Rural Historic Structural Survey
of
Wilton Township
Will County, Illinois





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September 2016

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 Wilton Township in Will County, Illinois. The survey was performed between April 2015 and April 2016 and included thirty-six square miles with 124 farmsteads and related sites containing more than 600 individual structures.

Currently, there is only county landmark in Wilton Township, the Twelve Mile Grove Cemetery. There are no National Register-listed properties in the township. Of the 124 farmsteads identified in the current survey, 16 individual farmsteads and other sites have the potential to be considered for Will County Historic Landmark designation. Aside from historic farmsteads, the local landmark eligible properties include St. Patrick Catholic Church, the Wilton Township Community Building, the former Wallingford School, and the former Harvey Brothers General Store. Of these farmstead sites, at least two— Zebb–Davis Farmstead and the Troxel–Eden 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 Wilton Center, which developed beginning in the 1860s.

The Wilton Township intensive survey was performed to update the previous survey of the township performed in 1988. In the previous survey, 134 farmsteads and related sites were identified in the township, containing at least 600 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 sixteen intensive survey projects in nineteen 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, Wesley, and Peotone 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 8,000 structures on approximately 1,650 sites over approximately 720 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 Wilton 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 and an overview of a select number of historically and/or architecturally significant farmsteads. At the end of Chapter 4 is a summary table of the survey results. A bibliography of research sources follows the text. Appendices include historic plat maps for Wilton 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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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 Wilton 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 nineteen 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), Wesley (July 2012), and Peotone (October 2014).

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, Jamie Morris, Gregory Dowell, Timothy Penich, and Deborah Slaton. Mr. Itle served as Project Manager and developed the summary report and performed some field survey work. Ms. Morris, Mr. Dowell, 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 April 2015. Background research was performed at the State of Illinois Library in Springfield and the Joliet Public Library. In addition, extensive historic research materials compiled for previous Will County rural survey reports were available.

Field Survey
A project initiation meeting was held to discuss the project approach and scope. The previous 1988 survey and historic aerial photography of the township dating to 1939 was reviewed to identify historic and existing farmstead sites. Each site was assigned a three or four digit reference number, in which the first digit or digits indicates the section number location of the site. For example, survey site 2703 is located in section 27. The reference numbers are correlated with the 1988 survey numbers, where 1988 site 27-03 is referred to as site 2703 in this report. Intensive field survey work was performed from May 2015 through February 2016. 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 1998 and 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.

The date or likely decade of construction for each individual building was determined based upon analysis of the following data: dates given by the county tax assessor (which generally relate to the primary house on the site); dates given in historic research materials or plaques affixed to the structure itself; dates provided by current owners; comparison of 1939 aerial photograph, 1955 aerial views, 1988 survey forms, and recent aerial photography available through Google Earth covering the period from 1993 to present; and, finally, based on comparison to typical construction practices and building types previously surveyed throughout Will County.

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 June 1, 2016. This summary report incorporates comments provided by the HPC members, Will County staff, and IHPA staff on a draft of this 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.

[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 local stone 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.

View northwest in Section 15 of Wilton Township, looking toward Wilton Center.

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 Wilton 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. Elliott silt loam and Ashkum silty clay loam are the predominant soil types. Much of the upland area is considered prime farmland, while the lower lying areas are considered prime farmland when well drained.[4]

Wilton 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.

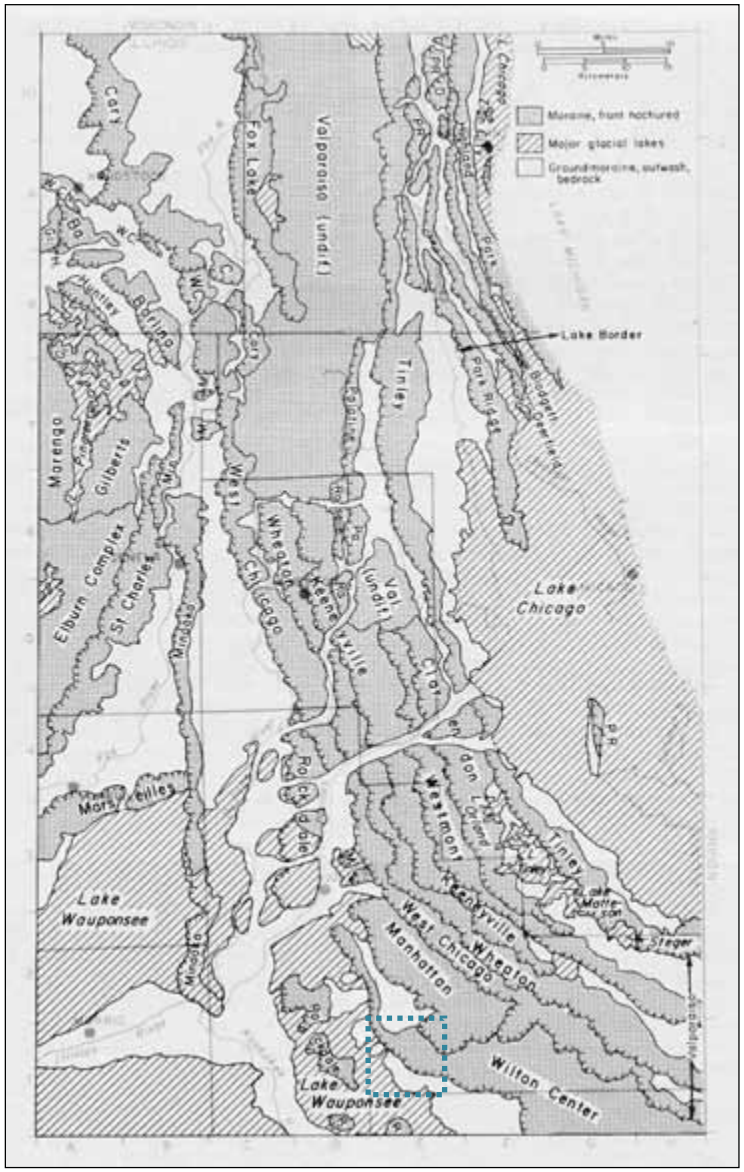
Wilton Township is drained by several minor tributaries of the Kankakee River, generally flowing from northeast to southwest. The majority of the township is drained by several branches of Forked Creek. Several of these small tributaries combine to form the North Branch of Forked Creek in Section 30. Other minor branches in the southeast portion of the township meet just south of the county line, in Section 4 of Rockville Township, Kankakee County, to form the South Branch of Forked Creek. After passing through Rockville Township for a short distance, the North and South Branches of Forked Creek proceed southwest to Wesley Township in Will County, where the two branches merge in Section 12. At Ritchie, Forked Creek turns to flow northwest, parallel to the Kankakee River, before joining that river just north of downtown Wilmington. The northwesternmost portion of the township is drained by Jordan Creek, which arises in the

[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).

township and flows southwest into Florence Township. From there, the creek proceeds southwesterly before joining Forked Creek in Section 31 of Florence Township, at the east edge of the City of Wilmington.

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. Much of Wilton Township lies within the Wilton Center moraine, with northeast corner in the Manhattan moraine. The southwest portion is in the bed of glacial Lake Wauponsee (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 in northeastern Illinois date from the Archaic Period, prior to 600 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 (600 B.C. to A.D. 1100), 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. 1100 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.

Only a relatively small portion of Wilton Township has undergone professional systematic archaeological survey. Surveys have been completed for only 18 percent of Wilton Township, covering 4,211 acres. To date, large scale investigations have been focused in two areas: the Laughton Preserve in Section 10 and the proposed Illiana Corridor crossing the southern half of the township. Additionally, a number of very narrow pipeline and utility corridor surveys have been conducted in the northeastern portion of the township.[6] For example, in 1981, a reconnaissance survey was completed along the route of a new electrical transmission line from Braidwood to Crete in Will and Kankakee Counties. In Wilton Township, this survey identified one Early Woodland period habitation site, about 1-1/2 acres in size, in Section 36.[7]

At least 123 archaeological sites have been recorded within Wilton Township, providing evidence for both prehistoric and early historic use of this area. Thus far, no Paleoindian sites (10,000 to 8,000 B.C.) have been recorded in Wilton Township; however a preform typical of the period made from Avon chert was recovered during the Illiana Corridor survey. No other artifacts were found with this early tool, although several Archaic period points (8,000 to 600 B.C.) were found in adjacent fields. Archaic groups were primarily hunter-gatherers that practiced a mobile lifestyle based on seasonal availability of resources. By the end of the Archaic period, some groups began to settle into semi-defined territories positioned near important resource areas.[8]

Archaeological data recovered from Wilton Township suggests there was a decline in use of this area during the Middle Archaic period, during the Hypsithermal climate event, which mirrors trends seen in other upland areas within the state. The Hypsithermal was a long-term warming and drying event that reached its maximum during the Middle Archaic period circa 5,000 B.C. Glacial Lake Michigan experienced a sharp drop in water level at this time, with the shoreline receding approximately 20 kilometers to the north and east of its present location. While archaeological evidence of Woodland (600 B.C. to A.D. 1100) and Mississippian (A.D. 1100 to 1600) cultures in the township is better represented in Wilton Township than in nearby townships, still only 10 sites from these two periods have been recorded. Site locations suggest

[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 Pete Geraci, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, March 4, 2016.

[7] 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 76–87, 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).

[8] Personal communication to the author from Pete Geraci, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, March 4, 2016.

that Woodland and Mississippian peoples preferred areas close to major waterways, like the Kankakee River. During this time, smaller groups ventured away from semi-permanent settlements in the river valleys to hunt along the upland drainages, such as Forked Creek.[9]

A typical prehistoric site in Wilton 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 near the interfaces of two or more ecotones. The preservation of Archaic and other sites types in the township is compromised by a long history of cultivation in the area, as well as by residential and commercial development.[10]

[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.

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).[11] "Illinois" derives from the Miami-Illinois verb *irenwe·wa* meaning "he speaks the regular way." This verb was modified to *ilinwe* in the Ojibwe language, and transliterated into French as *Illinois* by the early 1670s.[12] 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.[13] 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.[14]

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.[15] 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.[16] French colonial farms produced wheat for human consumption

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[11] 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.

[12] Edward Callary, *Place Names of Illinois* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2009), 169.

[13] 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.

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

[15] 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.

[16] Ibid., 33.

and maize as feed for hogs. A staple of the settlers' diet was wheat bread. Livestock for use as dairy production, meat consumption, and draft animals were also present on the region's farms. The open field agriculture system continued in use beyond the era of French domination, and ended only with the influx of settlers from the east coast after 1800.[17]

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."[18]

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.[19]

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

[17] Ibid., 173–251.

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

[19] 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.

to sustain individual farmers.[20]) In 1787, after about twenty months of surveying work, the first national public land sales occurred, consisting of 72,934 acres with $117,108.22 in revenue.[21] 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 States 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."[22] 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.[23] The vast majority of Wilton Township lies southeast of this corridor. Aside from a small area at the northwest corner, the township was not surveyed until 1834, following its cession in the 1832 Treaty with the Potawatomi.

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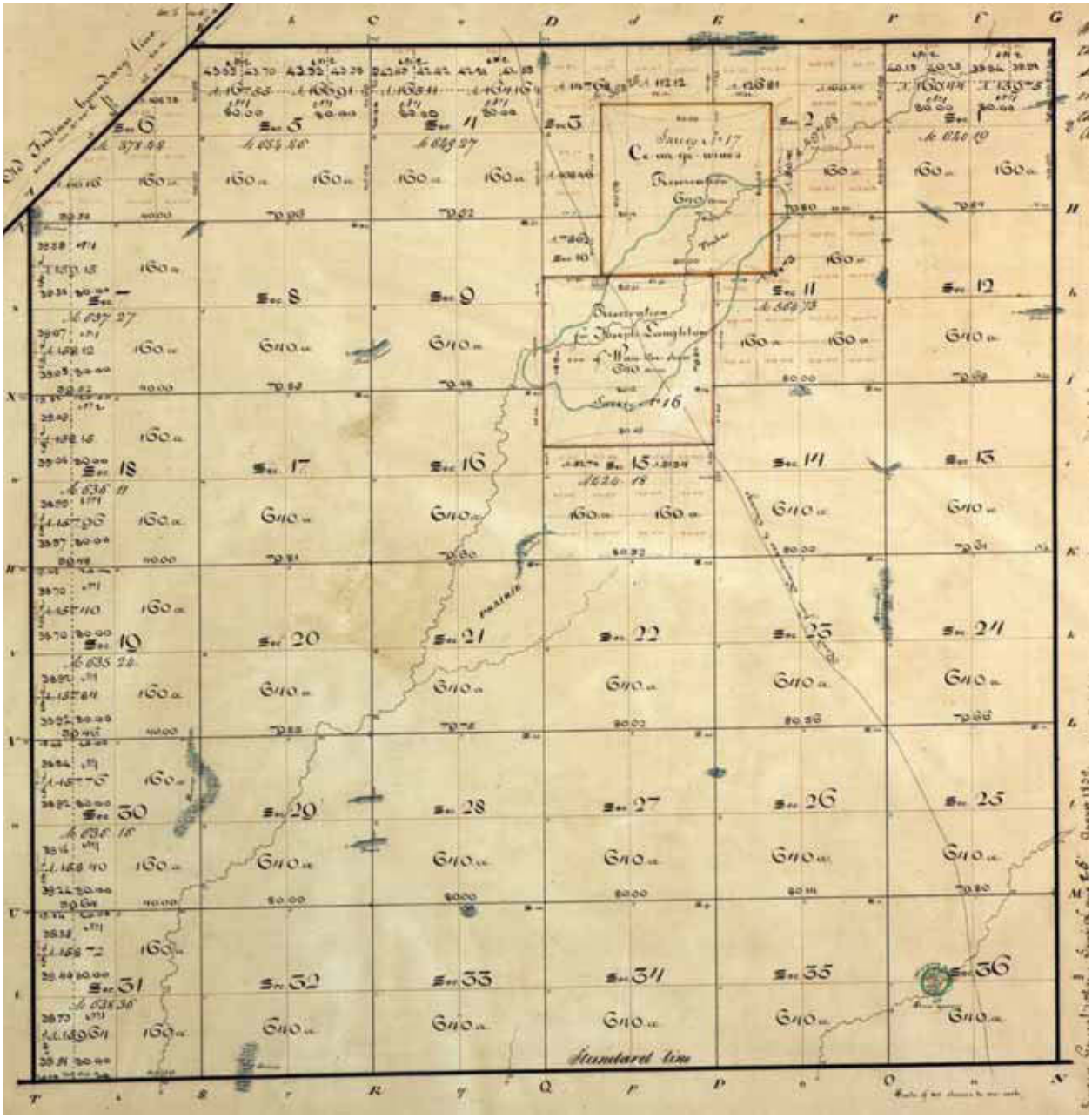
[20] Opie, *The Law of the Land,* 10.
[21] Ibid., 15.
[22] As quoted by A.T. Andreas in his *History of Chicago, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time* (Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1884), 79.
[23] *Will County Property Owners, 1842* (Joliet, Illinois: Will County Historical Society, 1973), 1.



Map of the 1834 survey of Wilton Township. Most of the township was open prairie, but Twelve Mile Grove is clearly distinguishable as an isolated stand of trees at the north center part of the township. The reserves designated under the 1832 treaty are marked. The much smaller group of trees in Section 36, later called Huyck's Grove, is also visible. Note that the northwestern corner of the township lies north of the Indian Boundary Line and was surveyed in 1819. Source: U.S. Surveyor General's Records for Illinois, "Federal Township Plats," Record Series 953.012, Illinois State Archives.

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.[24] 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.[25]

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.[26] 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.[27] The rate of growth in northern Illinois soon matched and then surpassed that in the southern portion of the state.

[24] 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.

[25] Olin Dee Morrison, *Prairie State, A History: Social, Political, Economical* (Athens, Ohio: E. M. Morrison, 1960), 24–25.

[26] Ibid., 51.

[27] 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.[28] 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.[29] 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.[30]

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.[31]

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.[32]

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."[33] 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

[28] Herath, 21.
[29] 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.)
[30] Ibid.
[31] Robert E. Sterling, *A Pictorial History of Will County*, Volume 1 (Joliet: Will County Historical Publications, 1975).
[32] Tanner, ed., *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History,* 173.
[33] 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.[34]

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. . . ."[35] As compensation, the tribes received land on the east bank of the Missouri River and a series of monetary payments.[36]

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 January 12, 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.[37]

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.[38]

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.[39]

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[34] Ibid.

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

[36] 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.

[37] 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.)

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

[39] 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. It is designated a Will County landmark.

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.[40]

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.[41] 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.[42] 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.[43]

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.[44] Other grain

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[40] 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.)

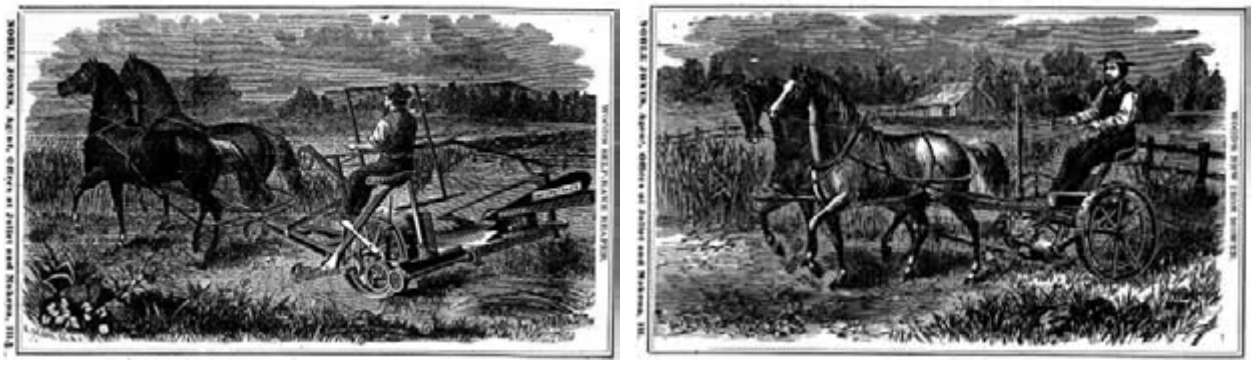
[41] Bryan Smith, "Township Government in Illinois: A Rich History, A Vibrant Future." <http://www.comptrollerconnect.ioc.state.il.us>

[42] "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.)

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

[44] *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.[45]



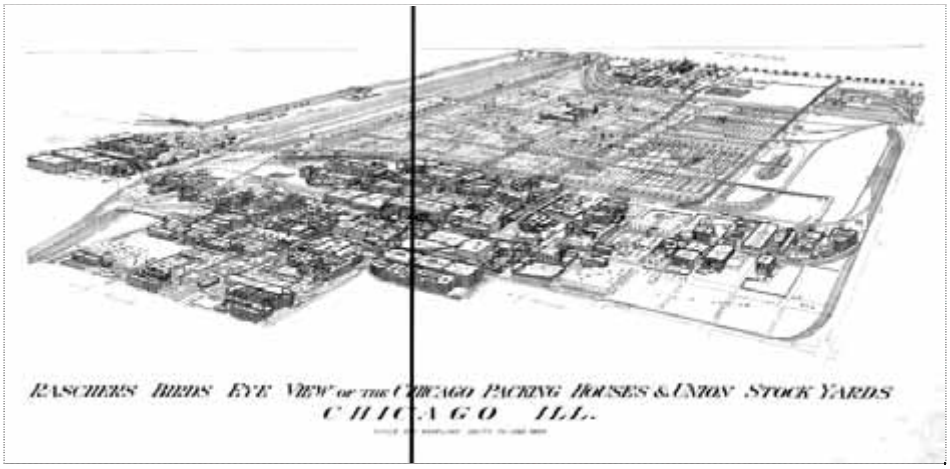
Two of the variety of mechanical farm implements that were available to Will County farmers after the Civil War. Above left: A self-raking reaper. Above right: A mower. Both of these were advertised by Noble Jones, a farm implement dealer with offices in Joliet and Mokena, in the 1872 Will County directory.

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.[46] 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.[47]

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.[48]

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.[49]

[45] Shaw, *Will County Agriculture,* 8.
[46] 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.
[47] Ibid., 5.
[48] 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).
[49] 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.[50]

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.[51]

[50] 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.

[51] 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.[52] 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.[53]

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

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

soared, some people fled to rural communities, putting additional pressure on rural areas as most did not have access to welfare relief.[54] 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.[55] 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.[56]

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.[57] The farm population in Illinois declined from 1,341,104 in 1900 to 772,521 in 1950.[58]

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.[59]

[54] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 108.
[55] United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 1155–1156.
[56] Ibid., 1146.
[57] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 116.
[58] Salamon, 35.
[59] 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.[60]

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.[61]

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."[62]

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.[63]

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[60] *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.
[61] Census of Agriculture.
[62] Charles Lockwood, "Sprawl," *Hemispheres,* United Airlines magazine (September 1999), 82–84.
[63] *The Code of Country Living* (Bloomington, Illinois: Illinois Farm Bureau, 1999), 3.

Wilton Township Developmental History

Initial settlement of Wilton Township was focused on an area known as Twelve Mile Grove in the north central area of the township. This large but isolated stand of timber was said to be full of deer, wild turkeys, and other game when first explored by European settlers.[64]

Under the terms of the October 20, 1832, Treaty with the Potawatomi, the southern portion of Will County (south of the 1816 canal corridor) was ceded to the United States. As part of this treaty, Twelve Mile Grove, called Na-be-na-qui-nong by the Potawatomi, was established as two 640-acre reservations for a small band of Potawatomi. The northern reserve, for a man named Ce-na-ge-wine, encompassed portions of sections 2, 3, 10, and 11. The southern reserve, for Joseph Laughton, son of Wais-kee-shaw, encompassed portions of sections 10 and 15.[65]

Present-day view looking south in Section 3 of Wilton Township. Much of Twelve Mile Grove is now owned by the Forest Preserve District of Will County. The Laughton Preserve with adjoining farmland appears as striking in the landscape as the ancient grove would have to settlers approaching across the open prairie.

Although this band was not involved in the Black Hawk War, it members left the township around 1835 and resettled with other Potawatomi near the site of present-day Council Bluffs, Iowa. (The Potawatomi ultimately moved to a reservation north of present-day Topeka, Kansas, following another treaty signed in June 1846.[66]) Samuel Hocum built the first log dwelling in the township at the eastern end of the grove, at

[64] Woodruff (1878), 625.

[65] "Treaty with the Potawatomi, 1832" signed October 20, 1832, 7 Stat. 378, approved January 21, 1833. Reproduced in Charles J. Kappler, ed., *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, vol. II, Treaties (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904), 353–355, available online at http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm (accessed December 17, 2015). Joseph E. Laughton was born in Illinois in 1826 and was the son of David Laughton, a New Englander, and a Potawatomi mother, Wais-kee-shaw. Joseph Laughton also married a Potawatomi woman, in about 1847, and had two children. He died in 1855 in Kansas. Since he would have been only about 6 years old when the treaty was negotiated in 1832, the reserve was presumably intended to support both him and his mother.

[66] Woodruff (1878), 626; Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, Historical Timeline, www.pbpindiantribe.com/historical-timeline.aspx (accessed December 17, 2015); "Treaty with the Potawatomi Nation, 1846" signed June 5 and 17, 1846,

a site in Section 2 (site 201 in the present survey). Hocum left the township in 1835 with the Potawatomi. (The reservations were ultimately sold to James M. Kibben, William T. Nelson, and A. M. Wiley circa 1846.) Among the features of the Native settlement later noted by European-American settlers were three wood-framed tombs in the grove. These rectangular tombs consisted of small pens built of sticks, about four feet high and four feet by five feet in plan. The top of each tomb was covered with sticks weighed down with stones. Through gaps in the sticks, the entombed bodies dressed with "feathers, beads, and jewelry" were visible. The tombs were later disturbed and had disappeared by the 1870s.[67]

In 1835, Abram Huyck came to Wilton Township and settled in Section 36, an area later known as Huyck's Grove. Huyck purchased the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 36 for $100 in 1838. (No farmstead remains at this site, which is now part of the Huyck's Grove Forest Preserve.) The Huyck family were alone in the township for two years, until more settlers began to arrive in the late 1830s.[68]

In 1837, three families from Canada came to settle in Twelve Mile Grove in Wilton Township: Franklin Chamberlain, Oliver Chamberlain, and James Adams. The Chamberlains built the first frame house in the township, using boards brought from Wilmington, where a sawmill had only recently been established. The Adams family settled in Samuel Hocum's former cabin. James Adams acquired the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 2 as well as that portion of the southwest quarter outside of Ce-na-ge-wine's Reserve in 1838. The first two terms of school in the township were taught there by Lydia and Sallie Adams, daughters of James Adams. The Adams later joined the Mormon church and were part of the migration of Latter-day Saints to the Salt Lake valley in 1847.[69]

Hiram Harvey and his sons came to the township from Canada in 1841. After initially settling in Five Mile Grove (present-day Manhattan), he purchased 86 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 2 (north of Ce-na-ge-wine's Reserve) in 1845 and settled in Wilton Township in 1848, site 202 in the present survey.[70]

Other pioneers of the early 1840s included Alanson Williams, J. Taft, Dr. A. B. Mead, Amos Van Valtonburg, and Alfred Warner, most of whom later left the township. In the late 1840s, the Wallingford post office was established in the township.[71] Large portions of Wilton Township were acquired by private owners in the second half of the 1840s, and by 1855, all land except some tracts that were part of the Illinois Central Railroad grant was in private ownership.[72]

By 1848, a number of Irish families had settled in the township, many of whom had been employed in building the Illinois and Michigan Canal. When the canal was completed in 1848, these Irish laborers took their saved earnings and established farmsteads. The early Irish settlers included John Brown, Roger Waters, and Thomas McCormick. John Brown established his farm in Section 15, just south of Laughton's Reserve, farmstead site 1501 in the present survey. Waters and McCormick both settled in Section 21.[73] The McCormick Farmstead was located in the north half of the southeast quarter, and the Waters farmstead was located in the south half of the southeast quarter; both have been demolished.

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9 Stat. 853, ratified July 22, 1846. Reproduced in Charles J. Kappler, ed., *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, vol. II, Treaties (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904), 557–560, available online at http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm (accessed December 17, 2015).

[67] Woodruff (1878), 626–627.

[68] Woodruff (1878), 626; Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database.

[69] Woodruff (1878), 627–628; Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database.

[70] Woodruff (1878), 629; Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database.

[71] Woodruff (1878), 629.

[72] Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database

[73] Woodruff (1878), 629; Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database.

In 1846, Kibben, Nelson, & Co., having purchased the Ce-nag-e-wine Reservation, surveyed the area as smaller lots, and sold the land to individual owners. One portion was purchased by Charles W. Keith, who laid out village lots and offered them for sale as the Village of Wallingford. Only a few lots were ever built upon, and after a few years, Keith sold the remaining portion of the site to Noah Thayer, who established his farmstead at the site, property 208 in the present survey.[74] Three houses in the present survey, sites 301, 302, and 306, are located on former Wallingford village lots.

William T. Nelson, one of the purchasers of the Potawatomi reservation, was the son of John Nelson. John Nelson came from Indiana to reside at the grove in 1848, along with his other sons S. G. and D. M. Nelson. Other settlers in 1848 and 1849 included George and David Dancer and the brothers Samuel C. and Caleb Baker.[75]

Wilton Township was organized in 1850 as part of the initial establishment of township government in Will County. At that time, 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 included as part of the newly established Wilton Township. The expansive township was originally proposed to be called Dallas, but the name Wilton was ultimately selected.[76]

Some sections of Wilton Township were part of the land grant to the Illinois Central Railroad. These sections were sold to settlers beginning in 1853. In 1854, the Illinois Central railroad was completed through the eastern half of Wilton Township.[77] Following completion of the railroad, development in present-day Peotone Township increased rapidly. By 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.[78]

Wilton Center originally began to develop as a village in the 1860s, but in 1876, Jabez Harvey made a new plat of village lots, encompassing 40 acres. By the late 1870s, approximately 150 persons lived in the village.[79] Joseph Cook was the first blacksmith to settle in the township. J. Hopkins opened the first store in Wallingford, in 1856, and later sold the store to S. G. Nelson. A second store was opened by Barret & Hersperger in 1857, sold within the first year of operation to Jabez Harvey.[80] In the late nineteenth and early

[74] Woodruff (1878), 629, 633.
[75] Woodruff (1878), 630.
[76] Woodruff (1878), 631.
[77] 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 Wilton Township, the land-grant encompassed many 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 line's 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.
[78] Woodruff (1878), 620.
[79] Woodruff (1878), 633.
[80] Woodruff (1878), 630.

twentieth century, Wilton Center also featured a two-story hall built by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This building was destroyed by fire on September 17, 1920.[81]

In the nineteenth century, the township had several post offices. The first was established at "Ingham's Hill" at the center of the township in 1847, but was moved to Wallingford shortly thereafter. A second post office operated for a short time at Huyck's Grove. Finally, in 1893, the Wilton Center post office was established. The Wallingford and Wilton Center post offices were disbanded in 1901, and the township was thereafter served by the post offices in Manhattan and Peotone.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 640 at Wilton Center. This building was destroyed by fire on September 17, 1920. Source: Will County Historical Museum and Research Center.

In 1880, the Wabash Railroad was completed, crossing the far northwestern corner of Wilton Township north of the Old Indian Boundary line. The railroad did not have any facilities in Wilton Township, with traffic handled at Manhattan to the north and Symerton in Florence Township to the west. The line was later acquired by Norfolk and Southern, and the portion in Wilton Township was abandoned in 1990.[82]

In 1904–1905, the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad completed a rail line that extended across the northeast corner of the township in Sections 1 and 2. The route was approximately 35 miles long and extended from Momence, Illinois to East Joliet. The railroad had a small depot within Wilton Township, in the northwest quarter of Section 2. The hamlet around this depot became known as Wilton Station. 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.

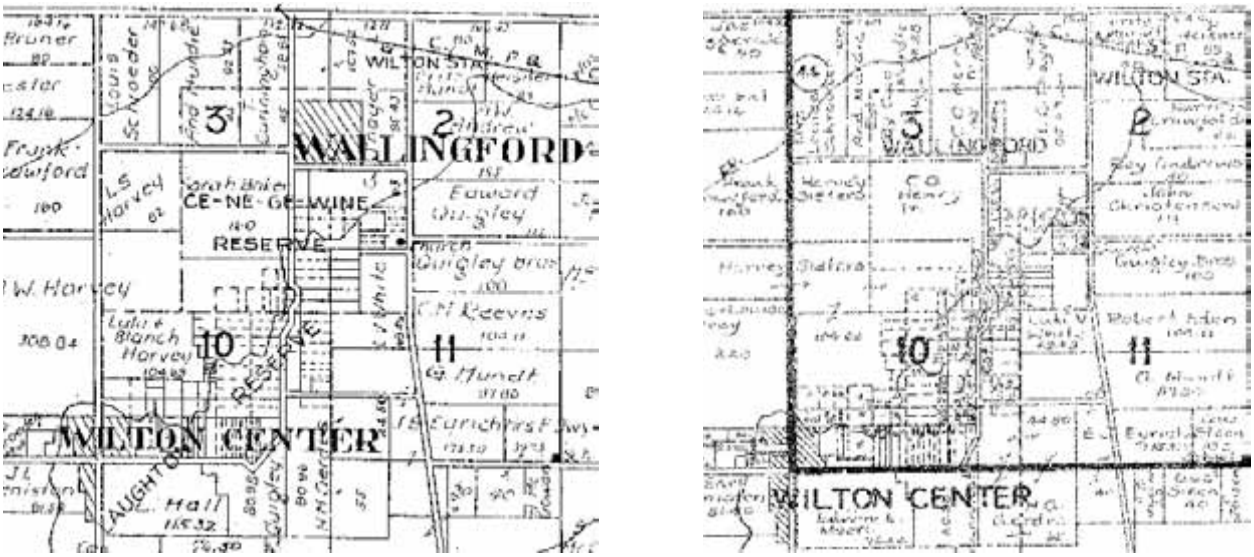
After World War I, the automobile gained popularity, and the railroad industry struggled. In 1922, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad was in dire financial straits and leased their track to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (also known as the Milwaukee Road), who later purchased it in 1930. The 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 Wilton Township was officially closed on July 17,

[81] *Journal of Proceedings of the Eighty-Third Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of State of Illinois of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows*, held at Springfield, November 16, 17, 18, 1920. Published by the Grand Lodge, 1920.
[82] The rail line was initially begun by the Chicago and Strawn Railroad Company but was soon sold to the Wabash Railroad. See also Laurie Goering, "Rail Land Sought to Expand Trail," *Chicago Tribune,* March 15, 1990.

1978.[83] A grain elevator remains in operation today at the former rail depot location. Now operated by Crawford Grain International, it is surveyed as site 205 in the present survey.

While the railroads were struggling, road infrastructure was improved. Many roads were paved, and designated U.S. routes to facilitate automobile travel. In the 1920s, a paved route extending southeast from Joliet was established. Originally called Illinois Route 22, and later Illinois Route 44, it extended south from Manhattan Township on the centerline of the township to Wilton Center, then turned east toward Peotone Township. This new route mainly followed pre-existing township roads, but east of Wilton Center the route directly followed the section lines rather than the historic farm roads. The original road east from Wilton Center, which followed a more northerly route in Sections 10 and 11, was subsequently abandoned. Similarly, Wallingford Road, which formerly was an important local route running north-south in Sections 3 and 10, was truncated north of Forked Creek. U.S. Route 52, connecting Joliet to Indianapolis, Indiana, was established between 1940 and 1948, taking over the former Illinois Highway 44.

With the coming of paved roads in the 1920s and 1930s, dairy and poultry farming began to displace grain farming in Wilton Township. From the mid-1920s, motorized trucks could collect fresh milk from local farmers and transport it to markets in Chicago.[84] In 1926, a community hall was constructed at Wilton Center to serve the township.[85]



Left: Plat of Wilton Township, circa early 1920s, showing the historic road arrangement in the Wilton Center and Wallingford area. Right: Plat of Wilton Township, circa 1940, showing the new paved highway passing through Wilton Center.

[83] http://www.abandonedrails.com/Illinois_Iowa_and_Minnesota_Railway.
[84] Maue (1928), 411.
[85] Maue (1928), 411.

Left: The Wilton Township Community Hall, constructed in 1926. The north parapet wall and vestibule (not visible in this view) were reconstructed in the 1990s. Right: Wilton Center formerly housed a number of retail businesses; today, it is exclusively a residential hamlet, and the one surviving commercial building (the former Harvey Brothers General Store) is abandoned and in poor condition.

Wilton Township was affected by the construction of the Elwood Ordnance Plant of the Joliet Arsenal in 1940–1941. A portion of Section 6, north of the Wabash Railroad, came under federal ownership. Only one historic farmstead, the Jencks–Lichtenwalter Farmstead, was located in this area. Based upon available aerial survey photo documentation, it appears that the historic farmhouse from this site (or another nearby farmhouse within the arsenal development) was relocated to a new site in Section 6, surveyed as site 602 in the present survey. In 1955, the principal community in Wilton Township was Wilton Center with a population of fifty. The total population of the township was 558. Circa 1960, the Forest Preserve District of Will County acquired the first parcel of what would become the present-day Laughton Preserve. This area, in the southeast quarter of Section 10, is known as Gerdes Grove. Likely in the 1960s, a stone and wood picnic shelter was built in the grove.

Aerial view of Wilton Center, 1955. In this view looking northeast, the Wilton Center School appears at center. Note the south wing with cross-gable southwest wing added to the original nineteenth century schoolhouse. Below the curve of U.S. Route 52, the original Wilton Center Federated Church, built in 1866, is visible. The Wilton Township Community Hall is southeast of the intersection. Many of the single-family residences visible in this view of Wilton Center still exist today.


Two views of the circa 1960s picnic shelter in Gerdes Grove. This shelter is a well-built example of twentieth century park rustic design.

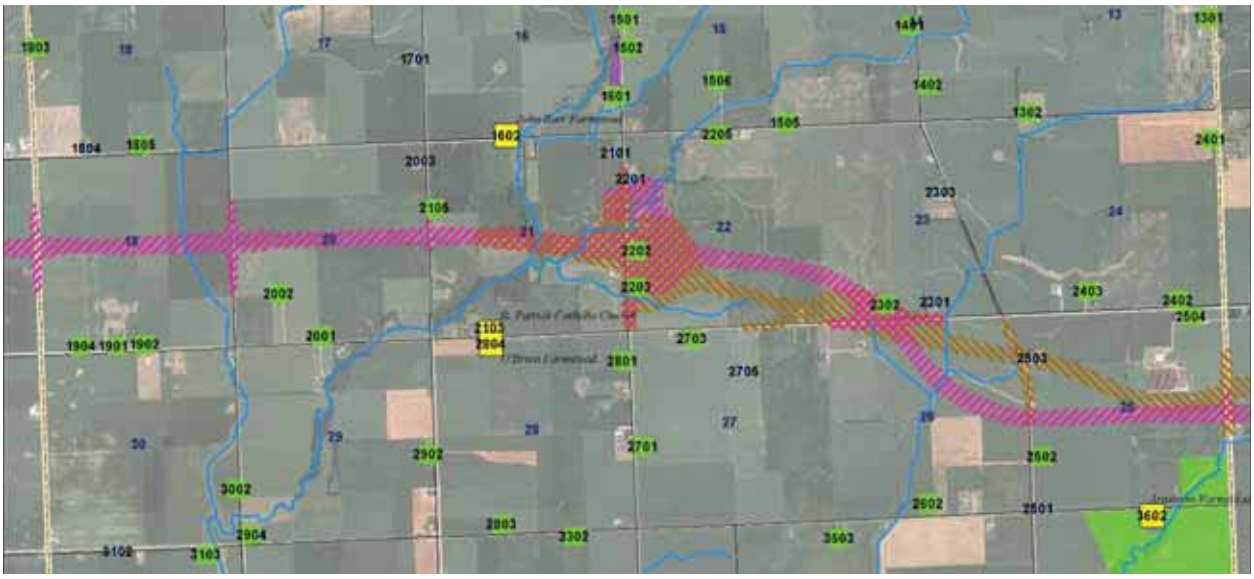
In the mid-1980s, the rural landscape of Wilton Township was affected by the construction of two parallel 345-kilovolt electrical transmission lines, placed in a single right-of-way running south through Sections 4 and 11, east to Section 12, then south through Sections 13, 24, and 25, then east to Peotone Township. These transmission lines connected the newly built Braidwood Generating Station to an electrical distribution substation in Crete.

Wilton Township has retained its rural agricultural character to the present day, with no substantial new development. Although Wilton Center served as a small commercial center for the township into the middle of the twentieth century, presently it is a residential hamlet without retail businesses. However, one proposed infrastructure project may greatly affect the township in the future: the Illiana Expressway.

The Illiana Expressway was first proposed in 2006 as a new interstate-grade highway connecting Interstate 65 in Lake County, Indiana, to Interstate 55 in Will County, 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; the selected alternative routes the highway from Lowell, Indiana, to Wilmington, Illinois. The highway would run south of Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie and south of the proposed South Suburban Airport. In Wilton Township, it would run east-west from Section 19 to Section 25. An interchange with Cedar Road would be located in Sections 21 and 22. Among local north-south roads in Wilton Township, Walsh Road would be interrupted by the new highway, while new overpasses would connect Warner Bridge Road, Wilmington-Peotone Road, Elevator Road (128th Avenue) and Scheer Road (120th Avenue) across the highway. (Refer also to Map 6 in Appendix C.) In December 2014, the Federal Highway Administration signed the Tier 2 Record of Decision, which assessed 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 confirmed.[86]

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

The selected corridor for the proposed Illiana Expressway from Interstate 55 in western Will County to Interstate 65 in Lake County, Indiana. Source: Illiana Corridor: Tier Two Record of Decision *(U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, December 2014.*



Detail of Wilton Township, showing Illiana Corridor relative to the locations of significant sites. Note that two options for the corridor are under consideration (pink or brown hatching on map), depending upon how the mainline expressway interchange with South Cedar Road / County Highway 43 is configured in conjunction with an overpass for Wilmington-Peotone Road / County Highway 25. The mainline expressway shifts from just north of Wilmington-Peotone Road to just south of that road in this location. Three contributing sites—2202, 2203, and 2302—would be destroyed by the highway.

Left: The house at site 2202, the Jones–Murdie Farmstead. Right: The house at site 2302, the Arnstrom–Spangler Farmstead. Both would be demolished for the proposed Illiana Expressway.

Schools

The first school in Wilton Township was organized in 1841. James Adams, Franklin Chamberlain, and Hiram Harvey pooled their resources and built a basswood log building to serve as the first school. In 1849, the public school district was organized, and the first public school building was built in 1850, at Wilton Center. This 20 foot by 30 foot structure was built of stone quarried nearby.[87] Soon, a second school, later known as Wallingford School, was built further north, and by 1860, six school districts, each with their own one-room schoolhouse, were in operation, with a total enrollment of 288 students. This increased to seven districts and 339 students by 1877.[88] A new wood-framed school building with a cupola was built circa 1880s in Wilton Center.

The Wilton Center School, circa 1900. Source: Sterling, v. 2, plate 201.

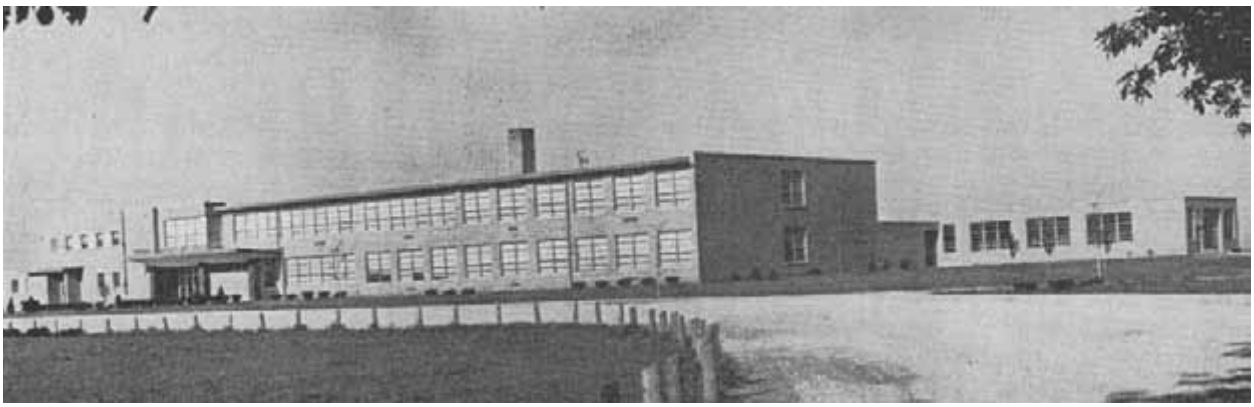
Into the twentieth century, enrollment in the Wilton Township schools gradually declined. As late as 1920, all seven one-room schoolhouse remained in operation, but enrollment had dropped to 109 students.[89] In 1941, the Community High School District was established, and Wilton Township high school students attended classes in Peotone. By 1948, only six schools remained open, and enrollment was down to 67 students. The one-room schools closed in November 1948, and the district was consolidated into Peotone Community Unit School District 207U.[90]

[87] Woodruff (1878), 632.
[88] Farrington, 57–61.
[89] Farrington, 131.
[90] Farrington, 221.

The Wilton Center School, 1955. Note the added south wing and the cross-gable addition to the southwest. Source: Drury, 620.

In 1949, the consolidated Peotone Community District 207U was established that included all of Peotone, Green Garden, and Wilton Townships, as well as the western 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.[91] The Wilton Center one-room school remained in operation for grades one through seven.

In 1951–1952, seventh grade was moved to the school in the village of Peotone. The school district was expanded in 1951 with the inclusion of the southern third of Manhattan Township, and 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.



The new high school in the village of Peotone, 1956. Source: Peotone on Parade: 1856–1956 *(Peotone: Centennial General Committee, Historical Program Committee, 1956), 16.*

[91] Farrington, 223.


Present-day views of the 1959 Wilton Center elementary school, closed at the end of the 2013–2014 school year.

In 1959, a new elementary school was built in Wilton Center on the site of the former one-room schoolhouse. With the consolidation, thirty-four schools and independent school districts were reorganized into one school district with five school buildings.[92] In addition, enrollment for the unified district nearly doubled between 1948 and 1965.

At the end of the twentieth 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.

Since peaking at more than 2,000 students in the 2007–2008 school year, total enrollment in the district has steadily declined. The Wilton Center Elementary School closed at the end of the 2013–2014 school year due to the ongoing decline in enrollment. In that school year, the five-classroom (kindergarten through fourth grade) building had only 77 students enrolled.

Currently, the Peotone Community Unit School District has approximately 1,600 students and operates Peotone Elementary School at the north side of the village of Peotone for kindergarten through third grade; Peotone Intermediate Center in Green Garden Township for fourth and fifth grades; Peotone Junior High School and Peotone High School, both in the village of Peotone; and the Connor Shaw Center, housing the district offices and preschool program.

[92] Farrington, 225

Of the seven former one-room schoolhouses in Wilton Township, five have been demolished, but two still exist and have been adapted for residential purposes. Of these, one school, the former Wallingford School in Section 3, retains sufficient integrity for potential consideration for local landmark designation.

Map ID	PIN	Location	Name	Status
307	19-03-404-003	Domagalla Street, southeast quarter	Wallingford School	Converted to residential use.
791		Northeast corner of southeast quarter, section 7	Robbins School	Demolished.
1191		Southeast corner, section 11	McGowan School	Demolished.
1691		Northeast corner, section 16	Wilton Center School	Demolished. New Wilton Center School built on same site in 1959.
2190		West of St. Patrick Catholic Church, section 21	"Church" School	Demolished. When sold by the school district in 1949, the structure was reportedly moved to the farm of John Clinton, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21. No historic structures remain at this site today. The original school site is now parking lot for St. Patrick Church.
2501	19-25-300-005	Southwest corner, section 25	Huyck's Grove School	Converted to residential use.
2704	19-27-300-002	Southwest corner, section 27	Lampshire School	Demolished. Ranch house built on former school site.

Left: The former Hykes Grove School, Section 25. This former schoolhouse has been substantially remodeled and expanded for residential use. Right: The former Wallingford School, Section 3, retains the character of a historic schoolhouse, although adapted for residential use.

Churches

The Methodist Episcopal congregation built a church in Wilton Center in 1866, and the Baptist Church in Wilton Center was built in 1868.[93] In 1919, these two congregations decided to merge, forming the Wilton Center Federated Church. A constitution was written and agreed upon by both congregations, specifying that when possible, pastors of the congregation will alternate between Baptist and Methodist affiliations, without regard for length of stay. The joint congregation decided to retain the Methodist Church building for services. The Baptist Church building was later sold to the Peotone School District.[94]

In 1956, the congregation decided to replace the 1866 church building. A member of the church, Mr. George Barr, served as the architect and general contractor. The new building was completed and dedicated on September 1, 1956. It was located on the same site as the previous church, but with the front entrance facing south rather than west. Subsequently, as the congregation grew, it was decided to expand on a new site. A new church was constructed in 2004–2005 on the south side of Joliet Road, 1/4 mile east of the previous location. The new church opened in September 2005, and the 1956 building was sold to a Pentecostal congregation.[95] It is now known as the First Apostolic Tabernacle church.

Left: The former Methodist Church, subsequently the Wilton Center Federated Church, in 1955. Source: Drury, 602. Right: The 1956 Wilton Center Federated Church, today known as the First Apostolic Tabernacle church, site 1021 in the present survey. Below: The new Wilton Center Federated Church, completed in 2005.

[93] Woodruff (1878), 633.
[94] Wilton Center Federated Church website, www.wcfclife.org (accessed February 1, 2016).
[95] Ibid.

The first St. Patrick Catholic Church in Wilton Center was constructed in 1864 by R. Linergan and a committee that included John Nugent, Patrick Smith, John Hayden, and Andrew Quigley. However, this first building was soon destroyed by a tornado. After several years as a mission church under St. Joseph Church in Manteno, St. Patrick Parish was established in 1879 on a new site in the southwest quarter of Section 21, site 2103 in the present survey. The current church property was donated by George Dancer. On Christmas Day, 1897, the church was destroyed by fire, and replaced by a new wood-framed structure built in 1898. This third church building was in turn destroyed by fire in February 1929. The present church was built of brick masonry and dedicated on June 16, 1930.[96] As a distinctive twentieth century example of Gothic Revival style church design, St. Patrick Catholic Church is considered to be eligible for local landmark status and could be considered for listing in the National Register.

Left: St. Patrick Catholic Church and rectory in 1955. Source: Drury, 602. Right: St. Patrick Catholic Church today, site 2103 in the present survey.

The rectory for St. Patrick Catholic Church today.

[96] St. Patrick Catholic Church website, www.stpatrickwiltoncenter.org, "About our Parish" (accessed September 1, 2015).

Cemeteries

There are two active cemeteries in Wilton Township. South of Wilton Center is the Wilton Township Cemetery, site 1607 in the present survey.[97] The earliest burials in this cemetery date to the 1850s. Directly adjacent to the south is the Mount St. Patrick Cemetery, site 1608 in the present survey, associated with nearby St. Patrick's Church in Section 21.[98] A central entrance drive leads to a paved circular drive through this cemetery.




Top left: Stone masonry entrance piers at the Wilton Township Cemetery. Top right: The Wilton Township Cemetery. Bottom left: Entrance to Mount St. Patrick Cemetery. Bottom right: Entrance drive and circle drive at Mount St. Patrick Cemetery.

Twelve Mile Grove Cemetery is located 1/2 mile east of Wilton Center. This cemetery contained several graves for the Leavitt family. No above-ground evidence of this cemetery could be located during the present survey, and the site is heavily wooded. Reportedly, many or all of the graves were previously re-interred in the Wilton Township Cemetery. The parcel is directly adjacent to land owned by the Forest Preserve District of Will County at the Laughton Preserve. This cemetery was designated as a Will County landmark in 2004.

There is also documentary evidence of a cemetery located in Section 36, the Huyck's Grove Cemetery. Historic plat maps show this cemetery as located near the center of the section, along the former road that bisected Section 36 from north to south and near the South Branch of Forked Creek. This historic road was abandoned in the early twentieth century in favor of roads following the section lines. The cemetery is not shown on plat maps after 1940, and it is not known if any above-ground trace of the cemetery exists today. The site is currently in a heavily wooded area that is part of Huyck's Grove Forest Preserve; it may merit consideration for local landmark status as an archaeological site.

[97] http://www.wiltontownship.org/wilton-township-cemetery.html
[98] http://stpatrickwiltoncenter.org/73

Bridges

Five early twentieth century road bridges survive in Wilton Township; most are concrete bridges built in the 1910s–1930s. Five historic iron through-truss bridges in the township that were documented in the 1988 survey were demolished and replaced with new spans in the 1990s.

On South Elevator Road in Section 14 is an unnamed bridge over the east fork of the West Branch of Forked Creek, site 1403 in the present survey. This concrete bridge was built in 1918.

On West Barr Road between Sections 18 and 19, approximately 1/4 mile west of Gougar Road, is a concrete bridge over an unnamed drainage channel flowing into the West Branch of Forked Creek, site 1807 in the present survey. Although the date of construction is not known, it is similar to other bridges built in the 1910s or 1920s.

Left: The South Elevator Road Bridge over the West Branch of Forked Creek in Section 14, built in 1918, site 1403 in the present survey. Right: The West Barr Road Bridge located 1/4 mile west of Gougar Road, Sections 18-19, site 1807 in the present survey.

Also on West Barr Road between Sections 18 and 19, immediately west of the intersection with Gougar Road, is a steel frame bridge with a wood plank deck, crossing the West Branch of Forked Creek, site 1808 in the present survey. This bridge has concrete abutments. Although the date of construction is not known, it likely dates to the 1910s or 1920s.

On West Doyle Road between Sections 4 and 9 is the Ritchel Bridge over the West Branch of Forked Creek, site 402 in the present survey. This concrete bridge was built in 1935. A similar bridge is on West Arsenal Road between Sections 8 and 17: the Jones Bridge over the West Branch of Forked Creek, site 1703 in the present survey. This concrete bridge was built in 1937.

Left: The steel frame and wood plank deck bridge over the West Branch of Forked Creek on West Barr Road, Sections 18-19, site 1808 in the present survey. Right: The 1935 Ritchel Bridge on West Doyle Road, Sections 4-9, site 402 in the present survey.

Left: The 1937 Jones Bridge over the West Branch of Forked Creek on West Arsenal Road, Sections 8-17, site 1703 in the present survey. Right: Detail of the pier and guardrail.

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,"[99] 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.[100] The materials used in the construction of a balloon frame structure consisted of milled lumber that was much lighter in weight than heavy timbers.[101]

Credit for the development of the balloon frame is usually given to George Washington Snow of Chicago,[102] 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.[103] 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.[104] However, these mills were relatively far away, and transportation of milled

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[99] 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.

[100] 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).

[101] 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.

[102] 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.

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

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

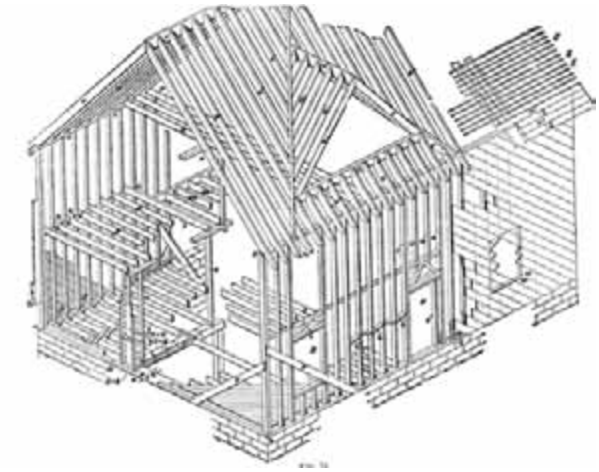
heavy timbers difficult and expensive. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a more economical construction system.

The classic balloon frame consists of the following elements:[105]

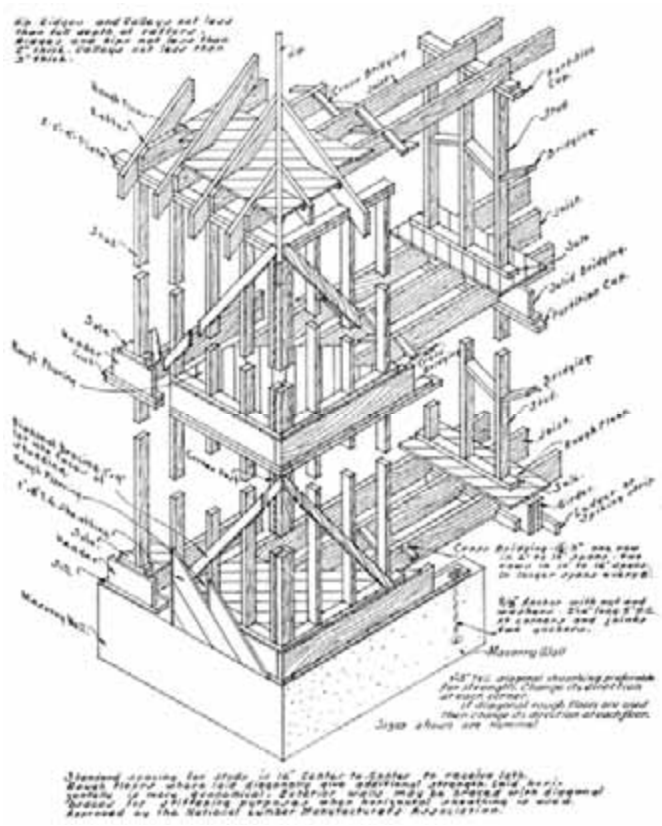
- A sill, made from a large section of milled lumber (e.g., 4x8) or two or more smaller pieces (two 2x8s), set on a masonry or concrete foundation,
- Floor joists (2x10, 2x12, etc.), typically at 16 inches on center,[106] reinforced by diagonal bridging, nailed to the sill and nailed to:
- Studs (2x4 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.

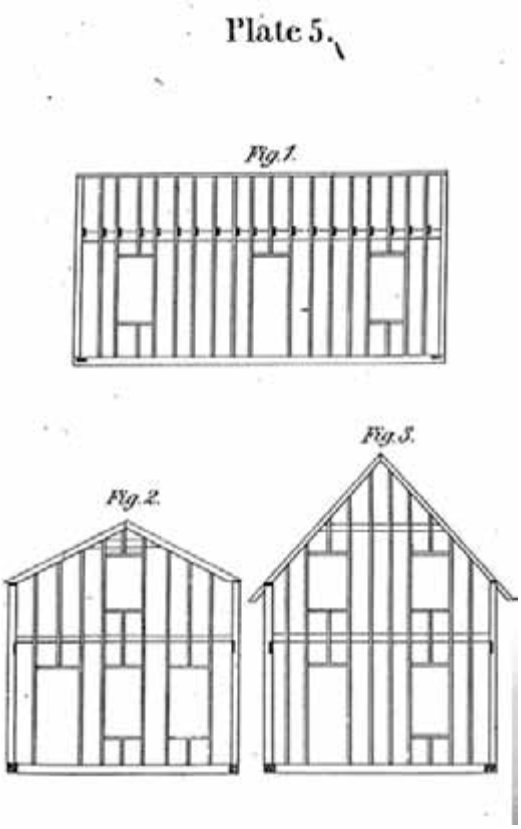
Since a carpenter with one or two helpers could frame and sheath a small one story house in one week, the balloon allowed a settler to have a dwelling on their land in a short amount of time. In addition, there was a 40 percent savings in the amount of material to enclose the same volume as compared to the braced frame.[107] 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.

[105] 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."
[106] 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.
[107] 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]. 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.[108] 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

[108] Peterson, 15–24.

buildings with them to the United States, they often adopted balloon framing techniques in whole or in part and adapted it to their traditions.[109]

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":[110]

> 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.[111]

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."[112] 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.

Although balloon-frame houses are likely present in the survey area, it was not possible to review concealed structural framing to confirm the type of construction for surveyed houses. Inspection of wood framing in basement and/or attic spaces can identify whether heavy timber braced frame, balloon frame, or platform frame construction is used in a particular building.

[109] 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.)
[110] Albert Britt, *An America That Was* (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Publishers, 1964), 33.
[111] Ibid.
[112] 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 Wilton Township, including houses as well as outbuildings.

Left: The American Foursquare house at the O'Brien Farmstead, site 2804 in the present survey, is constructed of brick masonry and dates to 1925. Right: This animal barn at the Hall–Moore Farmstead, site 1503 in the present survey, is one of several clay masonry outbuildings on the site.

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 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.[113]

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.[114]

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[113] 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.
[114] 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.[115] 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.

In Wilton Township, locally quarried stone is primarily present as foundations for nineteenth century buildings. Of particular note are several historic bank barns in which the lower level is entirely built with stone walls.

Left: The bank barn on the John Barr Farmstead, site 1602 in the present survey, has a partial stone foundation. Right: Detail of the stone foundation.

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.[116]

[115] Ibid.

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

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 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.[117]

In the survey area cast-in-place concrete was commonly used for building foundations, starting in the early twentieth century.

Left: This crib barn on the John Barr Farmstead, site 1602, is a typical use of concrete for building foundations. Right: These early twentieth century outbuildings on the McGowan–Adelston Farmstead, site 1402, also use cast-in-place concrete for their foundations.

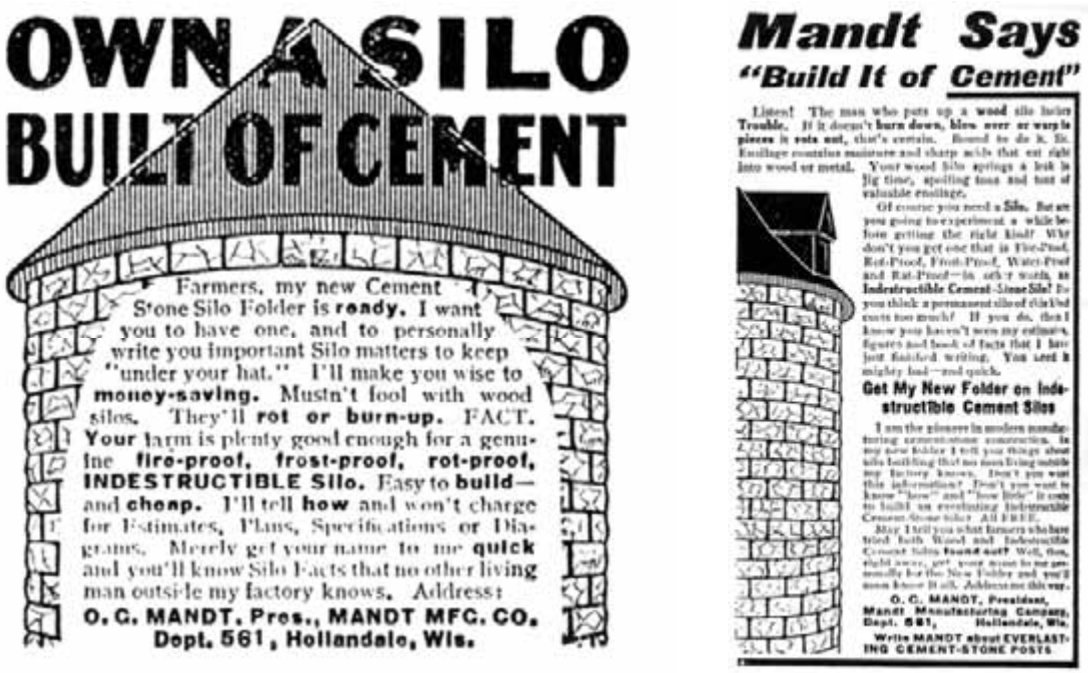
[117] "The Use of Concrete Work on the Farm," *Building Age* (February 1917), 102–103.

Concrete Block

Beginning in the early 1900s, mass production of concrete block units succeeded after several earlier developments failed to lead to widespread production.[118] 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.[119]

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.[120] 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.



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

[118] Pamela H. Simpson, *Cheap, Quick, and Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870–1930* (Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1999), 11.
[119] Ibid., 24.
[120] Ibid., 21–22.

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.[121]

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 agricultural outbuildings as well as garages. There are also several examples of wood-framed barns with ground floors built of concrete masonry. Concrete block is also widely used for building foundations in the survey area. Concrete blocks and related items were manufactured in Peotone Township in the early twentieth century, making this material readily available to local builders in Wilton Township.

Left: This small barn at the Fick–Hnetkovsky Farmstead, site 1502, is a typical outbuilding in the survey area using concrete block for the walls of the ground level. Right: This well house at the Dryer–Phelan Farmstead, site 1705, is built of rusticated concrete block.

[121] 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.

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.[122] 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. Due to later remodeling, the original style is often obscured on farmhouses in the survey area.

Left: The Gabled Ell house at the Jones–Bush Farmstead, site 1702, has had numerous original details obscured by later remodeling, including the closing up of original window openings. Right: A view of this house in 1955. Source: Drury, 605.

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 with the democracy in Ancient Greece. Greek Revival buildings have simple rectilinear forms, prominent

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

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. A few houses with Greek Revival style elements were observed in Wilton Township.

Left: The house at the Kelsey–Renfrew–Barr Farmstead, site 1704, features corner pilaster trim typical of the Greek Revival style. Right: The house at the Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead, site 208, likely originally had a Greek Revival style entrance surround, although it is now obscured by later remodeling.

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 domestic 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 style 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: Although modified in recent years, the house at the Blatt Farmstead, site 3501, has window ornament and porch detailing typical of the Italianate style. Right: A detail of the arched window hoods at the house at the Gerdes Farmstead, site 1006.

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.


Examples of Queen Anne style houses in the survey area. Above left: John Barr Farmstead, site 1602. Above right: Pooley Farmstead, site 2401. Below left: McGrath Farmstead, site 1902. Below right: Michael Quigley Farmstead, site 2001.


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 Robbins Farmstead, site 802, has a Palladian window and other characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. Right: The house at the Harvey–Schultz Farmstead, site 902, has an elaborate Colonial Revival front porch and entrance, now partially lost due to recent 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 divided-light casement and double hung windows. Several of the houses in the survey include Craftsman-inspired features.

Left: The porches of the house at the Dryer–Phelan Farmstead, site 1705, include Craftsman details such as masonry piers and tapered wood columns. Right: The house at the O'Brien Farmstead, site 2804, has a similar Craftsman-style front porch.

Left: The Craftsman style bungalow at the John Tulley Farmstead, site 3201, has a hip roof and three-over-one double-hung windows. Right: This bungalow in Wilton Center, site 1023, has an open porch and eave brackets typical of the Craftsman style (the shed roof portion at left is a later addition).

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. No Tudor Revival style houses are present in the survey area.

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 Wilton 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.[123] Building forms followed the movement of settlers from New England westward through the Ohio Valley to Illinois.[124] 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.

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.[125] No examples of the Hall and Parlor house type were identified in the survey area.

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

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

[124] 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).

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


Left: With its symmetrical facade, one-and-a-half story massing, and low upper level windows, the circa 1870s house at Lichtenwalter–Bitner Farmstead, site 604, exemplifies the New England One and a Half type. Right: The abandoned house at the French–Larsen Farmstead, site 2301, is another example of the type.

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.[126] 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. The I House type is uncommon in Wilton Township, with only one local example.


Left: The one-room deep original portion of the house at the Crawford–Sweetwood Farmstead, site 1801, embodies the characteristics of the typical I House. Right: The house at Clinton–Christensen Farmstead, site 201, was likely originally a Side Hallway type. The massing of the original two-story portion is obscured by numerous one-story additions.

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.[127] Two 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.

[126] Kniffen, 7–8.
[127] Ibid., 126.

Upright and Wing

The Upright and Wing was popular in the mid to late 1800s.[128] 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.[129] The Upright and Wing type is common in Wilton Township. About twenty percent of the surveyed farmhouses are this type.

Above left: This house in the hamlet of Wallingford, site 302, exemplifies the Upright and Wing type. Above right: The house at the O'Burn–Wahls Farmstead, site 1302, is a similar example in which the "wing" portion is 1-1/2 stories high. In this house, the front porch has been replaced by a later shed-roof addition. Below left: The house at the McGowan–Steen Farmstead, site 1105, is an example that original included an engaged open porch in the "wing" (now altered: the area with entrance door and three adjacent windows was likely originally an open porch, while the smaller window with shutters at left is an original enclosed pantry or similar space). Below right: The house at the Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead, site 208, is a larger example with later additions at front and back of the "wing."

Gabled Ell

The Gabled Ell house type usually dates from the two decades after the Civil War.[130] 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 common in Wilton Township, representing about one quarter of the surveyed farmhouses.

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[128] 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).

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

[130] Ibid., 136.

The Gabled Ell type is common in Wilton Township. Above left: The house at the Martin–McQueen Farmstead, site 3202, exemplifies the Gabled Ell type. The wrap-around porch is a unique feature of this house. Above right: The house at the Jones–Murdie Farmstead, site 2202, is a similar example with a one-story addition replacing the original front porch. Below left: The house at the Fick–Hnetkovsky Farmstead, site 1502, is another example of this type, with the side wing positioned flush with the front gable portion. Below right: The house at the Shields Farmstead, site 2105, is a 1-3/4 story version of the type.

Four-over-Four

The Four-over-Four basically consists of a central hallway flanked by two rooms on each side in a house two to two-and-a-half stories in height. This house type usually has a gable roof, with the ridge line running parallel to the front face. Exploiting balloon frame construction, the form was popular in the middle 1800s, although it returned during the vogue of the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles. Four-over-Four type farmhouses are not common in Wilton Township, with only three examples identified.

Left: The house at the Herbst–Davis Farmstead, site 105, is a nineteenth century example of the Four-over-Four type. Right: The house at the Harvey–Schultz Farmstead, site 902, shows the use of the Four-over-Four type in a Colonial Revival house dating to 1942.

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. Three examples of the Gable Front type were identified in Wilton Township.

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare[131] was introduced around 1900 and continued to be popular until the 1920s. It consists of a two to two-and-a-half story block with a roughly square floor plan with four rooms on each floor. Roofs are hipped or pyramidal, with dormer windows (hipped and gable) on at least the front elevation and sometimes the side and rear elevations. Foursquares usually have front porches but may also have bay windows (some extending both stories) and one story rear additions. Many Foursquares were built from plans developed by local lumber companies or mail order sources that advertised in farm journals; others were purchased whole and delivered as pre-cut, ready-to-assemble houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company or home manufacturers. American Foursquare type farmhouses are somewhat common in the survey area, representing approximately ten percent of the farmhouses surveyed.

The American Foursquare type is somewhat common in Wilton Township. Left: The house at the Dryer–Phelan Farmstead, site 1705, features Craftsman-style porches with stone piers supporting wood columns, and hipped dormers on each face of its hip roof. Right: The house at the O'Brien Farmstead, site 2804, is a locally rare brick example of the American Foursquare 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 Wilton Township than other areas of Will County, with only seven examples identified.

[131] 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.)


Two examples of the bungalow type in Wilton Township. Left: the circa 1939 house at the John Tulley Farmstead, site 3201, exemplifies the bungalow type and is a locally rare example of a historic brick masonry house. Right: The house at the Arnstrom–Spangler Farmstead, site 2302, is a side-gable bungalow with Craftsman detailing (the wing at right appears to be a later addition).

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.[132] The Cape Cod has a simple rectangular plan, one story in height with dormers and a gable roof. Eight Cape Cod type houses in Wilton Township were documented during the survey, mostly dating from the late 1930s to the 1950s.


Left: The house at the Phelan Farmstead, site 2904, exemplifies the Cape Cod style with its one-and-a-half story side-gable massing and gabled dormers. This house was built in 1948. Right: The Edwin Moore House, site 1507, is an example of a 1-story Cape Cod with limited Colonial Revival detailing, dating to 1942.

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. Fifteen Ranch type houses were documented in the survey, dating from the 1940s to newly built houses of the twenty-first century.

[132] Ibid., 140.


Two examples of the post-World War II Ranch type in Wilton Township: at left, a secondary house on the Herbst–Davis Farmstead, site 105; at right, the Porter–Barr Farmstead, site 1606.

Split Level

Another house type developed in the middle twentieth century is known as a Split Level. In this house type, one portion of the building volume is usually a single story high, and a second portion has two levels, located one-half story above and below the single-story portion. The lower level is often one-half story below grade. Architects began to experiment with split-level plans in the 1930s, and this house type enjoyed its greatest popularity in the 1960s and 1970s. This house has fallen out of favor since the 1980s.


Left: a split-level house built in 1971 is one of two houses at the Matthew Quigley Farmstead, site 2003. Right: the house at the Berry Farmstead, site 2503, was built in the mid-1990s and is identified as a "contemporary" house. Note the complex massing, mixture of hip and gable roof forms, use of arched windows, and shingled cornice returns.

For newly built houses in the survey area, where no particular house type can be identified, the term "contemporary" is used in the database. Newly built houses in the survey area often freely mix historical details and forms of various styles and periods. These houses may have complex massing and rooflines. Their internal planning is based largely on Ranch-style prototypes developed in the middle part of the twentieth century.

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.[133]

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.[134]

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.[135]

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.[136]

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.[137]

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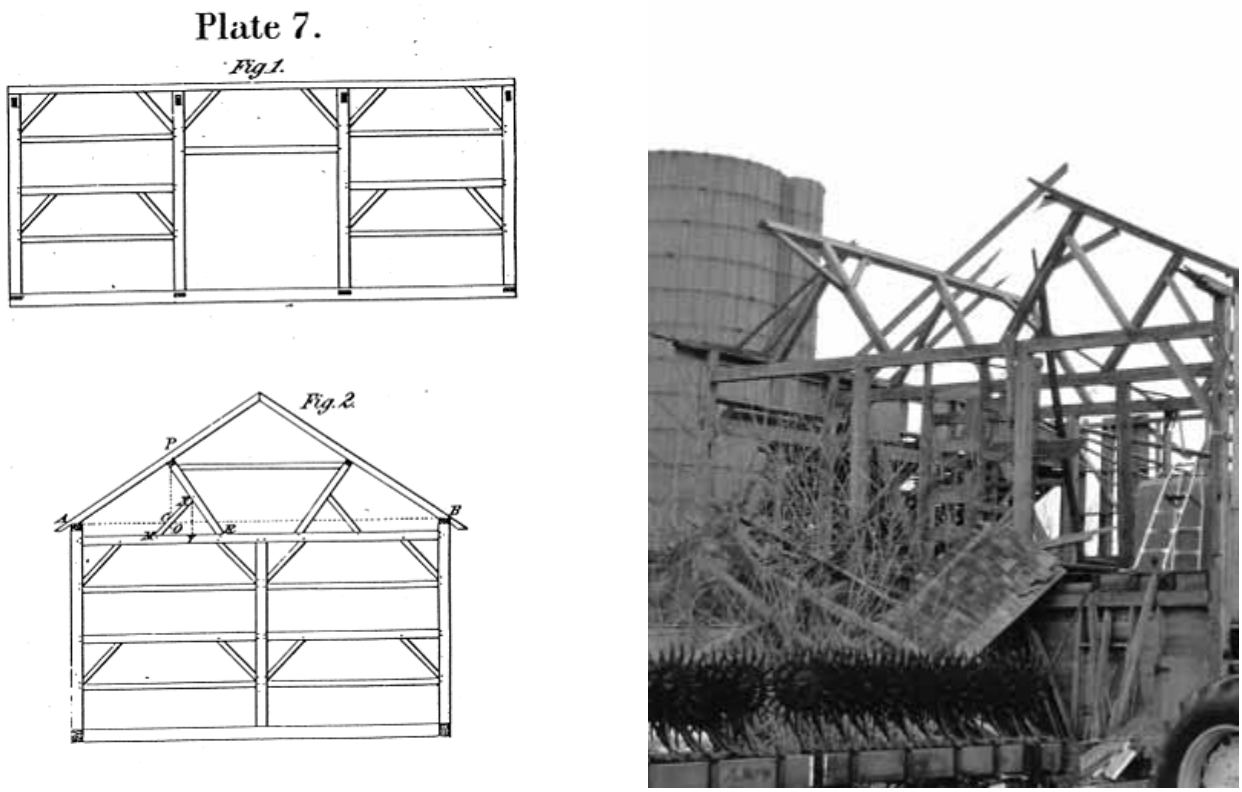
[133] Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, "The Farm Barns of the American Midwest," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 9.
[134] Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections," in *Barns of the Midwest*, 65.
[135] Ibid.
[136] Ibid., 48–50.
[137] 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 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.[138] 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.[139]

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[138] Ibid., 158.

[139] 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

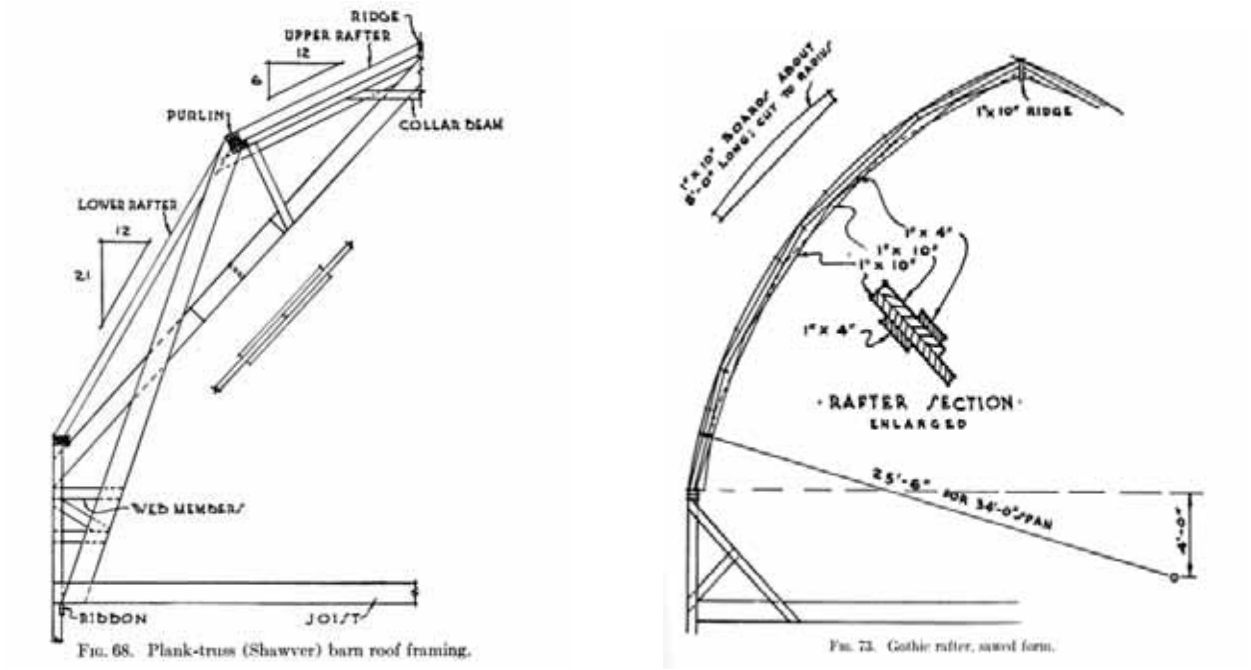

Fig. 68. Plank-truss (Shawver) barn roof framing.

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.[140] 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.[141]

The two-story loft barn ceased to be built shortly after World War II.[142] 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.[143] 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).

[140] Ibid., 162–163.

[141] Ibid., 164.

[142] Ibid., 165.

[143] 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.[144]

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.[145] 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.[146] 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.*

[144] Ibid., 226.
[145] Ibid., 225.
[146] 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.[147] 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.[148] 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.

Several examples of the three-bay threshing barn type were identified in Wilton Township. Left: The barn at the Lichtenwalter–Bitner Farmstead, site 604. Right: The O'Burn–Wahls Farmstead, site 1302.

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.[149] 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.[150]

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

[147] 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.
[148] 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.
[149] 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.
[150] 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.[151] In some cases this barn type was lifted up and placed onto a raised basement, which then could house the animals, especially dairy cows.[152]

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. Two bank barns and one raised barn were identified in the survey area.

The barn at the Zebb–Davis Farmstead, site 308 in the present survey, is a small but very well preserved example of the bank barn type.

[151] 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.
[152] Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-bay Threshing Barn," *Barns of the Midwest,* 59.


Bank barns in Wilton Township. Left: The barn at the Keniston Farmstead, site 1604, is built into the natural slope of the ground adjacent to Forked Creek and exemplifies the bank barn type. Note that this 1883 barn includes an integral corn crib at the south gable end. Right: The barn at the John Barr Farmstead, site 1602.

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.[153] 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 lumber rather than the heavy timber framing of earlier barn types. The plank frame barn type is common in Wilton Township, representing about forty percent of the major barns documented.


Examples of the plank frame barn type from Wilton Township. Left: Dryer–Phelan Farmstead, site 1705. Right: A gable roof example from the Troxel–Eden Farmstead, site 1103.

[153] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 117


Left: Plank frame barn at the Martin–McQueen Farmstead, site 3202. 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. No round barns were identified in the survey area.

Round Roof Barn

Round roof barns came into existence with structural advances in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Although called round, roof shapes for this type are often gothic arch in form. The name describes the roof shape, although the configuration of their floor plans were usually based on more typical barn types such as plank frame, dairy, or raised barns. 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.[154] Dairy barns are not uncommon in Wilton Township, with seven examples documented in the survey.

[154] Noble and Cleek, 77.


The Wisconsin Dairy Barn type is not uncommon in Wilton Township. Left: The barn at the Behrens–Drecksler Farmstead, site 1206, is a classic example of the type. Right: The barn at the Porter–Barr Farmstead, site 1606, is a large and locally unique dairy barn.

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. A few examples of the feeder barn type were identified in Wilton Township.


Left: The barn at the Fick–Hnetkovsky Farmstead, site 1502, is a small example of the feeder barn type. Right: This outbuilding at the Phelan Farmstead, site 2904, is another typical example of the feeder barn type.

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.[155] The pole barn is an example of economical construction techniques applied to modern agriculture and was common into the 1960s. More than fifteen pole barns were documented in the present survey.

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

Typical examples of pole barns in Wilton Township include: above left, pole barn at the White–Mundt Farmstead, site 1102; above right, pole barn at the Bowe–Smith Tenant Farmstead, site 2502. Below: A typical local example of a pole barn is found at the Jurres–Fick Farmstead, site 102. The interior view at right shows the simple wood-framed construction for this type of structure.

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 not especially common in Wilton Township, with only six examples documented as part of the present survey.


Examples of the Quonset shed type in Wilton Township: left, one of two Quonset sheds at the Hall–Moore Farmstead, site 1503; right, at the John Barr Farmstead, site 1602.

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 Wilton Township: above left, the manufactured building at the Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead, site 208; above right, manufactured building at the Hall–Moore Farmstead, site 1503; below left, the O'Brien–McGrath Farmstead, site 2902; below right, the Bell–Tulley–Otto Farmstead, site 3302.


Two examples of relatively new manufactured buildings in Wilton Township: at left, the Schroeder–Baker Farmstead, site 305; at right, the Berry Farmstead, site 2503.

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.[156] 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.

Crawford Grain International Elevator, site 205, retains a historic early twentieth century grain elevator, the building at far left in this view of the complex. This complex was developed along the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad after the rail route was constructed in 1904–1905.

[156] Keith E. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture* (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988), 176.

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.[157] Sometimes the logs were skinned to lessen the danger of infestation by worms and insects. The bin-like cribs were typically covered with thatch or cornstalks to help shed the rain; a board and shingle roof took more effort, required nails, and therefore was more expensive. Unfortunately, thatch roof corncribs were more readily infested by rodents. Log construction of corncribs remained popular through the 1800s in areas where timber resources proved readily accessible.

The invention of the circular saw in 1860 and its growing adaptation to steam power by mid-century made lumber cheap enough for general use on outbuildings such as corncribs, enabling later versions to be built of narrow lumber slats.[158] The corncrib usually rested on log or stone piers.[159] 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.[160]

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 shucking. 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.[161] 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.[162] 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.[163] 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.[164] One example of a wood-framed corn crib was documented in the survey area. However, crib barns and metal grain bins are much more common.

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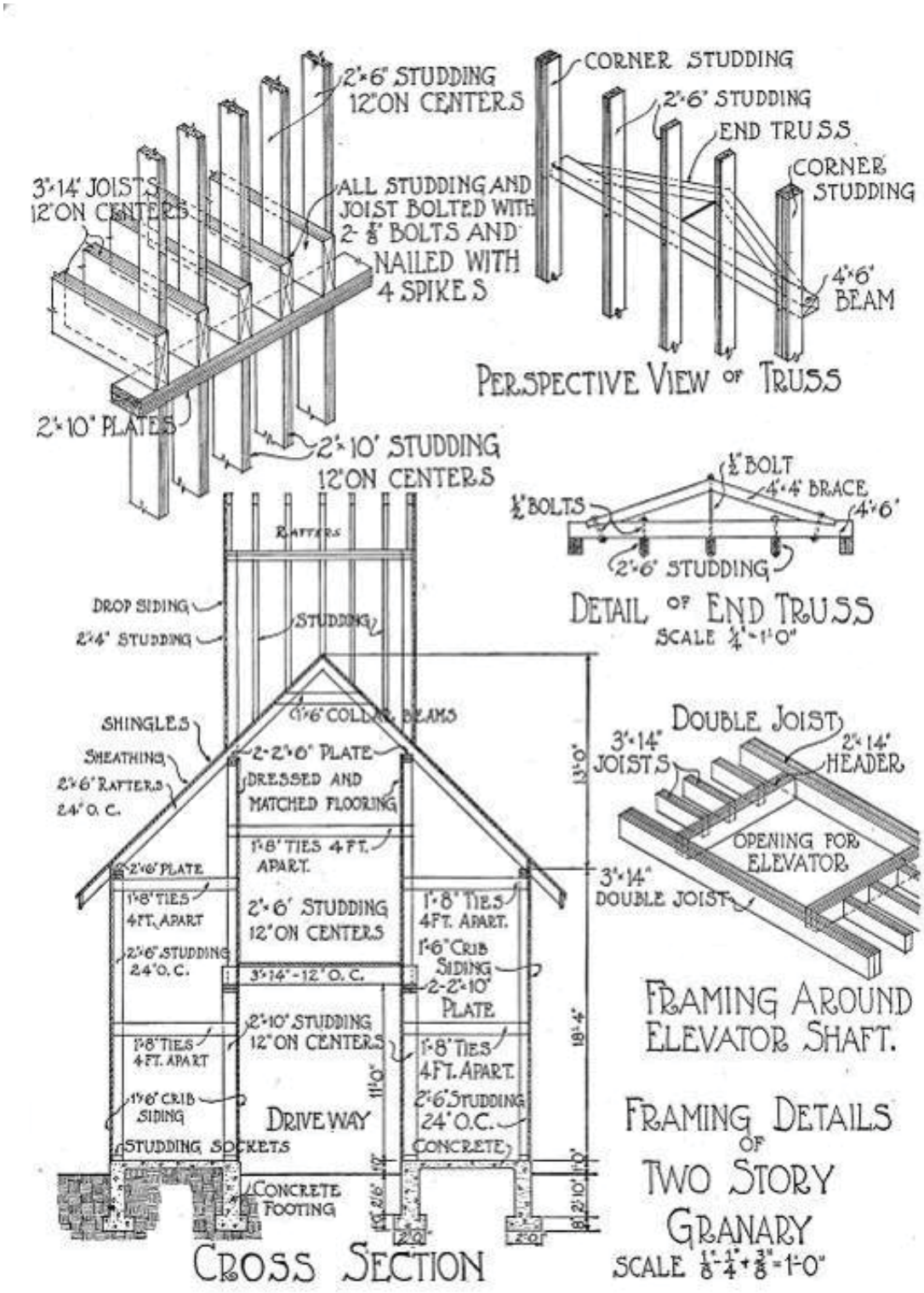
[157] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 170–171.
[158] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 26.
[159] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 155.
[160] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 27.
[161] Keith E. Roe, "Corncribs to Grain Elevators: Extensions of the Barn, " in *Barns of the Midwest*, 170.
[162] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 60.
[163] Ibid., 177.
[164] Ibid., 176.


Left: A rare local example of a wood-framed corn crib, at the Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead, site 208. Right: A unique and distinctive clay masonry corn crib is present at the Hall–Moore Farmstead, site 1503.

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 common in Wilton Township, with more than fifty examples documented.


Examples of wood crib barns in Wilton Township. Above left: Fick–Kavaney Farmstead, site 1501. Above right: Martin–McQueen Farmstead, site 3202. Below left: Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead, site 208. Below right: McGowan–Adelston Farmstead, site 1402.

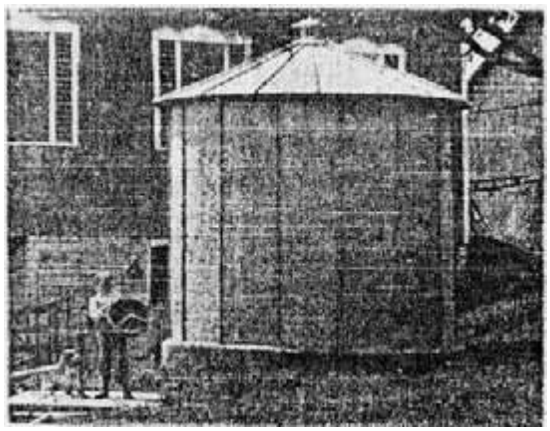
Crib barns, usually with two bins, abound in the survey area. Illustrated above are framing details of a crib barn from Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book *(Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).*

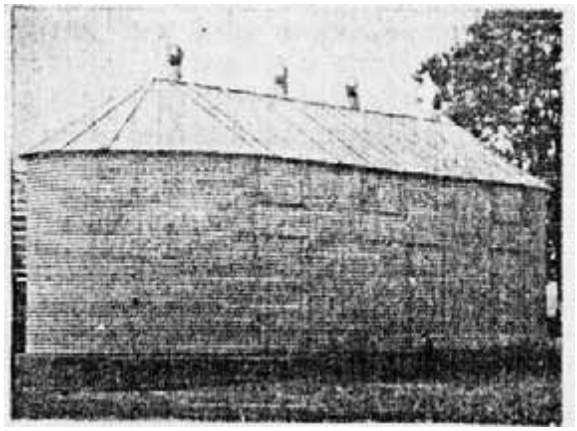
Metal Bins

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.[165]

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.[166]

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 Wilton Township.





Above: Illustrations of two types of metal corn bins from The Illinois Farmer's Guide*, August 1939. Below: older style grain bins at the Troxel–Eden Farmstead, site 1103 (left) and the Mahoney–Robbins Farmstead, site 3101 (right).*

[165] Ibid.

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

Left: Grain bins at the Callinan–Eaton Farmstead, site 1505. Right: Grain bin complex at the Porter–Barr Farmstead, site 1606. Note the grain auger in the foreground, use for filling the bin.

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.[167]

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.[168] Many were constructed within the barn building.[169] 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

[167] Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone*, 71–72.
[168] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 158.
[169] Ingolf Vogeler, "Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest," *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 108.

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.[170] Concrete block silos were finished on the interior with a layer of cement mortar to seal joints that might otherwise leak air or water.

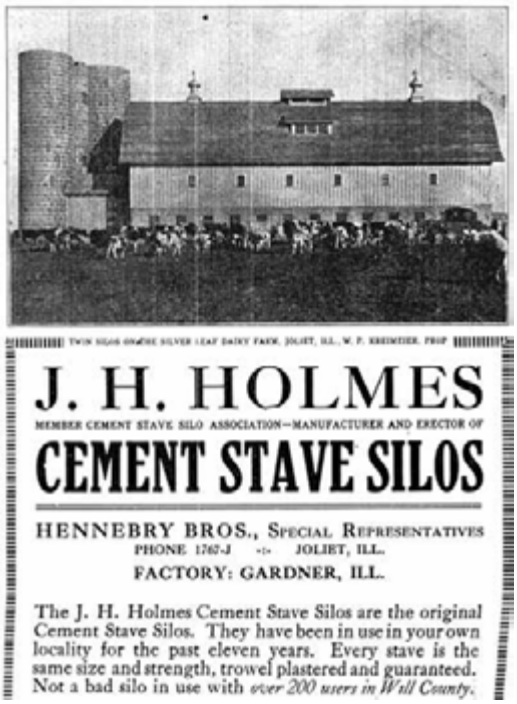
The hollow clay tile silo, generally known as the "Iowa Silo," was developed by the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College and erected during the summer of 1908 on the college farm.[171] Brick and tile companies manufactured curved blocks for silos, advertising them in farm journals. The main complaint 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.

Concrete stave silos were constructed as early as 1904 in Cassopolis, Missouri, which used book-shaped staves.[172] Several patents existed for cement stave silos, including that of the Mason & Lawrence of Elgin, Illinois, dating from 1914.[173] 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.[174]

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.[175]

[170] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919) 201, 216, 217, and 232.
[171] Ibid.
[172] 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.
[173] "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35.
[174] David Mocine, "Keep Workmen Busy the Year Round," *Concrete Products* (January 1948): 161.
[175] "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927) 32–35.



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.*

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.[176] 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.[177]

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

[176] 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.
[177] H. Colin Campbell, "Concrete Silo Construction," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 200.

> appearance of the group of buildings. Also the side near the top often affords the best place for the farm name.[178]

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.[179] 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.[180] 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.[181] 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.[182]

Unlike other areas of Will County, relatively few silos were documented in Wilton Township, with only fourteen silos on nine farmsteads.

Left: The concrete stave silo at the Dryer–Phelan Farmstead, site 1705 in the present survey, retains its domed roof. Middle: The similar silo at the Carey–Holz Farmstead, site 1804, has been abandoned. Right: The Michael Quigley Farmstead, site 2001, has two Harvestore silos.

[178] King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* 64.
[179] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 201.
[180] Gambrel and domical roofs allowed for filling the silo to the top of the outer wall, maximizing the storage capacity.
[181] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 108–9.
[182] Harvestore Systems, DeKalb, Illinois, www.harvestore.com

In addition to silos, perforated concrete staves were also used to construct crib barns. Wilton Township contains a total of six crib barns of this type.

Left: The concrete stave crib barn at the Dryer–Phelan Farmstead, site 1705 in the present survey. Above right: Detail of perforated concrete staves used for crib barn construction. Below right: The crib barn at the Lamphere–Eib Farmstead, site 2701 in the present survey. A total of six crib barns of this type were documented in Wilton Township.

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.[183]

Farmhouses, barns, corn cribs, and silos make up approximately half of the buildings surveyed as part of this study. The remaining outbuildings 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.

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

CHAPTER 4

SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Period of Significance: 1835 to 1970

The first settlement by settlers of European origin occurred in Will County in the 1830s. In Wilton Township, settlement began in earnest after the Black Hawk War resulted in areas south of the canal corridor, including most of present-day Wilton Township. The first pioneer settlers arrived in the late 1830s, and many farms had been established by 1850. An approximate starting date of 1835 is used for the period of significance, related to the first settlement in Huyck's Grove in Section 36.

Wilton 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 stock and dairy farming became more common in the township.

In the first decades of settlement, the villages of Wilton Center and Wallingford were platted in the Twelve Mile Grove area of the township, while the short-lived Pierce post office was established in Section 36. Pierce never developed, while Wallingford had only a brief existence. A railroad was proposed to run north-south through the township in the 1870s, serving Wilton Center, but this line never came into existence. Two other railroads crossed into the township, but one, the Wabash Railroad, had no facilities in Wilton Township. The Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad had a freight depot in Section 2, but no community developed at this area. Thus, only Wilton Center has survived as an unincorporated village in the township. In the 1920s, when Illinois Route 44 (U.S. Highway 52 after 1940) was routed through the township, it followed section lines but made an abrupt right-angle turn in Wilton Center, reinforcing the village's status as the commercial center for the township. In recent decades, commercial uses have declined in Wilton Center, and the elementary school closed in 2014. Today, Wilton Center survives as a residential neighborhood in the township.

Relatively little new development has occurred in Wilton Township in recent decades, and it retains a largely rural, agricultural character. The future impacts on the township in the twenty-first century, if and when the Illiana Expressway is 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 or considered to be contributing historic structures. Only a select number constructed between 1950 and 1970 have been included. Buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s are considered to be contributing if they relate to the historic agricultural use of the property. 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.[184]

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;

[184] 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 listing may be more easily and quickly achieved. Properties that are eligible and listed as local landmarks receive important recognition and thereby afforded a certain measure of protection. Eventually, these properties could be listed as National Register properties if further research is conducted. 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.[185] 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."[186] 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 taken to extend their service life. Replacement of selected elements, such as rotted wood members, may be

[185] 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.)

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

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.[187]

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 significantly altered or were observed to be in poor condition. Abandoned farmsteads are also generally listed as non-contributing.

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[187] 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).

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.[188]

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

Generally, the Will County Historic Preservation Commission does not consider landmark nominations for properties within incorporated municipalities. Since Wilton Township remains entirely unincorporated, the full 36 square mile extent of the township was surveyed, and properties throughout the township can be considered for designation as county landmarks.

[188] To view the *Land Resource Management Plan* in its entirety, please visit http://www.willcountyillinois.com/County-Offices/Economic-Development/Land-Use/Administration-Planning/Long-Range-Planning-Projects, or contact the Will County Land Use Department, Planning Division, at (815) 727-8430.

Potential Historic Districts, Thematic Designations, and Landmarks

Wilton Center District

One potential historic district was identified as part of the survey project. Although a number of potential villages were platted in the nineteenth century in Wilton Township, including settlements at Wallingford, Wilton Station, and Huyck's Grove, only Wilton Center (mainly located at the southwest corner of Section 10 with adjacent parcels in Sections 9, 15, and 16) ever developed to any notable extent. Bypassed by railroad construction, Wilton Center failed to develop a strong commercial core and remained a residential hamlet anchored by churches, a school, and a community hall. Wilton Center retains its character as an isolated residential enclave. Consideration could be given to designating Wilton Center as a local historic district for its significance in the development of Wilton Township. Refer to Map 5 in Appendix C for suggested district boundaries.

Individual Landmarks

Currently, there is only one county landmark in Wilton Township, the Twelve Mile Grove Cemetery, designated in 2004. There are no National Register-listed properties. Throughout the survey, there are sixteen individual farmstead sites that have clear potential for local landmark status, as well as St. Patrick Catholic Church, the Wilton Township Community Building, the former Wallingford School, and the former Harvey Brothers General Store.

It is clear from the limited research performed for this survey that two 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.

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*." These properties, as well as other farmsteads associated with prominent families in Wilton Township, are discussed in detail beginning on page 89.

- Site 105 PIN 19-01-200-034 Herbst–Davis Farmstead
- Site 208 PIN 19-02-300-004 Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead
- Site 307 PIN 19-03-404-003 Wallingford School
- Site 308 PIN 19-03-404-004 Zebb–Davis Farmstead (*NR*)
- Site 802 PIN 19-08-100-004 Robbins Farmstead
- Site 902 PIN 19-09-400-018 Harvey–Schultz Farmstead
- Site 921 PIN 19-09-400-012 Harvey Brothers General Store
- Site 1006 PIN 19-10-401-014 Gerdes Farmstead
- Site 1103 PIN 19-11-100-010 Troxel–Eden Farmstead (NR)
- Site 1206 PIN 19-12-400-015 Behrens–Drecksler Farmstead
- Site 1508 PIN 19-15-100-001 Wilton Township Community Building
- Site 1602 PIN 19-16-300-003 John Barr Farmstead
- Site 1604 PIN 19-16-200-019 Keniston Farmstead
- Site 1606 PIN 19-16-100-006 Porter–Barr Farmstead
- Site 1705 PIN 19-17-100-015 Dryer–Phelan Farmstead
- Site 2001 PIN 19-20-300-010 Michael Quigley Farmstead
- Site 2103 PIN 19-21-300-004 St. Patrick Catholic Church
- Site 2804 PIN 19-28-100-004 O'Brien Farmstead
- Site 3201 PIN 19-32-300-001 John Tulley Farmstead
- Site 3602 PIN 19-36-200-004 Arnstrom Farmstead

Survey Summary

The survey of Wilton Township documented more than 600 structures, including 126 houses and 33 major barns on 124 farmsteads and related sites. The survey also documented the hamlets of Wilton Center and Wallingford and historic bridges and cemeteries in the township. Cumulatively since 1999, the Will County Rural Historic Structural Survey has documented more than 8,000 structures on approximately 1,650 sites.[189] The tables below provide a breakdown of the survey results for Manhattan, Florence, Peotone, and Wilton Townships.[190]

Farmhouses

House Type	Manhattan	Florence	Peotone	Wilton	Totals
I House	1	—	1	1	35
Hall and Parlor	—	—	1	—	21
New England 1-1/2	—	—	2	7	20
Four over Four	8	3	6	3	100
Side Hallway	—	3	—	2	22
Upright and Wing	16	12	10	28	267
Gabled Ell	34	13	54	32	346
Gable Front	4	3	8	3	101
Foursquare	19	8	20	11	139
Bungalow	6	3	3	7	86
Cape Cod	1	3	5	10	63
Ranch	*	9	17	17	*
Other	27	4	3	5	299
Totals	**116**	**61**	**130**	**126**	**1,499**

* Ranch houses are included in the total for "Other."

Barns

Barn Type	Manhattan	Florence	Peotone	Wilton	Totals
Three-bay Threshing	33	4	9	8	205
Bank	1	2	1	3	40
Raised	—	—	—	1	10
Pennsylvania German	—	—	—	—	9
Three-ended	1	—	—	—	12
Plank frame	13	16	16	13	182
Feeder	5	4	1	1	53
Dairy	11	3	22	7	132
Round roof	—	—	—	—	7
Round	2	—	1	—	3
Other or Unclassified	—	1	—	—	21
Totals	**66**	**30**	**50**	**33**	**674**

[189] 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.

[190] These townships have been selected since they are geographically close to Wilton Township.

Outbuildings

Building Type	Manhattan	Florence	Peotone	Wilton	Totals
Animal shed or shelter	10	18	18	17	183
Barn (secondary)	5	—	—	3	30
Cellar	1	4	—	—	17
Chicken coop	18	7	33	12	192
Corn crib	—	—	—	2	18
Crib barn	54	31	71	57	623
Foundation	14	6	23	2	128
Garage	37	40	92	71	791
Horse stable	1	1	7	1	32
Hog house	1	—	1	—	17
Implement shed	6	3	2	5	211
Machine shed	29	21	110	41	357
Mesh bin	3	2	4	—	52
Metal bin	137	38	94	93	813
Milk house	11	2	13	4	116
Pole barn / Manufactured building	87	44	58	87	734
Privy	1	1	1	1	16
Pump house / Well house	14	4	11	12	141
Shed	67	34	74	40	737
Silo	24	6	38	15	340
Smoke house	2	1	—	—	30
Summer kitchen	6	1	2	1	33
Windmill	5	4	5	2	60
Other	22	5	16	12	199
Totals	**555**	**273**	**673**	**478**	**5,870**
Total, including houses and barns	**737**	**364**	**853**	**637**	**8,043**

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 Wilton Township in 2015. The 1988 survey, conducted by Michael A. Lambert in October 1988 for the State of Illinois, was a reconnaissance-level survey performed from the public right-of-way. In the 1988 survey of Wilton Township, approximately 600 buildings on 134 farmstead sites were documented, as well as three concrete and five iron truss historic bridges.[191] Among the farmstead sites documented in 1988, no historic structures survive at seventeen farmstead sites in Wilton Township. Of eight historic bridges documented in 1988, five have been replaced with contemporary spans. 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 table at the end of this chapter lists all farmsteads and sites included in the survey area of Wilton Township and each site's potential for landmark designation. The table also includes photographs of the house, barn, and/or crib barn on each site and other noteworthy information as available. The ID numbers listed on the table correlate to the maps included in Appendix B.

[191] Excluded from this total are ten farmsteads in Wilton Township that were not documented during the 1988 survey, but which are included in the present survey and therefore obviously existed at that time. Also, there are three farmsteads with buildings on both sides of a public road that are considered single sites as part of the present survey but which were documented as two independent sites in the 1988 survey.

Notable Farmsteads in Wilton Township

Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead ***Site 208 (PIN 19-02-300-004)***

This farmstead was initially established by Noah Thayer in the late 1840s, on land that had been platted as small lots, after the Village of Wallingford failed to develop. By the 1870s, his son Charles Thayer owned the farm. The farm remained owned by the Thayer family into the 1950s, when it passed to the Domagalla family.

Above Left: The original nineteenth century Upright and Wing farmhouse at the Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead is fairly well preserved, despite additions to the front and back of the "wing" portion. Above Right: This farmstead also includes a locally unique wood-framed corn crib. Below: The farmstead as illustrated in the 1873 atlas, plate 119.

Zebb–Davis Farmstead ***Site 308 (PIN 19-03-404-004)***

Little information is available about the farmstead at site 308. This site is located on a small parcel in the former Ce-na-ge-wine Reserve, and historic maps and atlases do not typically indicate the owner. In the 1955 book *This is Will County*, the owner is identified as Walter J. Zebb. Later in the 1950s, the farm was acquired by R. A. Davis. This farmstead has a distinctive and very well preserved mid-nineteenth century bank barn. Similar barns elsewhere in Will County date to the 1850s or 1860s. Due to this exemplary bank barn, the site is considered to likely be eligible for listing in the National Register, pending further research to identify the original owner.

Two views of the historic barn at the Zebb–Davis Farmstead, site 308.

Herbst–Davis Farmstead ***Site 105 (PIN 19-01-200-034)***

The Herbst–Davis Farmstead was initially developed by Christ Herbst, likely circa 1880. (He is listed in the 1884 county directory.) Around 1890, it was acquired by the Lehnert family. The 1918 directory lists Harry H. Lehnert, his wife Laura Poppenhagen, and their son Wayne H. as farming 205 acres in Section 1, and that he has been resident in the county since 1890. After a few changes in ownership, site 105 was acquired by the Davis family in the 1950s. The existing historic house on the site was likely built by the Herbst family in the 1880s. The crib barn visible in the 1955 aerial view of the site remains, overclad with sheet metal and converted for use as a garage/machine shed.

Left: The four-over-four form of the historic house at the Herbst–Davis Farmstead (site 105) is apparent, despite additions to the rear. Right: The historic crib barn on the site remains intact, despite overcladding and modification to serve as a garage.

Robbins Farmstead ***Site 802 (PIN 19-08-100-004)***

Frederick Robbins was born in Pennsylvania on May 15, 1812. He lived in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan before moving to Wilton Township in 1851. As listed in the 1860 census, Robbins, age 45, and his wife, Margaret, age 41, were residing in Wilton Township with their children Catherine, Isaac, William, and Francis. Mr. Robbins owned 164 acres in Wilton Township and 200 acres in Iowa. He served as Road Commissioner and School Director. The farm was inherited by his son William F. Robbins by 1902. (William was born in Will County in 1854.) As listed in the 1918 directory, the farm was being operated by William's son Robert J. Robbins and his wife Cora. Their children included Arline, Clyde, Blanch, Neva, and Margaret. After Robert Robbins died in the 1960s, the farm was inherited by his daughter Margaret E. Hertline. As a farm owned continuously by one family for more than 150 years, the Robbins Farmstead is considered eligible for listing as a local landmark.

Left: The existing Cape Cod style house at the Robbins Farmstead (site 802) was built in 1938. Right: The three-bay threshing barn may date to circa 1900.

Harvey–Nugent Farmstead ***Site 901 (PIN 19-09-200-008)***
Harvey–Schultz Farmstead ***Site 902 (PIN 19-09-400-018)***
Harvey–Moore Farmstead ***Site 903 (PIN 19-09-400-006)***
Harvey Brothers General Store ***Site 921 (PIN 19-09-400-012)***

Several sites in the present survey are associated with the Harvey family.

A native of Canada, Hiram Harvey, his wife Nancy, and their sons came to Wilton Township in 1841 as one of the first families to settle in the area. In 1844, the family moved away; however, they returned in 1848, settling in Section, site 202 in the present survey. In the 1860 census Hiram, age 53, and Nancy, age 54, are listed as residing in Wilton Township, with their son Burton, age 17, residing with them.

Jabez Harvey (born 1831 in Canada), a son of Hiram, after briefly living in California, returned to Wilton Township in 1853 and purchased 160 acres one-half mile west of Wilton Center, site 903 in the present survey. In 1858 he established a mercantile business in Wilton Center, site 921 in the present survey. The 1860 census lists Jabez Harvey, age 29, and his wife Sarah, age 28, and three young children. The store was later operated by his sons, Jabe, Job, Judd, and Bert.[192] The Harvey Brothers General Store still exists but is abandoned. Despite its poor condition, it is considered to be eligible for local landmark listing.

He served the township as postmaster since 1875, served as Justice of the Peace for twenty-two years and Township Treasurer for twenty-one years (his son Judd took office after him). In 1872 Jabez was elected

[192] Sterling, vol. 1, plate no. 167 caption.

to the state legislature where he served two terms. He also served three terms as Supervisor of Wilton Township and as President of the Pioneers' Society of Will County.[193]

Burton W. Harvey, born in 1843 in Will County, was another son of Hiram Harvey. He owned two farmsteads in Section 9, north of Wilton Center, sites 901 and 902 in the present survey. At site 901, the existing farmhouse dates to the Harvey family ownership of the property, although the existing outbuildings were likely constructed by the Nugent family in the 1950s or later. Site 902 is considered to be potentially eligible for local landmark listing. The existing house and outbuildings were built in the first part of the twentieth century, when Burton Harvey's daughters owned the site.

Left: The Harvey Brothers General Store, dating to 1858, still exists in Wilton Center, but is abandoned and in poor condition. Right: A historic view circa 1900 of the store. Source: Sterling, v. 1, plate 167.

Left: The Colonial Revival style house at site 902 was built in 1942 by the Harvey family. Right: Among the historic outbuildings at site 902 is this guest cottage.

[193] Woodruff (1878), 903.

Gerdes Farmstead ***Site 1006 (PIN 19-10-401-014)***

H. M. Gerdes established this farmstead circa 1868. The existing house on the site was built in 1896. It faces north toward the historic road alignment in Section 10; this road was abandoned when Illinois Route 44 (now U.S. Route 52) was built following the section lines in the 1920s. By 1918, the farm was being operated by Harry G. Gerdes. In addition to the Italianate style house, the site contains a historic crib barn. It remained owned by the Gerdes family into the 1950s.

Left: The Italianate style house at site 1006 was built circa 1896 by the Gerdes family. Right: The entrance to the farmstead is marked by a pair of masonry piers.

Troxel–Eden Farmstead ***Site 1103 (PIN 19-03-404-004)***

M. O. Cagwin, age 32, is listed in the 1860 census with his wife Ambrosia, age 25, and their young children Albert, Almeda, and Hellen. They resided at this farmstead in Section 11.

By 1873, the site had been acquired by John Troxel. It remained in the Troxel family until circa 1910. Most of the historic buildings on the site were likely constructed during the Troxel family period of ownership. The county tax assessor lists the date of the existing house on the site as 1866, and this may be the approximate date when the Troxel family acquired the property. After a few changes of ownership, the farm was acquired by Robert Eden by 1940.

As an intact example of a nineteenth century farmstead with a well-preserved house, bank barn, crib barn, and other outbuildings, the site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Left: The Upright and Wing type farmhouse at the Troxel–Eden Farmstead is well preserved, despite overgrown landscaping. Right: overview of outbuildings on the site.


Below left: Detail of the nineteenth century bank barn on the site. Below right: The historic crib barn on the site.

Behrens–Drecksler Farmstead ***Site 1206 (PIN 19-12-400-015)***

This farmstead was established by Gerke Behrens in the 1870s. The existing house on the site was built for Behrens in the 1890s. By 1940, it had been acquired by Edwin Drecksler. Most of the existing outbuildings on the site, including the dairy barn, were likely built by Drecksler.


Left: The nineteenth century farmhouse at the Behrens–Drecksler Farmstead, site 1206. Right: The circa 1930s dairy barn at the farm.

Charles Barr Farmstead ***Site 1601 (PIN 19-16-400-006)***
John Barr Farmstead ***Site 1602 (PIN 19-16-300-003)***
Porter–Barr Farmstead ***Site 1606 (PIN 19-16-100-006)***
Barr–Nugent Farmstead ***Site 1704 (PIN 19-17-100-006)***

Several farmsteads in the present survey are associated with the Barr family. The various members of the extended family, native to Ireland, first appear in the 1860 census in several households, including: Samuel (age 28), George (age 30), Jane (age 20, possibly George's wife), John (age 27), Thomas (age 35), Martha (age 30, possibly Thomas's wife), Margaret (age 23), William (age 21), Eliza (age 21, possibly William's wife) and Henry (age 10).

By 1878, John, Joseph, and William Barr were farming in Wilton Township. Joseph Barr owned the north half of the southwest quarter in Section 16 (now demolished), while John Barr owned the south half of the southwest quarter of Section (site 1602 in the present survey). William Barr farmed the east half of the northwest quarter of section 17, site 1704 in the present survey. By the 1893 atlas, William Barr had acquired site 1602. William Barr's property grew to encompass the south half of the southeast quarter. William Barr's holdings in Section 16 were inherited by his son Charles. Farm site 1704 was sold, while circa 1920s, a second farmstead was constructed, site 1601 in the present survey.

Charles R. Barr was born circa 1872 in Will County. He married Gabelle Mackender and had two children, Howard and Vere. The Barr's called their farm of 343 acres the "Brookside Stock Farm." In the 1950s, farm site 1601 was acquired by George Barr, perhaps a nephew or other relative of Charles, and site 1602 was acquired by Charles' son Howard.

Another farmstead associated with the Barr family is site 1606. This farm, originally developed by the Porter family, was acquired by Richard J. Barr by 1940. It features a very large and locally unique dairy barn, likely constructed for Barr.

Left: The circa 1920s brick bungalow at site 1601. Right: The historic house at the John Barr Farmstead, site 1602.

Outbuildings at the John Barr Farmstead. Left: The bank barn. Right: The crib barn.

Left: The distinctive dairy barn at site 1606. Right: The crib barn. Right: The historic house at site 1704 likely dates to the William Barr period of ownership.

Dryer–Phelan Farmstead ***Site 1705 (PIN 19-17-100-015)***

Circa 1904, Henry C. Dryer acquired this farmstead, constructing a new American Foursquare type house. The historic outbuildings on the site were likely mostly built by Dryer, including the barn, the concrete stave crib barn, and the concrete masonry well house and garage. By the late 1940s, the farm was acquired by John T. Phelan.

Above left: The American Foursquare house built circa 1904 for Henry C. Dryer. Above right: the main barn at the site. Below left: The distinctive concrete stave crib barn at the site. Below right: The early twentieth century concrete masonry well house. There is also a similar garage on the site.

O'Brien Farmstead ***Site 2804 (PIN 19-28-100-004)***

This farmstead was first developed by George Dancer, a native of New York, in the 1840s. He acquired the property in the public land sale in October 1848. Around 1900, the farm was acquired by the O'Brien family. James O'Brien, born in Will County circa 1868, was married to Isabelle (Greveline) and had four children; William C., Lorene A., Orville T., and Mary L. He owned 200 acres and called the property "The Only Farm." The brick farmhouse on the site was built circa 1925 by the O'Briens.

John Tulley Farmstead ***Site 3201 (PIN 19-32-300-001)***

This farmstead was likely a site that was newly developed by the Tulley family circa 1939. The bungalow-style house, gambrel-roof barn, and concrete stave crib barn are very representative of late 1930s farm construction and are very well preserved.




Above left: Overview of the O'Brien Farmstead, site 2804. Above right: the bungalow at the John Tulley Farmstead, site 3201. Below left: The barn at site 3201. Below right: The well-preserved concrete stave crib barn at site 3201.

Arnstrom Farmstead ***Site 3602 (PIN 19-36-200-004)***

This farmstead was likely newly developed circa 1928, apparently by the Arnstrom family, on the former Selma D. Seaver estate. (Seaver was an early 1840s settler in the Huyck's Grove area of the township.) The historic buildings include a bungalow-type house, dairy barn, and crib barn. The historic buildings are very representative of typical 1920s farm development in Will County.


Left: The clay masonry bungalow-type house dating to 1928 at the Arnstrom Farmstead, site 3602. Right: The dairy barn at the farm.

Quigley Family Farmsteads

Several farmsteads in the present survey are associated with the Quigley family. This large extended family was part of the massive Irish immigration to the United States during the Great Famine of the late 1840s. Five members of the Quigley family are listed in the 1859 township directory: Andrew, Edward, John, James, and Michael. Of these original immigrant settlers, it appears that descendants of Andrew and Michael continue to operate farms in Wilton Township down to the present day.

- ***Andrew Quigley (born circa 1807)***. As listed in the 1850 census, Andrew Quigley (age 42), his wife Johanna, and their five children (Catherine, James, Mary, Anty, and Ellen, ages 13 to 2, respectively) were residing in the township. By the 1860 census, Andrew and Johanna had had five more children born in the 1850s in Will County (Thomas, Julia, Andrew, John, and Michel, ages 8, 6, 5, 3, and 1, respectively). As noted in the 1884 directory and shown on historic plat maps, Andrew's farm was in the southwest quarter of section 20, ***site 2002*** in the present survey.

- ***Michael Quigley (born circa 1820)***. Michael Quigley appears in the 1850 census, age 25, in a household with John and James, likely his younger brothers. In the 1860 census, his age is given as 40. He was married Margaret, age 35, a native of Ireland, and they had three young children, Mary (age 3), James (age 2), and Thomas (10 months). Also residing in the household in 1860 was James (age 78, likely the father of Michael). As noted in the 1884 directory and shown on historic plat maps, Michael's farm was in the northeast quarter of Section 30, at ***site 3001*** in the present survey.

- ***James Quigley (born circa 1820)***. James Quigley appears in the 1850 census, age 24, in a household with John and Michael, likely his brothers. In the 1860 census, his age is given as 40, and he is married to Mary, age 27, also a native of Ireland. They had three young children (Thomas, Mary, and Andrew, ages 5, 3, and 1, respectively). As shown on the 1862 county map, his initial farm was in the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 29. Nothing remains at that site. Subsequently, as shown in the 1873 atlas and noted in the 1884 directory, James acquired a farmstead two miles north in the southeast quarter of Section 17. Nothing remains of this farmstead today.

- ***John Quigley (born circa 1830)***. John Quigley appears in the 1850 census, age 23, in a household with James and Michael, likely his brothers. In the 1860 census, his age is given as 30, and he is residing in the household of his brother Michael. The 1862 county map lists him as the owner of property in the southwest quarter of Section 29. As shown in the 1873 atlas and noted in the 1884 directory, a John Quigley, Sr., and John Quigley, Jr., were farming in the north half of the southwest quarter of section 29. Nothing remains at this site today.

- ***Edward Quigley (born circa 1825)***. Edward Quigley is not listed in the 1850 census, but appears in the 1860 census listed as "Edwin Quigley." His age is given as 35. Apparently his wife was deceased at that time. Four children (John, Elizah, Thomas, and Anthony, ages 16, 14, 12, and 7, respectively) are listed in the household, along with a servant girl, Mary. As noted in the 1884 directory and shown on historic plat maps, Edward's farm was in the north half of the northwest quarter of section 29, ***site 2903***, documented in the 1988 survey but subsequently demolished.

Although the exact lineage of the Quigley family is difficult to trace due to the repetition of given names within and across generations, it appears that the group of Quigley families that remained in Wilton Township by the early twentieth century were mainly the younger children of Andrew Quigley, born in the 1850s after the immigrant generation had arrived in Will County. As listed in the 1918 directory, the family included the following members:

- ***John Quigley (born circa 1858)***, resident of the county since 1858. He is very likely the 3-year-old son of Andrew and Johanna identified in the 1860 census.

- ***Michael Quigley (born circa 1859)***, resident of the county since 1859. He is very likely the 1-year-old son of Andrew and Johanna identified in the 1860 census. As listed in the 1918 directory, his children included Mary, Andrew, James, and Johanna.

  Michael and John were brothers and owned extensive property together. The core of their holdings was the former Andrew Quigley Farmstead, ***site 2002*** in the present survey. Circa 1911, a second farmstead was constructed farther east, ***site 2001*** in the present survey. Additionally, ***site 702*** in the present survey, the Avery–Quigley Farmstead, was acquired by Michael and John Quigley in the early 1900s. It was later owned by Michael's son Andrew Quigley before being sold.

- ***Joseph Quigley***. The Joseph Quigley listed in the 1918 directory is likely the grandson of the Michael Quigley born circa 1820 and appearing in the 1850 and 1860 censuses. The farm at ***site 3001*** was inherited by Michael's son Thomas by 1893. (Thomas appears in the 1860 census as a 10-month-old baby.) Subsequently, the farm passed to Thomas's son Joseph, around 1912. According to the 1918 directory, Joseph was married to Loretta Keigher and their children included Emmett and Kathleen. By 1940, the farm had passed to the Dundon family, perhaps related to the Quigleys by marriage.

- ***Mrs. John Quigley***, resident of the county since 1858 and residing in Section 31. This may be the widow of the John Quigley appearing in the 1860 census and born circa 1830. The farm at ***site 3103*** was acquired by the Quigley family before 1893. John died between 1902 and 1909, and thereafter the owner is listed as Mrs. John Quigley. By 1940, the farm had been sold.

- ***Andrew F. Quigley***. He is listed as resident in the county since 1870 (likely his date of birth). His relationship to the older generations of the family is unclear. He owned a farm in Section 15, ***site 1504*** in the present survey. This farm was acquired by Quigley circa early 1900s, and sold by 1940.

Other sites in the present survey are also associated with the Quigley family include the following:

- The farm at ***site 2003*** in the present survey was acquired by another Andrew Quigley by 1893. This is perhaps Andrew, Jr. (Michael and John's older brother), son of Andrew and Johanna, age 5 in the 1860 census. It later passed to his son Matthew Quigley, and by 1955 was being operated by Matthew's son Frank. The existing buildings on the site were likely built for Matthew Quigley.

- The farm at ***site 2901*** in the present survey was likely newly developed by Oliver Quigley circa 1930s, replacing the former Tulley family farmstead at the site. Oliver's relationship to the older generations of the family is unknown.

Summary of Quigley Family Farmsteads

Among the Quigley family farmsteads that exist today, at least one, the Michael Quigley Farmstead, is judged to have sufficient historic integrity for local landmark listing. Five other farmsteads are considered Contributing to the rural character of Wilton Township and merit further research and consideration.

Site	*Name*	*Significance*	*Notes*
702	Avery–Quigley Farmstead	Contributing	Existing historic crib barn built after Michael & John Quigley acquired farm in the early 1900s.
1504	Quigley–Brannon–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing	Existing American Foursquare type house, built circa 1928, likely constructed for Andrew F. Quigley.
2001	Michael Quigley Farmstead	Local landmark potential	Part of the immigrant Andrew Quigley's farm. Farmstead developed starting in 1910s by Michael Quigley.

2002	Andrew Quigley Farmstead	Contributing	The original residence of the immigrant Andrew Quigley. Historic outbuildings remain.
2003	Matthew Quigley Farmstead	Non-contributing	Existing buildings on site are 1940s and later.
2901	Oliver Quigley Farmstead	Contributing	Newly developed circa 1930s, replacing former Tulley Farmstead at this site. Original barn recently demolished.
3001	Quigley–Dundan Farmstead	Non-contributing	Originally the farm of the immigrant Michael Quigley. No pre-1950 structures survive.
3103	Quigley–Shields Farmstead	Contributing	Abandoned. House dating to 1883 (per tax assessor) recently demolished. Historic outbuildings remain on the site.


Left: Early twentieth century crib barn at the Avery–Quigley Farmstead, site 702. Right: House built circa 1928 for Andrew F. Quigley at site 1504.


Left: Barn at the Michael Quigley Farmstead, site 2001. Right: House built circa 1911 for Michael Quigley at site 2001.


Left: Early twentieth century barn at the Andrew Quigley Farmstead, site 2002. Right: Early twentieth century concrete stave crib barn at the Andrew Quigley Farmstead, site 2002.


Left: Outbuildings at the Oliver Quigley Farmstead, site 2901. Right: Crib barn at the Quigley–Shields Farmstead, site 3103.

Nugent Family Farmsteads

Similar to the Quigley family, several farmsteads in the present survey are associated with the Nugent family. This family also originated in the Irish immigration to the United States during the Great Famine of the late 1840s. The first members of the Nugent family appear in the 1850 census of Wilton Township. John Nugent, age 32, and his 25-year-old wife are listed, along with their 1-year-old son, born in Illinois, also named John. The 1859 county directory lists both John Nugent as well as Michael Nugent. By the 1860 census, there were three Nugent family households in the township:

- ***John Nugent.*** The 1860 census gives his age as 33, and identifies his wife as Ellen, age 32. They had six living children, all born in Illinois (Michael, Frances, Charles, Elizabeth, John, and George, ages 10, 8, 7, 5, 3, and 1, respectively, all born in Illinois). Margaret Nugent, age 68, likely John's mother, was also residing in the household. As shown on the historic 1862 county map, the John Nugent farm was located in the northwest quarter of Section 13. It is documented as ***site 1305*** in the present survey. John Nugent died after 1902, and the farm was sold out of the family.

- ***Michael Nugent***. The 1860 census gives his age as 30, with his wife Ann, also age 30. Their children included John, age 5, born in Massachusetts, and William and Jane, ages 3 and 1, respectively, and born in Illinois. These locations and ages imply that the family arrived in Illinois around 1856. As shown on the historic 1862 county map, the Michael Nugent farm was located in the northwest quarter of Section 5. It was demolished prior to the 1950s.

- ***Mathew Nugent.*** The 1860 gives his age as 30, with his wife Catherine, age 27. Their children included John, age 7, born in Massachusetts, and Thomas and James, ages 5 and 3, respectively, and born in Illinois. These locations and ages imply that the family arrived in Illinois around 1854. As shown on the historic 1862 county map, the Mathew Nugent farm was located in the northeast quarter of Section 5. It was documented in the 1988 survey as ***site 5-03*** but currently contains only newly built structures.

In addition to John and Michael Nugent, the 1884 directory also lists three additional Nugent family members:

- ***Frank Nugent estate***. The estate of Frank Nugent owned a farm in the northeast quarter of Section 31. Only a grain bin exists here today, ***site 3102***, which is therefore judged to be non-contributing.

- ***William H. Nugent***. By 1884, William H. Nugent owned a farm in the northwest quarter of Section 7, ***site 701*** in the present survey. He was likely the young 3-year-old son of Michael Nugent listed in the 1860 census. By 1902, William Nugent is listed as the owner of the farm in the northwest quarter of Section 5. By 1909, William Nugent had died, and his estate had 160 acres in Section 7 as well as 414 acres in Section 5. The farms in Section 5 were inherited by his sons (see list below), and his widow Margaret is listed as the subsequent owner for the farm at site 701. This farm was acquired by the Doyle family by 1940.

- ***William Nugent***. The directory lists another William Nugent residing in Section 12. This may have been a farm in the northwest quarter of Section 12, shown as owned by the Frank Nugent estate on the 1862 county map. This site was documented in the 1988 survey as ***site 12-01*** but subsequently has been demolished.

By the time of the 1918 directory, there are three Nugent families farming in Wilton Township, all listed in Section 5. These three farmsteads include site 501 in the present survey, demolished site 5-03 documented in 1988, and another farmstead in the northwest quarter of section 5, demolished prior to 1939.

- ***James H. Nugent.*** His wife was Anna Lawler, and their children included Leo J. and James B. They owned 200 acres in Section 5. James had been a resident of the county since 1885, likely the year of his birth. James may be a son of William H. Nugent. His residence was ***site 5-03***.

- ***John L. Nugent.*** His wife was Elizabeth Henneberry. He is listed as tenant on 84 acres owned by Michael Nugent, perhaps his brother. John had been a resident of Will County since 1891, likely the date of his birth. John may be a son of William H. Nugent. His residence was likely the old Michael Nugent family homestead in the northwest quarter.

- ***Michael F. Nugent***. His wife is Elizabeth F. Guildenzoph, and their son was Gerald. He owned 204 acres and had been a resident of Will County since 1896, likely the date of his birth. Michael may be a son of William H. Nugent. His residence was likely ***site 501***.

A number of other farmsteads were acquired by the Nugent family after World War II. The owners of two of these farms appear to be sons of James H. Nugent: Leo (listed in the 1918 directory) and Donald. This group includes the farm at ***site 405*** (acquired by 1948 by "Nugent Brothers," later owned by Donald J. Nugent) and the farm at ***site 901*** (acquired by Donald & Leo Nugent by 1955). Other Nugent cousins also acquired new farms. Michael F. Nugent's son Gerald Nugent acquired the farm at ***site 1504*** by 1955. Michael P. Nugent, another relative, acquired the farm at site ***1704*** by 1957.

Finally, the house at ***site 504*** in the present survey is on land owned by the Nugent family since the nineteenth century. There were no structures at this location in 1939, as apparent from historic aerial photography. Based on a comparison to the 1988 survey photography, it appears that the historic house at ***site 5-03***, the Mathew Nugent Farmstead, was likely relocated to site 504 circa early 1990s. Accordingly, site 504 is referred to as the Mathew Nugent House in the present survey. The adjacent outbuildings on site 504 date to the 1990s or later. Also, site 5-03 has been redeveloped with a new house and outbuildings.

Summary of Nugent Family Farmsteads

Among the farmsteads associated with the Nugent family that exist today, at least one, the Barr–Nugent Farmstead, is judged to have sufficient historic integrity for local landmark listing. Four other farmsteads are considered Contributing to the rural character of Wilton Township and merit further research and consideration.

Site	*Name*	*Significance*	*Notes*
405	Pester–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing	Historic house on site dates to 1912, built for George Pester. Other outbuildings likely built after acquisition by Leo and Donald Nugent.
501	Michael F. Nugent Farmstead	Non-contributing	Remaining structures on site date to 1950s or later.
504	Mathew Nugent House	Contributing	Nothing was present at this site in 1939. Probably, the existing house at this location was relocated from site 5-03 circa mid-1990s.
701	Nugent–Doyle Farmstead	Non-contributing	House dating to 1910 and other outbuildings recently demolished. Only barn remains.
901	Harvey–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing	Refer to discussion of Harvey family, above.
1305	McGowan–Jensen Farmstead	Non-contributing	The original residence of the immigrant John Nugent. Only historic structure is an early twentieth century crib barn, postdating Nugent family ownership of site.
1504	Quigley–Brannon–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing	Refer to discussion of Quigley family, above. Acquired by Gerald Nugent in early 1950s.
1704	Barr–Nugent Farmstead	Local landmark potential	Greek Revival style nineteenth-century house on site is distinctive.
3102	Mulligan–Ryan Farmstead	Non-contributing	Originally owned by Frank Nugent in the nineteenth century. Only a grain bin exists today.

Left: House built circa 1912 at the Pester–Nugent Farmstead, site 405. Right: Existing outbuildings at site 405.

Left: The house at site 5-03 as it appeared in 1988. Right: The existing house at site 504, apparently relocated circa mid-1990s from site 5-03 and renovated.

Left: The crib barn at the Michael F. Nugent Farmstead, site 501, is typical of the last generation of crib barns built in the late 1950s in Will County. Perforated sheet metal is used for the wall cladding. Right: A historic barn remains at the Nugent–Doyle Farmstead, site 701, but other structures have been recently demolished.

Left: Historic outbuildings at the McGowan–Jensen Farmstead, site 1305. Right: The noteworthy Greek Revival style farmhouse at the Barr–Nugent Farmstead, site 1704, is considered to be eligible for local landmark status.

Table 1. Surveyed Farmsteads and Related Sites in Wilton Township

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
102	19-01-300-002	West Eagle Lake Road	**Jurres–Fick Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 120
Only one outbuilding remains.

103	19-01-400-003	South 120th Avenue	**Sampson–Warren Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

Most outbuildings replaced since 2002.

104	19-01-200-027	South 120th Avenue	**Behrens–Heisner–Vanderbilt Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Three-bay threshing

Ranch

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
105	19-01-200-034	West Offner Road	**Herbst–Davis Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Ranch

Four over Four

This farmstead was initially developed by Christ Herbst, likely circa 1880. He is listed in the 1884 county directory.

106	19-01-100-012	West Offner Road	**McGowan–Smith Farmstead**	Contributing

New England One-and-a-half

Plank frame

201	19-02-305-010	South Elevator Road	**Clinton–Christensen Farmstead**	Contributing

Side Hallway

Samuel Hocum built the first log dwelling in the township at this site in the early 1830s.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
202	19-02-400-012	South Elevator Road	**Andrews–Crawford Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

This farmstead was initially settled by Hiram Harvey and family in 1848. [Woodruff (1878), 629]
1988 significant site. House drastically altered since 1988 survey. Historic crib barn demolished.

203	19-02-200-006	South Elevator Road	**Mundt–Welsch Farmstead**	Contributing

Cape Cod

204	19-02-100-010	South Elevator Road	**27955 South Elevator Road**	Contributing

Upright and wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
205	19-02-100-013	South Elevator Road	**Crawford Grain International**	Contributing

—

(4) largest grain bins added from mid-1990s to 2011. Smaller bins older than 1988. Wooden elevator is historic, see 1955 view.

208	19-02-300-004	West Domagalla Street	**Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Upright and wing

Farmstead established by Noah Thayer in late 1840s, after Village of Wallingford failed to develop. Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 119. Major barn (see 1955 view) and silos demolished in 2012.

Outbuildings south of road documented as 1988 site 2-09

301	19-03-401-005	South Wallingford Road	**Wallingford Block 9, north**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Outbuilding demolished, 2015.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
302	19-03-401-002	South Wallingford Road	**Wallingford Block 9, south**	Contributing

Upright and wing

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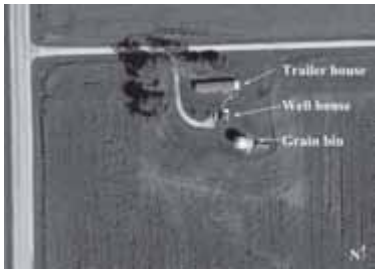
304 19-03-300-002 West Draves Road **Crawford–Harvey–Draves Farmstead** Non-contributing



Historic barn demolished circa 2000.

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305 19-03-100-006 West Offner Road **Schroeder–Baker Farmstead** Contributing

Upright and wing

Three-bay threshing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
306	19-03-403-005	West Domagalla Street	**Wallingford "Public Square" Block**	Contributing

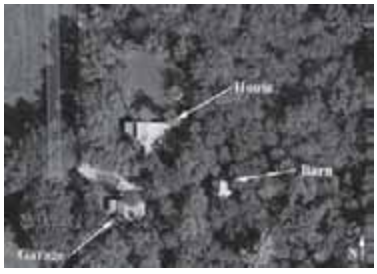
Upright and wing

307	19-03-404-003	West Domagalla Street	**Wallingford School**	Local landmark potential

Schoolhouse

Former one-room schoolhouse

308	19-03-404-004	South Wallingford Road	**Zebb–Davis Farmstead**	National Register potential

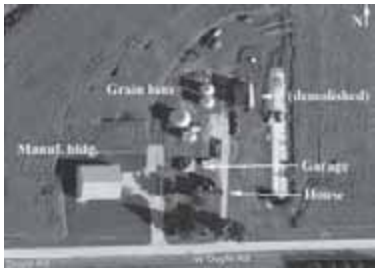


Gabled Ell

Bank

This farmstead has a distinctive and very well preserved mid-nineteenth century bank barn. The site is considered to likely be eligible for listing in the National Register, pending further research to identify the original owner.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
403	19-04-300-002	West Doyle Road	**Ritchel Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

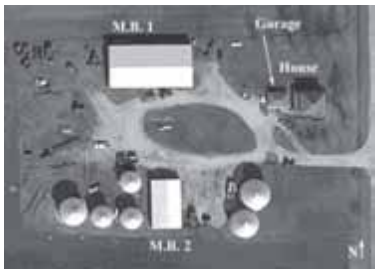
Barn demolished circa 2014. Large L-shaped feeder barn demolished in 2011 (foundation remains).

404	19-04-400-001	South Cedar Road	**Crawford Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Ranch

Ranch

405	19-04-200-005	South Cedar Road	**Pester–Nugent Farmstead**	Contributing

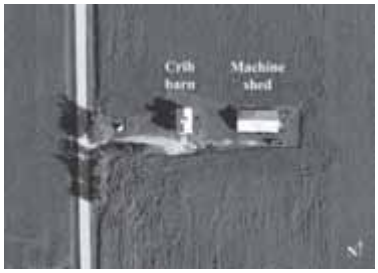


American Foursquare

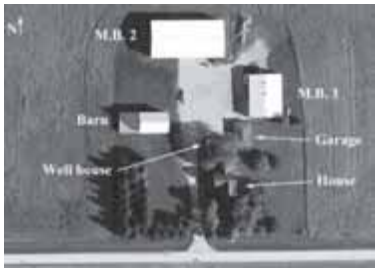
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
406	19-04-200-012	South Cedar Road	**Bruner–Fitzgerald Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Historic house demolished circa 2008, and historic barn demolished circa 2006.

501	19-05-300-001	South Gougar Road	**Michael F. Nugent Farmstead**	Non-contributing



502	19-05-300-002	West Doyle Road	**Robbins Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Three-bay threshing

Crib barn demolished circa 2009.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
504	19-05-200-007	South Walsh Road	**Mathew Nugent House**	Contributing

Gable Front

Nothing was present at this site in 1939. It is likely that the house formerly located at 1988 site 5-03 was relocated here circa mid 1990s.

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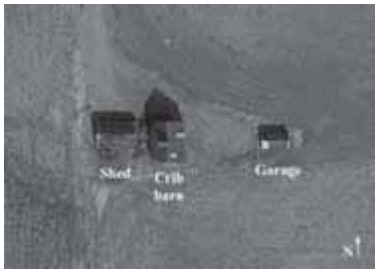
601 19-06-200-001 West Offner Road **McCloskey Farmstead** Non-contributing



Three outbuildings in field, 500 yards south of farmstead

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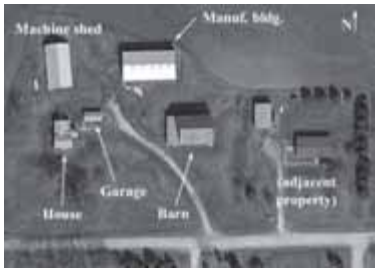
602 19-06-200-004 West Offner Road **16361 West Offner Road** Contributing

Upright and wing

House likely relocated from arsenal area.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
604	19-06-400-004	West Doyle Road	**Lichtenwalter–Bitner Farmstead**	Contributing



New England One-and-a-half

Three-bay threshing

701	19-07-100-006	South Warner Bridge Road	**Nugent–Doyle Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Three-bay threshing

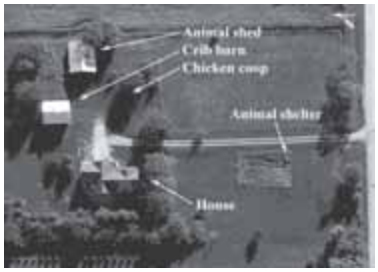
House dating to 1910 and other outbuildings demolished circa 2014.

702	19-07-300-006	West Arsenal Road	**Avery–Quigley Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Cape Cod

Historic house demolished circa 2000.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
801	19-08-300-014	West Arsenal Road	**Deitzman Farmstead**	Contributing



Cape Cod

Property is judged to be Contributing due to presence of historic outbuildings.

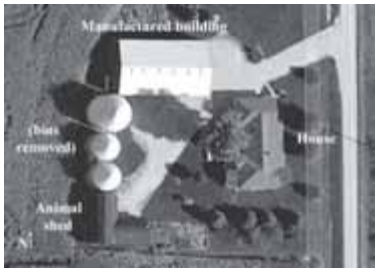
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
802	19-08-100-004	South Gougar Road	**Robbins Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Cape Cod

Three-bay threshing

Frederick Robbins was born in Pennsylvania on May 15, 1812. He moved to Wilton Township in 1851. He served as Road Commissioner and School Director. The farm passed to his son William F. Robbins, his grandson Robert J. Robbins, and subsequently Robert's daughter Margaret.

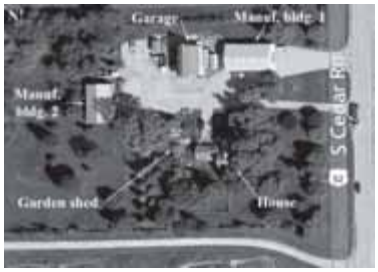
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
803	19-08-200-006	South Walsh Road	**Robbins–Walsh Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

Historic barn documented in 1988 survey demolished circa 1990.
Three grain bins removed circa 2013.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
901	19-09-200-008	South Cedar Road	**Harvey–Nugent Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Burton W. Harvey, born 1843, was another son of Hiram Harvey.
See related sites 902 and 903.

902	19-09-400-018	South Cedar Road	**Harvey–Schultz Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Four over Four

Dairy

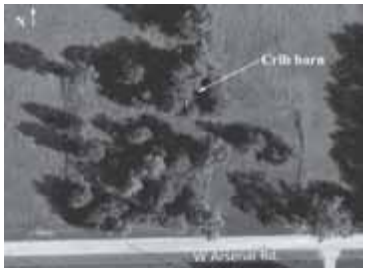
Burton W. Harvey, born 1843, was another son of Hiram Harvey. 1988 significant site.
See related sites 901 and 903.

903	19-09-400-006	West Arsenal Road	**Harvey–Moore Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

Jabez Harvey (born 1831), son of Hiram, returned to Wilton Township in 1853 and purchased 160 acres at this site. In 1858 he established a mercantile business in Wilton Center. He served the township as postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and Township Treasurer. In 1872 Jabez was elected to the state legislature where he served two terms. He also served three terms as Supervisor of Wilton Township and as President of the Pioneers' Society of Will County.
See related sites 902 and 903.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
904	19-09-300-003	West Arsenal Road	**Rose–Broadrick Farmstead**	Non-contributing



1988 significant site. House (constructed in 1893) has been demolished.
Only crib barn remains.

921	19-09-400-012	South Cedar Road	**Harvey Brothers General Store**	Local landmark potential

—

Historic photo circa 1900 from Sterling, v. 1, plate 167.

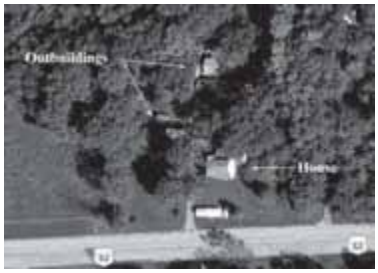
922	19-09-400-015	South Cedar Road	**29450 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

Bungalow

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
923	19-09-400-010	West Arsenal Road	**14426 West Arsenal Road**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

1002	13-10-303-014	West Joliet Road	**14042 West Joliet Road**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

1003	19-10-400-029	West Joliet Road	**13954 West Joliet Road**	Contributing

Upright and wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1006	19-10-401-014	South Wallingford Road	**Gerdes Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Gabled Ell

1988 significant site.

House faces north, toward historic road alignment, now a dead-end private lane.

1021	19-10-301-018	West Joliet Road	**First Apostolic Tabernacle Church**	Contributing

—

The current building was completed in 1956 on the site of the previous 1866 Methodist church, with materials from the older structure salvaged and incorporated into the new building.

The Wilton Center Federated Church completed a new building 1/4 mile east in 2005 and sold this building to a Pentecostal congregation.

1022	19-10-301-007	South Quigley Road	**29438 South Quigley Road**	Contributing

New England One-and-a-half

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1023	19-10-301-003	South Cedar Road	**29405 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

Bungalow

1024	19-10-301-012	South Cedar Road	**29363 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

Bungalow

1025	19-10-303-026	South Quigley Road	**29455 South Quigley Road**	Non-contributing

Gabled Ell

Drastically renovated, prior to 1988 survey, as compared to historic appearance in 1955 aerial view.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1026	19-10-303-002	South Quigley Road	**29437 South Quigley Road**	Contributing

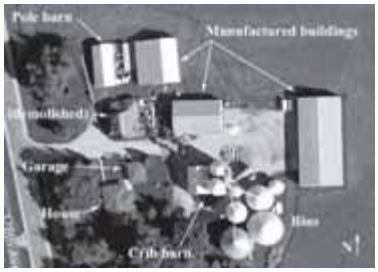
Upright and wing

1101	19-11-300-008	South Elevator Road	**Eyrich Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

Major barn demolished between 2012 and 2015.
Some outbuildings may be PIN 19-11-300-010.

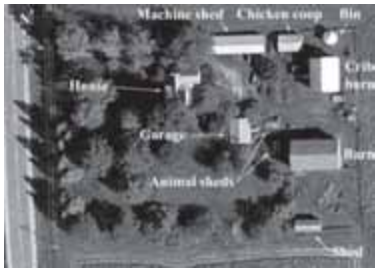
1102	19-11-300-005	South Elevator Road	**White–Mundt Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

Property is judged to be Non-contributing due to replacement of all historic structures in recent decades.
Historic barn demolished circa 2014. Remaining structures are 1950s and newer.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1103	19-11-100-010	South Elevator Road	**Troxel–Eden Farmstead**	National Register potential



Upright and wing

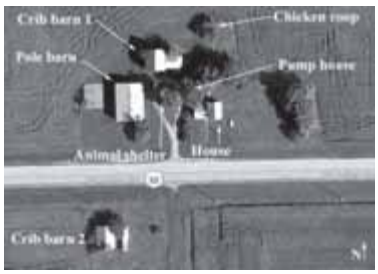
Plank frame

1918 directory lists Robert W. Eden as a child on his father John H. Eden's farm in Manhattan Township.

1104 19-11-100-013 South Elevator Road **Evans–White Farmstead** Non-contributing

House documented in 1988 survey was demolished circa 2004.

1105 19-11-400-003 West Joliet Road **McGowan–Steen Farmstead** Contributing



Upright and wing

Outbuilding across road is on PIN 19-14-200-002.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1203	19-12-400-012	West Joliet Road	**Reitz Farmstead (historic house)**	Non-contributing

Gabled Ell

Judged to be Non-contributing due to significant renovations that obscure original character of house.
Middle of group. House was originally an Upright and Wing type. Substantially remodeled.

1204	19-12-400-009	West Joliet Road	**Reitz Farmstead (historic barn)**	Non-contributing

Ranch

Judged to be Non-contributing due to loss of barn, only historic building on property.
Easternmost of group
Only foundation remains of historic barn, demolished within last few years.

1205	19-12-400-011	West Joliet Road	**12316 West Joliet Road**	Non-contributing

Gabled Ell

Nothing existed at this site in 1939.
Westernmost of group

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1206	19-12-400-015	South 120th Avenue	**Behrens–Drecksler Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

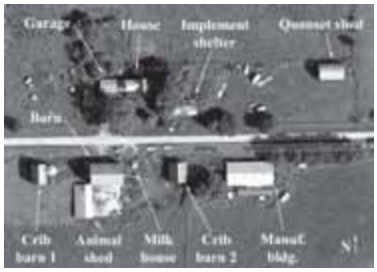
Gabled Ell

Dairy

1301	19-13-400-006	South 120th Avenue	**Deininger Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

1302	19-13-300-002	West Barr Road	**O'Burn–Wahls Farmstead**	Contributing

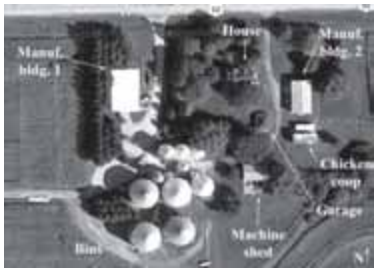


Upright and wing

Three-bay threshing

Some farm buildings are across the street in section 24, PIN 19-24-100-001.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1304	19-13-100-010	West Joliet Road	**Reitz–Jensen Farmstead**	Contributing



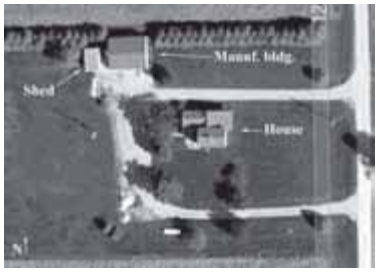
Upright and wing

1305	19-13-100-017	West Joliet Road	**McGowan–Jensen Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Cape Cod

Surveyed from road only at owner's request.

1401	19-14-300-005	South Elevator Road	**Eyrich–Mundt Farmstead**	Contributing



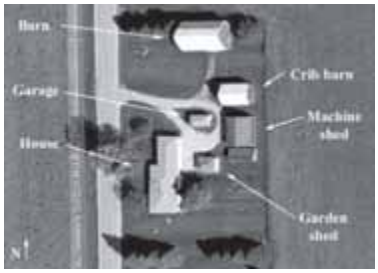
Upright and wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1402	19-14-400-001	South Elevator Road	**McGowan–Adelston Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Major barn documented in 1988 survey was abandoned and deteriorated during 2000s, and was removed in 2011. (2) other outbuildings demolished between 2011 and 2015.

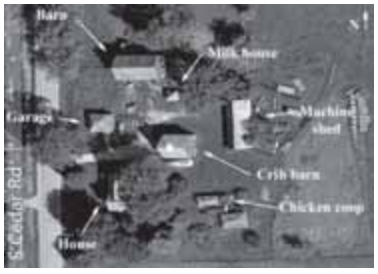
1501	19-15-100-010	South Cedar Road	**Fick–Kavaney Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

Plank frame

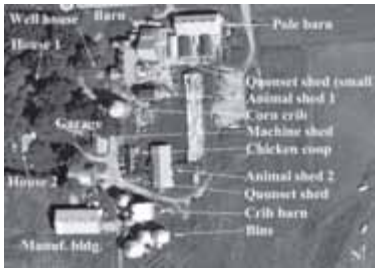
1502	19-15-300-006	South Cedar Road	**Fick–Hnetkovsky Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Feeder

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1503	19-15-100-033	West Joliet Road	**Hall–Moore Farmstead**	Contributing

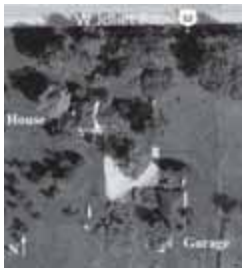


Ranch

Dairy

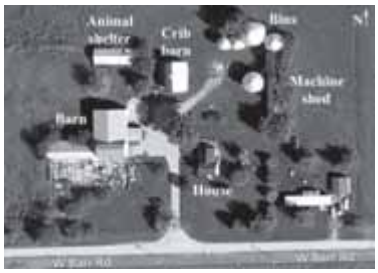
Contemporary

1504	19-15-200-006	West Joliet Road	**Quigley–Brannon–Nugent Farmstead**	Contributing



American Foursquare

1505	19-15-400-005	West Barr Road	**Callinan–Eaton Farmstead**	Contributing



New England One-and-a-half

Plank frame

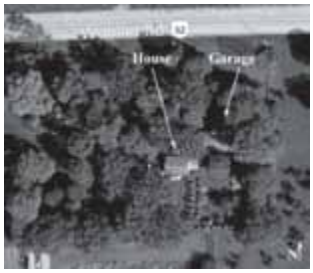
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1506	19-15-300-007	West Barr Road	**Kaveney–Dite Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

Raised

Surveyed from road at Owner's request.

1507	19-15-100-005	West Joliet Road	**Edwin Moore House**	Non-contributing

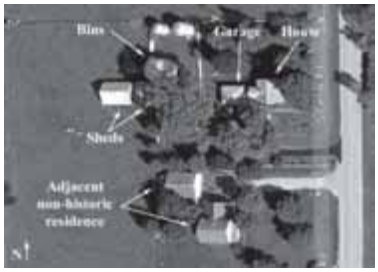


Cape Cod

1508	19-15-100-001	West Joliet Road	**Wilton Township Community Building**	Local landmark potential

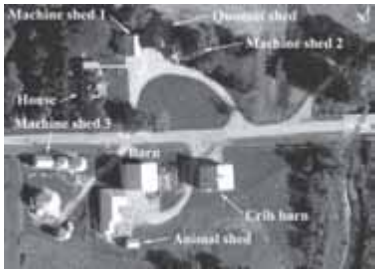
—

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1601	19-16-400-006	South Cedar Road	**Charles Barr Farmstead**	Contributing



Bungalow

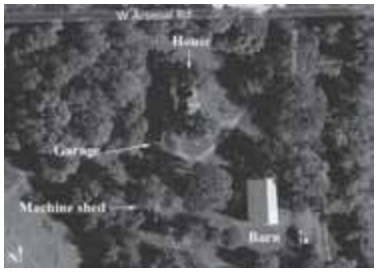
1602	19-16-300-003	West Barr Road	**John Barr Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



American Foursquare | Bank

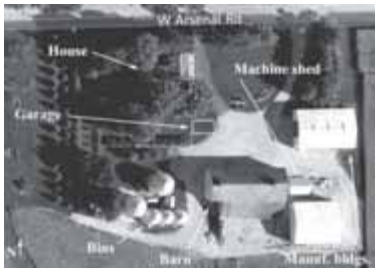
Many outbuildings located south of road in section 21, PIN 19-21-100-002, surveyed as 1988 site no. 21-06

1604	19-16-200-019	West Arsenal Road	**Keniston Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell | Bank

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1606	19-16-100-006	West Arsenal Road	**Porter–Barr Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Ranch

Dairy

1988 significant site. Property is judged to have local landmark potential due to presence of locally unique dairy barn.

1611	19-16-200-013	South Cedar Road	**29560 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

Gable Front

1612	19-16-200-014	South Cedar Road	**29606 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

Upright and wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1613	19-16-200-012	South Cedar Road	**29614 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

Upright and wing

1614	19-16-200-006	South Cedar Road	**29622 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

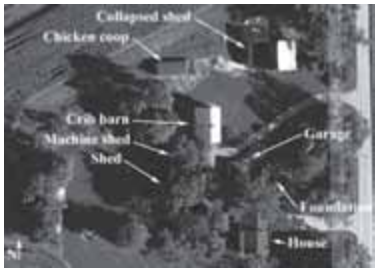
Upright and wing

1615	19-16-200-016	South Cedar Road	**29642 South Cedar Road**	Contributing

Gable Front

Barn visible in 1955 view has been remodeled to serve as garage.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1701	19-17-400-003	South Walsh Road	**Wright–Shields Farmstead**	Contributing

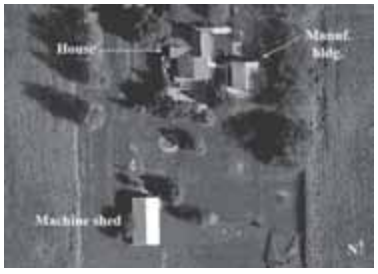


Contemporary

1702	19-17-200-002	West Arsenal Road	**Jones–Bush Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Gabled Ell

1704	19-17-100-006	West Arsenal Road	**Barr–Nugent Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

1988 significant site.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1705	19-17-100-015	West Arsenal Road	**Dryer–Phelan Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

American Foursquare

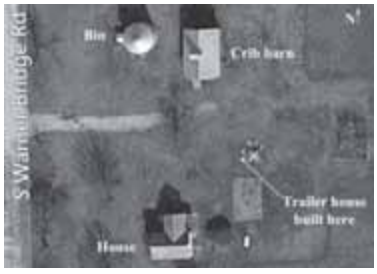
Plank frame

Most structures are in fair to poor condition.

1801	19-18-200-002	West Arsenal Road	**Crawford–Sweetwood Farmstead**	Contributing

I house

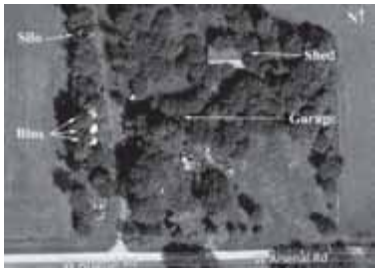
1803	19-18-100-001	South Warner Bridge Road	**Barton Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Demolition of house proposed in 2015, permit no. 1501197

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1804	19-18-300-003	West Barr Road	**Carey–Holz Farmstead**	Non-contributing



1805	19-18-400-007	West Barr Road	**Kennedy–Haley Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

subdivided 2013
Surveyed from road only at owner's request.

1901	19-19-300-004	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Scott Farmstead**	Contributing

New England One-and-a-half

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1902	19-19-400-002	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**McGrath Farmstead**	Contributing

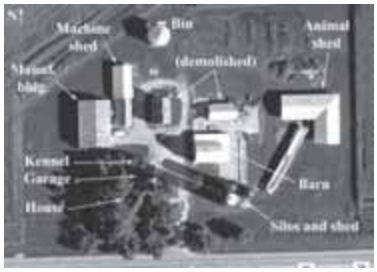
American Foursquare

In 1955 view, another outbuilding is visible on south side of road. This structure has been demolished.

1904	19-19-300-010	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Donahue–Doyle Farmstead**	Contributing

Side Hallway

2001	19-20-300-010	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Michael Quigley Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



American Foursquare

Plank frame

Crib barn demolished in 2012. (1) other outbuilding demolished in 2015.

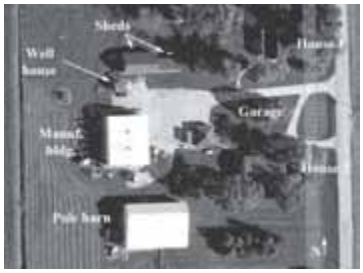
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2002	19-20-300-009	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Andrew Quigley Farmstead**	Contributing

Ranch

Dairy

1 non-contributing shed demolished in 2012.

2003	19-20-200-002	South Walsh Road	**Matthew Quigley Farmstead**	Contributing

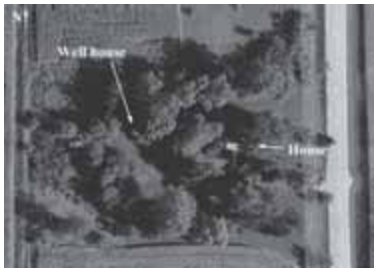


Cape Cod

Split Level

Andrew Quigley at this site is perhaps Michael and John Quigley's older brother, age 5 at the time of the 1860 census. Matt is presumably Andrew's son.

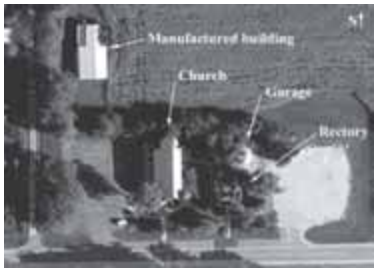
2101	19-21-200-008	South Cedar Road	**Kinsella Farmstead**	Non-contributing



New England One-and-a-half

Property is judged to be non-contributing due to very poor condition / loss of integrity.
Entire site is overgrown, difficult to survey.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2103	19-21-300-004	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**St. Patrick Catholic Church**	Local landmark potential



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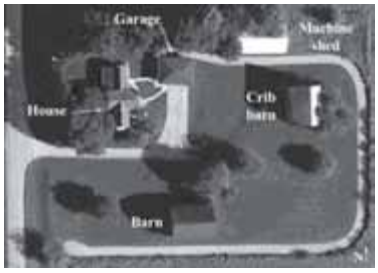
American Foursquare

Also 1988 No. 21-02

2105	19-21-100-006	South Walsh Road	**Shields Farmstead**	Contributing

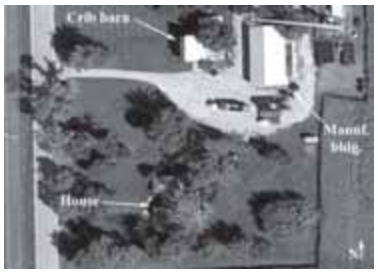


Gabled Ell

Plank frame

May be affected by proposed Illiana Expressway.

2201	19-22-100-016	South Cedar Road	**Robinson–Kinsella Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

Retains historic crib barn.

May be affected by proposed Illiana Expressway.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2202	19-22-300-005	South Cedar Road	**Jones–Murdie Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

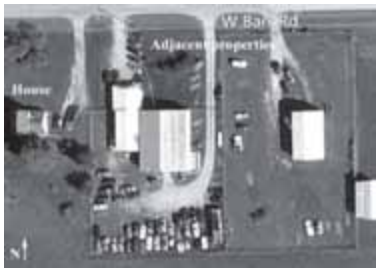
Likely to be demolished if proposed Illiana Expressway is built.

2203	19-22-300-003	South Cedar Road	**Jones–Dite Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

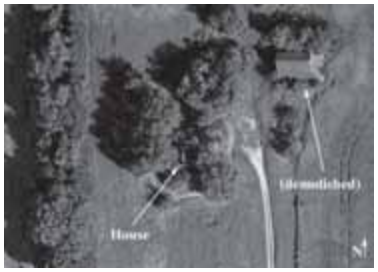
Major barn demolished within last several years.
Likely to be demolished if proposed Illiana Expressway is built.

2205	19-22-100-011	West Barr Road	**Dickinson–Fox Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2301	19-23-400-003	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**French–Larsen Farmstead**	Non-contributing



New England One-and-a-half

Barn demolished within last several years (after 2012). Property is judged to be non-contributing due to very poor condition / loss of integrity.

Abandoned. May be affected by proposed Illiana Expressway.

2302	19-23-300-002	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Arnstrom–Spangler Farmstead**	Contributing

Bungalow

Likely to be demolished if proposed Illiana Expressway is built.

2303	19-23-200-003	South Elevator Road	**Malone–Burmaster Farmstead**	Non-contributing

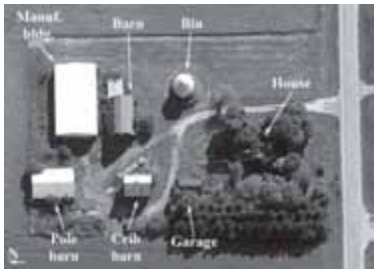
Ranch

Only historic crib barn remains.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2401	19-24-200-005	South 120th Avenue	**Pooley Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

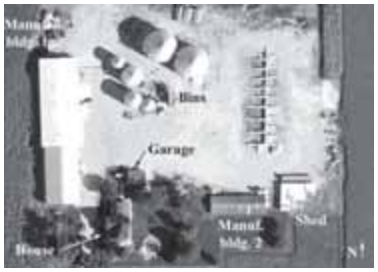
2402 19-24-400-002 West Wilmington-Peotone Road **French–Radamacher Farmstead** Contributing



Gabled Ell Plank frame

Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 120. All buildings have been subsequently replaced.

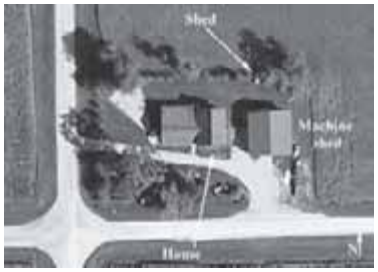
2403 19-24-300-008 West Wilmington-Peotone Road **Warren Farmstead** Contributing



Gabled Ell

Farm buildings are PIN 19-24-300-009

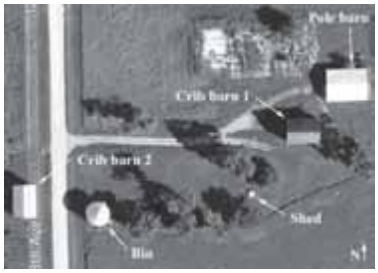
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2501	19-25-300-005	West Kennedy Road	**Hykes Grove School**	Non-contributing



Schoolhouse

Significantly altered with additions to both sides; core of original gable-roof schoolhouse remains.

2502	19-25-300-007	South Elevator Road	**Bowe–Smith Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing



Crib barn on opposite side of road. See 1988 site 26-03

2503	19-25-100-005	South Elevator Road	**Berry Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Contemporary

Only crib barn is historic. Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 102. All buildings subsequently replaced.
1918 directory: compare to site 3602, same owner.

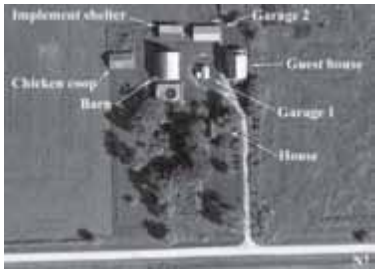
May be affected by proposed Illiana Expressway.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2504	19-25-200-005	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Robbins–Christiansen Farmstead**	Contributing

Ranch

Only crib barn is historic.
Some outbuildings are PIN 19-25-200-006

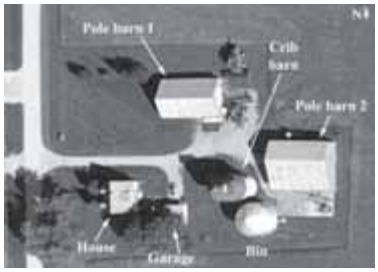
2602	19-26-300-007	West Kennedy Road	**Townsend–Smith Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Plank frame

2701	19-27-300-001	South Cedar Road	**Lamphere–Eib Farmstead**	Contributing



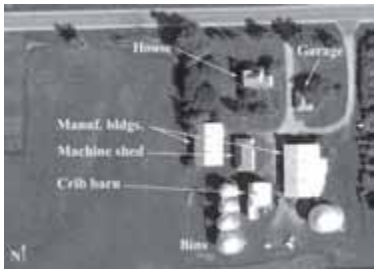
Cape Cod

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2702	19-27-200-010	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Mackender–Shields Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Ranch

Only crib barn is historic.
Surveyed from road only at owner's request.

2703	19-27-101-003	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Tapper–Cann Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

2705	19-27-200-001	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**Benn–Baskerville Farmstead**	Non-contributing

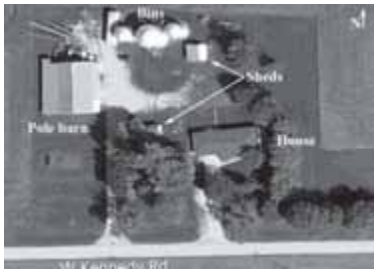
Illustrated in 1873 atlas, plate 102. Crib barn demolished in 2012.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2801	19-28-200-002	South Cedar Road	**Jones–McCormick Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

1918 directory also lists John E. McCormick, wife May Lee; children Thomas, John; tenant on 120 acres owned by Elizabeth McCormick / Jones estate; resident since 1881

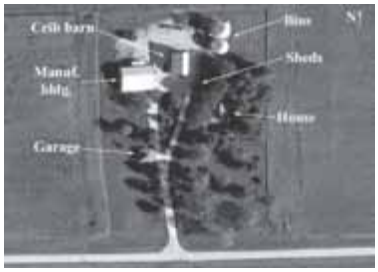
2802	19-28-400-015	West Kennedy Road	**Toepper Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

No structures visible in 1955 view remain. Major barn demolished since 1988.

2803	19-28-300-004	West Kennedy Road	**Longshore–Phelan Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2804	19-28-100-004	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	**O'Brien Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

American Foursquare

2901	19-29-400-003	South Tulley Road	**Oliver Quigley Farmstead**	Contributing

American Foursquare

Dairy barn recently demolished in last few years. Surveyed from road only at owner's request.

2902	19-29-400-006	South Tulley Road	**O'Brien–McGrath Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2904	19-29-300-008	West Kennedy Road	**Phelan Farmstead**	Contributing

Cape Cod

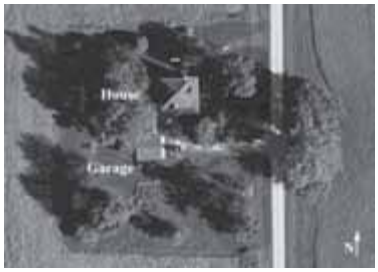
Plank frame

3001	19-30-200-008	South Seltzer Road	**Quigley–Dundan Farmstead**	Contributing

Cape Cod

Only house remains, of structures visible in 1955 view.
Surveyed from road only.

3002	19-30-400-005	South Seltzer Road	**O'Brien–Dundan Farmstead**	Contributing



American Foursquare

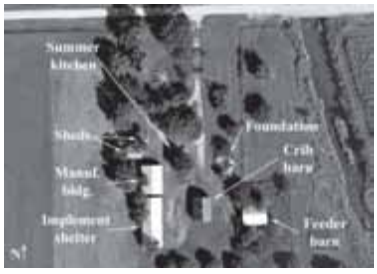
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3101	19-31-300-004	South Warner Bridge Road	**Mahoney–Robbins Farmstead**	Contributing

American Foursquare

3102	19-31-100-003	West Kennedy Road	**Mulligan–Ryan Farmstead**	Non-contributing

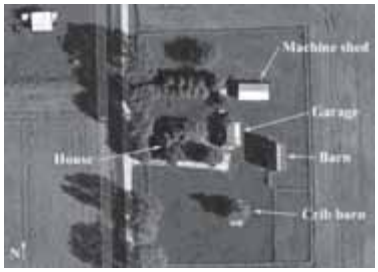
Just a grain bin alone.

3103	19-31-200-001	West Kennedy Road	**Quigley–Shields Farmstead**	Contributing



House dating to 1883 (per assessor) recently demolished.
Abandoned.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3201	19-32-300-001	South Seltzer Road	**John Tulley Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

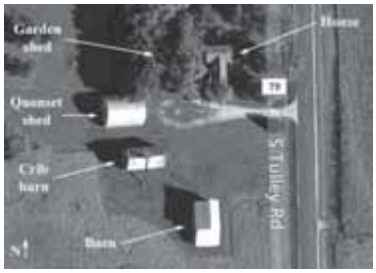


Bungalow

Plank frame

Apparently a newly developed farmstead, circa 1939. Very intact and representative collection of buildings dating to that era.

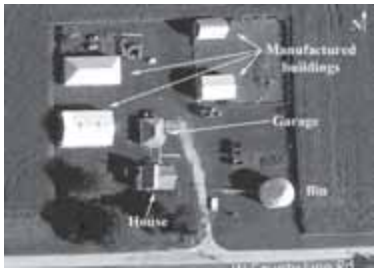
3202	19-32-400-001	South Tulley Road	**Martin–McQueen Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

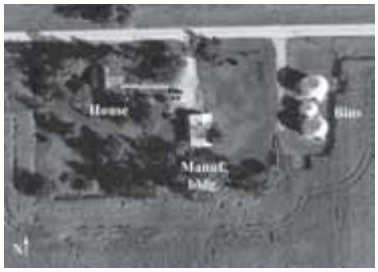
Plank frame

3301	19-33-400-001	West County Line Road	**Steinbach–Doyle Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3302	19-33-200-005	West Kennedy Road	**Bell–Tulley–Otto Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

3402	19-34-400-006	West County Line Road	**Barton–Johnson Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Plank frame

Crib barn located west of main farmstead group.

3501	19-35-400-005	South Elevator Road	**Blatt Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Surveyed from road only.

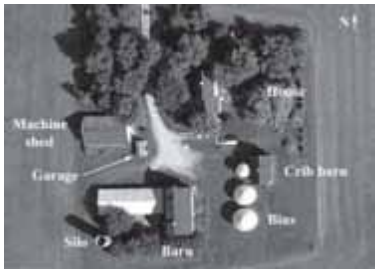
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3502	19-35-200-003	South Elevator Road	**Smith Farmstead**	Contributing

Ranch

Three-bay threshing

Crib barn demolished mid-1990s.

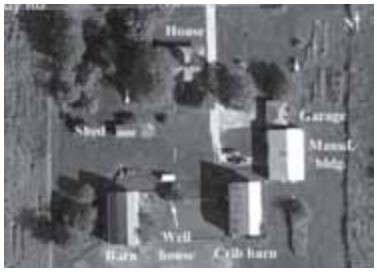
3503	19-35-100-007	West Kennedy Road	**Robinson–Armil Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing



Four over Four

Dairy

3602	19-36-200-004	West Kennedy Road	**Arnstrom Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Bungalow

Dairy

1918 directory: compare to site 2503, same owner.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3605	19-36-300-016	South Elevator Road	**Benn–Smith Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

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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; Custer Township and Wesley Township in 2012; and Peotone Township in 2014. 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.

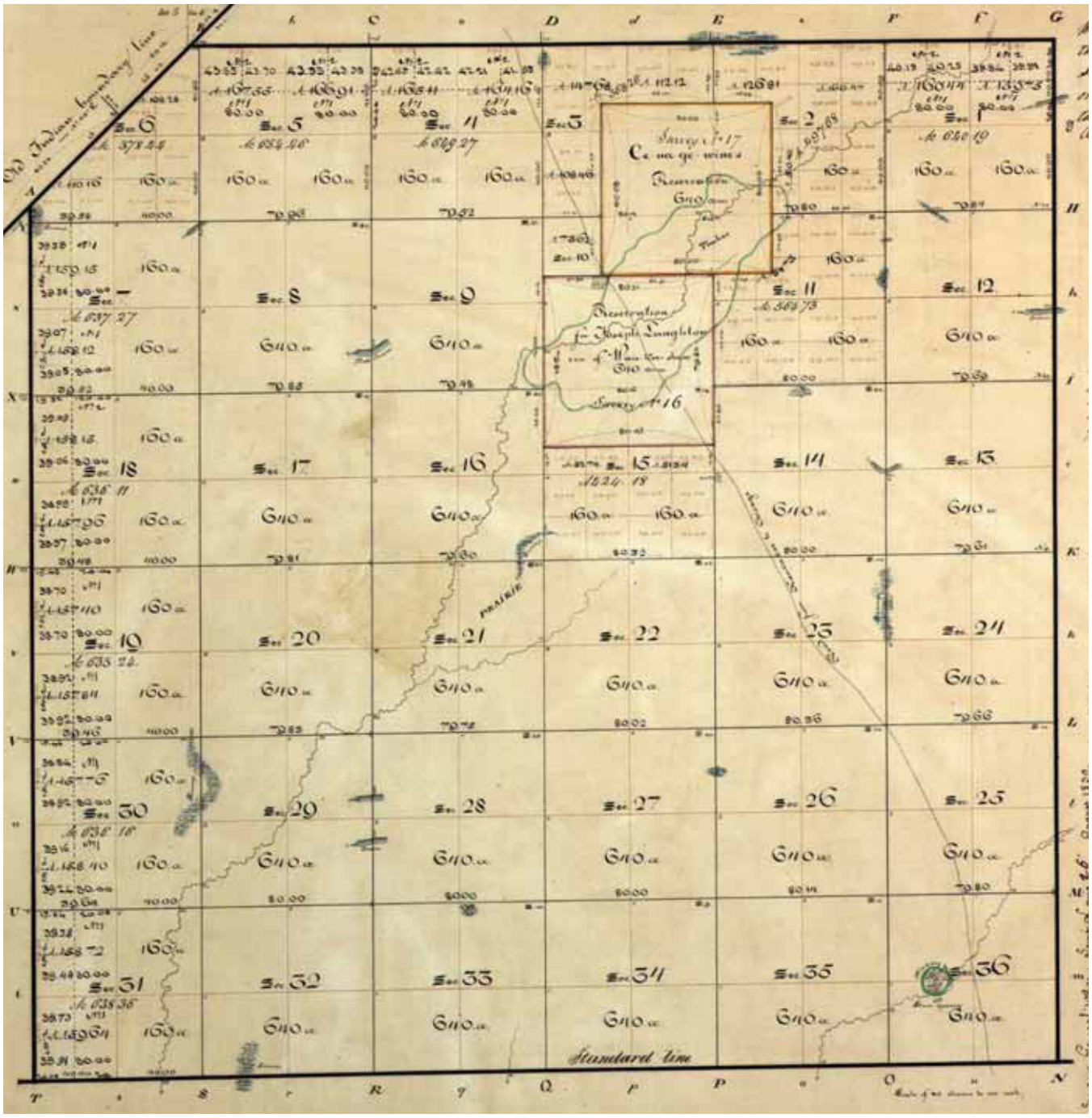
vault. A masonry covering over an area which uses the principle of the arch.

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

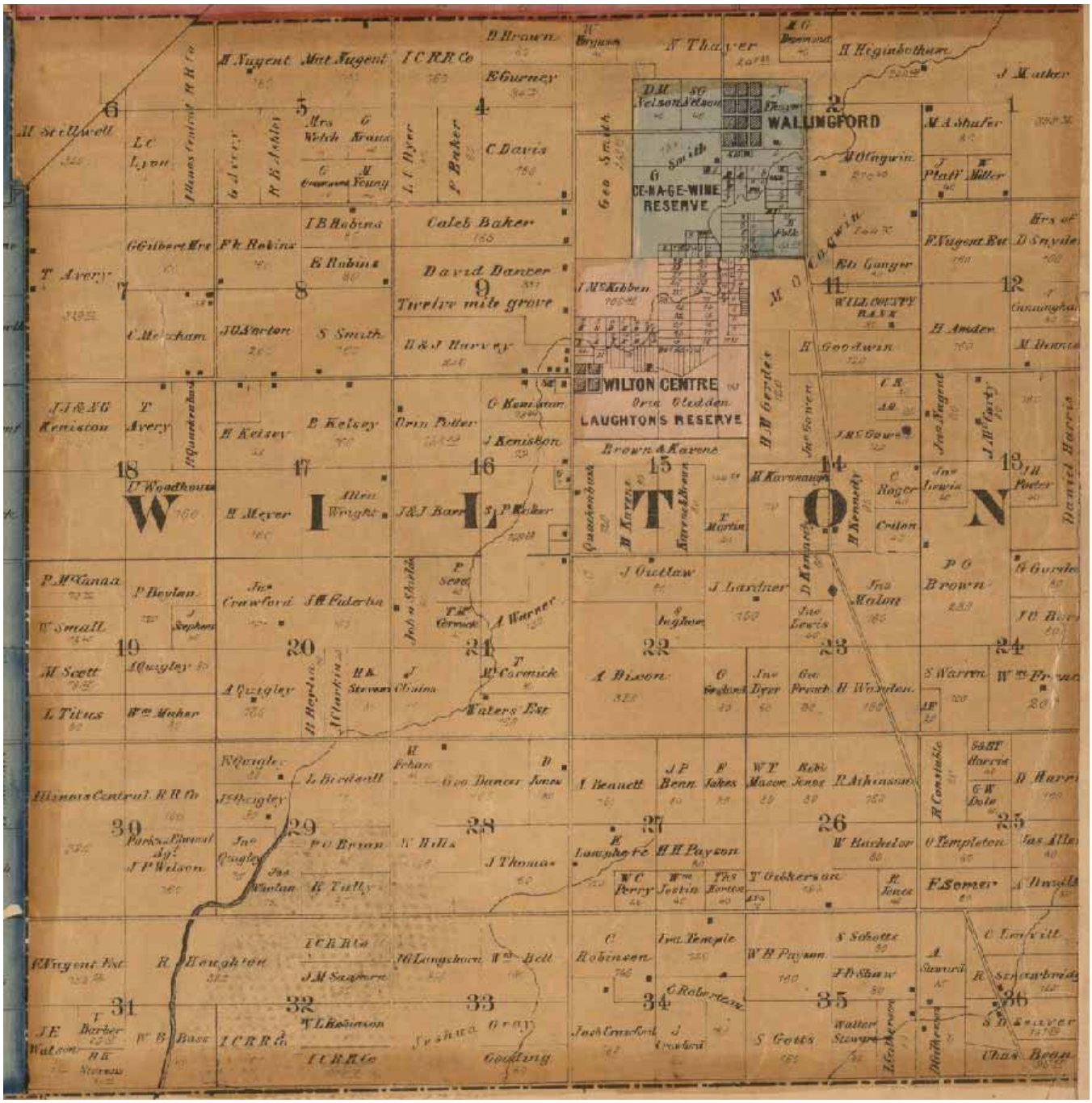
APPENDIX A

HISTORIC PLAT MAPS

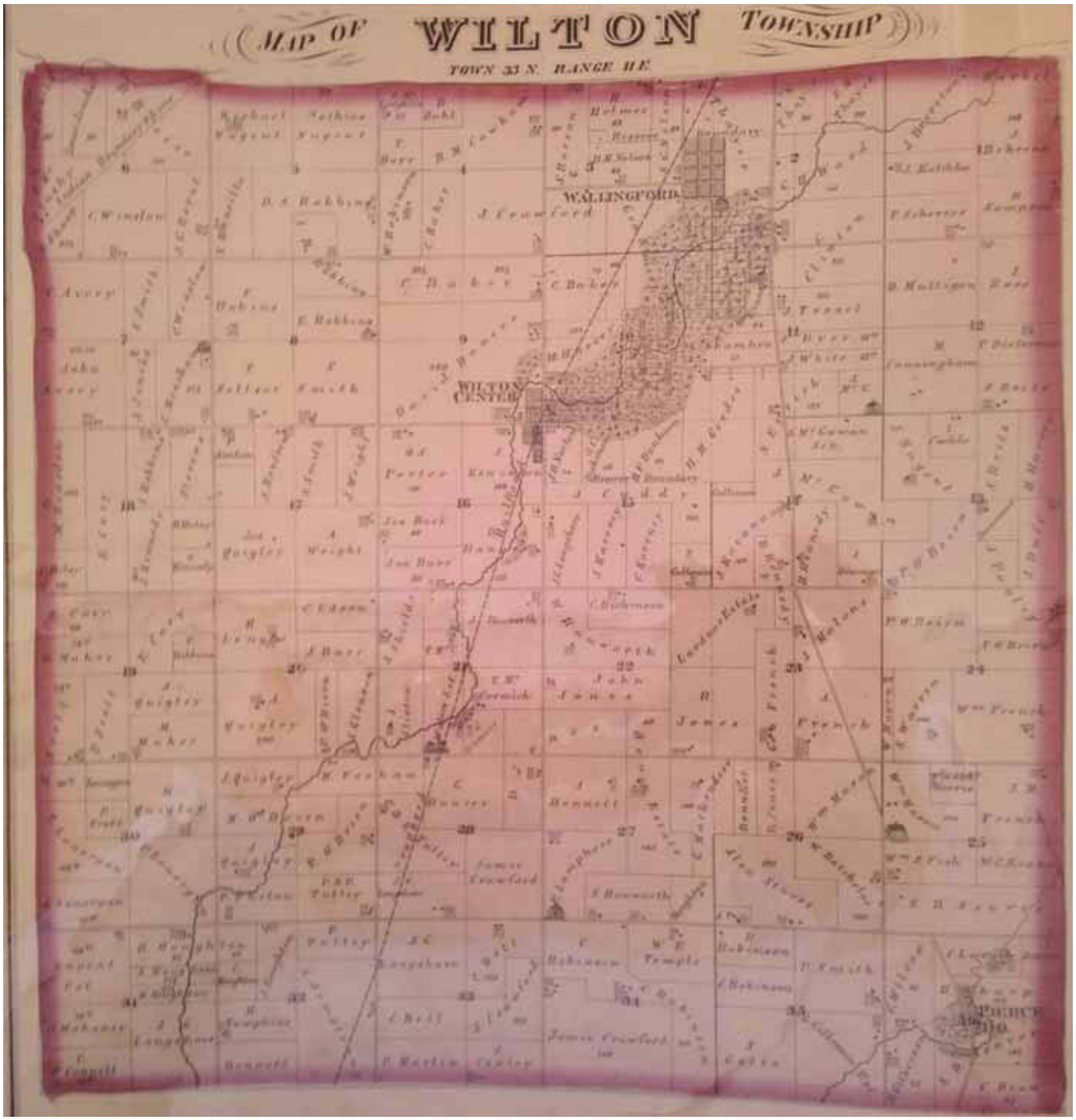
This appendix contains historic farm atlas and plat maps for Wilton Township. Refer to Bibliography for map sources.



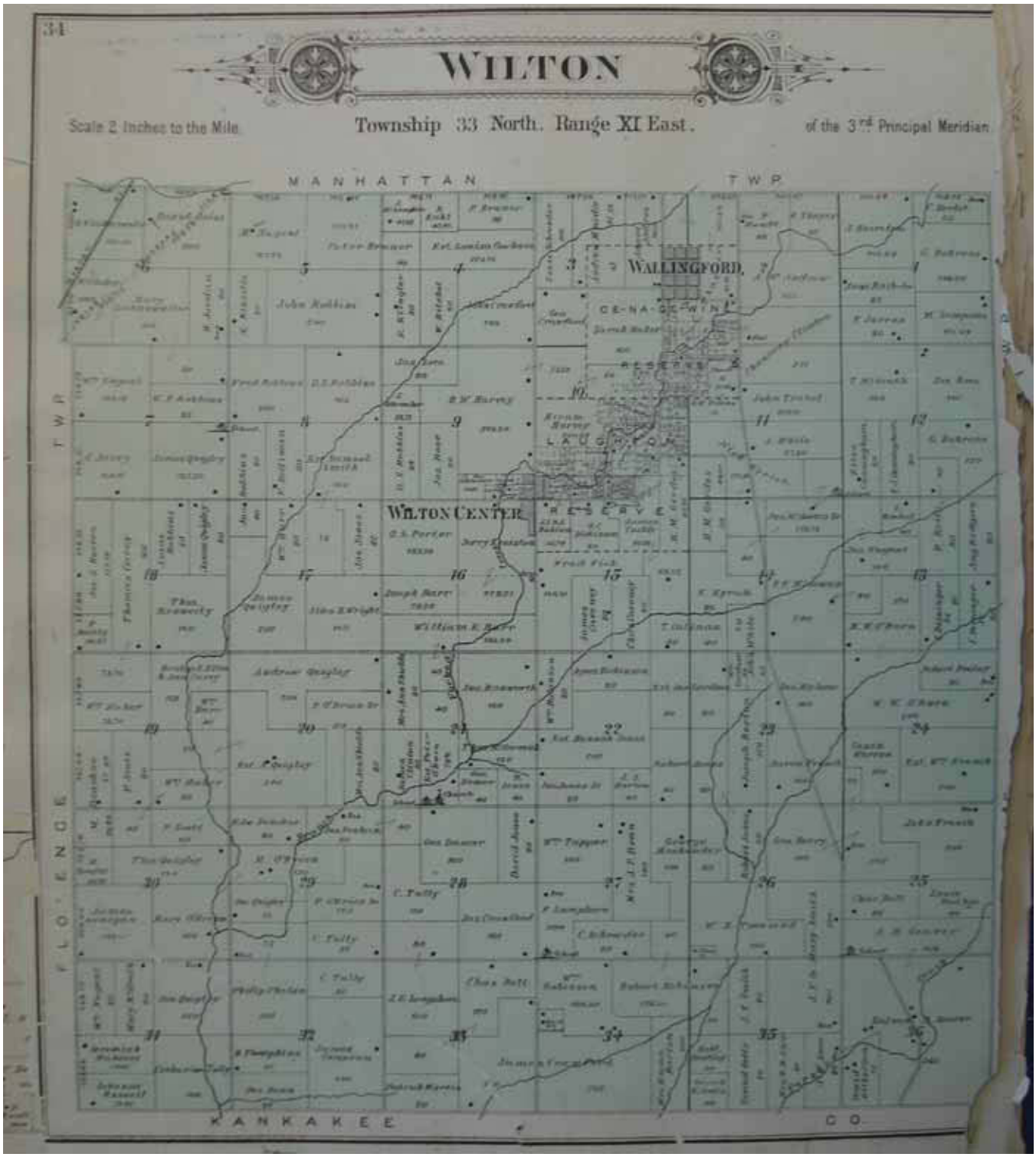
Wilton Township 1834



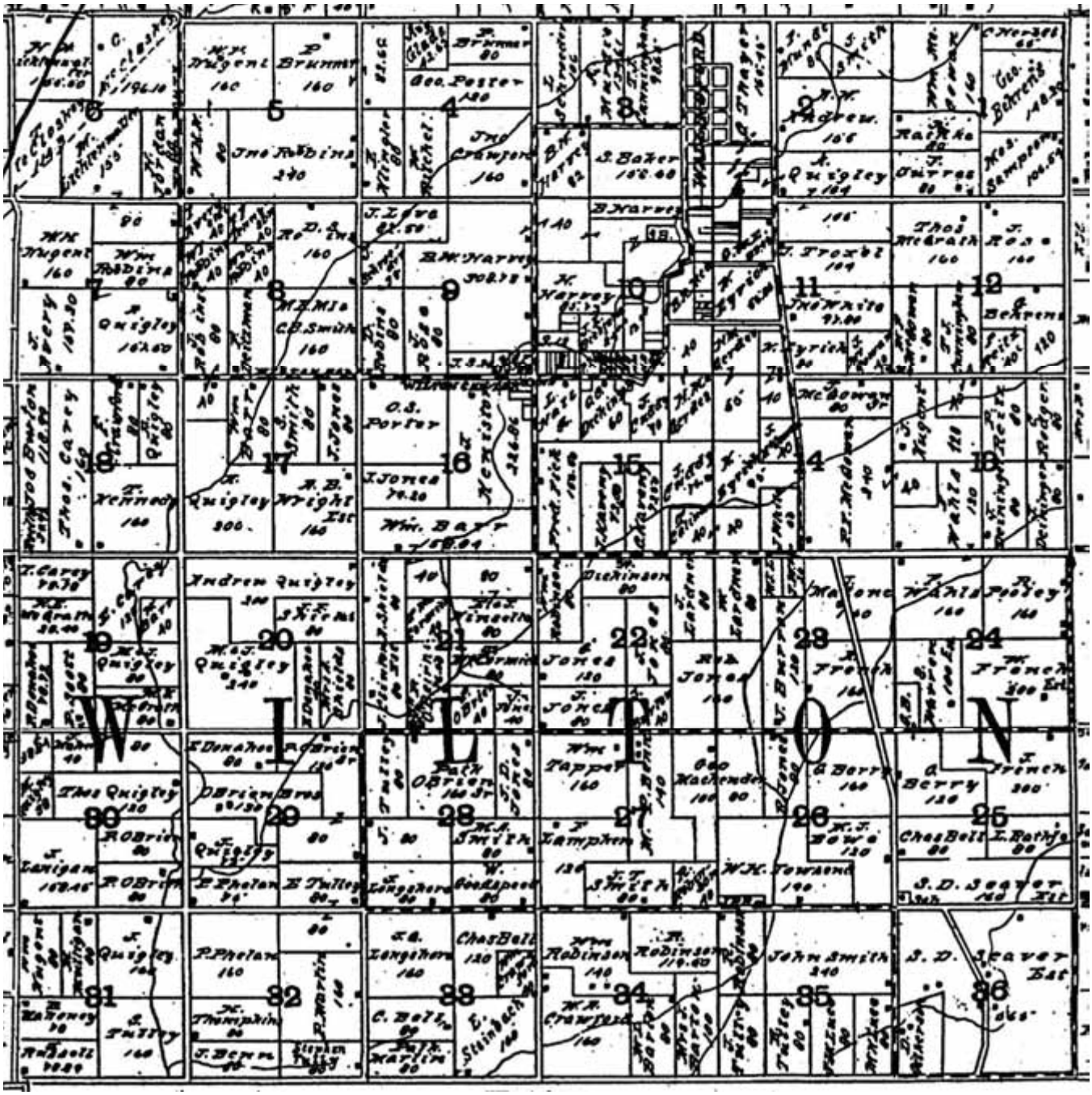
Wilton Township 1862



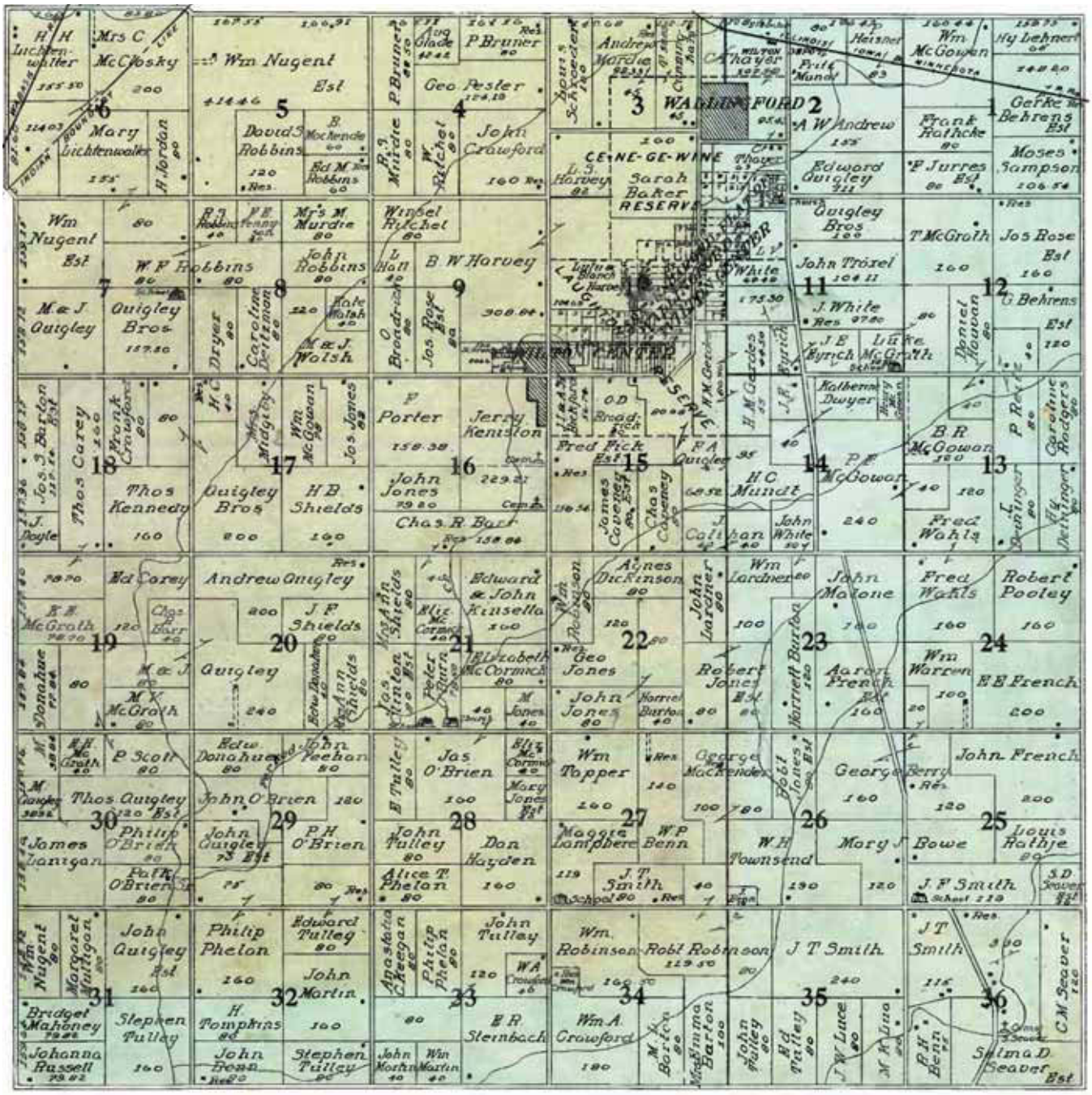
Wilton Township 1873



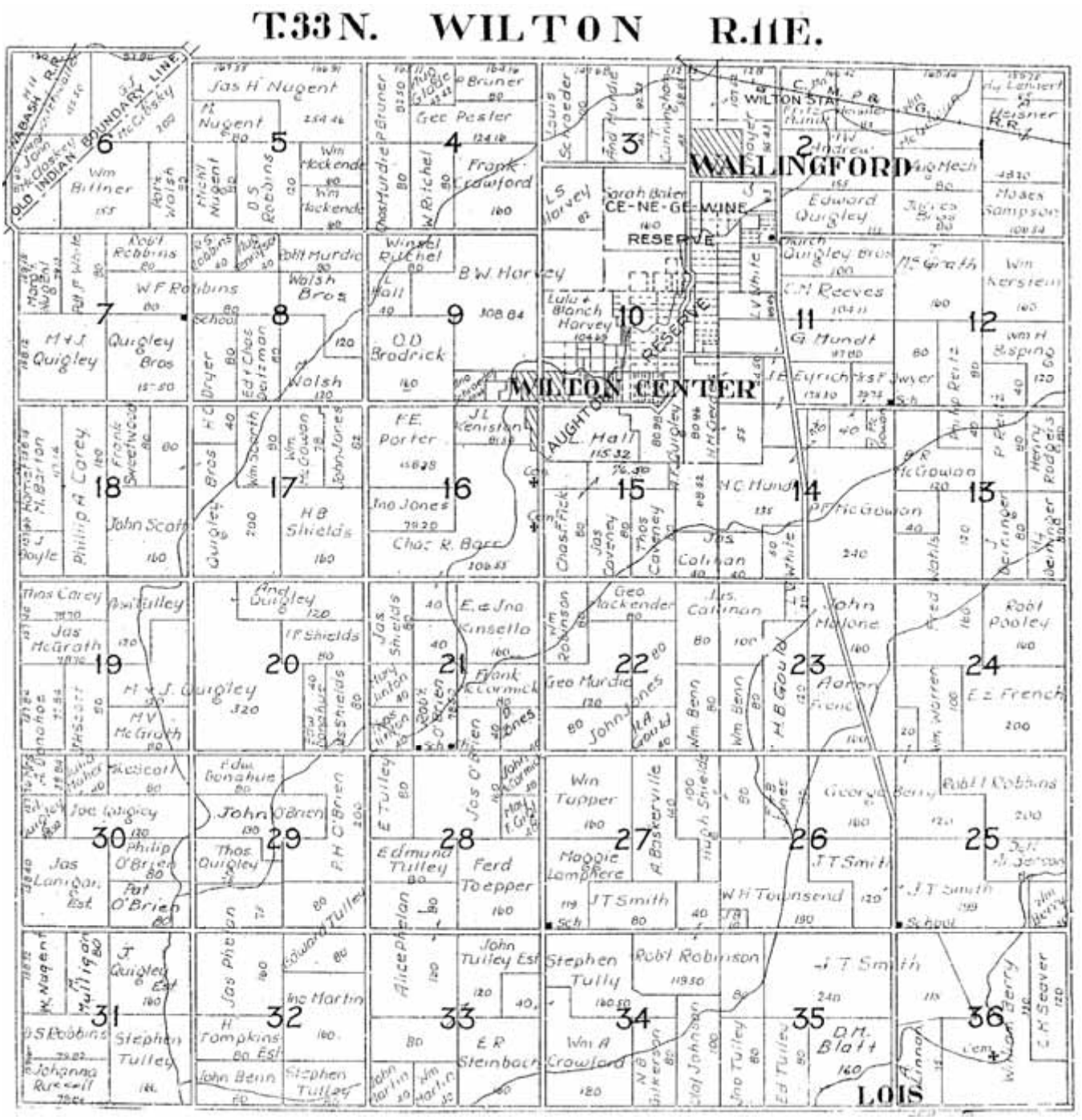
Wilton Township 1893



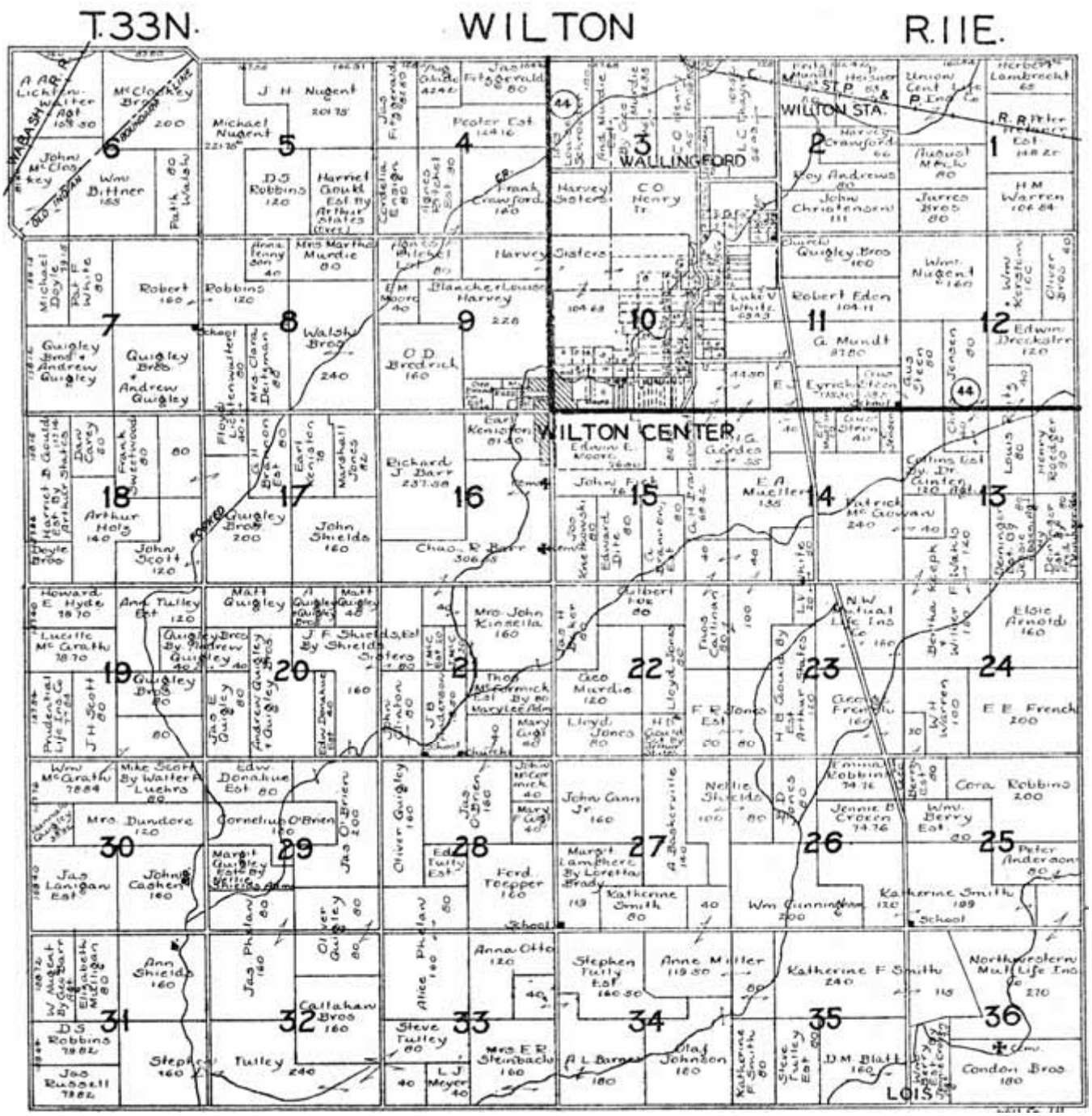
Wilton Township 1902



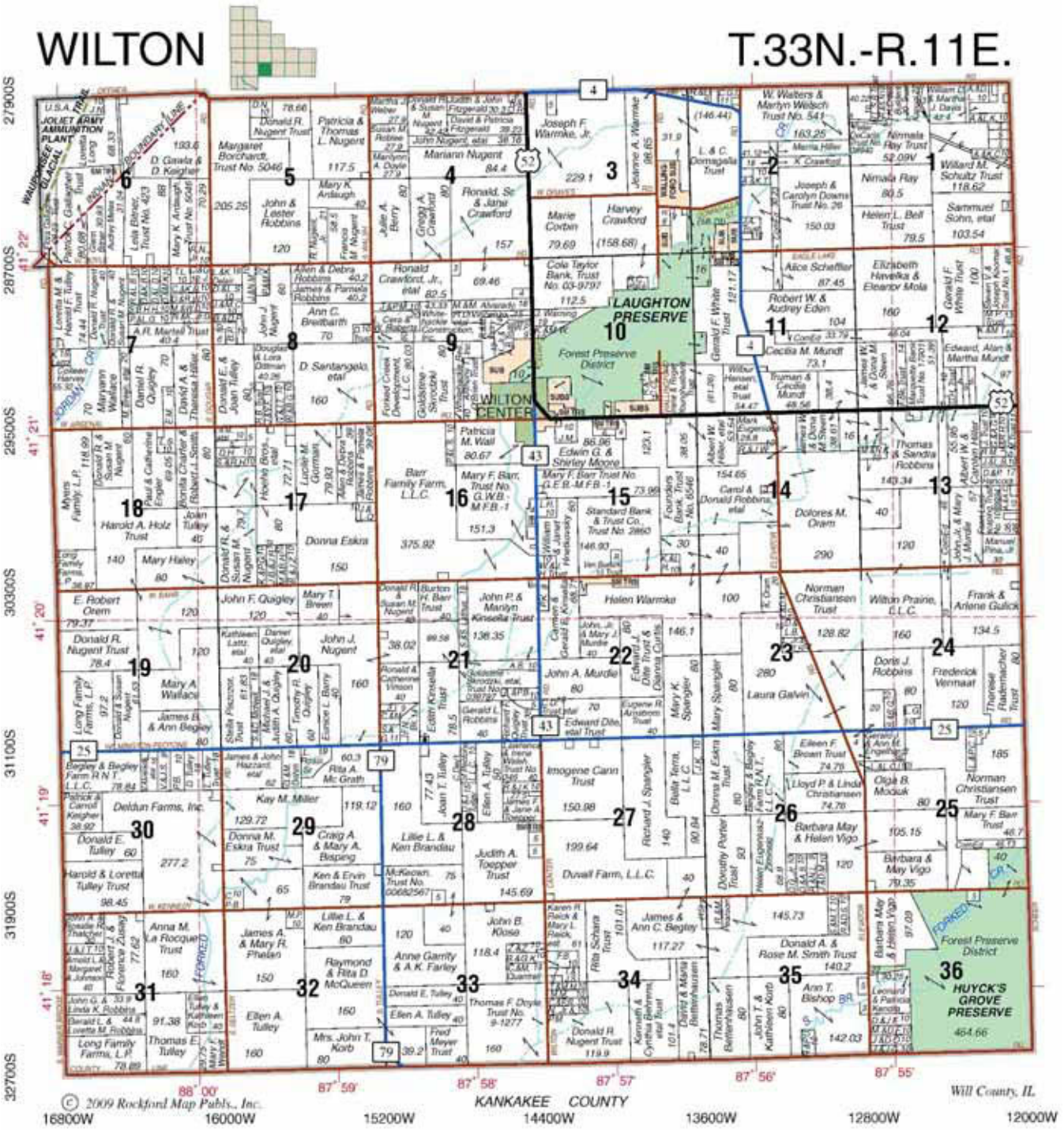
Wilton Township 1909



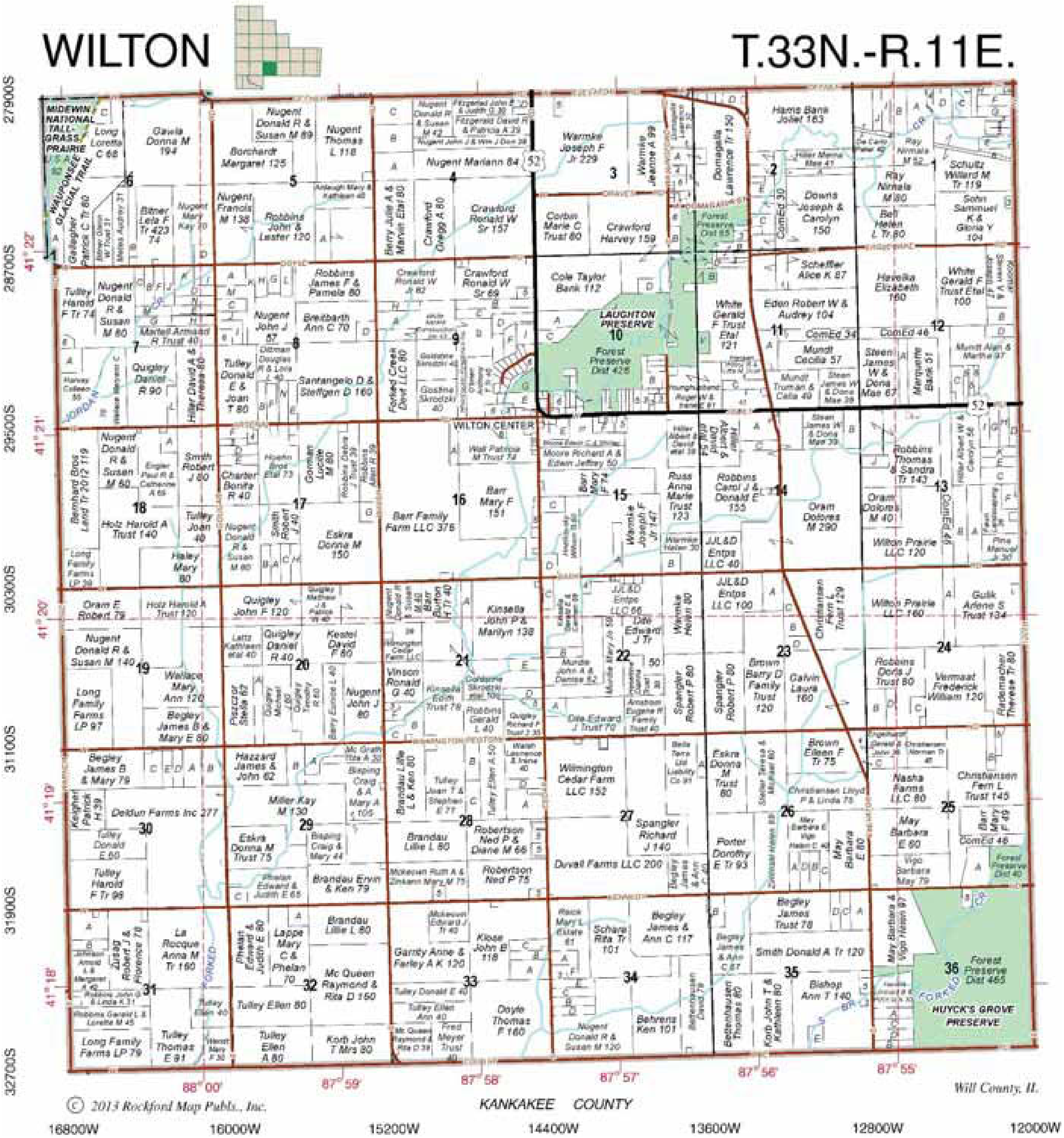
Wilton Township 1920s



Wilton Township circa 1940



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



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

APPENDIX B

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI

This appendix is an excerpt from Charles J. Kappler, ed., *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, vol. II, Treaties (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904). This treaty established two 640-acre reservations in Wilton Township at Twelve Mile Grove (third item in Article II on page 353 of the excerpt).

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1832.

Oct. 20, 1832.
7 Stat., 378.
Proclamation, Jan. 21, 1833.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Camp Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Marks Crume, Commissioners on the part of the United States of the one part, and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Potawatamie Tribe of Indians of the Prairie and Kankakee, of the other part.

Cession to the United States.

ARTICLE I. The said Potawatamie Tribe of Indians cede to the United States the tract of land included within the following boundary, viz:

Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan ten miles southward of the mouth of Chicago river; thence, in a direct line, to a point on the Kankakee river, ten miles above its mouth; thence, with said river and the Illinois river, to the mouth of Fox river, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 1816; thence, with the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, to the State line between Illinois and Indiana; thence, north with said line, to Lake Michigan; thence, with the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning.

Reservations.

ARTICLE II. From the cession aforesaid the following tracts shall be reserved, to wit:

Five sections for Shaw-waw-nas-see, to include Little Rock village.

For Min-e-maung, one section, to include his village.

For Joseph Laughton, son of Wais-ke-shaw, one section, and for Ce-na-ge-wine, one section, both to be located at Twelve Mile Grove, or Na-be-na-qui-nong.

For Claude Laframboise, one section, on Thorn creek.

For Maw-te-no, daughter of Francois Burbonnois, jun. one section, at Soldier's village.

For Catish, wife of Francis Burbonnois, sen. one section, at Soldier's village.

For the children of Wais-ke-shaw, two sections, to include the small grove of timber on the river above Rock village.

For Jean B. Chevallier, one section, near Rock village; and for his two sisters, Angelique and Josette, one half section each, joining his.

For Me-she-ke-ten-o, two sections, to include his village.

For Francis Le Via, one section, joining Me-she-ke-ten-o.

For the five daughters of Mo-nee, by her last husband, Joseph Bailey, two sections.

For Me-saw-ke-qua and her children, two section, at Wais-us-kucks's village.

For Sho-bon-ier, two sections, at his village.

For Josette Beaubien and her children, two sections, to be located on Hickory creek.

For Therese, wife of Joseph Laframboise, one section; and for Archange Pettier, one section, both at Skunk Grove.

For Mau-i-to-qua and son, one half section each; for the children of Joseph Laframboise, one section, at Skunk Grove.

For Washington Burbonnois, one section, joining his mother's reservation (Calish Burbonnois).

For Ah-be-te-kezhic, one section, below the State line on the Kankakee river.

For Nancy, Sally, and Betsey Countreman, children of En-do-ga, one section, joining the reserves near Rock village.

For Jacque Jonveau, one section, near the reservation of Me-she-ke-ten-o.

For Wah-pon-seh and Qua-qui-to, five sections each, in the Prairie near Rock village.

The persons to whom the foregoing reservations are made, are all Indians and of Indian descent.

Annuities.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the cession in the first article, the United States agree to pay to the aforesaid Potawatamie Indians, an annuity of fifteen thousand dollars for the term of twenty years. Six hundred dollars shall be paid annually to Billy Caldwell, two hundred dollars to Alexander Robinson, and two hundred dollars to Pierre Le Clerc, during their natural lives.

Payment of claims against Indians.

ARTICLE IV. The sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars, shall be applied to the payment of certain claims against the Indians, agreeably to a schedule of the said claims, hereunto annexed.

Merchandise.

The United States further agree to deliver to the said Indians, forty-five thousand dollars in merchandise immediately after signing this treaty; and also the further sum of thirty thousand dollars in merchandize is hereby stipulated to be paid to them at Chicago in the year 1833.

Payments for horses stolen.

There shall be paid by the United States, the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars to the following named Indians, for horses stolen from them during the late war, as follows, to wit:

To Pe-quo-no, for two horses, eighty dollars.	$80
To Pa-ca-cha-be, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80
To Shaw-wa-nas-see, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Francis Sho-bon-nier, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	120
To Sho-bon-ier, or Cheval-ier, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naw-o-kee, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Me-she-ke-ten-o, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Aun-take, for two horses, eighty dollars.	80
To Che-chalk-ose, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naa-a-gue, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80
To Pe-she-ka-of-le-beouf, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naw-ca-a-sho, for four ditto, one hundred and sixty dollars.	160
To Nox-sey, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Ma-che-we-tah, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	120
To Masco, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Wah-pou-seh, for one horse, forty dollars.	40
To Waub-e-sai, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	$120
To Chi-cag, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Mo-swah-en-wah, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To She-bon-e-go, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Saw-saw-wais-kuk, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80

Permission to hunt and fish.

The said tribe having been the faithful allies of the United States during the late conflict with the Sacs and Foxes, in consideration thereof, the United States agree to permit them to hunt and fish on the lands ceded, as also on the lands of the Government on Wabash and Sangamon rivers, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at the place and on the day aforesaid.

Jonathan Jennings,
John W. Davis,
Marks Crume,
Ah-be-te-ke-zhic, his x mark,
Shaw-wa-nas-see, his x mark,
Wah-pon-seh, his x mark,
Caw-we-saut, his x mark,
Shab-e-neai, his x mark,
Pat-e-go-shue, his x mark,
Aun-take, his x mark,
Me-she-ke-ten-o, his x mark,
Shay-tee, his x mark,
Ce-na-je-wine, his x mark,
Ne-swa-bay-o-sity, his x mark,
Ke-wah-ca-to, his x mark,
Wai-saw-o-ke-ah, his x mark,

Chi-cag, his x mark,
Te-ca-cau-co, his x mark,
Chah-wee, his x mark,
Mas-co, his x mark,
Sho-min, his x mark,
Car-bon-ca, his x mark,
O-gouse, his x mark,
Ash-ke-wee, his x mark,
Ka-qui-tah, his x mark,
She-mar-gar, his x mark,
Nar-ga-to-nuc, his x mark,
Puc-won, his x mark,
Ne-be-gous, his x mark,
E-to-wan-a-cote, his x mark,
Quis-e-wen, his x mark,
Wi-saw, his x mark,
Pierish, his x mark,
Cho-van-in, his x mark,
Wash-is-kuck, his x mark,
Ma-sha-wah, his x mark,
Capt. Heeld, his x mark,
Man-itoo, his x mark,
Ke-me-gu-bee, his x mark,
Pe-shuc-kee, his x mark,
No-nee, his x mark,
No-che-ke-se-qua-bee, his x mark,
She-bon-e-go, his x mark,
Mix-e-maung, his x mark,
Mah-che-wish-a-wa, his x mark,
Mac-a-ta-be-na, his x mark,
Ma-che-we-tah, his x mark,
Me-gis, his x mark,
Mo-swa-en-wah, his x mark,
Ka-che-na-bee, his x mark,
Wah-be-no-say, his x mark,
Mash-ca-shuc, his x mark,
A-bee-shah, his x mark,
Mé-chi-ke-kar-ba, his x mark,
Nor-or-ka-kee, his x mark,
Pe-na-o-cart, his x mark,
Quar-cha-mar, his x mark,
Francois Cho-van-ier, his x mark,
Ge-toc-quar, his x mark,
Me-gwun, his x mark,
Ma-sha-ware, his x mark,
Che-co, his x mark,
So-wat-so, his x mark,
Wah-be-min, his x mark.

Signed in the presence of—

John Tipton,
Th. Jo. Owen, United States Indian agent,
J. B. Beaubien,
B. H. Laughton, interpreter,
G. S. Hubbard, interpreter,
William Conner, interpreter,
Thomas Hartzell,
Meadore B. Beaubien,
James Conner,
Henry B. Hoffman.

Horses delivered.

After the signing of this treaty, and at the request of the Indians, three thousand dollars was applied to the purchasing of horses; which were purchased and delivered to the Indians by our direction, leaving the balance to be paid in merchandise at this time, forty-two thousand dollars.

Jonathan Jennings,
J. W. Davis,
Marks Crume,
Commissioners.

Claims to be paid.

It is agreed, on the part of the United States, that the following claims shall be allowed, agreeably to the fourth article of the foregoing treaty, viz:

To Gurdon S. Hubbard, five thousand five hundred and seventy three dollars.
Samuel Miller, seven hundred and ninety dollars.
John Bt. Bobea, three thousand dollars.
Robert A. Kinzie, four hundred dollars.
Jacque Jombeaux, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Jacque Jombeaux, senior, fifteen hundred dollars.
Medad B. Bobeaux, five hundred and fifty dollars.
Noel Vasier, eighteen hundred dollars.
Joseph Balies, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.
Joseph Shawnier, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Thomas Hartzell, three thousand dollars.
Bernardus H. Lawton, three thousand five hundred dollars.
George Walker, seven hundred dollars.
Stephen J. Scott, one hundred dollars.
Cole Weeks, thirty eight dollars.
Timothy B. Clark, one hundred dollars.
George Pettijohn, fifty dollars.
Thomas Forsyth, five hundred dollars.
Antoine Le Clerc, fifty-five dollars.
James B. Campbell, fifty-three dollars.

APPENDIX C

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 2013. The historic aerial photography of Map 7 is dated July 14 and August 3–4, 1939.

This appendix contains:

Key to Farmsteads and Related Properties by Map Reference Number

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
102	19-01-300-002	West Eagle Lake Road	Jurres–Fick Farmstead	Non-contributing
103	19-01-400-003	28504 South 120th Avenue	Sampson–Warren Farmstead	Contributing
104	19-01-200-027	28214 South 120th Avenue	Behrens–Heisner–Vanderbilt Farmstead	Contributing
105	19-01-200-034	12037 West Offner Road	Herbst–Davis Farmstead	Local landmark potential
106	19-01-100-012	12405 West Offner Road	McGowan–Smith Farmstead	Contributing
201	19-02-305-010	28651 South Elevator Road	Clinton–Christensen Farmstead	Contributing
202	19-02-400-012	28255 South Elevator Road	Andrews–Crawford Farmstead	Contributing
203	19-02-200-006	28041 South Elevator Road	Mundt–Welsch Farmstead	Contributing
204	19-02-100-010	27955 South Elevator Road	27955 South Elevator Road	Contributing
205	19-02-100-013	27961 South Elevator Road	Crawford Grain International	Contributing
208	19-02-300-004	13424 West Domagalla Street	Thayer–Domagalla Farmstead	Local landmark potential
301	19-03-401-005	28329 South Wallingford Road	Wallingford Block 9, north	Contributing
302	19-03-401-002	28349 South Wallingford Road	Wallingford Block 9, south	Contributing
304	19-03-300-002	14323 West Draves Road	Crawford–Harvey–Draves Farmstead	Non-contributing
305	19-03-100-006	14245 West Offner Road	Schroeder–Baker Farmstead	Contributing
306	19-03-403-005	13636 West Domagalla Street	Wallingford "Public Square" Block	Contributing
307	19-03-404-003	13611 West Domagalla Street	Wallingford School	Local landmark potential
308	19-03-404-004	28645 South Wallingford Road	Zebb–Davis Farmstead	National Register potential
403	19-04-300-002	14818 West Doyle Road	Ritchel Farmstead	Contributing
404	19-04-400-001	South Cedar Road	Crawford Farmstead	Non-contributing
405	19-04-200-005	28106 South Cedar Road	Pester–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing
406	19-04-200-012	27932 South Cedar Road	Bruner–Fitzgerald Farmstead	Non-contributing
501	19-05-300-001	South Gougar Road	Michael F. Nugent Farmstead	Non-contributing
502	19-05-300-002	15710 West Doyle Road	Robbins Farmstead	Contributing
504	19-05-200-007	South Walsh Road	Mathew Nugent House	Contributing
601	19-06-200-001	West Offner Road	McCloskey Farmstead	Non-contributing
602	19-06-200-004	16361 West Offner Road	16361 West Offner Road	Contributing
604	19-06-400-004	16330 West Doyle Road	Lichtenwalter–Bitner Farmstead	Contributing
701	19-07-100-006	29039 South Warner Bridge Road	Nugent–Doyle Farmstead	Non-contributing
702	19-07-300-006	16520 West Arsenal Road	Avery–Quigley Farmstead	Non-contributing
801	19-08-300-014	15716 West Arsenal Road	Deitzman Farmstead	Contributing
802	19-08-100-004	29035 South Gougar Road	Robbins Farmstead	Local landmark potential

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
803	19-08-200-006	29036 South Walsh Road	Robbins–Walsh Farmstead	Non-contributing
901	19-09-200-008	28844 South Cedar Road	Harvey–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing
902	19-09-400-018	29040 South Cedar Road	Harvey–Schultz Farmstead	Local landmark potential
903	19-09-400-006	14612 West Arsenal Road	Harvey–Moore Farmstead	Contributing
904	19-09-300-003	West Arsenal Road	Rose–Broadrick Farmstead	Non-contributing
1002	13-10-303-014	14042 West Joliet Road	14042 West Joliet Road	Contributing
1003	19-10-400-029	13954 West Joliet Road	13954 West Joliet Road	Contributing
1006	19-10-401-014	29245 South Wallingford Road	Gerdes Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1101	19-11-300-008	29410 South Elevator Road	Eyrich Farmstead	Contributing
1102	19-11-300-005	29221 South Elevator Road	White–Mundt Farmstead	Non-contributing
1103	19-11-100-010	28861 South Elevator Road	Troxel–Eden Farmstead	National Register potential
1104	19-11-100-013	28850 South Elevator Road	Evans–White Farmstead	Non-contributing
1105	19-11-400-003	12850 West Joliet Road	McGowan–Steen Farmstead	Contributing
1203	19-12-400-012	12300 West Joliet Road	Reitz Farmstead (historic house)	Non-contributing
1204	19-12-400-009	12242 West Joliet Road	Reitz Farmstead (historic barn)	Non-contributing
1205	19-12-400-011	12316 West Joliet Road	12316 West Joliet Road	Non-contributing
1206	19-12-400-015	29118 South 120th Avenue	Behrens–Drecksler Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1301	19-13-400-006	29920 South 120th Avenue	Deininger Farmstead	Contributing
1302	19-13-300-002	12740 West Barr Road	O'Burn–Wahls Farmstead	Contributing
1304	19-13-100-010	12515 West Joliet Road	Reitz–Jensen Farmstead	Contributing
1305	19-13-100-017	12625 West Joliet Road	McGowan–Jensen Farmstead	Non-contributing
1401	19-14-300-005	29900 South Elevator Road	Eyrich–Mundt Farmstead	Contributing
1402	19-14-400-001	30135 South Elevator Road	McGowan–Adelston Farmstead	Contributing
1501	19-15-100-010	29819 South Cedar Road	Fick–Kavaney Farmstead	Contributing
1502	19-15-300-006	29929 South Cedar Road	Fick–Hnetkovsky Farmstead	Contributing
1503	19-15-100-033	14317 West Joliet Road	Hall–Moore Farmstead	Contributing
1504	19-15-200-006	13949 West Joliet Road	Quigley–Brannon–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing
1505	19-15-400-005	13730 West Barr Road	Callinan–Eaton Farmstead	Contributing
1506	19-15-300-007	14000 West Barr Road	Kaveney–Dite Farmstead	Contributing
1507	19-15-100-005	14025 West Joliet Road	Edwin Moore House	Non-contributing
1601	19-16-400-006	30020 South Cedar Road	Charles Barr Farmstead	Contributing
1602	19-16-300-003	14852 West Barr Road	John Barr Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1604	19-16-200-019	14563 West Arsenal Road	Keniston Farmstead	Local landmark potential

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
1606	19-16-100-006	15045 West Arsenal Road	Porter–Barr Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1701	19-17-400-003	29950 South Walsh Road	Wright–Shields Farmstead	Contributing
1702	19-17-200-002	15351 West Arsenal Road	Jones–Bush Farmstead	Non-contributing
1704	19-17-100-006	15707 West Arsenal Road	Barr–Nugent Farmstead	Contributing
1705	19-17-100-015	15911 West Arsenal Road	Dryer–Phelan Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1801	19-18-200-002	16245 West Arsenal Road	Crawford–Sweetwood Farmstead	Contributing
1803	19-18-100-001	29839 South Warner Bridge Road	Barton Farmstead	Contributing
1804	19-18-300-003	16520 West Barr Road	Carey–Holz Farmstead	Non-contributing
1805	19-18-400-007	West Barr Road	Kennedy–Haley Farmstead	Contributing
1901	19-19-300-004	16470 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Scott Farmstead	Contributing
1902	19-19-400-002	16380 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	McGrath Farmstead	Contributing
1904	19-19-300-010	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Donahue–Doyle Farmstead	Contributing
2001	19-20-300-010	15670 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Michael Quigley Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2002	19-20-300-009	15800 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Andrew Quigley Farmstead	Contributing
2003	19-20-200-002	South Walsh Road	Matthew Quigley Farmstead	Contributing
2101	19-21-200-008	30344 South Cedar Road	Kinsella Farmstead	Non-contributing
2103	19-21-300-004	14936 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	St. Patrick Catholic Church	Local landmark potential
2105	19-21-100-006	30545 South Walsh Road	Shields Farmstead	Contributing
2201	19-22-100-016	30425 South Cedar Road	Robinson–Kinsella Farmstead	Contributing
2202	19-22-300-005	30747 South Cedar Road	Jones–Murdie Farmstead	Contributing
2203	19-22-300-003	30905 South Cedar Road	Jones–Dite Farmstead	Contributing
2205	19-22-100-011	14015 West Barr Road	Dickinson–Fox Farmstead	Contributing
2301	19-23-400-003	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	French–Larsen Farmstead	Non-contributing
2302	19-23-300-002	13340 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Arnstrom–Spangler Farmstead	Contributing
2303	19-23-200-003	30550 South Elevator Road	Malone–Burmaster Farmstead	Non-contributing
2401	19-24-200-005	30404 South 120th Avenue	Pooley Farmstead	Contributing
2402	19-24-400-002	12158 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	French–Radamacher Farmstead	Contributing
2403	19-24-300-008	12504 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Warren Farmstead	Contributing
2501	19-25-300-005	12750 West Kennedy Road	Hykes Grove School	Non-contributing
2502	19-25-300-007	South Elevator Road	Bowe–Smith Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
2503	19-25-100-005	31245 South Elevator Road	Berry Farmstead	Non-contributing
2504	19-25-200-005	12121 West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Robbins–Christiansen Farmstead	Contributing
2602	19-26-300-007	13202 West Kennedy Road	Townsend–Smith Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number		Address	Name	Significance of Site
2701	19-27-300-001	31545	South Cedar Road	Lamphere–Eib Farmstead	Contributing
2702	19-27-200-010	13601	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Mackender–Shields Farmstead	Non-contributing
2703	19-27-101-003	14131	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Tapper–Cann Farmstead	Contributing
2705	19-27-200-001		West Wilmington-Peotone Road	Benn–Baskerville Farmstead	Non-contributing
2801	19-28-200-002	31202	South Cedar Road	Jones–McCormick Farmstead	Contributing
2802	19-28-400-015		West Kennedy Road	Toepper Farmstead	Non-contributing
2803	19-28-300-004	14940	West Kennedy Road	Longshore–Phelan Farmstead	Contributing
2804	19-28-100-004	14939	West Wilmington-Peotone Road	O'Brien Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2901	19-29-400-003	31858	South Tulley Road	Oliver Quigley Farmstead	Contributing
2902	19-29-400-006	31536	South Tulley Road	O'Brien–McGrath Farmstead	Contributing
2904	19-29-300-008	15950	West Kennedy Road	Phelan Farmstead	Contributing
3001	19-30-200-008	31330	South Seltzer Road	Quigley–Dundan Farmstead	Contributing
3002	19-30-400-005	31700	South Seltzer Road	O'Brien–Dundan Farmstead	Contributing
3101	19-31-300-004	32341	South Warner Bridge Road	Mahoney–Robbins Farmstead	Contributing
3102	19-31-100-003		West Kennedy Road	Mulligan–Ryan Farmstead	Non-contributing
3103	19-31-200-001		West Kennedy Road	Quigley–Shields Farmstead	Contributing
3201	19-32-300-001	32431	South Seltzer Road	John Tulley Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3202	19-32-400-001	32344	South Tulley Road	Martin–McQueen Farmstead	Contributing
3301	19-33-400-001	14736	West County Line Road	Steinbach–Doyle Farmstead	Contributing
3302	19-33-200-005	14641	West Kennedy Road	Bell–Tulley–Otto Farmstead	Contributing
3402	19-34-400-006	13710	West County Line Road	Barton–Johnson Farmstead	Contributing
3501	19-35-400-005	32341	South Elevator Road	Blatt Farmstead	Contributing
3502	19-35-200-003	32212	South Elevator Road	Smith Farmstead	Contributing
3503	19-35-100-007	13561	West Kennedy Road	Robinson–Armil Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
3602	19-36-200-004	12315	West Kennedy Road	Arnstrom Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3605	19-36-300-016	32443	South Elevator Road	Benn–Smith Farmstead	Contributing

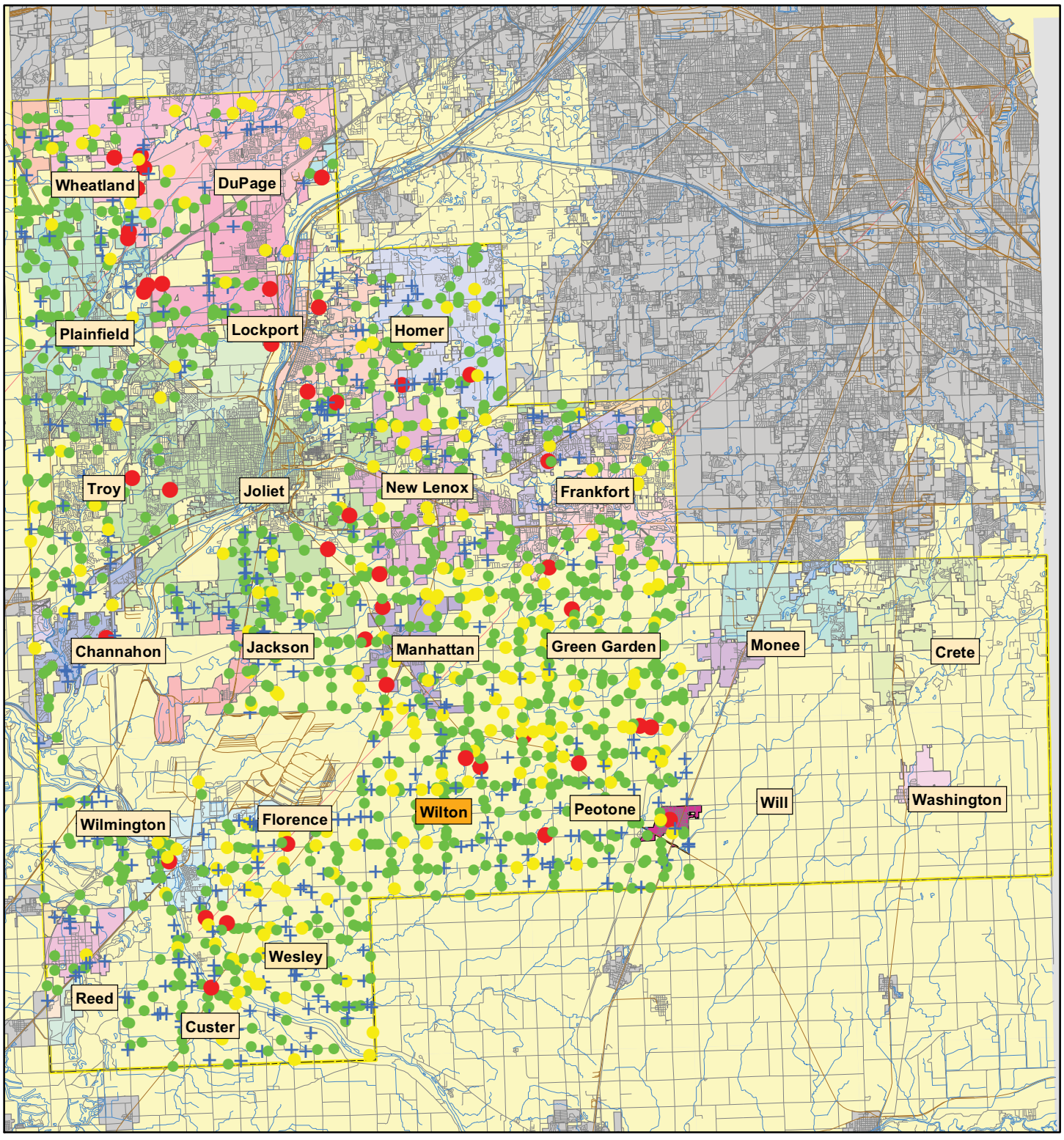
Key to Properties in Wilton Center by Map Reference Number

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
921	19-09-400-012	29446 South Cedar Road	Harvey Brothers General Store	Local landmark potential
922	19-09-400-015	29450 South Cedar Road	29450 South Cedar Road	Contributing
923	19-09-400-010	14426 West Arsenal Road	14426 West Arsenal Road	Contributing
1021	19-10-301-018	14360 West Joliet Road	First Apostolic Tabernacle Church	Contributing
1022	19-10-301-007	29438 South Quigley Road	29438 South Quigley Road	Contributing
1023	19-10-301-003	29405 South Cedar Road	29405 South Cedar Road	Contributing
1024	19-10-301-012	29363 South Cedar Road	29363 South Cedar Road	Contributing
1025	19-10-303-026	29455 South Quigley Road	29455 South Quigley Road	Non-contributing
1026	19-10-303-002	29437 South Quigley Road	29437 South Quigley Road	Contributing
1508	19-15-100-001	14355 West Joliet Road	Wilton Township Community Building	Local landmark potential
1611	19-16-200-013	29560 South Cedar Road	29560 South Cedar Road	Contributing
1612	19-16-200-014	29606 South Cedar Road	29606 South Cedar Road	Contributing
1613	19-16-200-012	29614 South Cedar Road	29614 South Cedar Road	Contributing
1614	19-16-200-006	29622 South Cedar Road	29622 South Cedar Road	Contributing
1615	19-16-200-016	29642 South Cedar Road	29642 South Cedar Road	Contributing

Key to Bridges and Cemeteries in Wilton Township by Map Reference Number

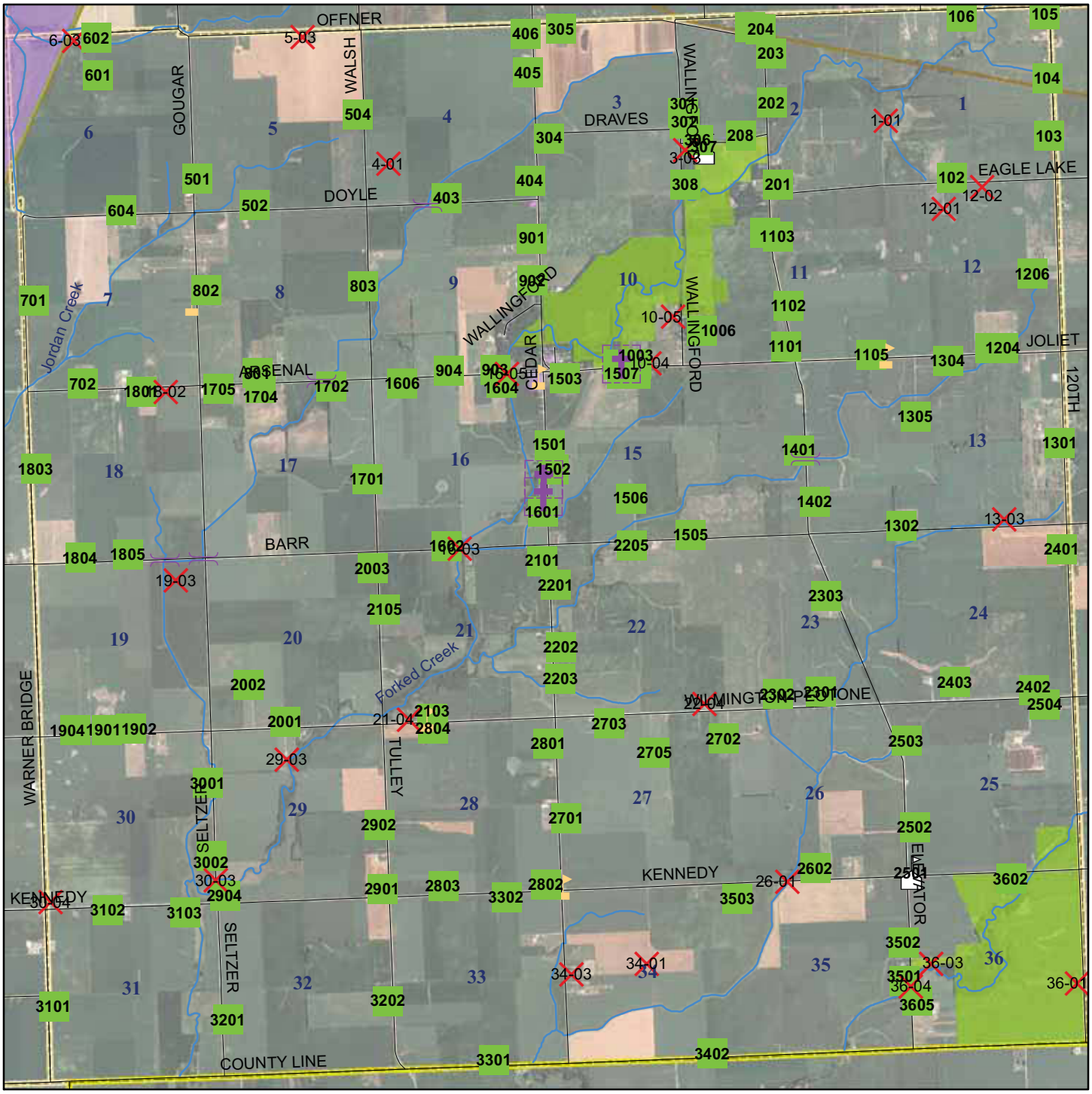
ID	Street	Section	Name
402	West Doyle Road	4	Ritchel Bridge, West Branch Forked Creek
1010	West Joliet Road	10	Twelve Mile Grove Cemetery
1403	South Elevator Road	14	West Branch Forked Creek, East Fork Bridge
1607	South Cedar Road	16	Wilton Township Cemetery
1608	South Cedar Road	16	Saint Patrick's Cemetery
1703	West Arsenal Road	17	Jones Bridge, West Branch Forked Creek
1807	West Barr Road	18	West Branch Forked Creek Bridge
1808	West Barr Road	18	West Branch Forked Creek Bridge

WILTON TOWNSHIP
Map 1: Will County Key Map



WILTON TOWNSHIP
Map 2: Overview of Survey

Existing site
Historic schoolhouse
Historic bridge
Historic cemetery
Demolished site (1988 survey)
Demolished schoolhouse



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

N W E S

WILTON TOWNSHIP
Map 3: Overview of Wilton Center

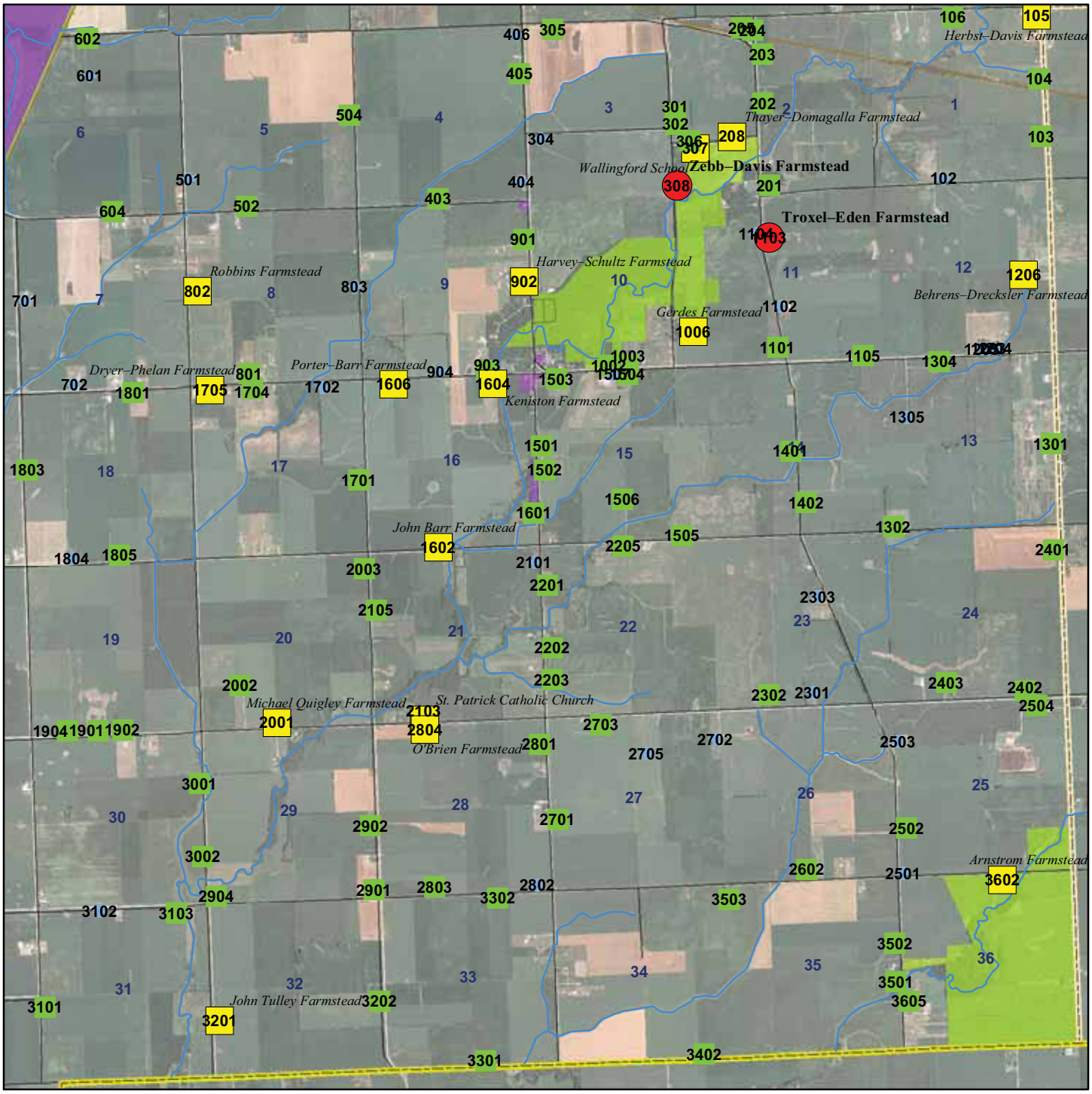
Existing site
Demolished site
Bridge

0 275 550 1,100 1,650 2,200 Feet

N W E S

WILTON TOWNSHIP
Map 4: Significance of Sites

National Register
Local landmark potential
Contributing
Non-contributing



WILTON TOWNSHIP
Map 5: Potential Wilton Center District

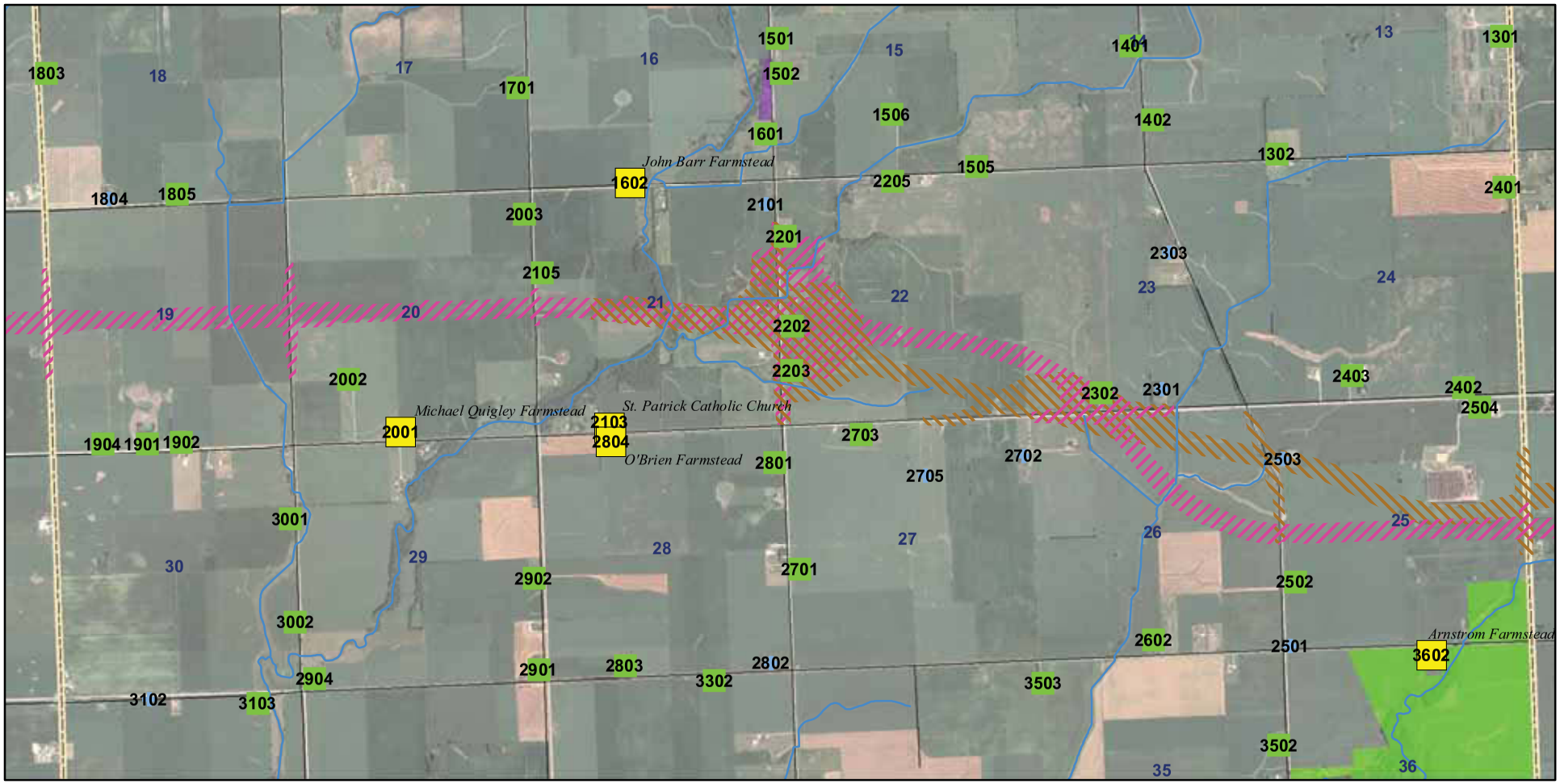
Significance of site
- National Register potential
- Local landmark potential
- Contributing
- Non-contributing

0 275 550 1,100 1,650 2,200 Feet

N W E S

WILTON TOWNSHIP
Map 6: Proposed Illiana Corridor

National Register
Local landmark potential
Contributing
Non-contributing



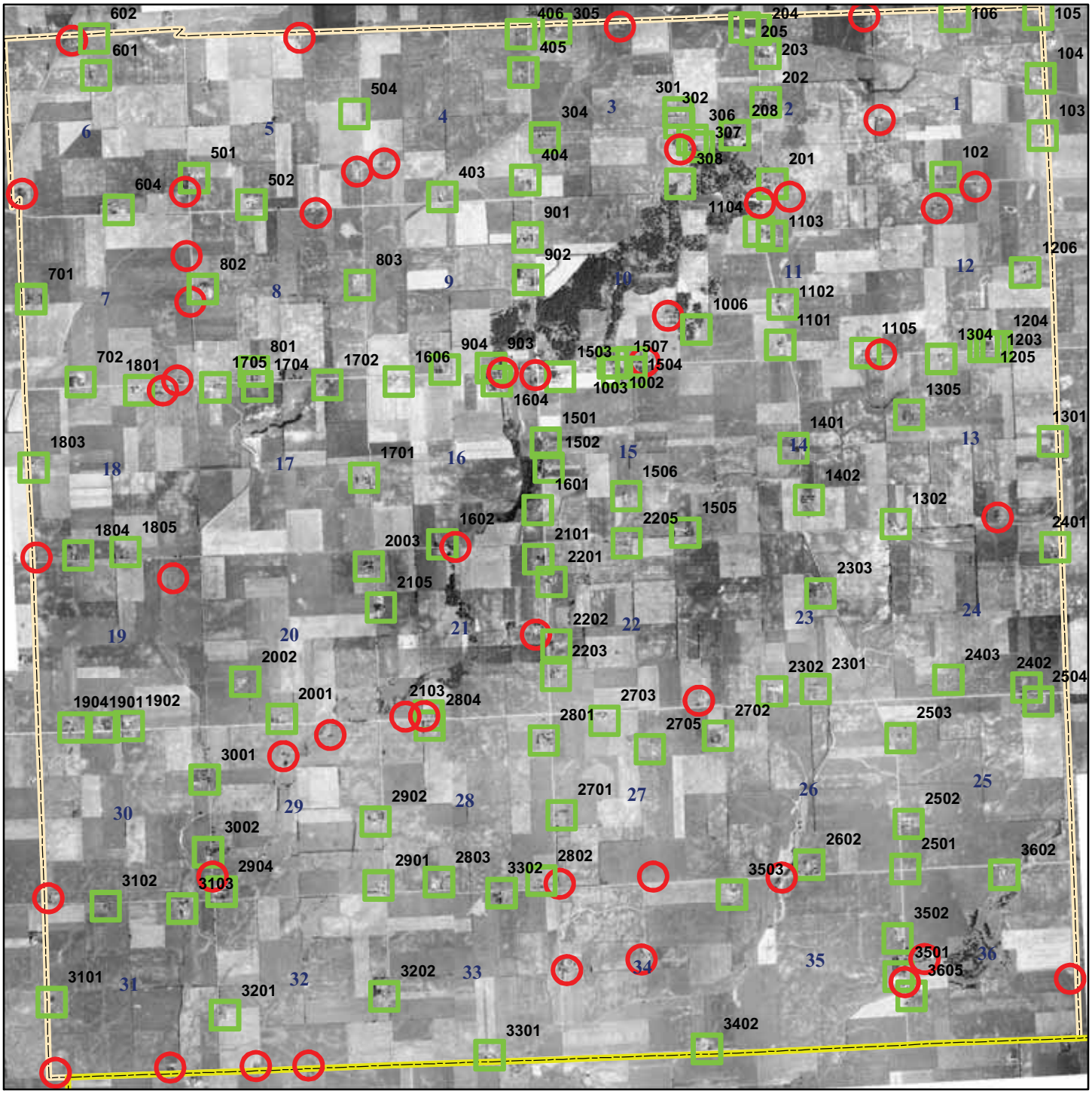
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

N
W
E
S

WILTON TOWNSHIP
Map 7: 1939 Aerial Photography

Existing site

Demolished site



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

N
W E
S