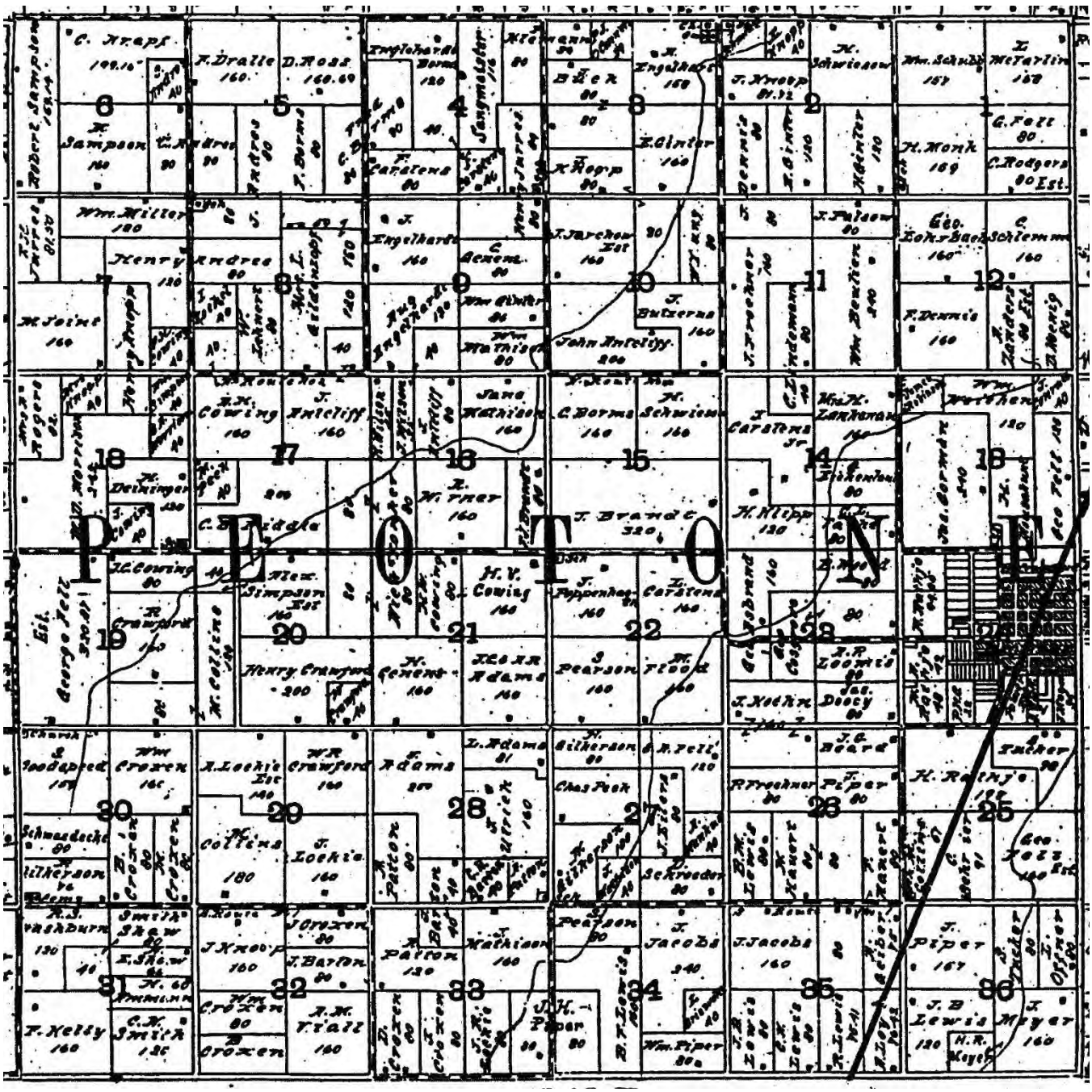
Peotone Township 1844

Peotone Township 1862

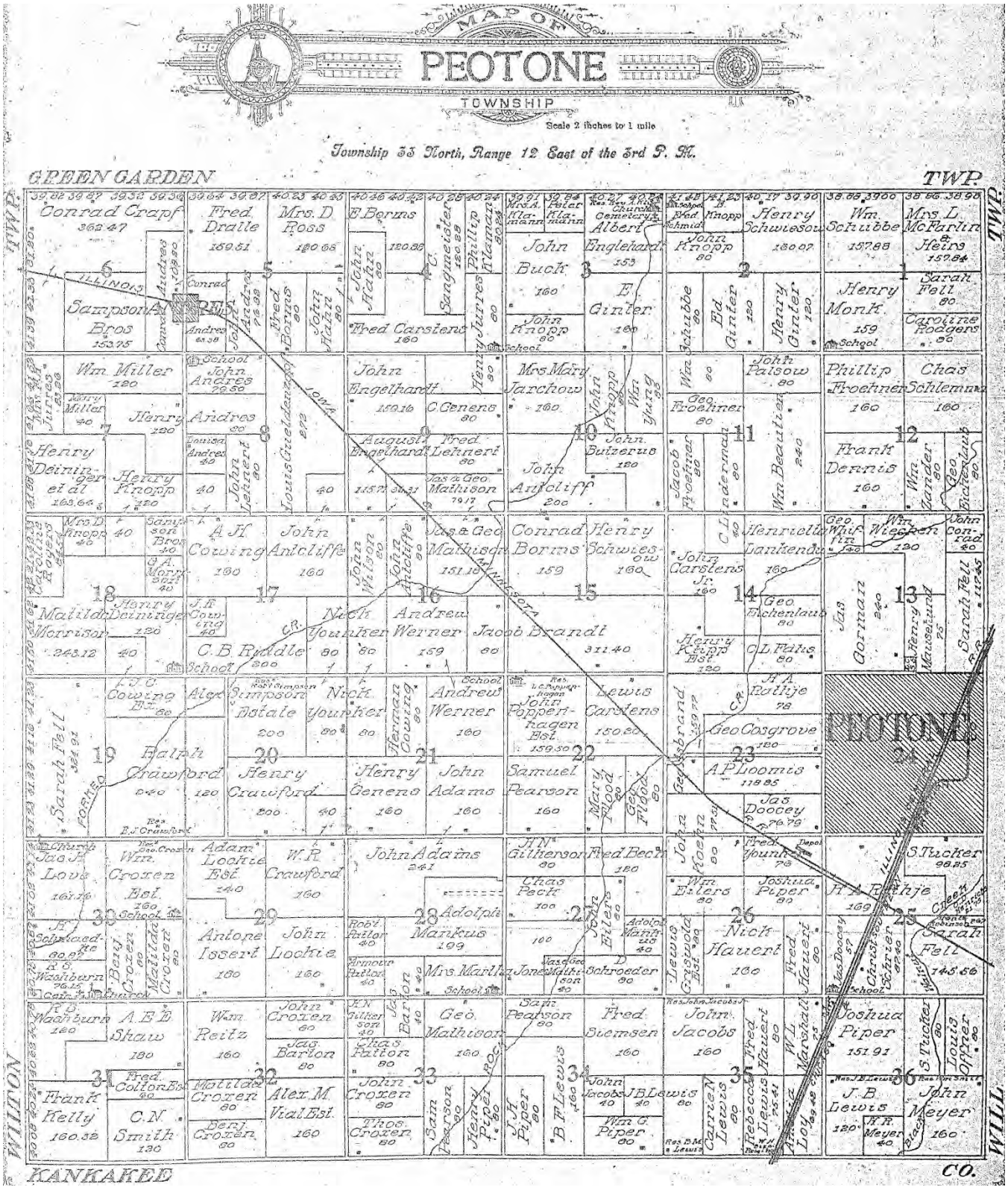
Peotone Township 1873



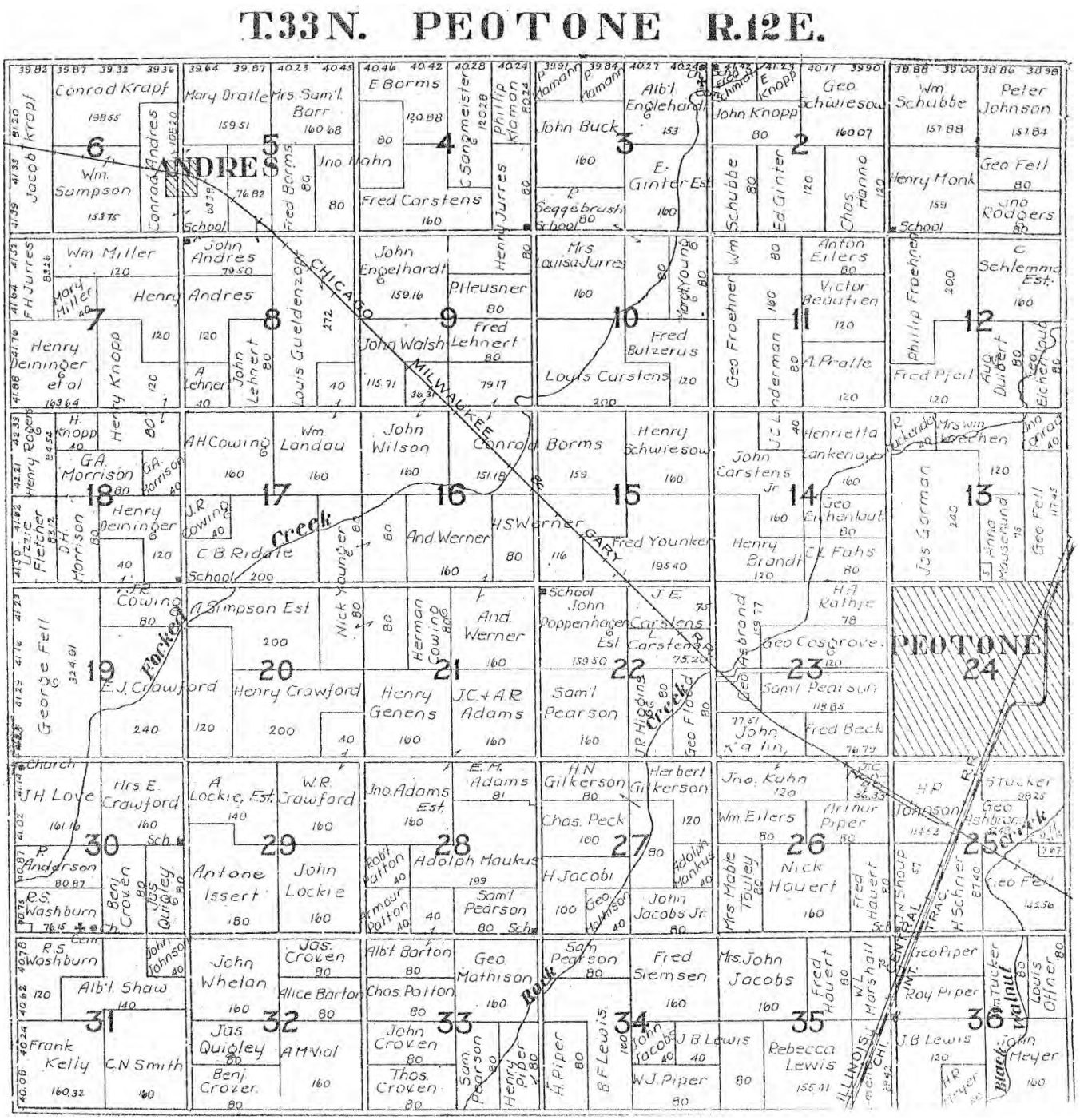
Peotone Township 1893



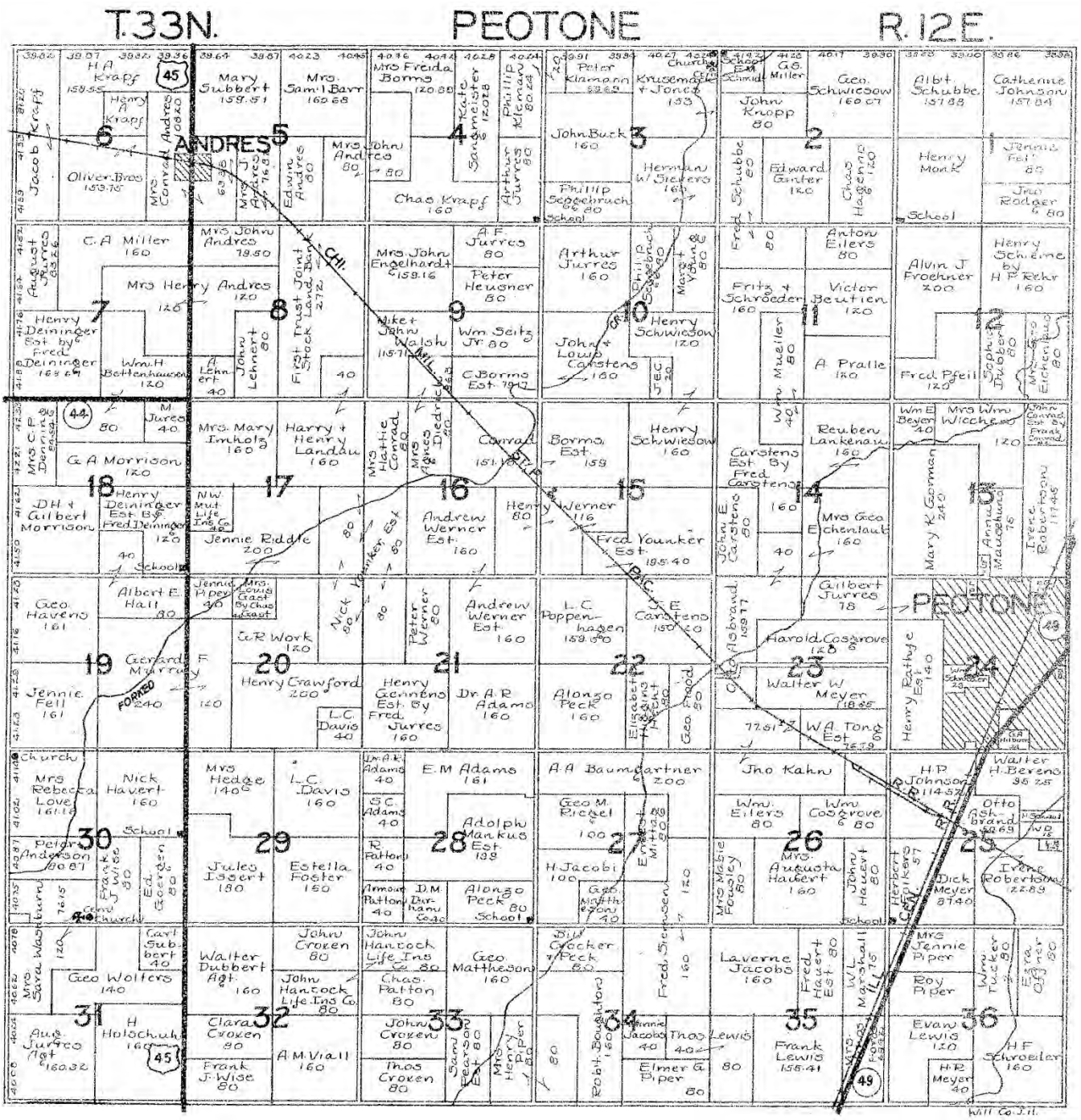
Peotone Township 1902



Peotone Township 1909

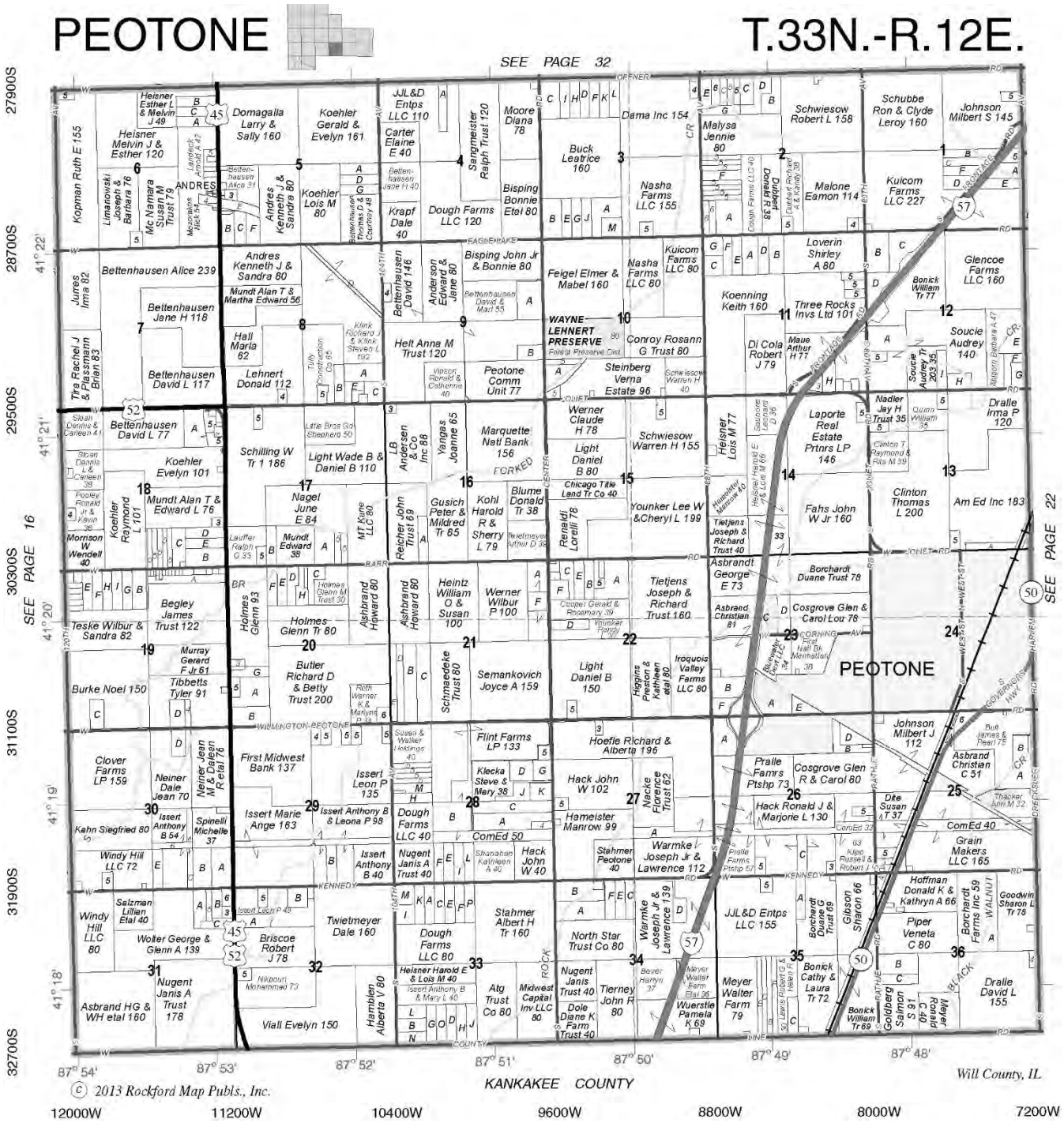


Peotone Township 1920s



Peotone Township circa 1940

Peotone Township, 2010. Source: Rockford Map Publishers. Used with permission.



Peotone Township, 2013. Source: Rockford Map Publishers. Used with permission.

APPENDIX B

SURVEY MAPS

The following maps were generated as part of this study using ArcGIS software. The background baseline mapping data were provided by the Will County Land Use Department. The contemporary aerial photography that forms the background for the maps is dated 2009. The historic aerial photography of Maps 6 and 7 is dated July 14 and August 3–4, 1939.

This appendix contains:

Key to Properties by Map ID Number

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
2	20-01-300-003	7820 Eagle Lake Road	Monk–Daum Farmsted	Local landmark potential
3	20-01-300-002	Eagle Lake Road	Monk School	Contributing
4	20-01-200-005	27924 Harlem Avenue	Johnson Farmstead	Contributing
5	20-01-100-001	7621 Offner Road	Schrader–Schubbe Farmstead	Local landmark potential
6	20-02-300-043	8606 Eagle Lake Road	Schubbe Tenant Farmstead	Non-contributing
7	20-02-400-010	8356 Eagle Lake Road	August Ginter Farmstead	Contributing
8	20-02-400-012	8028 Eagle Lake Road	Ginter–Hagenno Farmstead	Contributing
9	20-02-200-003	Offner Road	Henry Schwiesow Farmstead	National Register potential
10	20-02-100-003	Peotone Road	Knoop Farmstead	Non-contributing
11	20-03-300-006	9240 Eagle Lake Road	Knoop–Seggebruch Farmstead	Contributing
12	20-03-400-003	9036 Eagle Lake Road	Ernst Ginter Farmstead	Contributing
13	20-03-200-003	27942 Peotone Road	St. John's United Church of Christ	Local landmark
15	20-03-300-001	Center Road	Buck Farmstead	Contributing
16	20-04-300-004	Eagle Lake Road	Carstens–Krapf Farmstead	Contributing
17	20-04-200-001	9845 Offner Road	Sangmeister Farmstead	Contributing
18	20-04-200-004	Center Road	Kleman–Wanner Farmstead	Contributing
19	20-04-100-005	10047 Offner Road	Ernst Borms Farmstead	Contributing
20	20-05-400-004	Eagle Lake Road	Fred Borms Farmstead	Non-contributing
21	20-05-400-006	104th Avenue	Hahn Farmstead	Non-contributing
22	20-05-200-001	28212 104th Avenue	Ross–Barr–Koehler Farmstead	Contributing
23	20-05-100-003	U.S. Route 45	Dralle Farmstead	Contributing
24	20-05-300-015	U.S. Route 45		Non-contributing
25	20-05-300-013	28451 U.S. Route 45	Andres Grain Depot	Contributing
26	20-06-100-003	28025 Scheer Road	Jacob Krapf Farmstead	National Register potential
27	20-06-300-005	11600 Eagle Lake Road	Sampson-Oliver Farmstead	Contributing
28	20-06-200-011	27938 Offner Road	Henry Krapf Farmstead	Local landmark potential
29	20-06-100-002	11651 Offner Road	Conrad Krapf Farmstead	Local landmark potential
30		U.S. Route 45	Andres village buildings	Local landmark potential
31	20-07-100-001	Scheer Road	Jurres Farmstead	Contributing
32	20-07-300-002	5182 Joliet Road	Deininger–Anderson Farmstead	Contributing
33	20-07-400-001	Joliet Road	Knopp–Bettenhausen Farmstead	Local landmark potential
34	20-07-200-002	29042 U.S. Route 45	Henry Andres Farmstead	Local landmark potential

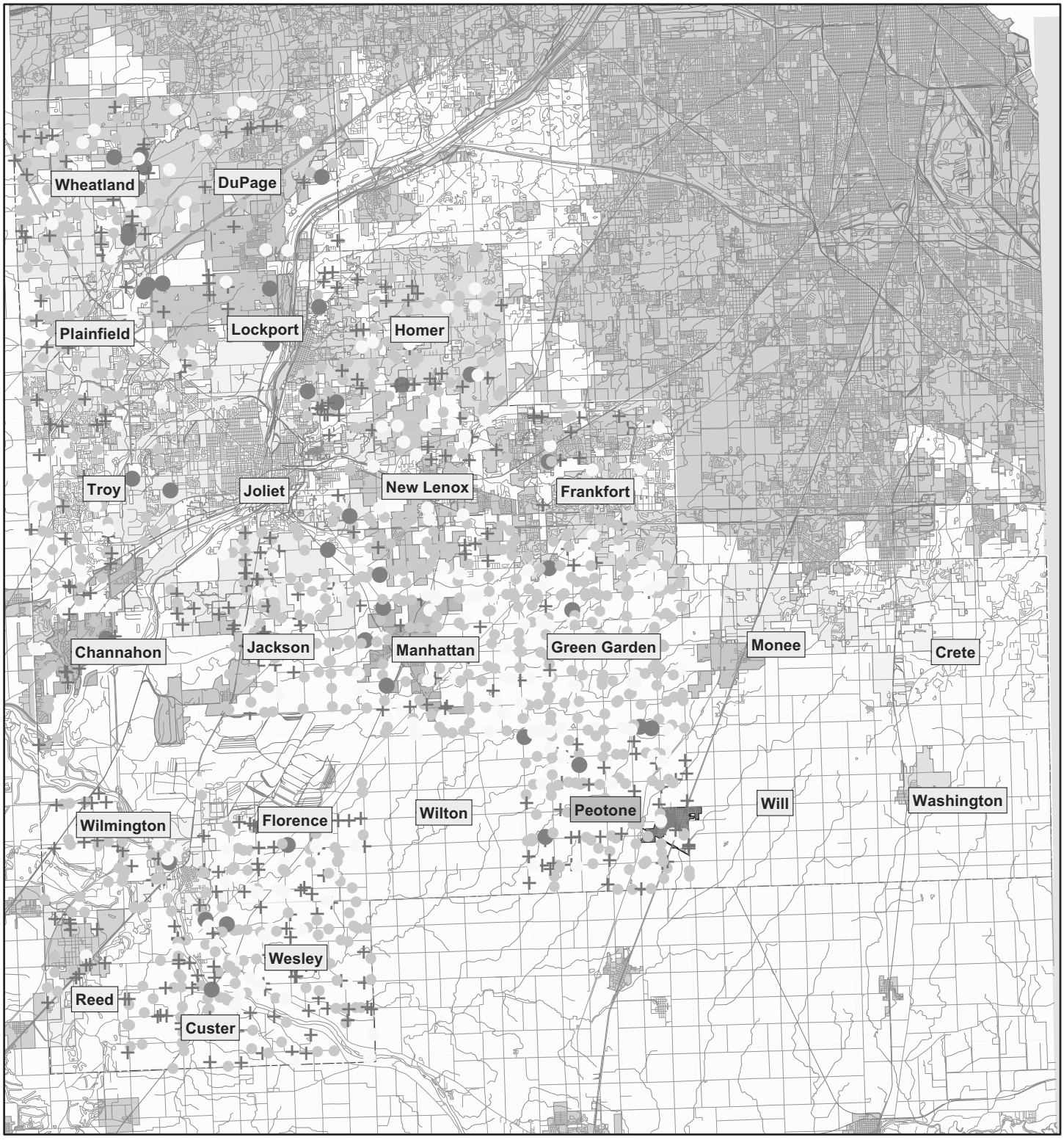
ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
35	20-08-300-009	10908 Joliet Road	Lehnert Farmstead	Non-contributing
36	20-08-400-004	10662 Joliet Road	Kurtz–Gueldenzopf Farmstead	Contributing
37	20-08-400-009	10500 Joliet Road	Antcliffe–Landau Farmstead	Contributing
38	20-08-100-001	11155 Eagle Lake Road	Andres School	Contributing
39	20-08-300-006	29203 U.S. Route 45	Louisa Andres Farmstead	Contributing
40	20-08-100-005	10815 Eagle Lake Road	John Andres Farmstead	Local landmark potential
41	20-09-300-004	10260 Joliet Road	Engelhardt–Walsh Farmstead	Contributing
43	20-09-100-003	28921 104th Avenue	Engelhardt–Lichtenwalter Farmstead	National Register potential
44	20-09-200-001	9643 Eagle Lake Road	Henry Jurres Farmstead	Contributing
45	20-09-200-004	29030 Center Road	Heusner Farmstead	Non-contributing
47	20-10-300-011	9214 Joliet Road	Antcliffe–Carstens Farmstead	Contributing
49	20-10-100-002	28949 Center Road	Guion–Jarchow–Jurres Farmstead	Local landmark potential
51	20-11-400-006	Joliet Road	Beutien–Pralle Farmstead	Contributing
52	20-11-200-001	8151 Eagle Lake Road	Ginter–Eilers Farmstead	Local landmark potential
53	20-11-200-006	28944 80th Avenue	Beutien Farmstead	Non-contributing
54	20-12-200-001	Harlem Avenue	Schlemna–Schroeder Farmstead	Non-contributing
56	20-12-400-010	Harlem Avenue	Eichenlaub Crib Barn	Non-contributing
57	20-12-300-009	Joliet Road	Dennis–Pfeil Farmstead	Contributing
58	20-12-400-012	7028 Joliet Road	Zander–Burns Farmstead	Non-contributing
59	20-12-100-010	28919 80th Avenue	Froehner Farmstead	Local landmark potential
61	20-13-100-005	29657 Joliet Road	Munsterman Farmstead	Non-contributing
62	20-13-100-011	Joliet Road	Bell–Wiecken–Genens Farmstead	Contributing
63	20-14-200-004	29622 Joliet Road	Lankenau Farmstead	Contributing
64	20-14-400-002	30154 Joliet Road	Fahs Farmstead	Non-contributing
65	20-14-100-009	29741 Peotone Road	Carstens–Heisner Farmstead	Non-contributing
66	20-15-400-010	Barr Road	Younker Farmstead	Contributing
67	20-15-100-005	9441 Joliet Road	Borms Farmstead	Local landmark potential
68	20-15-200-003	9015 Joliet Road	Henry C. Schwiesow Farmstead	Contributing
69	20-16-400-005	29934 Center Road	Henry Werner Farmstead	Contributing
70	20-16-400-003	9924 Barr Road	Andrew Werner Farmstead	Contributing
71	20-16-100-004	Joliet Road	Wilson Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
72	20-16-100-007	Joliet Road		Non-contributing
73	20-16-200-004	9755 Joliet Road	Borms Tenant Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
74	20-17-300-011	10960 Barr Road	Frank Turner Farmstead	Non-contributing
75	20-17-100-004	11029 Joliet Road	Bell–Cowing Farmstead	Contributing
76	20-18-100-007	29735 Scheer Road	Rogers–Denning Farmstead	Contributing
77	20-18-300-006	30005 Scheer Road	David Morrison Farmstead	Non-contributing
78	20-18-200-018	29624 U.S. Route 45	Tures House and Garage	Contributing
79	20-18-200-010	29808 U.S. Route 45	Gilbert Morrison Farmstead	Contributing
81	20-19-300-005	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Fell–Robertson Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
82	20-19-400-009	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Crawford–Murray Farmstead	National Register potential
83	20-19-100-006	11707 Barr Road	Fell–Haven–Yunker Farmstead	Contributing
84	20-19-400-008	30910 U.S. Route 45	L. C. Beatty House	Contributing
85	20-20-400-004	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Brown Farmstead	Non-contributing
86	20-20-200-006	Barr Road	Simpson–Work Farmstead	Contributing
87	20-21-300-004	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Genens–Schmaedeke Farmstead	Contributing
88	20-21-100-003	10015 Barr Road	Cowing–Werner Farmstead	Contributing
89	20-21-100-001	10211 Barr Road	Younker–Newberg Farmstead	Contributing
90	20-21-400-001	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Adams Tenant Farmstead	Non-contributing
91	20-22-400-003	30720 Peotone Road	George Flood Farmstead	Contributing
92	20-22-300-003	9460 Wilmington-Peotone Road	Pearson–Peck Farmstead	Contributing
93	20-22-400-001	9156 Wilmington-Peotone Road	Flood–Higgins Tenant Farmstead	Non-contributing
94	20-22-200-002	8931 Barr Road	Carstens Farmstead	Contributing
95	20-22-100-008	9333 Barr Road	Baird–Poppenhagen Farmstead	Contributing
96	20-22-100-006	9543 Center Road	Mapleview School	Contributing
97	20-23-300-021	Peotone Road	Asbrand Farmstead	Contributing
98	20-23-200-001	30460 Rathje Street	Rathje–Borchardt Farmstead	Contributing
99	20-23-200-004	8012 Corning Street	Cosgrove Farmstead	Local landmark potential
101	20-25-300-006	Kennedy Road	Edwin's Bar	Non-contributing
102	20-25-200-018	504 Wilmington-Peotone Road	Tucker–Behrens Farmstead	Contributing
104	20-25-200-007	31426 Harlem Avenue	Joseph Hoffman House	Non-contributing
105	20-26-100-005	31313 Peotone Road	Pfeil–Eilers–Pralle Farmstead	Contributing
106	20-26-300-015	8462 Kennedy Road	Hauert–Hack Farmstead	Contributing
107	20-26-400-003	31560 Rathje Street	Fred Hauert Farmstead	Contributing
108	20-26-200-004	31330 Rathje Street	Cosgrove Farmstead	Contributing
109	20-27-300-006	Center Road	Peck Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
110	20-27-100-005	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Gilkerson Farmstead	Contributing
111	20-27-300-003	31755 Center Road	Jacobi Farmstead	Non-contributing
112	20-28-300-016	10052 Kennedy Road	Barton–Croxen Farmstead	Contributing
113	20-28-100-014	10101 Wilmington-Peotone Road	John Adams Farmstead	Contributing
114	20-28-200-012	Center Road	Mankus–Mausehund Farmstead	Contributing
116	20-29-400-011	10702 Kennedy Road	Lockie Farmstead	Non-contributing
117	20-29-300-004	1112 Kennedy Road	Antone Issert Farmstead	Contributing
119	20-30-400-016	31816 U.S. Route 45	Croxen–Goergen Farmstead	Non-contributing
120	20-30-400-014	Kennedy Road	Croxen–Wise Farmstead	Non-contributing
122	20-30-300-008	11824 Kennedy Road	Washburn–Salzman Tenant Farmstead	Local landmark potential
124	20-30-300-001	31601 Scheer Road	Hanisch Farmstead	Non-contributing
125	20-30-100-001	31117 Scheer Road	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Parsonage	Contributing
126	20-30-100-002	11837 Wilmington-Peotone Road	Samuel Goodspeed Farmstead	Contributing
127	20-30-200-007	11451 Wilmington-Peotone Road	Croxen–Hauert Farmstead	Non-contributing
128	20-31-300-001	32345 Scheer Road	Kelly Farm	Non-contributing
129	20-31-200-006	U.S. Route 45	Shaw–Wolter Farmstead	Contributing
130	20-31-400-002	32500 U.S. Route 45	Smith–Engles Farmstead	Contributing
131	20-31-200-011	11313 Kennedy Road	Mann Farmstead	Non-contributing
133	20-32-200-001	10531 Kennedy Road	John Croxen Farmstead	Local landmark potential
134	20-32-100-009	11042 Kennedy Road	Rev. R. W. French Farmstead	Contributing
137	20-33-400-002	32500 Center Road	Henry Piper Farmstead	Non-contributing
140	20-34-300-002	9332 County Line Road	Lewis–Tierney Farmstead	Contributing
141	20-34-400-010	8912 County Line Road	James Piper Farmstead	Contributing
142	20-34-200-008	Kennedy Road	Siemsen Farmstead	Contributing
143	20-35-300-007	3642 County Line Road	Lewis–Meyer Farmstead	Non-contributing
144	20-35-400-004	County Line Road	Benjamin Lewis Farmstead	Contributing
146	20-35-100-005	8527 Kennedy Road	Jacobs Farmstead	Contributing
147	20-35-200-004	Kennedy Road	Marshall–Overman Farmstead	Non-contributing
148	20-36-400-004	32322 Drecksler Road	Meyer–Schroeder Farmstead	Contributing
149	20-36-200-005	32160 Drecksler Road	Offner Farmstead	Contributing
150	20-36-300-007	32349 Rathje Street	Evan Lewis Farmstead	Contributing
151	20-36-100-011	32061 Rathje Street	Joshua Piper Farmstead	Contributing
152	20-25-400-016	31508 Harlem Avenue	Behrens–Galen House	Non-contributing

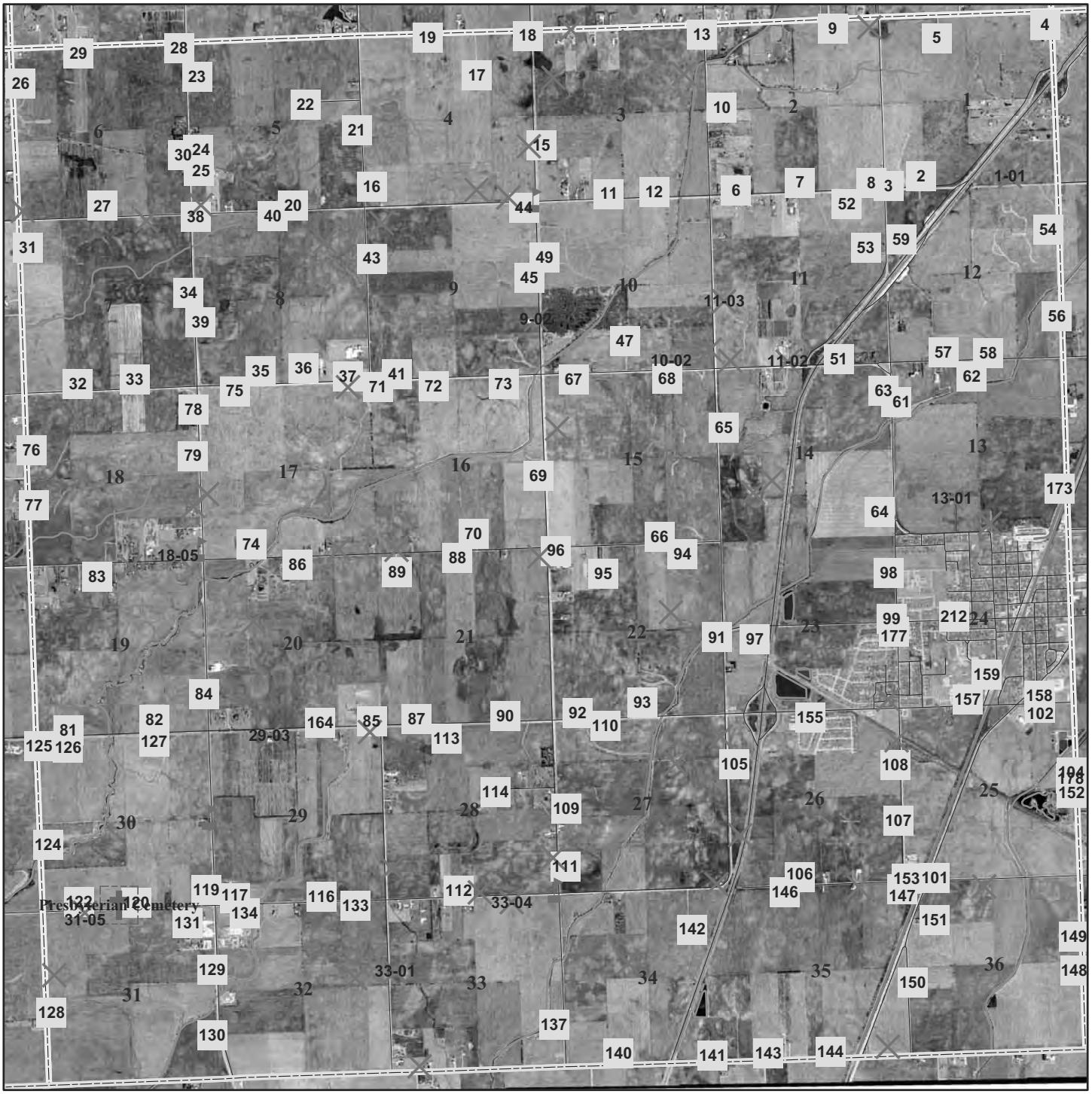
ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
153	20-25-300-005	Kennedy Road	Piper School	Contributing
155	20-26-100-008	1112 Wilmington-Peotone Road	Kahn–Dummer Farmstead	Contributing
157	20-24-300-009	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Will County Fairgrounds	Local landmark potential
158	20-24-418-028	Wilmington-Peotone Road	Jacob Irle House	Contributing
159	20-24-306-010	West Street	Gall Residence	Non-contributing
164	20-20-400-001	Wilmington-Peotone Road	William Crawford Farmstead	Non-contributing
173	20-13-400-007	Harlem Avenue	Fell–Robertson Farmstead	Non-contributing
177	20-23-404-009	212 Rathje Street	Loomis–Meyer Farmstead	Contributing
178	20-25-200-009	Harlem Avenue	Karrels House	Non-contributing
212	20-24-109-017	Corning Street	H. A. Rathje Mill	National Register listed

PEOTONE TOWNSHIP
Map 1: Will County Key Map



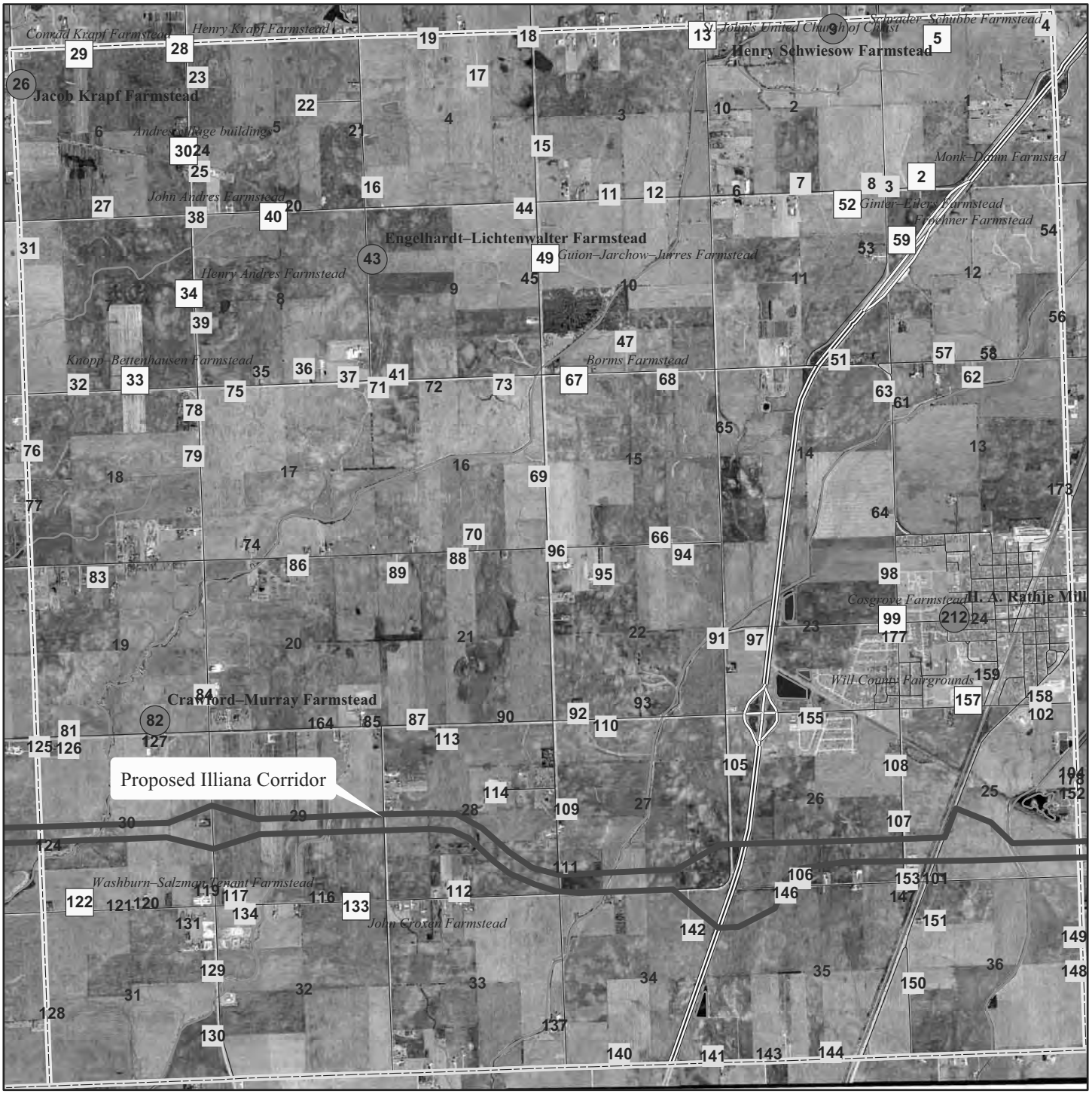
PEOTONE TOWNSHIP
Map 2: Overview of Survey

Existing site
Existing schoolhouse
Bridge
Historic cemetery
Demolished site
Demolished schoolhouse



PEOTONE TOWNSHIP
Map 3: Significance of Sites

National Register
Local landmark potential
Contributing
Non-contributing



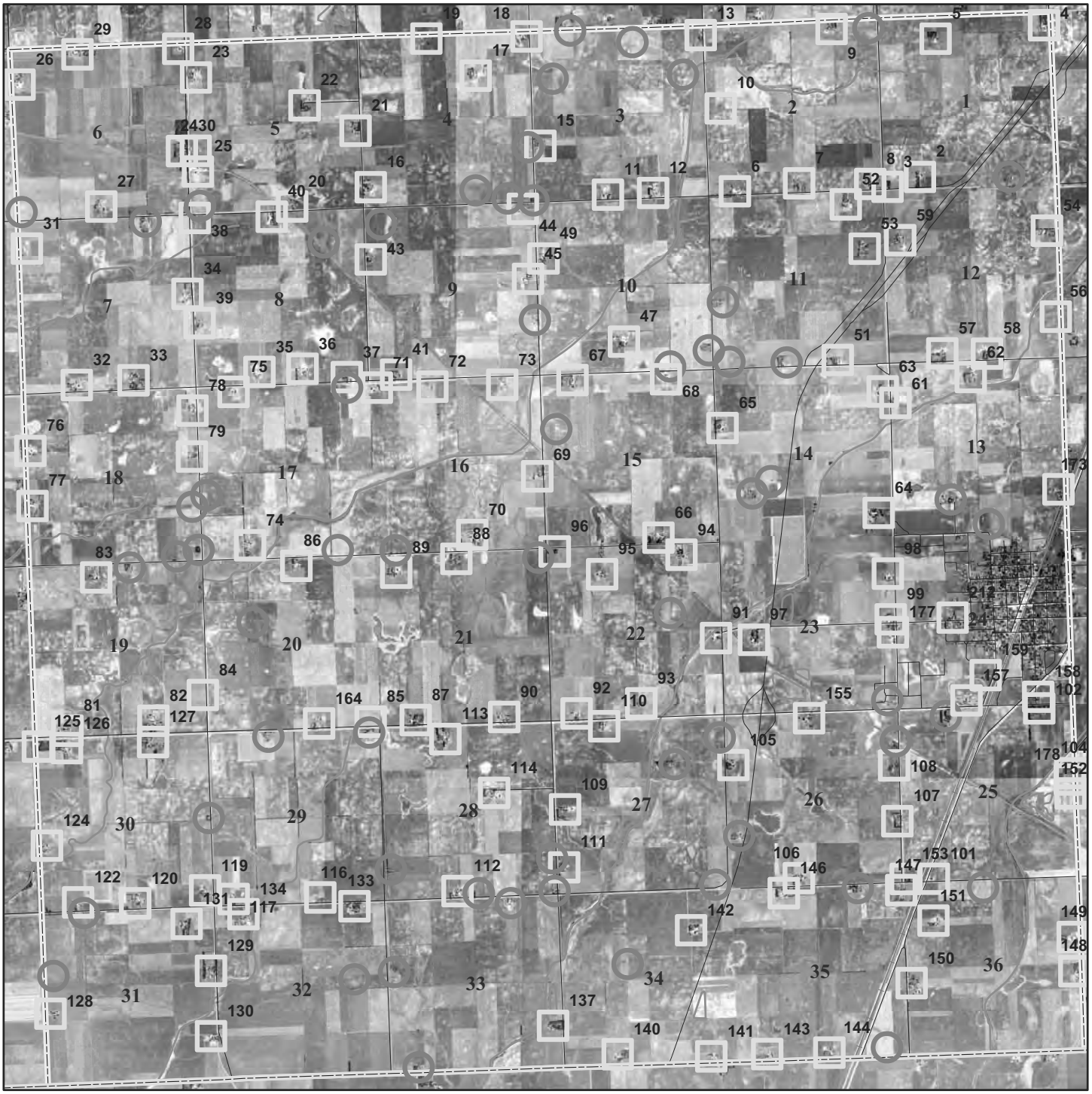
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

N W E S

PEOTONE TOWNSHIP
Map 4: 1939 Aerial Photography

Existing site

Demolished site



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

N W E S

PEOTONE TOWNSHIP
Map 5: Potential Andres Historic District

0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Feet

N
W E
S