Rural Historic Structural Survey
of
Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships
Will County, Illinois

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

November 2000

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Cover photograph: Grill-Weinhold farmstead, located along the Du Page River in Section 35 of Wheatland Township

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Will County Land Use Department (Will County), acting as liaisons for the Will County Historic Preservation Commission (Historic Preservation Commission), Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., is submitting the following report of the survey of existing farmsteads in unincorporated Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships in northwest Will County, Illinois. The survey area includes 108 square miles of land, 227 farmsteads and historically related sites, and 862 individual structures. The survey was performed July, August, and September 1999, with follow-up survey work conducted in March and September 2000.

A Rural Structures Survey of unincorporated Will County was performed in 1988, which identified approximately 21,000 structures, with approximately 984 structures on 328 sites in the three-township region studied in the current survey. The 1988 survey documented sites with photographs and survey data on standard Illinois Historic Preservation Agency format cards. For most sites, the data for the 1988 survey was gathered from the public right-of-way. In addition to this survey a report was prepared examining the overall rural themes present in the county and identification of noteworthy structures.

Numerous changes have occurred in the years since the original survey. Therefore, Will County and the Historic Preservation Commission recognized the need to reassess the agricultural heritage in the region. Northwest Will County in particular is one of the fastest developing areas of the state, and for this reason was selected for the first area in the county to be reassessed. The boundaries of Naperville, Plainfield, and Bolingbrook were once several miles apart. Now, through a series of annexations in recent years, all three share common boundaries in the center of Wheatland Township, which, as determined by the past and the present surveys, is one of the most historically significant agriculturally-based regions of northeast Illinois. Plainfield and Lockport Townships have also experienced growth at a somewhat slower rate, but with tremendous impact on the agricultural heritage of the two townships.

The Will County Rural Historic Structural Survey described in this report was conducted on an intensive level, reconfirming the data gathered in the 1988 survey, but including additional information such as sketch site plans and identification of more detailed building features.[1] Survey work was conducted on farmstead and agriculturally related sites on unincorporated land, although a limited number of significant sites on incorporated land were included as well. Access to each site was sought from property owners to allow for closer examination of structures documented in the survey. This also allowed for photographs taken at close range to be included in the survey data. Rural structures constructed before 1950 were documented, as a minimum age of 50 years is the basic criteria for elements to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Each of the structures was documented on a separate survey form. Survey information was compiled using computer applications. Database software was used to organize written survey data for each structure and each farmstead site. Mapping software using geographic information system (GIS) technology was used to plot a graphic database showing the location of each farmstead. Each of these electronic databases was turned over to Will County for their use in planning and preservation efforts. Two original copies of the datasheets, consisting of six volumes for each copy, and five xerographic copies were submitted to Will County.

[1] The intensive level of the survey was possible because only three townships were included in the new survey, as opposed to the entire county for the 1988 survey.

The survey determined that there is a large, semi-contiguous region in Wheatland Township and northwestern Plainfield Township with a rich cultural heritage dating back to the first farmsteads established by settlers in the 1830s and 1840s. Spread throughout this region are several extant sites where a local farming competition, the Wheatland Plowing Match, was held almost every year between 1877 and 1976. Within this region are several farmsteads meriting local landmark designation. There is also a small settlement, the Wheatland Presbyterian Church rural crossroads, with a rich history and several intact structures. As a multiple property designation, consideration should be given to nominating the region to the National Register as an historic agricultural district.

Spread throughout the three-township area, and centered on the Des Plaines and Du Page River valleys, are several extant buildings constructed of locally quarried limestone. The stone quarrying industry in the Des Plaines River valley began in the 1830s, with quarrying in the Du Page River valley initiated in the following decade as settlement progressed to northwestern Will County. As a group of unique building types, these buildings merit inclusion on the National Register as a multiple property district.

The survey also identified a select number of architecturally distinctive or historically significant sites and structures not defined by either of the two above categories. These are sites that merit local landmark designation. After additional research is performed to grant local landmark designation, a few of these sites may merit designation to the National Register.

Chapters I and II of this report provide the context in which the surveyed farmsteads were established, grew, and in many cases have been divided into separate properties. Chapter I covers the geological, historical, and architectural contexts of Will County agriculture. Chapter II discusses the historical context of each of the three townships and focuses on historically and/or architecturally significant farmsteads, as identified by the survey, and the families that owned them.

Chapter III discusses the survey, and includes a discussion of the National Register and local Will County criteria for determination of historical and architectural significance; a listing of the significant farmsteads in the survey region; lists of individual building types; and recommendations for additional survey work. Chapter IV contains a description of the survey methodology.

Northwest Will County was settled by pioneer farmers beginning in the late 1820s. This settlement occurred during two subsequent historical developments: the opening of region to settlers after the Treaty of Chicago of 1833 obtained the remaining Native American lands; and the decision to build the Illinois and Michigan Canal, begun in 1836. By the time the canal was opened in 1848, the towns of Plainfield and Lockport had been founded (in 1834 and 1836 respectively) and farmers were established in Wheatland Township. The canal transformed the region, promoting the use of Chicago as a port city and reorienting the growth center of Illinois from the southern portion of the state to the northeast portion. The canal helped farmers move their harvests and livestock to market, which previously had to be transported by horse and wagon. Within a few years, the railroad arrived to the region, offering farmers an additional means of transporting their bounty northeast to Chicago.

Numerous agricultural improvements, due to the introduction of specialized, time- and labor-saving field implements, occurred in the decades from 1860 through 1880. Although the importance of Lockport declined with the growth of Joliet and the opening of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal in 1900, Plainfield maintained positive growth. This was due in part to the establishment of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad in the late 1880s and the routing of U.S. 30 through the town. Although these transportation arteries served newly established industries in the area, agriculture continued to be a vital part of the local economy of all three townships through the first three-quarters of the twentieth century.

CHAPTER I:

CONTEXT HISTORY OF THE RURAL SURVEY AREA

Geologic and Topographic Background to the Illinois Region

Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships are located at the northeast edge of the Mississippi River drainage basin. The region contains two rivers, the Des Plaines River and its largest tributary, the Du Page River, that flows in turn to the Illinois River and on to the Mississippi. Each of the rivers has a number of tributary creeks and streams. In Lockport Township, the Des Plaines has Fraction Run in the southeast portion of the township. The Du Page has Spring Brook in northeast Wheatland Township and Lily Cache Creek (and its tributary, Mink Creek) in the eastern half of Plainfield Township.

As with most of Illinois, the three townships of the survey area were profoundly altered by glaciation. The region surrounding Joliet is a zone of fairly old limestones, sandstones, and shales where older rocks of Ordovician and Silurian age to the north give way near the surface to younger coal-rich rocks of Pennsylvanian age to the south. The surface topography of the land often bears little resemblance to that of the bedrock beneath. For example, although the Des Plaines River occupies a true rock valley, the Du Page River only does so for a portion of its run. Northeast of the survey area, the East Branch of the Du Page River occupies a glacial drift valley over a rock valley; however, the drift valley slopes south and the rock valley slopes north.[1]

Over approximately one million years, the northern hemisphere was alternately covered by and free of large ice sheets that were hundreds to a few thousand feet thick during the Pleistocene era. In the United States, portions of New England and the upper Midwest were the most affected by glaciation, with nearly all of the these areas covered by ice at one time or another.[2] Illinois was covered by ice sheets in four major periods, with only the far northwest and far southern portions of the state relatively unaffected. Most of the glacial deposits in the state date from the last two periods: the Illinoian and the Wisconsin. Lake Michigan was formed by successive advances, but took its current form during the Wisconsin Period. The Illinoian reached as far south as Carbondale and Harrisburg, the Wisconsin only to Mattoon and Peoria. In addition to deposits from glaciation, streams and rivers formed by the melting glaciers deposited sand and gravel across the landscape.

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. Wisconsinan drift was deposited on the weathered Illinoian drift in much of Illinois.

A significant feature left by the advance and retreat of glaciers in the northeast corner of the state are glacial moraines—low mounds tens of miles long left by the furthest advance of a glaciers in the Wisconsinan period. The townships in the survey area lie to the west of one of the most pronounced moraines, the Valparaiso Morainic System. Immediately west of the Des Plaines River valley in Lockport Township is the

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[1] D.J. Fisher, *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Joliet Quadrangle,* Bulletin No. 51 of the Illinois State Geological Survey (Urbana, Illinois, 1925), 95. This reference was brought to the attention of the project team by Mr. Michael A. Lambert of Plainfield.

[2] Besides the physical impact of the ice sheets in the above named regions was the overall climatic changes that occurred in North America. See E.C. Pielou, *After the Ice Age: The Return of Life to Glaciated North America* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991) for an analysis of the biological recovery after the retreat of last ice sheets.

smaller Rockdale Moraine. Along the western edge of Wheatland and Plainfield Townships is the Minooka Ridge, which is a minor topographic feature compared to the Valparaiso Moraine.[3]

The slight rise that occurs at the Minooka Ridge is quite pronounced in some areas, as shown in this illustration of the Stewart farmstead in Section 30 of Wheatland Township, where the slight rise in the landscape is visible. Several other farmsteads on the western edge of Wheatland and Plainfield Townships line have similar rises in the landscape, such as the Wolf-Mathers farmstead in Section 18 of Wheatland, where the farmhouse is set on the brow of the ridge and the barn set into the slope; and the Book-Susemiehl farmstead in Section 17 of Wheatland Township, where the barn is set into the slope.

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. As the Valparaiso ice sheet was melting, the Des Plaines River valley overflowed, forming the beds of Lily Cache and Mink Creeks, which then flowed through a network of creek beds into the Du Page River. The waters flowing through this network, located east of Plainfield, deposited the gravel present in the region and exposed underlying limestone beds in isolated locations. Another effect, present along parts of the Des Plaines River and on the east bank of the Du Page River in Section 14 of Wheatland Township, was the formation of sandstone and conglomerate rock from cementation of outwash sands and gravels.[4]

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[3] Nonetheless, the Minooka Ridge is perceptible when looking west across the farm fields of western Wheatland and Plainfield Townships. This is particularly true when traveling by westbound in a car toward the western edge of each township. The Valparaiso Moraine, on the other hand, is perhaps less perceptible because of the greater amount of development that has occurred in that area.

[4] Fisher, *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Joliet Quadrangle,* 84–85. The following table lists some of the predominant soil types present in rural areas of the three-township survey area. The numbers are based on United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service; subcategories such as 23A and 23B, which consider the overall slope of the land, have not been included in this table. Note that each of the townships has different but closely related soil types, reflecting localized variations formed during and after the last period of glaciation:

Soil Type	Description	Wheatland Township	Plainfield Township	Lockport Township
23	Blount silt loam			X
59	Lisbon silt loam	X	X	
67	Harpster silty clay loam		X	
82	Millington loam	X		
134	Camden silt loam		X	X
145	Saybrook silt loam	X	X	
146	Elliot silt loam	X	X	X

First Nations in the Illinois Region

Human inhabitation 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.

The first signs of specific colonization date from the Archaic Period, prior to 1000 B.C., when deer hunting and wild plant gathering supported a dispersed population. As climatic conditions changed over the next several thousand years, populations tended to concentrate near river floodplains and adjacent areas. In the Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.), 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.[5] 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 650 A.D. maize was being grown in the Illinois River valley.[6]

148	Proctor silt loam	X	X	X
149	Brenton silt loam	X		X
152	Drummer silty clay loam	X	X	X
194	Morley silt/silty clay loam			X
197	Troxel silt loam		X	
219	Millbrook silt loam			X
223	Varna silt loam		X	X
232	Ashkum silty clay loam		X	X
240	Platville silt loam			X
290	Warsaw silt loam	X	X	
293	Andres silt loam	X	X	
294	Symerton silt loam	X	X	X
298	Beecher silt loam			X
313	Rodman loam			X
314	Joliet silty clay loam			X
315	Channahon silt loam			X
316	Romeo silt loam			X
318	Lorenzo silt loam	X	X	X
321	Du Page silt loam	X	X	
325	Dresden silt loam		X	X
326	Homer silt loam		X	
327	Fox silt loam		X	
329	Will silty clay loam	X	X	
330	Peotone silty clay loam			X
451	Lawson silt loam			X
504	Sogn loam			X
531	Markham silt loam			X

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

[6] James E. Davis, *Frontier Illinois* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1998), 25. "The Late Woodland

The time span between 1000 A.D. 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. Among these sites in northeastern Illinois is the Fisher site in Will County, located in Channahon Township.

The Coming of European Settlers

French Explorers and Settlers in the Illinois Territory

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

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

During this period, the Native Americans were undergoing migrations and in conflict with each other. The Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, and Potawatomi displaced the Miami and Illinois in the region. The Potawatomi, followed by the Sauk and the Fox, were the predominant peoples in the northeastern Illinois by the later 1700s. Also present in the region were the Winnebago and the Shawnee.[9]

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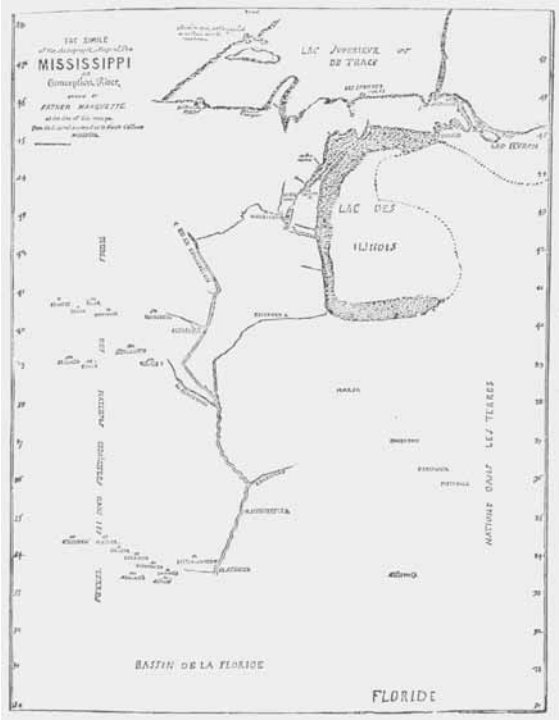
is a period of increasing dependence on corn agriculture, although northeastern Illinois groups appear less corn-dependent than do central and lower Illinois River valley peoples." (Doershuk, *Plenemuk Mound and the Archaeology of Will County,* 13–14.)

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

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

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



On Father Marquette's map, Lake Michigan is labeled "Lac des Ilinois" (reproduced from A.T. Andreas, History of Chicago, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time *(Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1884), 43).*

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

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

Illinois in the English Colonial Period and Revolutionary War

Land ownership was not an original right when the Virginia Company settled Jamestown in 1607. The company owned the land, and paid its employees for their labor in food and supplies out of a common storehouse, limiting their motivation as well. 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

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

[11] Ibid., 33.

[12] Ibid., 173–251.

land distribution consisting of a 50 acre "headright."[13] Unencumbered private access to land in the English colonies to the east prevented rigorous land use planning.

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 Cavendish), extending British authority across the continent east of the Mississippi River. British control of the Illinois region lasted until challenged during 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 independence-seeking American colonies.

Land Division and Distribution in the New Nation

When land claims of several of the newly independent states overlapped, 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 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 lines which are at right angles to each other: the Principal Meridians, which run north and south, and the Base Lines, which run east and west. Subdividing lines called Range Lines are spaced at six mile intervals between the meridians and base lines. Range Lines defined territories known as townships.[14]

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

After the ratification of the new United State Constitution, land legislation was not addressed for several years. Meanwhile, settlement continued on the portions already surveyed and sold by the government, and extended into unsurveyed land with settlement by squatters (many of whom were later evicted by federal troops). Additional federal land sales took place in 1796, and in 1800 the government opened land offices in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta, and Steubenville, all in Ohio.

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

[14] Township 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 near 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 reasons cited above, was divided into 36 squares called Sections. These Sections were intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contained 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 are may be subdivided in different ways. 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. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section within which it is located.

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

[16] Ibid., 15.

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 warring Native Americans included the ceding of "one piece of land, six miles square, at the mouth of the Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood."[17] It was on this land that Fort Dearborn was established in 1803, where a settlement of French traders and their Native American wives developed. The site grew initially from the fur trade, and despite the Fort Dearborn Massacre of 1812, more settlers came to the area.

Cutting across the western half of the region later known as Will County was a land corridor ceded by the Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa in a treaty signed in St. Louis on 24 August 1816. The corridor, defined by the cartographic features now known as the Indian Boundary Lines (and still present on many maps of the area), was meant for allow European settlers access to Lake Michigan for the construction of a (later developed as the Illinois and Michigan Canal, discussed in Chapter II). The corridor was physically surveyed by James M. Duncan and T.C. Sullivan in 1819; its southern boundary was defined by a point on the shore of Lake Michigan, ten miles south of the Chicago River, to a point on the Kankakee River, ten miles north of its mouth.[18]

Illinois Statehood

The United States Congress passed an enabling act on 18 April 1818 admitting Illinois as the twenty-first state as of 3 December 1818. A bill had passed Congress in early 1818 moving the northern boundary northward to include the mouth of the Chicago River within the Illinois Territory.[19] The act passed despite the fact that the population of the state was only 40,258, less than the 60,000 required by the Ordinance of 1787. The state capital was established first at Kaskaskia and moved to Vandalia two years later. Much of the land in the state was the property of the United States government. Early sales offices were located at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, and Vincennes. Until the financial panic of 1819, there was an initial rush of sales and settlement at the southern end of the state where navigable streams and the only road system were located.[20]

The Native Americans who occupied the area at this time were divided into powerful tribes who at times fought the European settlers to hold their hunting grounds. Chief among these tribes was the Kickapoo,

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

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

[19] The northern boundary of the Illinois Territory was on an east-west line from the southern line of Lake Michigan. In order to give the future state a portage on Lake Michigan, the boundary line was moved 10 miles north of the initial boundary. The Congressional legislation was amended before passage moving the future state's northern boundary a total of 51 miles north. This gave the region more potential economic security as well as lessened the potential for the area to be sympathetic to the slave states in the south.

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

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 30 July 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 Peace Treaty of Tippecanoe of 1832 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 thus far 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, 28 million acres were shifted from closed to open land for purchase. Two years later the Van Buren administration placed an enormous 56,686,000 acres on the market. These lands were located in some of the most fertile farming regions of the nation: Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri.[21] The building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the later 1830s and 1840s (discussed in Chapter II) led to a land boom in Chicago, which had been platted in 1830 and incorporated in 1833.[22] The rate of growth in northern Illinois soon matched and then surpassed that of the southern portion of the state.

Settlement and Development of Will County

By 1826, more European settlers began to move to the northeast Illinois region, so that by 1831 a few hamlets were present between LaSalle and Chicago. Also present in the region was a tribe of nearly 1,000 Potawatomi in the area along the Du Page River south of what would become Plainfield.[23] At the beginning of the Black Hawk War in 1832 the largest settlement north of the Illinois River (except for Chicago) was on Bureau Creek, where there were about 30 families. A few other settlers had located on the river at Peru and LaSalle, and a considerable number at Ottawa. At Walker's Grove or Plainfield, there were 12 or 15 families.[24] Along the branch of the Du Page, 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 20 or 25 families. Along the Hickory in the town of New Lenox, including the Zarley settlement in Joliet Township, there were approximately 20 more families, and at the Reed's and Jackson Grove there were 6 or 8 more.[25]

In 1832, a band of Sauk Indians led by Black Sparrow Hawk, resisted their deportation by Europeans 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 25 fugitives from the Fox River area hurriedly constructed a stockade from the logs of Stephen Begg's pigpen, outbuildings, and fences ("Fort Beggs"). The prospect of engaging Indians in pitched battle from the confines of "Fort Beggs" prompted the settlers to leave the makeshift stockade in favor of Fort Dearborn in Chicago. Meanwhile homesteaders in the eastern Will County area gathered at the Gougar homestead and decided to flee to Indiana.[26]

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[21] Ibid., 51.

[22] Between 1840 and 1860 the population of Chicago increased from 4,470 to nearly 100,000, growth tied to the economic boom started by 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).

[23] Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois,* 21.

[24] A Potawatomi village was located to the south of Walker's Grove. (Map 26, Helen Hornbeck Tanner, ed., *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987), 140.)

[25] Ibid.

[26] Robert E. Sterling, *A Pictorial History of Will County*, Volume 1 (Joliet: Will County Historical Publications, 1975).

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

The end of the Black Hawk War brought about the expulsion of the Sauks and Foxes 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 Treaty Boundary lines. In September 1833, a gathering of Native American chiefs and leaders was held in Chicago to "negotiate a treaty whereby the lands might be peaceably ceded, and the Indians removed therefrom, to make way for the tide of white emigration which had begun to set irresistibly and with ever increasing volume to the coveted region."[28] A Chicago historian, A.T. Andreas, writing in the 1880s, emphasized the disadvantaged position of the Native Americans, who had seen the effects of war on other Native Americans and experienced the ravages of epidemic on their own peoples:

> Black Hawk's ill-starred campaign, followed by the subsequent treaty made by his tribe, showed them the inevitable result [that] must follow resistance. They knew quite well that they had no alternative. They must sell their lands for such a sum and on such terms as the Government agents might deem it politic or just or generous to grant. The result of the treaty was what might have been expected. The Indians gave up their lands and agreed for certain considerations, the most of which did not redound to their profit, to cede all their lands to the Government, and to leave forever their homes and the graves of their fathers for a land far toward the setting sun, which they had never seen and of which they knew nothing.[29]

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

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

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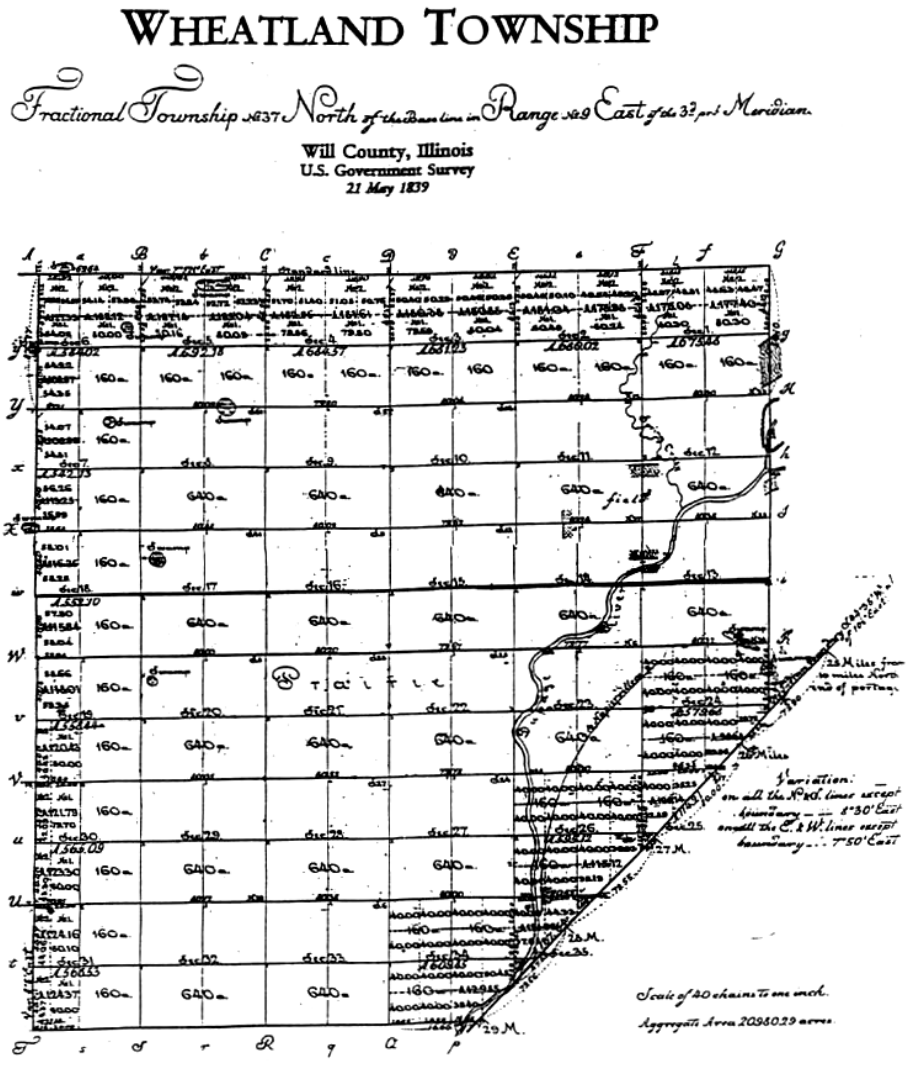
[27] Tanner, ed., *Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History,* 173.
[28] Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 123.
[29] Ibid.
[30] As quoted in Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 124.
[31] It has been reported that Native Americans returned to Will County as late as 1900 on pilgrimages (Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois,* 21):

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

[32] Born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 3 June 1779, Conrad Will emigrated westward after studying medicine. First homesteading on the Big Muddy River in the Illinois Territory in 1813, he established a salt works in 1816 using the salt springs in the area. He was instrumental in the formation of Jackson County from the lower half of

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



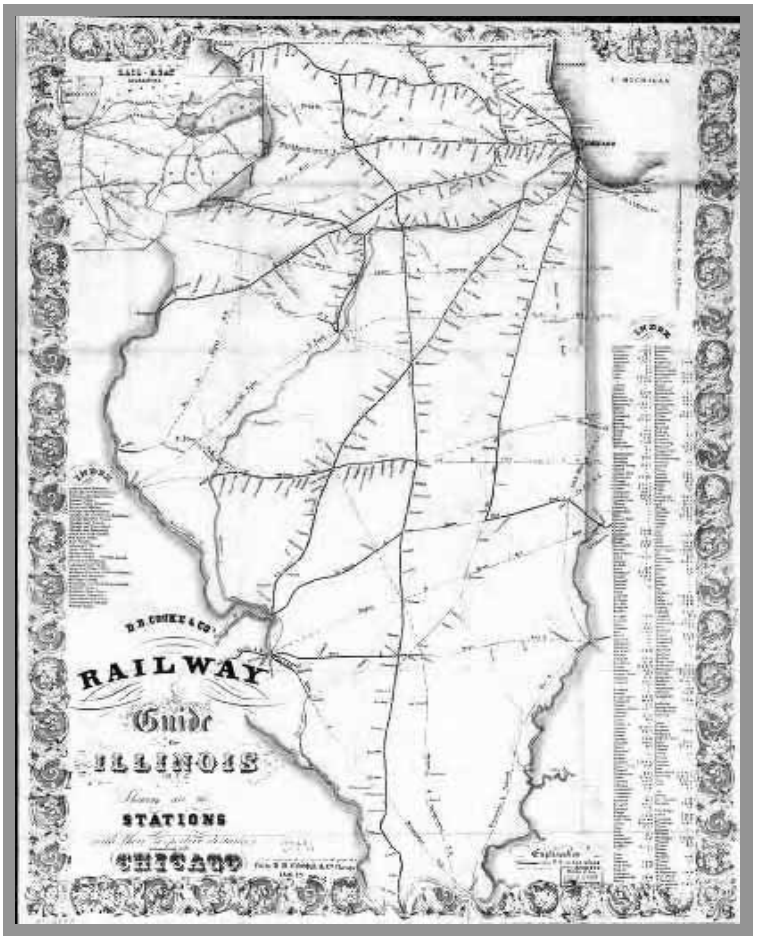
A plat of survey for Wheatland Township in northwest Will County, dated 21 May 1839. The diagonal line in the lower righthand corner is the Indian Boundary Line. As explained above, the land shown platted here was not officially accessible to settlers until after the Treaty of Chicago of 1833 since it belonged to Native American tribes in the region.

Randolph County and part of present day Perry County. When the salt business did not prosper, Will entered politics, becoming a state senator in the newly formed State of Illinois in 1818. In 1820 he became a member of the state House of Representatives, an office he held until his death on 11 June 1835. On the following 12 January, the state legislature passed an act sectioning the southern portion of Cook County in northern Illinois, naming it after Conrad Will. (Alice C. Storm, *Doctor Conrad Will* (Joliet, Illinois: Louis Joliet Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1917), 1–5.)

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

The primary concern of pioneer farmers was providing food for his family and livestock. Most farmers homesteaded around wooded land to provide building materials and fuel.[34] 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.[35]

The boom in agricultural production 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 also were also a significant mode of transportation in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1855, the Lockport, Plainfield & Yorkville Plankroad Company was formed.



D.B. Cooke & Co's Railway Guide for Illinois Shewing [sic] All the Stations with Their Respective Distances Connecting with Chicago. *(D.B. Cooke & Co., 1855; Library of Congress collection).*

[34] Wood was so important that the lack of wooded land in Wheatland Township was one of the issues that dissuaded settlers from buying land in the region until the later 1830s and 1840s, when land in surrounding townships was selling out.

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

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 each side of the route granted to the Illinois Central Railroad (which passed through eastern Will County) was available for purchase from the railroad.[36]

Of the 16,703 persons living in Will County in 1850, 8,850 were male and 7,820 female; there were also 21 "colored" males and 12 "colored" females. A total of 2,833 families were living in 2,796 dwellings. The census of 1860 gives the population of the county as 29,321. Ten years later the population had reached 43,013 and in 1880 it was 53,422.[37]

Agricultural Development of the County and State

By the 1850s, Illinois was a major agricultural state. Its corn production was 57.65 million bushels, which increased to 115.2 millions in 1860, making it the leading corn producer in the nation.[38] Wheat was also a major crop—the state was fifth in wheat production in 1850 and first in 1860.[39] 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 methods were primitive with 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 later by a turf and stubble plow.[40]

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[36] The lands were sold to actual 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 who 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.)

[37] *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County Illinois* (Chicago: Historical Directory Publishing Co., 1884), 243.

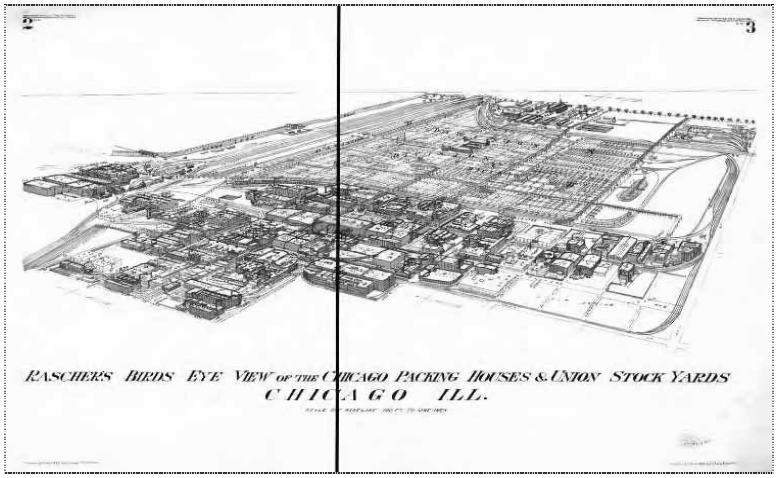
[38] "Corn" was the term used in the Old World to what was later known as wheat to settlers in the New World. Settlers given "Indian corn" by the Native Americans began to sow it themselves, with corn becoming one of the leading grain crops by the 1800s. Farmers were cognizant of the numerous factors that led to a successful corn crop, including planting time, soil treatments, and pest prevention. In Illinois, the Illinois Corn Breeders association was founded in 1890 to disseminate information and develop better seed stock. Beginning in the 1920s, the University of Illinois began studies that led to improvements in corn varieties. In Illinois alone, sixteen breeds were reported in 1936, one of which was called "Will County Favorite." (United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 496.)

[39] Wheat was one of the earliest crops sown by settlers in the New World. The process of developing hybrid strains of wheat was initiated by individuals and educational institutions before this work was addressed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agricultural experiment stations. Numerous other grains grown historically in Will County benefited from hybrid research, including oats and barley, conducted by university and governmental agriculture studies. The first Agriculture administrative body in the United States was in New York, where a State Board of Agriculture was established in 1819. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was established in 1862, and was raised to cabinet status in 1880. State agricultural experiment stations, operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were established in 1887.

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

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 at 1850, corn was the leading crop in the county, since it could be fed to livestock as well as processed into other products.[41] Other grain crops included oats, barley (used in beer production), and rye. Potatoes were also grown in the region up 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 at least the 1870s.[42]

The change from self-sufficient farming to cash crop farming occurred during the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to that time, 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.[43] However, a few individuals in Will County owned larger parcels of land. C.C. Smith of Channahon owned about 1,800 acres in various parcels, while J.D. Caton, at one time Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, owned two full sections (1,200 acres) in Plainfield Township.[44] 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.[45]



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

[41] Improved land in Will County in 1850 was valued at $102,578, unimproved $82,789; cash value of farms, $1,950,289, value of farm implements, $103,469. There were 3,674 horses, 16 asses and mules, 5,868 milch cows, 1,171 working oxen, and 9,628 other cattle; 21,703 sheep, 8,650 swine, $404,806 value of livestock, $62,576 value of slaughtered animals. The largest crop in 1850 was corn (527,903 bushels) followed by oats (334,360 bushels), wheat (230,885 bushels), Irish potatoes (64,274 bushels), buckwheat (8,136 bushels), barley (1,795 bushels), peas and beans (1,109 bushels), and sweet potatoes (508 bushels). In addition there were 50,237 pounds of wool, 2,760 pounds of tobacco, 9,617 pounds of maple sugar, 319,054 pounds of butter, 55,735 pounds of cheese, 32043 tons of hay, 167 pounds of molasses, 15, 175 pounds of honey and beeswax. Homemade manufactures totaled $4,742 (*Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County Illinois* (Chicago: Historical Directory Publishing Co., 1884), 244).

[42] Shaw, *Will County Agriculture,* 8.

[43] However, 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.

[44] Shaw, *Will County Agriculture,* 3.

[45] Ibid., 5.

Cattle, hogs, and sheep were also a significant part of Will County agriculture. The Chicago Union Stock Yard, 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 in use until the 1870s. The dairy industry also was initially significant part of the region's agriculture, as reflected in the agricultural statistics given with the discussion of prominent farmsteads in Chapter II.[46]

In 1870 the total number of farms in Will County numbered 3,665, of which 42 were under 10 acres; 86 under 20 acres, 285 under 50 acres, 1,066 under 100 acres, 2,132 under 500 acres, 49 under 1,000 acres and 5 over 1,000 acres, showing an average of 144 acres. Of the total number of farms, 2,719 were cultivated by owners; 571 were rented for a fixed money rental, and 375 rented for share of profit. 330,722 acres were tilled including fallow and grass in rotation and 148,371 in permanent meadow, orchard and vineyard lands.[47]

History of Will County Illinois, published by Wm. Le Baron Jr. & Co. of Chicago, Illinois, lists the 1878 population as 55,207 in the region. Of the 569,858 acres recorded at that time, 1,807 acres were town and city real estate, 16,598 was uncultivated fallow land, not wooded or pasturage. Farming was still of the subsistence nature rather than a commercial objective. It was reported that 16,466 dairy cows were grazing the Will County. Planted crops included 132,336 acres in corn, 57,809 in oats, 2,649 acres in Irish potatoes, 1,838 acres in rye, 1,684 in spring wheat, 226 acres in buckwheat, 111 acres in winter wheat, 33 acres in barley, and 27 acres in castor beans.[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 value of farm products measured in dollars rose from $186 million in 1896 to $277 million annually 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]

With the development of the gasoline engine and adaptation to the tractor, work 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

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[46] 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).

[47] *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County Illinois,* 244. In 1879 there were 18,164 horses, 424 mules and asses, 1 working ox, 25,686 "milch" cows, and 33,718 other cattle; 8,598 sheep, exclusive of "spring lambs"; 51,539 swine; and 190,363 barnyard poultry and 19,530 other fowl producing 619,665 eggs. The wool crop (spring clip) equaled 51,816 pounds. Dairy products included 2,116,036 gallons of milk sold to butter or cheese factories; 1,571,251 pounds of butter made on farms; and 8,390 pounds of cheese made on farms. One hundred and twenty-one acres of barley produced 2,647 bushels; 161 acres of buckwheat produced 1,362 bushels; 143,815 acres of "Indian corn" produced 4,072,806 bushels; 72,308 acres of oats produced 2,701,670 bushels; 1,774 acres of rye produced 33,463 bushels; 82,732 acres of hay produced 111,513 tons; and 4,023 acres of wheat produced 50,826 bushels. Other farm products included 29,560 bushels of flaxseed; 2,957 tons of straw; 4,047 pounds of sorghum molasses; 225 pounds of maple sugar; 50 gallons of maple molasses; 15,663 pounds of honey and 372 pounds of bees-wax; 4,237 bushels of clover seed; and 7,920 bushels of grass seed. The estimated value of farm products sold, consumed, or on hand totaled $3,313,441 (Ibid., 245).

[48] *History of Will County, Illinois* (Chicago: Wm. Le Baron Jr., & Co., 1878), n.p.

[49] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 98.

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]

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. Between 1830 to 1925, the number of farms reached its' maximum in 1900. In 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 50 miles of Chicago, the 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.

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[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 quasi-state government organization continued to function until replaced in 1871 by a Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

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

[53] Ibid., 4.

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 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 would later pass Congress as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The legislation was intended to regulate production in order to raise prices to an acceptable level. In 1934, 15,734,600 acres of land were in production, for a total crop value of $218,569,000 nationally, which grew to 17,692,100 acres and a crop value of $273,931,000 the following year.[55] 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 20 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.[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 at that time a very 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, fruits, and greenhouse products. The average value of a farm in 1950 was $28,400 in Illinois.[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 smaller farms into large ones resulted in many buildings being razed or abandoned, while many new ones were built. 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 early 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 with 328,729 acres of land involved. There were 1,532 beef cows, 1,902 dairy cows, 36,774 hogs and pigs, 638 sheep and lambs and 27,821 chickens (3 months old or older). The surveyed total of 114,702 acres produced 13,514,967 bushels of corn for seed or grain; 1,016 acres produced 16,430 tons of corn for silage; 116,101 acres of wheat produced 4,500,809 bushels of soybeans; and 8,832 acres produced 26,615 dry tons of alfalfa.[59]

Five years later, the continued decline in agricultural production in Will County was apparent. There were 1,052 farms in Will County with 325,227 acres of land involved with farming operations. There were 1,303 beef cows, 1,428 dairy cows, 31,222 hogs and pigs, 410 sheep and lambs and 10,079 chickens (3 months or older). The surveyed total of 144,035 acres produced 18,507,438 bushels of corn for grain or

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[54] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 108.
[55] United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 1146.
[56] Ibid., 1155–6.
[57] Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 116.
[58] Salamon, 35.
[59] *1992 Census of Agriculture*, www.nass.usda.gov/il/1997/97122.html.

seed; 1,041 acres produced 20,231 tons of green silage; 1,868 acres produced 71,847 bushels of wheat; 125,298 acres produced 4,997,784 bushels of soybeans; and 8,861 acres produced 21,491 bushels of hay and alfalfa.[60]

By 1997, there were 79,000 Illinois farms utilizing 28 million acres and about 80 percent of the total land area in the state. Illinois was the leading state in agricultural-related industries such as soybean processing, meat packing, dairy manufacturing, feed milling, vegetable processing, machinery manufacturing, foreign exports, and service industries.[61]

Recent decades has seen tremendous suburban growth in rural areas of Will County, particularly in the northwestern portions of the county bordering Naperville, Plainfield, and Bolingbrook, and other communities in the eastern portions. Along with this suburban development has come conflict between the "new" settlers and established farmers:

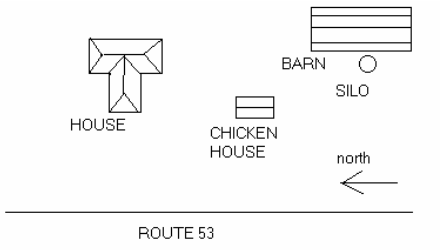
> A while back, farmer Ray Dettmering was arrested for plowing his fields late at night in Matteson, Illinois, a rural community 30 miles southwest of Chicago. The 28-year-old farmer told police officers that he needed to prepare his fields for spring planting after days of rain had put him behind schedule. 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 where these people thinking when they moved to the country?" he asked. "It's not like these farms snuck up on them."[62]

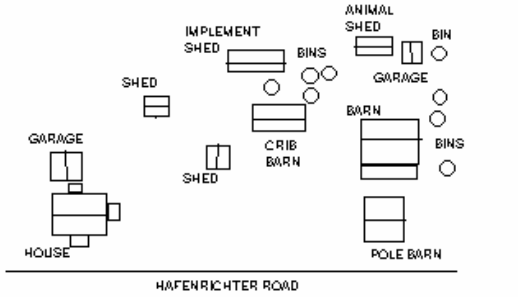
[60] Ibid.
[61] *Illinois Agriculture Illinois Farm Facts Illinois Agricultural Statistics Service,* April 1999, www.nass.usda.gov/il/website/farmfacts.htm.
[62] Ibid., 82–84.

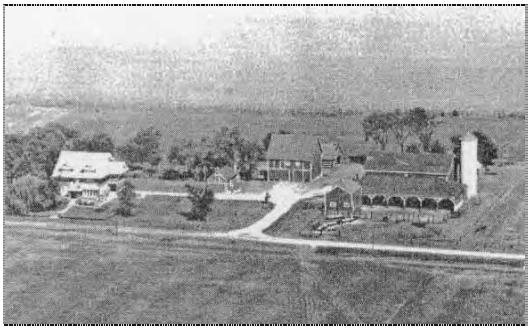
American Rural Architecture

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. Midwestern farmers usually laid out their farmsteads in one of two basic patterns influenced by the five factors listed above. The most common site plan was one with all of the buildings in the same orientation in a courtyard arrangement, where the house and barn formed two sides of an open square and smaller outbuildings and roads formed the other two sides. The third pattern was a more free form arrangement in which buildings varied in alignment, but generally followed the contour of the land.[63]







The Poor-Kronmeyer-Kirman farmstead (shown at left) in Section 10 of Lockport Township is located on a strip of land between Route 53 and the western bluff of the Des Plaines River valley (its farmland was located west of Route 53). This influenced the buildings on the farmstead into a linear arrangement. The Hafenrichter-Noggle farmstead (shown at right) in Section 6 of Wheatland Township follows a courtyard arrangement, with the house and main barn forming the west and east sides with the other farm buildings located on the north side. (Illustration at lower right from This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955.)*

[63] 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 University Press, 1995), 9–10.

Development of Balloon Framing

The settlement of northwest 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,"[64] the balloon frame allowed the construction of a house with a minimum of labor and 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.[65] The materials used in the construction of a balloon frame structure consisted of milled lumber that was much lighter in weight than heavy timbers and cut nails.[66]

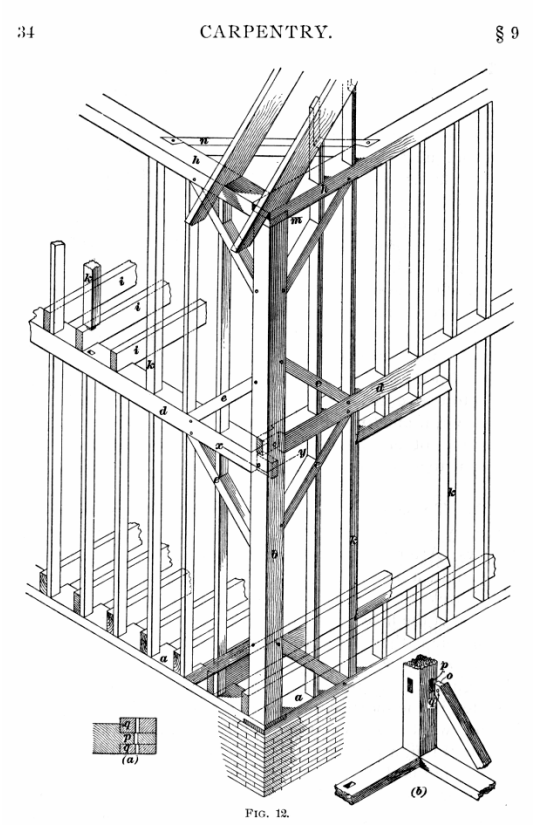

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FIG. 12.

*At right is the box or braced frame, showing the heavy timbers necessary for the corner posts, girts, and top plates. The balloon frame has many similarities with this structural system, although the use of lighter weight milled lumber in a unique combination to achieve the same end was revolutionary (*Masonry, Carpentry, Joinery, International Library of Technology Vol. 30 *(1889, reprint Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 1980), Carpentry section, 34).*

[64] 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.

[65] 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).

[66] 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.

Credit for the development of the balloon frame is usually given to George Washington Snow of Chicago,[67] 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.[68] At that time Chicago lacked a sawmill to produce the cut lumber, mills were present in Indiana and in Plainfield, Illinois.[69] However, these mills were relatively far away, and transportation of milled heavy timbers difficult and expensive. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a more economical construction system.

The classic balloon frame consists of the following elements:[70]

- 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,[71] 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.[72] Additions were as easy to construct as the original house, and easier to frame into than if braced framing was used. Another benefit because of the balloon frame's light weight was how it allowed a structure to be moved easier, something that pioneers occasionally took advantage of when they needed to allow more room on a property for other buildings or if additional land was obtained.

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[67] 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.

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

[69] Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame," 37. The Plainfield mill was the first James Walker mill, built between 1830 and 1832 (see Chapter III).

[70] As with any new system or technique, there was a period of transition where older framing methods were use along side balloon framing. This is discussed in Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame."

[71] Platform framing, also called Western framing, developed from balloon framing, allowing floor joists to be space 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.

[72] Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland,* 9 and 11.

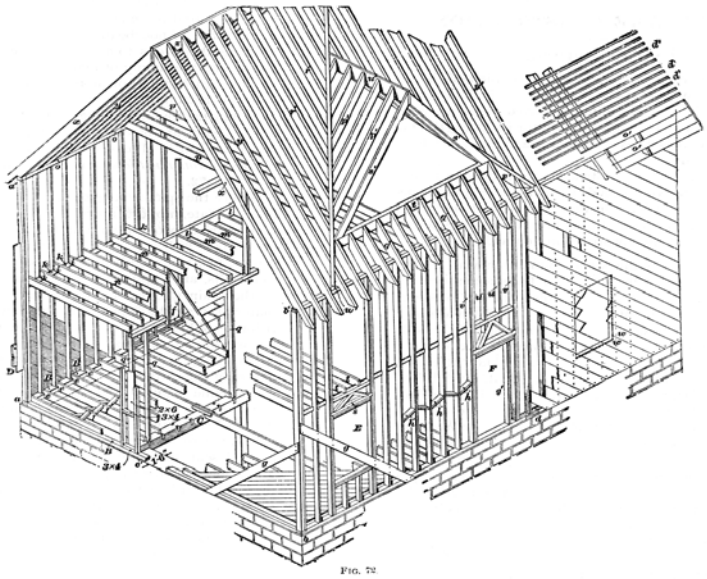
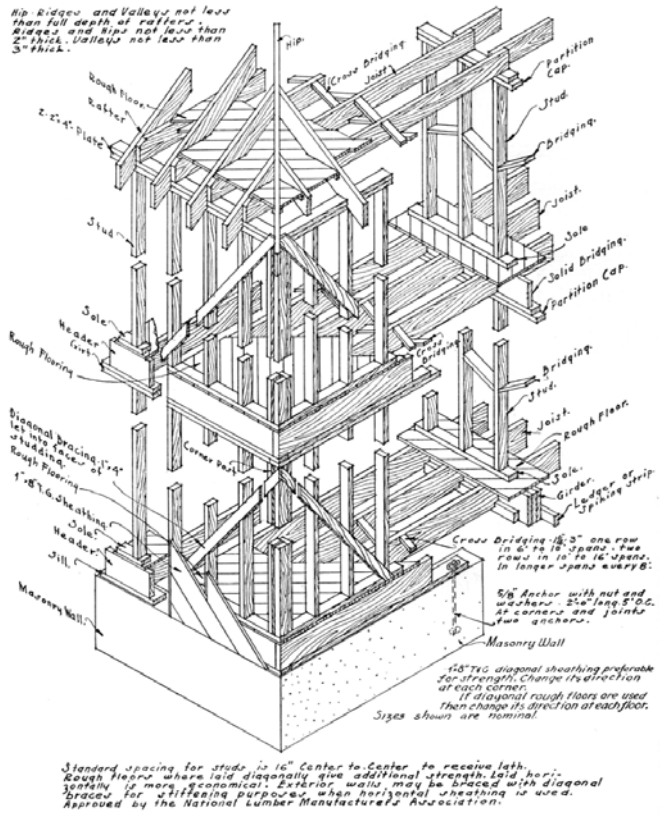
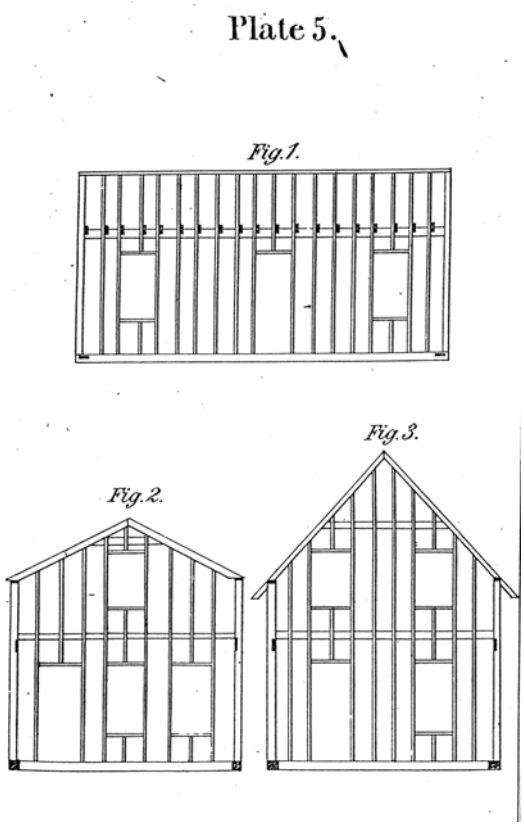


FIG. 72.

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 60 years after the system was developed (Masonry, Carpentry, Joinery, International Library of Technology Vol. 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 Edition (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1941).





The Parr-Powers-Haywood farmhouse in Section 36 of Plainfield Township is a good example of the use of balloon frame construction, where a large volume of space has been enclosed relatively economically.

Farming trade publications touted the benefits of the balloon frame to their audience.[73] All of its inherit advantages led American farmers to adopt it as the standard structural framing system for houses by the end of the century. Although many ethnic groups brought their own techniques of constructing farmhouses and farm buildings with them to the United States, they often adopted balloon framing techniques in whole or in part and adapted it to their traditions.[74] Within the area of the rural survey are a few examples of this, such as the first Spangler farmhouse (illustrated in this chapter as an example of a German stone farmhouse), where additions have been constructed using balloon frame.

As different architectural styles were introduced, the balloon frame was easily adaptable 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":[75]

> 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 unpleasantly common on dwellings of that time. Prime consideration was enough interior space to suite a family 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 of from the road it usually had the year of construction painted on it in large white numerals.[76]

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[73] Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland,* 15–24.

[74] 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.)

[75] Albert Britt, *An America That Was* (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Publishers, 1964), 33.

[76] Ibid.

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."[77] This shows the flexibility that the framing system allowed, since these new functions required new or larger openings, relocating the structure, or adding onto the structure.

Masonry Construction

Although brick masonry structures are somewhat rare in the rural areas surveyed, stone masonry was a common practice of building construction in the early part of the region's surveyed. (A full discussion of the Des Plaines River and Du Page River valleys' stone industry, with illustrations of some of the structures within the rural survey area, is provided at the end of this chapter.) Many of the structures in the survey area have limestone foundations.

Concrete

Although concrete-like material was used by the Ancient Romans, its use in recent times dates only 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 there were numerous patented systems of reinforced concrete construction.[78]

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.
>
> What has been said regarding concrete for piggeries is also true in connection with poultry houses. 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.[79]

[77] Ibid.
[78] William B. Coney, "Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches," National Park Service Preservation Brief 15, 2.
[79] "The Use of Concrete Work on the Farm," *Building Age* (February 1917), 102–3.

The survey area contains numerous examples of cast-in-place concrete structures, including silos, milk houses, pump houses, and of course building foundations.

Concrete Block

Beginning in the early 1900s, mass production of concrete block units succeeded after several earlier developments failed to lead to widespread production.[80] 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 more use of concrete block in building construction.

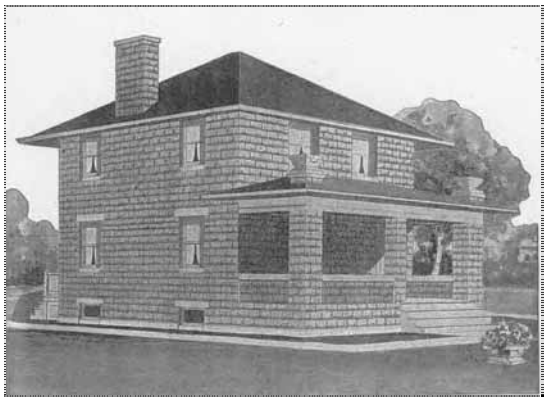
The blocks were produced by mixing Portland cement, water, sand, and gravel aggregate (typically one part cement to two or three parts sand to four to six parts aggregate); placing the mixture in the machine and tamping it down to eliminate voids; and pulling a lever to release the block from the machine. Newly made blocks were stacked until the concrete cured, usually recommended to be a one month period of time. Blocks were made with a variety of face textures and even color, with "rockface" block being one of the most popular.[81]

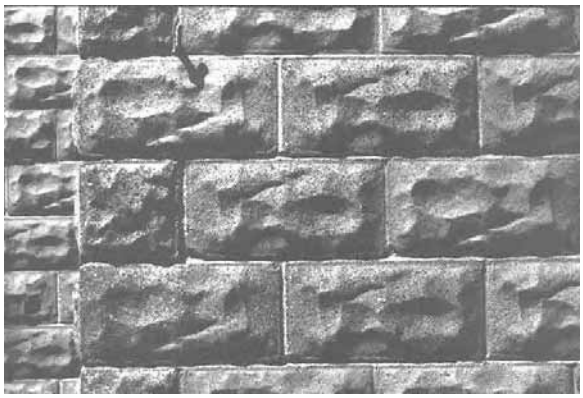
Although early block machines and block manufacturers produced units relatively larger than contemporary units, by the mid-1920s standards were introduced by concrete products organizations that included fabrication of units 8 by 8 by 16 inches in size. Other standards, produced by the National Association of Cement Users, the Concrete Producers Association, and the Concrete Block Manufacturers Association, promoted testing to improve quality.[82] 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, large scale manufacturers of block units introduced mass production techniques, supplanting the use of concrete block machines.

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

> It is clear that the cash outlay for material becomes of the first importance and cost of labor becomes second. To illustrate, a man in such circumstances might have gravel on his farm. Also, he might have lumber, which he could use temporarily for the scaffold. The cost of cement block molds is slight, and if this man were somewhat of a mechanic, he would find it advantageous to secure a mold or molds and make his own cement blocks at odd times. In this way a cement block silo could be built with less cash outlay than any other form of silo.[83]

[80] Pamela H. Simpson, *Cheap, Quick, and Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870–1930* (Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1999), 11.
[81] Ibid., 24.
[82] Ibid., 21–22.
[83] M.L. King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* H.A. McKeene, ed. (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Journal Company, 1914), 64.

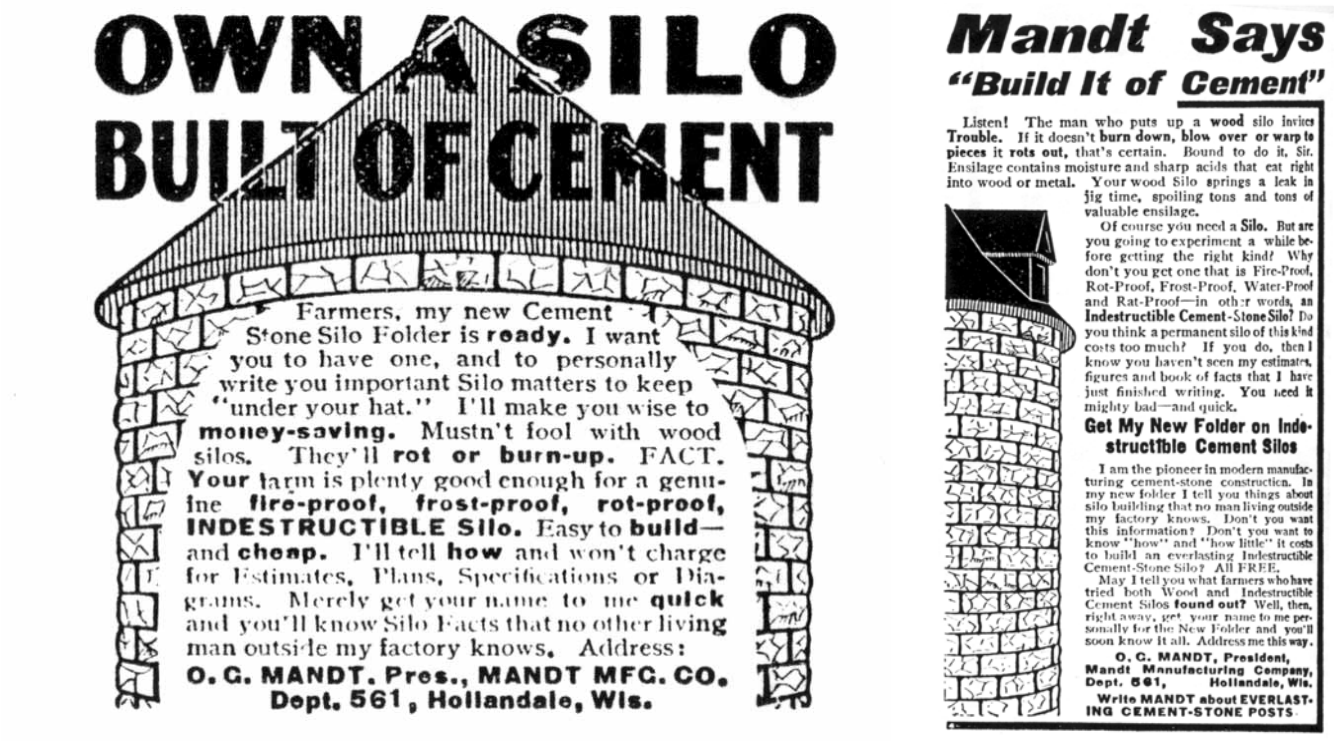




The survey area has many fine examples of concrete block structures, ranging from Foursquare farmhouses to utilitarian farm structures. At top left is the G.W. Adelmann farmhouse in Section 15 of Lockport Township; at top right is an illustration from Wm. A Radford's Cement Houses and How to Build Them *(c. 1910). At middle far right is a detail view of a concrete stave/steel hoop silo on the Myers (later Elliot) farmstead in Section 10 of Wheatland Township. Middle left and center is a corn crib in Section 16 of Wheatland Township. The farmhouse shown at bottom left, with a detail view of the rockface concrete masonry units at bottom right, is in Section 8 of Wheatland Township on Oswego or Wolf's Crossing Road.*

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 and cool in summer and tends to prevent sweating of walls.[84]



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

The three-township survey area has many good examples of the use of concrete block. Most of the houses are American Foursquare types, since that was the most popular style of rural residential construction in the first two decades of the twentieth century.

[84] "The Use of Concrete Work on the Farm," 100.

Local Limestone

One building material dating from the earliest period of European settlement in northwest 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 in Du Page and Lockport Townships of Will County contains numerous quarries of limestone, often referred to as Joliet limestone. Quarries in the Du Page River valley were utilized first for their limestone reserves but are primarily used today as sources of gravel. The following is an overview of the history of the stone industry in the region.

Joliet Limestone

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 causing the solid calcium carbonate layers to delaminate.[85]

A prosperous period for quarrying stone in the Joliet area began during the 1830s and lasted until nearly the end of the century. D.H. Demmond was the first to quarry stone in the Joliet district, most likely on the bluffs west of Des Plaines River overlooking the fledgling Joliet settlement. His was the first stone house in the area, built in 1835. Stone quarrying spread quickly and by 1850 a chain of quarries was developing against the bluffs on the western bank of the river. 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. By the mid-1850s tracks for the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad had been laid within the same curve, between river and canal, affording this quarry access to good transportation facilities. By 1897, it had grown to cover about 60 acres and employed about 130 men, and shipped to customers up to 500 miles away. The quarry produced flagstone, dimension stone, rough stone, dressed stone, cut stone, and rubble for use in construction and ornamentation of buildings and for the roadbeds of highways and railroads.[86]

Early Quarries in Lemont

Meanwhile in Lemont, a canal contractor named Brown bought up land along the canal's margin and established a quarry. A few years later Boyer and Corneau opened a quarry a mile further west of town.[87] Other early quarrymen around Lemont included Horace M. Singer and Edwin Walker.[88]

Lime was also a significant product of the stone industry, especially with numerous masonry structures erected due to the economic development after the opening of the I&M Canal in 1848. In that year Dr. J. F. Daggett, a local physician, bought a considerable amount of land south of Lockport and approximately three miles north of Joliet where he opened a quarry. Daggett and Hiram Norton had a kiln for making lime for mortar used in building construction. Around 1852 James Bruce established his quarry just to the south. He had already established quarries in Romeo and Drummond in 1848. By the turn of the century, Robert C. Bruce, his son, operated a large quarry owned by his father's estate just east of the Illinois State Penitentiary. In March 1851, Oak Hill Quarry was opened by Isaac Noble and G. A. Cousens Company, just south of Lockport village and adjacent to the Bruce quarry. After years of litigation, Nobles bought out Gaylord in 1868. These quarries provided dimension stone, flagging stone, bridge stone, and rubble

[85] 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.
[86] Ibid., 17.
[87] They stayed in business for nearly 30 years, with the majority of sales in the Chicago area.
[88] Ponte, "The Celebrated Joliet Marble Field," 19.

stone, shipped by rail and canal from their location approximately one mile north of the Illinois State Penitentiary at the north end of Joliet. Another early quarryman was William Kronmeyer who opened a stone yard near the lock, 1 1/2 miles north of downtown Joliet.[89]

The limestone industry grew steadily, both in number and acreage size of firms. By the beginning of 1856 there were 8 quarries in operation near Joliet, the smallest of which employed 5 men and the largest of which employed 48. The total number of men employed by the quarries during that year was 120. Of these 23 worked for Francis Schwalm and 48 for A. H. Taylor and Company, the largest quarries in operation at that time. In July of 1865, W. A. Steel, together with his father-in-law, Colonel Lorenzo P. Sanger, opened Sanger and Steel, In early 1871, Steel purchased Sanger's interests and became the sole proprietor of the Joliet Stone Quarries. Steel furnished stone for the United States Custom Houses in Des Moines, Iowa, and Madison, Wisconsin, as well as the Michigan State Capital. Moreover, he supplied stone for about sixty courthouses and jails in Illinois and Michigan and for the St. Louis courts and government buildings at the Rock Island Arsenal. Joliet Stone Quarries began the largest quarry in the United States.[90] Lockport native Julius A. Boyer opened the Lemont Stone Quarries in 1869. From these quarries he furnished dimension, flagging and rubble stone. He supplied limestone for stone-fronted buildings on the west side of Chicago.[91]

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.[92]

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. Lemont quarries developed branch offices and storage yards in Chicago as early as the 1870s; those of Joliet and Lockport quarries appeared in the 1880s. It was reported in the 1880s that "the amount of stone accessible here is almost unlimited."[93] Quarries were removing only the top 12 to 15 feet to supply building stone, since it was unnecessary to go any deeper:

> Possible quarry sites are abundant along the Des Plaines Valley, but favorable locations are limited to areas near some railroad where the overburden is not too great and water will not be too abundant. In general, the higher the elevation of a quarry, the less difficulty with water will be encountered.[94]

However, the development of smoother business links with customers in metropolitan areas could not offset competition from alternative sources with superior building stone. The availability of 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 decline of the Joliet, Lemont, and Lockport stone industry.

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[89] Ibid.
[90] Ibid., 22.
[91] Ibid., 23.
[92] Ibid.
[93] A.H. Worthen, *Economical Geology of Illinois,* Volume II (Springfield, Illinois, 1882), 482.
[94] Fisher, *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Joliet Quadrangle,* 118.

Des Plaines River Valley Limestone. *Illustrated here are some of the extant Des Plaines River valley limestone buildings, all in Lockport Township. Top left is the Zipf-Waldvogel-Theobald farmhouse in Section 35; top right is the Poor-Kronmeyer-Kirman farmhouse in Section 10 on Route 53. Above left is a detail view of the Harder farmhouse in Section 22 and above right is the Fitzpatrick farmhouse in Section 15 (both are also on Route 53). At right is a smoke house on the Simeon Lonergan farmstead in Section 9.*

Throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century, the industry continued to decline. In 1913, the Western Stone Company, which had bought out many a smaller company during the boom years of the later nineteenth century, closed its doors.[95] In an Illinois Geological Survey report of 1925, it was reported that "the main uses of dolomite from this area are for road metal, concrete, flux, agricultural purposes, building stone, and sidewalks."[96] The report also stated that building stone or flagstone (for sidewalks) was no longer a major product of the quarries, and that "with the present tendency towards the use of

[95] Ponte, "The Celebrated Joliet Marble Field," 23.

[96] Fisher, *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Joliet Quadrangle,* 118. In the mid-1920s, Illinois State Penitentiary at Stateville (now Stateville Correctional Center) was under construction and utilized concrete extensively. Gravel for the concrete mixing was quarried by inmates in the region. But the primary involvement of the Illinois prison system with the Des Plaines valley limestone industry was the quarry at the "old prison" at Joliet (now Joliet Correctional Center). The quarry at the prison, using inmate labor, produced a not insignificant amount of stone material, although use of this stone began to be restricted to state agencies after the early 1900s.

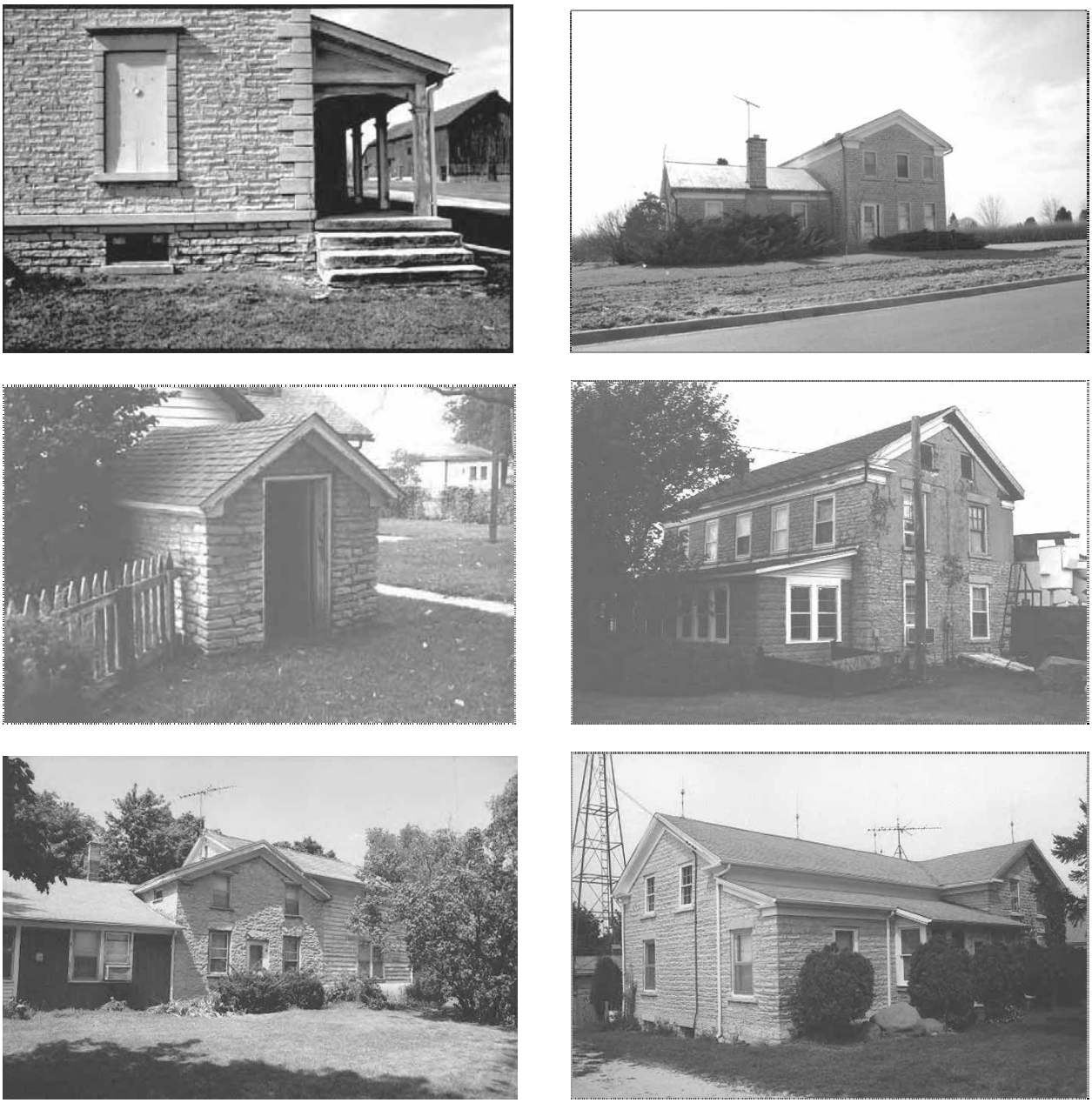
brick and artificial stone, it seems fairly certain that the dimension stone industry of this area is not a growing industry."[97] Also in 1925, the National Stone Company, controlling about 30 acres, became the largest quarry in Will County. This quarry reflected a new emphasis on crushed stone and the declining demand for building stone. A number of quarries remained in business, depending on the demand for crushed stone to keep their sites open and active.[98]

The Du Page River valley stone quarry located in Section 2 of Plainfield, west of the site of the John Spangler farmstead, was the largest quarry in the region outside of the Des Plaines River valley. The site is now used as an automobile salvage yard.

Du Page Valley Limestone and Gravel

Besides the abundant stone and gravel supply in the Des Plaines River valley, the Du Page River valley had also supported quarrying operations, first of stone from numerous sites and later gravel from large tracts of land to the east and northeast of Plainfield. Stone quarrying operations date back to the 1850s. The Clow farmstead in Section 22 is built with Du Page River valley limestone for the ashlar wall masonry, while the quoins, window heads and sill, and other detail features are of Des Plaines River valley or Joliet limestone. Numerous other surviving structures in the survey region were constructed with Du Page River valley limestone. One quarry has been identified in Section 2 of Plainfield Township, west of the site of the John Spangler farmstead.[99] Map 7 in Appendix C shows the location of this quarry.

[97] Ibid., 119.
[98] Ibid.
[99] Michael A. Lambert. Preliminary Study Map – Wheatland and Plainfield Township Stone Building District. 1 June 1992.

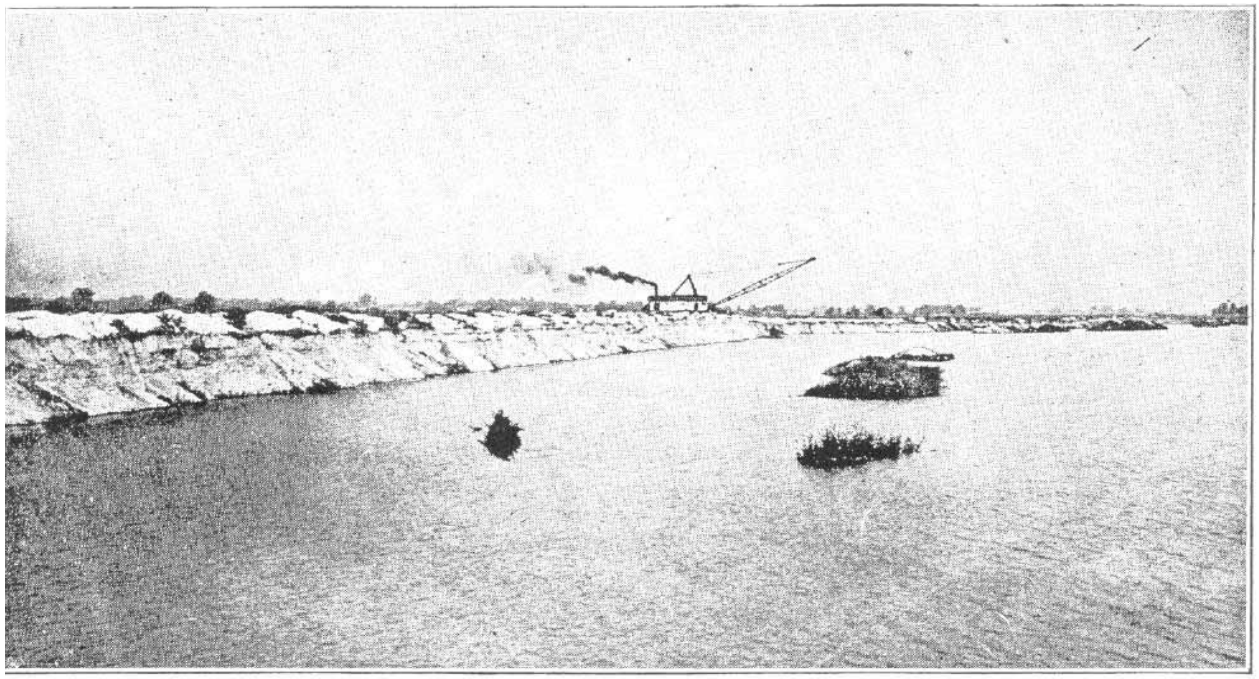


Du Page River Valley Limestone. *A detail view of the main house on the Clow farmstead (top left) in Section 22 of Wheatland Township. The relatively poor quality of the Du Page River valley limestone is apparent when compared with the Joliet limestone. The Du Page River valley limestone has weathered more severely than the detail units, which are in fair condition. Also shown, at top right, is the Durant-Hyland farmhouse in Section 14 Wheatland Township (in incorporated Naperville); at center left, the pump house at the Mather farmstead in Section 23 in Wheatland Township; at center right, the farmhouse on the John Spangler farmstead in Section 2 of Plainfield Township; at bottom left, the first Spangler family farmhouse (with subsequent additions) in Section 1 of Plainfield Township; and at bottom right, the Thomas-Brossman farmhouse in Section 14 of Wheatland Township.*

The quarrying of sand and gravel in northeast Plainfield Township dates from at least the 1840s, when the farmstead of Benjamin Norton was reported have gravel "held in high repute among builders since 1846."[100] In the first decade of the 1900s, the Chicago Gravel Company began excavations east of the

[100] *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County, Illinois,* 379.

town of Plainfield Township. The resultant opening in the ground filled with water and was named Lake Renwick, after Frank W. Renwick of the Chicago Gravel Company. By the mid-1920s, the lake was a half mile in length.[101] The gravel layer extended down approximately 25 feet below the level of the ground plain at the north end of the lake and almost ten feet more at the south end. The gravel that was quarried by the Chicago Gravel Company was reported to be 40 percent sand smaller than 1/4 inch in diameter.[102] Map 7 in Appendix C shows the relative dates for the gravel quarrying operations northeast and east of Plainfield.[103] Gravel quarrying operations have continued to the present, with much of the quarry work in progress in Wheatland Township (primarily in Sections 23 and 26).



The top photograph show Lake Renwick circa early 1920s (D.J. Fisher, Geology and Mineral Resources of the Joliet Quadrangle, *Bulletin No. 51 of the Illinois State Geological Survey (Urbana, Illinois, 1925), 93). The bottom right photograph shows a crane from the gravel quarries east of Plainfield that currently lies in a fenced off area of Section 14. The land is now owned by the Forest Preserve District of Will County. At bottom left is an illustration of Iper's gravel quarry in Section 2 of Du Page Township, located some ten miles to the northeast of the Plainfield gravel pits (Fisher,* Geology and Mineral Resources of the Joliet Quadrangle, *80).*

[101] Fisher, *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Joliet Quadrangle,* 120.
[102] Ibid.
[103] Dates on the maps are based on aerial photographs dated circa 1939 and 1954 listed in the bibliography.

Classification of Farmhouse Types

Building construction includes three areas of stylistic classification: "high style," where the building clearly relates to a defined architectural style in form and detail; vernacular of "folk architecture," where builders or owners without formal architectural training construct buildings based on regional or cultural customs, and where stylistic elements derived from stylebooks 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* farmhouses, since most of these structures are better categorized by this means, with only the applied ornament being classified by style. There are a few houses in the survey area that have undergone extensive renovations, making identification difficult. In these situations, the 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 stylebooks promoting not only aesthetic features of houses but also the orderly qualities for a proper domestic environment.[104] Another source of building ideas was agricultural journals. Although carpenters and builders rarely followed such books and journals exactly, they did influence the types of houses being constructed (and 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.

Shown at left is the Greek Revival style Coe-Cheeny farmhouse, located on Van Dyke Road in Plainfield Township (PIN 03-09-300-004). At right is the Allen-Wilson-Findley-Ferguson farmhouse in Section 19 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-19-400-014).

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was popular beginning in the 1820s and continued in some regions until the 1870s. Inspired by archaeological excavations and measured drawings of ancient Greek temples, the style was developed by America's first trained architects and spread by pattern books that influenced carpenters and builders across the relatively young United States. American culture found an identification with the democracy in Ancient Greece. Greek Revival buildings have simple rectilinear forms, prominent classical ornament, molded cornices and window lintels, and other ornamental motifs

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

inspired by Classical architecture. The style's simple massing and details went along with the sometimes limited materials and resources of rural areas.

Several of the buildings in the survey area have Classical details. Two of the houses that relate best to the Greek Revival style are the Coe-Cheeny farmhouse in Plainfield Township and Abraham Matter farmhouse in Wheatland Township. The Wheatland Zion Lutheran Church, shown in Chapter II, is a fine example of Greek Revival as well. Several other farmhouses have the basic rectilinear form inspired by Classical architecture even if they do not have dominant Greek Revival detailing.

Although the overall massing and details of the Patrick Fitzpatrick farmhouse on Route 53 in Lockport Township are Greek Revival, the details of the porch are more Italianate in character and the use of dressed stone for quoins at the corners reminiscent of Renaissance Revival.

The bargeboard ornament of the Herzog farmhouse in Section 34 of Wheatland Township is similar to Gothic Revival patterns. Similar ornament is present on a farmhouse in Section 13 of Plainfield Township (PIN 03-13-300-004).

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 book guided architects and builders, such as Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses.* Gothic Revival

architecture is not strongly present in Wheatland, Plainfield, or Lockport Townships, although some buildings have ornamental features inspired by the style.

The survey area has numerous examples of Italianate or Italianate-influenced buildings. These include the farmhouse from the Joseph Ward farmstead on Taylor Road (shown in two views at left, PIN 04-05-400-004) in Lockport Township. Other houses have Italianate detailing, such as shown above at the porch on the Steiner farmhouse in Plainfield Township (PIN 03-06-400-002).

Italianate

Italianate, or Italianate Victorian as some refer to it, 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 (in fact Renaissance Revival was a related architectural style), Italianate style houses feature rectilinear massing, low pitched roofs, overhanging eaves with and bracketed cornice, and tall rectangular windows. Other features often present are moldings or hoods around window lintel (which are sometimes arched) and polygonal or rectangular bays or towers. Numerous examples of Italianate are present in the survey region. There are also several farmhouses with Italianate detailing, such as window hoods or brackets.

Although no true examples of Second Empire are present in the rural areas of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships, this house located on Route 30 in Section 23 of Plainfield Township and believed to once have belonged to A.E. Conant and F.R. Spangler, has a deck roof that is reminiscent of a mansard roof. The inset dormer windows may have been an original economizing feature or a later modification.

Second Empire

Roughly contemporary with Italianate was the Second Empire style, which took its name from the public buildings with mansard roofs built under French emperor Napoleon III (the first empire being 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 true examples of Second Empire are extant in the rural areas of the three townships studied, although the example shown on the next page has certain characteristics of a mansard roof.

Stick Style

The Stick Style was popular from about 1870 to 1890, and is typified by the applied wood ornament onto buildings. Almost always built of wood frame construction, these structures feature tall rectilinear massing (reminiscent of Gothic Revival), planar walls with applied wood moldings, decorative moldings at eaves, and incised ornament. The Wheatland Presbyterian Church illustrated on the next page has the overall massing of a Stick Style building but without ornament. This may be because it dates from 1907, which was essentially after the style had gone out of fashion, but also because it expresses the disciplined, pious nature of the Scotch Presbyterians.

Wheatland Presbyterian Church at the rural crossroads in southwest Wheatland Township is an early twentieth century Neo-Gothic Revival structure with some minor detailing reminiscent of the Stick Style.

The farmhouse on the John Hafenrichter farmstead (with the side and rear elevation shown above left) has massing reminiscent of Queen Anne, as well as a pedimented porch with classical details. The farmstead is located in Section 7 of Wheatland Township.

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 farmhouse on the Stewart farmstead in Section 30 of Wheatland Township has five bays, window shutters, wide clapboard siding, and a pedimented entry porch, all elements influenced by Colonial Revival architecture.

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, it spread to the Midwest over the next decade and became an influential style for larger homes and public buildings until the 1930s (although it

is still being implemented on many structures today). 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. The survey area does have a few farmhouses that have the same massing and proportions of Colonial and Georgian revival models, although without much of the detailing present in "high style" examples.

Craftsman or Arts and Crafts Style

The Arts and Crafts movement originated in England in the mid-nineteenth century, although it did not become fashionable in the United States until the first two decades of the twentieth century. The style favored simple designs with natural materials, low-pitched roofs, battered wall treatments, exposed rafters, and casement and double hung windows. Although there are no true examples of Craftsman or Arts and Crafts farmhouses in the region, there are a few with elements having its stylistic influence.

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 several others) formulated a set of principles uniquely suited to and inspired by the American suburban and rural landscape. In many ways it 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 second farmhouse on the Jacob Matter farmstead site (shown at left) in Section 5 of Wheatland Township has strong characteristics of the Prairie Style in its use of broad overhangs and horizontal emphasis in the detailing. The Hafenrichter-Noggle farmhouse (shown at right) in Section 6, also in Wheatland Township, has strong horizontal elements inspired by the Prairie Style.

The survey area does not have any "high style" Prairie Style houses, although there are a few that shows its influence. The second farmhouse on the Jacob Matter farmstead has broad overhangs inspired by Prairie Style houses, although the structure is basically an American Foursquare. The Hafenrichter farmhouse, built in Section 6, dates from late in the era when the Prairie Style was in vogue, and although this house too is basically a Foursquare. Bungalows often have architectural massing or ornamental elements that relate to the Arts and Crafts Style and the Prairie Style, although bungalows developed from somewhat different origins (see below).

The original Jacob Fry homestead shown above was extensively renovated in the 1920s to create this eclectic Tudor Revival home (PIN 01-26-300-001). The garage structure to the left of the house (behind tree) was the original stone "settlement" house on this site dating back to the 1850s. (Information as related by architect Michael A. Lambert of Plainfield.)

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. The survey area has one fine Tudor Revival structure, as illustrated on the previous page. This structure was a remodeling of an earlier farmhouse on the Jacob Fry farmstead. (Compare the house illustrated on the previous page with the 1873 atlas illustration of the original Upright and Wing farmhouse, shown in Chapter II under the discussion of the Fry family.)

Ranch

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

The original portion of the house on the grounds of Kelley Kennel in Section 35 of Wheatland Township began life as a U.S. Gypsum Company show house. The massing of the house consists of the garage at left, a small courtyard at the entrance, a bay with two rectangular windows (believed to be the original portion of the structure), and an addition with a slightly sloping roof. Overall, the house with its additions is related to the International Style.

International Style

Originating in Europe in the 1920s, the International Style did not influence the mainstream of American architecture until the post-World War II era. International Style buildings are characterized by rectangular, box-like massing, flat roofs, flat skin-like exterior cladding (such as a glass and metal curtain wall), bands of windows (known as ribbon windows), and open floor plans. Because of the rural focus of this study, it was not expected that any International Style buildings would be encountered. However, one house was included in the survey, despite being was less than 50 years old, because of its unique origins. Although significantly altered, the original portion of the house was a model home constructed by the U.S. Gypsum Company to showcase their products. A previous owner of the property, Mr. Elmer Johnson, worked for U.S. Gypsum and obtained the model home for his use after the original farmhouse on the property burned. Its location on this site dates from circa 1968.[1]

[1] The date for the house was provided by Mr. Michael A. Lambert of Plainfield. The additional information provided above was based on telephone interviews with Mrs. Kelley of Kelley Kennel, owners of the house, and Mrs. Harold Kemmerer, a neighbor whose mother was born in the original farmhouse on the property.

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 its 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 northwest Will County.

During the survey, there were not any readily identifiable structures dating from the earliest period of settlement (approximately the 1820s to the 1840s).[2] 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 separates the two rooms with a 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 three-township survey area. As with any classification system, there are alternate systems that could be utilized. Most of the definitions provided below were derived from *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* by Stephen C. Gordon and published by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. Building forms followed the movement of settlers from New England westward through the Ohio Valley to Illinois.[3] 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.

A simple I House on the King farmstead in Section 29 of Wheatland Township. The site has a sign marking it as a centennial farm, meaning the same family has owned it for 100 years.

[2] One exception was the original building on the Clow farmstead in Section 22 of Wheatland Township.

[3] The settlers discussed in Chapter IV, if they were not new immigrants to the United States, mainly originated in the New England states. For overviews of this pattern of diffusion, see Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture,* Dell Upton and John Michael Vlack, ed. (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). Jakle, et al., provide another classification system for house types as well. Yet another system of house type classification is provided by Fred W. Peterson in *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850–1920*.

There are several examples of I Houses in the survey area. The house shown above left on Book Road in Section 2 of Wheatland Township has had a porch added and the second floor renovated with playful arches in the wall plane. The example from Section 1 of Lockport Township at right is in poor condition, but illustrates that the type could have variations, since it is only 1 1/2 stories tall. At lower center is the Abraham Matter farmhouse in Section 4 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-04-100-006). Note that the Matter farmhouse has the same asymmetrically placed chimney and paired first floor windows as the house in Section 1 of Lockport Township. The wing at the rear of the Matter house is an addition from the early 1900s.

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.[4] The form consists of a two story, one room deep plan that was at least two rooms wide. Chimneys were often placed at each end of the floor plan. Several I houses were noted in the rural survey, constituting some of the oldest extant farmhouses in the survey area.

[4] Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture,* 7–8.

Both the Zipf-Waldvogel-Theobald farmhouse in Lockport Township and the first Spangler family farmhouse in Plainfield Township were both built by German immigrants or descendents of German immigrants. Both houses, in their original forms, were one-and-a-half stories tall.

German Stone Farmhouse

Among the groups of immigrants in the 1800s that settled in the Midwestern United States were large groups of Germans. They came "with a strong love for the soil, [and] regarded their land with a deep sense of permanency. Stability and longevity became hallmarks of their built environment and land ethic."[5] This permanency is apparent in the two one-and-a-half story farmhouses illustrated above, where local limestone was used in their construction. Stone was a traditional building material for German settlers.[6]

The Michael Prior house in Section 13 of Lockport Township is one of the surviving Des Plaines River valley limestone houses in the survey area.

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 sideways 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.

[5] William H. Tishler, "Midwestern Germans," in *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America*. Dell Upton, ed. (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, 1986), 142.

[6] A discussion of the limestone industry in the survey area is included at the end of Chapter II.

The type was used less often after the late 1800s.[7] Few Hall and Parlor houses were identified in the survey area. Other houses in the survey may have started our as Hall and Parlor types, but through renovations and additions have evolved into other forms.

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.[8] An example of a Side Hallway house is the Parr-Powers-Haywood farmhouse in Section 36 in Plainfield Township, illustrated on a previous page.

Upright and Wing farmhouses are fairly common in the three-township survey area. The one at upper left is in Section 3 of Plainfield Township (PIN 03-12-300-013). At upper right is the Thomas-Brossman farmhouse in Section 14 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-14-400-003), constructed of Du Page River valley limestone. The oldest of three extant houses at the Patterson farmstead in Wheatland Township (lower left, PIN 01-09-400-001) has had the wing portion of the house renovated. The Glavy-Patterson farmhouse in Section 13 of Wheatland Township (lower right, PIN 01-13-400-002) has a full two story wing.

Upright and Wing

The Upright and Wing is most prevalent house type in the three-township survey area.[9] The Upright and Wing was popular in the mid to late 1800s. The type consists of an "upright" portion with a gable end,

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

[8] Ibid., 126.

[9] Peterson classifies the Upright and Wing with the Gabled Ell type (both being forms of ell or T-plan houses),

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.[10]

The Gabled Ell farmhouse type is the most prevalent in the survey area. Illustrated at upper left is the Herzog farmhouse in Section 34 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-34-400-006), which is unusual because it is constructed of brick. At upper right is the Henry Spangler farmhouse in Section 15 of Plainfield Township (PIN 03-15-300-011). Below left is a farmhouse in Section 19 of Wheatland Township circa 1910 (PIN 01-19-300-010), located near the Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads discussed in Chapter II. The farmhouse in Section 17 of Lockport Township below right dates from the 1880s (PIN 04-17-200-007).

Gabled Ell

The Gabled Ell type of farmhouse is the second most prevalent in the survey area. This type of farmhouse usually dates from the two decades after the Civil War.[11] It has an L-shaped plan, sometimes has with additions to make 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.

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making it "the most numerous and familiar farmhouse type in the Upper Midwest…" (Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland,* 96.) Peterson also notes that many ell and T-plan houses are the result of additions being constructed to existing rectangular house forms (Ibid., 99).

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

[11] Ibid., 136.

This Four-over-Four is at the Norton farmstead (left) in Section 3 of Plainfield Township; it now lies abandoned. The farmhouse shown at right in Section 2 of Plainfield Township is unusual in that it has a pyramidal roof. Another example of a Four-over-Four is the Stewart farmhouse illustrated on a previous page as an example of Colonial Revival style.

Four-over-Four

The Four-over-Four basically consists of a central hallway flanked by two rooms each side in a house two to two-and-a-half stories in height. 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. A few Four-over-Four farmhouses are present in the survey area.

The Gable Front farmhouse is a common type with many variations. The house at left in 22 of Wheatland Township has cornice and pediment moldings. At lower center, the house in Section 9 of Plainfield Township is a simpler type with a later porch addition. The one at right is second oldest extant house on the Patterson farmstead in Section 9 of Wheatland Township.

Gable Front

The Gable Front house describes a variety of house types dating from the mid-1800s through the 1920s. It is similar to the Four-over-Four, except that the main entrance at the gable end facing the street or main approach. It is also similar to the Side Hallway type, and usually has a rectangular floor plan. A relatively economical type of house, the Gable Front is found throughout the rural survey area.

The American Foursquare is another farmhouse type that is very common in the survey area. At left is the Ferguson farmhouse in Section 5 of Plainfield Township (PIN 03-05-100-003). The house at right is the Schaffer-Dannenberg farmhouse in Section 34 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-34-100-002), which was reportedly a Sears, Roebuck and Company house. Several other examples of Foursquare houses are illustrated earlier in this chapter as examples of concrete block construction and Prairie Style architecture.

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare[12] 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 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 they could 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.

Although lacking the front porch typically found on Dormer Front Bungalows, the farmhouse at left in Section 19 of Lockport Township is a bungalow. The house at right is a typical Gable Front Bungalow, located at the southeast quadrant of Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads in Wheatland Township.

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 their names from the dominant roof forms. The Dormer Front Bungalow (also called the Shed

[12] 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.)

Roof Bungalow) has a gable or shed roof turned parallel to the front elevation and a single large dormer. The Gable Front has the roof turned perpendicular to the main elevation. The examples in the rural survey are somewhat simpler than those found in city and suburban areas, lacking stylistic features such as exposed roof beams, ornamental wall trim, or shingle siding.

The Cape Cod is a simple rectangular block with a gabled roof, often with a pair of gabled dormers. At left is a farmhouse in Section 19 of Wheatland Township. The house at right is in Section 25 of Plainfield Township.

Cape Cod

In the quarter century after the mid-1920s, the Cape Cod was a popular house type. The type was inspired by eighteenth century cottages in Massachusetts and Virginia.[13] The Cape Cod has a simple rectangular plan, one story in height with dormers, and a gable roof.

The former schoolhouse at left is located in Section 5 of Wheatland Township on Old Joliet Gravel Road. The building at right is located at 119th Street and Heggs Road, also in Wheatland Township, at the Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads (discussed Chapter II).

Schoolhouses

Historic plat maps for the survey area illustrate the relative frequent spacing of schools. Many of these early schools were typical "one room" schoolhouses: a rectangular volume with a gabled roof. As the need for larger schools grew, and as schools were consolidated, the one room schoolhouses were replaced with multiple room school buildings that were still relatively small. There are two former schoolhouses in the survey area that have been converted to residences; both are illustrated above. For the wood frame structure at left, there was a school on this site as early at 1893, when it appears on the plat map of that year. The brick structure at the Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads dates from 1929.

[13] Ibid., 140.

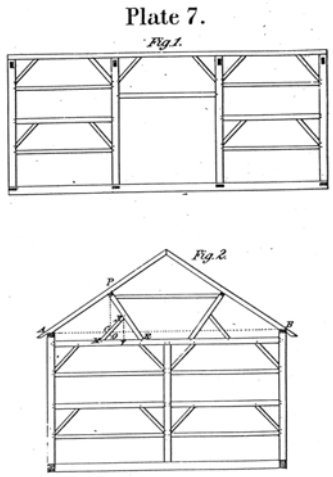
Development of the Barn

The barns of the American Midwest have several typical functions: animal shelter, crop storage, crop processing, equipment storage, and machinery repair. However, barns also have specialized functions, with its designation carrying 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.[14]

In Britain, traces of barns built by the Romans are still discernible. Most surviving European barns date from the sixteenth century, the beginning of the "second agricultural revolution,"[15] a period characterized by expanding populations following the ravages of the Black Death; transfer of communal landholdings to private ownership; and improved methods of crop rotation, fertilization, and innovations in agricultural tools and machinery. One of the most common forms of Old World farm shelter was the housebarn, a large rectangular structure with a house unit sharing a common wall with the larger barn.[16]

European colonists, with some exceptions, did not bring the practice with them of constructing large housebarns. Many reasons explain the discontinuance of housebarns, including "geographic abundance, a penchant for individualism, freedom, and persistent search for privacy and comfort."[17] Faced with clearing virgin forest or breaking sod, pioneer settlers had little time to do more than erect a roughhouse and perhaps a crude animal shelter in the early years. Not until after some ten years after settlement, or perhaps not even until the second generation, did the pioneer have the means to construct a large barn.[18]

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.[19]



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).*

[14] 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.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 65.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid.

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 where the top 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.[20]

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 as 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 heavy long, square timbers with plank lumber.[21]

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.[22] 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 had a stiff frame at a far cheaper cost than the Shawver truss, which required expensive extra-length material.[23]

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[20] Ibid., 48–50.

[21] 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).

[22] Ibid., 158.

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

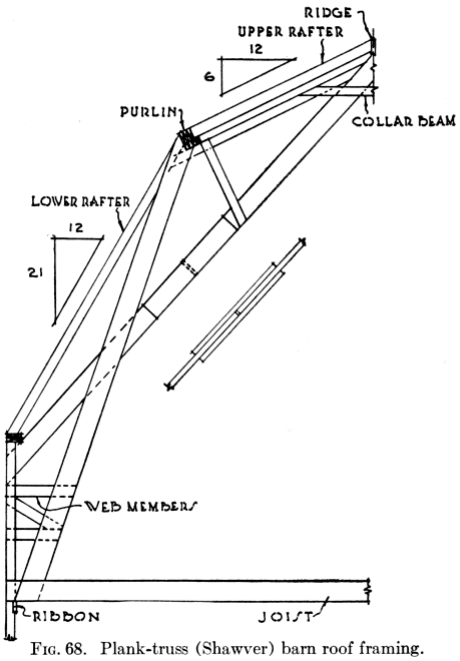

FIG. 68. Plank-truss (Shawver) barn roof framing.

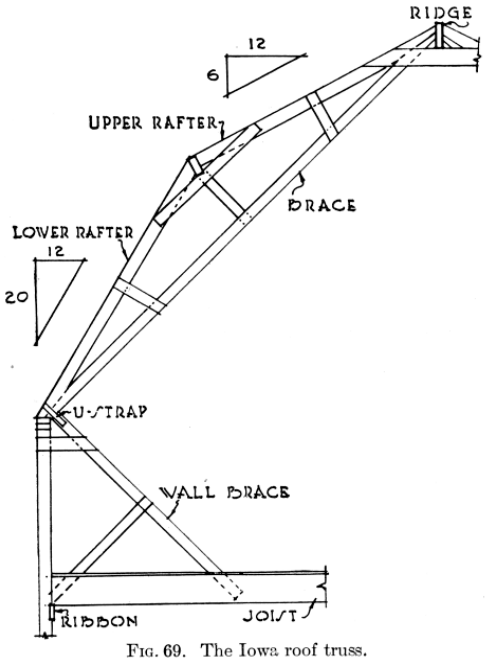

FIG. 69. The Iowa roof truss.

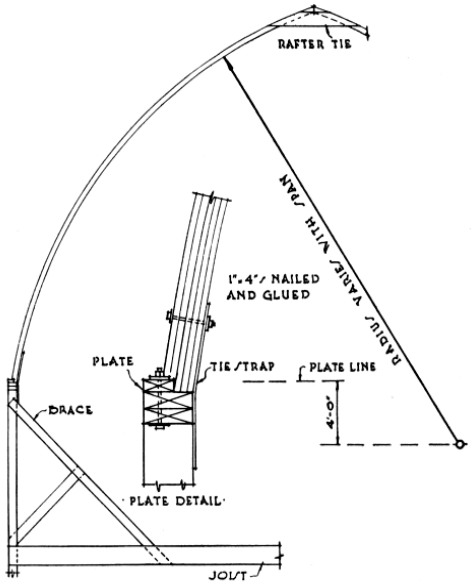

FIG. 72. Laminated, bent rafter in Gothic arch.

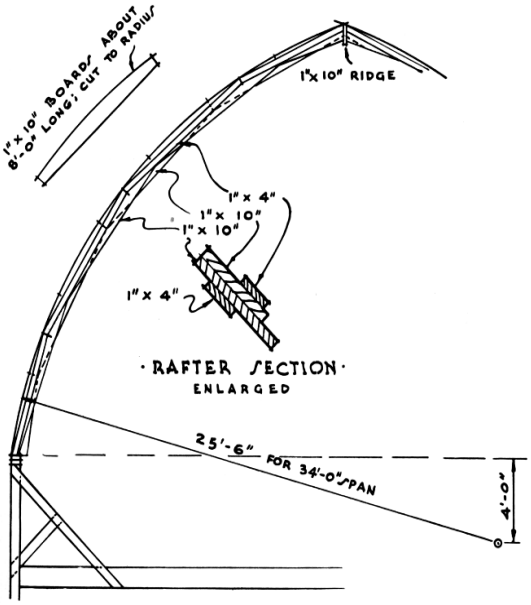

FIG. 73. Gothic rafter, sawed form.

The Shawver, Iowa, laminated gothic arch, and sawn gothic arch barn roof rafters. (Deane G. Carter and W.A. Foster, Farm Buildings, *3rd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1941), 136, 138, 140, and 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.[24] 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.[25]

The two-story loft barn ceased to be built after World War II.[26] 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.[27] Farmers began to build less custom wood frame structures, which were susceptible to fires, as manufactured buildings using steel became available. One early metal-barn type, such as Quonsets, 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, touted 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 large asbestos-based cement boards for siding old barns.[28]

Because lofts were no longer needed, one story barn construction became more standard in the post-war 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.[29] 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.[30]

The rural survey area contained a few fairly unremarkable pole barn structures. Perhaps more distinctive were the few Quonset structures, probably constructed after World War II and symbolizing the continued need for farm storage in that period. This structure is at Wagner Farms in Section 10 of Wheatland Township

[24] Ibid., 162–3.
[25] Ibid., 164.
[26] Ibid., 165.
[27] 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 (Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900–Present," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 225.)
[28] Ibid.,226.
[29] Glenn A Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900–Present" in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 225.
[30] Ibid.

Barn Types

As with house types, there are several systems that have been used to classify barns, either by function, shape and structural system; ethnic traditions and their influence; or regional characteristics and commonalties.[31] 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 often by ethnic influence, which is appropriate to the region of the rural survey because of the Scottish, Irish, and German origins and ancestry of many of its settlers; or it is by shape and configuration.

Both of these Three-bay Threshing barns in Lockport Township date from the early 1900s, although they maintain the traditional Three-bay or English Barn form. The barn at left is on the Adelmann-Petges farmstead in Section 15; the one at right is in Section 5 on the Ward-Biggins-Ward farmstead.

English Barn or Three-bay Threshing Barn

The English barn (also called the Three-bay Threshing barn) was introduced into North America through English colonial settlement in southern New England.[32] The English and continental European immigrants of the early 1800s introduced this barn type to the Midwest. It was originally designed as a single function barn to store or process grain and was most suitable for small-scale, subsistence farms. It is a single level, rectangular structure divided into three parts or sections, each termed a bay.

Large double doors are centered on both long sides of the structure. Hand threshing with a grain flail was done in the central bay, sometimes called the threshing bay. Following threshing, the large doors were opened to create a draft, which, during winnowing, would separate the chaff from the heavier grain, and carry it away. Flanking the central bay were the other two bays of generally equal dimensions. One was used during the fall or winter to store sheaves of harvested grain, awaiting threshing. The other bay was used for storing the threshed grain, commonly in bins, and straw, which was used as feed and bedding for horses and cattle.[33] 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.[34]

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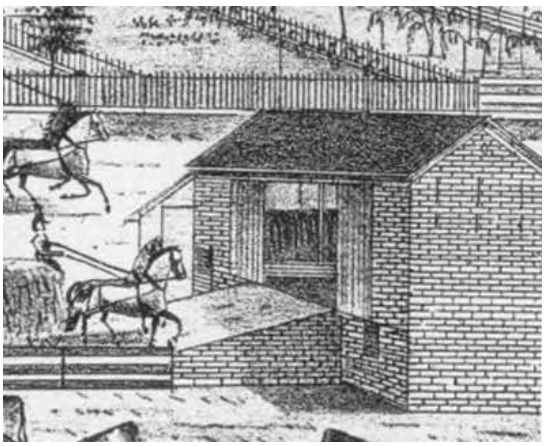
[31] Often there are more conflicts than agreements between different classification systems. The types defined herein seem to best describe the structures actually present and the social and ethnic origins of their builders.

[32] 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.

[33] 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.

[34] Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 77.

Eventually as dairying replaced wheat production in the agricultural economy, threshing/storage function of this barn type was no longer as important. At first no animals were housed in the structure, although subsequently internal rearrangements often were 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.[35] In some cases this barn type was raised and placed over a basement, which then could house the animals, especially dairy cows.[36]



*Numerous Raised and Bank barns are present in the rural areas of Wheatland and Plainfield Townships. The Bank barn at upper left is in Section 17 of Wheatland Township on the Book-Susemiehl farmstead. In this structure, the natural slope of the land has been used to gain access to the second floor level. It is one of the few remaining original farm buildings on the farmstead site. At upper right is a detail of a drawing of the barn on the Grill family farmstead adjacent to the farm of Jacob Fry (*Combination Atlas Map of Will County*, 1873); this is the same barn that is illustrated on the cover of this report. However, it could also be categorized as a German barn since it has an enclosed forebay on the south elevation. The barn at lower left is on the Steigle farmstead in Section 5 of Plainfield Township. The one at lower right is on the Patterson farmstead in Section 9 of Wheatland Township.*

Raised, Bank, and Basement Barns

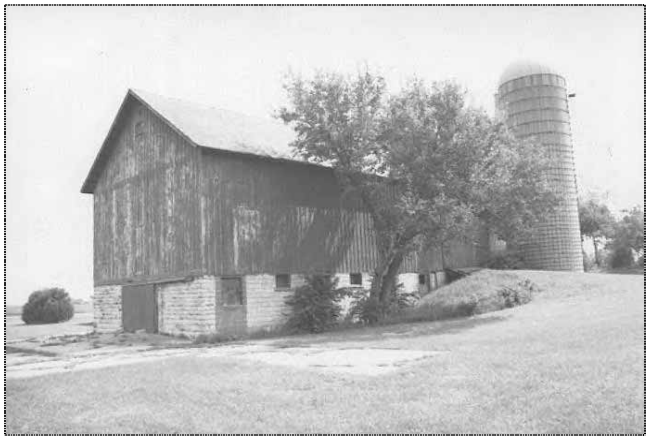
The Raised or Bank barn originated in central New York as a shelter for dairy cattle. It was the first multi-purpose barn to gain widespread popularity. They are usually larger than Three-bay Threshing barns and have a ground floor level for cattle and dairy cows with an upper level for hay and feed 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.

[35] 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.
[36] Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-bay Threshing Barn," in *Barns of the Midwest,* 59.

However, Basement barns do not have ramps nor are sited to utilize the natural topography to access the second floor. The survey area has only a few Basement barns. Raised, Bank, and Basement barns (especially those in the three-township survey area) often have very similar characteristics with German barns. Although similar, Raised barns do not usually have the forebay or other features of German barns. Nonetheless, many of the barns in the survey area could be categorized to either grouping.

German Barn

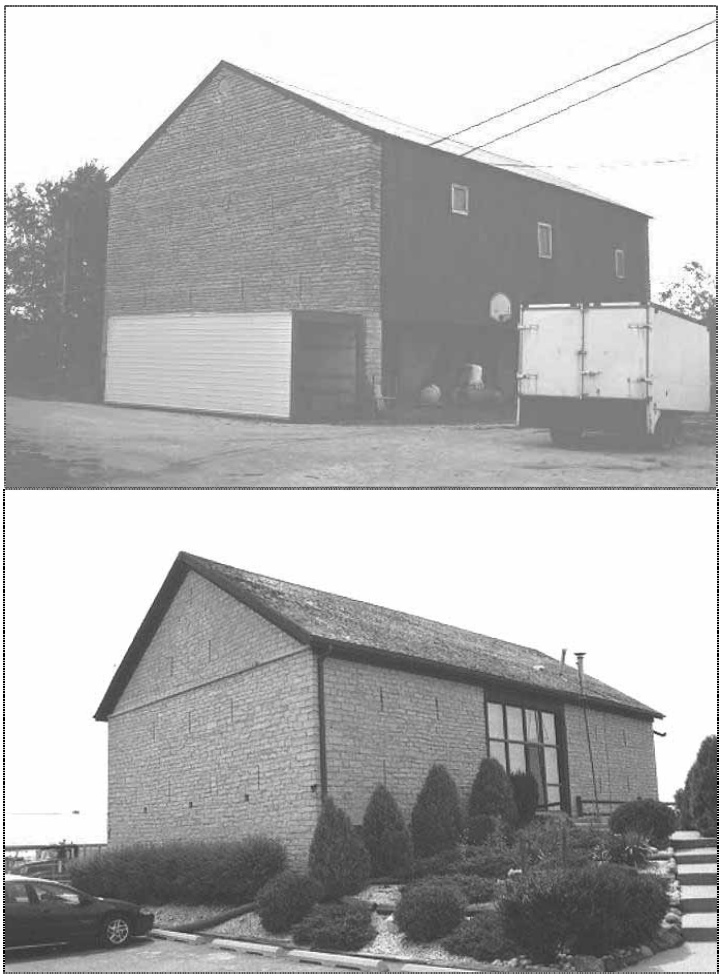
German barns, also called a German/Swiss barn or Pennsylvania barns, includes a group of barns introduced into the Delaware valley by German-speaking settlers. It was one of the first American barn types to combine crop storage and animal shelter. It became a structure synonymous with Pennsylvania Dutch 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.



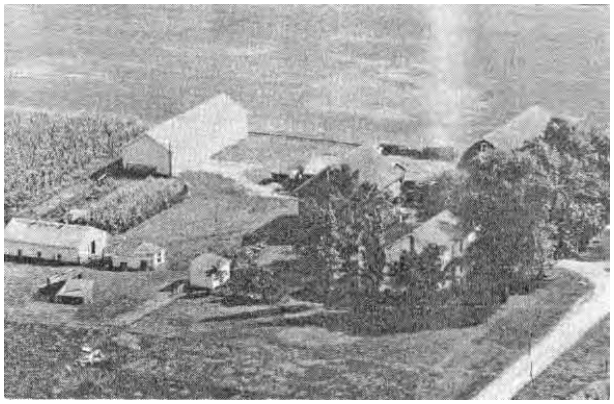
Several barns in the Wheatland and Plainfield Townships have distinct barn characteristics brought to the region by German and Pennsylvania Dutch settlers. The barn shown above is on the Wolf-Mathers farmstead in Section 18 of Wheatland Township. It is basically a Raised barn, except that the opposite side (not seen in this view) has an enclosed forebay, although the forebay is now infilled with concrete block.

The detail view above left shows an enclosed forebay is on the barn at the Myers-Elliot farmstead in Section 10 of Wheatland Township (this barn is also illustrated in Chapter II). An open forebay is present on the south side of the barn (above right) on the Herzog farmstead in Section 34 of Wheatland Township; this barn is visible in the illustration from the 1873 Combination Atlas of Will County *reproduced in the discussion of the Herzog family in Chapter II. The crib barn portion at the far end is a later addition.*

The main barn on the Fry-Stiegel farmstead (shown above) in Section 26 of Wheatland Township also has an enclosed forebay, as does the barn on the second John Spangler farmstead (shown immediately below) in Section 2 of Plainfield Township. The barn illustrated at bottom was also constructed by Jacob Fry in 1867; it has been substantially altered on the interior to accommodate offices. All of these barns utilize stone walls, a feature common for barns built by German immigrants and their descendents. Barely visible in these two illustrations are the narrow slits in the stone masonry for ventilation.



*In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, northwestern Will County lay at the southern end of the dairy farm industry centered on Elgin, Illinois. The two barns shown above are from Wheatland Township. Above left is the dairy barn on the Kemmerer farmstead in Section 2 (PIN 01-02-302-009), which is illustrated below in an aerial photograph circa 1955 (*This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955). The barn above right is on the Haag farmstead in Section 18 (PIN 01-18-400-001), which however was demolished in late 1999 or early 2000.*



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.[37]

[37] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 77.

Although in poor condition, this Erie Shore barn in Section 18 of Plainfield Township has a number of features found on this type: a gambrel roof, a large loft door, a hanging gable hay hood, smaller ground floor windows, and a large sliding door.

Erie Shore Barn

This relatively small barn type originated in the eastern Midwest in around 1875.[38] They often have gambrel roofs, one story in height plus a large hay loft, small ground floor windows, and a large sliding door to allow dairy cows to pass. Their floor plans are approximately 30 feet by 40 feet in dimension. They had multiple functions: dairy barn, hay storage, workshop, and later tractor shed.

Two Three-ended barns are present in the survey area, both in Wheatland Township. The barn at left is in Section 20 on the Lantz-Caldwell-Susemiehl-Hageman farmstead (PIN 01-20-200-006); the one at right is in Section 28 on the Varley farmstead (PIN 01-28-100-001). Note the hanging gable hay hood on the barn at right.

Three-ended Barn

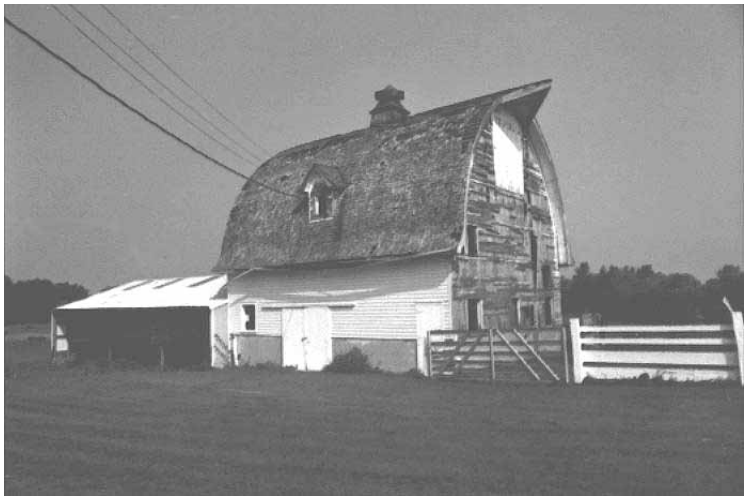
This barn type is a modification to the Three-bay Threshing barn, adding a hay barn addition perpendicular to an existing barn. This addition, sometimes called a straw shed, could have less height than the main portion of the barn or (as shown above at right) be taller than the main barn. The additions could also have an open bay at ground level for a cart to drive into for unloading hay into the loft space.

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


Two Hay barns, sometimes called cattle barns, in Wheatland Township. The barn at left is in Section 27 on the Eldridge farmstead (PIN 01-27-400-002); the one at right is in Section 30 on the Stewart family farmstead (PIN 01-30-100-005). Note the hay hoods on both barns for lifting hay into the loft space.

Hay 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, fit more for raising 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 Hay barn (sometimes called the Feeder barn) was developed. Cattle are housed and fed on the ground floor with a loft above to hold hay.



A Round Roof barn in Section 8 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-08-100-027).

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 Erie Shore, Dairy, or Raised barns.

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

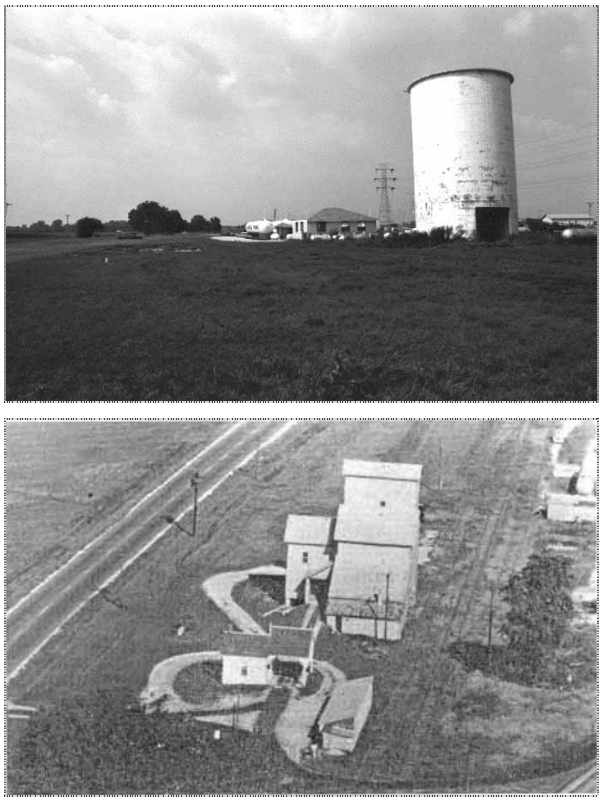
floor is typically concrete slab or dirt. There is no loft. Later versions are of metal construction, especially those erected after World War II.[39] The pole barn has no folk antecedents or ethnic connections at all. The most significant area of pole barns is still the eastern Midwest, covering Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.[40]

The Quonset type implement shed above left is located in Section 27 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-27-300-008); the interior view at right is on the Clow-Patterson-Wagner farmstead in Section 10 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-10-300-029).

Quonsets

Sometime referred to as Quonset "huts," this building type originated at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Quonset Point in Davisville, Rhode Island, in 1942. Their universal use in the military made it seem to be an ideal economical building type in the post-war 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. Where observable, the examples present in the rural survey area usually have wood framing. Their use in the survey area includes implement sheds, animal shelters, and other types of storage.

[39] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 120.
[40] Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone*, 64.



The cast-in-place concrete silo at Normantown (shown at top left and discussed in Chapter II) dates from the 1920s. The site also included a grain elevator structure, shown at lower left. At right is the grain elevator of the Plainfield Grain Company, constructed in 1920 (this is also discussed in Chapter II; photograph source (August Maue, History of Will County Illinois *(Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1928), 1024).*

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.[41] 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. Besides the single concrete silo constructed at Normantown (shown above) along the former route of the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad, a grain elevator is located on the eastern edge of Kendall County at the crossing of the railroad and Wolf's Crossing Road. Located within Plainfield is the grain elevator of the Plainfield Grain Company. Normantown and Plainfield Grain Company are discussed in Chapter II.

Corncribs

The history of the corncribs can be traced back to pre-Columbian days. Advanced Native American civilizations such as the Aztecs of Mexico had log and stone granaries. Early European explorers reported seeing Indian corn stored in houses fashioned from saplings bound together with strips of hickory bark and set above the ground on poles to keep them out of reach of squirrels and mice. Native Americans in drier climates built pits for underground crop storage.[42]

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[41] Keith E. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture* (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988), 176.
[42] Ibid., 4.

European settlers first stored their corn in baskets in hovels and later in lofts over their kitchens. Soon they built crude barns to house their animals, although their feed corn was kept in piles or in bins. Only later did separate corn houses or cratches come to be built. By 1681 the terms "corn cribb," "corn house," and "corn barne" were in general use. The term "cratch" was also in use to describe a small corn storage bin or building. The Indian method of storing corn in underground pits or mounds, though well known, was not adopted by the colonists for grain storage.[43]

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.[44] Sometimes the logs were skinned to lessen the danger of infestation by worms and insect. The bin-like cribs were typically covered with thatch or cornstalks to help shed the rain; a board and shingle roof took more effort, required nails, and thus was more expensive. Unfortunately, thatch roofs served as housing for rodents and the crib often became their pantry. 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 out buildings such as corncribs enabling later versions to be built of narrow lumber slats.[45] The corncrib usually rested on log or stone piers.[46] In constructing a framed corncrib, two ways of attaching the slat siding or cribbing were used. The slats were put on either horizontally or vertically (cribbing attached diagonally for extra strength seems to have come into practice about 1900).[47]

The size of the corncribs remained small, even as corn production rose, during much of the nineteenth century, in part due to the practice of corn shocking. Corn could be gradually "shucked out" as needed and hauled to the crib or barn for milling and feeding to livestock. Large corncribs were unnecessary since farmers could leave much of their corn in the field until spring.[48] 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.[49] 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.[50] The most common variety of concrete corncrib was made of interlocking stave blocks, which had been cast

[43] Ibid.
[44] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 170–1.
[45] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 26.
[46] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 155.
[47] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 27.
[48] Keith E. Roe, "Corncribs to Grain Elevators: Extensions of the Barn, " in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G.H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 170.
[49] Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 60.
[50] Ibid., 177.

with ventilating slots in them. In some cases, steel wires or rods were incorporated in the vents to keep rats out. The blocks were laid up in the form of a circular bin. These were encircled with steel rods, enabling the structure to withstand side 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.[51]

Wood frame corn cribs are relatively rare in the rural survey area, or if they are present are often unused and in poor condition. Crib barns and silos are much more common.

This large double bin concrete block corn crib with integral ventilation holes is located on the Ward farmstead in Section 5 of Lockport Township (PIN 04-05-100-001). It also functions as a crib barn with the storage bay located between the two bins. Another concrete block corn crib is illustrated at the beginning of this chapter as an example of concrete block construction.

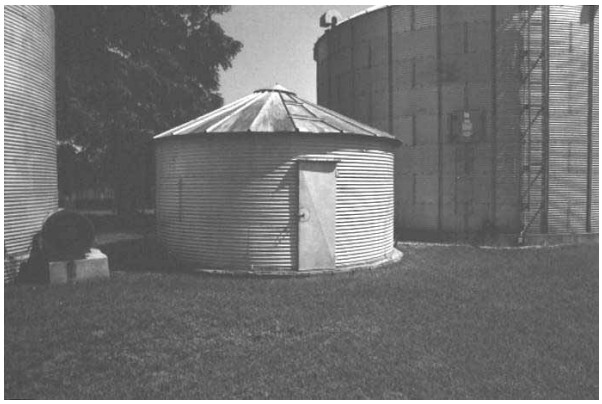
Crib Barns

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. Although both are present in the rural survey area, crib barns are more prevalent. Also present in the survey area are two crib barns in Wheatland Township with walk-up stairs to access the top of the grain bins. These are located on the Patterson-Clow farmstead on Plainfield-Naperville Road in Section 11; and on the Fry-Levereny farmstead on Essington Road in Section 25.[52]

[51] Ibid., 176.

[52] The Fry-Levereny farmstead is located in incorporated Bolingbrook and was not included in this survey. Information on the walk-up crib barns provided by Mr. Michael A. Lambert of Plainfield.

Crib barns, usually with two bins, are commonly found in the three-township survey area. The crib barn with a transverse elevator monitor shown at upper left is on the Werner-Mondrello-Mack farmstead in Section 36 of Lockport Township (PIN 04-36-100-009); the transverse crib barn at upper right is on the Thomas-Brossman farmstead in Section 14 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-14-400-003). The low "single story" crib barn at middle left is in Section 20 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-20-200-007); the transverse crib barn with the small elevator monitor shown at middle right is in Section 21 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-21-300-003). The crib barn at bottom left has diagonally-set ventilation slats, which contribute to the structural rigidity much as the diagonally-set sheathing on a balloon frame house; it is located in Section 32 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-32-200-001). The crib barn at lower right, located in Section 8 of Plainfield Township (PIN 03-08-400-004), is likely no longer in use for storage since it has been resided with composition cement shingles.



Both of these early metal bins dating from the 1930s or 1940s are located in Wheatland Township. The one at left is on the Kemmerer farmstead in Section 2 (PIN 01-02-302-009). the one at right is located on the Leppert-Breitwiesser farmstead in Section 17 (PIN 01-17-200-001); the other metal bins adjacent date from the 1950s or 1960s.

Metal Bins

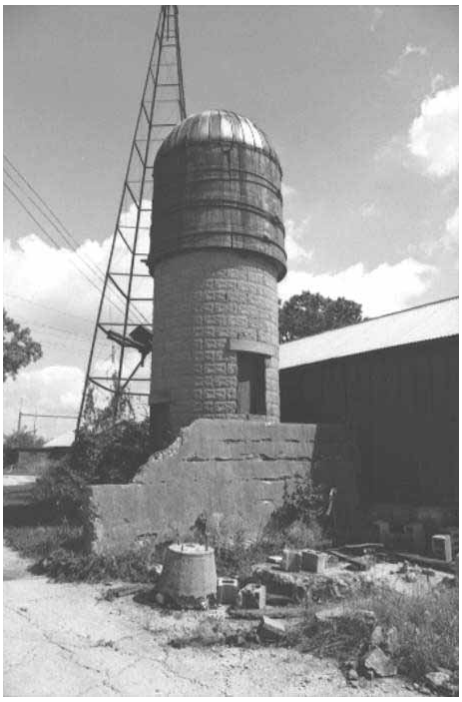
Metal construction for corn storage came into use early in the twentieth century and was promoted by the steel industry during World War I as a crop saver for the patriotic farmer. Rectangular or hexagonal corncribs were constructed from flat, galvanized-steel sheet metal with ventilating perforations. 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.[53]

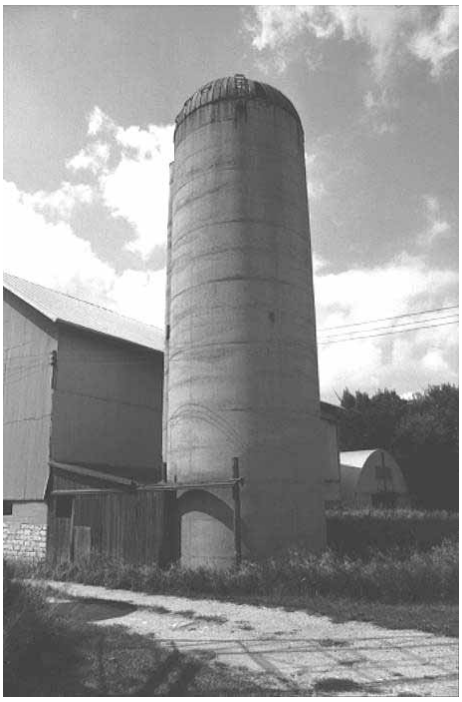
Steel was ideal for fabricating standard parts, as well as being vermin-proof. Proper design of metal bins included such factors as ventilation, consideration of structural loads from the feed to be contained, and use of a concrete or heavy timber foundation with the exterior walls anchored to the foundation. Roofs usually consisted of overlapping sheets to form a conical form.[54]

Corncribs 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.

Mesh bins of various sizes are found frequently in the survey area. This one is located in Section 20 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-20-400-001).

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





These three structures, all located within a half mile of each other in Wheatland Township and relatively intact, show the progression in construction techniques for silos. The wood and masonry and cast-in-place concrete structure at top are located on the Patterson farmstead in Section 9. The concrete stave/steel hoop silo immediately above is located on the Myers-Elliot farmstead in Section 10. Domical sheet metal roofs are common on silos.

Silos

Silos, structures used for preserving green fodder crops, principally field corn, in a succulent condition, are a recent phenomenon, employed only after 1875 and not truly established until shortly before the turn of the century. The stored green fodder material is termed ensilage, which is shortened to silage. The acceptance of silos was gradual but 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, making labor requirements less strenuous 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.[55]

The first silos were pits excavated inside the barn. The earliest upright or tower silos date from the end of the 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.[56] Many were constructed within the barn building.[57] 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, which locked boards in place. This type silo was made with either single or double wall construction and was polygonal in plan.

Masonry silos, constructed of either hollow clay tile, brick, or concrete block, appeared in the first decades of the twentieth century. In comparison with the other two types of silos, brick silos were more difficult to construct because of the time required to erect the relatively small masonry units. There were many patents on concrete blocks for silo purposes, with some blocks curved and other finished with rock-faced building blocks. Some patented blocks had reinforcing sold with the blocks or integral with the block units.[58] Concrete block silos were finished on the interior with a layer of cement mortar to seal joints that might leak air or water.

The hollow clay tile block 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.[59] Brick and tile companies manufactured curved clock 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 further 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.[60]

Cement stave silos were constructed as early as 1904 in Cassopolis, Missouri, which used book-shaped staves.[61] Several patents existed for cement stave silos, including that of the Mason & Lawrence of Elgin,

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[55] Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone*, 71–72.
[56] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 158.
[57] Ingolf Vogeler, "Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest," *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 108.
[58] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 201, 216, 217, and 232.
[59] Ibid.
[60] Clay tile block silos are not found in the rural survey area included in this study and are somewhat rare in northern Illinois.
[61] Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials." Patents were granted on this type stave in 1908 and was known commercially Playford patent cement stave silo.

Illinois, dating from 1914.[62] Farmers also could make concrete staves or blocks to construct a silo or other farm structure using a block mix, either by the dry tamp method or the wet cast process. The dry tamp method involved making a relatively dry concrete mix and removing the block after being compressed in a molding machine. The wet cast process used a concrete mix with more water added, which was placed in a series of molds for 24 to 48 hours. Curing of the staves (allowing the concrete mix to attain proper strength) was important with either method. It was recommended to place the staves in a curing room for two or three days so the Portland cement could react with the moisture in the concrete mix. After removal from the curing room, the staves were to be sprinkled with water periodically until they were a week to ten days old. Further open air curing continued over an additional three weeks. 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.[63]

A Mason & Lawrence precast concrete stave silo is located on the site of the Haag farmstead in Section 18 of Wheatland Township. Although the other farm buildings on the abandoned site were demolished in early 2000, the silo was still standing late in the year.

The finished staves (or blocks) were then ready for assembly. 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. The concrete window and door frames used are precast, made in the plant where the

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[62] "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35. In addition to their own manufacturing plant, Mason & Lawrence licensed seven other companies to produce their design for concrete staves. Other patents for cement stave silos included the Interlocking patent, with an interlocking end joint; the Caldwell patent, with a stepped end joint and a steel reinforcing bar embedded in the stave; and the Perfection patent, with a hollow side joint filled with cement mortar upon erection (Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials").

[63] David Mocine, "Keep Workmen Busy the Year Round," *Concrete Products* (January 1948): 161. The manufacture and construction of the Mason & Lawrence precast concrete silo was described as follows (Ibid., 161–2):

> Staves are formed in flat sections measuring 12 x 30 in. by 21/2 in. thick, with the curvature of the completed silo being taken care of by the slight angle made at the joint between each successive stave. Compressive strength of the concrete at 28 days is 70 p.s.i. and flexural strength of the completed stave at 28 days is 1400 pounds. Reinforcing is provided by 1/4-in. smooth round steel bars running the full length of the two vertical sides (concave and convex edges). Each course of staves in the silo is held in place and further reinforced by a 58 in. rolled steel ban around the outside. The stave design is so engineered that these bands pull the staves against each other, forming a true curve, which is a basic point of the patent, according to Mr. Lawrence. The completed silo may be from 10 to 18 feet in diameter, and any height up to 60 feet. Chutes, receiving rooms and doorways are also formed to reinforced concrete and designed to fit the silo.

staves are made. A light, adjustable erecting scaffold is a necessary piece of equipment. Scaffolds are of two general types those supported by a center mast and those hooked over the silo wall. Staves are fitted to position by means of a light derrick, which comes as a part of the erecting equipment.

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.

The number of hoops to be used depends on the size of the silo and the material it is to store. The silage or other material exerts and outward pressure which would burst the silo, unless the proper number of steel hoops was provided. This pressure increases in proportion to the depth of the silage. At the top of the silo, where the pressure is light, hoops are usually spaced 30 inches apart. Because the silo staves are 30 inches high, this is the maximum spacing that can be used. A little farther from the top the silos are double hooped, that is, the hoops are spaced fifteen inches apart. Some silo manufacturers double-hoop the silo for its entire height, believing that this adds to its appearance as well as to its strength. The 9/16 inch rod with rolled threads is now most generally used for silo hoops.

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.[64]

A detail view of the steel hoops and turnbuckles on a concrete stave silo.

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 cold joints between each level.[65] Such silos

[64] "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35.

[65] 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. Like other silo types, this mortar layer would need to be renewed

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 were given 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.
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> ———
>
> 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. Reinforcing rods must be properly placed to meet the stresses and strains that are to be imposed upon them. The quantity and placing of these cannot be stated without knowing the size of the structure, except that it may be said all reinforcements, whether mesh or rods, should be placed at the center of the silo walls.
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> ———
>
> Materials should be mixed with sufficient water to produce a concrete which, when deposited, will of its own weight gradually settle to a flat mass, but not wet enough to result in a separation of the mortar from the gravel or broken stone. The most desirable consistency is generally described as "quaky." Wall foundations of footings should be made of a 1:3:5 mixture. Walls should be made of a 1:21/2:4 mixture. Roof, floors, and walls, and floors of tanks should be of a 1:2:3 mixture….Forms may be made of wood or metal but must be free from warp and sufficiently strong to resist springing out of shape when concrete is being placed. The soil will not exceed 3,000 pounds per square foot….Walls should be uniformly 6 inches thick and in the doorways of block silos the horizontal bars should be bent around the vertical bars alongside the doorways and twisted back upon themselves.[66]

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

> The question of general arrangement of the farm buildings is too often neglected. This should be of second consideration, as there is beauty in utility. Often the upper portion of a well-built silo showing above the sloping roof of some of the other buildings adds very materially to the general appearance of the group of buildings. Also the side near the top often affords the best place for the farm name.[67]

Farm journals gave their readers the essential information for constructing a silo with the "essential features…necessary to secure good, sweet silage,"[68] mostly focusing on the silo walls. Wall strength, smoothness of interior walls, and air and water tightness were considered essential features. The foundation for the silo could consist 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.[69] An essential feature of any roof was a snug fit to prevent birds from entering the silo.

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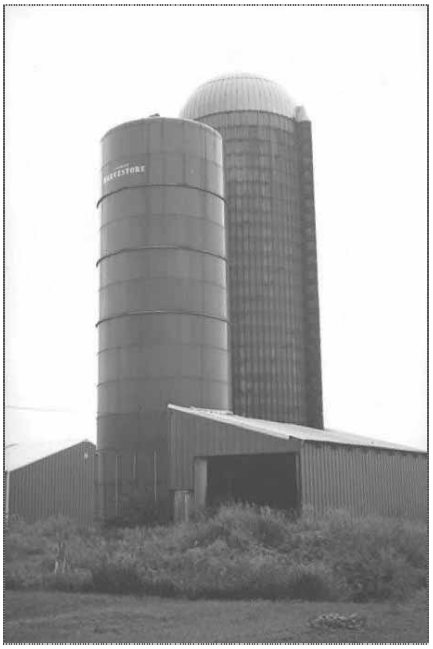
periodically.

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

[67] King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* 64.

[68] W.A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (21 February 1919): 201.

[69] Gambrel and domical roofs allowed for filling the silo to the top of the outer wall, maximizing the storage capacity.



Immediately recognizable for their blue color, Harvestore silos are a post-World War II phenomenon an American farms. This silo is located on the Boughton farmstead in Section 27 of Wheatland Township.

By the late 1940s, 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, and because the container is airtight, the silage does not spoil. Augers, derived from coal-mining equipment, are used to boar 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 allows changes in gas pressure to be equalized and to take up the space vacated by removed silage.[70] In 1974 the company launched another line of products for the containment of manure called Slurrystore. By 1999, over 70,000 of the Harvestore structures of various sizes (tall and short, narrow and stout) had been built.[71]

[70] Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 108–9.
[71] Information from the website of A.O. Smith Harvestore Products, Inc., at www.slurrystore.com/56/Sp99/spri99nl.htm.

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.[72]

Farmhouses, barns, corn cribs, and silos make up approximately half of the buildings surveyed in the three-township area. The remaining structures include many of the structures illustrated below. They include chicken houses, hog houses, milk houses, smokehouses, and windmills. As implied by the above quote, many of these structures likely were built by the farmers themselves.

Chicken Houses

These two chicken houses have quite different roofs: the one at upper left has a traditional gable roof, while the one at upper right has a semi-monitor roof. They are located in Section 27 of Wheatland Township and Section 18 of Lockport Township respectively. The bottom illustrations are of a structure on the Hafenrichter-Noggle farmstead in Section 6 of Wheatland Township, reported by the current owners to be the original dwelling on this site. It was subsequently used as a chicken house, although it is now used for storage.

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

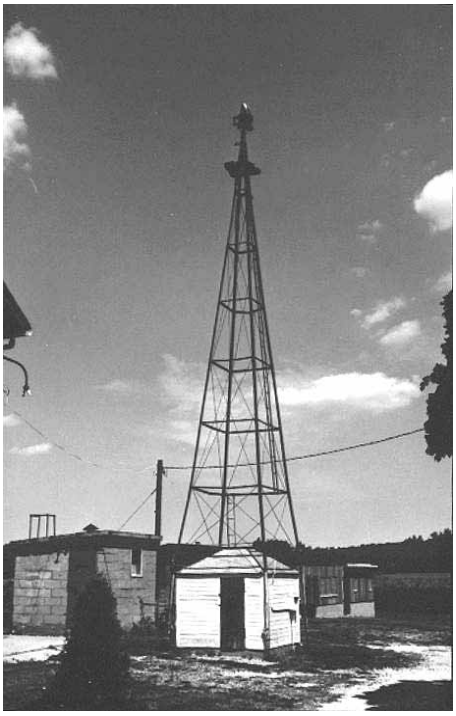
Milk Houses

Illustrated above are three milk houses, used for the temporary storage of milk until picked up for transport to a dairy. Milk houses are located near the main dairy barn but necessarily separated for sanitary reasons. The structure at upper left was constructed in cast-in-place concrete (including a concrete roof slab). Concrete was utilized for its perceived sanitary characteristics: "Concrete buildings contain no crevices in which to harbor vermin…." The building at top left, built around 1910 or 1920, was located on the Haag farmstead in Section 18 of Wheatland Township (it was demolished in early 2000). The concrete block milk house immediately above is likely the same vintage, is on the Kemmerer farmstead in Section 2 of Wheatland Township. The wood frame structure at upper right is located on the Mather-Wilson farmstead in Section 23 of Wheatland Township.

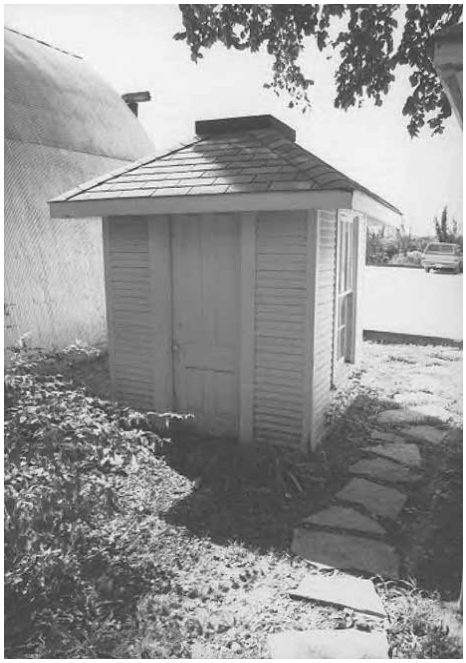
Smokehouses

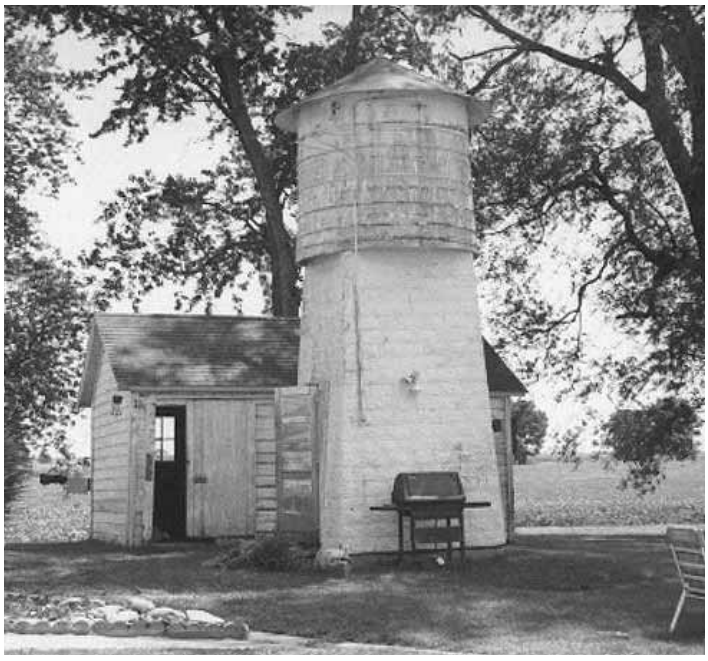
Both of these smokehouses are built of local limestone, although the one at left might be of Des Plaines River valley limestone and the one at right is of Du Page River valley limestone. The smokehouse at left is located on the Simeon Lonergan farmstead in Section 9 of Lockport Township. The one at right is on the Wolf-Mathers farmstead in Section 18 of Wheatland Township. Other smokehouses in the survey area are constructed of brick and wood framing.

Windmills, Pump Houses, and Water Tanks



Most of the windmills in the survey area are in poor condition, although the one shown at upper right still has its blades and weathervane. The windmill and wood frame pump house at upper left is located on the Adelmann-Petges farmstead in Section 25 of Lockport Township. The one at upper right, on the Thomas-Brossman farmstead in Section 14 of Wheatland Township, has a concrete block pump house.





The windmill is no longer extant above this wood frame pump house at the Clow-Patterson-Wagner farmstead in Section 10 of Wheatland Township. The water tank at right is located on the Steiner farmstead in Section 7 of Plainfield Township.

Miscellaneous Buildings

Above left is a concrete block garage on the Clow-Patterson-Wagner farmstead in Section 10 of Wheatland Township. Above right is a hog house in Section 8 of Plainfield Township. The survey area has fewer hog houses than chicken houses, since hog farming has not been one of the major commodities in the region.

Several of the farmstead sites have extant summer kitchens, like that shown at Herzog farmstead in Section 34 of Wheatland Township. The barn on the upper right, similar to a Quebec long barn, is on the John Hafenrichter farmstead in Section 7 of Wheatland Township.

Above left is an unknown concrete structure, possibly a pump house or milk house, in Section 33 of Wheatland Township. Above right is a building, possibly a workshop, on the John Hafenrichter farmstead in Section 7 of Wheatland Township.

Concrete on the farm. *Concrete was promoted as a material with abundant uses on the farm. Illustrated above is an enbankment at a barn ramp. The poorly consolidated concrete was likely mixed and placed by the farmers themselves. Other concrete structures in the rural survey region have better quality concrete.*

CHAPTER II

LOCKPORT, PLAINFIELD, AND WHEATLAND TOWNSHIPS

Lockport Township

Communities in Lockport Township

Lockport Township, along with Homer Township to the east, formed what was known as "Yankee Settlement" between 1836 and 1849. The population of this township in 1880 was 3,260 of which 1,679 were credited to the village of Lockport, organized in 1850. The name "Lockport" was conferred upon this area because of the construction of the locks for the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Although Lockport was the largest settlement wholly contained in the township, Joliet, Romeoville, and Crest Hill all have expanded into the northern and southern regions.

Lockport and the Illinois & Michigan Canal

The proximity of the headwaters of the Illinois River to Lake Michigan led early explorers to propose the construction of a canal to link the two, thus allowing river traffic to move from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. In 1673 the French explorers Marquette and Jolliet were commissioned to verify the extent of the Mississippi River. While in northeast Illinois, they were required to make a short portage across the land dividing the waterways in the region. The northern branch of the Illinois River is the Des Plaines River, which at the closest point flows about five miles west of the shore of Lake Michigan before turning southwest in the region now called Summit. The usefulness of a canal to link Lake Michigan with the Illinois watershed was apparent to the two explorers. The Des Plaines River flowed into the Illinois, which then flowed to the Mississippi, and the Chicago River flowed to Lake Michigan. Canals would eliminate the portages, providing useful water routes between the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. During periods of spring rains the two waterways were frequently linked as floodwaters spread across the portage and part of the Des Plaines River spilled into the Chicago.

As early as 1794, plans were made to establish the Illinois waterway link with the lake. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 gave a further impetus to the development of a canal. Army engineers began surveying the area after the War of 1812. Land acquisition began when a treaty with Native American tribes was signed at St. Louis in 1816, leading to the acquisition of a corridor from Chicago to Ottawa, Illinois. Debate on the canal project continued for several years until 1834 when Joseph Duncan, a strong supporter of the canal, was elected governor of Illinois. Governor Duncan supported legislation in 1836 to assist financing for the construction of a canal. Construction began on 4 July 1836, with ground broken at Bridgeport in Chicago.[1]

The canal route followed the south branch of the Chicago River and followed the Des Plaines River and Illinois River to a western terminus at LaSalle.[2] The canal was subsidized with a federal land grant of 325,000 acres to the State of Illinois of alternate sections of land along the canal route, which then were sold to settlers. After little progress was made the first year of construction, financial problems developed. By 1840 the canal was two-thirds completed when another series of funding problems delayed completion of the canal until 1848.

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[1] Leslie C. Swanson, *Canals of Mid-America*, 35.

[2] The eastern entrance into the canal was near the present intersection of Archer and Ashland Avenues and followed the right-of-way of the contemporary Stevenson Expressway (Interstate 55) to the town of Summit, where it turned to the southwest, paralleling the east bank of the Des Plaines River to Joliet. At Joliet the canal crossed the Des Plaines at river level. Continuing southwest it made a level crossing of the Du Page River at Channahon. The canal then followed the west banks of the Du Page and Des Plaines Rivers and the north bank of the Illinois. It ended in a riverboat turning basin at La Salle/Peru.

Labor for the project was attracted to Illinois, with many new immigrants from Ireland. Bridgeport, now a Chicago neighborhood, was the eastern terminus of the canal and began as a settlement to house Irish canal workers. Numerous towns were founded as a result of the construction and operation of the canal. The canal commissioners had chosen Lockport as their headquarters. The town was situated where the first locks west of Chicago dropped the canal from its summit level. Lockport village was platted in 1836. In 1838, the Methodist Episcopal Society organized and the same year the Congregationalist society was established. In 1836, the first Catholic missionary to Lockport held services in the village. The first manufacturing industry was in West Lockport Mills, constructed between 1836 and 1838 at a cost of $30,000 south of the village.

Until the canal was completed, farmers in northeast Illinois who wished to sell their crops and livestock in the Chicago markets had to move it there by wagon cart. The son of one of the early settlers described the journey, writing that "in 1844, we began to haul wheat to Chicago, the trip taking three or four days. The hauling was generally done in the fall when the roads were good. We killed and dressed our hogs at home and hauled them to Chicago markets in cold weather."[3]

Completion of the canal in 1848 revolutionized freight and passenger traffic on the Illinois River route by allowing shippers to utilize Chicago as their route to the eastern United States as shipping prices dropped. During the early years of operation the canal's eastbound traffic included corn, wheat, sugar, and coal; westbound traffic included lumber, salt, and merchandise. The improvements to transportation brought by the canal helped to spur further agricultural development in northern Illinois.[4] During the first three years of the canal's operation, 1.4 million bushels of wheat and 1.6 million bushels of corn were transported to markets.[5] In the ensuing years, the railroad first supplemented and then supplanted the canal as a significant traffic route. But one of the most significant contributions of the canal was the benefit it gave to Chicago as a trading center. The canal effected a reorientation of the state, from downstate communities focused on markets in St. Louis to more economically successful northern communities focused on the port of Chicago.

By 1851, traffic was already showing signs of having outgrown the canal, and it was necessary to restrict its use to boats to those with a draught of not more than four and a half feet. Railroad service from the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad was initiated in 1854, running nearly parallel to the canal for much of its length. Business continued to increase for over two decades, especially during the Civil War when commercial traffic was restricted on the Mississippi. In 1871 the last of the canal debt was paid. The decline of the canal began in the late 1870s, when the waterway showed a deficit of $40,000 a year while the railroads began to supplant the canal as a transportation route.[6]

Chicago had an influence on the future of the canal in an unusual way. Because the city dumped its sewage effluents into Lake Michigan, the source of its drinking water, the risk of pollution leading to epidemics was high. Plans were implemented to reverse the flow of the Chicago River, passing wastes down to the Illinois River. This also provided a widened and deepened waterway from Chicago to

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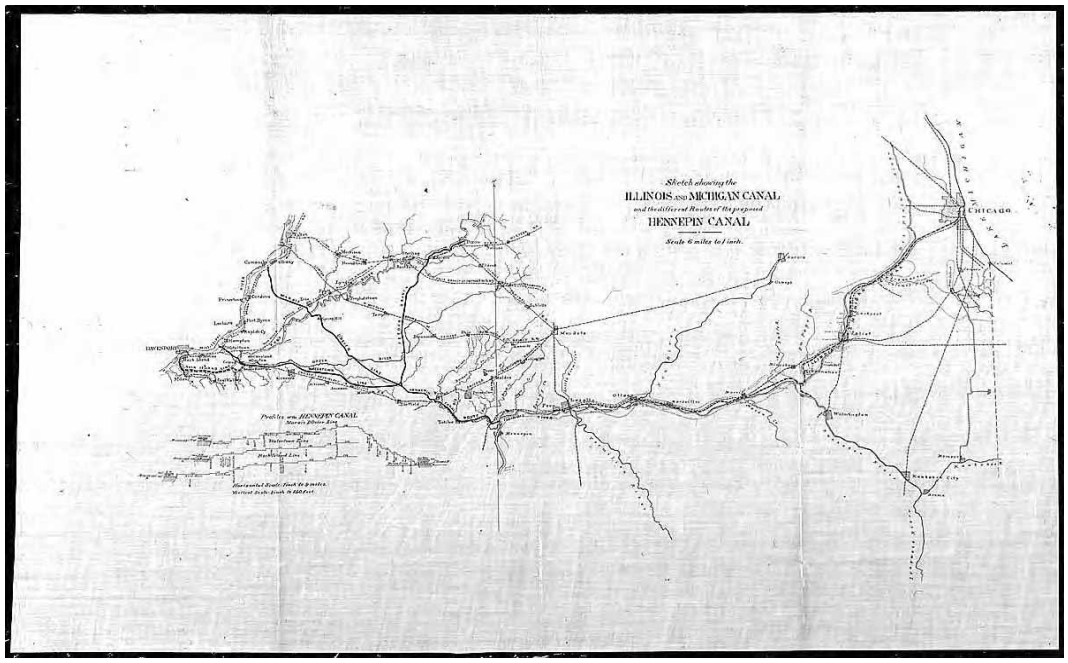
[3] Michael Henry Crider (source unknown), as quoted in Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois,* 65.

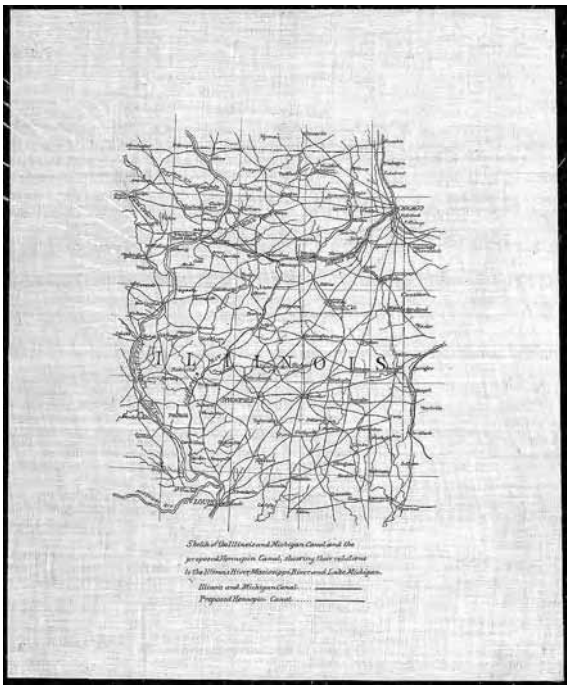
[4] Michael P. Conzen, "1848: The Birth of Modern Chicago," in *1848: Turning Point for Chicago, Turning Point for the Region* (Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1998), 11.

[5] Statistics cited in John G. Clark, *The Grain Trade in the Old Northwest* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois, 1966), 88. Clark goes on to state that corn soon supplanted wheat as a major crop in the middle upper Illinois River area, a fact shown by the agricultural statistics cited for individual farmsteads in this chapter. Wheat production shifted to Wisconsin and other near western states.

[6] Swanson, *Canals of Mid-America*, 37. In the late 1880s, the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad began service; see the discussion under Normantown in Wheatland Township.

Lockport. The new canal, the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, was constructed between 1890 and the early 1900s. Despite the decline in the canal's use, Lockport continued to grow. In 1874, the Norton and Company paper mill employed thirty-five workers and produced five tons of strawboard paper a day.[7]



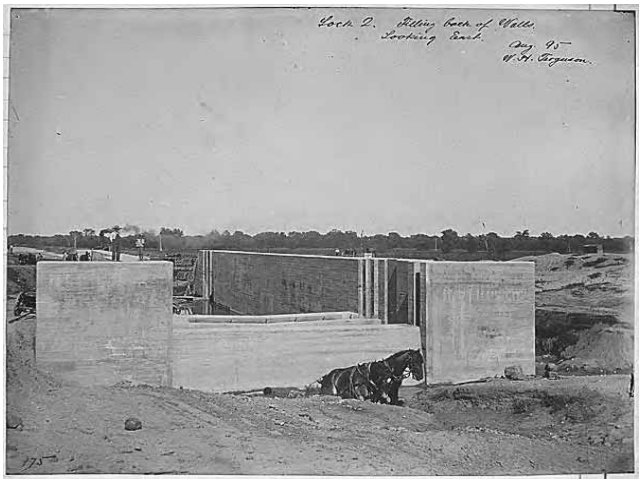


A map from 1883 of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the proposed Hennepin Canal to the west (constructed in 1908), with an overall view of the canal in the context of railway lines (U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Railways and Canals, 1883; National Archives and Record Administration collection, Washington, D.C.).

[7] *Lockport, Illinois*, (U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service), 16.

At left is Lock No. 1 on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, located at Sixteenth Street in Lockport. At right is the Greek Revival style Locktenders's house (Both views HAER No. IL-16-A, Jet Lowe, photographer, 1979).

Norton and Company later dominated the economy of the town, much to its disadvantage when the company experienced financial problems in the nationwide depression of 1893. After Norton and Company went into receivership in 1896, the central business district in Lockport declined. Despite these setbacks, the village was declared a city in 1904. New industries moved to Lockport: the Illinois Steel Company opened a coke plant in 1908; the warehouse and mills of the former Norton and Company were reopened by the Northern Illinois Cereal Company in 1911. One of the most significant additions to Lockport's economy was the opening of the Texas Company (later Texaco) refinery in 1912.



Construction of a portion of the locks on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (outside of the survey region), circa 1895 (Library of Congress collection).

Traffic over the Chicago to Joliet segment of the I&M Canal halted after 1900 with the opening of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Other portions of the I&M Canal continued to be navigable until 1933 when the Illinois Waterway was completed. In the same year, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Illinois selected the waterway for transformation into a recreational park.[8] The surviving portions of the

[8] Gerald W. Adelmann, "A Preservation History of the Illinois and Michigan Canal," in *Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor: A Guide to Its History and Sources*, Michael P. Conzen and Kay J. Carr, ed. (DeKalb, Illinois: Northern Illinois University Press, 1988), 43.

canal were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1963. The canal corridor was transferred to the control of the Illinois Department of Conservation in 1974. In 1984, the canal was named the first National Heritage Corridor following special legislation passed by Congress.[9] In recent years, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has coordinated the study of twenty-four separate cultural, historical, natural, and recreational resources projects along the length of the canal route.

Lockport's downtown has retained much of its historic character until the present day. The Lockport Historic District, bounded by the I&M Canal and Eighth, Eleventh, and Hamilton Streets, was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places on 12 May 1975.

Joliet

The first settler in the Joliet region was Charles Reed, who arrived in 1831 and is credited with being the founder of Joliet. After a brief hiatus during the Black Hawk War of 1832, others settled in the region. Reed relocated to the area of north Joliet in 1833. A post office was established in the region on 29 June 1833 under the name of Juliet; on 29 October 1833 it was renamed Romeo, then changed back to Juliet on 27 February 1834.[10] In 1834 James McKee, a native of Kentucky, brought out Reed's claim and improvements and built a mill. A town in this area was platted in 1834.

In 1837, the first Will County courthouse and jail building was constructed.[11] The Village of Juliet was incorporated by an act of the state legislature in 1837. After the legislature revoked the village charter in 1841, the community was not officially reorganized until 19 July 1852, when it was incorporated as the City of Joliet by a special act of the legislature. The name of the post office was changed to Joliet on 24 May 1845 after Joliet Mound, at the site where the French explorer Jolliet was thought to have camped during his travels.[12] The town was incorporated in 1857 under the name of Joliet.

Joliet's major industries prior to the founding of the steel industry were woolen mills and lumber mills. Joliet acquired the nickname "Steel City" because of its subsequent success in this industry. The laying of the first steel mill's cornerstone inspired a civic holiday and much celebration on 19 October 1869.[13] One of the major uses of steel was in the fabrication of rails for the railroad. As railroad construction declined, wire and later barbed wire were the next items produced by Joliet's steel industry. "Barbtown" in Joliet was a cluster of plants south of Jefferson Street along the river in the 1870s. Ten steel plants in Joliet were kept busy for a decade, later consolidated as the American Steel and Wire Co.

The first railroad to enter Joliet was the Rock Island, with the first train arriving from Chicago in October 1852. Two years later the Chicago and Alton and the Michigan Central began service. The Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern was chartered in the late 1880s.[14] Frank J. Kelley of Chicago, who founded the Star-Peerless Company, first introduced the wallpaper industry into Joliet. At one time Joliet was the largest wallpaper-producing city in the United States, with six companies in operation: Star-Peerless, Joliet Wallpaper Mills, Lennon Wallpaper, Mid-west Wallpaper Mills, Superior, and the United Wallpaper Mills, Inc. Joliet had the distinction of being the first city in northeastern Illinois to have municipal electric service, provided by the Economy Light and Power Company in 1890.

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[9] Ibid., 50.

[10] *Illinois Place Names,* William E. Keller, editor, and James N. Adams, compiler (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Historical Society, 1989), 404–5. The use of the name Juliet has been attributed to Juliet Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, one of the region's early settlers. It was Harriet Martineau who in 1845 suggested that the place be renamed for the French explorer, although with only one "l" (Ibid.).

[11] Stout, *A Look at Joliet and Will County, Illinois*, 37–38.

[12] *Illinois Place Names,* 405.

[13] Stout, *A Look at Joliet and Will County, Illinois*, 87.

[14] Ibid., 91.

Crest Hill

The community north of Joliet was founded as Stern Park Gardens subdivision, planned and constructed in the 1940s. The area became home to immigrants and their descendents from Russia, Serbia, Croatia, Poland, Slovenia, and Italy. During World War II the area was renamed Lidice, in memory of the town in Czechoslovakia and its citizens murdered by the Nazis in retaliation for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, a high-ranking German SS officer, by Czech resistance fighters. With the success of the Hillcrest Shopping Center in the late 1950s and interest by Joliet for annexation, the area was incorporated as Crest Hill in order to keep tax revenues within the subdivisions surrounding the shopping center. However, it was another ten years before disagreements with Joliet over ownership of sewer and water lines were resolved. In 1987, Crest Hill annexed Stateville Correctional Center. By the mid-1990s, approximately 20 percent of Crest Hill's residents were the inmates at Stateville. The State of Illinois paid the Village of Crest Hill taxes for city services, even though the prison has its own police and fire department. It was reported that, "the prison helps Crest Hill make ends meet without really tarnishing its image."[15]

Romeoville

Romeo, as it was originally named, was planned by the Canal Commissioners as a port along the proposed canal. The plat was recorded on 14 September 1835. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, stone quarrying developed as an important business in the area. Another important business concern was a grain elevator located along the I&M Canal at 135th Street. With construction of the Chicago and Sanitary Ship Canal in the 1890s, the settlement grew. A post office was established on 5 December 1892; the town was incorporated in 1895 as Romeoville. In 1957, Romeoville entered a new era in its history. Over 600 acres of farmland west of the Des Plaines River on Illinois Route 53 were annexed to the village for the development of the Hampton Park Subdivision. In 1964, another section of 446 acres of the subdivision was annexed to the village. From 197 resident in 1957, the population grew to 6,358 residents in 1963.[16]

Schools in Lockport Township

Organized education in Lockport Township dates from as early as 1835.[17] A small village school, approximately 18 by 32 feet, was built in 1839. A stone building with a clock was constructed next. By 1860, there were nine districts, each with a school, in Lockport Township. Another district (and school) was added before 1877, when three of the schools were stone structures and the remaining wood frame. After the first stone schoolhouse burned in 1895, the Central Grade School was built in Lockport. In 1908, Lockport Township High School was constructed. Over the next 50 years, the school system continued to expand across the district as numerous buildings and additions were constructed, along with the consolidation of several smaller schools.[18]

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[15] Bob Merrifield, "Roots, not growth, make town tick," *Chicago Tribune,* 6 August 1994, sec. 4, p. 1.
[16] Mabel Hrpcha, "Romeoville, Illinois," (N.p., 1967), 1–3.
[17] The state government of Illinois did not establish free public education until 1855.
[18] Leslie Joseph Farrington, "Development of Public School Administration in the Public Schools of Will County, Illinois, As Shown in a Comparison of Three Selected Years: 1877, 1920, and 1965" (Ph.D. diss., Northern Illinois University, 1967), 92, 93, 169, and 170.

Significant Farmsteads in Lockport Township[19]

The farmhouse at 510 Bruce Road (PIN 04-35-200-027), originally built by A. Brilling in the 1850s. The addition on the left (east) side of the house was constructed circa 1915 to 1920.

Brilling

The Aubury Brilling farmstead (PIN 04-35-200-027) in Section 35 of Plainfield Township dates from at least the 1860s. The federal census conducted every decade included the gathering of agricultural statistics, and for the Brilling farmstead the 1870 census records a 110 acre farm with crop yields of 100 bushels of wheat, 70 bushels of "Indian Corn," 80 bushels of oats, and 150 bushels of "Irish Potatoes."[20] It appears that the main production of the farm was dairy, with 20 "milch" cows (9 work horses and 9 swine were also recorded). Seven hundred-twenty pounds of butter was the recorded production from the dairy cows.[21]

The farm size was recorded to be somewhat smaller (or more accurate) in the Agricultural Schedules of the 1880 census: 30 acres of tilled land, 50 acres of pasturage, and 10 acres of woodland.[22] The dairy herd had fallen to 12 cows, with 10 additional head of cattle. Crop yields were 275 acres from 10 acres of land and 25 bushels of oats from 2 acres. Twenty-five bushels of apples was the crop from a one acre orchard.

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[19] This portion of the narrative describes the families that occupied significant extant farmstead sites in the three-township survey area. A few, although by no means all, of the families who had a significant impact on Will County agriculture and whose farmstead sites have not survived are also described. Sources of information have included the plat maps listed in the bibliography to this report as well as a variety of historical writings, including *Will County Property Owners* (1842); George H. Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois* (1878); *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County, Illinois: A Review* (1884); *Portrait and Biological Album of Will County, Illinois* (1890); W.W. Stevens, *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois* (1907); August Maue, *History of Will County, Illinois* (1927); as well as federal census data and the Agricultural Schedules from the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses.

[20] As compared to the farmsteads noted below, these yields are relatively low.

[21] Given the variations present in the statistics presented in this chapter, it appears that most of these figures are for annual yields and a few are for aggregate yields, possibly over a multiple-year period.

[22] Wooded land was a significant feature of farm property in the early years of settlement in Will County, since wood supplied a source of fuel as well as for building materials. In Wheatland Township, relatively unsettled until the 1830s, settlers often obtained a few acres of wooded land in an adjacent township (such as Du Page Township of Will County) to supply the necessary material.

Brilling is the name recorded on plat maps as of 1893. In 1909, the farm has been subdivided among several owners, with the farmhouse located on land owned by Mrs. Calher Brassel. The 1940 plat maps name "Volz & Brassel" as owners. Other owners are identified on later plat maps.

The Fitzpatrick farmhouse (PIN 04-15-400-014), built in 1848 and described as "a fine stone residence."[23]

Fitzpatrick

The Patrick Fitzpatrick farmstead is one of the most historic properties in Lockport Township (outside of the I&M Canal and the Downtown Lockport Historic District). Fitzpatrick first came to Lockport in 1835, having been born on St. Patrick's Day in Queens County, Ireland, in 1802. Fitzpatrick had emigrated to Canada in 1820. After several years as a surveyor in western Canada, his parents joined him there. Patrick went to Chicago in 1833. He married Mary Cassin (born in Ireland) in 1842; the couple had four children.[24]

Patrick Fitzpatrick built a limestone farmhouse and horse barn (now configured as an automobile garage) on the western bank of the Des Plaines River beginning in 1848.[25] The 1850 federal census lists the farm as consisting of 200 tilled acres of land and 110 pasturage acres. The farm had 10 work horses and 6 dairy cows, but the primary livestock were 50 head of cattle and 220 head of sheep (producing 1,000 pounds of wool). Crop yields over an unspecified period of time were 700 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of wheat, and 200 bushels of barley (an unusual crop in the county at this time). Dairy produce included 2,000 pounds of butter.

Ten years later (1860), the farm had grown considerably to 1,200 acres, most of which was tilled land yielding 800 bushels of corn, 160 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of potatoes. Eighty horses were present, along with 30 dairy cows and 75 head of cattle. The farm still had 100 head of sheep producing 100 pounds of wool. Dairy production was still quite high at 1,500 pounds of butter. The census data for 1870 were similar

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[23] D. Andrew Bale, editor, *A Necrology of Will County Pioneers, 1886–1890* (Wilmington, Illinois: Will/Grundy Counties Genealogical Society, 1992), 24.

[24] Stevens, *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois,* 439.

[25] John S. Garner, "The Fitzpatrick Homestead," A University of Illinois Case study in Recording Historic Buildings, 23. The stone foundation of a barn is located southeast of the house; the former horse barn is located northeast of the house.

(although most of the statistics were not recorded that year). In 1880, the farm had only 100 tilled acres and 700 acres used as pasturage; the balance was wooded land or left as prairie. Crop yields were limited to 2,500 bushels of corn from 75 acres and 900 bushels of oats from 30 acres. Eight dairy cows and fifty-two head of cattle were recorded.

Fitzpatrick was supervisor of Lockport Township for three years as well as holding other local public offices. At the time of his death in 1887, Fitzpatrick owned more than 1,200 acres in Will County and was one of its wealthier residents. In succeeding decades, the farmhouse passed to Michael Fitzpatrick (shown on plat maps through 1909). F. Fitzpatrick is named on plat maps in 1948.

The Harder farmhouse (PIN 04-21-200-005), constructed in the 1850s.

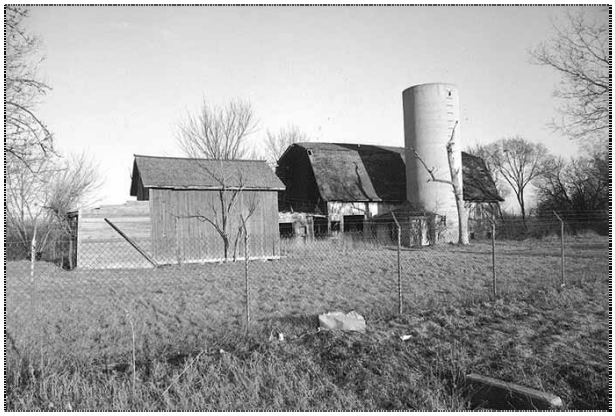
Harder

The Harder farmhouse is one of the most visible surviving Des Plaines Valley limestone structures in Lockport Township, located along Route 53 near the Prairie Bluff Golf Club. The land was purchased by Peter I. Harder (born 1797 in Columbia County, New York) circa 1852. The 1860 federal census listed the farm as having 75 tilled acres and 10 unimproved acres, with 5 work horses, 7 dairy cows, and 3 other head of cattle. Crop yields were 400 bushels of corn and 250 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production was 800 pounds of butter and 250 pounds of cheese.

His son Theodore inherited the farm after P.I. Harder's death in 1870.[26] The federal census in that year listed 115 tilled acres, 28 wooded acres, and 80 acres pasturage. Crop yields were 35 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, 450 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production was smaller at only 240 pounds of butter from 4 cows. The 1880 census reported similar statistics.

In subsequent years, the Harder farmstead was listed on plat maps as remaining in the family. The 1909 plat map attributes the property to Theodore Harder with the farmhouse shown above called out as the residence of Jason Harder. Plat maps after 1940 the bulk of the farmland to the Illinois State Penitentiary—Stateville (construction 1917 to 1932). The farmstead property became the property of the municipality of Lockport in the 1990s.

[26] Stevens, *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois,* 454–5.



The Poor-Kronmeyer-Kirman farmhouse (PIN 04-10-100-014) is shown at left, constructed in the 1860s. A gambrel roof barn, poured concrete silo, and shed on the property are shown at right.

Poor

Maurice Poor is shown on the 1873 plat maps as the owner of the farmstead south of Taylor Road on Route 53. (The property is listed on earlier plat maps from 1862 as being owned by R. Seriver, although house likely from the later 1860s or 1870s.) The 1870 federal census contains agricultural information on the farmstead, which was 217 acres in size and had 12 horses, 8 dairy cows, and 100 head of sheep. Crop yields were 180 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, and 150 bushels of potatoes. Wool production was 578 pounds. Dairy production was 600 pounds of butter.

The 1893 plat map records William Kronmeyer as the owner. John Kirman is listed as the owner on the 1909 plat map. The Kirman name remained associated with the property through the 1970 plat map. The property is listed on the 1998 plat map as owned by Material Service Corporation.

The Michael Prior House, located north of Lockport (PIN 04-13-100-018), dates from the 1850s.

Prior

The Michael Prior House (also spelled Pryor on some plat maps) in Section 13 of Lockport Township is one of the surviving limestone buildings in Lockport Township. In the 1860 census, the farm's main produce was 500 pounds of butter. In the 1870 agricultural census, the Michael Pryor farmstead is listed

as having 200 acres with 80 acres unimproved. Live stock consisted of 7 horses, 5 dairy cows, and 30 head of cattle. Crop yields were similar to other farms in the region at this time, and dairy production was 480 pounds of butter.

Michael Prior died on 24 May 1891, at the age of 75.[27] However, the name Michael Prior was still listed as owner on the 1893 plat map. Elisabeth Prior, daughter of Michael Prior, died in 1904.[28] The 1909 plat map lists George McHugh as owner. Names are not listed on subsequent maps since the property had been subdivided; much of the former farmland was owned by The Texas Company (Texaco) as of the 1940 plat map.

Taylor

The Taylors were a significant family in northern Lockport Township in the last decades of the 1800s. From the Justin Taylor farm of some 300 plus acres in Sections 3 and 4 of the township, the family extended their farming activities further east in Section 3 and subdivided the land in Section 4 into farms for G. and J. (Justin) Taylor. (Some of their land later was owned later by Ward family members.) The younger Justin Taylor was born in Lockport Township in 1843. After serving in the Civil War, he married twice, with two daughters (Lizzie and Gracie) born in his first marriage. The younger Justin Taylor operated a dairy farm and shipped milk to Chicago daily.[29] The Grovnor Taylor farmstead was is shown on the 1873 plat map as being immediately west of the Justin Taylor farm, with both being 160 acres in size.

The 1870 Agricultural Schedules of the federal census list both the Grovnor and Justin Taylor farms to have 5 dairy cows and over 10 head of cattle each. Crop yields were similar, with between 800 and 1,000 bushels of corn and 900 and 1,500 bushels of oats each. Both were reported to be producing 400 pounds of butter (milk production is listed as a category but not reported). The 1880 census shows that Justin's dairy production has increased considerably, with only 50 acres tilled so that 35 dairy cows and 10 head of cattle could use the balance of the land as pasturage. Milk production was reported to be 11,680 gallons.

The 1893 plat map shows that Justin Taylor still retained his farmstead, acquiring some of Grovnor's land, with the two still retaining joint ownership of land they had had east of what is today Route 53. (A school house was located on this eastern plot, at the intersection of modern-day Route 53 and Taylor Road; a school house still remains on this site.) The 1909 plat map shows that Peter Ward had obtained Justin Taylor's lands (a portion of the land east of Route 53 remained with the Justin Taylor estate). Other families owned the land in subsequent years. The site of the younger Justin Taylor farmstead in Section 4 (PIN 04-04-400-012) is still extant with several buildings in fair condition.

Waldvogel

The Waldvogel farmstead in Section 36 was includes a farmhouse that was possibly built by Theobald and Sarah Zipf (see below).[30] Franklin Waldvogel obtained the farmstead between 1860 and 1870. The federal census in 1870 lists a 60 acre farm with limited means: 2 horses, 1 dairy cow producing 80 pounds of butter, and crop yields including 50 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of corn, 60 bushels of oats, and 10

[27] D. Andrew Bale, editor, *A Necrology of Will County Pioneers, 1890–1897* (Wilmington, Illinois: Will/Grundy Genealogical Society), 25.
[28] D. Andrew Bale, editor, *A Necrology of Will County Pioneers, 1902–1907* (Wilmington, Illinois: Will/Grundy Genealogical Society), 41.
[29] Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois,* 748–9.
[30] The current owners of the farmhouse state that the structure dates from 1872, with a date stone in the gable end marking that year. However, it was difficult to read the date at the time of the survey.

bushels of potatoes. The 1880 census details that 40 of the 60 acres were tilled for crops, with improved yields of 300 bushels of corn and 270 bushels of oats.

The Zipf-Waldvogel-Theobald farmhouse (PIN 04-36-400-022) is one of the remaining limestone farmhouses of northwest Will County.

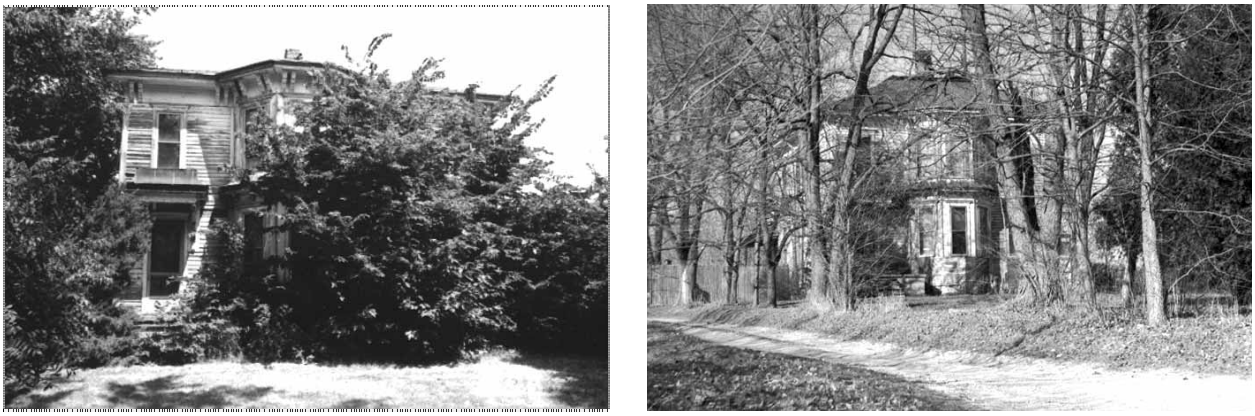
Waldvogel is listed as owner of the farmstead through the 1893 plat maps. A succession of owners are listed over the next hundred years: Martin Theobald on the 1909 plat maps; Toni Rigoni on the 1940 map; Iver Olson on the 1948 map; Carl Baxa on the 1970 map; and David Howe on the 1998 map.

Ward

Although the farmsteads of the Ward families front on Taylor Road, the Wards owned and operated more farmsteads for a longer period than the Taylors in this region. The name Ward appears on the 1862 plat map, with the farm of Daniel Ward along modern-day Weber Road on in the northwestern corner of Section 5; the approximately 160 acre farm of Joseph Ward located on the northern edge of Section 5; and the E. Ward farm located on a narrow 160 acres plot spanning between Sections 5 and 8. While the 1860 census does not contain data on Joseph Ward's farm (it may not have been established yet), it is listed on the 1870 census as being 220 acres in size. On the 1873 plat map, Joseph Ward is shown to have acquired a narrow 160 acre farmstead along the eastern edge of Section 5 formerly owned by L.F. Gooding. Therefore, Joseph Ward appears to have acquired the additional land in two stages, with the acquisition of 160 acres belonging formerly to L.F. Gooding occurring after 1870. The house on Taylor Road shown on the next page dates from after this acquisition, which appears to have been completed in the early 1870s.

The 1870 Agricultural Schedules state that the Joseph Ward farmstead had 6 horses, 10 dairy cows, 20 head of cattle, and 10 swine. Crop yields were 60 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of oats, and 70 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production was 300 pounds of butter. The 1880 census gives statistics of 160 acres of tilled land and 160 acres of pasturage. The farm had less live stock but more crop yields: 2,000 bushels of corn from 100 acres and 1,350 bushels of oats from 45 acres.[31] (The remaining portions of the farmland was taken up with a small potato crop yielding 50 bushels and an apple orchard yielding 25 bushels.)

[31] According to the Agricultural Schedules of the census, this increase in crop yields is typical for the other farmsteads in this region during the decades from 1860 to 1880, likely due primarily to the introduction of new and improved farming implements.



The farmhouse from the Joseph Ward farmstead on Taylor Road (PIN 04-05-400-004), shown in summer 1999 (left) and winter 2000. The fine Italianate style house, currently in poor condition, is on a site with a few remaining farm structures.

By 1893, Joseph Ward had acquired 80 more acres. The 1909 plat maps show that the Joseph Ward farm had been divided between William Ward, Kate Ward, and Edward Ward (presumably all descendants). Meanwhile, the Edward Ward farm had passed to Joseph Ward, also presumably a descendant. By the time of the 1940 plat map, Emma Nystrom is the name associated with the farmstead of Joseph Ward on Taylor Road; Adolph and Arthur Nystrom is the name shown on the 1948 and 1970 plat maps. The 1998 plat map shows the owner to be Tiesenga Property Management, Inc.

Zipf

The Zipfs were the previous residents of the limestone farmhouse in Section 36 later owned by the Waldvogels. The 1860 federal census lists Theobald Zipp (Zipf), born circa 1815 in Bavaria, and his wife Sarah, born circa 1823 in Louisiana. The Agricultural Schedules of the census lists the Zipf farm as 82 tilled acres with 18 acres pasturage. Two work horses and two dairy cows were present, with crop yields of 75 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of corn, and 70 bushels of potatoes. Two hundred pounds of butter were produced as well.

Plainfield Township

Communities in Plainfield Township

Plainfield Township, as laid out in 1836, originally included Troy Township to the south. In April 1850 it was set apart under the same name and a township government organized. In 1880, the population was 1,713 persons, of whom 686 were residents of Plainfield village.

The town of Plainfield has dominated the township for most of its existence. However, in recent decades, Joliet has annexed substantial portions of the southern portions of the township, and in the last few years Romeoville and Crest Hill annexed land at the periphery.

Plainfield

The first white settler known at the site was Vetel Vermette, a French-Canadian by birth. He was a fur trader and stayed in the area in 1822 or 1823. He returned in 1825 as a squatter—claiming as his own land by occupying it. He soon courted and married the daughter of one of Ottawa's leading citizens, and eventually left the area to continue as a fur trader on the upper Missouri River.[32]

In 1828, Captain James Walker made his claim to land in this area. Born in Virginia in 1793, James Walker had been a soldier in General Andrew Jackson's army at the Battle of New Orleans in 1814. James was joined at the site by Reverend Jesse Walker (James' father-in-law),[33] a Methodist circuit rider who passed through the region about this time. Reverend Walker had previously worked as a traveling preacher in Tennessee, Kentucky, southern, Illinois, and Missouri before establishing missions at Fort Clark at the site of Peoria and in Ottawa. In the late 1820s there was a village of Potawatomi south of the site that James Walker had settled, and Reverend Walker briefly established a mission at this site. While in the area, Jesse Walker stayed with James Walker and his family.[34]

Having built the first permanent dwelling (a cabin) in the Plainfield area in 1829, James Walker was joined by Timothy Clark (also spelled Clarke), Thomas Covell, John Cooper, Edmund Weed, Reuben Flagg, Jedediah Wood, James Gilson, and Elisha Fish. Walker established a post office in 1833. The settlement, located along the Du Page River at the north end of contemporary Plainfield, came to be known as Walker's Grove and was described by a descendent of one of the early settlers:

> …On September 1st 1832, Stephen R. Beggs and Elizabeth Heath, my grandparents were married at Hollen's Grove, now Washington, Illinois. The following winter they purchased a claim upon two hundred forty acres in the region where we are now assembled and a log cabin upon this claim became their home….Farther south along the Du Page River were the Walker, Clark, and Flagg cabins, along with a few others, the settlement being known as Walker's Grove…[35]

The area was attractive to settlers because of the heavily wooded area in the southern portion of the township. In 1829, James Walker built a temporary mill, followed by a more permanent structure between 1830 and 1832. It was located on the Du Page River approximately one mile south of the center of present day Plainfield. This first permanent mill was destroyed in a flood in 1838, and until then it was the only source of sawn lumber in the region. The mill provided the lumber for a house for a man named Peck

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[32] Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois,* 31.
[33] Ibid., 35. Herath refers to speculation that James and David Walker were brothers, and that David's descendent (possibly grandson) James married Jesse's daughter Jane. However, David and James Walker appear to have come from different family backgrounds and (James) Walker's descendents stated that the two were not related.
[34] Ibid., 52.
[35] Mina Beggs Neef, spoken at the dedication of a marker at the site of Fort Beggs, as quoted in Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois,* 56.

located at LaSalle Street and South Water Street (now Wacker Drive) in Chicago.[36] Within Plainfield Township, a house at the southwest corner of modern-day Route 59 and Renwick Road contains Walker Mill lumber in the original rear portion of the structure.[37] Timothy Clark was a carpenter and builder who constructed the first box or braced frame house in Chicago.[38] Many of the other settlers named above stayed only a few years before moving further out on the frontier—to Iowa and other western states. However, by that time other settlers had come to the area.

As the area developed there were few homes being built in the village area as most of the settlers were farmers. The work of these early settlers was described as follows:

> They hitched five oxen in a single file to a hand made plow that would turn about a two foot furrow. It took a man and a boy to drive the oxen and the best man to manage the plow. In this way they could plow about two acres a day. By striking the axe in the sod, dropping in the corn ahead of the plow and turning the furrow on it, was the method used for planting. It grew fairly well, averaging about twenty bushels per acre and was of good quality.[39]

In 1833 Blacksmith Shutliff opened his shops. In 1834 the town area was platted. The settlement was platted in 1834 and 1835 in three phases: in 1834, by Chester Ingersoll for the "southern" portion of Plainfield; in 1835, as Matthews Addition (East Plainfield) located northeast of Ingersoll's plat; and finally by Arnold's Addition (by Squire Arnold), also platted in 1835, for the "northern" portion bordering the Chicago-Ottawa Road and west of Matthews Addition. The first house of worship was erected in 1836 by the Methodists and their example was followed by the Baptists that same year.[40] The first store was operated by Jonathan Hager and Samuel Sargent over John Bill's Wagon Shop.[41]

The oldest documented building in the town is "Plainfield House," otherwise known as Halfway House because it was located halfway between Chicago and Ottawa on the stage coach line operating on the Chicago and Ottawa Trail from 1838 to 1852. The house was built by Squire Arnold in 1834 as a one story building to house a tavern. It was also the first official post office in what became Will County and remained in use until 1845. In 1836 the tavern and some adjacent land was leased by Dr. Erastus G. Wight of Naper Settlement. Dr. Wight, the first practicing physician in northern Illinois, remodeled the structure for his home and office. He continued to practice until his death in 1845. The house continued to operate as an inn as late as 1886.[42]

In 1849, the state legislature passed a law allowing the construction of plank roads. Two years later the Chicago and Oswego Plank Road was incorporated with a scheme to connect Oswego, Plainfield, and Joliet by plank road with a plan to extend it eventually to the Indiana state line.[43] The road was opened on 1 December 1851. The toll rate was 2 cents a mile one way, 3 cents round trip. In use until 1869, the road

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[36] Ibid. 52–53.
[37] This information was brought to the attention of the project team by Mr. Michael A. Lambert of Plainfield.
[38] Ibid., 55. The introduction of the balloon frame occurred at approximately the same time. See Chapter I for a discussion on the development of the balloon frame.
[39] Michael Henry Crider (source unknown), as quoted in Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois,* 65. Compare these yields with those stated in the agricultural statistics quoted for significant farmstead in this chapter.
[40] *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County Illinois,* 362–4.
[41] "Village of Plainfield," in *A History of Plainfield "Then and Now,"* 51.
[42] Ruth Rouse Brockway, "Halfway House," in *A History of Plainfield: "Then and Now,"* 10–11.
[43] Construction of a plank road involved grading the dirt road bed to a width of 21 feet with ditches on both sides. Wood stringers were laid six feet apart and dirt was packed in between (similar to a subfloor). With planks laid lengthwise on the stringers, the road was approximately eight feet wide.

eventually failed since farmers would drive miles out of their way to avoid tolls and because of lack of proper maintenance.[44]

On 28 February 1861, the northern part of Plainfield was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature. In April 1869, both the northern and southern parts of the village were again incorporated together. Then on 30 June 1877, the town was incorporated under the general law of the state. The village boundaries were established and a number of ordinances were passed. The first ordinance dealt with the laying of wooden sidewalks and the fencing of property. Other ordinances dealt with election procedures, licensing of exhibitions, shows, fairs, circuses, and peddlers, selling of intoxicants, misdemeanors, disorderly conduct, lewdness, games, raffles, and bawdyhouses. The Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad was brought through the northeast side of town in the late 1880s. Provisions for a well were discussed in 1874 and a water system for the village was installed in 1895. That same year, a franchise was issued to the Chicago Telephone Company. In 1907, the Western United Gas Company of Aurora was granted a franchise to lay its mains.[45]

The rise of the automobile demanded the development of a safe, structurally sound roadway across the United States. Most road networks were dirt; few were gravel, and fewer were paved. The Lincoln Highway Association planned a road to extend from New York to San Francisco in 1912. Plainfield residents, including U.S.G. Blakely, owner and editor of the *Plainfield Enterprise,* lobbied to have the road routed through the town.[46] Because of the United States' involvement in World War I, the Lincoln Highway was not completed until the 1920s. In 1921, Plainfield built its portion of the highway through the town with concrete by Ralph H. Newkirk Construction Co. of Joliet.[47]

The presence of gravel beds on the east side of Plainfield allowed the town access to gravel in the later 1800s. The Chicago Gravel Company purchased this land in 1900 to quarry gravel for ballast on railroad and road construction. (Further discussion of the gravel quarrying industry is provided in Chapter I). The pit did not fill with water (and what later became known as Lake Renwick) until the 1910s, by which time it had a beach for recreation purposes. Sand had been brought in and a pier constructed. In the 1920s, a dance hall was constructed, followed by a windmill constructed in the vicinity. The windmill is no longer is extant, but the dance hall was moved near the intersection of Renwick Road and Route 30, where it is now used as a beauty salon.[48]

By the 1960s the village had grown to include manufacturing and industrial businesses: Continental Can (later known as Kerr Glass), McLaughlin Manufacturing, Radiation Polymer, Ideal Cabinet, Distillers Ltd., Fleischmann's, Super-Value Warehouse, Gee Lumber, Southern Door, Peterson Manufacturing, Leslie Manufacturing, Chicago Bridge and Iron, and Theobald Manufacturing.

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[44] *Joliet Herald News,* 2 September 1961, as quoted in *A History of Plainfield "Then and Now,"* 77. Toll houses were located at the northwest corner of U.S. Route 30 and Renwick Road and in Joliet at the corner of Raynor Avenue, Black Road, and Ruby Street. A third toll house was located in Plainfield at Lockport Road and Van Dyke Road. Twenty years later a similar radial route around the outlying Chicago area was followed in the alignment of the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad.

[45] Ibid., 52.

[46] The material of the new road was a subject of debate. Blakely reportedly traveled to Detroit in 1913 to examine the concrete roadway placed there; he returned to Illinois to promote the idea to U.S. Senator Richard J. Barr and Illinois Governor Edward Dunne. (Ione Mueller, *Lincoln Highway Mirror,* 1939, as quoted in *A History of Plainfield "Then and Now,"* 78–79.)

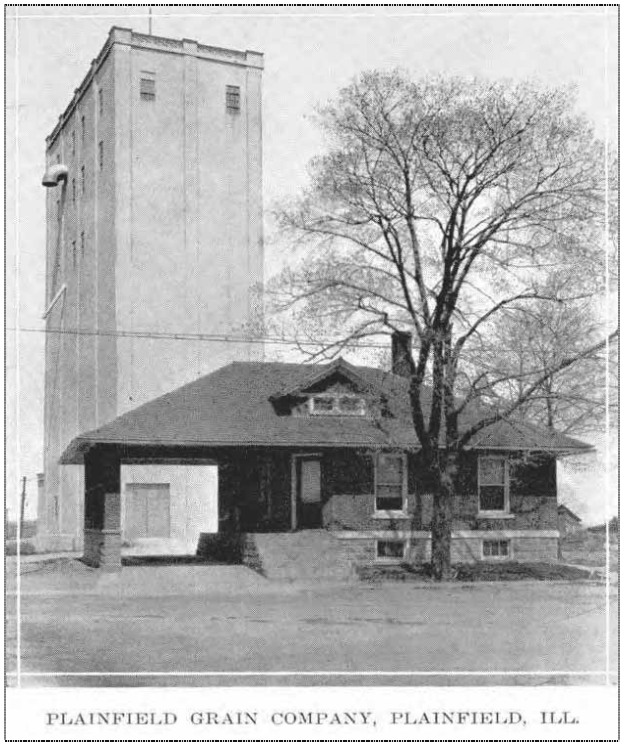
[47] Ibid.

[48] Donald G. Beahm, "Lake Renwick," in *A History of Plainfield "Then and Now,"* 92–94; information on the relocation of the dance hall provided by Mr. Michael A. Lambert of Plainfield.

The region around Plainfield is known by some as "tornado alley," and on 28 August 1990 the most destructive storm in recent history occurred. The storm had originated in southern Wisconsin and passed to the southeast, cutting a 16.4 mile long path of destruction across Will County. It was the most destructive storm in Will County history, with 27 dead, more than 350 injured, and more than $140 million in property damage.[49]

Plainfield Grain Company

One of the major businesses was the Plainfield Grain Company, incorporated in March 1911 for the purpose of handling grain, but eventually selling coal, lumber, building materials, animal feed, and farm supplies. The company later purchased a number of other businesses including the Barr Grain Company; the Farmers Square Deal Grain Company, in Morris, Illinois; Truby Grain company's grain elevator at Caton Farm; and grain elevators at Plainfield, Normantown (see below), and Wolf's Crossing.[50] In 1914, they took over the Ed Alder Lumber Yard. The company built new offices in 1916 and a large concrete grain elevator in 1920 (illustrated below).[51] By the late 1930s, the company was valued at $150,000 with an annual profit of $50,000. Its business volume was an average of $1,500,000 and 1,500,000 bushels annually.[52] The Plainfield Grain Company was dissolved in 1970 when other means of marketing grain came into use.



PLAINFIELD GRAIN COMPANY, PLAINFIELD, ILL.

The main offices of the Plainfield Grain Company, built in 1916 which now houses the Plainfield Historical Society, with the concrete grain elevator constructed in 1920. Both structures are extant. (August Maue, History of Will County Illinois *(Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1928), 1024).*

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[49] *"Winds of Fury": The Will County Tornado of 1990* (Sun City West, Arizona: C.F. Boone Publishing Company, 1990), 1.

[50] The elevator at Wolf's Crossing is located just over the county line in Kendall County.

[51] August Maue, *History of Will County Illinois* (Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1928), 1024–9. The grain elevator was built by Downey Construction of Decatur, Illinois (information provided by Mr. Michael A. Lambert of Plainfield).

[52] "Joe Henebry Celebrates 25 Years at Plainfield," *Farmers' Elevator Guide,* 5 April 1937, 22.

Caton Farm

The Caton Farm, located in sections 30 and 31 in Plainfield Township and one half section in Kendall County, was purchase by Judge John Dean Caton in 1835 and consisted of 1400 acres. Caton had moved from Chicago in 1833 and began practicing law, traveling the circuit on horseback. Following a period of declining health, he decided to farm the land in 1838 using a string of oxen. George Woodruff, an early historian in the area, described Caton's first years at his farm:

> Such was the reluctance of the early settlers to launch out into the open prairie, that at the land sale in 1835, Judge Caton found two sections of land [near] the town of Plainfield still unclaimed, which he entered. These Sections, 30 and 31, with a half-section of Kendall County, make his (next to that of C.C. Smith of Channahon) the largest farm in Will County. The Judge opened the farm in 1838 and…he could often be seen driving his long ox-team and breaking plow barefooted over his ample and fertile acres.[53]

He continued farming until 1843 when he turned the management of the farm over to his brother, William P. Caton. In 1886, Charles McKenna was hired to manage the Caton Stock Farm. Through his efforts tiling was done, providing much-needed drainage. The farm specialized in stock raising and breeding of fine trotting horses. A square building with a glass enclosed cupola served as a viewing stand from which to watch the training of horses. There were many other large barns, cribs, and outer buildings including the icehouse and an orchard and catalpa grove on the farmstead. These groves were planted for later use as fence posts.[54] At the time of survey, the remaining structures on the Caton farmstead site had recently been demolished.

The Nivers-Pickel-Walsh House in Section 24 of Plainfield Township was designated a Will County Historic Landmark in 1994.

Nivers-Pickel-Walsh House

The Walsh Farmhouse, also known as the Nivers-Pickel-Walsh house, was constructed circa 1850. It is a two-story building constructed in the Greek Revival style of architecture popular between the late 1820s and 1860. The second floor was used as a community dancehall until the early part of the twentieth century. The history of the ownership on the property indicates that from the mid-1840s until 1875 the property was owned by Morris Niver. At that time it was sold to George Pickel, who farmed and lived on the property. In 1911, the farm was sold to John Walsh of Plainfield Township. The farmstead is still in the possession of the descendents of John Walsh. The property was designated a Will County Historic Landmark on 20 October 1994.

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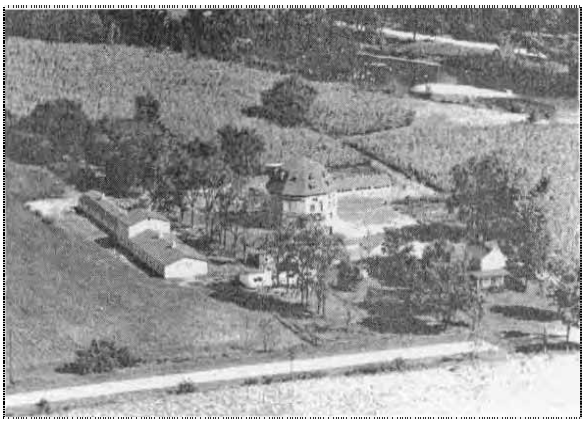
[53] George Woodruff (source unknown), as quoted in Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois,* 66.

[54] Ione Mueller, "Caton Farm," in *A History of Plainfield: "Then and Now,"* 64–65.



The unique barn at the Munroe farmstead in Section 27, shown here in an aerial view from the mid-1950s, was demolished in the early 1970s (John Drury, This is Will County, Illinois. *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955). The Monroe farmhouse is shown at right at the time of the rural survey.*

Munroe Farm

In Section 27 of Plainfield Township was the Munroe farmstead, located on a nearly triangular plot of land adjacent to the Du Page River and south of Plainfield. The farm had a unique structure—a barn with an octagonal floor plan. The barn had three floors with a silo at the center. The first floor was used for dairy cows, the second horses, and the third hay and straw. Earthen ramps led to the second floor of the barn. The barn was constructed by Paul Munroe, who was known for developing several inventions. The barn incorporated unique elements such as ceiling tracks to move feed to cows and horses. Later in the barn's use, it was remodeled for poultry. Eventually, lacking sufficient structural integrity, the structure began to lean. It was demolished in the early 1970s.[55]

Schools in Plainfield Township

The first schoolhouse, a rough log structure, was built in 1833. By 1851, two school districts had been formed. Twenty years later there were eleven districts in the township, with one schoolhouse in each district. In 1891, the districts were consolidated into eight districts, with seven wood frame schoolhouses and one stone schoolhouse. Like other schools in predominantly rural townships, the schools were located to allow easy access for children from area farms.[56]

The population in Plainfield Township was over 1,000 inhabitants in 1850, but fell to fewer than 700 in 1880. The population did not rebound to 1850s levels until the census of 1920. The number of schools in the township declined during this period as well. The eight separate districts continued until 1921, when four grade school districts were consolidated to form District 202 U. Reorganization of school districts in the region in 1948 led to the inclusion of schools in Wheatland Township as well.[57]

[55] Kenneth Munroe, "The Munroe Round Barn," in *A History of Plainfield: "Then and Now,"* 43–44.
[56] Farrington, "Development of Public School Administration in the Public Schools of Will County, Illinois," 48–49.
[57] Ibid., 123, 129, 213, and 214.

Significant Farmsteads in Plainfield Township[58]

The Greek Revival Style Coe-Cheeny farmhouse, located on Van Dyke Road in Plainfield Township (PIN 03-09-300-004).

Cheeny

David Cheeny is listed on the Agricultural Schedules of the 1870 federal census as having a 35 acre farm with modest yields. By 1873, he owned a property in Section 9 of Plainfield Township, formerly owned by A.W. Coe. Mary and Emma Cheeny inherited the property, as shown on the 1893 plat map. The 1909 plat map shows the property owned by Will A. DeMeritt.

Hatch

Prior to 1842, John Hatch occupied a farmstead to the east on the north side of the road. In the Plainfield Township property owner listing of that year he is shown as having land worth $480. In the 1850 federal census, John Hatch, 43, and his wife Sabrina (Norton), 41, were listed as having a 1 year old son. The John Hatch farmstead was located in Section 15; the farmhouse for this site is still extant (see the paragraph on the Platt family below).

Norton

The Benjamin Norton farmstead was established in 1839 and located in Section 3 of Plainfield Township. The Norton lands included sand and gravel quarries that were later reported to be "held in high repute among builders since 1846."[59] The Agricultural Schedules of the 1850 federal census indicates that Benjamin Norton's 125 acres consisted of 80 tilled acres with the rest pasturage. Norton had 2 work horses, 4 dairy cows, and 2 other head of cattle. Farm yields were 300 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, and 200 bushels of oats. Dairy production was relatively small, at 200 pounds of butter. The 1860 federal census indicated that the family consisted of Benjamin, his wife Harriet, and five children: Eliza, Henry, Martin, Luther, and Mary. The agricultural census for that year states that Benjamin Norton was using 120 acres for crops, with yields of 100 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, and 300 bushels of oats. Dairy production had increased significantly, with 700 pounds of butter from 6 dairy cows. Norton also had 14 head of cattle. Statistics for 1870 were approximately the same as in 1860. Henry (or H.S., as he was formally known)

[58] See footnote 19 in this chapter for sources used in this section.

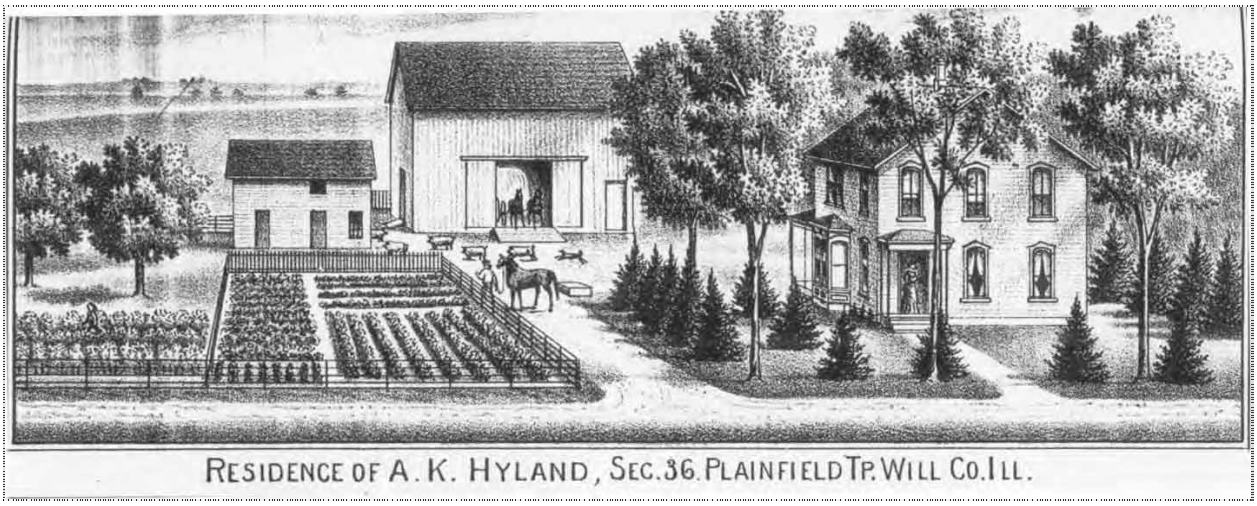
[59] *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County, Illinois: A Review* (Chicago: Historical Directory Publishing, 1884), 379. These quarries predate the large-scale gravel quarries of Plainfield Township by some 50 years.

Norton inherited the farm on his father's death in 1874. H.S. Norton is listed on plat maps as owner of the farmstead as late as 1909. The 1940 plat map indicates Clayton Eaton as owner, a name associated with the land to the recent past (the 1998 plat map attributes ownership to the "First Midwest Trust Eaton Guardianship").

The Hatch-Platt house, located on Lockport Road east of downtown Plainfield (PIN 03-15-200-001).

Platt

John W. Platt married a niece of Sabrina Hatch, who had lived with Sabrina after the death of her husband and son. Platt inherited the farmstead site by the late 1880s, since he is listed in *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County, Illinois* of 1884 as having a farm in Section 13, not Section 15 where the structure shown above is located. J.W. Platt was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1833. He immigrated to the United States and moved to Plainfield Township, Will County, in 1853. Platt married Cornelia Foster in 1860. The couple had two children: Jennie L. Platt, born 1863, and Jesse King Platt, born 1871. The name Platt is noted on the 1893 plat map, and the 1909 plat map lists J.K Pratt. J.K. Platt died suddenly in the 1920s and the property was sold to the Chicago Gravel Company. The house was owned by the Forest Preserve District of Will County at the time of survey. This fine structure was scheduled for demolition at the time this report was being completed; the Will County Land Use Department documented the house with large format photographs prior to demolition.



The bottom illustration shows the farmhouse on the Parr-Powers-Haywood farmstead, located on Caton Farm Road.(PIN 03-36-100-029). The top illustration from the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873, shows the A.K. Hyland farmstead, also located in Section 36 of Plainfield Township and having a very similar house and barn (shown behind the house at right behind the house in the bottom illustration). The plat map from 1873 does not list A.K. Hyland at all (T. Powers is listed for this property). Therefore, the top illustration may have been improperly ascribed. Hyland owned property in both Plainfield and Wheatland Townships.*

Parr and Powers

The Parr-Powers-Haywood farmstead site takes its name from the three owners of the property from circa 1860 to circa 1910. The federal census for 1860 contains data on David Parr's work on the farmstead. The 1870 census has data on Theodore Powers farming at the site. Plat maps from 1893 and 1909 list H. Haywood as the owner of the site.

Spangler

The Spanglers of Lockport and Plainfield Townships were one of the earliest farming families in the region. They established and, later, sold several farmsteads; they also constructed several of the limestone structures surviving to the present day. The Spanglers descended from Peter Spangler, originally of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and born of German immigrant parents. Peter later married and moved to Center County in Pennsylvania, where he farmed the rest of his life. Peter's children included John Spangler

(born 1800), who emigrated west with his wife Catherine to Plainfield Township of Will County in 1848. In the 1850 federal census, John Spangler and Catherine (Stem) Spangler are listed as having nine children between the ages of 2 and 20. The Agricultural Schedules in that year list the John Spangler farm, located in Sections 1 and 2 of Plainfield Township, as being 300 acres, with 275 tilled acres and 25 pasturage acres. The predominant crop was wheat (900 bushels) with smaller amounts of corn and oats (300 bushels each) and potatoes (20 bushels). Dairy production included 300 pounds of butter and 100 pounds of cheese.[60]

The 1850 census also lists George Spangler, his wife Catherine, and son George; and Jacob Spangler and his wife Lucretia. George Spangler, who was born in 1826 in Center County, Pennsylvania. After a brief period in Ohio, George returned to marry Catherine Kopp; the couple eventually had ten children.[61] In the Agricultural Schedules for that year, the George Spangler farm, located in Sections 7 and 8 of Lockport Township, is listed as being 120 acres in size with yields of 175 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels of oats. Statistics are also supplied for Jacob Spangler's 150 acre farm in Section 15 of Plainfield Township, with wheat (500 bushels) as the primary crop.

In the 1860 census, the John Spangler farm that had passed to George Spangler had similar yields as ten years before. Zacharias Spangler, his wife Amanda, and son William occupied a 90 acre farm in Section 11 that may have formerly been owned by Jacob Spangler. Crop yields and dairy production was typical for other farms in the township at this time.

Another son of John and Catherine Spangler was Henry Spangler, born in 1834. As recorded in the 1870 census, he had acquired the farm formerly owned by Jacob Spangler. A biographical sketch of Henry tells of the journey that he and his parents made in getting to the Midwest:

> [Henry] was a lad of thirteen years when he accompanied his parents to their new home in the Prairie State, and he well remembers incidents of the journey and of the pioneer life that they led there. He assisted his father on the farm, gaining a good practical knowledge of the calling that he was to adopt for his life-work. He was engaged with his father until he was twenty-one, and he then rented the farm from him and carried it on successfully, continuing to rent land until 1873. He had accumulated considerable money and invested it in his present homestead, which comprises one hundred and seventeen acres of a fertile land as is to be found in this exceptionally fine farming region. He has erected suitable buildings, has all needful appliances for carrying on agriculture to good advantage, and has his land under admirable tillage.[62]

Henry Spangler was listed in the *Plat Book, Will County, Illinois* (1893) as being County Treasurer and living in Joliet. He was married to Mary Heinselman of Pennsylvania, and the couple had five children (four survived to adulthood).

The 1870 census also records farms in Plainfield Township belonging to Samuel Spangler (formerly owned by his father George Spangler) and Adam Spangler (the eldest son of George). "Zach" Spangler's farm is also recorded in the census that year. In subsequent decades, the various Spangler properties remained in the family until around the 1940s. At the time of the survey, nearly all of the Spangler family farmstead sites retained original structures, including three Du Page Valley limestone farmhouses, a stone barn, and a Gabled-Ell wood frame house (see photographs on next page).

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[60] *Portrait and Biographical Album of Will County, Illinois,* 630

[61] These included George, Allie, Wilson, Oliver, Elmore, Howard, Agnes, Mary, Emma, and Allie. (Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois,* 747.)

[62] *Portrait and Biographical Album of Will County, Illinois,* 630.

The Spangler family occupied several farmstead sites in Plainfield and Lockport Townships. The farmhouse and barn for the second John Spangler farmstead (PIN 03-02-400-016) are shown above; the first limestone farmhouse (with wood frame additions, PIN 03-01-300-009) of John Spangler is shown below left; and below right is the Henry Spangler farmhouse (PIN 03-15-300-011). Shown at bottom is the Zacharias Spangler farmhouse, which is a limestone structure covered with stucco (PIN 03-11-200-006).

The bank barn at the Steigle farmstead (PIN 03-05-300-004).

Steigle

The Steigle farmstead was established in the late 1860s on land in Section 5 of Plainfield Township previously owned by James Ballard. Ballard, originally from Massachusetts, is listed in the 1860 federal census as having a wife, son, and infant daughter. The farm is listed on the Agricultural Schedules as having 160 acres with 11 work horses (a large number for the time), 7 dairy cows, and 6 other head of cattle. Crops included 300 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of corn (a large amount, considering the size of the farm), and 500 bushels of oats. Dairy production was 400 pounds of butter. The barn shown above dates from either the ownership of Ballard or the subsequent owner, Charles Steigle (spelled Steigel on some plat maps). The 1870 census records the Charles Steigle farmstead having 120 acres, with 6 horses, 5 dairy cows, and a large number of swine (the figure is not readable on the census documents). Crop yields were similar to other farms of the period. According to available plat maps, the Steigle farmstead remained in the family until approximately 50 years ago.

The Italianate-detailed farmhouse on the site of the Steiner farmstead (PIN 03-06-400-002). Pictured at right are Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Steiner and their son Grundy (from August Maue, History of Will County, *1927).*

Steiner

Fred Steiner, born in Switzerland in 1825, immigrated to the United States in 1854 with his wife Anna. After more than a decade in Kendall County, in 1867 he purchased land in Section 6 of Plainfield Township formerly belonging to P.C. Smith. The 160 acre farm was operated by Fred Steiner until later passing operation of it to his son Robert.[63] The Agricultural Schedules from the 1870 census list the farm to have crop yields of 1,400 bushels of corn and 1,100 bushels of oats. His son, Fred W. Steiner, was born in 1858 in Kendall County. He obtained his education in the district schools and also attended Naperville College. For several years, the younger Steiner sold Champion harvesters and binders. In 1887, he purchased his own 247 acre farm in Section 7, across Whiskey Road from his father's farmstead. The original Fred Steiner farm passed to other farming families in the mid-1900s. The Steiner family retained ownership of the Fred W. Steiner farm in Section 7 until the 1970s.

[63] Maue, *History of Will County, Illinois,* 1000.

Wheatland Township

> Here was the home of those splendid families which produced the Pattersons, Clows, Frys, Boardmans and many other names which have played so important a part in the county's history.[64]

Communities and Community Centers in Wheatland Township

Wheatland Township was the last of the three regions examined in this report to be settled by farmers. There were two primary reasons for this: much of the territory was officially owned by Native Americans until 1833, and after that date many settlers in the area were not interested in coming to a region without significant amounts of wooded lands. Early farmers relied of wood as a source of fuel and for building materials. It was also thought that if the land apparently could not support trees, it was not good for farming. However, as land in adjacent townships sold out by the later 1830s and 1840s, Wheatland became more attractive to settlers.

The first settler to the region of Wheatland Township was Isaac Foster, who arrived in 1837. He was joined the following year by Josiah Wightman, and in 1839 by L.G. Colgrove and Chester Ingersoll.[65] Other settlers, such as the Clows, Pattersons, and Findleys, arrived in the 1840s. Wheatland Township, formerly known as the Oregon Precinct, was officially organized in 1850. A post office was established on 30 May 1849, with the name of Vermont Settlement. The post office name was changed to Wheatland in 1854; it was dissolved in 1866.[66] The tax levy in 1884 was $9,181.62 including the school tax of $3,120.26. The population in 1880 was 1,098.[67]

Wheatland Cemetery in Section 14 contains the resting places of many of the township's most significant families, including that of the first European settler in Wheatland Township—the son of the Durant family, on whose farmstead the cemetery was located. Reportedly, this cemetery has been threatened with removal through the efforts of adjacent property owners. It is not adjacent to a church. At right is a plat map dating from the early 1860s, showing the cemetery near the northeast corner of Section 14.

No sizable town or village of any significance developed in Wheatland Township. In this region, schools and churches had secondary functions as community centers. Numerous small settlements known as rural crossroads were established across the township, as discussed below. The region did have a strong sense of community, and a primary reason for this was the annual Wheatland Plowing Match.

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[64] *Souvenir Sketch of the Wheatland Plowing Match with Programme for Meeting of 1898* (Joliet, Illinois: Republican Printing Co., 1898), 9.
[65] Ibid., 7 and 9.
[66] *Illinois Place Names,* 533 and 544.
[67] Maue, *History of Will County Illinois,* 369–76.

Wheatland Plowing Matches

Reportedly, the matches were initiated in 1877, when several area farmers met to determine a way of promoting agriculture in the township and developing bonds of fellowship. Three of the most prominent farmers in the region promoted the idea: James Patterson, Henry Massey, and A.S. Thomas. At a meeting at the Spaulding Schoolhouse on 15 July 1877, the twelve farmers present elected Massey as president and Thomas as secretary of what came to be known as the Wheatland Plowing Association. It was voted to hold the first plowing match on 22 September of that year.[68]

Plowing techniques used during the period of the Wheatland Plowing Matches: horse teams, steam tractors, and gasoline powered tractors; it is known that horses and gasoline tractors were used in the plowing matches, but additional research is needed to confirm the use of steam tractors (Library of Congress Collection).

The first match was held on the farm of Alexander Brown in Section 27. Only residents of the township were allowed to compete for the prize monies totaling $44. Several days prior to the match, contest rules and standards were announced that included straightness, neatness, and evenness of furrows; no plowing was to be under five inches in depth; and each contestant was to plow one-half acre in three and one-half hours. The first prize winner of $15 was James King, with John Thompson, Henry Westphal, Edward Green, and Chris Catchpole as runners up. The competition category for boys was won by John Netley, who received $8.[69] The first match also had exhibits of farm implements by local agents.

[68] *Souvenir Sketch of the Wheatland Plowing Match with Programme for Meeting of 1898,* 9 and 11.
[69] Ibid., 15, 17, and 19.

By 1898, the Wheatland Plowing Match was a source of pride for those in the township:

> It is the Plowing Match that has made this township the most fertile and productive in the State of Illinois. It has made farm life beautiful and attractive. It has interested the boys in the development of the farm along practical and paying lines. It has made Wheatland one compact brotherhood, and wherever there is union and determination there is strength. Furthermore, it has developed social intercourse, and one of the most beneficent results is the high standard of intelligence that has come as a natural sequence.[70]

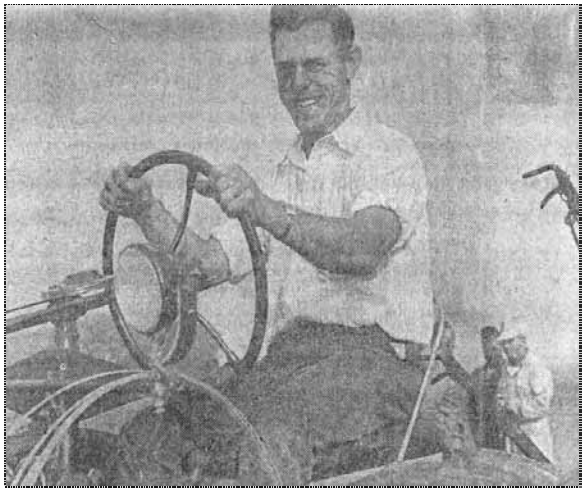
The festival continued to develop in the new century. By 1940, the Wheatland Plowing Matches had developed the following rules for contestants:

> ELIGIBILITY: Competition is open to anyone in the United States. Entries must be in to Martin Fry, Plainfield, IL., not later than September 12th, and in the following classes:
>
> BOYS: 14 years and under; 15 to 18; 19 to 21
> MENS CLASS
> PRIZE WINNERS CLASS
> MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS CLASS
>
> Plowman must have won first prize for two consecutive years at any recognized match to enter the prize winners class. Manufacturers and Dealers may enter any plowman they desire to run their outfit, but must name the man when making the entry. Any kind of make of equipment may be used in all classes except the Manufacturers class where new stock equipment shall be used.
> DRAWINGS: Drawings for lands will be made at 8:00 a.m. CST on the day of the match at the field headquarters, and will be in charge of the field committee.
> TIME LIMIT: Plowing will start promptly at 8:30 a.m. CST. Single plows must plow 1/2 acre, and two-bottom plows 3/4 acre, in three hours. Three-bottom plows must plow 3/4 acre in 2 hours and 15 minutes. Stakes may be set before the actual plowing time commences. Land will be considered finished when last furrow is within 4 inches of limit stake, otherwise another round must be made.
> FIELD ASSISTANCE: All plowmen except those in the Prize Winners class will be allowed one helper to set stakes and make the first round. Helper may not ride the outfit or manipulate levers. No helpers are allowed in the Prize Winners Class.
> FURROW STANDARDS: Furrows must be between 5 and 6 1/2 inches in depth, and must show a level bottom after the first round. There shall be no shaping of furrows by hand, stake, or any means by the plowman, his helper or anyone else.
> PENALTIES AND DISPUTES: The field committee shall rectify mistakes, impose penalties, and settle any disputes that may arise. Penalties shall be imposed for plowing overtime, improper depth, fixing up of plowing, or the breaking of any of the other rules. Amount of the penalty shall be determined by the judgement of the Field Committee. After the deductions for penalties are made, the decision of the judges shall be final.
> NATIONAL PLOWING MATCH: The two plowmen receiving the highest scores shall be considered as candidates to represent the State of Illinois in the National Plowing Match. These men must be Bona Fide farm operators or farm workers who have resided in Illinois for at least three months previous to the Wheatland Plowing Match. Plowmen in the Manufacturers and Dealers Class are excluded from this competition. In case of a tie for the two highest scores, those holding the tie shall be the candidates for the National Match. In case of a tie for the second highest score, it shall be broken by the contestants drawing lots. There is no additional prize for this competition.[71]

[70] *Souvenir Sketch of the Wheatland Plowing Match with Programme for Meeting of 1898* (Joliet, Illinois: Republican Printing Co., 1898), 7.
[71] "Rules and Regulations of Wheatland Plowing Match," 14 September 1940.

The matches were held for 100 years, interrupted only by hiatuses during World Wars I and II and if bad weather occurred on the scheduled day of the match. A listing of the farmsteads and locations where the matches were held is contained in Appendix B. The last match was held at the Lewis Tower farmstead in Section 27 in 1976. A marker (shown on the next page) has been placed near the intersection of 119th Street and Route 59, commemorating the plowing matches.

Carl Schoger, whose farm was in Section 5 of Wheatland Township, won the title of the plowing match in 1934 (as well as on four other occasions). Schoger was featured in this International Harvester advertisement from the 1930s, as seen in the lower righthand corner.



Carl Schoger (left) is shown above receiving the 1934 first prize trophy from W.W. Boughton, president of the Wheatland Plowing Match Association. At upper right is Clarence Schoger, son of Carl, when he won the title in the first match after World War II in 1946. At middle right is Graeme Stewart, who had won the competition in 1942. The Stewart farmstead is in Section 30 of Wheatland Township and is still owned by the family. (Photographs are from unidentified local newspapers in the collection of the Plainfield Historical Society.) Below is a flyer for the last Wheatland Plowing Match, held in 1976. The marker shown at bottom right is placed near the site where the first plowing match was held in 1877.

Vermont Cemetery

Vermont Cemetery is located in the southeast quadrant of Section 8 of Wheatland Township on Normantown Road. Like Wheatland Cemetery in Section 14, it is not located adjacent to a church and its land is potentially in danger of being appropriated for development. The cemetery is now under the jurisdiction of the Forest Preserve District of Will County. At upper left is a general view of Vermont Cemetery from the northwest. It is enclosed with a chain link fence. The photograph at middle left is the marker for a member of the Kinley family, who where early Wheatland Township settlers. The partial plat map at bottom left, showing the cemetery in the middle of the W.S. Allen property, dates from the early 1860s.

The Rural Crossroads of Wheatland Township

Unlike Lockport and Plainfield Township, Wheatland Township never developed any large-scale settlements—although another viewpoint would be that Wheatland Township never developed *from* any large-scale settlements. Since Lockport and Plainfield both date from early in the settlement period of the region, a symbiotic relationship between town and farm was able to evolve. Also, both towns developed from commercial and transportation concerns that were not directly related to the surrounding rural community (although as already cited, both town and farm evolved together). Lockport was founded around the Illinois and Michigan Canal; Plainfield was founded from a variety of interests.

However, Wheatland Township contains numerous types of smaller settlements or gathering of people and functions, and these smaller types are found throughout rural areas, such as hamlets and rural crossroads. Hamlets have been defined as places with less than 250 permanent residents. Rural crossroads are even smaller, although they have the same combination of rural and formal, almost urban qualities found in larger communities. Rural crossroads are of two types: social centers and commercial centers. These include the presence of institutional structures and sites, such as a post office, a school, a church, a commercial structure, or a park or recreation space as its core.[72] These institutions were established to meet the needs of the surrounding farmers: a post office to send and receive mail; a school to educate their children, a church for the religion common to the farmers in the region, a shop or business conveniently located for trading purposes, or simply a gathering space. The placement of such centers depended on the distance from which area farmers could complete a round trip in one-half day's time. Besides buildings and parks, physical features may include some basic elements, such as groups of fences defining different property owners' land (which are usually smaller tracts than typically found in the surrounding rural areas); roadside parking for several vehicles, defined by gravel areas; or short lengths of sidewalks.

Several smaller settlements meeting the criteria of rural crossroads developed in Wheatland Township in the period after initial settlement in the 1830s. Those centered around post offices included Tamarack (discussed below, which included a blacksmith shop); East Wheatland Post Office (at Plainfield-Naperville Road and 111th Street, which included a creamery); Wolf's Crossing Post Office (at Wolfs Crossing or Oswego Road and the Elgin, Joliet and Aurora Railroad tracks heading to Aurora); as well as the Hoddam and Tokio Post Office, located at W.D. Patterson's and John B. Clow's farmsteads respectively.[73] As discussed below, Wheatland Township had numerous schools spread throughout, although these were not as significant at serving as anchors as post offices and churches.

Three churches served as settlement anchors in Wheatland Township; two are extant. Wheatland Presbyterian Church and Zion Lutheran Church are discussed below. The third (whose name could not be determined from available archival information, was located at the corner of 248th Street and 111th Street and also included a school, although neither structure is extant today.[74]

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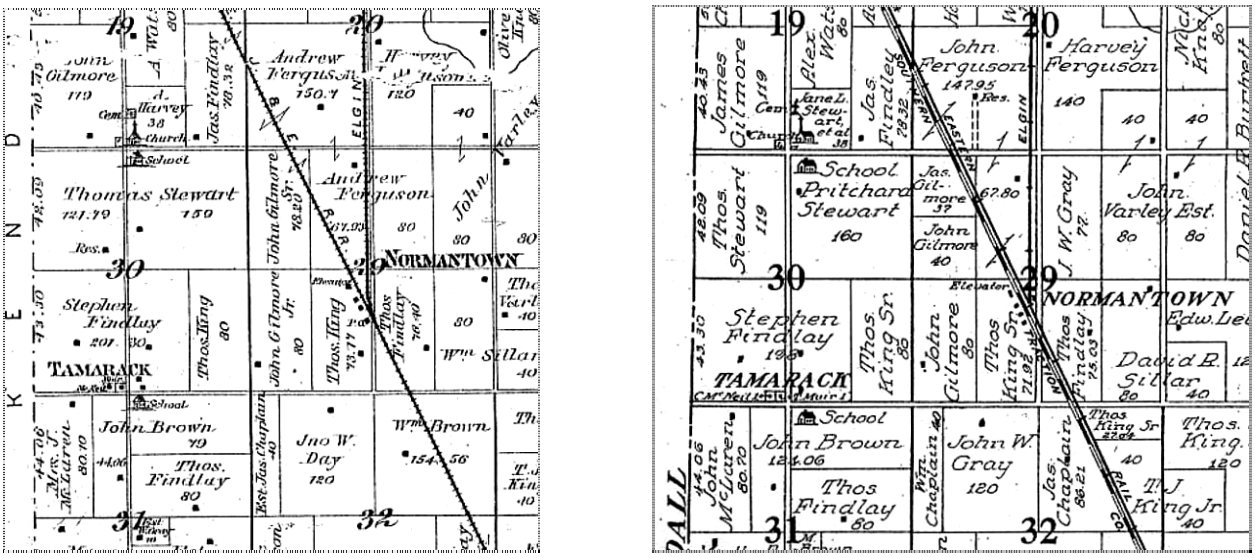
[72] However, the presence of a school does not always define a rural crossroads, since schools are typically positioned more frequently on the landscape because of the limited distances that children could walk (Michael A. Lambert, "Rural Crossroads: Meaning and Architecture" Master's degree student paper, University of Illinois, 1985).

[73] East Wheatland Post Office was established 23 February 1855, closed 17 January 1889, reopened 28 January 1889, and closed 3 July 1889. Hoddam Post Office was established 7 October 1893 and closed 3 July 1899. Tokio Post Office was established 26 August 1893 and closed 3 July 1899 (*Illinois Place Names,* 349, 393, and 526).

[74] The church is present on the 1940 plat map of the township but not on the 1948 plat map; the school is indicated on the 1948 plat map but not on the one from 1970. Since little information was found on this third church-anchored crossroads settlement, no discussion on it is provided herein.

Finally, the settlement at the center of Section 29 known as Normantown was founded at the juncture of two lines of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad. The juncture between the line to Aurora and the main "Belt Line" of the railroad served as an anchor for a variety of structures, including a large facility of the Plainfield Grain Company. This settlement is also discussed below.



Excerpts from the 1893 (left) and 1909 plat maps for Wheatland Township, showing the relationship of the Tammarck, Normantown, and Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads in the southwest portion of the township.

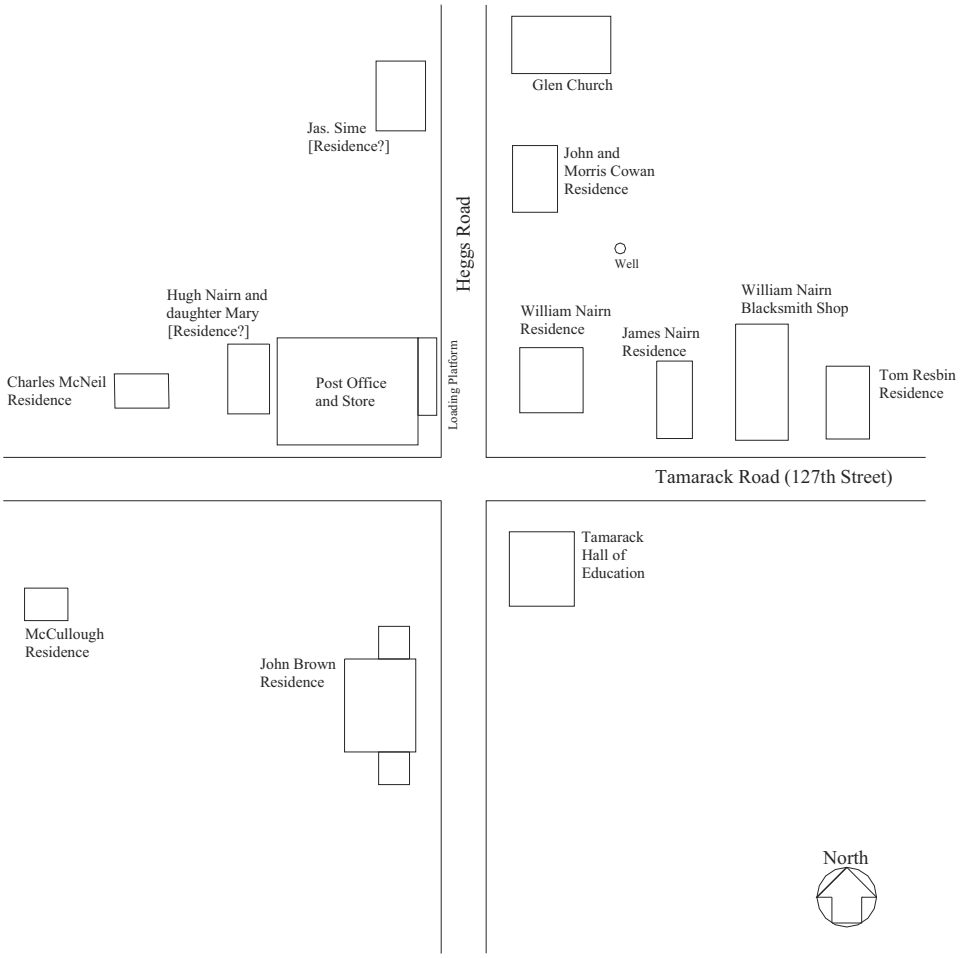
Tamarack

The settlement at Tamarack was one of the most densely populated of the rural crossroads in the township, rivaling that present around Wheatland Presbyterian Church. At one time the crossroads included a post office and store, a church, a school, a blacksmith shop, and several residences. (On the next page is a sketch plan showing the placement of buildings at this site.[75]) A settlement was present here at least from 1873, as the plat map of that year shows the Tamarack Post Office. However, a plat map dating circa 1860–1865 notes buildings or functions at this site, although it is not clear enough to read (see Appendix A). The post office at the crossroads was first established in 1858. It was closed in 1893, reopened less than six months later, and closed finally in 1901.[76] Tamarack continued to be indicated on plat maps through the 1970 map.

At the time of survey (1999–2000), Tamarack had all but disappeared, as few of the defining structures were still extant. In addition, several single-family homes have been built in the immediate vicinity, lessening the impression that a historic rural crossroads was once sited here.

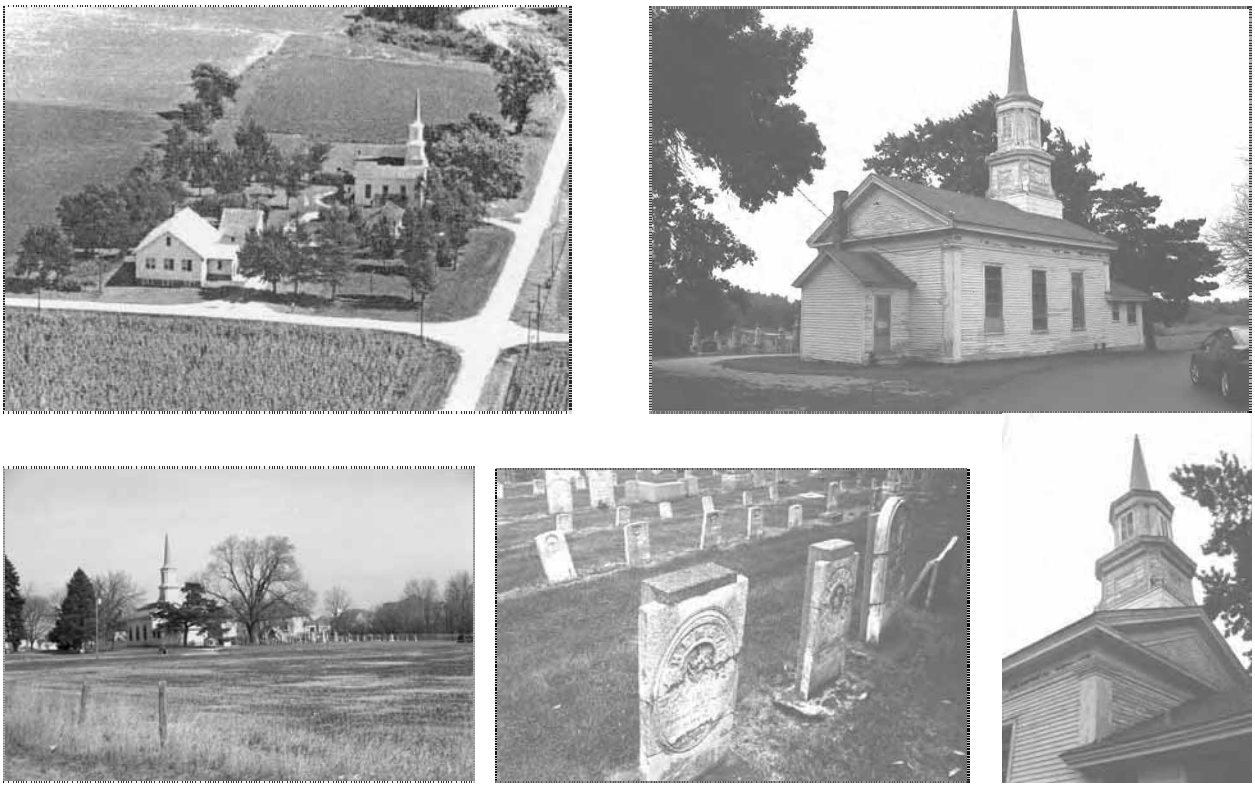
[75] The sketch map of Tamarack obtained from the Plainfield Historical Society has a few inconsistencies of scale when compared with plat maps. It is being presented to communicate the general types of structures and relative density at the crossroads. Additional research would be necessary to confirm the layout of the settlement.

[76] *Illinois Place Names,* 522.



Sketch of the four-corners area of Tamarack in Wheatland Township, based upon a drawing from the Plainfield Historical Society. Due to inconsistencies in the original sketch, the illustration presented above is meant to show the general placement of the buildings at the crossroads; additional research should be performed to further document this settlement. Today, few of the structures shown on this sketch are still standing.

This illustration shows Tamarack (127th Street) and Heggs Road at the time of the rural survey, view to north. Few traces of Tamarack remain.



The crossroads at the Wheatland Zion Lutheran Church is shown here circa 1955 (upper left) and in 1999. The church has a cemetery containing the resting places of some of the townships' early settlers. In mid-2000, the church was to be moved across 111th Street to the plot open land (lower left) administered by the Forest Preserve District of Will County.

Wheatland Zion Lutheran Church

The community that formed the Wheatland Zion Lutheran Church, constructed at the southwestern corner of Section 14 at the intersection of Book Road and 111th Street, had its origins in the Pennsylvania Dutch culture. Like the Scotch Presbyterians who founded the Wheatland Presbyterian Church, the Pennsylvania Dutch were a close-knit group with strong religious convictions and customs.[77] They also constructed buildings with simple, traditional forms, and the Greek Revival form of the Wheatland Zion Lutheran Church exemplifies this.

The church congregation dates from 1854, although the building on this site dates from 1864. In 1863, Robert Clow donated one acre of land for the placement of the church building.[78] Religious crossroad settlements often were located on hills or high points of land, as was the Zion Lutheran Church, which is located on a slight rise above the surrounding land. Placement of the church on this rise was critical, as the crossroads site is a few hundred yards from the Du Page River. Throughout the succeeding decades, several more buildings were constructed at the site. In 1886, the congregation purchased three more acres of land to the north. On this property was built a small school (replaced by a social hall in 1929) and a parsonage. In the 1970s, the congregation built a church building several hundred feet to the north. With the demolition of the social hall and parsonage (which took place in the 1990s), this crossroads development lost some its historic and architectural integrity. In late 2000, the church was moved across 111th Street onto land owned by the Forest Preserve District of Will County.

[77] Michael A. Lambert, "Rural Crossroads: Meaning and Architecture" [Master's degree student paper, University of Illinois, 1985], 9–10.
[78] Ibid., 18.

*The Rural Crossroads at the Wheatland Presbyterian Church is the most intact settlement of this type in Wheatland Township. Although spatially somewhat similar to the settlement at Tamarack, the "anchor" in this grouping is the church and supporting buildings and sites. Top left is the view north down Heggs Road with the baseball field at left and the cemetery, church, and church parsonage at right. Top right is the view east down 119th Street with the former schoolhouse (now a residence) out of camera range at right. Shown at right is a view circa 1955 of the schoolhouse and crossroads (*This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955); the schoolhouse as it appears today is illustrated in Chapter I. Below right is the church building. At lower left is a view of the crossroads from the north, with the mass of trees defining the presence of the rural settlement. Center left is a detail view of the iron fence around the church cemetery, located immediately north of the church.*

Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads

Like Tamarack and Normantown the rural crossroads at the Wheatland Presbyterian Church, known historically as the Wheatland Presbyterian Church, is one of the settlement cores that formed in Wheatland Township after its lands became available in the 1830s. However, unlike those other regions, the settlement known as the Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads is relatively intact. The architectural styles used by the Scotch Presbyterians reflected their beliefs in simple, austere forms, a quality evident in the Wheatland Presbyterian Church illustrated on the previous page.[79]

The Wheatland Presbyterian congregation dates from 1844, when Stephen Findley and his wife Isabell emigrated from Scotland and settled in Section 30 of Wheatland Township. Findley sought to found a Scotch settlement, with the church as the community focus. Other Scots immigrated to the area, including Andrew Findley, who settled to the north of Stephen in Section 19. After meeting initially in Findley's home, the congregation met in a one room wood frame schoolhouse located in Section 29. In 1855, Andrew Findley donated land at the intersection of the roads now called Heggs and 111th. A Greek Revival style church facing south was constructed on this site in 1856. A parsonage was constructed in 1863.[80]

These structures remained until 1906, when the new church illustrated on the previous page was built. The lot on the west side of the street opposite from the church was donated to the congregation in 1907. In 1920, the original parsonage was replaced with the brick structure shown on the previous page. In 1927, the church lot to the west was converted to a playground and baseball field. The brick school building in the southeast quadrant was built in 1929 and remained open until 1958. After 1900, several houses were constructed on both sides of 111th Street to the east.[81] Despite several minor changes and additions, the rural crossroads at Wheatland Presbyterian Church retains much of its historic and architectural integrity.

Normantown

In the late 1880s, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad established service to connect the smaller industrial cities surrounding Chicago, rather than routing traffic through Chicago.[82] This brought the railroad across a northwesterly route from southeast Plainfield Township through northwest Wheatland Township. At Section 29 of Wheatland, the railroad split into two lines: a route continuing directly to Aurora and a route running north-south bisecting Sections 5, 8, 17, 20, and 29 known as the "belt line." At this rail line split or junction, several structures were erected, including a large grain elevator built circa 1890; several wood frame buildings housing offices and worker housing; and a cast-in-place concrete silo dating from the 1920s. The E, J & E rail line to Aurora was removed sometime between 1970 and 1990. The grain elevator was demolished in the 1970s, although its concrete floor slab is extant. At present, the concrete silo is the only structure at the site known to date from Normantown's use as a railroad junction.

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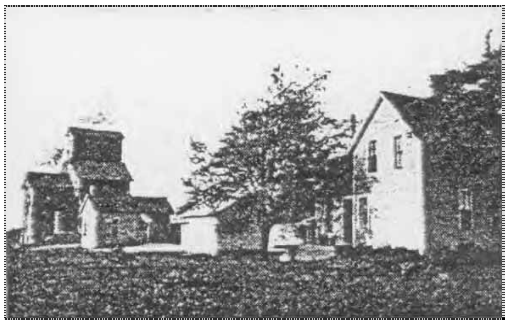
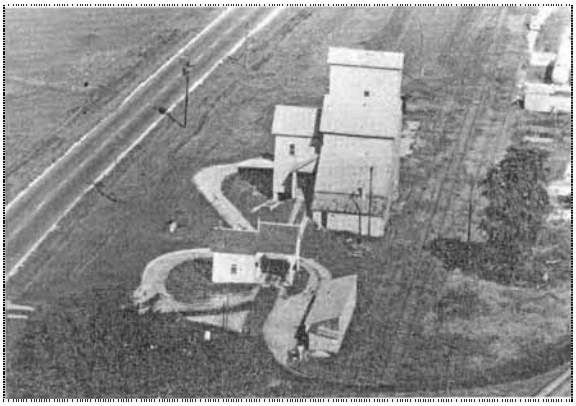
[79] Lambert, "Rural Crossroads: Meaning and Architecture," 9.

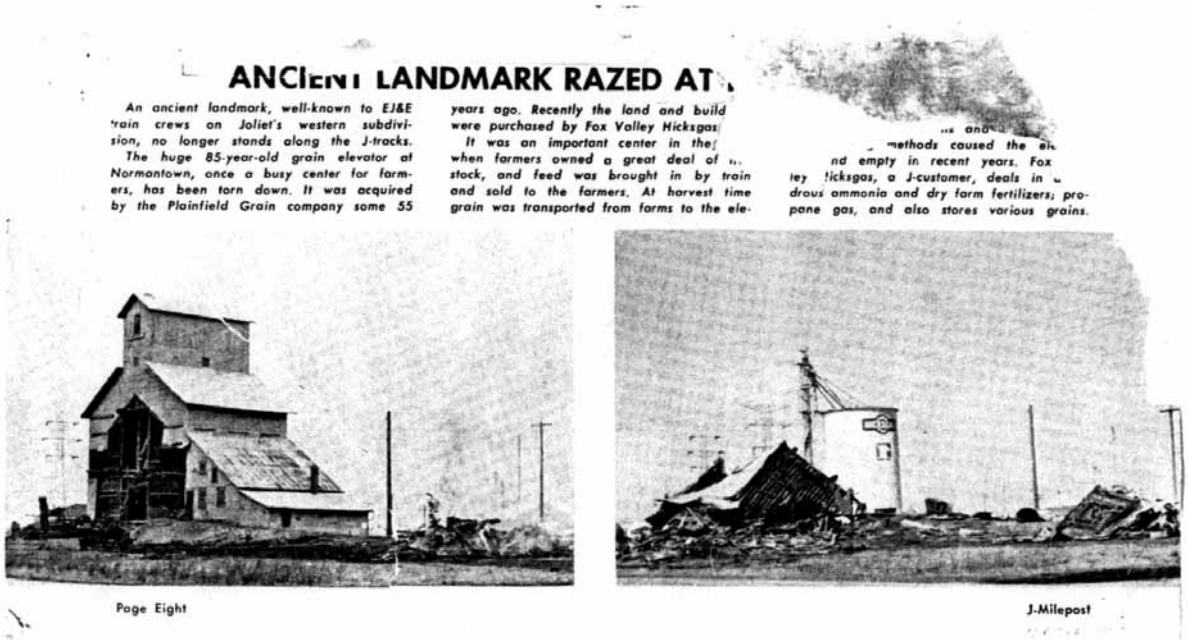
[80] Ibid., 19–20.

[81] Ibid., 20–21. The school was subsequently converted to a house, with a wood frame mansard roof constructed to give the structure a full second story.

[82] The Joliet, Aurora and Northern Railway incorporated 30 April 1884 for the purpose of constructing a new railroad from the Indiana state line westerly through Joliet and Aurora to the banks of the Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, Iowa. Actual operations began two years later between Joliet and Aurora. By that time, another concern later known as the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad planned to construct a rail line from Valparaiso, Indiana, to Joliet and then north to join the Milwaukee Road near Elgin. The Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern purchased the completed portions of the Joliet, Aurora, and Northern in October 1888 and began its own operation 1 January 1889. United States Steel Corporation purchased the railroad in 1901. (Information from http://www.tstarinc.com, the website of TranStar, Inc., current owners of the railroad.)







ANCIENT LANDMARK RAZED AT

An ancient landmark, well-known to EJ&E train crews on Joliet's western subdivision, no longer stands along the J-tracks. The huge 85-year-old grain elevator at Normantown, once a busy center for farmers, has been torn down. It was acquired by the Plainfield Grain company some 55 years ago. Recently the land and build were purchased by Fox Valley Hicksgas

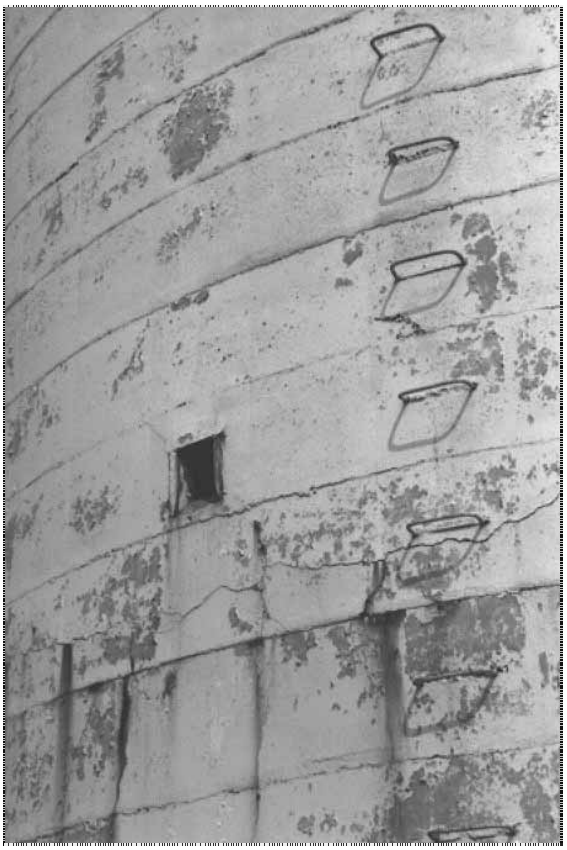
It was an important center in the when farmers owned a great deal of stock, and feed was brought in by train and sold to the farmers. At harvest time grain was transported from farms to the ele-

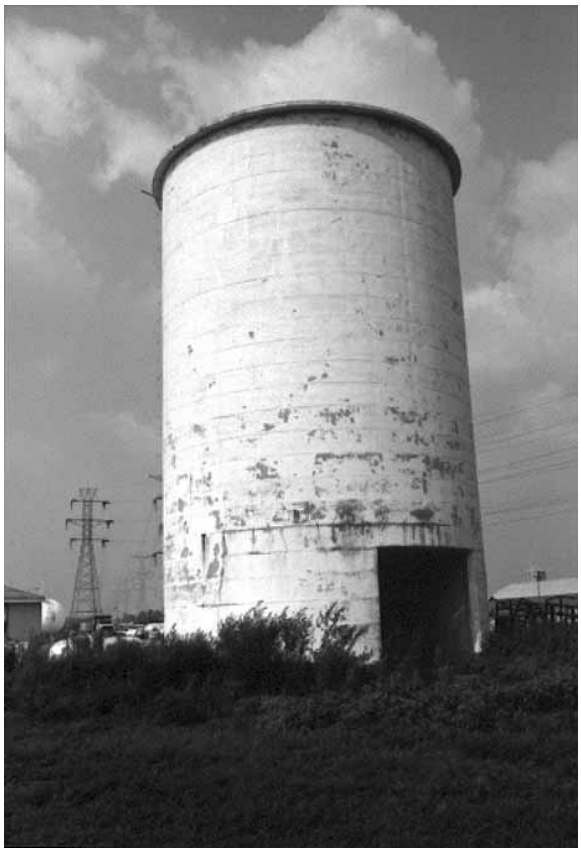
methods caused the el nd empty in recent years. Fox ley Hicksgas, a J-customer, deals in drous ammonia and dry farm fertilizers; propane gas, and also stores various grains.

Page Eight

J-Milepost

The gathering of buildings at Normantown Crossing, as illustrated from the 1920s to the present, was centered around the large grain elevator that was demolished in the 1970s. The top two views show the elevator from the southwest along with some of the wood frame buildings for offices and worker housing. The bottom view shows the grain elevator under demolition, with the cast-in-place concrete silo visible in the righthand photograph. The view at middle right (looking northwest up the former right-of-way of the E, J, & E railroad) shows the area today, now the site of a gas company. The silo is no longer used.





At left is a detail view of the cast-in-place concrete silo on the grounds of the Plainfield Propane Company. Based on the presence of deformed reinforcing bars in the silo (observed at concrete spall areas and embedded bars used as ladder rungs), the silo likely dates from the 1920s.

Schools in Wheatland Township

It has been reported that the first schools in Wheatland Township were located in Sections 5 and 13 and were built in the mid- to late-1840s. Settlement of the township led to the establishment of ten single-school districts by 1872. Five years later there were 368 pupils in the ten districts. Over the next 50 years, the general population, and therefore the student population, declined by 50 percent. Nonetheless, there were 10 districts with 9 schools present in 1920. In 1948, the eight Wheatland School districts were reorganized into District 40 C. A new school building, located in the southeast corner of Section 9, was built in 1960.[83]

Naperville

Captain Joseph Naper of Ashtabula County, Ohio, was the founder of the Naper Settlement in Du Page County (later became a part of Will County). In 1831, he and his brother built a log cabin, a trading house (the first in the region), a grist mill, and a saw mill. By that fall, a school was established with 22 students in attendance. By the end of 1832, the population in the settlement was 180. In 1833 the first church was organized. By 1834, the Naper Settlement was an important center for travel. It had become a junction between two important highways, one ran southwestward through Oswego, Yorkville, and Newark to Ottawa and the other was the southern stage route from Chicago to Galena. In 1839, the Naper Settlement

[83] Farrington, "Development of Public School Administration in the Public Schools of Will County, Illinois," 50, 51, 130, and 216.

was selected for the county seat and $5,000 was subscribed for the erection of a courthouse.[84] By 1850 the population was 1,628. Five years later it was 2,055. The Naper Settlement was organized as the Village of Naperville in 1857; Joseph Naper was elected its first President. North Western College (now North Central College) moved to Naperville from Plainfield in 1861. Area business included two stone quarries, hotels, banks, nurseries, a tile works, breweries, and a publishing house. The village grew slowly, reporting 2,629 residents at the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1940 it was still essentially a farm community of 5,200 residents. The corporate city limits included slightly more that 6 square miles. The 1950s saw the first housing developments and in 1960, Naperville annexed more than 1,500 acres to further facilitate growth and expansion. By that time the population had increased to 13,000. In 1970, there were 22,600 resident; in 1980, there were 42,600; and by 1990, the population had more than doubled.[85]

Bolingbrook

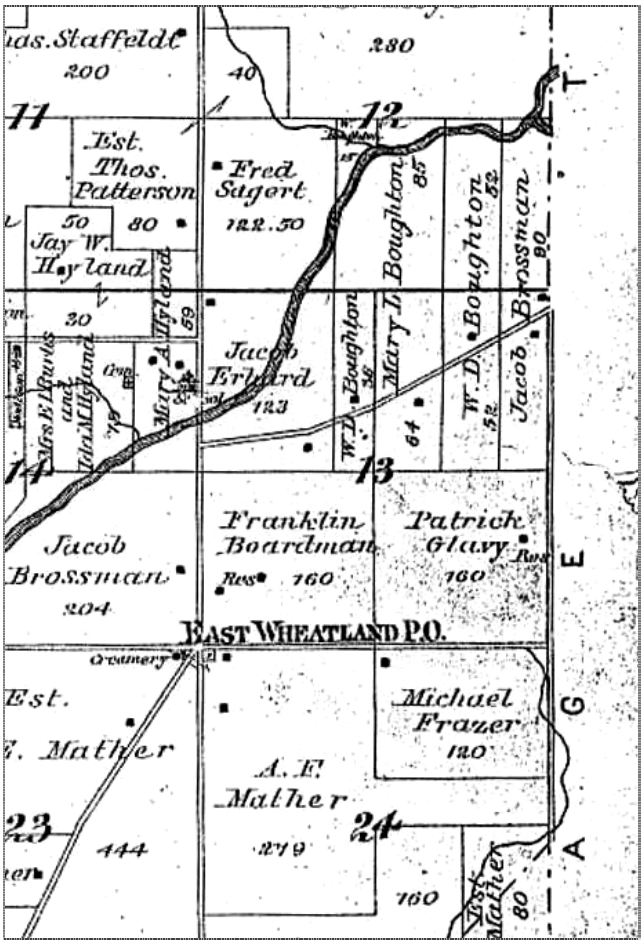
Although Bolingbrook was not incorporated as a village until 1965, settlements in Du Page Township of Will County date back to the 1830s. One of the early structures in the region (known as Fountaindale) was a tavern that also served as a post office. The first school in Du Page Township was founded by Josiah Giddings in 1832. Forty years later there were 11 school districts consisting of one-room school houses. Du Page Township was rural in character until the early 1960s, when three subdivisions were built by the Dover Construction Company. Dover named the new community "Bolingbrook" after Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, from Shakespeare's *Richard II*. Construction problems with the new houses inspired the formation of the Bolingbrook Homeowners Association, which in turn led to referendums for incorporation. When a referendum for incorporation was finally passed in 1965, the population of the village was 5,357.[86]

[84] Centennial Historical Committee, *Naperville Centennial 1831–1931* (Naperville, Illinois: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1931), 5–29.

[85] The Chicago Fact Consortium, Local Community Fact Book, Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1990 (Chicago: The University of Illinois at Chicago, 1990), 285.

[86] James D. Bingle, *Bolingbrook Does Too Have a History* (Bolingbrook, Illinois: Bolingbrook Historical Society, n.d.), n.p.

Significant Farmsteads in Wheatland Township[87]



The Boardman and Boughton farmsteads, from the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873.*

Boardman

The Boardman family was one of the early farming families of Wheatland Township, having first settled in Du Page Township of Will County. Franklin Boardman, born circa 1818, located his farm in Section 13, Quarter Section 300, of Wheatland Township in the 1840s on the east side of Plainfield-Naperville Road. The 1850 Agricultural Schedules of the U.S. Census listed the Boardman farm as having 100 acres with a land value of $1,200, farm implements worth $150, 1 horse, 3 dairy cows, and 2 oxen. The farm is listed as having produced the following in the previous season: 425 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of potatoes, and 150 pounds of butter.

The 1860 federal census lists four children in the Boardman family, with parents Franklin and Mindwell. The Agricultural Schedules of the census lists the farm as being 140 acres in size, with 7 horses and 10 dairy cows. The farm had produced 150 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 70 bushels of potatoes, 400 pounds of butter, and 300 pounds of cheese. Ten years later the farmstead produced 220 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of potatoes, and 600 pounds of butter.

[87] See footnote 19 in this chapter for sources used in this section.

At the time of the survey, the original Boardman farmstead was no longer extant. The farm passed to Frank Stewart in the first half of the 1900s, and later was owned by the Crego family. The site of the farmstead is now occupied by the grounds keeping department of the Naperbrook Golf Course. The only farm structure surviving on the site is a concrete stave and steel hoop silo.

Two views of one of the current farmhouses owned by the Boughton family, located in Section 23 on Plainfield-Naperville Road (PIN 01-23-200-016). Originally, this farmhouse was built by J.E. Mather (whose biography is given below). Two other extant farmstead sites, one in Section 23 and one in Section 27, are not shown here.

Boughton

Like the Boardmans, the Boughtons were one the significant early families in Wheatland Township, having arrived in the 1840s. The original family farmstead, located in Sections 12 and 13 of the township, was founded by Orris and Hannah Boughton, originally of New York State. It was listed in the Agricultural Schedules of the 1850 federal census as having 100 acres with 4 horses, 2 dairy cows, 2 oxen, and 4 head of cattle. The farm yields included 700 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, and 50 bushels of potatoes. One hundred pounds of butter were also produced.

By 1860, the farm was passed in ownership to the founding Boughton's daughter-in-law, Mary L. (Scott) Boughton (wife of Warren W. Boughton, deceased in 1850). The farm was listed in the 1860 Agricultural Schedules as having 150 acres, 5 horses, 7 dairy cows, and 21 head of cattle. Yields included 150 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of potatoes. One thousand-one hundred pounds of butter were produced.

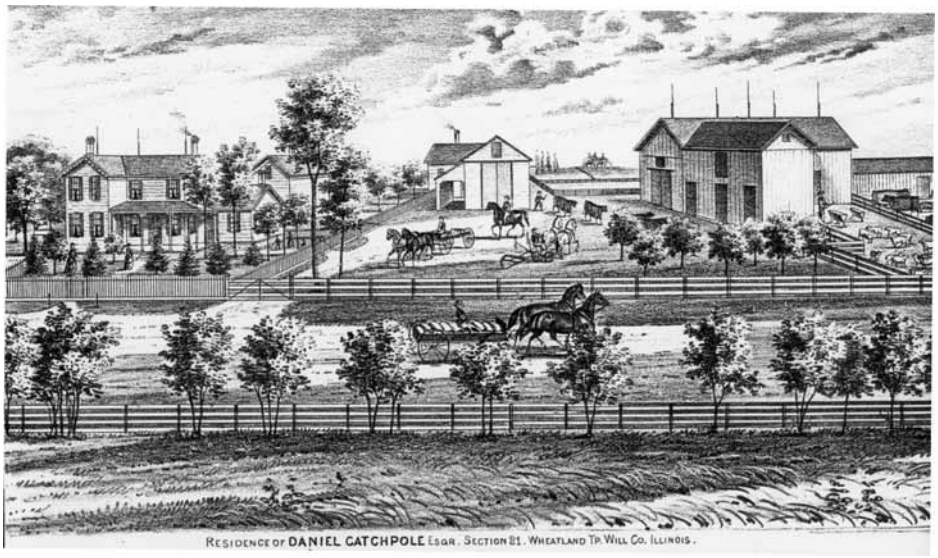
William D. Boughton and Emma J. (Boardman) Boughton, from August Maue, History of Will County, *1927.*

Two decades later the farm was operated by William D. Boughton, son of Mary and Warren. The Agricultural Schedules list 90 acres of tilled land, 110 acres of pasturage, and 12 acres of woodland. The farm had 16 dairy cows, 41 head of cattle, 33 swine, and 35 chickens. Yields the previous season included 2,320 bushels of corn from 58 acres and 1,750 bushels of oats from 37 acres. One acre of potatoes yielded 75 bushels. Two acres were apple orchards, yielding 20 bushels of apples from 40 trees. The Boughton farmstead was the site of the Wheatland Plowing Match in 1894 (see Appendix B). W.D. Boughton's biography was given in *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois* of 1907:

> William D. Boughton, the present supervisor of Wheatland Township, owns and operates a well-improved farm of three hundred and sixty acres on sections 12 and 13, Wheatland Township. A portion of the farm on which he now resides has been in possession of the Boughton family through three generations, it having been settled by the paternal grandfather of our subject, Orris Boughton, who came to Will County from New York in 1842, bringing with him his family, consisting of wife, four sons and two daughters. He had traded for this property, whereon he made his home for many years, and both he and his wife died here. The only surviving member of his family is O.H. Boughton, who resides in Marion County, Illinois.
>
> Warren W. Boughton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orris Boughton, was born and reared in Genesee County, New York. He was married there to Miss Mary L. Scott, who was born in Geauga County, Ohio. They accompanied his father's family to Will County, where he built a long cabin on his farm on section 13, Wheatland Township. He died in 1850 while en route to California, his death occurring at Des Moines, Iowa. He was accompanied on the trip by three brothers, who continued their journey to the pacific coast. His widow survived for a long period and passed away in Will County in 1899, when she had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years, although she was bright and active almost to the last.
>
> William D. Boughton is one of two children born of his father's marriage, his brother being Newell J., who was born in Du Page Township, Will County, in 1842. He served for three and a half years in the Civil War as a member of Bolton's Battery of Chicago. After returning from the war he divided his time between Buffalo, New York, and Will County, but died in the latter place in 1876, at the early age of thirty-four years. His wife bore the maiden name of Ellen Scarrett, and was a daughter of Perry Scarrett, who was at the time sheriff of Will County and was one of its early residents. She afterward married again and now resides in Iowa.
>
> William D. Boughton was born February 28, 1846, and reared in Wheatland Township, receiving a common-school education. He has always made farming his life work, and after his father's death inherited two hundred acres of land, which had been located by the grandfather, who gave to each of his sons two hundred acres, the old homestead farm falling to the lot of Warren W. Boughton, the father of our subject, this in turn being inherited by Mr. Boughton of this review. He has since added to his possessions and now owns three hundred and sixty acres of land, all of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation.
>
> Mr. Boughton was united in marriage December 22, 1869, to Miss E. J. Boardman, a daughter of Franklin Boardman. She was born in Wheatland Township, and has two brothers, George B. Boardman, who resides on the old homestead farm in this township, and Wilbur W. Boardman, of California. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Boughton has been blessed with seven children:
>
> Mina L., who is now the wife of Frank W. Eaton, a resident of Du Page Township, and who has become the mother of two daughters, Lois and Alice; Della M., the wife of George T. Patterson, also of Du Page Township; Newell J., who is pursuing a course in mechanical engineering at Armour Institute, at Chicago; Wilbur W., who wedded Miss Florence Thompson, and resides on the home farm, being a successful breeder of shorthorn cattle; Frank B., who is with his parents; David W., who is attending the Plainfield high school; and Reuben S., who is also attending school.

> …Mr. Boughton…has taken a deep and active interest in local political affairs, having served as collector and road commissioner, and has also filled other township offices. In the spring of 1906 he was elected supervisor of Wheatland Township and is discharging the duties in connection therewith in a most capable and efficient manner. He and his family hold membership with the Presbyterian Church. The members of the family rank high in social circles and their own pleasant home is a favorite resort for their many friends.[88]

Wilbur Boughton occupied a farmstead in Section 27 of Wheatland Township in the early 1900s. The original farmstead site in Section 12 and 13 remained in the family until the last few decades; it is now developed and incorporated into the municipality of Bolingbrook. The farmstead in Section 27 (PIN 01-27-200-002) is still extant with several farm buildings. Boughtons are the owners of farmsteads along Plainfield-Naperville Road (PINs 01-23-300-004 and 01-23-200-016), which historically were owned by Chauncy Wightman and J.E. Mather.



The Catchpole farmstead (PIN 01-21-400-006) as pictured in the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873. The farmhouse at left and barn at right are extant.*

Catchpole

An early settler of Wheatland Township was Daniel Catchpole, who, like a few others in the area, settled in another portion of Will County before establishing a farmstead in the Wheatland area. Catchpole was born in England in either 1814 or 1817.[89] He is listed in the roll of property owners in Will County from 1842 as having $126 worth of land in Plainfield Township.[90] By 1850, he is listed in the Agricultural Schedules of the 1850 federal census as having 80 acres in Wheatland Township, with 7 horses, 4 dairy cows, and 4 swine. Yields at that time were 175 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, 80 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production was 200 pound of butter.

Catchpole's land increased by the time of the next census in 1860 to 160 acres. He had as many as 20 horses, 7 dairy cows, 10 head of cattle, and 3 swine. Yields included 350 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, and 50 bushels of potatoes. Dairy output had increased to 450 pounds of butter and 150 pounds of

[88] Stevens, *Past and Present of Will County, Illinois,* 780–1.
[89] The 1850 federal census lists his age as 33; the 1860 census gives an age of 46.
[90] *Will County Property Owners, 1842* [excerpted from *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County, Illinois: A Review* (Chicago: Historical Directory Publishing, 1884)].

cheese. The population census for that year lists Daniel and his wife Mary, along with their eight children (four boys and four girls). The 1870 census lists similar statistics as 10 years earlier, although corn production far exceeded wheat (800 bushels of corn to 120 bushels of wheat). Oat yields were 450 bushels.

In the census of 1880, the Catchpole farm had shifted away from dairy production (only 375 pounds of butter and no cheese from the few cows on hand) and an apple orchard had been established, with 135 trees producing 35 bushels. Grain yields included 1,855 bushels of corn on 53 acres, 1,400 bushels of oats on 35 acres, and only 28 bushels of wheat on 4 acres. The Catchpole farm passed to August Meuller between 1873 and 1893,[91] and to C.E. Thompson by 1940. The same contiguous 160 parcel of land is called out in the *Will County & Plat Book* of 1998.

The original Clow farmstead, located near the intersection of 111th Street and Book Road in Section 22 of Wheatland Township. The barn at right served originally as a combination barn and home and was the first structure on the property. The farmstead is on land currently owned by the Forest Preserve District of Will County.

Clow

The Clow family was one of the most significant families in the area, with farms spread across at least four sections of the township. The Clows had their origins in Scotland. Robert Clow Sr. (1792-1877), his wife having died, brought his children from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to America in 1837, where they rented a former Shaker farm in Sodus Bay, New York. In 1843, they came west via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to Chicago, purchasing 1,100 acres of land in Sections 10, 14, and 15 of Wheatland Township in 1844. The family's first farmstead was in the northeast corner of Section 22. The Clow children included Helen (1813-1847); Agnes (1814-1890), who was the wife of Mungo Patterson (see below); James (1816-1890); John Henry (1818-1910); Robert Jr. (1819-1888); Adam (1821-1852); Sarah (1824-1903); William (1826-1877); and Thomas (1829-1893).[92]

In the Agricultural Schedules of the 1850 federal census, the farmstead is listed as having 240 tillable acres and 805 acres "unimproved," with 4 horses, 5 dairy cows, 4 working oxen, 14 head of cattle, and 4 swine. Yields from the farm included 1,347 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of corn, 360 bushels of oats, and 330 bushels of potatoes. The dairy production of the farm included 250 pounds of butter and 200 pounds of cheese.

The 1860 census included information for the Robert Clow and Robert Clow Jr. farmsteads, with 480 and 160 acres respectively. Robert Clow Sr. had his farmstead in Sections 10 and 15 of the township, with 4

[91] Geo. A. Ogle & Co., *Plat Book, Will County, Illinois* (Chicago, 1893). The Meuller farmstead may have been the site of the 1922 Wheatland Plowing Match (see Appendix B).
[92] Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois,* 817.

horses, 9 dairy cows, 14 head of cattle, and 2 swine. Yields from the elder Clow's farm included 310 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of potatoes.[93] Three hundred pounds of butter were also produced. Robert Jr. had 6 horses, 7 dairy cows, and 10 head of cattle on his 160 acres in Section 14 and 15. (Robert Jr. served 8 years as circuit clerk and recorder of Will County, and 2 terms in the State legislature, and 18 years as township supervisor.)

Two views of the Clow farmstead in Section 15 of Wheatland Township. The site contains several limestone buildings. The farmstead was not included in the rural survey since it is located in incorporated Naperville, but it should be included in future survey efforts.

Two other Clow sons, Thomas and John Henry, also owned farmsteads in Wheatland. Thomas had 240 acres in Section 22, occupying the original Robert Sr. farmhouse, according to the plat maps from the period, by the late 1850s. The 1860 census lists the Thomas Clow farm as having 174 tilled acres, 3 horses, 2 dairy cows, and 5 head of cattle. The 1870 census lists four Clow family farmsteads belonging to J. and W. Clow, John Henry Clow, William H. Clow, and Thomas Clow, all centered around the original Robert Clow farmstead. The J. and W. Clow farm, located on 400 acres of Section 15, boasted 55 head of cattle, along with yields that included 1,000 bushels each of corn and oats. John Henry Clow's farm, located in Section 10 on land now occupied by Wagner Farms Garden Center, is listed in the 1870 census as having 120 acres, with 6 horses, 5 dairy cows, 5 head of cattle, and 2 swine. His yields at that time was 60 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of potatoes. Diary production was 300 pounds of butter. In the 1880 census, the James Clow farm (likely the same as the J. and W. Clow farm listed in 1870) had 118 acres of tilled land and 234 acres of pasturage. The farm had 17 dairy cows and 53 head of cattle with yields of 1,890 bushels of corn from 42 acres and 1,232 bushels of oats from 28 acres. The Thomas Clow farm had 40 head of cattle and yields that included 3,400 bushels of corn from 85 acres and 2,198 bushels of oats from 51 acres. The William H. Clow farm had 110 acres of tilled land and 59 acres of pasturage. William's farm had 10 dairy cows and 27 head of cattle and yields of 1,600 bushels of corn from 46 acres. Robert Clow's farm was comparable to Thomas' in size and production capacity, although he had nearly twice and many head of cattle.

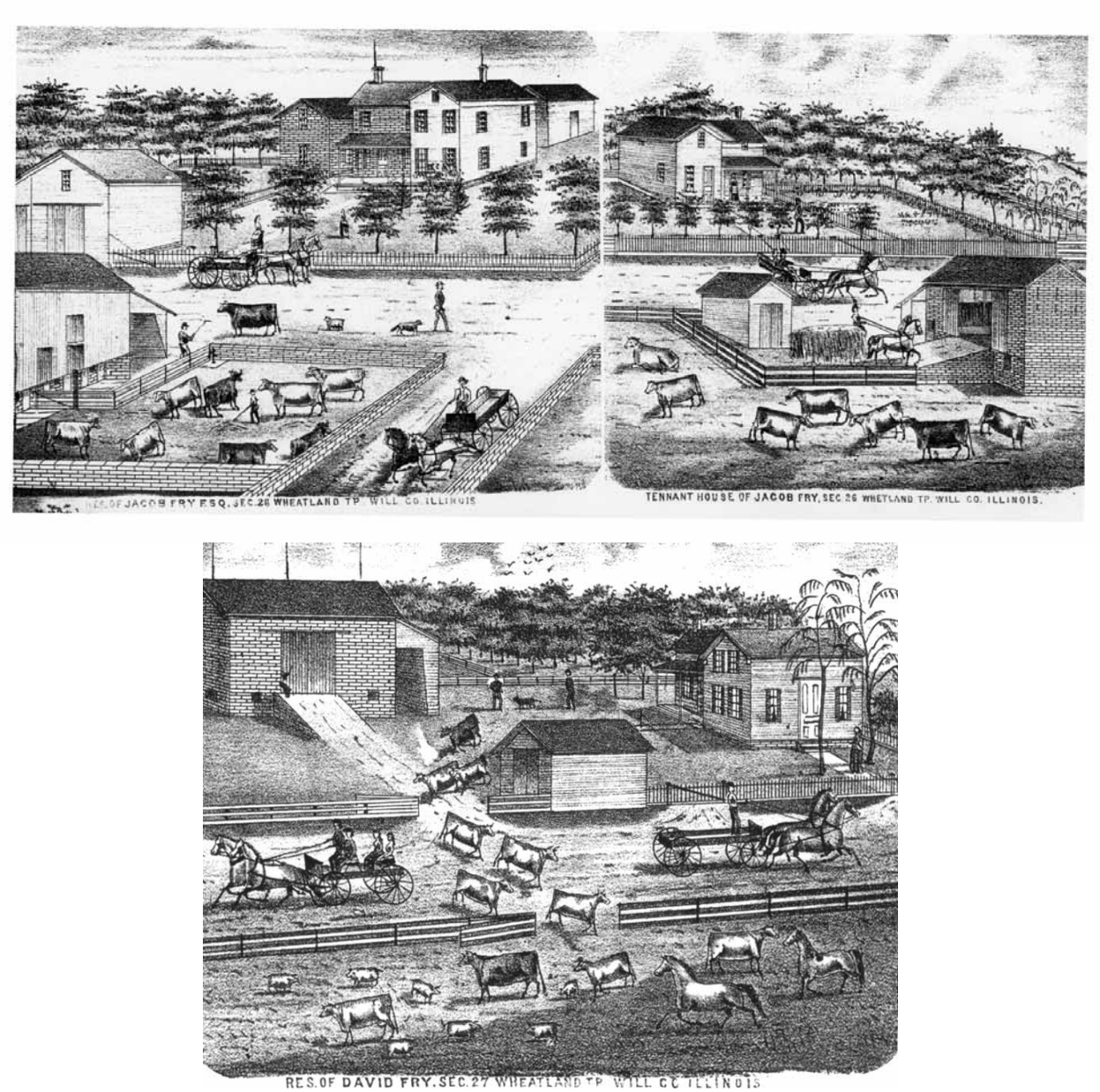
The succeeding generations of Clows continued to farm the land purchased by Robert Clow Sr. in the 1840s. Many of the Clow sons had Clow daughters, and some of the land came under the ownership of other family names as these daughters married. However, much of the original Clow lands remained in the family as farmland until relatively recently. Many of the following generations are written about in the county histories produced in the early 1900s, which shows their continued prominence:

[93] Given these relatively high figures, and the same figures quoted for Robert Jr.'s farm, that the produce for both farms was combined.

> William M. Clow, is the son of one of the most prominent pioneer families of Will County, who located in Wheatland Township in an early day of its settlement, and ever since the name has been closely connected with its development and material prosperity, its present representative wearing worthily the mantle of his desire. As a wide-awaken, intelligent and progressive farmer and stock-raiser, our subject bears an important part in sustaining and extending the great agricultural interests of his native county. He owns a farm on Section 14, that compares favorably in all respects with the best in this locality….William, the subject of this sketch, grew to a manly vigorous manhood amid the pioneer influences that still [could be] obtained in this county during his youth. A bright, apt scholar, he was given excellent educational advantages, receiving the rudiments of his education in the district schools of Wheatland Township, and subsequently entered Clark Seminary, now known as Jenning's Seminary in Aurora, Illinois, where he pursued a fine course of study that will be a help to him in any calling in which he is engaged. He first entered the teacher's profession and for two terms taught school successfully. But having a natural taste of the vocation to which he had been reared, he then turned to it, and has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and is actively engaged in farming and stockraising. He owns a farm of two hundred and thirty acres, all of which is under cultivation, is highly improved, and with its commodious, well-appointed buildings and rich harvest fields, is one of the most desirable pieces of property in this part of the county.…He has taken part in public affairs as Township Clerk one year, and as Road Commissioner of Wheatland Township, and in both capacities proved himself to be a sagacious and faithful civic official.[94]
>
> _____
>
> John B. Clow was reared and educated in Wheatland Township, and for many years ranked among the many progressive stockmen of Will County. He specialized in dairy farming. Mr. Clow lives practically retired on his farm of 240 acres, in Section 15, of Wheatland Township….In 1885 Mr. Clow married Miss Janet Stewart, of Wheatland Township, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Stewart, natives of Scotland, and early settlers of Will County. Both are deceased and are buried in the United Presbyterian Cemetery, Wheatland Township. To Mr. And Mrs. Clow was born two daughters: Bessie, married James McMicken, lives in Wheatland Township, and they have a daughter, Janet, born in 1916 and Helen, married Owen C. Crego, lives at Aurora, Illinois, and they have two children, Thomas and Mary.[95]

According to plat maps from 1970 and 1998, the Clow family retained ownership of the farmsteads their ancestors had founded until recently.

[94] *Portrait and Biological Album of Will County, Illinois,* 629.
[95] Maue, *History of Will County, Illinois*, 813–4.



The Jacob Fry farmstead (top left) in Section 26 of Wheatland Township, as shown in the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873. The "tenant house" (top right) was occupied by the Grill family, the barn of which is shown on the cover of this report. The David Fry farmstead (bottom, PIN 01-27-200-001) in Section 27 shows the common use of bank barns on all three farmsteads.*

Fry

The Jacob and Catherine Fry family immigrated to Will County in 1854 after having lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Jacob Fry was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on 9 March 1816. Catherine was from the Grill family, who also immigrated to Will County and purchased the land in Section 35 immediately south of the Fry property in Section 26. Their children included Henry, Jacob, Zachariah, David, and Martin. The younger Jacob inherited the family farm in Section 26 while David obtained a farm spreading across Sections 22, 23, and 27 originally owned by George Wightman. The Agricultural Schedules of the 1860 federal census lists the Fry farm as consisting of 155 acres of tilled land with 10 horses, 15 dairy cows, 27

head of cattle, and 12 swine. Yields included 520 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels of oats. A remarkable 850 pounds of butter were produced. Ten years later the farm had 200 acres of tilled land producing 300 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels of oats. Eight horses were in use, along with 10 dairy cows, 20 head of cattle, 15 sheep, and 6 swine. The 1880 census lists the sons Zachariah and Jacob as the operators of farm, with 200 tilled acres producing 2,000 bushels of corn and 2,800 bushels of oats. Dairy and beef cows were still the backbone of the farm's operation, with 12 dairy cows and 41 head of cattle. That same year, the David Fry farm produced 1,700 bushels of corn on 55 acres and 1,800 bushels of oats on 34 acres (the farm measured approximately 185 acres in all, including 65 acres of pasturage). Beef and dairy production were significant here too, with 10 dairy cows and 31 head of cattle.

Frys are shown on a plat map from 1909 as being the owners of the two farms, but owners with other last names are listed on the 1940 plat map.

The farmhouse from the Glavy Farmstead (PIN 01-13-400-002). The farmstead contains numerous intact structures, most dating from the first half of the twentieth century.

Glavy

The Glavy farmstead, located in Section 13 of Wheatland Township, was established in the 1850s or 1860s by Patrick Glavy, who had immigrated to the United States from Ireland. Patrick and his wife Bridget had six children, including their eldest son Bernard, who inherited the farm. The 160 acre farm is listed in the 1870 Agricultural Schedules as having 8 horses, 6 dairy cows, 9 swine, and 60 sheep. Yields included 1,500 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production included 600 pounds of butter. Ten years later the farm had similar yields, although sheep were no longer present in significant numbers. Patrick Glavy is shown on plat maps as the farm's owner through 1893, with Bernard Glavy as owner in 1909. M.J. Patterson (see below for the Patterson family) is listed as owner on a 1940 plat map. At the time of survey, the property was owned by the Estate of Warren "Bud" Patterson and Miss Frances M. Patterson.

The Gray farmstead in Section 32 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-32-100-002) dates back to the 1870s, when it was illustrated in the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873.*

Gray

Walter Gray was born in Scotland in 1819 and immigrated to Canada in 1849 before settling in Will County in the 1850s. After settling in Plainfield Township for three years, he established a farm in Wheatland Township in Section 32 on 200 acres of land. The 1860 federal census lists Walter, his wife Jane, and four children (three boys and a daughter, the youngest). In addition to his farming duties, Walter Gray was a school director for several years.

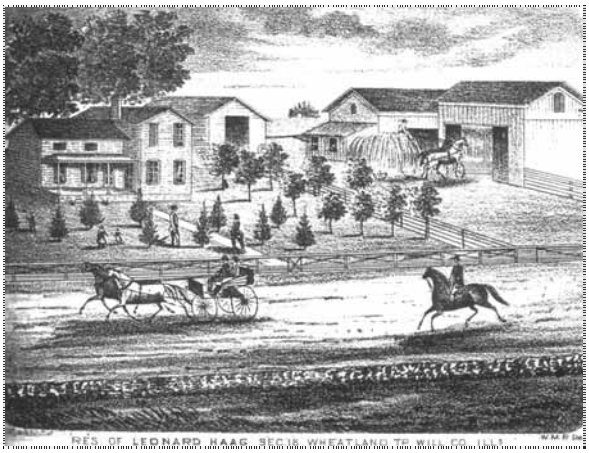
The Agricultural Schedules of the 1870 federal census state that the farm had 5 horses, 6 dairy cows, 4 head of cattle, and 9 swine. The farm's yields included 500 bushels of corn and 600 bushels of oats. Dairy production was 560 pounds of butter. By the time of the 1880 census, the Gray farm had grown to over 350 acres, with 23 acres devoted to pasturage. Thirty-three head of cattle were present along with eleven dairy cows. Yields were significantly larger, with 3,000 bushels each of corn and oats.

In subsequent years the farm passed first to Walter Gray's son John, then to Eugene Tuttle by 1940 (according to the plat map from that year). The most recent plat maps (1998) list Tuttle as the property owners.

Haag

According to plat maps from 1851 and 1860, the farm in the southwestern quarter-section of Section 18 in Wheatland Township was originally settled by S.S. Pratt. Leonard Haag obtained the 160 acre farmstead in the 1860s, and is listed in the 1870 federal census as having 5 horses, 6 dairy cows, 4 head of cattle, and 4 swine. Yields from the land included 100 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of oats, and 30 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production included 500 pounds of butter. In the 1880 federal census, it listed that 120 acres of land were tilled and 40 acres pasturage. Although the dairy herd had been doubled to 12 cows, the head of beef cattle had been increased to 30. Crop yields included 2,800 bushels of corn from 75 acres and 2,100 bushels of oats from 60 acres.

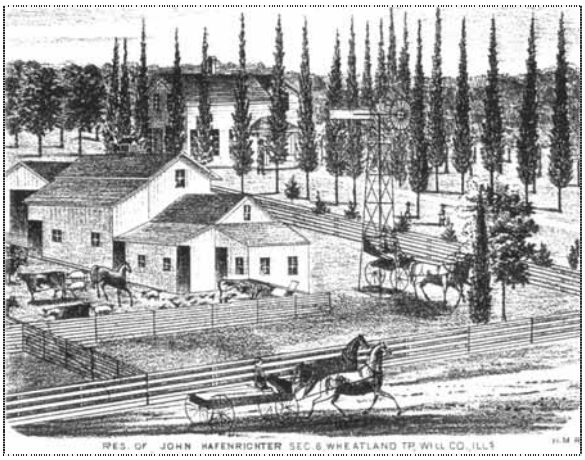
John L. Haag is listed as the owner on the 1893 and 1909 plat maps (which also show the right-of-way of the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern Railroad cutting across the southwestern corner of the plot). The property remained in the hands of the Haag family through the late 1940s; the 1970 plat map show the land belonging to Grant Schoger & Sons. The 1998 plat map shows the land belonging to the "Wheatland Prairie Lands."



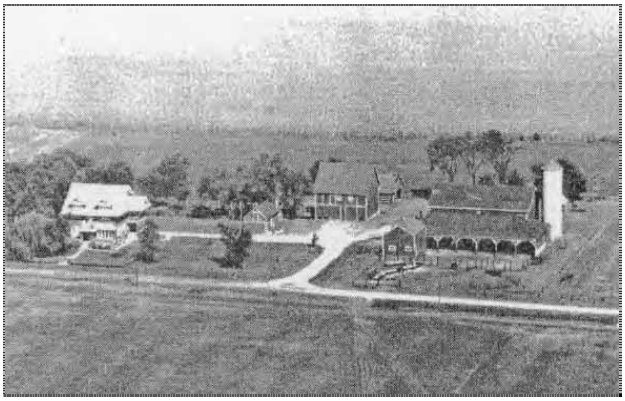
The farmstead of the Haag family was illustrated in the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873, shown at upper left. As of late 1999, the general configuration of the abandoned farmstead buildings had survived on the site of the Haag farm (PIN 01-18-400-001), although none had survived from the 1870s. However, in early 2000 most of the structures on the property were razed. The lower illustration is an aerial view of the Haag farmstead circa 1955, with Route 30 (paved road) running parallel to the Elgin, Joliet and Aurora tracks and the farm fronting on Heggs Road (*This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955).*

Hafenrichter

The Hafenrichters appear to have come to Wheatland Township in the 1860s and 1870s; by 1873, there were two members of the family in the township, with farms in Sections 5 and 6 and in Section 20. The 120 acre John Hafenrichter farm, located in Sections 6 and 7, had 8 dairy cows and 6 other head of cattle reported in the 1870 census, with crop yields comparable to other farmsteads in the area (175 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, and 400 bushels of oats). Butter production reached 500 pounds that year. The 1880 census contains data on both the John Hafenrichter farm and the George Hafenrichter farm, located in Section 20 of the township. The George Hafenrichter was 160 acres in size (90 tilled for crops and 70 left as pasturage), with 6 dairy cows and 17 head of cattle. Crop yields were 1,880 bushels of corn from 52 acres and 1,752 bushels of oats from 36 acres. That same year John Hafenrichter reported 122 acres with yields of 2,300 bushels of corn and 1,100 bushels of wheat. On the 76 acres of pasturage, John Hafenrichter had 51 head of cattle; he also had 12 dairy cows.



*The George Hafenrichter farm (left) in Section 20 was established in the early 1870s (*Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873). No significant structures have survived on that site. The John Hafenrichter farm site in Section 7 (later expanded to include a significant portion of Section 6) include the Queen Anne style farmhouse whose rear elevation is shown at right (PIN 01-06-300-005). The family also acquired another farmstead in obtaining the property in Section 6 (PIN 01-06-400-005); the farmhouse on this site was replaced circa 1920 with the Prairie style-influenced brick structure shown below. At right is an aerial view of the Hafenrichter farm in Section 6 from 1955 (*This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955).*

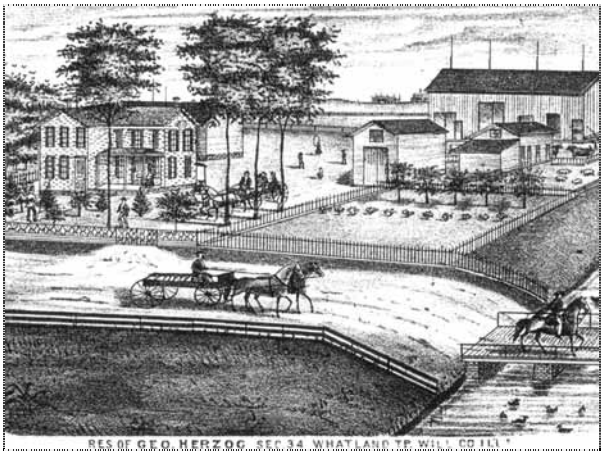


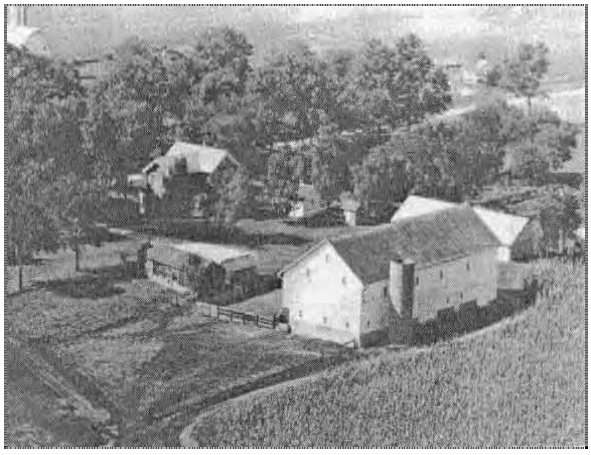
By 1893 (as shown on plat maps), John Hafenrichter had expanded his farm by 160 acres to include land in the southeastern quadrant of Section 6, formerly owned by H. Mussey. By 1909, he had added a further 60 acres at the north end of his land holdings. George Hafenrichter added more land as well, obtaining approximately 40 acres between 1893 and 1909. By the time of the 1940 plat map, the George Hafenrichter farm was in the hands of another owner, while the John Hafenrichter farm was split between E.E. Hafenrichter on the northern half of the land holdings in Section 6 and R.R. Hafenrichter on the southern half in Section 7. By 1970, the R.R. Hafenrichter farm had passed to Bruce Henderson and the E.E. Hafenrichter farm to Robert and Fern (Hafenrichter) Noggle. (The Hendersons are related to the Hafenrichters as well.)

Herzog

The Herzog farmstead in Section 34 contains one of the unique farmhouses of Wheatland Township because it is constructed of brick (few other residential structures using this material are extant in the survey region). George Herzog was born in Baden, Germany, on 9 July 1836, the son of a farmer. He immigrated to America in 1852, first settling in York County, Pennsylvania. He came to Illinois in 1858, eventually buying

204 acres of land on the southern end of Wheatland Township.[96] The Agricultural Schedules of the 1870 federal census state that the farm had 10 work horses, 6 dairy cows, 4 head of cattle, and 5 swine. Crop yields were 200 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, and 150 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production was listed as 400 pounds of butter. Ten years later crop yields were 1,700 bushels of corn from 50 acres, 1,800 bushels of oats from 70 acres, and 200 bushels of wheat from 7 acres. Six acres were planted with an apple orchard of 400 trees, with a yield of 50 bushels.





The George Herzog farmstead (PIN 01-34-400-006) as illustrated in the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873. Above at right is a view of the farm in 1955 (*This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955). The photographs below show the extant buildings on the Herzog farmstead at the time of survey, including the barn and farmhouse (both visible in the 1873 view),and in the bottom left, the smoke house, and the bottom right, the summer kitchen.*

[96] Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois,* 818.

The site of the J.E. Mather farmstead in Section 23 of Wheatland Township. The site has an extensive grouping of farm structures, some dating to the 1860s, such as the pump house behind the farmhouse, shown at right. (For illustrations of the farmhouse, see the section on the Boughtons, the current owners of this property.)

Mather

The Mathers (not to be confused with the Matters discussed below) were another significant family in central Wheatland Township (located in Section 23). The Mather farm was one of the largest in the township—it was listed as being 453 1/2 acres on the 1873 plat maps. The 1870 census gives data that 350 acres were tilled and 60 acres wooded. The largest group of livestock was sheep (300 head). Crop yields were 200 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley (an unusual crop for the region), and 60 bushels of potatoes. Dairy production was 600 pounds of butter. Between the early 1900s and the present, the farmstead passed to as many as three different owners.

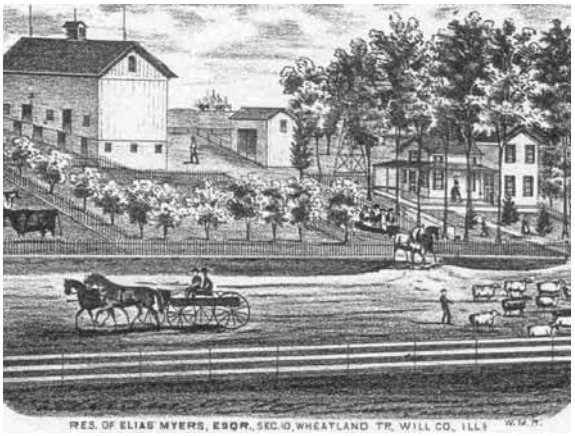
Matter

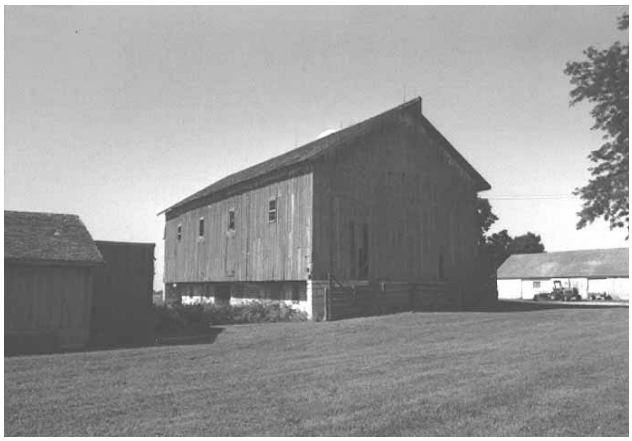
The first Matter farmstead was founded on land in the southeast corner of Section 4 that was owned by Jacob Matter, at least by the time of a tax assessment map dated 15 September 1851. The 1860 census map shows land to the west in Section 5 belonged to A. Rubens. By the time of a plat map dating between 1860 and 1865, the land (along with 40 acres formerly belonging possibly to "J. Fordham") had passed to Jacob Matter, whose family occupied the farmstead until the 1970s or 1980s. Jacob Matter was born circa 1818 in Pennsylvania. He and his wife Nancy had nine children, which included his eldest son Abraham (born circa 1839). Abraham first obtained his father's first farmstead in Section 5, and then he acquired additional land to the northwest that had formerly belonged to Samuel Weaver.

The Matter family occupied two main farmstead sites in northwest Wheatland Township. The farmstead in Section 5 (PIN 01-05-400-004) was actually the first to be occupied by Jacob Matter in the 1860s, although the lonely farmhouse shown above left was replaced in the 1910s. The second Matter farmstead of Abraham Matter in Section 4 (PIN 01-04-100-006) dates from the 1870s, although the farmhouse shown above right may be older, having been moved to this site from another location.

The 1860 federal census data on Jacob Matter's farm states that it had 120 tilled acres; 8 horses, 10 dairy cows, 4 head of cattle, and 6 swine; and yielded 300 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of corn, and 430 bushels of oats. Ten years later, Abraham Matter's farm had statistics typical of other medium-sized farms (120 acres) of the period. The 1880s census has information on both Jacob and Abraham Matter. The younger Matter had 110 tilled acres and 40 acres pasturage. His livestock count was a little more than average (8 dairy cows and 18 head of cattle) although relatively poor crop yields (a little more than 700 bushels each of corn and oats). The elder Matter had 60 tilled acres and 20 acres pasturage, with 7 dairy cows and 16 head of cattle. That his yields were greater than his son's is remarkable, considering the less number of acres used to generate his crop.

While the Jacob Matter farmstead remained in the family for several more generations, the Abraham Matter farmstead passed to other owners in the first half of the 1900s.





The Elias Myers farmstead in Section 10 of Wheatland Township, as illustrated in the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873. Shown at right is the barn visible in the 1873 view.*

Myers

The Elias Myers farmstead in Section 10 was founded on land originally owned by E. Stark, as shown on plat maps from 1862. Some of the oldest buildings on the property, such as the barn shown above, may date from the Stark's ownership. Elias Myers occupied a farm immediately south and west of E. Stark's land by at least 1860. The Agricultural Schedules of the census that year state that the 140 acres of land he farmed had 4 horses, 6 dairy cows, 12 head of cattle, and 6 swine. Crop yields were 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of potatoes.

The 1870 census states that the farm was now 240 acres, indicating that between 1862 and 1870 Myers acquired Stark's land. The enlarged Myers farm had 250 sheep in addition to the usual complement of horses, dairy cows, and cattle. Crop and dairy production was average for the period. Ten years later the farm was still centered around raising sheep, although crop production had increased significantly, possibly due to the introduction of new farming implements.

These views illustrate the farm of Daniel and James Patterson in Section 9 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-09-400-001). The top row shows the three remaining farmhouses on the property (a fourth is no longer extant), each constructed about a generation apart. Bottom left is the raised barn and cast-in-place concrete silo, along with some of the other buildings on the property. Bottom right is the limestone cellar or smoke house.

Patterson

Mungo Patterson, born in 1814, of Wheatland Township emigrated from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to the United States in 1841, first settling in Wayne County, New York. In 1842, he married Agnes Clow, daughter of Robert Clow. After three years in Wayne County, Patterson moved west to Illinois, settling on land in Wheatland Township.[97] Mungo Patterson maintained a dairy of their experiences of coming to northwest Illinois. The diary excerpt below begins on 30 April 1844:

> **Tuesday, 30**. At half-past 8 this morning arrived at Chicago and stopped along-side Norton's pier. Put most of the luggage in his store, are to pay for wharfage storage 1/per barrel bulk. Went to the Temperance House where we are to pay $1 each per day for bed and board, stayed there all night.
> **Wednesday, May 1**. Cloudy, strong west wind. Sand drifts in the street. At 10 o'clock it rained heavy. We find we can board one-half cheaper in the Farmers exchange, accordingly we pass over the street. Mr. Clow, Robert, and Adam left the Fox River in a wagon at 5 o'clock. Fine evening.
> **Thursday, 2**. Went and saw the Prairie on the west side of the city.
> **Saturday, 4**. Robert came in the state at 10 last night. They have taken a house at Naperville, 30 miles west from here, where in the meantime we are going to bide. It is a very good comfortable house, pay 10 (probably 10 shillings, or about $2.50) a week for it. Before leaving Chicago I may just mention that the city has grown up almost entirely within the last 10 years. In 1834 it contained only a few houses with a population of about 100, chiefly soldiers and traders with the Indians. Now there are over 8,000 inhabitants. Some of the streets are nearly a mile in length. There are 150 houses going up now, and 300 this summer. Sometimes 200 teams may be seen in the street in one day, loaded with wheat from the country. One daily and two weekly papers and published here.

[97] Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois*, 821.

> **Saturday, May 4, 1844**. At half-past six in the morning Sarah, Agnes, Jock, and myself started in the stagecoach from Chicago for Naperville, where we arrived at 1 o'clock. Judge Smith of Chicago, a very intelligent fine man was the only other passenger. The only stock we saw on the prairies was a very few cattle here and there. Some places we could see as far as the eye could reach, without timber. We saw plenty of wild game, cranes, prairie hens, and other smaller birds. James, Robert, William, and Thomas [Clow] came at 7 p.m. with two hired wagons, and part of the boxes. We went into our hired house the same evening.
> **Monday, 6**. Robert, Adam and James gone to look at some wild land to the southwest.
> **Wednesday, 8**. Robert and Adam gone to Chicago to land office to see where wild land may be had. Perhaps may buy a team.
> **Wednesday, 15**. Mr. Clow, Robert, and Adam gone to Plainfield.
> **Saturday, 18**. Damp forenoon. Adam, Robert, William, and Thomas went south to see some prairie land on the Du Page River. There is one 80 A. [acre] lot and one whole section; they are all pleased with it, they think of going to Chicago on Monday to deed it.[98]

The source from which this diary excerpt was taken states that the structure being worked on was on the farm later owned by Wilbur Boughton (no longer extant). The narrative goes on to state that "apparently the process of getting established was one of helping each other, and it is assumed that after the Mungo Patterson house was completed the digging of a second cellar was on the Clow place."[99] The narrative continues, stating that Patterson and Clow families lived in Naperville almost a year until their living quarters on the farmstead were completed. The diary excerpt below begins again in June 1845:

> **Monday, 9th**. Forenoon leveling earth around cellar. Afternoon laid foundation.
> **Tuesday, 10th**. Got 15 bu. lime at Durants. Thos. and I riddling sand, made a wood riddle.
> **Wednesday, 11th**. Riddled lime and commenced building.
> **Thursday, 12t^{h}** Heavy rain last night, 2 or 3 in. water in cellar. Thos. and I mixed lime. Afternoon building. Wm. Breaking south of dooryard.
> **Monday, 16th**. Thos. and I building. Robert bought a yoke of cattle for $44. I drawing stone, brot 15 bu. lime from Durant.
> **Tuesday, 17th**. Mixing mortar, building. Adam and Wm. plowing.
> **Saturday, 21st**. Drawing stone, cellar wall 3 ft. 10 in. high, or level with the surface of ground. Stair-case finished. Prairie looks fine; new settlers coming in, breaking teams all over the prairies. Wild roses in bloom.
> **Monday, 23rd**. Thos. and Jas. Building. Wm. and I drawing 100 bu. lime for granary. Adam plowing corn.
> **Tuesday, 24th**. Wm. drew 5 load stone for cellar. East corners at the height.
> **Wednesday, 25th**. Thos. and I building. Colonel Wentworth and Capt. Naper here.
> **Thursday, 26th**. All the corners at the height. Robert at Plainfield, bought a pig.
> **Friday, 27th**. Building. Jas. And Wm. breaking. Robert and Adam gone to Chicago. Wm. drew 3 loads stone.
> **Monday, 30th**. Jas. and Robert mowing. Adam and Wm. plowing. Thos. and I building.
> **Tuesday, July 1, 1845**, Thos. and I leveled north wall.
> **Wednesday, 2nd**. Thos. and I mixing mortar building, boys making wagon rack. Potatoes in full bloom.
> **Thursday, 3rd**. Finished cellar wall. Boys plowing and mowing.
> **Friday, 4th.** Cleared out cellar. Thos. under-pinning the front addition. At Naperville bought a cradle for $4.25, hay forks 7 shillings each, 2 rakes, 2s each. Celebration at the forks.
> **Saturday, 5th**. Finished under-pinning. Afternoon I went to the preparatory lecture. Subject "Ye are temples etc". The cellar has taken Thos. and I 20 days to build. We mixed the mortar and served ourselves.

[98] Excerpt contained in *The History and Genealogy of the family John and Jane Hall Patterson of Kirtlehead, Dumfriesshire, Scotland* (N.p, n.d.), n.p.
[99] Ibid.

Monday, 7th. Very warm, Therm. 96° in the shade. Lyman's boy here with lumber.
Monday, 14th. July, 1845. Lyman came to put up our house. Drawing in hay. Hot.
Tuesday, 15th. Adam cutting wheat at Durants. Mowing and working hay. Frame of house all up and part of the siding on.
Thursday, 17th. Working hay and mowing. Adam cut 25 stocks wheat p.m.
Friday, 18th. Drawing in hay. Lyman and the little man working at the house.
Saturday, 19th. Mowing. Adam and Robert cutting oats; afternoon cradling wheat, about 50 stooks. Lyman has the house sided and shingled. Temp. 92° noon.
Thursday, 31st. Drew in oats 1 stack a.m. quarrying p.m. and drawing. Lyman and the little man working at the house.
August 1, 1845. Robert and Thomas digging cellar. James and I quarrying.
Saturday, 2nd. Got out 40 bu. sand for plaster. Mixed mortar for building chimney.
Monday, 4th. Adam at Naperville for brick, got 250 for 10 shillings. Jas., Thos., and I quarrying.
Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1845. Building chimney. Boys quarrying and drawing. Lyman lathing.
Wednesday, 6th. Finished chimney, pointing around house.
Friday, 8th. Forenoon quarrying and drawing. P.M. binding oats. Finished cradling. Lyman finished our house, and we settled with him. The original contract was $174.41. The additional in front cost for material $10.50, for work $7. Other extra work, cellar windows $1 each, box for chimney $3. The way up to the garret and other little fixings 50 cents. The whole amounts to $187.20.
Friday, 15th. Mixing plaster, about 38 bu. sand to 17 of lime, 1 1/2 bu. of hair. Robert and Thos. mowing. Jas. making door and window frames.
Monday, 18th. Laying door step. Robert, Thos., and I laid foundation of cellar.
Tuesday, 19th. Commenced plastering, like to be a slow job. Jas. and Thos. building cellar.
Saturday, 23rd. Finished plastering our house.
Wednesday, 10th. Boys at woods for lintels and beams. Jas. and Mr. Clow hewing beams.
Thursday, 11th. Boys at woods for plates, etc. Jas. hewing timbers. Thos. and I building.
Saturday, 13th. Jas. and Thos. hewing doorstep and corners. I white-washing house p.m.
Friday, 19th. Boys and Sarah got home from Chicago, brought stuff for the granary, shingles, flooring, etc. Brought 6 chairs for us. Five common ones 50¢ each, and one rocking chair, a pail and a bucket. $4.50. Wm. drew 3 load of stone for our well. Building.
Friday, September 26, 1845. Moved into our new house, bag and baggage. Building.
Thursday, 16th. Prairie burning on east side of river. Quarrying stone for well.
Saturday, 25th. Building. Adam plowing, Wm. drawing stone for our well and office. Mr. Clow and Jas. put rafters in the granary.
Tuesday, 28th. Finished house a.m. Robert and James building staircase and laying foundation of our office (out house) Adam at Naperville, got 10 bu. lime for office, and paint and oil to paint our house. Cost $4.25.
Wednesday, 29th. Jas., Thos., and Wm. sheeting the granary. Robert and I quarrying for the office and well.
Thursday, 30th. Commenced building office. Adam plowing, boys shingling.
Mon., Nov. 3, 1945. Robert and I building. Wm. drew 2 load stone for office. Took up 13 bushes of carrots.
Tuesday, 4th. Forenoon dressing corners and flagging office. Robert and Jas. building. Boys husked 30 bu. corn. Adam plowing. The office took 10 bu. lime, 11/4 cord of stone. Six days building for two of us.
Monday, 17th. Digging well. Tuesday, 18. Digging well, Robert helping me. 9ft. deep.
Wednesday, 19th. Robert and I digging well, 15 ft. deep, some water. Adam and Thos. at Naperville, got salt, shingles for office, hinges for door. Wm. brought the windlass from Durants, also a load of stone.
Thursday, 20th. Digging Blue Clay, 181/2 ft. deep.

> **Friday, 21st**. Finished digging well, whole depth from the surface of the ground.
> **Saturday, 22nd**. Robert letting down stone, self walling, have stoned up 8 ft. 2 in. There is 14 in. of water in the well.
> **Wednesday, 26th**. Snow, 1 to 2 inches. Jas., Thos., and I made a door for cellar and one for the office.[100]

Mungo and Agnes Patterson had eight children, including John, who served in the Civil War and settled in Indiana; Robert and William, who both had farms in Du Page Township; and William, Sarah, Agnes, Adam, and Helen.[101] Mungo Patterson's farm was in Sections 11 and 12 of Wheatland Township. One of his farming pursuits was the raising of Durham cattle. The Mungo Patterson farmstead has not survived, although the farmhouse may be extant on Book Road north of 103rd Street within incorporated Naperville.[102]

The 1850 federal census gives data for Mungo Patterson's farm, listing it as having 140 tilled acres (the balance unimproved prairie), with yields of 600 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, and 260 bushels of potatoes. Ten years later, Mungo Patterson had 210 tilled acres worked by 6 horses, 8 dairy cows producing 500 pounds of butter, and crop yields of 350 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of potatoes. The 1870 census showed that yields had almost doubled compared to the 1860 census.

Two of Mungo Patterson's brothers, James (born 1829) and Daniel (born 1832), also emigrated from Scotland and settled in Wheatland Township in 1850. Their farmstead, established in the 1850s, is still extant in Section 9 and is illustrated on a previous page. A fourth brother, Thomas (born 1822), emigrated in 1858 and settled on a farm in Section 11 next to his brother Mungo. The farmhouse from this property is illustrated below. James and Daniel Patterson purchased farmland formerly owned by John H. Hall. The property included "a house 12x14, two stories high, the first floor used for a horse-stable, and the second story used to sleep in."[103] When they began farming, Lockport was their grain market, and grain was shipped to Chicago via the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Eventually the brothers acquired 440 acres.

The house shown at left is located on the site of the Mungo Patterson farmstead on Book Road in Section 11 of Wheatland Township, although additional research is needed to confirm that it is original to this site. It currently lies in incorporated Naperville, and as such was not included in the rural survey. Shown at right is an Upright and Wing house type (with a flat roof addition at left) located on Plainfield-Naperville Road in Section 11. Research indicated that this house was originally built sometime after 1858 by Thomas Patterson.

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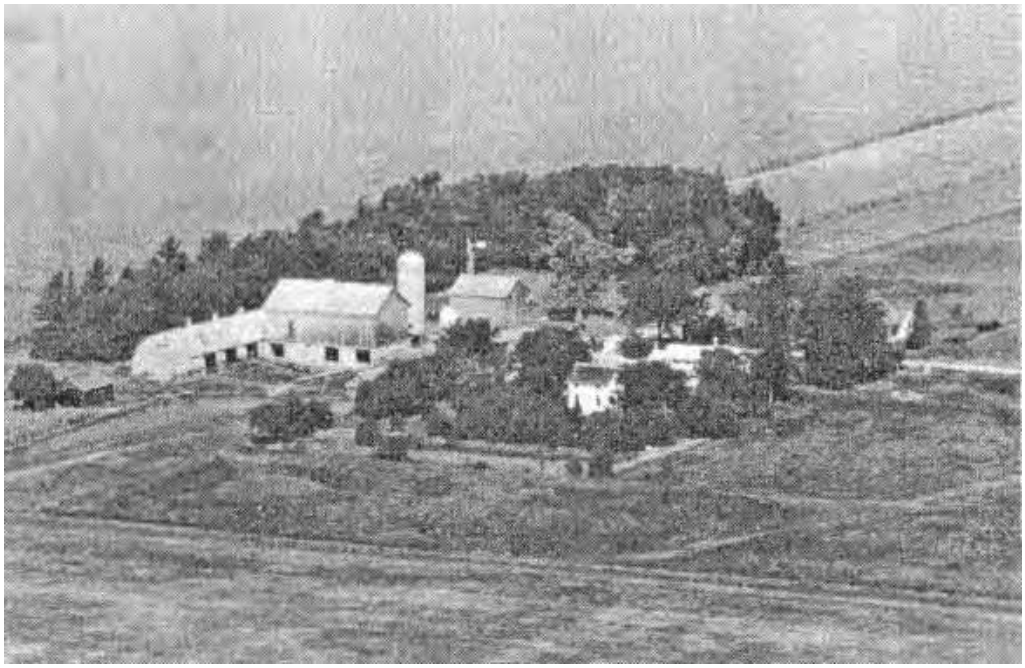
[100] Ibid.
[101] *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Will County, Illinois* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1900), 612.
[102] Additional research is necessary to confirm that the house on this property dates from the time of Mungo Patterson.
[103] Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois*, 820.

The Patterson brothers are listed in the Agricultural Schedules of the 1870 census.[104] Their farm was 280 acres, with 9 work horses, 13 dairy cows, 28 head of cattle, and 3 swine. Crop yields were 200 bushels of wheat, 1,800 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 70 bushels of potatoes. Six hundred pounds of butter were produced. Ten years later, their cattle herd has increased to 50 head plus 21 dairy cows. Crop yields were 3,000 bushels of corn from 74 acres and 2,000 bushels of oats from 43 acres.

James Patterson was one of the promoters of the first Wheatland Plowing Match in 1877. Daniel Patterson married Jane Williamson, originally from Scotland, in 1859. The couple had ten children, including William Dodge Patterson, born in 1863, and John Patterson, born in 1869.[105] William Dodge Patterson was educated in the local district schools and for two years taught school in Du Page Township. He was associated with his father's farming interests until 1890, at which time he purchased his own 120 acre farm in Section 10, across modern-day Route 59 from his father's and uncle's farmstead. He was primarily a dairy farmer, as well as raising cattle. W.D. Patterson married Cora Slick, the couple having six children.

John Patterson inherited part of his father's farm in Section 9. He had received his education in the local district school and attended Northwestern University for three years. Besides the lands he farmed in Wheatland Township, he also operated the 108 acres in Du Page Township owned by his wife. He was a stockholder in the Plainfield State Bank, the Plainfield Grain Company, Young's Nursery, and the Farm Bureau Supply Company. In 1928 he was elected president of the Will County Farm Bureau.

In subsequent decades, the farmstead that had belonged to Mungo Patterson was divided and sold; at present, most of the land for this farm has been developed for residential housing. The James and Daniel Patterson farm has remained relatively intact.



An aerial view of the Patterson farmstead in Section 9 from the southeast circa 1955. *(*This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955).*

[104] Their listing in the Agricultural Schedules of the 1860 census could not be identified.
[105] *Portrait and Biographical Album of Will County, Illinois,* 260; Maue, *History of Will County, Illinois,* 828–30.


The farmhouse and a hay barn on the Stewart farmstead (PIN 01-30-100-005).

Stewart

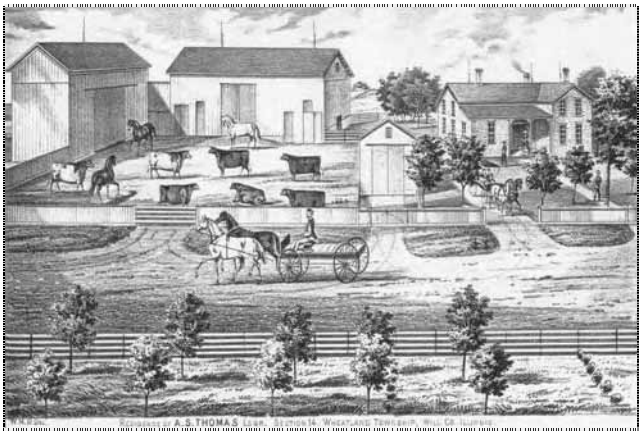
The Stewarts of Wheatland Township (and of adjacent Kendall County) were one of the earliest and most dominant farming families in the region. Land-owning Stewarts were present in Du Page Township as early as 1842; however, although additional research is needed to determine the relationship of these Stewarts to the Stewarts of Wheatland Township. A tax assessment map from 15 September 1851 shows the land at the farmstead site shown above in Section 30 attributed to Stewart. The 1860 federal census contains data on the farmstead: 365 acres; 8 horses, 5 dairy cows, 30 head of cattle, and 5 swine; 300 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of potatoes; and 300 pounds of butter. The 1870 census also contains data on the farm, including the addition of 40 head of sheep; crop yields were roughly the same as in 1860.

Thomas

A.S. Thomas, born in 1809 in Franklin County, New York, first learned shoemaking from his father before moving west with another pioneer in a horse-drawn wagon in 1837. Thomas purchased 160 acres in Section 14 of Wheatland Township for $1.25 per acre. He stated that "there was not a house between his farm and Plainfield when he first came here, only a shanty standing on what is now known as Jacob Fry's farm, and also says the first frame house built in this vicinity was on the farm now owned by Wm. King."[106] Thomas is listed in the list of Will County property owners for 1842.

In the 1850 Agricultural Schedules of the federal census, Thomas' farm is listed as having 80 tilled acres and 160 "unimproved" acres. Production on the farm was relatively low compared to others in the region, but ten years later the farm had increased its dairy production by several times. In 1860, the farm included 170 tilled acres and 15 pasturage acres, with 6 horses, 15 dairy cows, and 9 head of cattle. While crop production was still low, 800 pounds each of butter and cheese were recorded. Statistics in 1870 show that the amount of tilled acreage on the farm had dropped to 110 acres and that fewer dairy cows were present, although 30 head of cattle showed one increase. Dairy production was 700 pounds of cheese. Thomas was one of the initial planners for the first Wheatland Plowing Match in 1877. In the 1880s Thomas either died or sold the farm, and it passed to Jacob Brossman. The farmstead has remained in the Brossman family ever since.

[106] Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois,* 822.



The Thomas-Brossman farmstead in Section 14 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-14-400-003). In the upper left is a view of the farm from the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873; the upper right shows the farm in the mid 1950s (*This is Will County, Illinois, *The American Aerial County History Series, No. 26, 1955). As compared to the 1873 view, the general configuration of the farm has remained intact (although several buildings have been replaced), and the Du Page Valley limestone farmhouse has not been significantly altered. The foundations in the photograph in the foreground of the lower right view are of the barn visible in the center of the 1873 view.*

The Chauncey Wightman farmstead as illustrated in the Combination Atlas Map of Will County, *1873. At right is the farmhouse, which retains its basic original form despite several additions. The general layout of the farmstead buildings has also been retained, although the building have been replaced.*

Wightman

The Wightmans were one of the earliest settlers in Wheatland Township, obtaining land in the late 1830s after the majority of the township became available for settling. The family originated in Oneida County, New York, and moved west in the early 1830s. They first settled in a portion of LaSalle County that later became Kendall County, then moving to Plainfield Township before finally purchasing land in Wheatland Township. Two of the Wightman sons, George (1821-1887) and Chauncy, operated farms in the township through the 1860s. George's farm was located in Sections 22 and 27 and was later owned by David Fry (see above). George moved to Lockport Township in 1865, where he held the offices of justice of the peace, constable, and school director. His farmstead, located in Sections 9 and 10, is no longer extant. The Chauncey Wightman farmstead, located in Section 23 of Wheatland Township, as shown above, has several intact structures including the farmhouse.[107]

The 1860 federal census records that the 90 acre Chauncey Wightman farm had 2 work horses, 7 dairy cows, and 5 head of cattle. Yields were 300 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels of oats. Dairy production included 600 pounds of butter and 100 pounds of cheese. By 1893, Chauncey Wightman had passed ownership to Jacob Fry, and later acquired by David Fry. In turn the farmstead was owned by a member of the Patterson family and by a member of the Boughton family.

[107] Woodruff, *History of Will County Illinois,* 749; Bale, *A Necrology of Will County Pioneers, 1886–1890,* 24.

The barn at the site of the Leonard Wolf farmstead (PIN 01-07-300-001), now the site of the Rock-I-Farms.

Wolf

The Leonard Wolf farm was located in Section 7 of Wheatland Township (PIN 01-07-300-001). It appears that Wolf family obtained the farmstead circa the 1870s, since plat maps from 1873 and earlier identify other owners for this land. The road cutting across the Leonard Wolf farm, which crossed the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rail Road tracks at the western edge of the farm, became known as Wolf's Crossing Road.[108] The 1880 Agricultural Schedules of the federal census lists 60 tilled acres and 39 pasturage acres for the Leonard Wolf farm. Nine dairy cows were present, along with seventeen head of cattle. Yields in that year included 1,100 bushels of corn from 35 acres and 974 bushels of oats from 18 acres. The Wolfs are listed as the owners of the property as of the 1909 plat mapping. The 1940 plat map lists the name Ebinger, followed by the name Smith on the 1948 plat map.

[108] In addition to Leonard Wolf, there were several other Wolfs in Wheatland Township, including Amos Wolf and Casper Wolf and his son and grandson John and John Jr. The relationship between these different Wolfs is not clear and requires additional research, although their farms were located in the same vicinity. See Maue, *History of Will County, Illinois,* 820–1, for biographical information on Casper and John (Sr.) Wolf. The Agricultural Schedules of the federal census gives statistics for these other Wolf farmsteads.

Sod Farming. *One of the most active "agricultural" activities in Wheatland Township are the many sod farms, which gradually strips away the topsoil from the land. The illustration shown above is located at the southeast corner of Heggs Road and Tamarack Road (127th Street), where a schoolhouse was once located at the Tamarack rural crossroads settlement.*

CHAPTER III:

SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Period of Significance: 1830 to 1970

The majority of the three township survey region began to be settled farmers in the late 1820s and early 1830s. Plainfield was platted in 1834 and 1835; construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal began in 1836 and Lockport platted in 1837. Most of Wheatland Township was not officially available for settlement until the land was obtained by the Treaty of Chicago in 1833, although settlement did not take place on any wide scale until the 1840s. Based upon these development trends, a general date of 1830 seems appropriate in assessing the region for its' agricultural heritage.

Farming would continue to be the dominant use of the land in the survey region until the recent past. The development of suburban development did not begin on a large scale until the post-World War II era, as subdivisions were established outside of Joliet, followed by new suburbs such as Bolingbrook. By the 1960s and 1970s, the towns of Plainfield, Lockport, and Romeoville annexed more land as development progressed. Therefore, a closing date for a period of agricultural significance would fall approximately around 1970, when agriculture in the region began to wane as a major social and economic force in the region. Although the National Register nomination process is usually reserved for properties over 50 years old, a few structures dating after 1950 have been included in the survey due to their importance as part of the overall rural landscape or unique construction.

Significance

National Register and Local Landmark Criteria

A selected number of properties within the rural survey area are potentially eligible for listing on 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 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.[1]

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

[1] 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*.

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.

Under the criteria for National Register listing, the survey region has several properties with appropriate significance. These fall into three general themes: a rural heritage district in Wheatland and portions of Plainfield Townships; a limestone building district on multiple sites in the three townships; and a multiple property listing at the Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads.[2] Each of these potential listings is described below.

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 given 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 or 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 or 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;
>
> 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

[2] The concepts for a limestone building district and the Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads originated with past and current members of the Historic Preservation Commission, with Mr. Michael A. Lambert, former chairperson of the commission, providing most of the background information.

> best interest of the general welfare, any person may nominate and the Commission may recommend to the County Board such appropriate designation.

In addition to the themes discussed above for potential National Register listing, there are numerous properties in the survey region that are potentially eligible for listing as Will County Landmarks. These include the individual properties or sites listed below. The primary difference between national and local listing is that local significance is easier to document and explain than national significance. The suggested properties have been researched sufficiently in performing this survey to merit consideration as Will County Landmarks. 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 listing.

Integrity

One additional item to consider in judging the significance of a property or site is its historical and architectural integrity. There are many properties in the survey region, including several that were built or are located on the farmsteads of some of the region's earliest settlers. These include the Thomas Patterson farmhouse, located in Section 11 of Wheatland Township and illustrated in Chapter II. However, this property, like several others, has been substantially altered, making it difficult to recognize the original architectural form of the house. In addition, this property no longer has its barn or other original support buildings.

Contributing and Non-contributing Properties

For potential historic districts based on rural heritage, the three-township survey area contains many more farmsteads and supporting rural sites that can be considered contributing than are not contributing. 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 structure might be observed as being in poor condition. Non-contributing sites are listed as such because they lack integrity, or the structures on the site were observed to be in poor condition.

Potential Historic Districts and Landmarks

Wheatland Rural Heritage District

The survey regions in the three townships are divided by two municipalities, Lockport and Plainfield, that are almost wholly contained within the survey region, and several others that have expanded from adjacent areas. The remaining landscape that has remained rural in character is thus partitioned into four contiguous areas.

Within Wheatland Township, the most significant changes to the rural landscape have been due to the growth and development of Naperville on the northern edge. Recent annexations by Plainfield and Bolingbrook have also encroached upon the landscape, but these areas had not yet been developed at the time of the survey. The western half of Wheatland Township retains much of its rural landscape, and also contains the Historic Normantown, Tamarack, and Wheatland Presbyterian Church rural crossroad areas. The region also contains many of the sites for the Wheatland Plowing Match. Most of the surveyed sites in this area are still functioning farmsteads, most of which would contribute to a rural heritage district. Several of these farmsteads and rural sites are locally significant landmarks. Similar farmsteads are present in the northwest corner of Plainfield Township, extending for a contiguous area of approximately 8 or 9 sections.

Applying National Register criteria, the region meets Criterion A, in that it represents the historic agricultural practices that occurred during the period of significance and it contains sites of the Wheatland Plowing Match, and Criterion C, because of the presence of an extensive number of rural structures. Therefore, it would be possible to define a historic district centered as shown on Map 6 on the western half of these two townships.

The region could also be established as a local landmark district, in that it had great significance as an agricultural region for Will County. It should be noted, however, that establishing a historic district in this region may be difficult because of the large number of property owners and the rapid pace of development in this area, especially on the northern edge bordering Naperville and Aurora. In assessing the remaining rural areas of the survey region, numerous farmsteads, ranging from operating to abandoned, are extant in the corridor between Romeoville and Stateville Correctional Center on the east and Plainfield on the west. (In fact, most of the landscape surrounding the walled prison structure is rural in character, although only a few farm structures are present.) However, an area approximately one township section in land area has been annexed by Romeoville in the center of this corridor. Also, many of the properties within this corridor are either in poor condition or are not intact farmsteads. Because of development along I-55, this area is probably too isolated geographically to link it with a potential historic district in Wheatland Township.

The remaining properties in Lockport Township are located primarily on the eastern edge of the township. Although there are many contributing sites and a few significant structures, it would be difficult to relate this area to the proposed district in the remainder of Lockport Township. However, numerous farmsteads are present in the western portion of Homer Township. In order to create a coherent district from the properties on the eastern portion of Lockport Township, farmsteads in Homer Township should be surveyed.

Limestone Multiple Property Historic District

Previous survey efforts in the region by Mr. Michael A. Lambert has led to the recognition of several properties that all interrelate because of their common use of local limestone as a building material. This use of limestone occurred early in the development of the region because of the lack of sufficient milled lumber and the ready supply of limestone for building. Therefore, these structures fall under Criterion C, due to their unique construction. The following properties contain structures and sites with potential for inclusion in a limestone structure historic district:

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
	104TH STREET	01-14-200-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, AS A FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S (ALTHOUGH ONLY THE LIMESTONE FARMHOUSE REMAINS)
?	111TH STREET	01-14-300-002	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
10856	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-14-400-003	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
	BOOK ROAD & 103RD ST	01-15-200-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
	BOOK ROAD	01-22-200-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
?	BOOK ROAD	01-22-400-005	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
11314	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-200-016	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
14216	BUDLER	03-01-300-009	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
	143RD STREET	03-02-400-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
1019	143RD STREET	03-02-400-016	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
1052	143RD STREET	03-11-200-006	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
19425	TAYLOR	04-09-200-001	CONTRIBUTING, ALTHOUGH COULD BE SIGNIFICANT IF SMOKEHOUSE IS CONSIDERED PART OF "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	CONTRIBUTING; SMOKEHOUSE IS SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK AS LIMESTONE BUILDING
	ROUTE 53	04-10-100-014	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
1053	NORTH STATE	04-13-100-018	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
	ROUTE 53	04-15-400-014	ALREADY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (ENTERED FEBRUARY 9, 1984); SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
510	BRUCE	04-35-200-027	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
17121	OAK	04-36-400-022	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK

Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads

The rural crossroads at the Wheatland Presbyterian Church, discussed in Chapter II, has a rich history in the local region. It retains much of its original buildings (although in the case of the schoolhouse that is now a house, the function has changed) and has retained the basic layout of a rural crossroads. Therefore, this region should be considered for nomination to the National Register. Map 8 in Appendix C shows this region. The follow properties are located at this site:

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
	119TH STREET & HEGGS (BASEBALL FIELD)	01-19-300-007	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
26200	119TH STREET (HOUSE)	01-19-300-009	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
26202	119TH STREET (HOUSE)	01-19-300-010	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
11619	HEGGS ROAD ( )	01-19-400-002	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
26000	119TH & HEGGS (CHURCH AND PARSONAGE)	01-19-400-004	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
	HEGGS ROAD (CEMETERY)	01-19-400-004	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
	119TH STREET (HOUSE)	01-19-400-008	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
26002	119TH STREET (HOUSE)	01-19-400-010	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
	119TH & HEGGS (RESIDENCE, FORMER SCHOOLHOUSE)	01-30-200-000	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS
12464	HEGGS ROAD (HOUSE)	01-30-300-006	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT; OWNER SAYS THAT THE FOUNDATION OF AN 1847 HOUSE IS UNDER THE CURRENT GARAGE. THIS IS THE SAME HOUSE WHERE THE LOCAL CHURCH WAS FOUNDED. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH REQUIRED TO CONFIRM THIS

As an alternative to establishing a historic district in a large region of western Wheatland Township and northwestern Plainfield Township, the Wheatland Presbyterian Church Rural Crossroads could serve as the center of a smaller rural historic district. The borders of such a district could be located sufficiently far from existing area of development to allow time for the establishment of such a district. Possible borders for this region could include Route 30 on the northeast, Pilcher Road on the south, and the Will-Kendall county line on the west.

Individual Landmarks

In addition these three themes, there area several individual structures and sites that have potential for local landmark status. As noted above, some of these sites may have potential for National Register nomination after additional research. The following sites are recommended for possible Will County Landmark nomination:

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
	91ST & 248TH	01-04-100-006	CONTRIBUTING; SOME POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT DESIGNATION AFTER ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	SIGNIFICANT AS AN EARLY HOUSE TYPE (DESPITE ITS FAIR TO POOR CONDITION) IN THE SURVEY REGION, THE BARN AND OTHER SUPPORT BUILDINGS ARE IN POOR CONDITION
	NORMANTOWN ROAD (VERMONT CEMETERY)	01-08-400-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK; CURRENTLY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE WILL COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	CONTRIBUTING; SOME POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT DESIGNATION AFTER ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK AS THE FARMSTEAD OF ONE OF WHEATLAND'S MOST IMPORTANT FAMILIES
E. OF R59	95TH STREET	01-10-100-007	CONTRIBUTING; SOME POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT DESIGNATION AFTER ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF ITS BARN
	104TH STREET (WHEATLAND CEMETERY)	01-12-200-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
21602	111TH STREET	01-13-400-002	CONTRIBUTING; SOME POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT DESIGNATION AFTER ADDITIONAL RESEARCH	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
11746	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, ILLUSTRATED IN 1873 ATLAS OF WILL COUNTY

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
12206	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE (LIMESTONE BARN)	01-26-100-008	CONTRIBUTING, ALTHOUGH SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERED	CONTRIBUTING, POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ALTHOUGH SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERED
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
12655	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
12550	SOUTH 252ND	01-29-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
25224	ROUTE 30 (CONCRETE SILO)	01-29-300-012	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
119	135TH STREET	01-34-400-006	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, FARMSTEAD ILLUSTRATED IN 1873 ATLAS OF WILL COUNTY
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE ROAD	01-35-200-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, FARMSTEAD ILLUSTRATED IN 1873 ATLAS OF WILL COUNTY
120	PILCHER	03-03-100-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING; SOME POTENTIAL AS A LOCAL LANDMARK PENDING ADDITIONAL SURVEY TO DETERMINE CONDITION AND INTEGRITY OF THE STRUCTURES ON SITE
	LOCKPORT ROAD	03-14-100-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK; CRANE FROM GRAVEL QUARRY
	LOCKPORT	03-15-200-001	SIGNIFICANT AS A FINE WORK OF ARCHITECTURE	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK AS A FINE WORK OF ARCHITECTURE
39	RENWICK	03-15-300-011	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK; HOMESTEAD OF HENRY SPANGLER
	STATEVILLE ROAD (NIVERS-PICKEL-WALSH HOUSE)	03-24-400-000	CONTRIBUTING	ALREADY DESIGNATED AS A LOCAL LANDMARK
2708	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-100-029	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK AS A FINE WORK OF ARCHITECTURE
20100	TAYLOR	04-05-400-004	SIGNIFICANT AS A FINE WORK OF ARCHITECTURE	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK AS A FINE WORK OF ARCHITECTURE

Survey Summary

The survey documented a total of 862 structures, including 204 houses, 90 barns, and 568 agricultural support structures. Approximately half of the surveyed sites were in Wheatland Township (101 of the total of 227), with a total of 489 structures and elements dating from 1950 or before. Plainfield Township contained 70 sites with a total of 218 structures and elements. Lockport Township contained 56 sites with a total of 155 structures and elements. The following tables give a breakdowns by township of each of the building types discussed in Chapter I:

Farmhouses

House Type	Wheatland	Plainfield	Lockport	Totals
I House	4	3	3	10
Hall and Parlor	4	3	4	11
German Farmhouse	—	1	1	2
Four over Four	11	11	8	30
Side Hallway	1	1	1	3
Italianate	1	—	1	2
Upright and Wing	27	8	7	42
Gabled Ell	15	15	6	36
Gable Front	5	3	6	14
Queen Anne	2	—	—	2
Foursquare	11	8	4	23
Bungalow	4	1	7	12
Tudor Revival	1	—	—	1
Cape Cod	7	1	1	9
Other	4[3]	2[4]	1[5]	7
Totals	97	57	50	204

Barns

Barn Type	Wheatland	Plainfield	Lockport	Totals
Three-bay Threshing	16	7	10	33
Bank	1	—	1	2
Raised	2	1	1	4
German	7	1	—	8
Three-ended	3	—	—	3
Erie Shore	14	15	4	33
Hay	6	—	—	6
Dairy	9	3	5	17
Other or unknown	1[6]	1	—	2
Totals	59	28	21	108

[3] In Wheatland Township, two former schoolhouses (now residences), one International Style house (discussed in Chapter I), and one "cottage" were identified in the survey.
[4] In Plainfield Township, two "cottages" were identified in the survey.
[5] In Lockport Townships, one "cottage" was identified in the survey.
[6] A barn on the Hafenrichter farmstead in Section 7 of Wheatland Township appeared to be similar to a Quebec long barn, although this type is unusual for the region.

Support Buildings

Building Type	Wheatland	Plainfield	Lockport	Totals
Animal Shed/Shelter	27	1	2	30
Small Barn	4	7	2	13
Cellar	1	—	1	2
Chicken House/Coop	18	6	4	28
Corn Crib	3	—	1	4
Crib Barn	48	24	14	86
Foundation[7]	10	1	1	12
Garage	36	15	8	59
Hog House	3	1	—	4
Implement Shed	41	35	14	90
Mesh Bin	4	—	8	12
Metal Bin	10	1	2	13
Pole Barn	10	—	5	15
Privy	3	1	—	4
Pump House	16	12	10	38
Shed	36	11	2	49
Silo	46	16	15	77
Smokehouse	3	—	—	3
Summer Kitchen	5	1	—	6
Windmill	10	4	5	19
Workshop	1	—	—	1
Other	5[8]	4[9]	1[10]	10
Totals	340	140	94	574

The following series of tables list farmsteads and agriculturally-related sites and their status toward landmark potential; farmhouse types; barn types; and all other support buildings.

[7] Most foundations appeared to be for sheds or other small buildings. Larger foundations for barns were present at a few farmsteads.
[8] In Wheatland Township, other structures include a water tank tower, a prefabricated cottage, a mechanical sorter, a cistern, and a gas pump.
[9] In Plainfield Township, other structures include a well, a cistern, and two concrete troughs.
[10] In Lockport Township, a trough was surveyed as well.

Farmsteads and Agriculturally-related Sites (Sort by PIN)
Landmark Potential

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
28W621	87TH STREET	01-02-101-013	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
10S130 ?	BOOK ROAD	01-02-106-012	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
10S521	BOOK ROAD	01-02-302-008	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
10S551	BOOK ROAD	01-02-302-009	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
?	BOOK ROAD	01-03-200-006	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	91ST & 248TH	01-04-100-006	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT
24626	95TH STREET	01-04-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25564	HAFENRICHTER	01-05-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25400	HAFENRICHTER	01-05-300-016	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
9426	248TH STREET	01-05-400-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
9500	HEGGS ROAD	01-06-300-005	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25950	HAFENRICHTER	01-06-400-005	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
9647	HEGGS ROAD	01-07-200-005	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
26216	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-07-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
S 1200	CARL DRIVE	01-08-100-027	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
9746	CARL DRIVE	01-08-100-038	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
25501	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-08-100-040	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25126	OSWEGO ROAD	01-08-200-005	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING; BUILDINGS IN POOR CONDITION
25336	OSWEGO ROAD	01-08-300-015	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	NORMANTOWN ROAD	01-08-400-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK; CURRENTLY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE WILL COUNTY FOREST PRESEVE DISTRICT
9900	248TH STREET	01-08-400-009	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK AS THE FARMSTEAD OF ONE OF WHEATLAND'S MOST IMPORTANT FAMILIES
E. OF R59	95TH STREET	01-10-100-007	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF ITS BARN
11S300 ?	BOOK ROAD	01-10-200-017	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
9937	ROUTE 59	01-10-300-029	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
9915	ROUTE 59	01-10-300-029	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
10038	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-11-400-014	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
10046	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-11-400-017	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
10953	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-13-300-003	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
21602	111TH STREET	01-13-400-002	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
	104TH STREET	01-14-200-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, AS A FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S (ALTHOUGH ONLY THE LIMESTONE FARMHOUSE REMAINS)
	104TH STREET	01-14-200-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
?	111TH STREET	01-14-300-002	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
10856	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-14-400-003	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
	BOOK ROAD & 103RD ST	01-15-200-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK

Farmsteads and Agriculturally-related Sites (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
10826	BOOK ROAD	01-15-400-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
10846	BOOK ROAD	01-15-400-005	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
10413	248TH STREET	01-16-100-008	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
24524	111TH STREET	01-16-300-010	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
W/248TH ST	103RD STREET	01-17-200-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
10752	248TH STREET	01-17-400-008	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
W OF 111TH	248TH STREET	01-17-400-010	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
?	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-200-001	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
50	ROUTE 30	01-18-300-002	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
12 S 670	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-300-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-400-001	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING, DEMOLISHED EARLY 2000
11150	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-100-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
11152	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-100-009	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	119TH STREET & HEGGS	01-19-300-007	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
26200	119TH STREET	01-19-300-009	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
26202	119TH	01-19-300-010	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
11619	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-400-002	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
26000	119TH & HEGGS	01-19-400-004	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-400-004	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
	119TH STREET	01-19-400-008	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
26002	119TH STREET	01-19-400-010	CONTRIBUTING; SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF WHEATLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RURAL CROSSROADS	SIGNIFICANT
25728	119TH STREET	01-19-400-014	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
11230	NORMANTOWN	01-20-100-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
2503	111TH STREET	01-20-200-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	248TH STREET	01-20-200-007	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	119TH STREET	01-20-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
11563	NORMANTOWN	01-20-400-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
11341	248TH STREET	01-21-100-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
24462	119TH STREET	01-21-300-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
24310	119TH STREET	01-21-400-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	BOOK ROAD	01-22-200-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
?	BOOK ROAD	01-22-400-005	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING

Farmsteads and Agriculturally-related Sites (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
11314	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-200-016	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
11630	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
11746	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
12211	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-100-007	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
12206	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-100-008	CONTRIBUTING, ALTHOUGH SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERED	CONTRIBUTING, ALTHOUGH SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERED
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
12655	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK, MANY BUILDINGS INTACT ON FARMSTEAD SITE DATING FROM THE 1850S
12629	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-003	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
23721	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
23459	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
23228	127TH STREET	01-27-300-008	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
23358	127TH STREET	01-27-400-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
24741	119TH STREET	01-28-100-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	VAN DYKE	01-28-100-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
12415	248TH STREET	01-28-300-018	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
12550	SOUTH 252ND	01-29-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
25224	ROUTE 30	01-29-300-012	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
	ROUTE 30	01-29-400-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
12248	248TH STREET	01-29-400-011	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
12130	248TH STREET	01-29-400-013	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
12264	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-100-005	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-200-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
26034	127TH STREET	01-30-300-002	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
12464	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-300-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	HEGGS ROAD	01-31-400-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	135TH STREET	01-31-400-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25353	127TH STREET	01-32-100-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25333	127TH STREET	01-32-100-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	ROUTE 30	01-32-200-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	VAN DYKE	01-33-100-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1163	135TH STREET	01-33-300-007	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
?	127TH STREET	01-34-100-001	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	GREENFIELD DRIVE	01-34-100-002	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
125	135TH STREET	01-34-300-013	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
119	135TH STREET	01-34-400-006	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILL	01-35-200-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
22449	127TH ST.	01-35-200-004	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
14216	BUDLER	03-01-300-009	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
413	MAIN	03-02-300-004	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	143RD STREET	03-02-400-000	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
1019	143RD STREET	03-02-400-016	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
120	PILCHER	03-03-100-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING

Farmsteads and Agriculturally-related Sites (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
1926	PILCHER	03-05-100-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
2005	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-05-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25963	PILCHER	03-06-100-007	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25710	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-06-400-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25725	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-07-100-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	STEINER ROAD	03-07-100-002	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
15040	STEINER ROAD	03-07-400-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1828	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-08-100-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1813	LOCKPORT	03-08-300-008	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1907	LOCKPORT	03-08-300-015	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
721	ROUTE 30	03-08-400-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1857	LOCKPORT	03-08-400-014	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
14844	VAN DYKE	03-09-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1131	VAN DYKE	03-09-400-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1052	143RD STREET	03-11-200-006	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
14631	BUDLER	03-12-200-010	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	LOCKPORT AND BUDLER	03-12-300-009	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
14804	BUDLER	03-12-300-013	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21270	LOCKPORT	03-12-400-012	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
22313	FRONTAGE-EAST OF 55	03-13-100-009	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
22207	LOCKPORT	03-13-100-011	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
22045	LOCKPORT	03-13-100-017	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21600	LOCKPORT	03-13-200-005	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	FRONTAGE-EAST OF 55	03-13-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	LOCKPORT ROAD	03-14-100-000	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
	LOCKPORT	03-15-200-001	SIGNIFICANT AS A FINE WORK OF ARCHITECTURE	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
39	RENWICK	03-15-300-011	CONTRIBUTING	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
1900	ROWLEY ROAD	03-17-100-018	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
26049	LOCKPORT	03-18-100-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25857	LOCKPORT	03-18-200-004	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
26160	RENWICK	03-18-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16523	INDIAN BOUNDARY RD.	03-19-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16521	INDIAN BOUNDARY RD.	03-19-400-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1950	RENWICK	03-20-100-001	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
1628	RENWICK	03-20-200-020	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
15929	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-20-200-024	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
17150	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-20-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
24501	FRASER	03-21-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1018	RENWICK	03-22-100-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16608	LILY CACHE ROAD	03-22-400-034	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	ROUTE 30	03-23-300-000	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
22300	OLD STATE ROAD	03-24-100-008	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
22228	OLD STATE ROAD	03-24-100-019	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21629	RENWICK	03-24-200-022	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	STATEVILLE ROAD	03-24-400-000	CONTRIBUTING	ALREADY DESIGNATED AS A LOCAL LANDMARK
26846	GAYLORD	03-25-202-032	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16761	ROUTE 59	03-27-100-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16938	LILY CACHE ROAD	03-27-200-013	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING

Farmsteads and Agriculturally-related Sites (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
23622	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-300-009	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
23808	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-300-049	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
23440	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-400-007	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16710	ROUTE 59	03-28-200-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
24820	CATON FARM ROAD	03-29-400-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	CATON FARM ROAD	03-30-400-000	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
26233	CATON FARM ROAD	03-31-100-003	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
17552	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-32-100-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
25536	THEODORE	03-32-300-006	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
24639	CATON FARM ROAD	03-33-100-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
24447	CATON FARM ROAD	03-33-100-008	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
23839	CATON FARM	03-34-100-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
23865	CATON FARM ROAD	03-34-100-008	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING. IT HAS A LOW INTEGRITY, BUT IF IT IS 1850S, THEN ITS WORTHY OF FURTHER RESEARCH.
18130	BRONK	03-34-400-003	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
18038	BRONK	03-34-400-015	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
2708	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-100-029	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
2500	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-202-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
17361	143RD STREET	04-01-300-008	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
17114	143RD STREET	04-01-400-008	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
19924	TAYLOR	04-04-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20210	TAYLOR	04-04-400-012	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
13849	WEBER	04-05-100-001	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	WEBER (AND TAYLOR)	04-05-300-003	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	TAYLOR	04-05-300-005	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20100	TAYLOR	04-05-400-004	SIGNIFICANT AS A FINE WORK OF ARCHITECTURE	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
21411	AIRPORT ROAD	04-07-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20760	WEBER	04-08-100-018	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
20103	TAYLOR	04-08-200-005	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
20724	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-300-007	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
19832	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-400-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20102	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-400-004	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
19425	TAYLOR	04-09-200-001	CONTRIBUTING, ALTHOUGH COULD BE SIGNIFICANT IF SMOKEHOUSE IS CONSIDERED PART OF "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	CONTRIBUTING; SMOKEHOUSE IS SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK AS LIMESTONE BUILDING
	ROUTE 53	04-10-100-014	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
17361	143RD STREET	04-12-103-032	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
14612	ARCHER AVENUE	04-12-203-020-	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
14747	HIGH ROAD	04-12-300-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1053	NORTH STATE	04-13-100-018	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
610	TABLE	04-14-401-002	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
	ROUTE 53	04-15-400-014	ALREADY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (ENTERED FEBRUARY 9, 1984); SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK

Farmsteads and Agriculturally-related Sites (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	NATIONAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL	LOCAL LANDMARK POTENTIAL
20100	RENWICK	04-16-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
19826	RENWICK	04-16-300-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
19260	RENWICK	04-16-400-025	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20645	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-100-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20413	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-100-007	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20309	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-200-007	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20707	RENWICK	04-17-300-019	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21400	RENWICK	04-18-300-002	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21144	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21440	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
20858	RENWICK	04-18-400-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21329	RENWICK	04-19-100-013	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
21527	RENWICK	04-19-100-014	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16457	GAYLORD	04-19-300-023	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
20665	RENWICK	04-20-100-008	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
	ROUTE 53	04-22-200-005	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1736	BRIGGS	04-25-100-017	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
2516	SOUTH FARRELL	04-25-200-022	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
1915	SOUTH FARRELL	04-25-200-026	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
2725	SOUTH FARRELL	04-25-400-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
22	LAWRENCE	04-26-400-037	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
16820	WEBER	04-30-200-004	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
510	BRUCE	04-35-200-027	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK
17963	OAK	04-35-400-001	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
18060	BRIGGS	04-35-400-016	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
17918	ROSALIND	04-35-401-008	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
1025	BRUCE	04-36-100-009	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
17024	OAK	04-36-100-019	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
17421	OAK	04-36-300-002	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
18225	BRIGGS	04-36-300-030	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
17551	OAK	04-36-300-037	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
18021	BRIGGS	04-36-300-038	NON-CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING
17324	ROSALIND	04-36-300-041	CONTRIBUTING	CONTRIBUTING
17121	OAK	04-36-400-022	SIGNIFICANT AS PART OF A "LIMESTONE DISTRICT"	SIGNIFICANT LOCAL LANDMARK

Farmhouses (Sorted by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	BUILDING STYLE	DETAILS STYLE
28W621	87TH STREET	01-02-101-013	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
10S130 ?	BOOK ROAD	01-02-106-012	I HOUSE	VERNACULAR
10S521	BOOK ROAD	01-02-302-008	FOUR OVER FOUR	VERNACULAR
	91ST & 248TH	01-04-100-006	I HOUSE	GREEK REVIVAL
24626	95TH STREET	01-04-300-004	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
25564	HAFENRICHTER	01-05-300-002	ONE ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE	VERNACULAR
25400	HAFENRICHTER	01-05-300-016	CAPE COD	
25400	HAFENRICHTER	01-05-300-016	GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR
9426	248TH STREET	01-05-400-004	FOURSQUARE	PRAIRIE VERNACULAR
9500	HEGGS ROAD	01-06-300-005	QUEEN ANNE VERNACULAR	QUEEN ANNE
25950	HAFENRICHTER	01-06-400-005	MODIFIED FOURSQUARE	PRAIRIE VERNACULAR
9647	HEGGS ROAD	01-07-200-005	FOURSQUARE	PRAIRIE VERNACULAR
26216	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-07-300-001	GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR
S 1200	CARL DRIVE	01-08-100-027	GABLE FRONT	ITALIANATE VERNACULAR
9746	CARL DRIVE	01-08-100-038	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
25501	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-08-100-040	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
25126	OSWEGO ROAD	01-08-200-005	CAPE COD	
25336	OSWEGO ROAD	01-08-300-015	FOURSQUARE	PRAIRIE VERNACULAR
	NORMANTOWN ROAD	01-08-400-000	VERMONT CEMETERY	
9900	248TH STREET	01-08-400-009	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	GABLE FRONT	VERNACULAR
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	CAPE COD	
E. OF R59	95TH STREET	01-10-100-007	CAPE COD	
11S300 ?	BOOK ROAD	01-10-200-017	UPRIGHT AND WING	
9937	ROUTE 59	01-10-300-029	FOURSQUARE	CLASSICAL REVIVAL
9915	ROUTE 59	01-10-300-029	DORMER FRONT BUNGALOW	
10038	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-11-400-014	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
10046	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-11-400-017	FOURSQUARE	PRAIRIE VERNACULAR
21602	111TH STREET	01-13-400-002	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
	104TH STREET	01-14-200-000	UPRIGHT AND WING	GREEK REVIVAL
	104TH STREET	01-14-200-000	WHEATLAND CEMETERY	
?	111TH STREET	01-14-300-002	VERNACULAR	FEDERAL VERNACULAR
10856	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-14-400-003	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
	BOOK ROAD & 103RD ST	01-15-200-000	CLOW FARMSTEAD	
10826	BOOK ROAD	01-15-400-002	FOUR OVER FOUR	VERNACULAR
10846	BOOK ROAD	01-15-400-005	HALL AND PARLOR	VERNACULAR
10413	248TH STREET	01-16-100-008	GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR
24524	111TH STREET	01-16-300-010	HALL AND PARLOR	VERNACULAR
W/248TH ST	103RD STREET	01-17-200-001	GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR
10752	248TH STREET	01-17-400-008	FOUR OVER FOUR	VERNACULAR
50	ROUTE 30	01-18-300-002	FOUR OVER FOUR	CLASSICAL REVIVAL
12 S 670	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-300-003	GABLED ELL	QUEEN ANNE
11150	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-100-004	FOURSQUARE	COLONIAL REVIVAL
11152	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-100-009	FOUR OVER FOUR	
	119TH STREET & HEGGS	01-19-300-007	BASEBALL FIELD	
26200	119TH STREET	01-19-300-009	CAPE COD	
26202	119TH	01-19-300-010	GABLED ELL	
11619	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-400-002	SIDE HALLWAY	ITALIANATE
26000	119TH & HEGGS	01-19-400-004	FOURSQUARE	CRAFTSMAN
	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-400-004	STICK STYLE	VERNACULAR
	119TH STREET	01-19-400-008	FOURSQUARE	
26002	119TH STREET	01-19-400-010	GABLE FRONT BUNGALOW	
25728	119TH STREET	01-19-400-014	GABLE FRONT	GREEK REVIVAL

Farmhouses (Sorted by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	BUILDING STYLE	DETAILS STYLE
11230	NORMANTOWN	01-20-100-003	FOUR OVER FOUR	
2503	111TH STREET	01-20-200-006	I HOUSE	
	248TH STREET	01-20-200-007	UPRIGHT AND WING	
	119TH STREET	01-20-300-002	GABLED ELL	ITALIANATE
11563	NORMANTOWN	01-20-400-001	UPRIGHT AND WING	
11341	248TH STREET	01-21-100-002	COTTAGE	
24462	119TH STREET	01-21-300-003	UPRIGHT AND WING	
24310	119TH STREET	01-21-400-006	GABLED ELL	
	BOOK ROAD	01-22-200-000	FOUR-OVER-FOUR	GREEK REVIVAL
?	BOOK ROAD	01-22-400-005	GABLE FRONT	VERNACULAR
11314	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-200-016	UPRIGHT AND WING	GERMAN VERNACULAR
11630	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-300-001	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
11746	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-300-004	HALL AND PARLOR	VERNACULAR
12211	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-100-007	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
12655	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-001	TUDOR REVIVAL	TUDOR REVIVAL
12629	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-003	FOUR OVER FOUR	VERNACULAR
23721	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	GABLED ELL	ITALIANATE
23459	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	GABLED ELL	ITALIANATE
	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	PLOWING MATCH MARKER	
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	CAPE COD	
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
23228	127TH STREET	01-27-300-008	UPRIGHT AND WING	
23358	127TH STREET	01-27-400-002	GABLED ELL	
24741	119TH STREET	01-28-100-001	UPRIGHT AND WING	ITALIANATE
	VAN DYKE	01-28-100-002	FOUR OVER FOUR	
12415	248TH STREET	01-28-300-018	GABLED ELL	
12550	SOUTH 252ND	01-29-300-002	I HOUSE	
	ROUTE 30	01-29-400-006	GABLE FRONT	
12248	248TH STREET	01-29-400-011	FOURSQUARE	
12130	248TH STREET	01-29-400-013	UPRIGHT AND WING	
12264	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-100-005	SIDE GABLE	
	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-200-003	GABLED ELL	
26034	127TH STREET	01-30-300-002	SIDE GABLE	
	HEGGS ROAD	01-31-400-003	UPRIGHT AND WING	
	135TH STREET	01-31-400-006	UPRIGHT AND WING	
25353	127TH STREET	01-32-100-002	SIDE GABLE	
25333	127TH STREET	01-32-100-002	BUNGALOW	
	ROUTE 30	01-32-200-001	UPRIGHT AND WING	
	VAN DYKE	01-33-100-006	FOUR OVER FOUR	
1163	135TH STREET	01-33-300-007	UPRIGHT AND WING	
?	127TH STREET	01-34-100-001	GABLE FRONT BUNGALOW	VERNACULAR
	GREENFIELD DRIVE	01-34-100-002	FOURSQUARE	VERNACULAR/DORIC COLUMNS
119	135TH STREET	01-34-400-006	GABLED ELL	GERMAN VERNACULAR
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILL	01-35-200-000	HALL AND PARLOR	
22449	127TH ST.	01-35-200-004	INTERNATIONAL STYLE	
14216	BUDLER	03-01-300-009	GERMAN STONE HOUSE	
413	MAIN	03-02-300-004	FOUR OVER FOUR	
	143RD STREET	03-02-400-000	AUTO SALVAGE YARD	
1019	143RD STREET	03-02-400-016	FOUR OVER FOUR	
120	PILCHER	03-03-100-002	FOUR OVER FOUR	
1926	PILCHER	03-05-100-003	FOURSQUARE	
2005	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-05-300-004	GABLED ELL	
25963	PILCHER	03-06-100-007	GABLED ELL	
25710	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-06-400-002	GABLED ELL	ITALIANATE

Farmhouses (Sorted by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	BUILDING STYLE	DETAILS STYLE
25725	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-07-100-001	FOURSQUARE	
	STEINER ROAD	03-07-100-002	GREEK REVIVAL	GREEK REVIVAL
15040	STEINER ROAD	03-07-400-002	HALL AND PARLOR	
1828	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-08-100-002	GABLED ELL	
1907	LOCKPORT	03-08-300-015	FOURSQUARE	GREEK REVIVAL
721	ROUTE 30	03-08-400-004	GABLED ELL	ITALIANATE
1857	LOCKPORT	03-08-400-014	FOUR OVER FOUR	COLONIAL REVIVAL
14844	VAN DYKE	03-09-300-004	FOUR OVER FOUR	GREEK REVIVAL
1131	VAN DYKE	03-09-400-002	GABLE FRONT	
1052	143RD STREET	03-11-200-006	FOUR OVER FOUR	
14631	BUDLER	03-12-200-010	GABLED ELL	
	LOCKPORT AND BUDLER	03-12-300-009	I HOUSE	
14804	BUDLER	03-12-300-013	UPRIGHT AND WING	
21270	LOCKPORT	03-12-400-012	GABLED ELL	
22313	FRONTAGE-EAST OF 55	03-13-100-009	GABLED ELL	
22045	LOCKPORT	03-13-100-017	FOUR OVER FOUR	
21600	LOCKPORT	03-13-200-005	UPRIGHT AND WING	
	FRONTAGE-EAST OF 55	03-13-300-004	GABLED ELL	GOTHIC REVIVAL VERNACULAR
	LOCKPORT	03-15-200-001	I HOUSE	GREEK REVIVAL
39	RENWICK	03-15-300-011	GABLED ELL	QUEEN ANNE/STICK STYLE
1900	ROWLEY ROAD	03-17-100-018	UPRIGHT AND WING	GREEK REVIVAL
26049	LOCKPORT	03-18-100-004	FOUR OVER FOUR	
25857	LOCKPORT	03-18-200-004	FOURSQUARE	
26160	RENWICK	03-18-300-002	GABLED ELL	
16523	INDIAN BOUNDARY RD.	03-19-300-001	GABLED ELL	
16521	INDIAN BOUNDARY RD.	03-19-400-003	GABLE FRONT	
1950	RENWICK	03-20-100-001	FOUR OVER FOUR	
1628	RENWICK	03-20-200-020	UPRIGHT AND WING	
15929	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-20-200-024	UPRIGHT AND WING	
17150	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-20-300-001	GABLED ELL	
24501	FRASER	03-21-300-004	HALL AND PARLOR	
1018	RENWICK	03-22-100-006	FOURSQUARE	
16608	LILY CACHE ROAD	03-22-400-034	UPRIGHT AND WING	
	ROUTE 30	03-23-300-000	SECOND EMPIRE	VERNACULAR
22300	OLD STATE ROAD	03-24-100-008	GABLED ELL	
22228	OLD STATE ROAD	03-24-100-019	GABLED ELL	
21629	RENWICK	03-24-200-022	GABLED ELL	
	STATEVILLE ROAD	03-24-400-000	GREEK REVIVAL	GREEK REVIVAL
26846	GAYLORD	03-25-202-032	CAPE COD	
16761	ROUTE 59	03-27-100-001	FOURSQUARE	GREEK REVIVAL
16938	LILY CACHE ROAD	03-27-200-013	FOURSQUARE	
23622	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-300-009	HALL AND PARLOR	ITALIANATE
23808	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-300-049	GABLED ELL	
23440	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-400-007	GABLED ELL	ITALIANATE
16710	ROUTE 59	03-28-200-003	COTTAGE	
24820	CATON FARM ROAD	03-29-400-006	COTTAGE	
	CATON FARM ROAD	03-30-400-000	FOURSQUARE	
17552	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-32-100-004	GABLED ELL	ITALIANATE
25536	THEODORE	03-32-300-006	GABLED ELL	
24639	CATON FARM ROAD	03-33-100-006	GABLE FRONT	

Farmhouses (Sorted by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	BUILDING STYLE	DETAILS STYLE
24447	CATON FARM ROAD	03-33-100-008	DORMER FRONT BUNGALOW	SHINGLE STYLE
23839	CATON FARM ROAD	03-34-100-006	FOUR OVER FOUR	
23865	CATON FARM ROAD	03-34-100-008	I HOUSE	
18130	BRONK	03-34-400-003	UPRIGHT AND WING	
18038	BRONK	03-34-400-015	UPRIGHT AND WING	
2708	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-100-029	SIDE HALLWAY	
2500	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-202-001	FOURSQUARE	
17114	143RD STREET	04-01-400-008	I HOUSE	VERNACULAR
19924	TAYLOR	04-04-300-002	UPRIGHT AND WING	
13849	WEBER	04-05-100-001	I HOUSE	GREEK REVIVAL
	WEBER (AND TAYLOR)	04-05-300-003	FOUR OVER FOUR	
	TAYLOR	04-05-300-005	CAPE COD	
20100	TAYLOR	04-05-400-004	ITALIANATE	ITALIANATE
20760	WEBER	04-08-100-018	BUNGALOW	
20103	TAYLOR	04-08-200-005	COTTAGE	QUEEN ANNE
19832	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-400-004	UPRIGHT AND WING	
20102	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-400-004	BUNGALOW	
19425	TAYLOR	04-09-200-001	GABLE FRONT	
	ROUTE 53	04-10-100-014	GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR
17361	143RD STREET	04-12-103-032	FOURSQUARE	
14612	ARCHER AVENUE	04-12-203-020-	UPRIGHT AND WING	VERNACULAR
14747	HIGH ROAD	04-12-300-001	FOUR OVER FOUR	VERNACULAR
1053	NORTH STATE	04-13-100-018	HALL AND PARLOR	GREEK REVIVAL
610	TABLE	04-14-401-002	GABLE FRONT	VERNACULAR
	ROUTE 53	04-15-400-014	UPRIGHT AND WING	GREEK REVIVAL/ITALIANATE
20100	RENWICK	04-16-300-002	DORMER FRONT BUNGALOW	
19826	RENWICK	04-16-300-004	GABLED ELL	
19260	RENWICK	04-16-400-025	SIDE HALLWAY	
20645	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-100-001	GABLE FRONT	
20413	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-100-007	GABLE FRONT	
20309	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-200-007	GABLED ELL	
20707	RENWICK	04-17-300-019	UPRIGHT AND WING	
21144	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	BUNGALOW	VERNACULAR
21440	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	FOUR OVER FOUR	
20858	RENWICK	04-18-400-001	HALL AND PARLOR	GREEK REVIVAL
21527	RENWICK	04-19-100-014	UPRIGHT AND WING	
16457	GAYLORD	04-19-300-023	GABLED ELL	
20665	RENWICK	04-20-100-008	HALL AND PARLOR	
	ROUTE 53	04-22-200-005	FOUR-OVER-FOUR	GERMAN FARMHOUSE
1736	BRIGGS	04-25-100-017	FOURSQUARE	
2516	SOUTH FARRELL	04-25-200-022	PRAIRIE VERNACULAR	
1915	SOUTH FARRELL	04-25-200-026	QUEEN ANNE/GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR
2725	SOUTH FARRELL	04-25-400-004	GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR
22	LAWRENCE	04-26-400-037	FOUR OVER FOUR	
510	BRUCE	04-35-200-027	FOUR OVER FOUR	
17963	OAK	04-35-400-001	GABLE FRONT BUNGALOW	
18060	BRIGGS	04-35-400-016	GABLE FRONT	
17918	ROSALIND	04-35-401-008	GABLE FRONT BUNGALOW	
1025	BRUCE	04-36-100-009	FOUR OVER FOUR	
17024	OAK	04-36-100-019	GABLE FRONT	
17421	OAK	04-36-300-002	BUNGALOW	
18225	BRIGGS	04-36-300-030	UPRIGHT AND WING	
17324	ROSALIND	04-36-300-041	I HOUSE	
17121	OAK	04-36-400-022	GERMAN STONE HOUSE	

Barns (Sorted by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	BARN TYPE(S)
28W621	87TH STREET	01-02-101-013	ERIE SHORE BARN
10S551	BOOK ROAD	01-02-302-009	DAIRY BARN
?	BOOK ROAD	01-03-200-006	DAIRY BARN
	91ST & 248TH	01-04-100-006	ERIE SHORE BARN
24626	95TH STREET	01-04-300-004	DAIRY BARN
25400	HAFENRICHTER	01-05-300-016	ERIE SHORE BARN
9500	HEGGS ROAD	01-06-300-005	QUEBEC LONG BARN
25950	HAFENRICHTER	01-06-400-005	HAY BARN
26216	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-07-300-001	THREE-BAY THRESHING
S 1200	CARL DRIVE	01-08-100-027	ERIE SHORE BARN
25501	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-08-100-040	THREE-BAY THRESHING
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	RAISED BARN AND HAY/FEEDER BARN
E. OF R59	95TH STREET	01-10-100-007	GERMAN BARN
11S300 ?	BOOK ROAD	01-10-200-017	ERIE SHORE BARN
10046	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-11-400-017	THREE-BAY THRESHING
21602	111TH STREET	01-13-400-002	ERIE SHORE BARN
10856	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-14-400-003	THREE-BAY THRESHING
10826	BOOK ROAD	01-15-400-002	DAIRY BARN
10413	248TH STREET	01-16-100-008	DAIRY BARN
24524	111TH STREET	01-16-300-010	DAIRY BARN
W/248TH ST	103RD STREET	01-17-200-001	THREE-BAY THRESHING
10752	248TH STREET	01-17-400-008	THREE-BAY THRESHING
W OF 111TH	248TH STREET	01-17-400-010	BANK BARN
?	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-200-001	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN AND HAY BARN
12 S 670	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-300-003	GERMAN / RAISED BARN
	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-400-001	DAIRY BARN
11230	NORMANTOWN	01-20-100-003	THREE-BAY THRESHING
2503	111TH STREET	01-20-200-006	THREE-END BARN
	119TH STREET	01-20-300-002	THREE-BAY THRESHING
11563	NORMANTOWN	01-20-400-001	THREE-BAY THRESHING
11341	248TH STREET	01-21-100-002	ERIE SHORE BARN
24462	119TH STREET	01-21-300-003	ERIE SHORE BARN
24310	119TH STREET	01-21-400-006	THREE-END BARN
	BOOK ROAD	01-22-200-000	THREE-BAY THRESHING
?	BOOK ROAD	01-22-400-005	THREE-BAY THRESHING
11314	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-200-016	POLE BARN 1
11746	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-23-300-004	THREE-BAY THRESHING
12206	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-100-008	GERMAN
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-26-300-001	GERMAN/RAISED
23459	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	GERMAN BARN
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	THREE-BAY THRESHING BARN1
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	CATTLE BARN (BARN 2)
23358	127TH STREET	01-27-400-002	HAY BARN
24741	119TH STREET	01-28-100-001	THREE-END BARN
	VAN DYKE	01-28-100-002	ERIE SHORE BARN
12415	248TH STREET	01-28-300-018	ERIE SHORE BARN
	ROUTE 30	01-29-400-006	ERIE SHORE BARN
12248	248TH STREET	01-29-400-011	THREE-BAY THRESHING
12264	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-100-005	RAISED BARN
	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-200-003	DAIRY BARN
12464	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-300-006	THREE-BAY THRESHING
25333	127TH STREET	01-32-100-002	ERIE SHORE BARN

Barns (Sorted by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	BARN TYPE(S)
	ROUTE 30	01-32-200-001	ERIE SHORE BARN
	VAN DYKE	01-33-100-006	ERIE SHORE BARN
119	135TH STREET	01-34-400-006	GERMAN BARN, OPEN FOREBAY
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILLE	01-35-200-000	GERMAN/RAISED BARN AND ERIE SHORE BARN
14216	BUDLER	03-01-300-009	(UNKNOWN TYPE)
1019	143RD STREET	03-02-400-016	GERMAN BARN
120	PILCHER	03-03-100-002	DAIRY BARN
1926	PILCHER	03-05-100-003	THREE-BAY THRESHING
2005	143RD (WHISKEY ROAD)	03-05-300-004	BANK BARN
1813	LOCKPORT	03-08-300-008	ERIE SHORE BARN ?
1907	LOCKPORT	03-08-300-015	
721	ROUTE 30	03-08-400-004	HAY BARN
1857	LOCKPORT	03-08-400-014	
14844	VAN DYKE	03-09-300-004	RAISED BARN
1131	VAN DYKE	03-09-400-002	THREE-BAY THRESHING
14804	BUDLER	03-12-300-013	ERIE SHORE BARN
22045	LOCKPORT	03-13-100-017	ERIE SHORE BARN
26049	LOCKPORT	03-18-100-004	ERIE SHORE BARN ?
26160	RENWICK	03-18-300-002	DAIRY BARN
16521	INDIAN BOUNDARY ROAD	03-19-400-003	ERIE SHORE BARN
15929	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-20-200-024	THREE-BAY THRESHING
24501	FRASER	03-21-300-004	ERIE SHORE BARN
1018	RENWICK	03-22-100-006	ERIE SHORE BARN
22300	OLD STATE ROAD	03-24-100-008	THREE-BAY THRESHING
21629	RENWICK	03-24-200-022	ERIE SHORE BARN
16761	ROUTE 59	03-27-100-001	ERIE SHORE BARN
16938	LILY CACHE ROAD	03-27-200-013	ERIE SHORE BARN
16710	ROUTE 59	03-28-200-003	ERIE SHORE BARN
24820	CATON FARM ROAD	03-29-400-006	THREE-BAY THRESHING
	CATON FARM ROAD	03-30-400-000	ERIE SHORE BARN AND HAY BARN (?)
26233	CATON FARM ROAD	03-31-100-003	ERIE SHORE BARN
17552	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-32-100-004	THREE-BAY THRESHING
24639	CATON FARM ROAD	03-33-100-006	ERIE SHORE BARN
23865	CATON FARM ROAD	03-34-100-008	ERIE SHORE BARN
18038	BRONK	03-34-400-015	DAIRY BARN
2708	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-100-029	THREE-BAY THRESHING
17361	143RD STREET	04-01-300-008	THREE-BAY THRESHING
19924	TAYLOR	04-04-300-002	THREE-BAY THRESHING
13849	WEBER	04-05-100-001	THREE-BAY THRESHING
	TAYLOR	04-05-300-005	THREE-BAY THRESHING
21411	AIRPORT ROAD	04-07-300-001	ERIE SHORE BARN
20760	WEBER	04-08-100-018	RAISED BARN
19832	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-400-004	ERIE SHORE BARN
19425	TAYLOR	04-09-200-001	THREE-BAY THRESHING
	ROUTE 53	04-10-100-014	ERIE SHORE BARN
14612	ARCHER AVENUE	04-12-203-020-	THREE-BAY
14747	HIGH ROAD	04-12-300-001	THREE-BAY
20645	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-100-001	DAIRY BARN
20707	RENWICK	04-17-300-019	THREE-BAY THRESHING
21400	RENWICK	04-18-300-002	CRIB BARN
21144	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	DAIRY OR CATTLE BARN
21440	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	DAIRY BARN
21329	RENWICK	04-19-100-013	DAIRY BARN
21527	RENWICK	04-19-100-014	DAIRY BARN
16457	GAYLORD	04-19-300-023	ERIE SHORE BARN
20665	RENWICK	04-20-100-008	ERIE SHORE BARN
1736	BRIGGS	04-25-100-017	THREE-BAY THRESHING
16820	WEBER	04-30-200-004	DAIRY BARN
1025	BRUCE	04-36-100-009	BANK BARN

Support Buildings (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	STRUCTURE 1	STRUCTURE 2	STRUCTURE 3	STRUCTURE 4	STRUCTURE 5	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES
28W621	87TH STREET	01-02-101-013	SHED	PUMP HOUSE	SILO			
10S130 ?	BOOK ROAD	01-02-106-012	SUMMER KITCHEN ?	CRIB BARN				
10S521	BOOK ROAD	01-02-302-008	CHICKEN HOUSE					
10S551	BOOK ROAD	01-02-302-009	IMPLEMENT SHED	METAL BIN	ANIMAL SHED	SILO	PUMP HOUSE	
?	BOOK ROAD	01-03-200-006	CRIB BARN					
	91ST & 248TH	01-04-100-006	GARAGE	CHICKEN HOUSE	SHED			
24626	95TH STREET	01-04-300-004	SILO	CRIB BARN	CHICKEN HOUSE	GARAGE 2	HOG HOUSE	
24626	95TH STREET	01-04-300-004	GARAGE 3	IMPLEMENT SHED	GARAGE 1			
25564	HAFENRICH TER	01-05-300-002						
25400	HAFENRICH TER	01-05-300-016	GARAGE	CRIB BARN	WINDMILL			
25400	HAFENRICH TER	01-05-300-016	IMPLEMENT SHED					
9426	248TH STREET	01-05-400-004	GARAGE					
9500	HEGGS ROAD	01-06-300-005	WORKSHOP ?	FOUNDATION	CORN BIN	FOUNDATION	MECHANICAL SORTER	
25950	HAFENRICH TER	01-06-400-005	SILO	MESH BIN	GARAGE	CORN BIN		
25950	HAFENRICH TER	01-06-400-005	SHED	CHICKEN HOUSE	CRIB BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED	ANIMAL SHED	
26216	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-07-300-001	SILO 3	SILO 4	SILO 5	ANIMAL SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED	
26216	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-07-300-001	SHED 1	IMPLEMENT SHED	HARVESTORE SILO	SILO 2	SILO 1	
S 1200	CARL DRIVE	01-08-100-027	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHED	GARAGE	WATER TANK TOWER	CHICKEN HOUSE	
25501	WOLFS CROSSING ROAD	01-08-100-040	IMPLEMENT SHED ?	SILO				
25126	OSWEGO ROAD	01-08-200-005	CORN CRIB	CORN CRIB	GARAGE 1	GARAGE		
25336	OSWEGO ROAD	01-08-300-015	SHED 1	SHED 2	GARAGE	CRIB BARN		
	NORMANTOWN ROAD	01-08-400-000						
9900	248TH STREET	01-08-400-009	CRIB BARN	SILO	POLE BARN	SHED	GARAGE	
9900	248TH STREET	01-08-400-009	SHED					
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	CRIB BARN	GARAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED	HAY/FEEDER BARN	CRIB BARN	
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	CRIB BARN	QUONSET HUT	BIG SILO	SMALL SILO	WINDMILL	
9900	ROUTE 59	01-09-400-001	CRIB BARN 2	SHED	SHED	SMOKE HOUSE	CONCRETE FOUNDATION	
E. OF R59	95TH STREET	01-10-100-007	IMPLEMENT SHED	SILO	CRIB BARN	SILO FOUNDATION	ANIMAL SHED	
11S300 ?	BOOK ROAD	01-10-200-017	CRIB BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED	ANIMAL SHED			
9937	ROUTE 59	01-10-300-029	GARAGE	PUMP HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED	SILO	IMPLEMENT SHED	SEE NEXT ENTRY
9937	ROUTE 59	01-10-300-029	IMPLEMENT AND ANIMAL SHED					
9915	ROUTE 59	01-10-300-029	GARAGE					

Support Buildings (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	STRUCTURE 1	STRUCTURE 2	STRUCTURE 3	STRUCTURE 4	STRUCTURE 5	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES
10046	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-11-400-017	PUMP HOUSE	FOUNDATION	CRIB BARN			
10953	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-13-300-003	SILO					
21602	111TH STREET	01-13-400-002	CRIB BARN	MOVEABLE CHICKEN COOP	CORRUGATED METAL BIN	GARAGE	CRIB BARN	
21602	111TH STREET	01-13-400-002	CHICKEN HOUSE					
21602	111TH STREET	01-13-400-002	SUMMER KITCHEN	CHICKEN HOUSE	PREFAB OCTAGON COTTAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED	ANIMAL SHELTER	
10856	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-14-400-003	PRIVY	GAS PUMP	STONE FOUNDATION			
10856	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-14-400-003	ANIMAL SHED 1	ANIMAL SHED 2	WINDMILL AND PUMP HOUSE	HOG HOUSE	PRIVY	
10856	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-14-400-003	GARAGE	TRANSVERSE CRIB BARN	MESH BIN	SILO	ANIMAL SHED	
10826	BOOK ROAD	01-15-400-002	SUMMER KITCHEN	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN	SILOS (2)	BIN	
10413	248TH STREET	01-16-100-008	SILO	SMALL BARN				
24524	111TH STREET	01-16-300-010	CORN BIN	SMALL BARN	SILO			
W/248TH ST	103RD STREET	01-17-200-001	SHED 1	CHICKEN HOUSE	CRIB BARN	MILK HOUSE (?)	PRIVY (?)	
W/248TH ST	103RD STREET	01-17-200-001	CHICKEN COOP 1	CHICKEN COOP 2	CORN BIN			
10752	248TH STREET	01-17-400-008	POLE BARN	CRIB BARN	GARAGE	SILO 1	SILO 2	
10752	248TH STREET	01-17-400-008	WINDMILL	IMPLEMENT SHED				
W OF 111TH	248TH STREET	01-17-400-010	POLE BARN					
?	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-200-001	GARAGE 1	GARAGE 2	HAY BARN			
12 S 670	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-300-003	SHED	CRIB BARN	SILO	CELLAR	MILK HOUSE	
	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-400-001	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHELTER	GARAGE 2	GARAGE 3	FOUNDATION	
	HEGGS ROAD	01-18-400-001	GARAGE 1	SILO	CHICKEN HOUSE 1	CHICKEN HOUSE 2	QUONSET IMPLEMENT SHED	
11150	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-100-004	IMPLEMENT SHED					
11152	HEGGS ROAD	01-19-100-009	IMPLEMENT SHED					
26200	119TH STREET	01-19-300-009	STORAGE BARN	SILO	IMPLEMENT SHED			
26202	119TH	01-19-300-010	IMPLEMENT SHED (GARAGE)					
	119TH STREET	01-19-400-008	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHED				
25728	119TH STREET	01-19-400-014	ANIMAL SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED				
11230	NORMANTOWN	01-20-100-003	SHED 1	PUMP HOUSE	SHED 2	CRIB BARN		
2503	111TH STREET	01-20-200-006	SHED 1	SHED 2	CRIB BARN	SHED 3	ANIMAL SHED	ANIMAL SHED; SHED 4; PUMP HOUSE; WINDMILL
	248TH STREET	01-20-200-007	SHED 1	SHED 2	CRIB BARN	SHED 3		
	119TH STREET	01-20-300-002	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN	SILO			

Support Buildings (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	STRUCTURE 1	STRUCTURE 2	STRUCTURE 3	STRUCTURE 4	STRUCTURE 5	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES
11563	NORMANTOWN	01-20-400-001	GARAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN	WIRE MESH BIN	SILO	
11341	248TH STREET	01-21-100-002	CRIB BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED				
24462	119TH STREET	01-21-300-003	GARAGE	CRIB BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED	ANIMAL SHED		
	BOOK ROAD	01-22-200-000	SMALL BARN					
?	BOOK ROAD	01-22-400-005	SILO	CHICKEN HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN		
11314	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-23-200-016	SILO	POLE BARN 2	TOOL SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN	SEE NEXT ENTRY
11314	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-23-200-016	ANIMAL SHED	CHICKEN HOUSE	HOG HOUSE	SHED 1	SHED 2	SEE NEXT ENTRY
11314	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-23-200-016	GARAGE/HOUSE	MILK HOUSE ?	PUMP HOUSE			
11630	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-23-300-001	CRIB BARN	WINDMILL	FOUNDATION	SILO	CONCRETE SLAB	SEE NEXT PAGE
11630	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-23-300-001	IMPLEMENT SHED	CHICKEN HOUSE	GARAGE			
11746	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-23-300-004	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHED	SHED 3	WINDMILL 2	
11746	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-23-300-004	SHED 2	SHED 1	CHICKEN HOUSE	WINDMILL 1	CORN CRIB	SEE NEXT ENTRY
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILL	01-26-300-001	SILO	ANIMAL SHED				
12655	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVLLE	01-26-300-001	GARAGE	CHICKEN HOUSE	PUMP HOUSE ?			
23721	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	CRIB BARN					
23459	119TH STREET	01-27-200-001	CRIB BARN	SHED 1	LONG STORAGE SHEDS	SILO	HARVESTORE SILOS	PUMP HOUSE
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	SILO 1	SILO 2				
12262	BOOK ROAD	01-27-200-002	WINDMILL	CRIB BARN	GARAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED	HARVESTORE SILO	
23228	127TH STREET	01-27-300-008	IMPLEMENT SHED	GARAGE/SHED	ANIMAL SHED	STORAGE BARN		
24741	119TH STREET	01-28-100-001	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN	WIRE MESH BIN	METAL BIN		
	VAN DYKE	01-28-100-002	CRIB BARN					
12415	248TH STREET	01-28-300-018	SILO	PUMP HOUSE				
12550	SOUTH 252ND	01-29-300-002	SHED 1	SHED 2	SHED 3			
25224	ROUTE 30	01-29-300-012	CONCRETE SILO	CONCRETE SLAB				
	ROUTE 30	01-29-400-006	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHED 1	ANIMAL SHED 2			
12248	248TH STREET	01-29-400-011	SHED/PLAYHOUSE	CRIB BARN				
12264	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-100-005	GARAGE	SUMMER KITCHEN	IMPLEMENT SHED	HAY BARN		
	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-200-003	GARAGE	SHED ADDITION	SILO	PUMP HOUSE	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHED.
26034	127TH STREET	01-30-300-002	GARAGE					
12464	HEGGS ROAD	01-30-300-006	SILO	CRIB BARN	PUMP HOUSE			
	135TH STREET	01-31-400-006	IMPLEMENT SHED					
25353	127TH STREET	01-32-100-002	IMPLEMENT SHED					
25333	127TH STREET	01-32-100-002	GARAGE	CRIB BARN	CISTERN			
	ROUTE 30	01-32-200-001	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHED	ANIMAL SHED 2	IMPLEMENT SHED	WINDMILL	

Support Buildings (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	STRUCTURE 1	STRUCTURE 2	STRUCTURE 3	STRUCTURE 4	STRUCTURE 5	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES
	VAN DYKE	01-33-100-006	PUMP HOUSE	SILO	CRIB BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED	PUMP HOUSE	SHED 2; SHED 3
1163	135TH STREET	01-33-300-007	GARAGE	CRIB BARN	METAL BIN			
?	127TH STREET	01-34-100-001	SMOKE HOUSE OR SHED					
125	135TH STREET	01-34-300-013	CORN BIN	CRIB BARN	COTTAGE	GARAGE		
119	135TH STREET	01-34-400-006	SUMMER KITCHEN	SMOKE HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED	SILO		
	PLAINFIELD-NAPERVILL	01-35-200-000	SHED ?	SILO	POLE BARN	ERIE SHORE BARN		
14216	BUDLER	03-01-300-009	GARAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED				
1019	143RD STREET	03-02-400-016	GARAGE	PRIVY	CHICKEN HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED		
120	PILCHER	03-03-100-002	CRIB BARN	CRIB BARN	BARN 3	IMPLEMENT SHED	PUMP HOUSE	SILO.
1926	PILCHER	03-05-100-003	GARAGE	CRIB BARN	SILO	SILO		
2005	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-05-300-004	CRIB BARN	SILO	SHED			
25963	PILCHER	03-06-100-007	SILO					
25725	143RD (WHISKEY RD.)	03-07-100-001	CISTERN	IMPLEMENT SHED	SHED			
15040	STEINER ROAD	03-07-400-002	IMPLEMENT SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED 2				
1813	LOCKPORT	03-08-300-008	CRIB BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED 1	IMPLEMENT SHED 2	IMPLEMENT SHED 3		
721	ROUTE 30	03-08-400-004	CRIB BARN	GARAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED	PUMP HOUSE	HOG HOUSE	SILO.
1131	VAN DYKE	03-09-400-002	IMPLEMENT SHED	CHICKEN HOUSE	PUMP HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED		
1052	143RD STREET	03-11-200-006	IMPLEMENT SHED	CONCRETE TROUGH	SILO	CRIB BARN		
14631	BUDLER	03-12-200-010	IMPLEMENT SHED					
	LOCKPORT AND BUDLER	03-12-300-009	CHICKEN HOUSE					
14804	BUDLER	03-12-300-013	CONCRETE TROUGH	CHICKEN HOUSE	CRIB BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED	PUMP HOUSE	
21270	LOCKPORT	03-12-400-012	CRIB BARN					
22207	LOCKPORT	03-13-100-011	CRIB BARN					
22045	LOCKPORT	03-13-100-017	CRIB BARN	ANIMAL SHED	SILO	WINDMILL	PUMP HOUSE	
21600	LOCKPORT	03-13-200-005	SILO					
39	RENWICK	03-15-300-011	GARAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED				
1900	ROWLEY ROAD	03-17-100-018	IMPLEMENT SHED	GARAGE				
26049	LOCKPORT	03-18-100-004	SHED 1	SHED 2				
26160	RENWICK	03-18-300-002	DAIRY BARN	SILO	IMPLEMENT SHED	WELL		
16523	INDIAN BOUNDARY RD.	03-19-300-001	CRIB BARN (2)	SILO				
16521	INDIAN BOUNDARY RD.	03-19-400-003	GARAGE	IMPLEMENT SHED	STORAGE BARN	CRIB BARN	SILOS	SHED
1628	RENWICK	03-20-200-020	PUMP HOUSE					
15929	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-20-200-024	BARN	GARAGE	SHED	SHED		
17150	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-20-300-001	GARAGE	PUMP HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN		
24501	FRASER	03-21-300-004	CRIB BARN					

Support Buildings (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	STRUCTURE 1	STRUCTURE 2	STRUCTURE 3	STRUCTURE 4	STRUCTURE 5	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES
1018	RENWICK	03-22-100-006	IMPLEMENT SHED 1	IMPLEMENT SHED 2				
16608	LILY CACHE ROAD	03-22-400-034	PUMP HOUSE	WINDMILL				
22300	OLD STATE ROAD	03-24-100-008	BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED	FOUNDATION	
22228	OLD STATE ROAD	03-24-100-019	GARAGE					
21629	RENWICK	03-24-200-022	CRIB BARN					
	STATEVILLE ROAD	03-24-400-000	CRIB BARN	CHICKEN HOUSE				
26846	GAYLORD	03-25-202-032	GARAGE	PUMP HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED			
16761	ROUTE 59	03-27-100-001	SHED	SHED	CRIB BARN	SHED	SILO	
16938	LILY CACHE ROAD	03-27-200-013	IMPLEMENT SHED	WINDMILL				
23808	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-300-049	GARAGE	CHICKEN HOUSE				
23440	CATON FARM ROAD	03-27-400-007	PUMP HOUSE	CRIB BARN				
16710	ROUTE 59	03-28-200-003	CRIB BARN	PUMP HOUSE	WINDMILL	SUMMER KITCHEN	SHED	CHICKEN HOUSE
24820	CATON FARM ROAD	03-29-400-006	GARAGE	CRIB BARN				
	CATON FARM ROAD	03-30-400-000	POLE BARN	HAY BARN ?	IMPLEMENT SHED	GARAGE	CRIB BARN	
26233	CATON FARM ROAD	03-31-100-003	STORAGE BARN	CRIB BARN	SILO			
17552	DRAUDEN ROAD	03-32-100-004	IMPLEMENT SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN			
25536	THEODORE	03-32-300-006	GARAGE	PUMP HOUSE	STORAGE BARN	STORAGE BARN	CRIB BARN	
24639	CATON FARM ROAD	03-33-100-006	IMPLEMENT SHED	SILO				
23839	CATON FARM ROAD	03-34-100-006	CRIB BARN					
18130	BRONK	03-34-400-003	IMPLEMENT SHED					
18038	BRONK	03-34-400-015	METAL BIN	IMPLEMENT SHED				
2708	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-100-029	IMPLEMENT SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED 2				
2500	CATON FARM ROAD	03-36-202-001	GARAGE					
17361	143RD STREET	04-01-300-008	WIRE MESH BIN	CORN CRIB	PUMP HOUSE			
17114	143RD STREET	04-01-400-008	SHED	SILO				
19924	TAYLOR	04-04-300-002	WINDMILL	PUMP HOUSE	WATER TROUGH	CRIB BARN	WIRE MESH BIN	SILO
20210	TAYLOR	04-04-400-012	IMPLEMENT SHED					
13849	WEBER	04-05-100-001	CRIB BARN	SILO	PUMP HOUSE			
	WEBER (AND TAYLOR)	04-05-300-003	GARAGE					
	TAYLOR	04-05-300-005	PUMP HOUSE	WINDMILL	WIRE MESH BIN	SILO		
20100	TAYLOR	04-05-400-004	WIRE MESH BIN	SILO	CRIB BARN			
21411	AIRPORT ROAD	04-07-300-001	BARN	IMPLEMENT SHED				
20760	WEBER	04-08-100-018	PUMP HOUSE					
20103	TAYLOR	04-08-200-005	SILO	PUMP HOUSE				
20724	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-300-007	CRIB BARN					
19832	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-400-004	CRIB BARN	BARN	GARAGE	PUMP HOUSE	SILO	

Support Buildings (Sort by PIN)

NUMBER	STREET NAME	PIN	STRUCTURE 1	STRUCTURE 2	STRUCTURE 3	STRUCTURE 4	STRUCTURE 5	ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES
20102	AIRPORT ROAD	04-08-400-004	SHED	SILO				
19425	TAYLOR	04-09-200-001	SPRING OR SMOKE HOUSE	SILO				
	ROUTE 53	04-10-100-014	CHICKEN HOUSE	SILO				
14747	HIGH ROAD	04-12-300-001	IMPLEMENT SHED					
	ROUTE 53	04-15-400-014	GARAGE	BARN FOUNDATION				
20100	RENWICK	04-16-300-002	CRIB BARN					
19826	RENWICK	04-16-300-004	CRIB BARN					
19260	RENWICK	04-16-400-025	GARAGE	PUMP HOUSE				
20645	AIRPORT RD	04-17-100-001	CRIB BARN	SILO				
20309	AIRPORT ROAD	04-17-200-007	IMPLEMENT SHED 1	IMPLEMENT SHED 2	CRIB BARN			
20707	RENWICK	04-17-300-019	WINDMILL					
21400	RENWICK	04-18-300-002	CRIB BARN					
21144	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	IMPLEMENT SHED	CRIB BARN	WIRE MESH BIN	CORN BIN		
21440	RENWICK	04-18-300-006	IMPLEMENT SHED	ANIMAL SHED	IMPLEMENT SHED	WIRE MESH BIN	DAIRY BARN	
20858	RENWICK	04-18-400-001	CRIB BARN	CHICKEN HOUSE	POLE BARN			
21329	RENWICK	04-19-100-013	SILO	IMPLEMENT SHED				
21527	RENWICK	04-19-100-014	WIRE MESH BINS					
16457	GAYLORD	04-19-300-023	WINDMILL	ANIMAL SHED				
20665	RENWICK	04-20-100-008	GARAGE					
	ROUTE 53	04-22-200-005	GARAGE					
1736	BRIGGS	04-25-100-017	WINDMILL	PUMP HOUSE	CRIB BARN	WIRE MESH BIN	IMPLEMENT SHED	FOURSQUARE COTTAGE.
2725	SOUTH FARRELL	04-25-400-004	GARAGE	CHICKEN HOUSE				
22	LAWRENCE	04-26-400-037	HORSE BARN					
16820	WEBER	04-30-200-004	SILO	IMPLEMENT SHED				
17918	ROSALIND	04-35-401-008	GARAGE					
1025	BRUCE	04-36-100-009	IMPLEMENT SHED	SILO	PUMP HOUSE	CHICKEN HOUSE	IMPLEMENT SHED	
18225	BRIGGS	04-36-300-030	IMPLEMENT SHED					
17551	OAK	04-36-300-037	POLE BARN					
18021	BRIGGS	04-36-300-038	METAL BIN	POLE BARN				
17324	ROSALIND	04-36-300-041	POLE BARN					
17121	OAK	04-36-400-022	SILO					

Recommendations for Additional Survey Work

Summary

The following are the priorities for additional survey work as discussed in this chapter:

1. Within the three-township survey area, there area approximately 24 farmstead sites that are currently located within incorporated municipal boundaries. Although several sites within such boundaries were included in the rural survey, these 24 were not due to limitations in our scope of work. Of these, approximately three or four may contain "significant" structures.
2. Two primary areas should be considered for additional survey work: six sections of southwest Du Page Township and all of Homer Township. Although most of the land in southwest Du Page Township is incorporated into Bolingbrook, most of Homer Township is unincorporated.
3. Several other areas of Will County are experiencing development that potentially threatens rural historic resources. These include the following townships: Joliet, Troy, Jackson, Frankfort, and Crete.

Introduction

The rate of development of rural is a significant topic, not only to Will County and the Historic Preservation Commission, but to the general public as well as indicated by several articles that have appeared in the print media. On a single day in late 1999, two stories appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* on farmsteads: one in eastern Will County and two sites in Kane County.[11]

Kane County performed a thorough rural architecture survey in the late 1980s, which was published in 1991.[12] Recently the county was recognized by the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois (LPCI) for their efforts in completing rural survey work and in funding preservation efforts in rural areas.[13] Kane County's efforts began in the 1970s when several studies were performed of rural villages and vernacular farm buildings. Since the rural survey of the 1980s, the county has developed a land resource management plan and a planning, development, and preservation program. In 1997, the Kane County Board began receiving funds from casino revenues, with almost $750,000 appropriated for historic preservation and heritage tourism.

Will County also performed a rural survey, in 1988, which identified approximately 4,867 structures. (A discussion of this survey is provided in the bibliography.) However, numerous changes have occurred in the 12 years since the original survey and a reassessment should be performed in the remaining townships in the county. For the most historically and architecturally significant area, this reassessment should be an intensive survey as this report documents for Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships.

Areas Adjacent to the Survey Region

Incorporated Regions

This is the highest priority for additional survey work includes incorporated regions of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships in order to supplement the existing survey. The scope of the rural survey work, as defined by the jurisdiction of the Will County Land Use Department, included all existing and past farmsteads on land that was *not* incorporated into one of the area's municipalities.

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[11] James Janega, "Development Uproots Town's Rural Heritage," *Chicago Tribune,* sec. 2, p. 1; Phil Borchmann, "Planting the Seeds to Save 2 Farms," *Chicago Tribune,* sec. 2, p. 6.

[12] Kane County Development Department, Planning and Projects Division. *Built for Farming: A Guide to the Historic Rural Architecture of Kane County* (N.p., 1991). Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois (LPCI) recently

[13] Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, Preservation Brief #66, December 1999.

However, at the time of the survey there were several farmsteads that were on incorporated land. Many of these farmsteads had several rural structures, including farmhouses, barns, and supporting structures. A select number of sites were included in the survey due to their obvious significance, including the three limestone farmhouses and adjacent structures on Route 53 in Lockport Township and all of the Fry and Grill farmstead sites at the intersection of 127th Street and Plainfield-Naperville Road in Wheatland Township.

The following townships and sections in incorporated areas have extant farmsteads that require additional survey work to give a complete picture of the historic rural resources in the three townships:

- In Wheatland Township, Section 10, 11, 14, and 15, which lie in incorporated Naperville and contain three or four sites with several limestone buildings; Sections 24, 25, and 26, which lie in incorporated Bolingbrook and contain approximately a half dozen farmstead sites; and Sections 21 and 28, which lie partially in incorporated Plainfield and has two farmstead sites on the west side of Route 59. Of these, the sites in incorporated Naperville may contain structures that would be considered "significant" with respect to a potential Limestone Multiple Property Historic District.
- In Plainfield Township, Sections 3, 4, 9, 27, and 28, which lie partially in incorporated Plainfield and contain approximately a half dozen sites; and Sections 31 through 36, which lie partially in incorporated Joliet and also contain approximately a half dozen farmstead sites. It is likely that most of these sites would be categorized as "contributing" to a potential historic district and not classified as "significant."
- In Lockport Township, there are no significant known farmstead sites that have not been included in the survey, although the rural structures on the grounds of Stateville Correctional Center were not included in the survey. Special permission from the Illinois Department of Corrections would be required to access this area, and it is unlikely that they would grant permission easily. Based on our previous experience documenting Stateville for the Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey, many of the farm structures on the grounds of the prison are in poor condition and are no longer in use. All of the buildings probably date from the twentieth century, since the prison was constructed from 1917 to 1932. However, there may be a few structures that are older, since the land was farmed for some 75 years before the prison was built.

It is our understanding that additional survey work in these areas would require some agreement or cooperation with the affected municipalities.

Adjacent Townships

The second highest priority for additional survey work includes townships adjacent to Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships. Although there has been a significant amount of development in Du Page Township over the last several decades, there are still several farmstead sites on the western edge that could be included in a rural survey, especially since many of these farmsteads are threatened potentially with development. Specifically, southwestern Du Page Township should be considered for rural survey work, since Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 contain a total of 10 to 15 farmstead sites. However, most of this land is incorporated into Bolingbrook, and cooperation from that municipality would be required to perform this work.

Similar recommendations can be made for Homer Township, located east of Lockport Township. Rural sites in Lockport Township are divided into two regions by the town of Lockport and the Des Plaines River valley. Farmstead on the eastern side of Lockport Township do not have a direct geographical relationship with those on the western side. However, they do relate to the pattern of farmstead development in Homer Township. Homer is also an area where scattered housing development has potentially impacted historic rural resources. Therefore, rural survey work in Homer Township should also be considered by Will County and the Historic Preservation Commission.

This image is a warning. *Although this crib barn is not located in the survey area (photographed in the summer of 1999, it was located along Route 59 in southern Naperville in Du Page County and was no longer extant in September 2000), it illustrates the sad fate of many farmsteads and farm structures. No longer used in farming operations, it now serves only as a billboard for the type of development that will lead to its destruction.*

Other Townships in Will County

Several areas of Will County area experiencing residential and industrial development that will potentially affect farmsteads and other historic rural resources. According to information provided by the Land Use Department, Troy, Joliet, Jackson, and Frankfort Townships are experiencing widespread development and therefore should be considered for future rural survey action. Another area of recent growth is eastern Will County, including Crete Township.

It should also be noted that if a Limestone Multiple Property Historic District is considered, that Troy, Joliet, and Channahon Townships may have additional limestone structures that could be included in such a district.

There is also period discussion in the media on the construction of a "third airport" in the Peotone area, which would have a significant impact on not only the immediate vicinity around an airport but the entire eastern half of Will County. This issue should continue to be monitored.

Kendall County

The general pattern of farmstead development on the western edge of Wheatland and Plainfield Townships continues into eastern Kendall County. In performing historical research, we found that some of the farming families in the survey area also had land in Kendall County or had relatives with farms on the eastern edge of Kendall County. We are not aware of any rural survey work in Kendall County and we recommend that Will County discuss with the appropriate agency in Kendall County the results of this survey and the possibility of performing their own survey work. In conjunction with the Kane County rural survey efforts, this would provide historians and preservationists a broader picture of agriculture in the region.

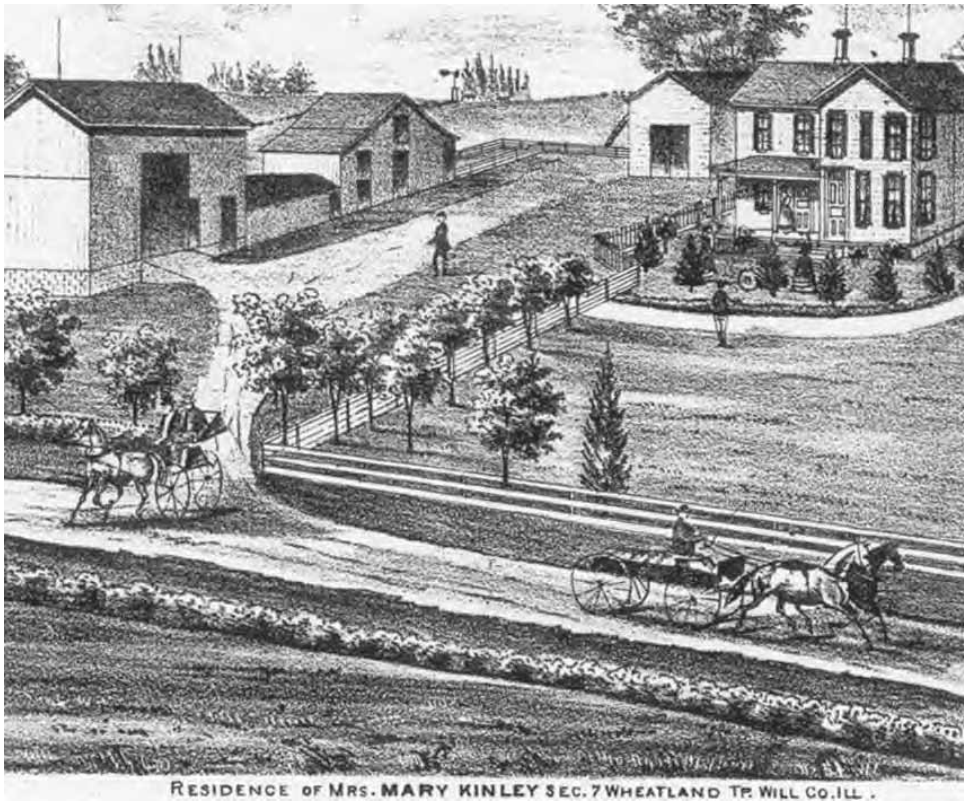
Landscape Features

One overall issue to consider in performing additional surveys is to include a component that examines the rural *landscape* as well as the rural *architecture.* In performing this survey, efforts were made to comment on certain significant landscape features, although unlike the survey of the rural architecture this has not been performed in a comprehensive manner. Landscape is more than the spaces between buildings – it is what binds and defines the rural environment.

National Register Bulletin 30 is titled "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," which is a document meant to guide the process of assessing rural environments toward nomination on the National Register of Historic Places. The document states that the examination may require using "the combined efforts of historians, landscape historians, architectural historians, architects, landscape architects, archaeologists, and anthropologists."[14] Therefore, the Land Use Department and Will County Historic Preservation Commission should consider performing a limited landscape survey or a landscape survey component for the survey of rural architecture in the areas described below. In addition, there should be consideration to have the results of the rural structures survey of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships reviewed by a qualified consultant as part of any National Register nomination action on properties in the survey area.

Illustrated above are three grave markers at the Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery. At left is the marker for George Herzog, whose farmstead in Section 34 of Wheatland Township is discussed in Chapter II. The two markers at right are members of the Westphal family of Wheatland Township, whose farmstead was in Section 18 of Wheatland Township.

[14] National Register Bulletin 30, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, n.d.), 7.



Present in Vermont Cemetery (discussed in Chapter II) are several surviving markers, including the one illustrated below for a Kinley family member. The Kinley farmstead (located in Section 6 of Wheatland Township, not Section 7 as noted above) was later subsumed by the Hafenrichter farmstead.

CHAPTER IV:

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Survey Team

The survey team from WJE consisted of Jeffrey Koerber, Project Manager and Architect; Lisa M. Puryear, Project Architect; and David J. Felleti, Project Technician. Lawrence M. Shure, a recent graduate with a Master of Science degree from the Historic Preservation Program of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, provided extensive assistance to WJE as a subconsultant, performing field survey and setting up the Microsoft Access database. Ms. Karen R. Dodge, an architectural historian and subconsultant to WJE, provided assistance with historical research and writing. Research at the University of Illinois Libraries was performed by WJE intern Marci Uihlein.

Background Research

Work on the rural survey of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships began in early July 1999, with background research performed at the following institutions:

- State of Illinois Archives, Springfield
- University of Illinois Libraries
- Joliet Public Library
- Des Plaines Valley Library (Lockport)
- Plainfield Public Library
- Chicago Public Library
- Will County Historical Society
- Joliet Area Historical Society
- Plainfield Historical Society

Mr. Michael A. Lambert, former chairperson of the Will County Historic Preservation Commission, and current commission member Mr. John Lamb, provided additional historical information. Mr. Lambert provided information on the development of Plainfield, the rural crossroads of Wheatland Township, and the Du Page River valley limestone industry. Mr. Lamb provided comments on the development of Lockport.

Historical information included development of northwestern Will County and the surrounding region. This information was used by the survey teams to understand the pattern of agricultural growth in the region. In addition, general background research was performed in a variety of areas, including the development of agriculture in the United States, immigration of major ethnic groups, and types of agricultural structures.

Field Survey

A project initiation meeting was held at the offices of the Will County Land Use Department on July 7, 1999, where Mr. Koerber met with Steve Bauer and other staff members. Mr. Koerber received maps of the survey region and reviewed the taxpayer identification number (PIN) system. Next, Mr. Koerber performed a brief reconnaissance survey of the three townships. During this reconnaissance typical farmstead patterns were identified, including structure types, such as farmhouses, barns, cribs, etc.; proximity to roads; and intact and functioning sites. Special note was made to develop criteria to identify significantly altered sites, where only a few structures marked the site as a once-functional farmstead.

The database (using Microsoft Access) was developed by Mr. Shure, using the observations from the initial reconnaissance by to develop the nomenclature for the structure types. Detailed survey notes were taken at 11 sites in the eastern half of Lockport Township on July 14, 1999. These sample survey notes were submitted to the Will County Historic Preservation Commission to review. After receiving comments from the commission, WJE revised the database and prepared for large-scale field survey.

The field survey was begun in early August 1999, with Lockport Township documented by Mr. Shure and Mr. Koerber; Plainfield Township documented by Mr. Shure; and Wheatland Township documented by Mr. Koerber, Ms. Puryear, Mr. Felleti, and Mr. Shure. On a typical day of survey, drive-through identification of former or current farmsteads and related support structures buildings was performed first in a given location (usually about one or three township sections in area, depending on farmstead density) before performing a site to site survey. Maps produced by the Land Use Department were used in the field in conjunction with detailed road maps. Approximately eight to fifteen farmsteads were surveyed in a typical day, for a total of 17 personnel days until completion of the field survey in mid-September 1999. One additional survey day was conducted on March 3, 2000, after receiving comments from the commission.

Each site was entered by first approaching the house on each property and requesting permission to survey from the property owner or occupant. (Survey teams were in possession of a letter from the Land Use Department that requested that owners allow the survey to be conducted.) If residents were not home, survey was conducted from the main driveway to the site, staying in open view should the resident return. In instances where the property owner or occupant requested that the survey team leave, the survey was conducted from the public right-of-way (this occurred at only a few sites).

Using a minimum age of 50 years, each structure built before 1950 was documented on a printed version of the database input form, with the most detailed information taken on the farmhouse and primary barn. Each structure was photographed with a 35mm camera with a 28 to 80 mm zoom lens; Kodak Plus-X film was used for all photographs. Many structures dating from approximately 1950 to 1960, were also included in the survey, given that this would allow the data to be used for several years following the completion of this report. Very few structures less than 40 years old were documented – one of the exceptions was Harvestore silos, which were included because their construction demonstrated the continued vitality of the farm economy in the post-World War II era. During the field survey, the PIN numbers were looked up at the Will County Office Building.

Presentations

A preliminary presentation of the survey finding was given to the Historic Preservation Commission at their monthly meeting in February 2000. A final presentation was given to the commission in May 2000. At both meetings, WJE received verbal comments that were subsequently reviewed and included in this report. Additional comments were provided by Will County and the Historic Preservation Commission to WJE based on a final draft report submitted in September 2000.

Database and Base Map Preparation

Mr. Shure and Mr. Koerber were responsible for entering the field data into the Microsoft Access database. At the time of data entry, details such as house style and barn type were determined based on review of the photographic documentation. Enlarged contact sheets were made of each roll of film, resulting in black and white prints approximately 2-1/4 inches by 3-1/2 inches. Data entry was performed in October and November 1999.

Concurrent with the field survey, the base map for the survey region was prepared using ArcView GIS Version 3.1. (GIS stands for Geographical Information System.) Base map information was downloaded from the website of the Illinois Natural Resources Geospatial Data Clearinghouse at www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/ISGSindex.html. Information on the geographical data included in the base map is contained at the end of Appendix C. During December and January 2000 the sites included in the survey were plotted on the base map, identifying sites as being significant, contributing, or non-contributing sites.

Survey Sheets

Two original copies of the survey sheets and five xerographic copies are being provided to the Land Use Department under separate cover. The survey sheets were generated from Microsoft Access with each structure (or site in the case of elements such as baseball fields or cemeteries) having one page. General information for the site was provided on each page, including address or street intersection, PIN number, property name, site plan sketch, and survey date. The database was set up assuming that each site had one farmhouse, one main barn, and up to five additional structures. For most sites, this was appropriate. However, when a site had numerous additional structures, another line of data in the database was entered and the PIN numbers and other identifying information repeated. A copy of a set of blank survey sheets is provides following this chapter.

Information on the survey sheets included building type, features, and condition. The general condition of the exterior walls, trim, porches, and roofs were noted as good, fair, or poor. Condition was determined based solely on brief visual examination and does not consider comprehensive structural or material condition.

Although PIN numbers were looked up for all of the properties within the rural survey are, sites that were recorded in the database but were outside the scope of the survey work were recorded generically, with township number, section number, and quarter section number with "-000" at the end. In this manner, it is possible to sort these properties without them getting "lost" in the database.

Above is detail view of the concrete block corn crib at a farmstead (now a horse farm) in Section 16 in Wheatland Township, showing the elevator machinery.

Textures of the rural survey. *Barn siding and foundations from two structures are contrasted: a crib barn with wood cribbing and limestone foundation at the Breitwieser farmstead in Section 17 of Wheatland Township, compared to the dairy barn on the Kemmerer farmstead in Section 2 of Wheatland Township, with board and batten siding and cast-in-place concrete foundation.*

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United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, *Soil Map – Will County, Illinois,* 1980.

Wheatland Township. Tax Assessment, 15 September 1851.

Wheatland Township. U.S. Federal Census, 1860.

Wheatland Township. [1860-1865.]

Will County & Plat Book: Will County, Illinois. Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1998.

Will County, Illinois: Official Farm Plat Book and Directory. Joliet, Illinois: Dreher & Schorie, 1970.

Appendix A
Plat Maps of Lockport, Plainfield, and Wheatland Township

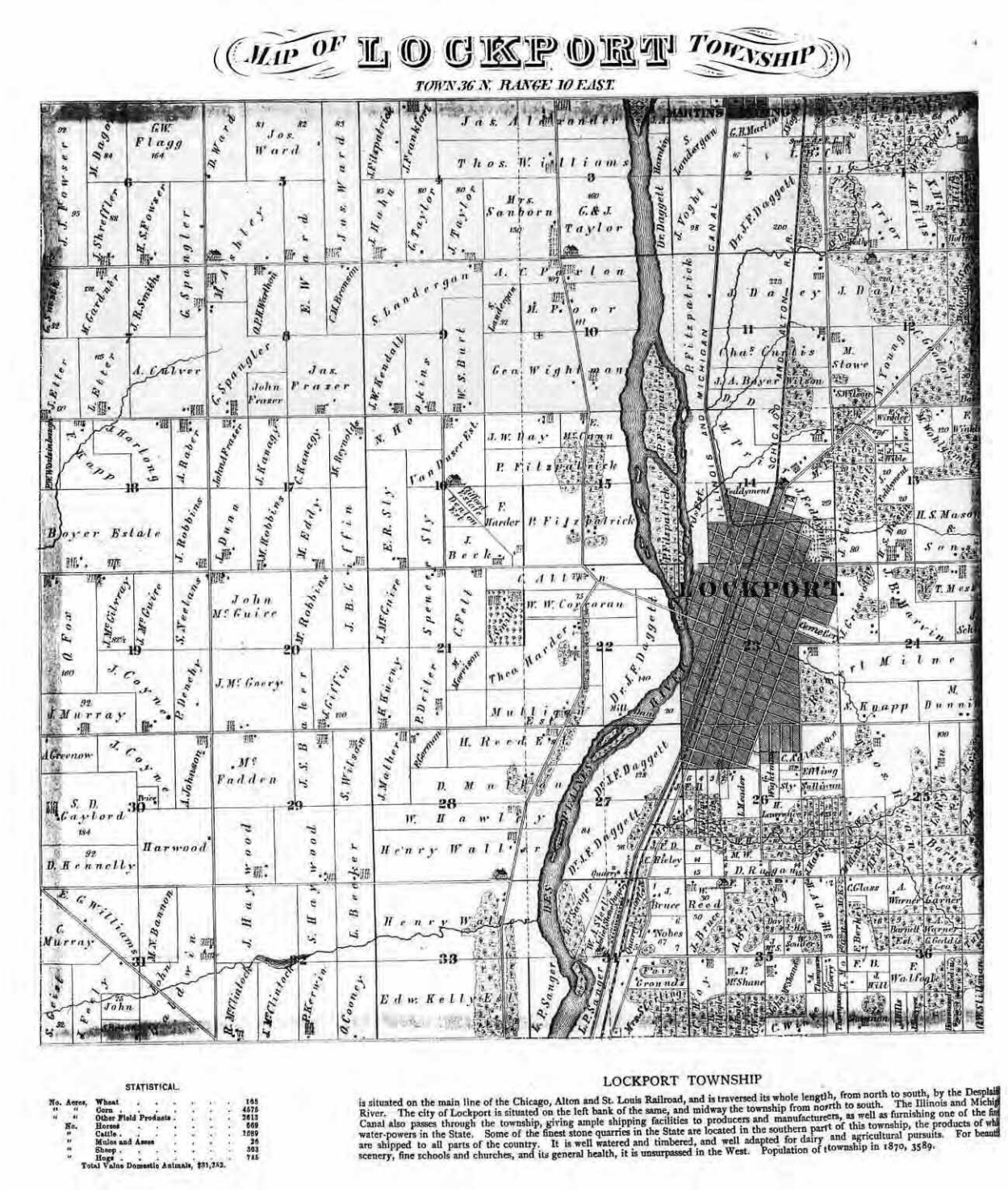
Introduction

In researching and analyzing the farmsteads included in this study, a range of historic plat maps were reviewed to determine the recorded owner of each of the more significant sites. As with any plat map, the *owner* of the property is listed and not necessarily the *occupant*. Nonetheless, these maps are useful in determining the overall patterns of settlement; tracking the uses of the land for farming and subsequent other uses (such as residential and industrial development or quarrying operations); and for understanding the patrimony of some of the more significant families, as farmsteads passed from generation to generation.

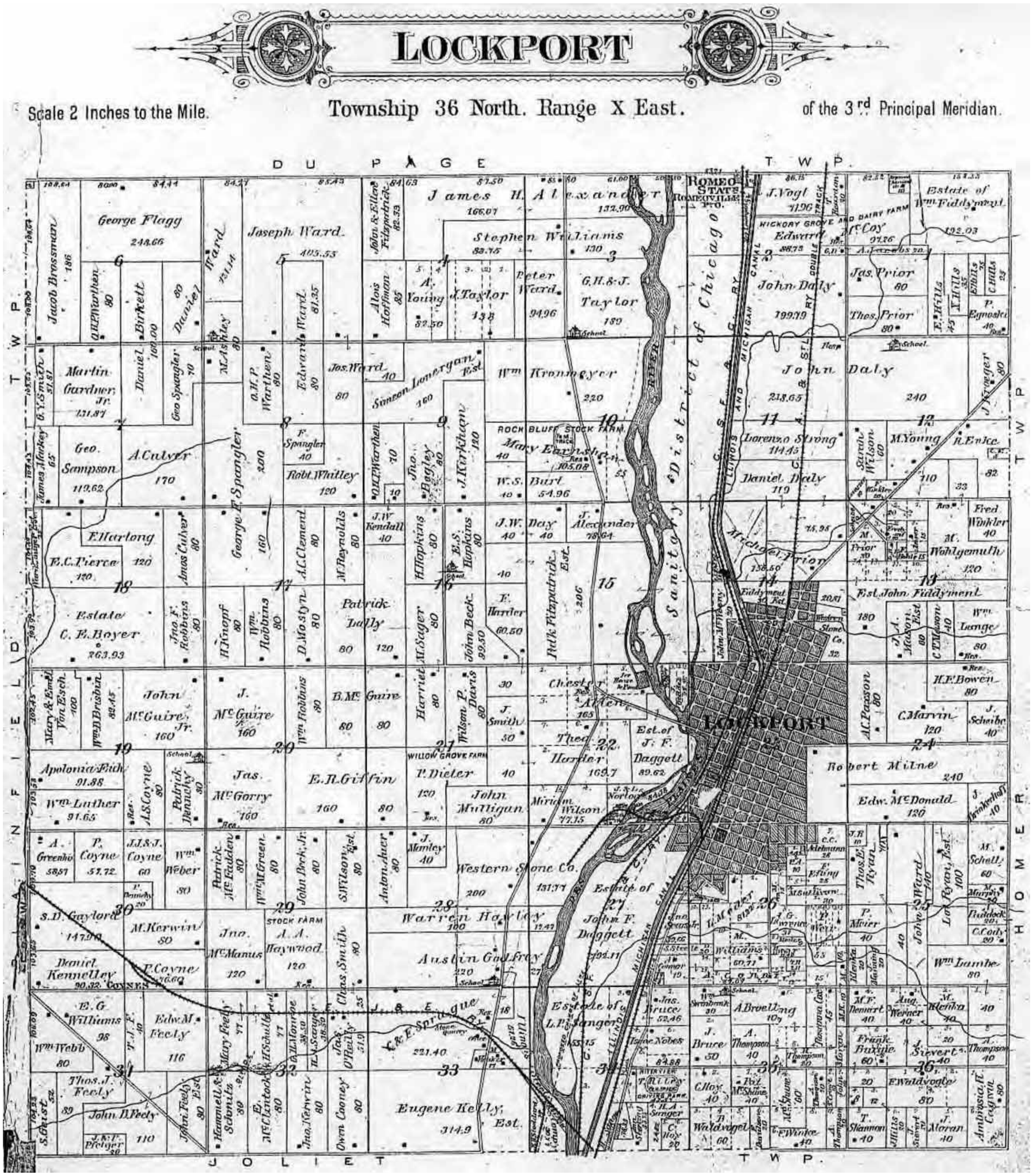
They are reproduced here from copies obtained from a variety of sources. For some of the maps, more legible or original copies may exist. Those maps dating from 1940, 1948, and 1998 are copyright Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., and are used with permission; reproduction of these maps for commercial use is prohibited.

The information on the W.W. Hixson plat maps from circa 1928 was received too late in the preparation of this report to be integrated into the historical narrative. Should additional research be performed about the sites shown on these maps, they should be reviewed to fill in the data gaps now present in the report.

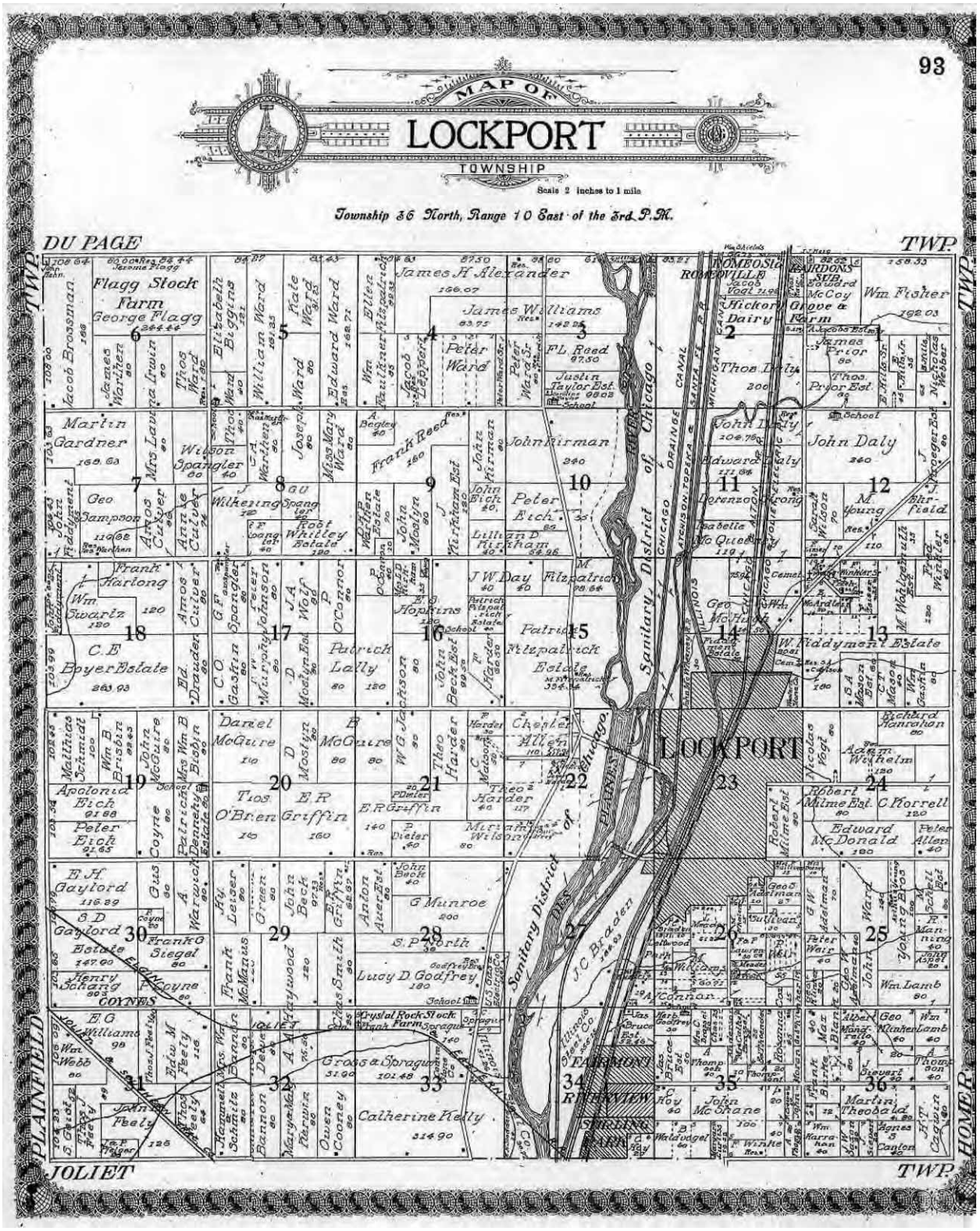
Source: Burhans and Van Vechten. *Map of Will County, Illinois.* 1862.



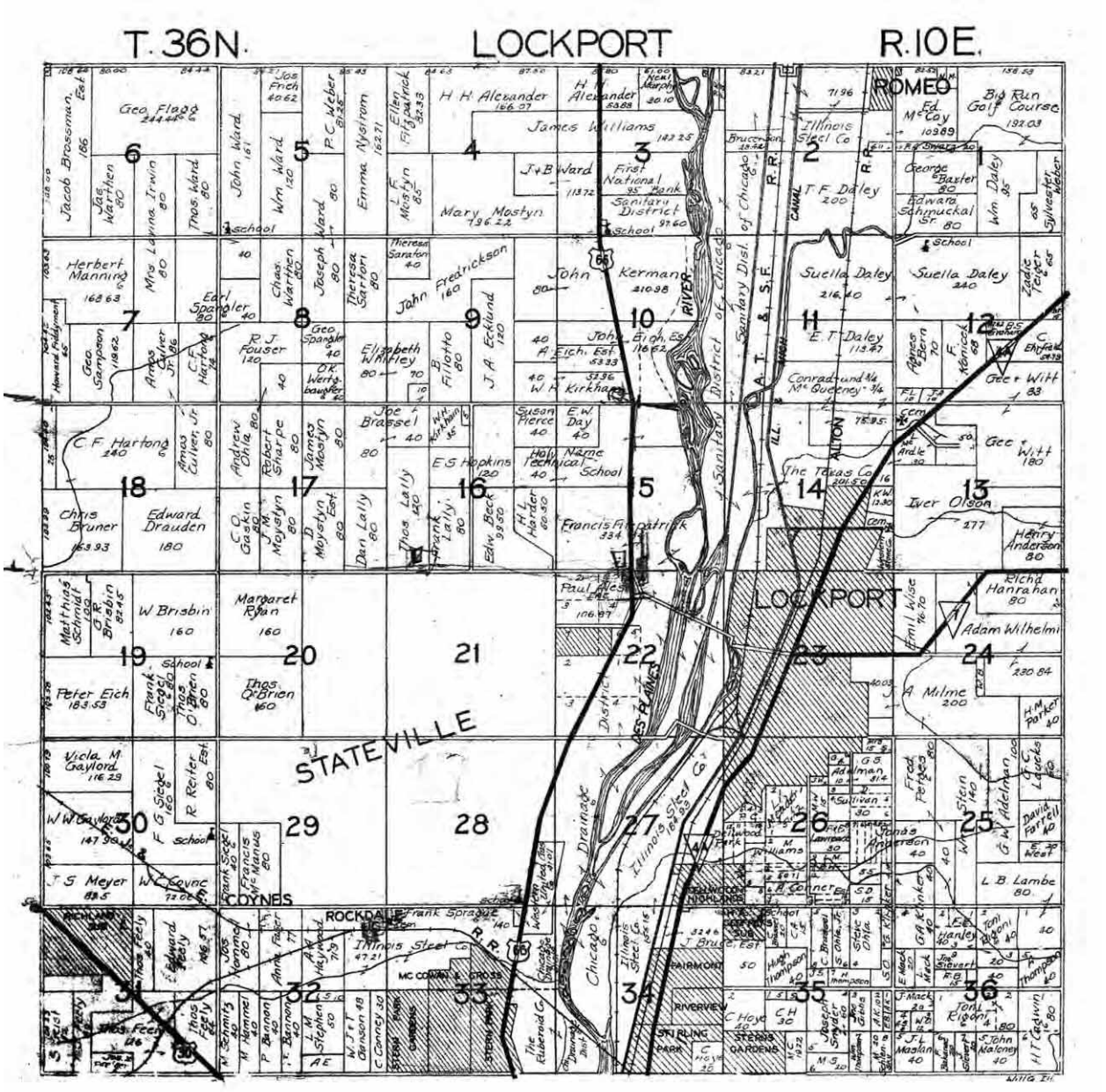
Source: *Combination Atlas Map of Will County*. Elgin, Illinois: Thompson Brothers & Burr, 1873.



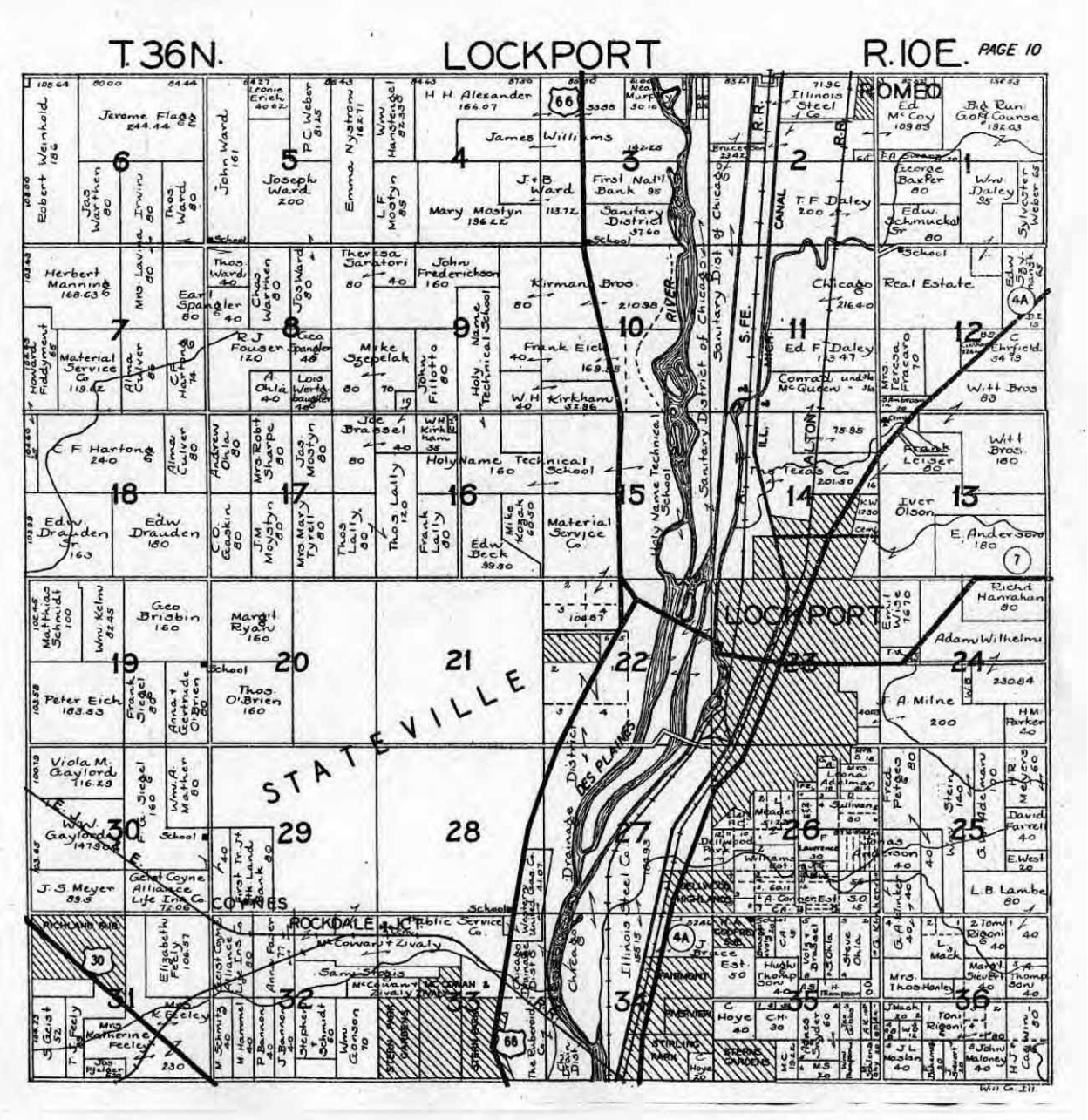
Source: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Plat Book, Will County, Illinois.* Chicago, 1893.



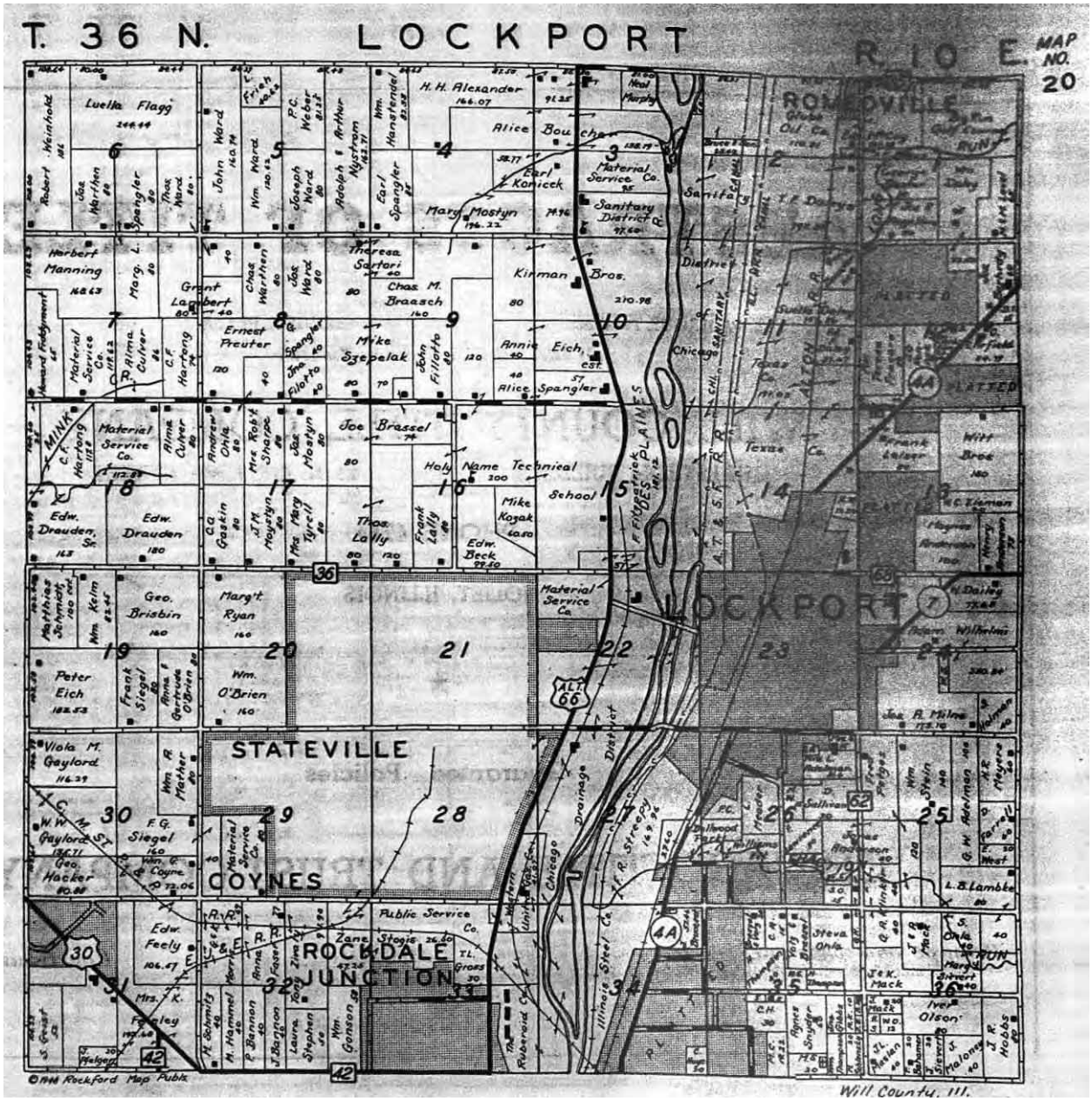
Source: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Will County, Illinois.* Chicago, 1909.



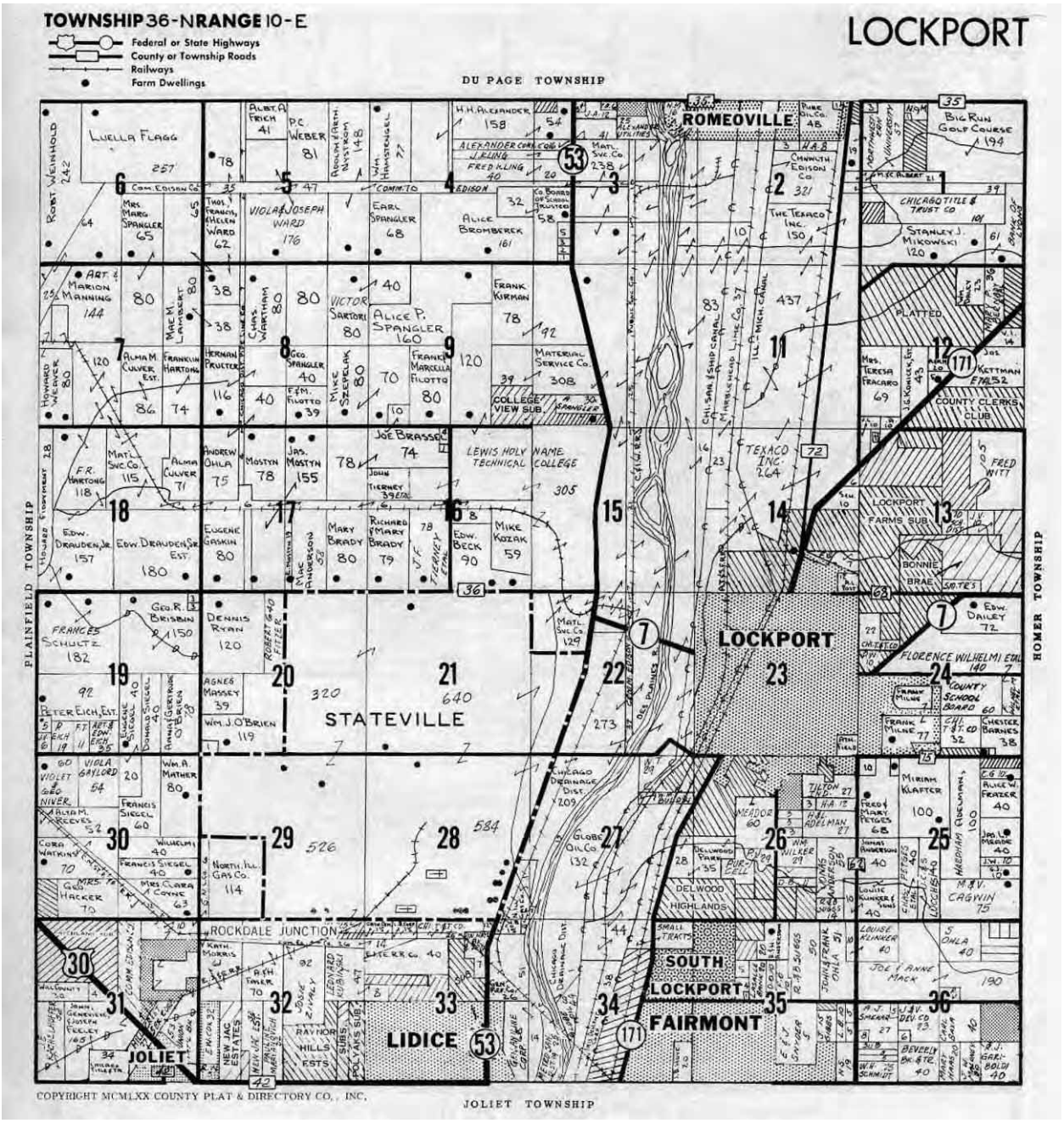
Source: *Plat Book of Will County, Illinois.* Rockford, Illinois: W.W. Hixson and Co., n.d. [Circa 1928.].



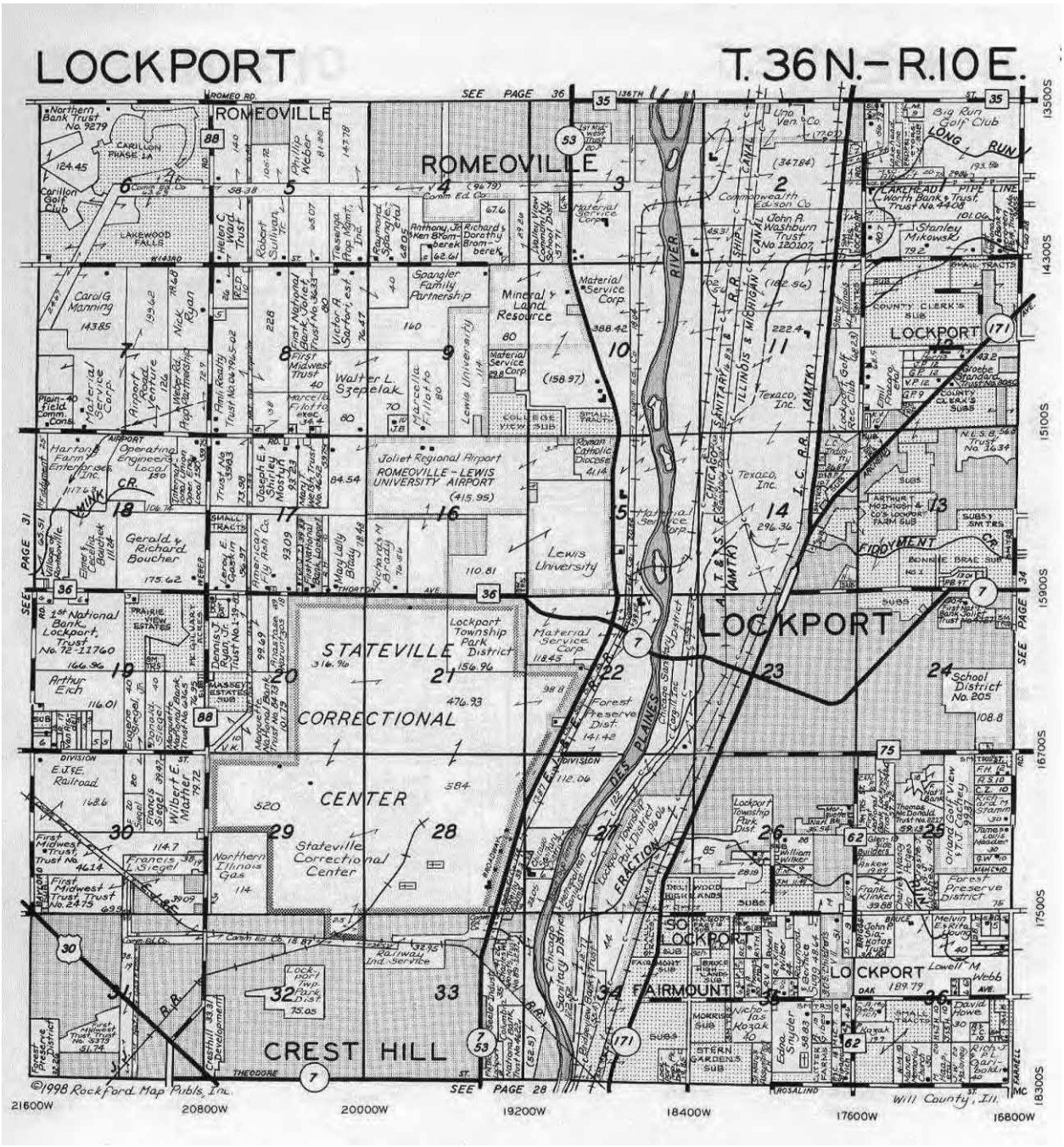
Source: *Plat Book of Will County, Illinois.* Rockford, Illinois, n.d. [Circa 1940.]



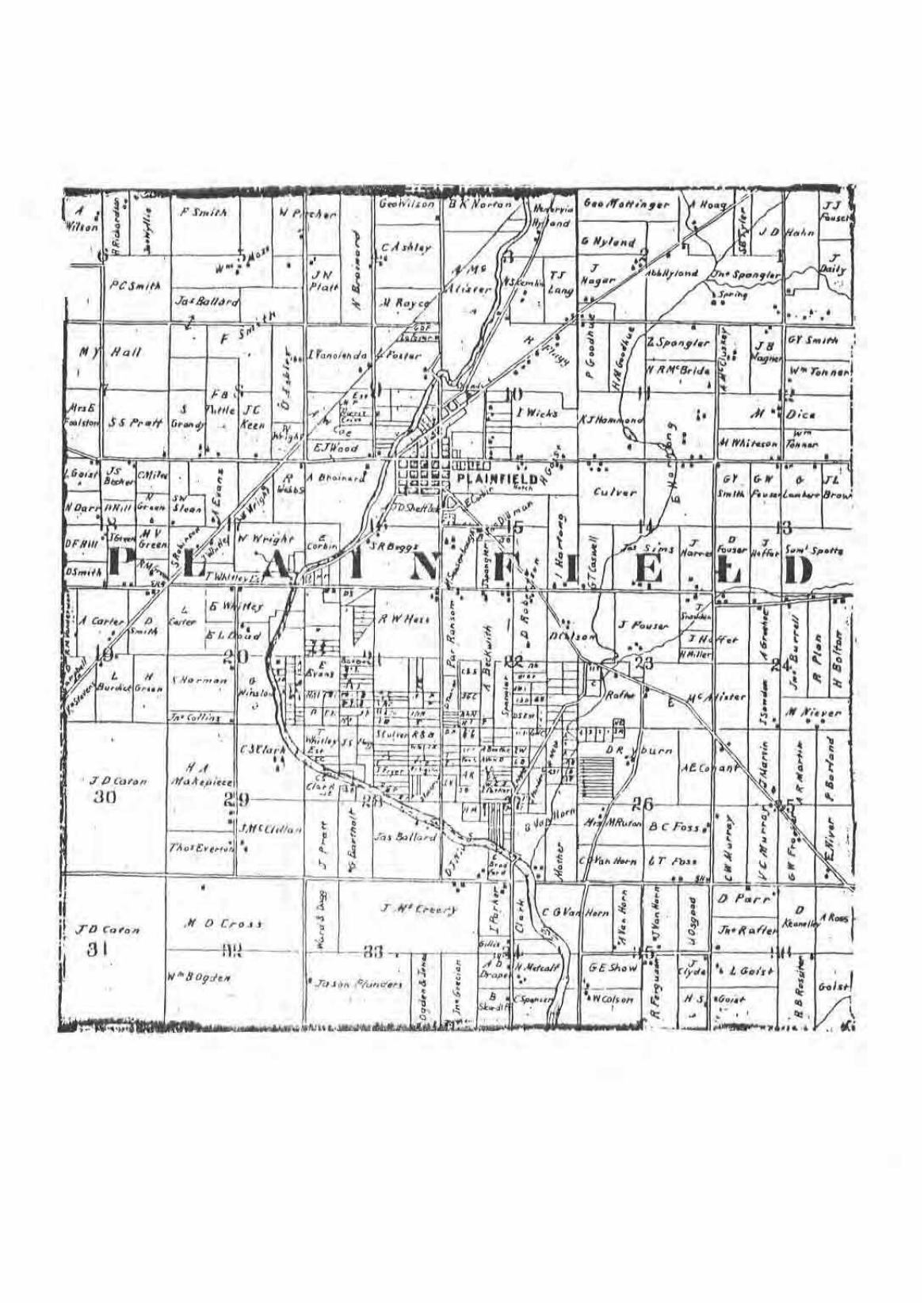
Source: *Farm Plat Book and Business Guide: Will County, Illinois.* Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1948.



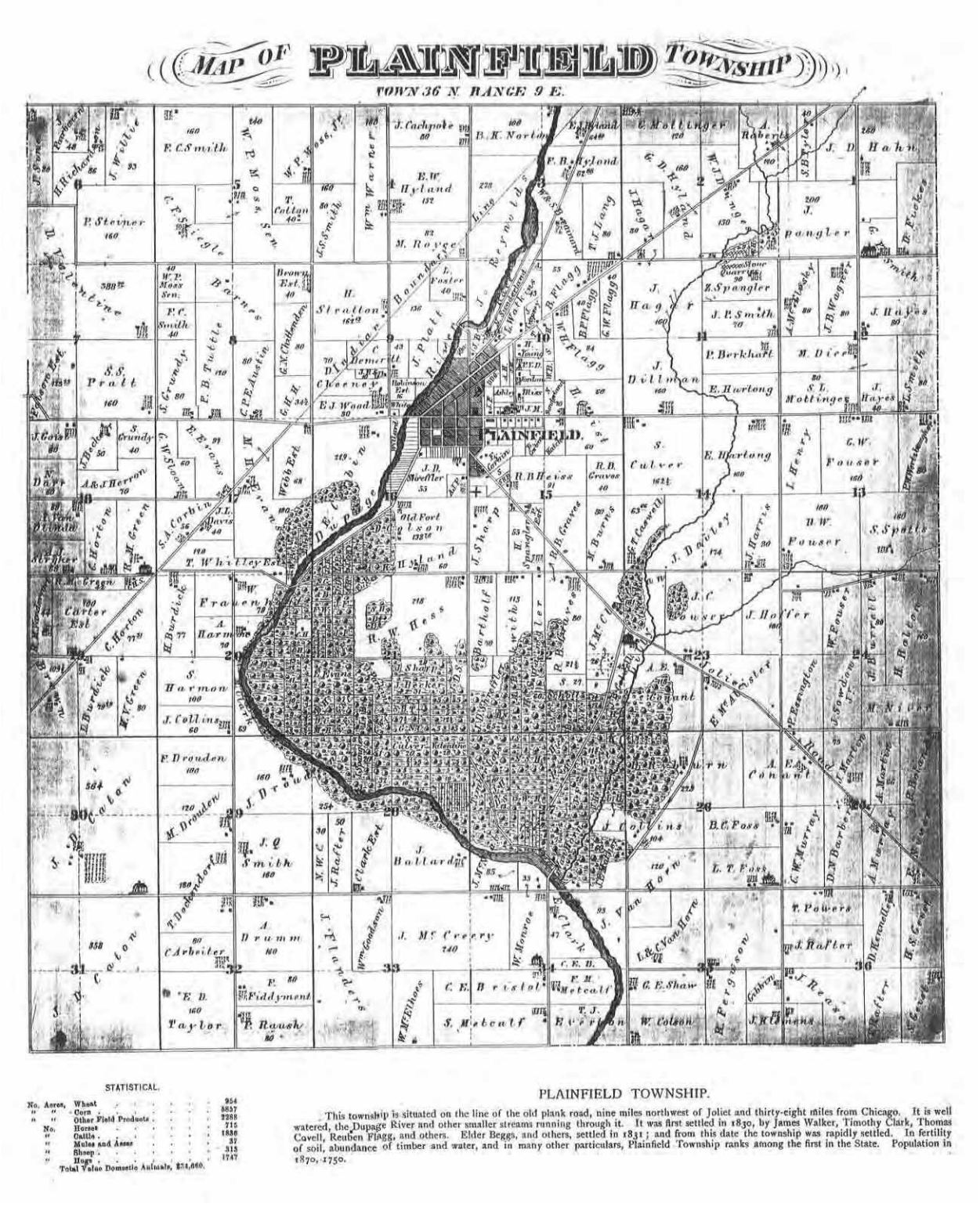
Source: *Will County, Illinois: Official Farm Plat Book and Directory*. Joliet, Illinois: Dreher & Schorie, 1970.



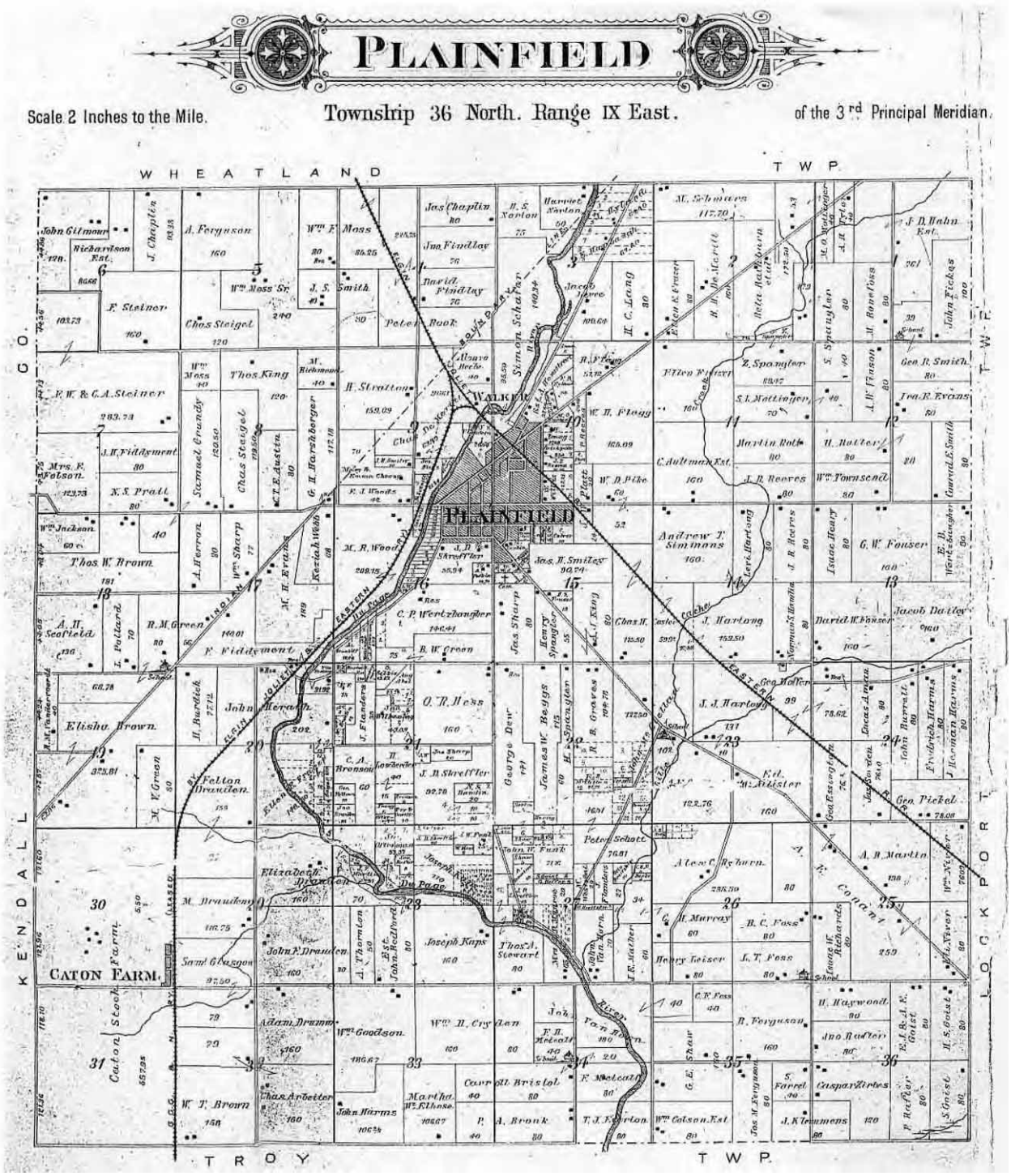
Source: *Will County & Plat Book: Will County, Illinois*. Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1998.



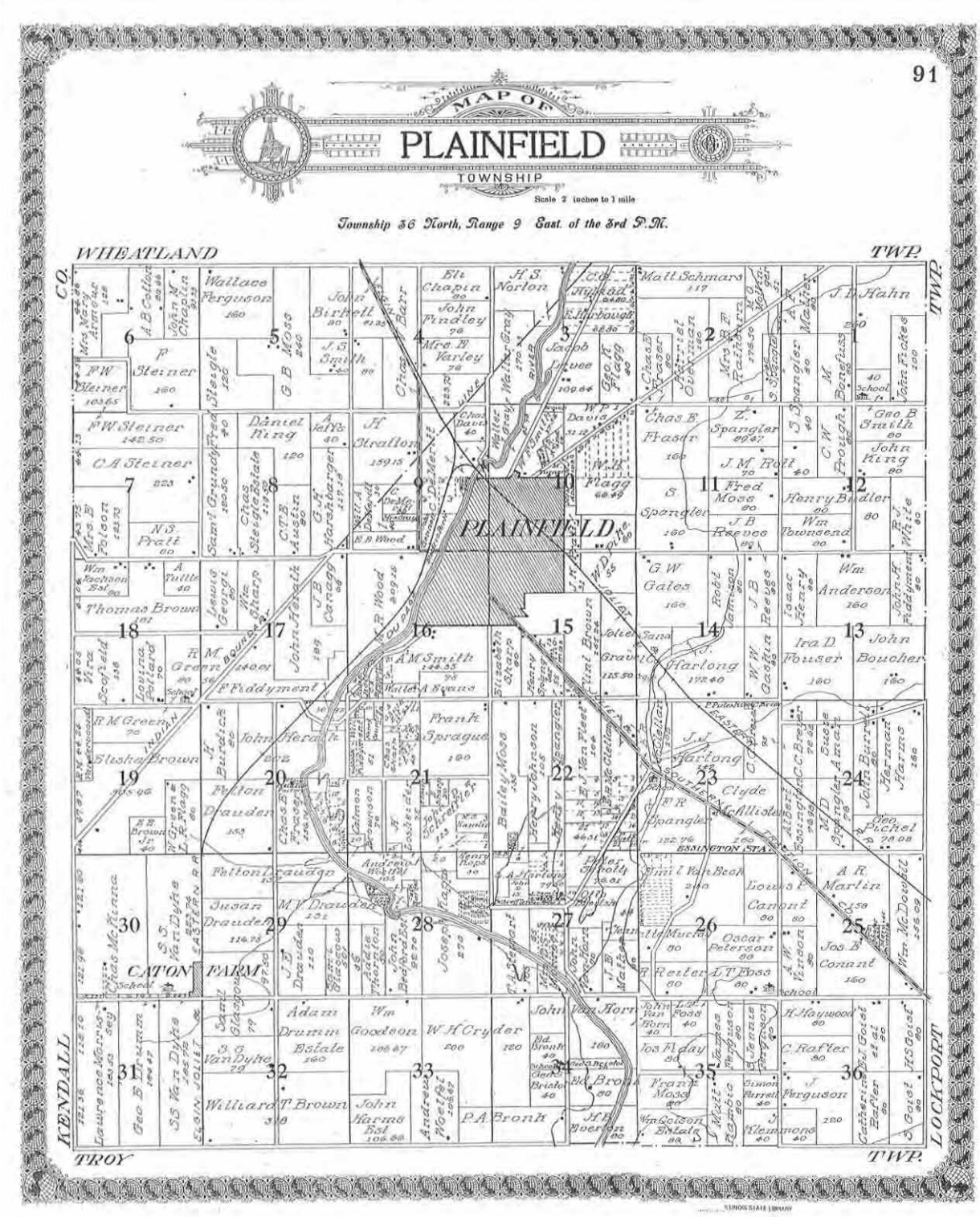
Source: Burhans and Van Vechten. *Map of Will County, Illinois.* 1862.



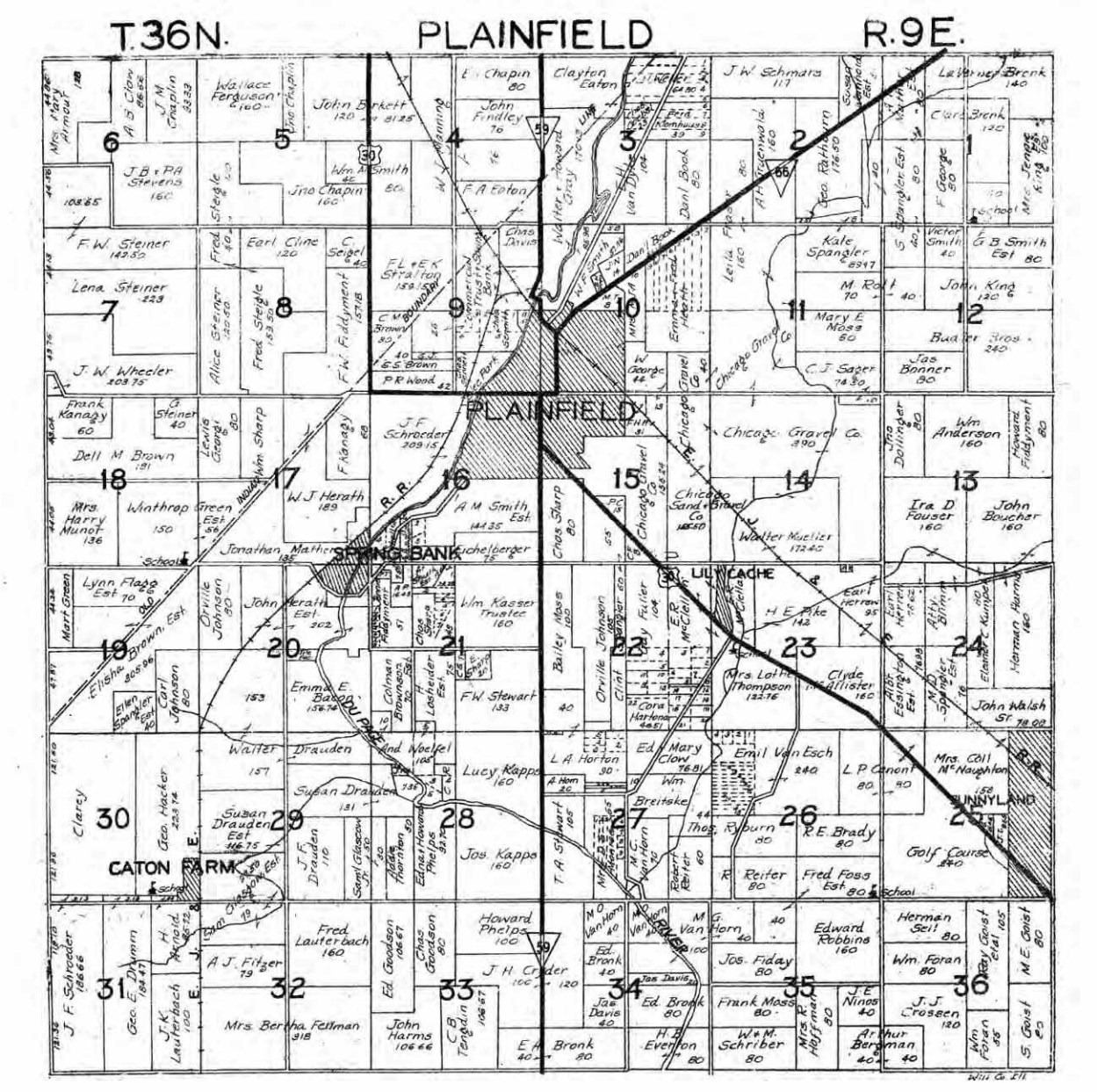
Source: *Combination Atlas Map of Will County*. Elgin, Illinois: Thompson Brothers & Burr, 1873.



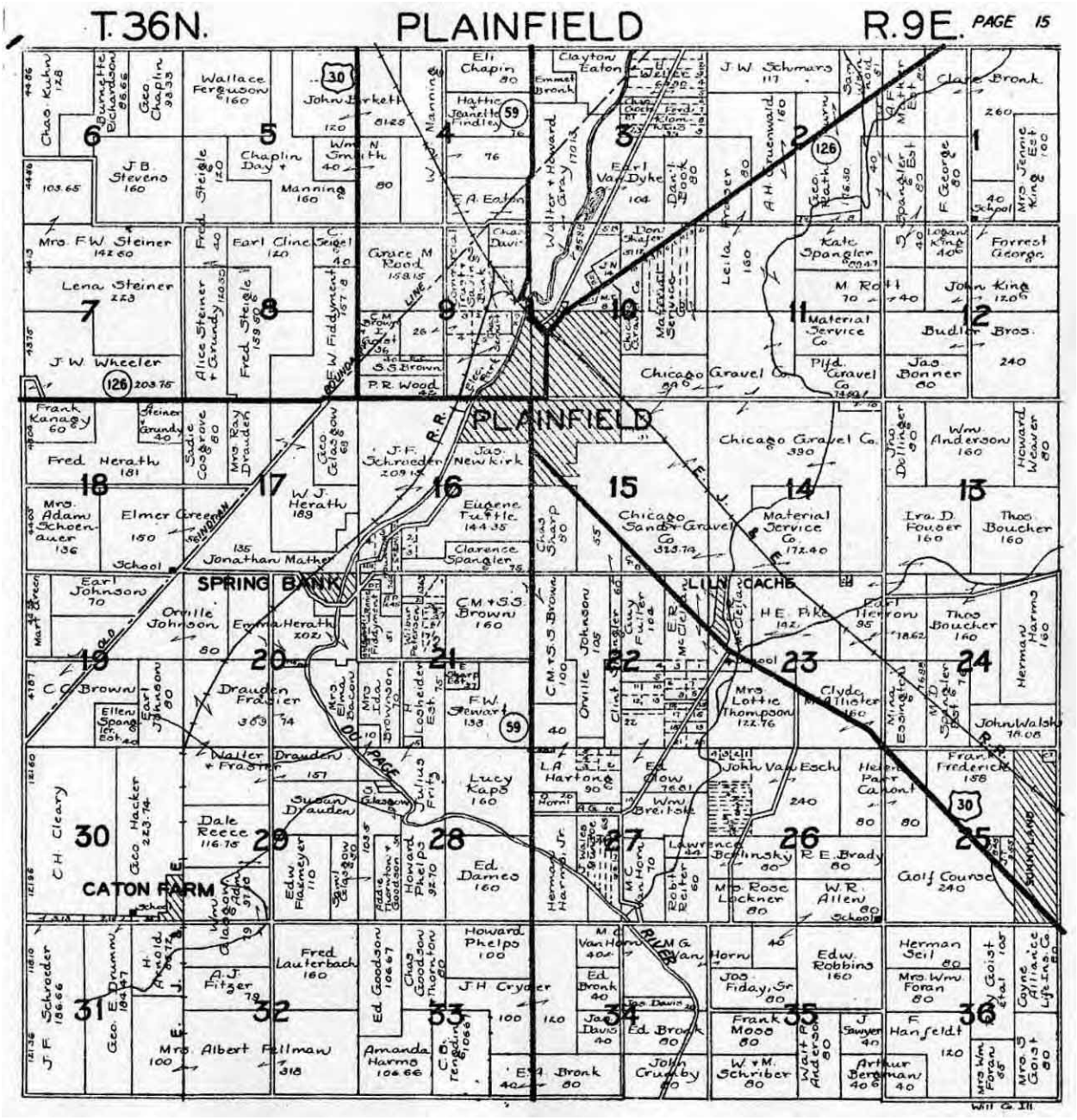
Source: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Plat Book, Will County, Illinois*. Chicago, 1893.



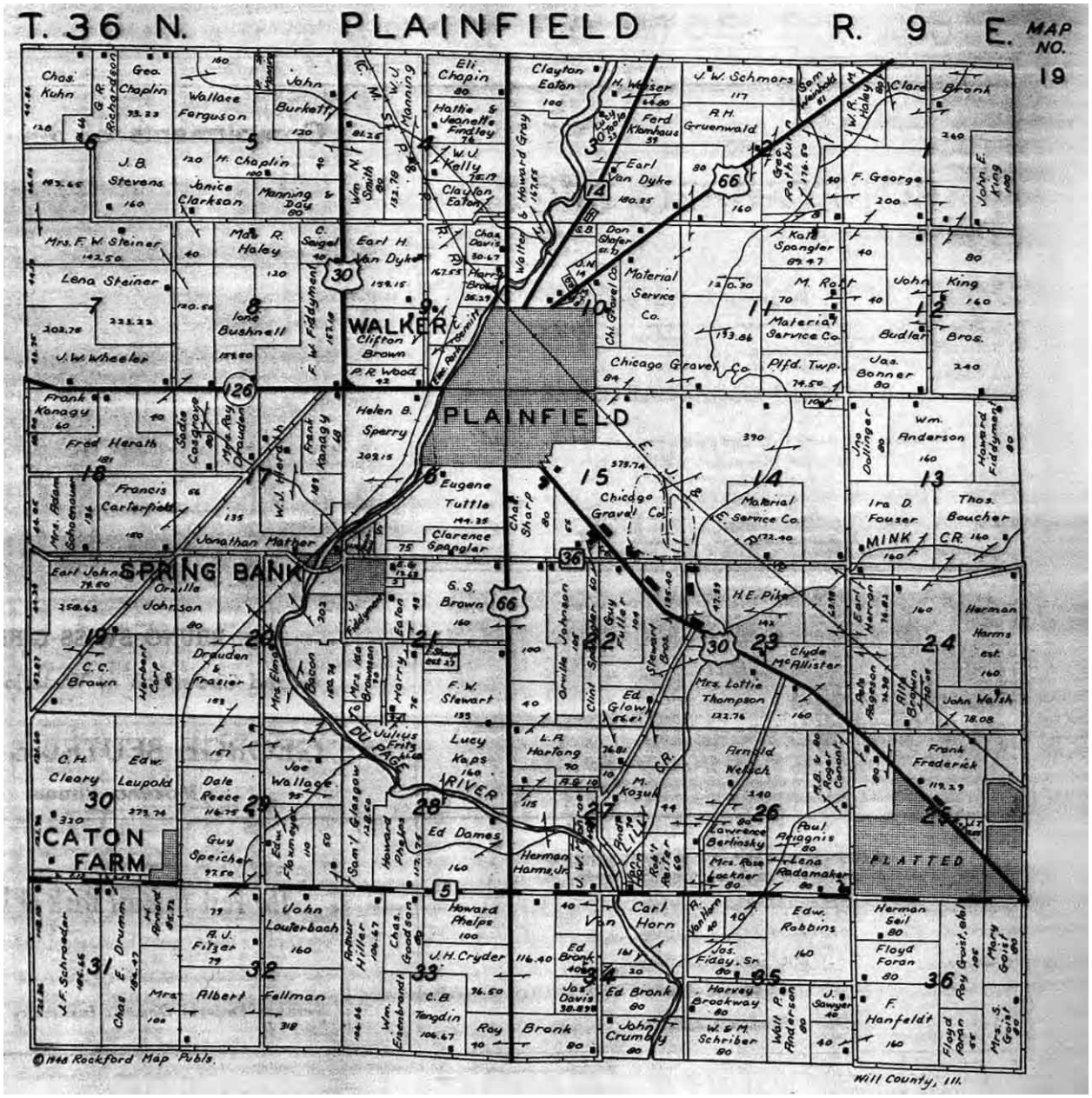
Source: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Will County, Illinois*. Chicago, 1909.



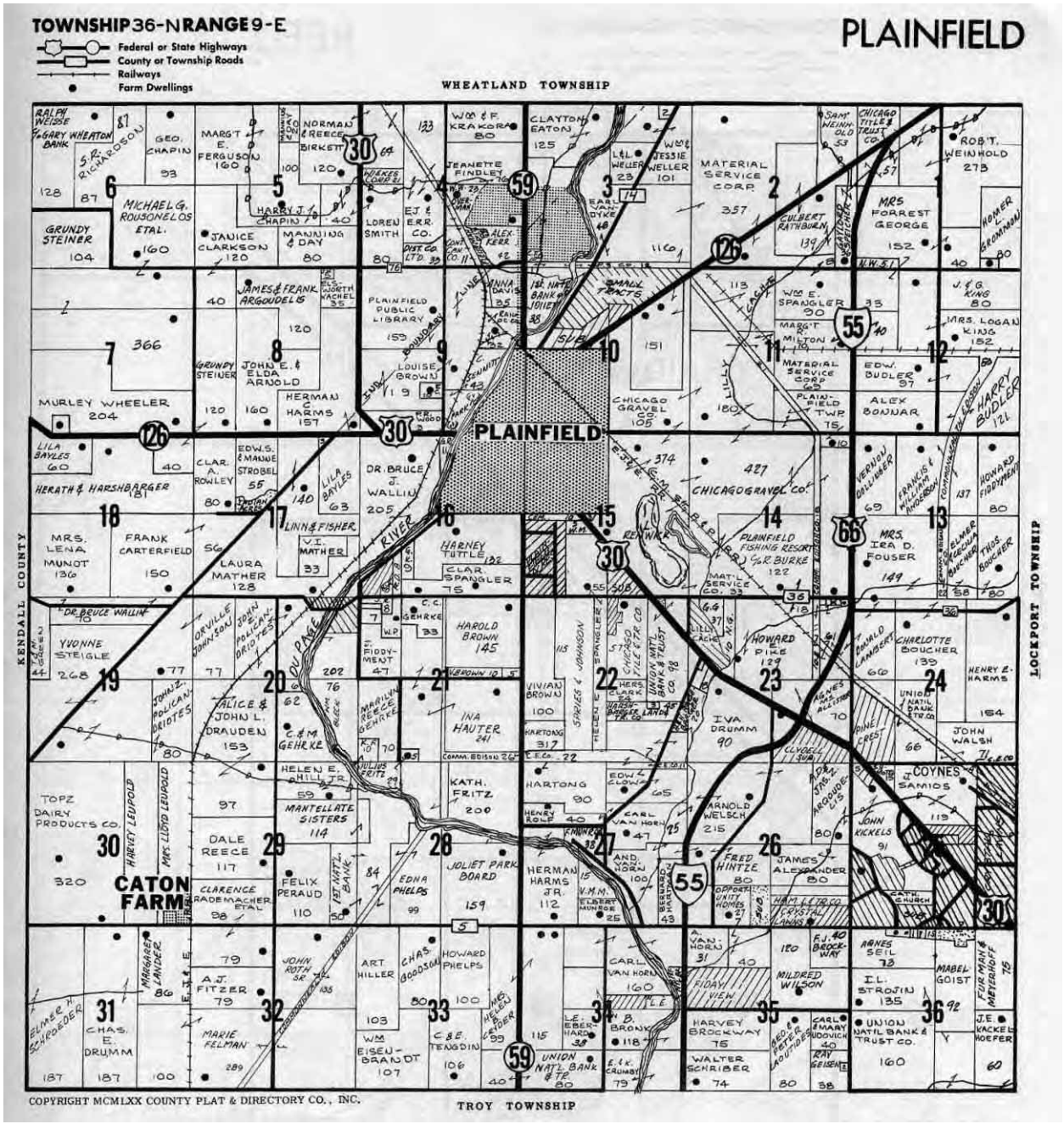
Source: *Plat Book of Will County, Illinois.* Rockford, Illinois: W.W. Hixson and Co., n.d. [Circa 1928.].



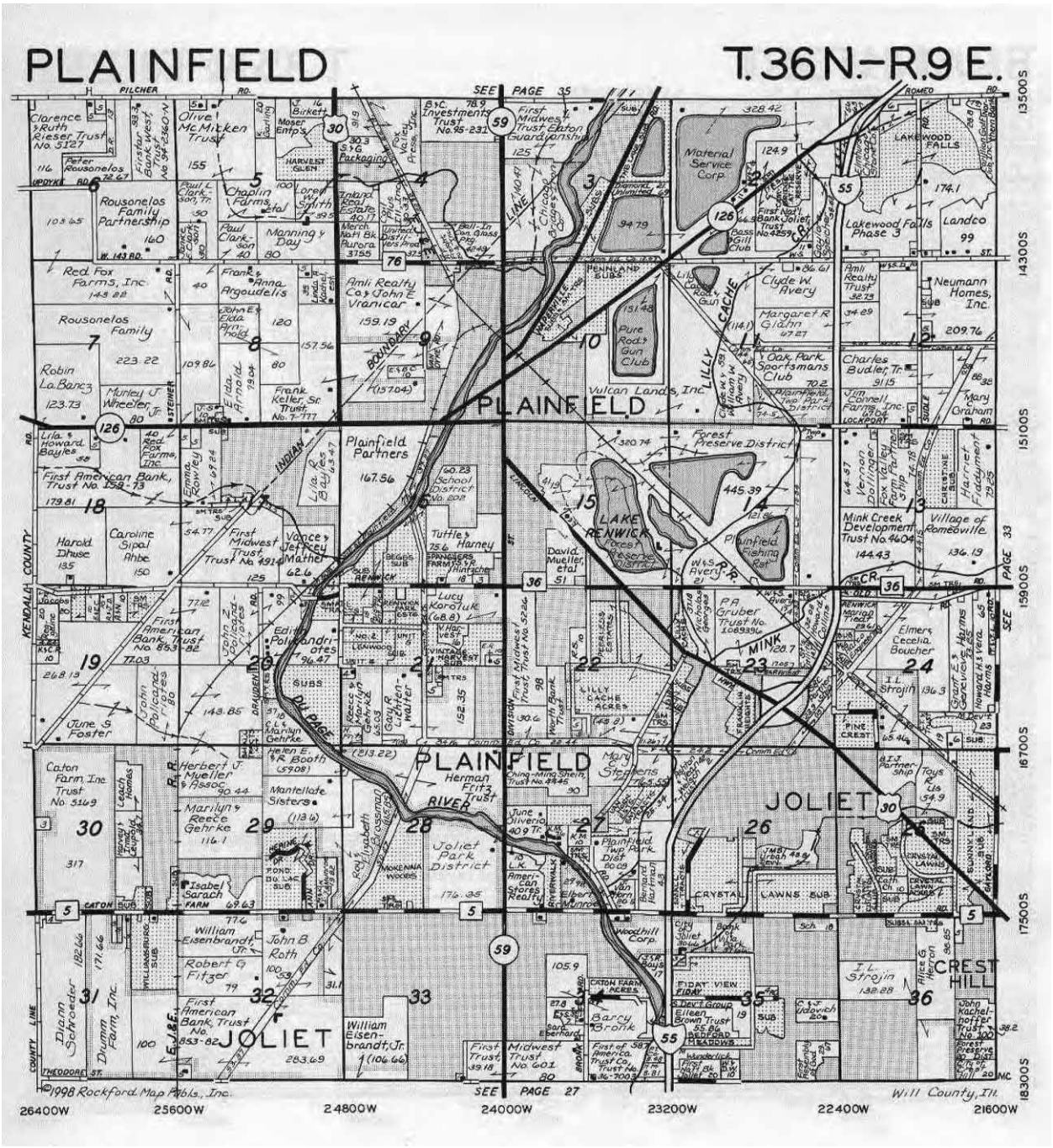
Source: *Plat Book of Will County, Illinois.* Rockford, Illinois, n.d. [Circa 1940.]



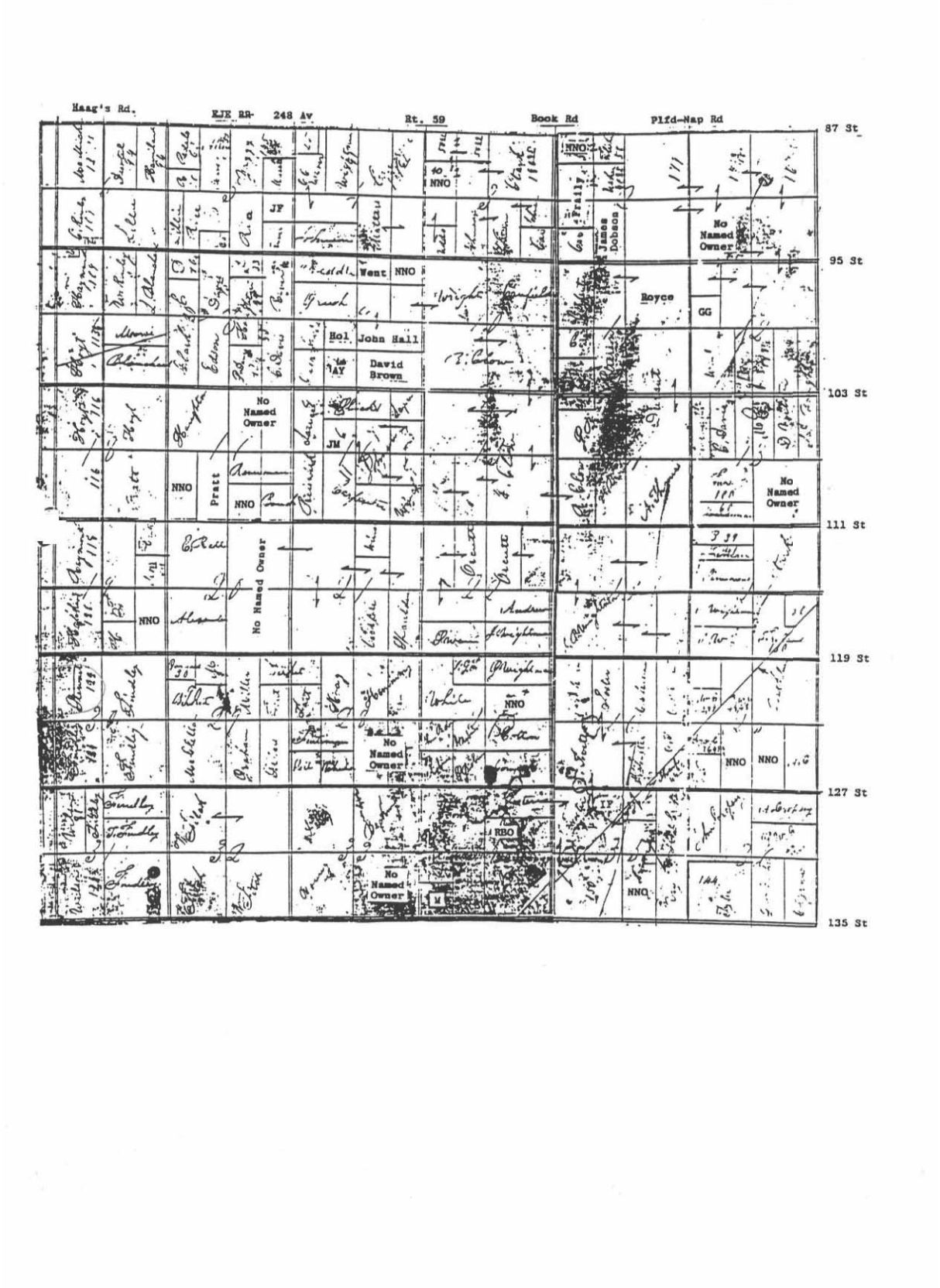
Source: *Farm Plat Book and Business Guide: Will County, Illinois.* Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1948.



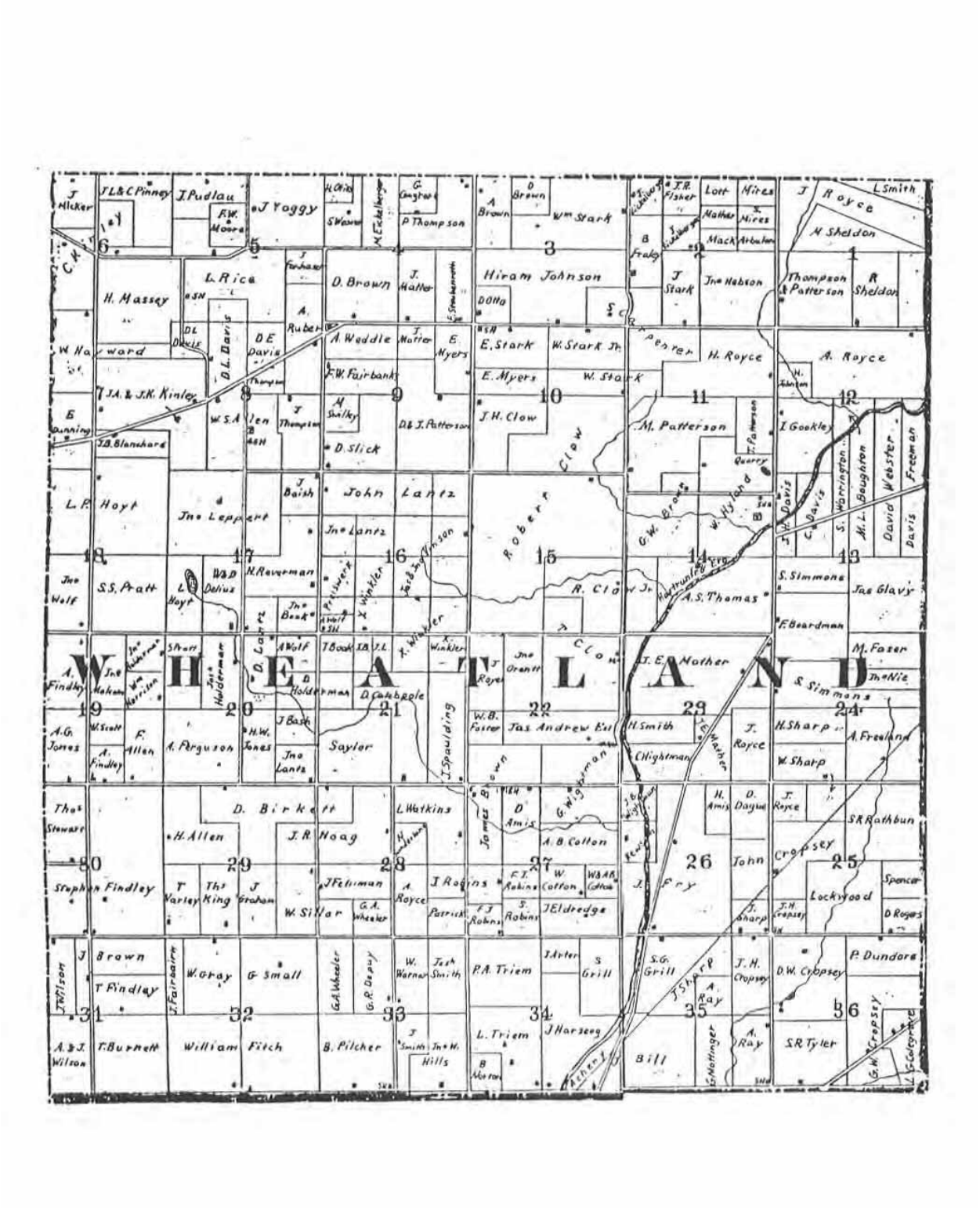
Source: *Will County, Illinois: Official Farm Plat Book and Directory*. Joliet, Illinois: Dreher & Schorie, 1970.



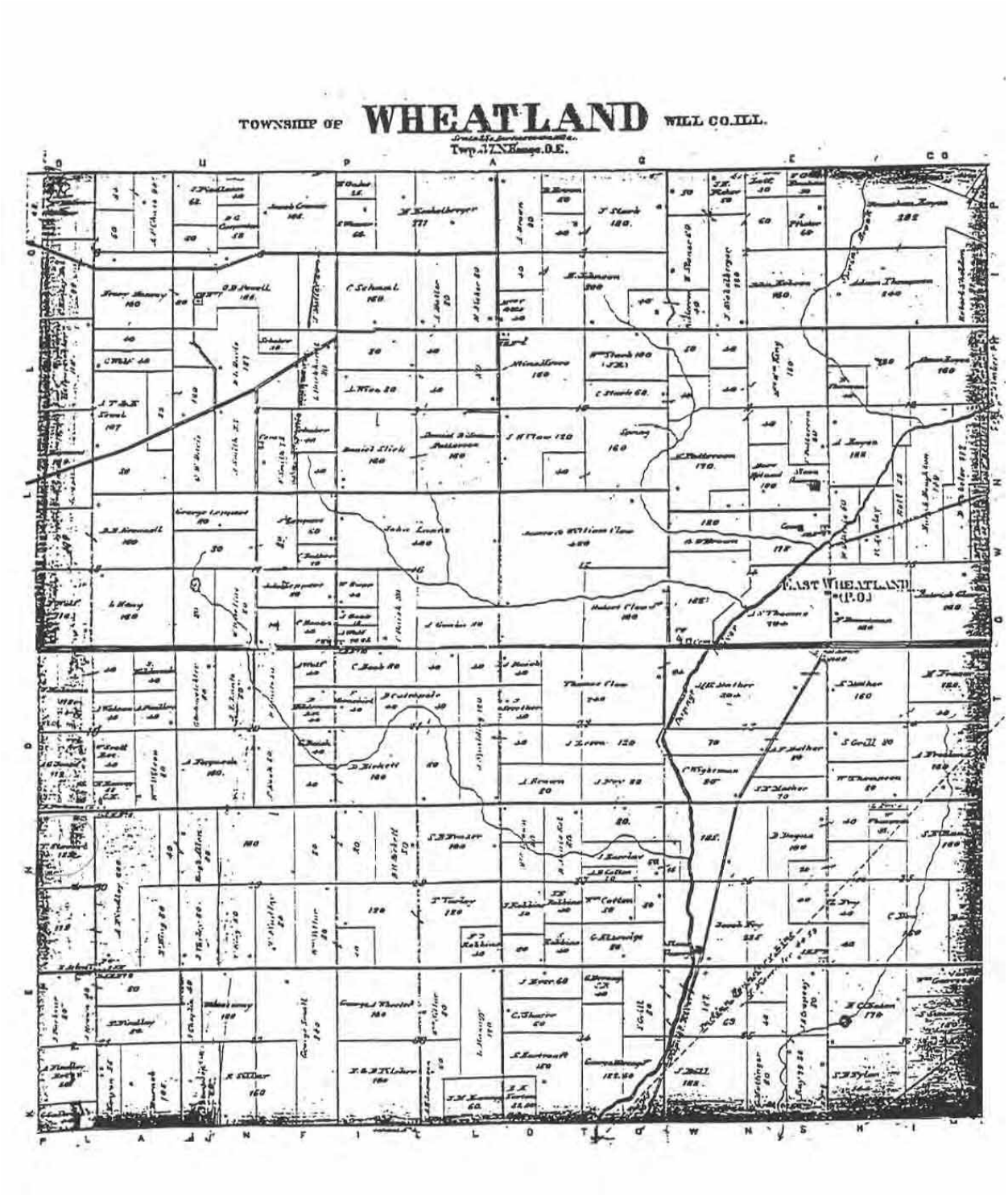
Source: *Will County & Plat Book: Will County, Illinois*. Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1998.



Source: Wheatland Township. Tax Assessment, 15 September 1851, with labeling from an unknown source.

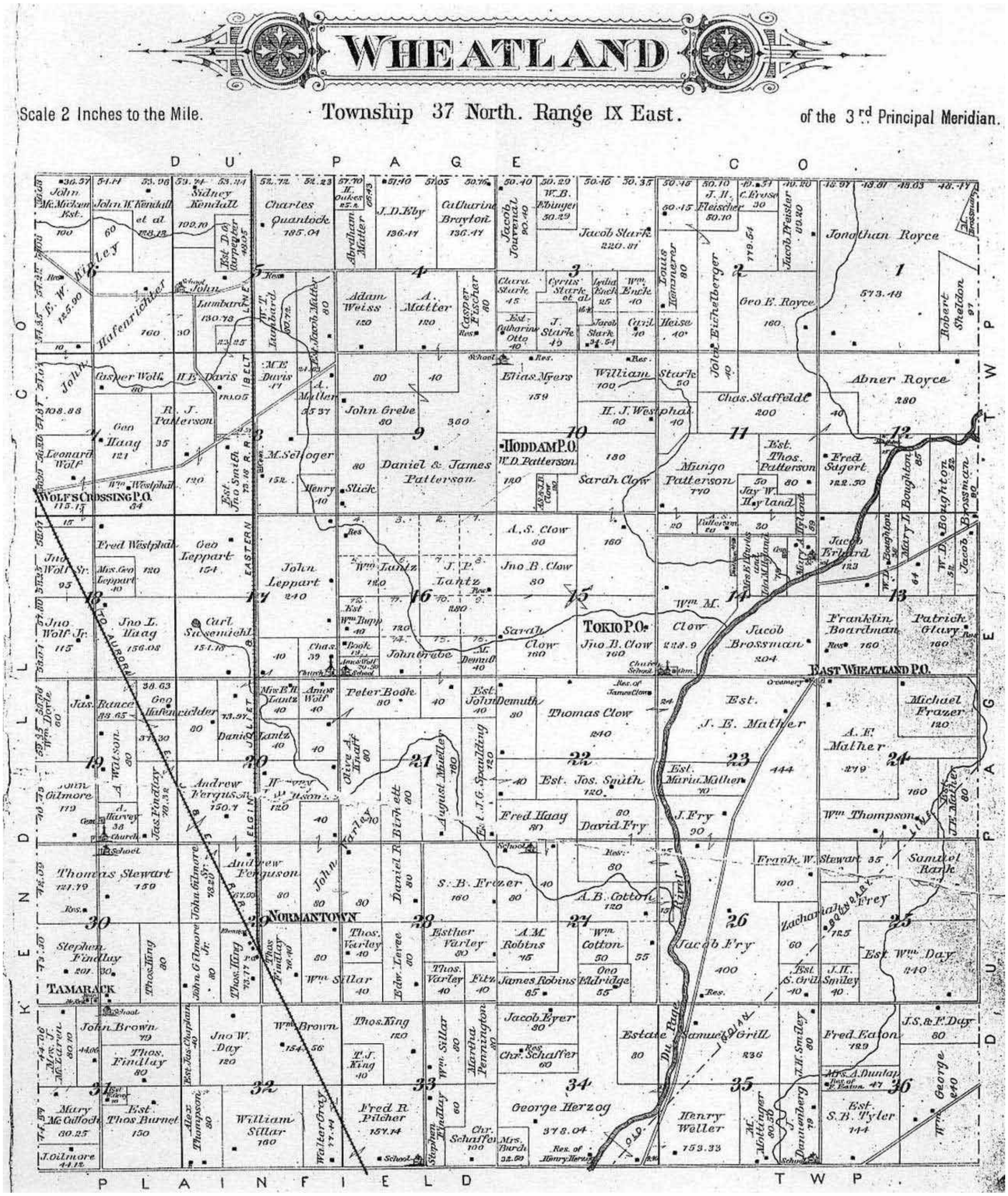


Source: Burhans and Van Vechten. *Map of Will County, Illinois.* 1862.



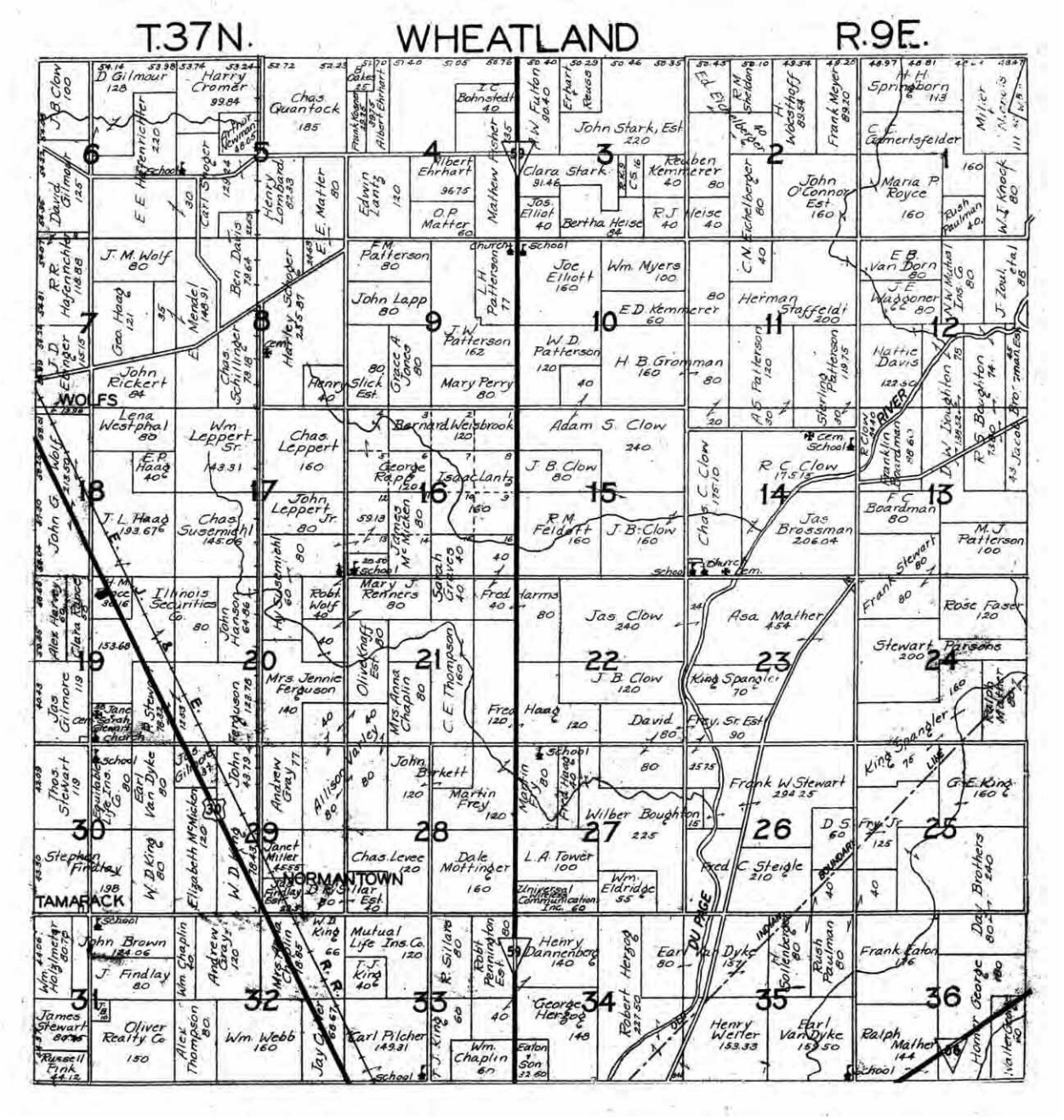
Source: Wheatland Township. [1860-1865.]

Source: *Combination Atlas Map of Will County.* Elgin, Illinois: Thompson Brothers & Burr, 1873.



Source: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Plat Book, Will County, Illinois.* Chicago, 1893.

Source: Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Will County, Illinois.* Chicago, 1909.



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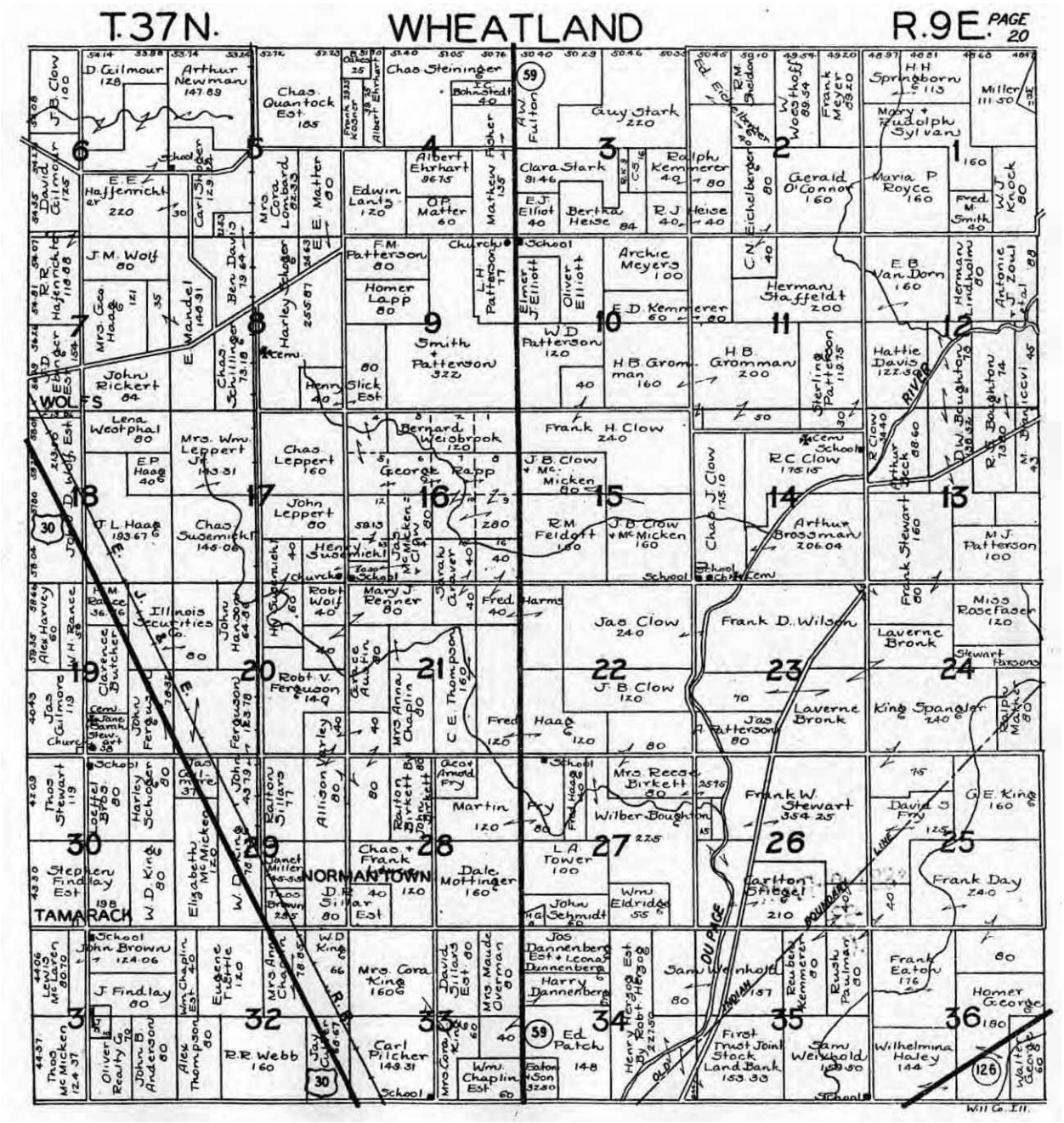
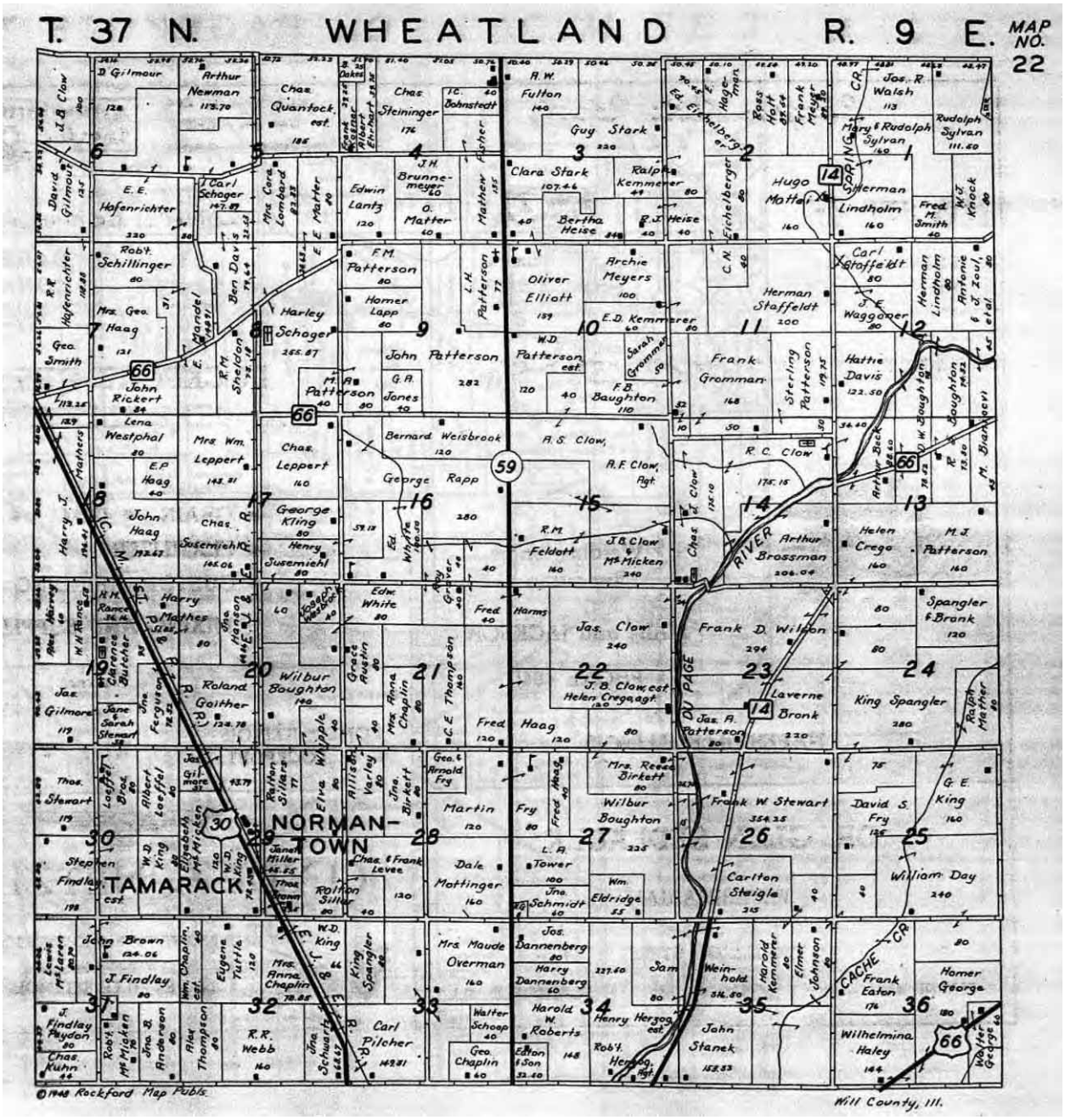
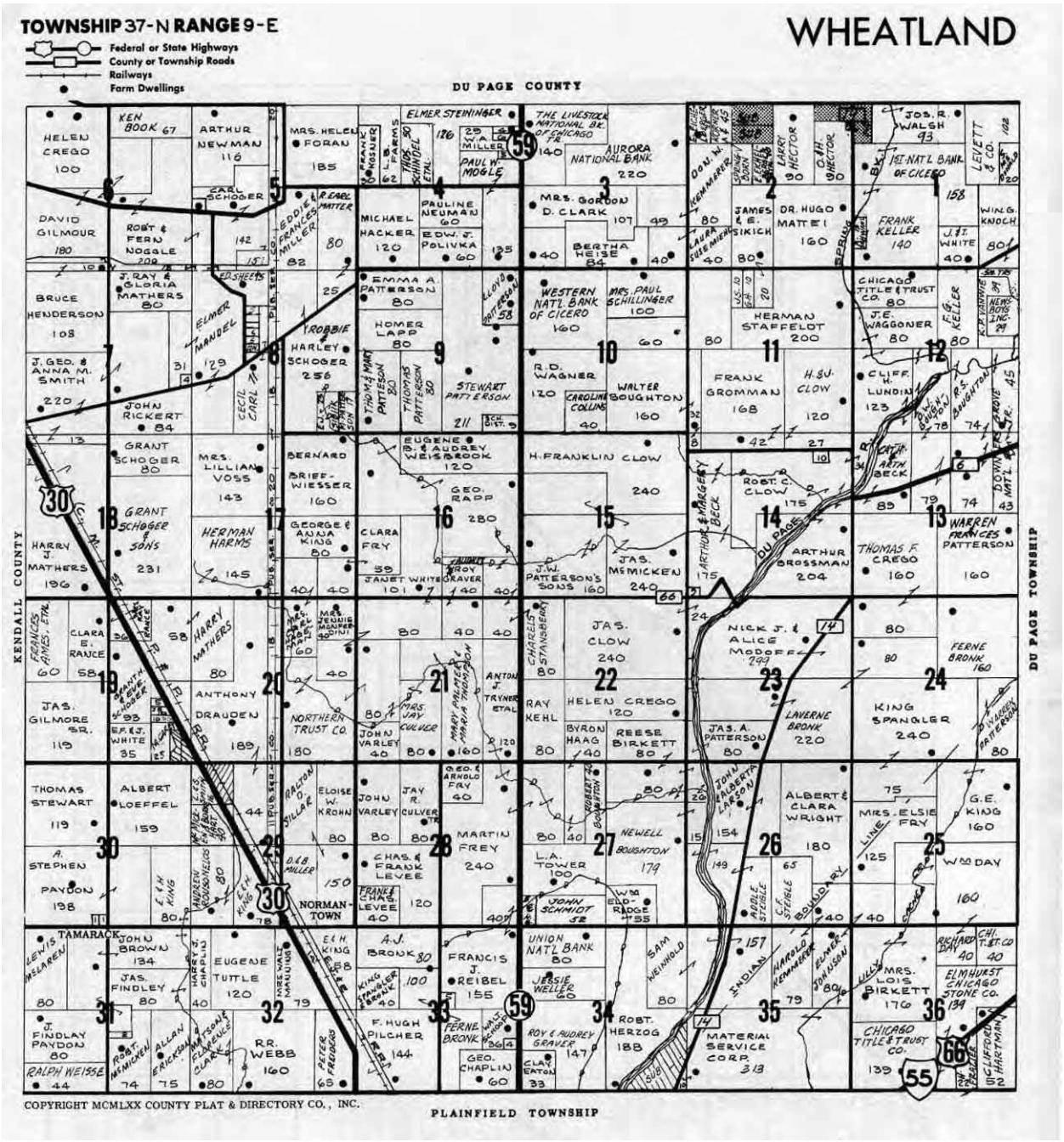


Source: *Plat Book of Will County, Illinois.* Rockford, Illinois, n.d. [Circa 1940.]



Source: *Farm Plat Book and Business Guide: Will County, Illinois.* Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1948.



Source: *Will County, Illinois: Official Farm Plat Book and Directory*. Joliet, Illinois: Dreher & Schorie, 1970.

Source: *Will County & Plat Book: Will County, Illinois*. Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1998.

Appendix B

Wheatland Plowing Matches, 1877 – 1976

The Wheatland Plowing Matches were held in 50 known locations (based on the sources cited below) over a 100 year period. The accompanying maps shows each of these locations in contemporary Wheatland Township. The table and map are based on the following sources:

- "Historical Sketch of the Wheatland Plowing Match Association," 1927, reproduced in August Maue, *History of Will County,* 1928, 372-95.
- "100th Annual Wheatland Plowing Match," 1976.
- *Combination Atlas Map of Will County.* Elgin, Illinois: Thompson Brothers & Burr, 1873.
- Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Plat Book, Will County, Illinois.* Chicago, 1893.
- Geo. A. Ogle & Co. *Standard Atlas of Will County, Illinois.* Chicago, 1909.
- *Plat Book of Will County, Illinois.* Rockford, Illinois, n.d. [Circa 1940.]
- *Farm Plat Book and Business Guide: Will County, Illinois.* Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1948.
- *Will County, Illinois: Official Farm Plat Book and Directory*. Joliet, Illinois: Dreher & Schorie, 1970.
- *Will County & Plat Book: Will County, Illinois*. Joliet, Illinois: Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., 1998.

Entries in dark shading signify developed properties (i.e., these historic sites have been "lost").
Entries in lighter shading signify undeveloped agricultural or fallow land, but no extant farmstead.
Unshaded entries signifies extant farmsteads.
Italicized entries signifies sites requiring additional research to confirm location.

Map Number	Year	Farmstead Owner	Current PIN Number of Farmstead Site (if extant) and Comments
1	1877	Alexander Brown	01-27-200-001; property currently a horse farm
2	1878	Robert Clow	Site currently developed; located west of Book Road, across the street from Zion Lutheran Church
3	1879	William King	Site currently developed
4	1880	Eli Varley	Farmstead(s) no longer extant; portion of property currently a horse farm
5	1881	Elias Myers	01-10-100-007; farmstead site with many original buildings is currently owned by the Naperville Park District
6	1882	John Lombard	Farmstead no longer extant
3	1883	William King	Site currently developed
	1884	No Match	
	1885	*Location unknown*	
7	1886	Ralton Burkett	01-21-300-003 and 01-28-100-002; each property has extant farmstead buildings extant
8	1887	George Mather	01-23-200-016; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
9	1888	James Patterson	01-09-400-001 and 01-09-400-014; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
10	1889	Leonard Wolf	01-07-300-001; farmstead site with many original buildings extant

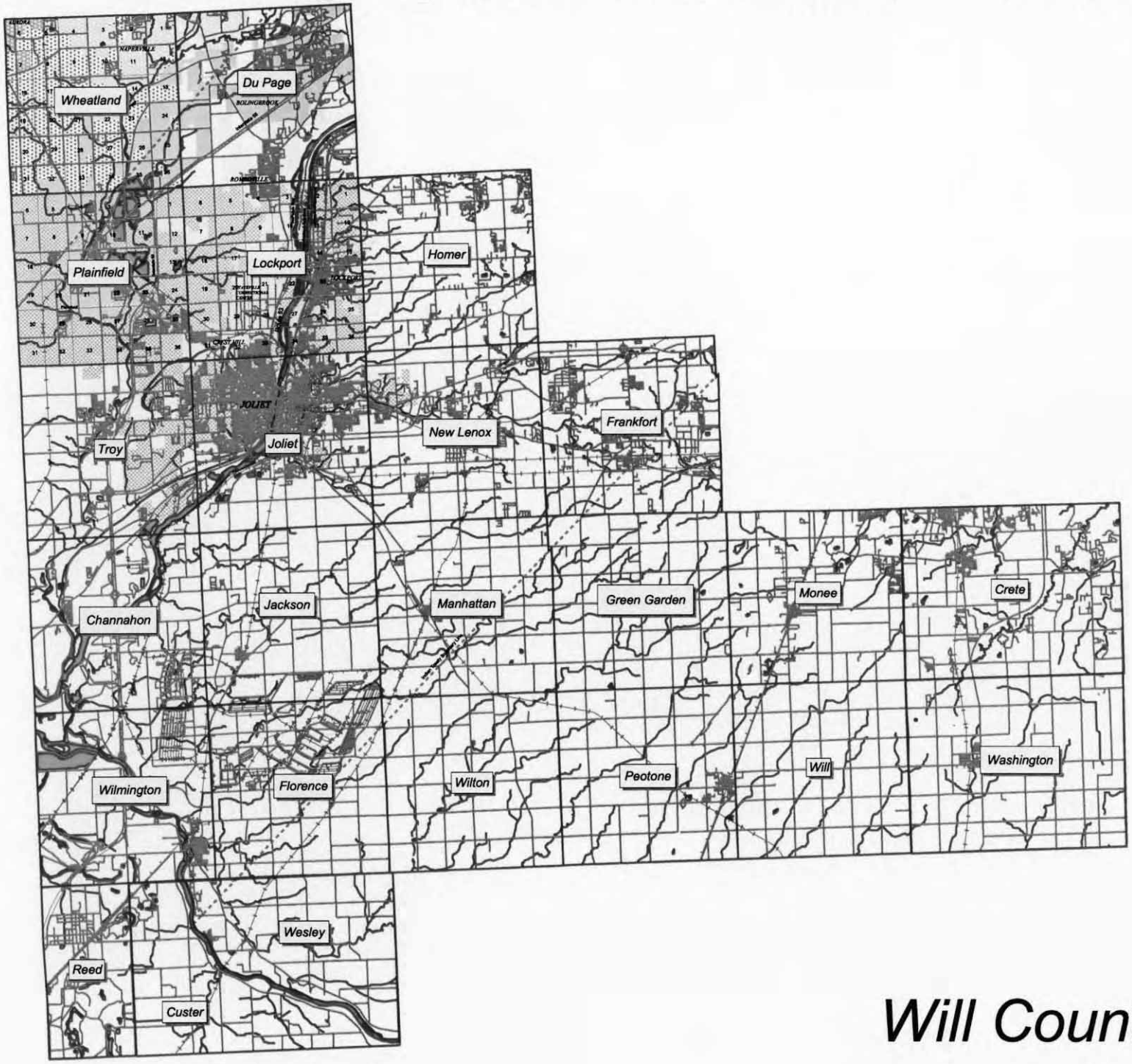
Map Number	Year	Farmstead Owner	Current PIN Number of Farmstead Site (if extant) and Comments
9	1890	Daniel and James Patterson	01-09-400-001 and 01-09-400-014; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
11	1891	Asa Mather	Site located in incorporated Bolingbrook, although not currently developed
9	1892	Daniel and James Patterson	01-09-400-001 and 01-09-400-014; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
	1893	No Match	
12	1894	W.D. Boughton	Developed site located in incorporated Bolingbrook
13	1895	Peter Lantz	Site currently developed
14	1896	Jacob Graber	01-16-300-010; property currently Golf View Farm for horses
15	1897	David Fry	01-27-200-001; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
16	1898	Ernest Kinley	Developed site located in incorporated Aurora
17	1899	William Stark	Original farmstead site in incorporated Naperville
17	1900	William Stark	Original farmstead site in incorporated Naperville
11	1901	Asa Mather	Site located in incorporated Bolingbrook, although not currently developed
18	1902	Daniel Lantz	Farmstead no longer extant
18	1903	Daniel Lantz	Farmstead no longer extant
19	1904	Mrs. Abner Royce	Original farmstead site in incorporated Naperville
10	1905	Leonard Wolf	01-07-300-001; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
17	1906	William Stark	Original farmstead site in incorporated Naperville
	1907	*Location unknown*	
20	1908	A.E. Hafenrichter	Farmstead no longer extant
6	1909	John Lombard	Farmstead no longer extant
21	1910	F.M. Culver	Developed site located in incorporated Plainfield
20	1911	A.E. Hafenrichter	Farmstead no longer extant
22	1912	John Wolf	01-18-300-003; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
23	1913	Fred Westphal	01-18-200-001; farmstead site with a few original buildings extant
24	1914	James Findley	01-19-400-014; farmstead site with a few original buildings extant
25	1915	W.D. Patterson	01-10-300-029; farmstead site with many original buildings extant, now used as Wagner Farms garden center
26	1916	Harvey Brothers	Farmstead no longer extant
27	1917	Pritchard Stewart	01-30-200-003; farmstead site with many original buildings extant

Map Number	Year	Farmstead Owner	Current PIN Number of Farmstead Site (if extant) and Comments
	1918	No Match	
2	1919	John Clow	Site currently developed; located west of Book Road, across the street from Zion Lutheran Church
28	1920	Elmer Haag	01-18-400-001; buildings on farmstead site demolished early 2000
29	1921	John Wolf and Reuben Hafenrichter	01-06-300-005 and 01-06-300-006; farmstead site on west side of Heggs Road has a few original buildings extant
30	*1922*	*Walter Meuller*	*Additional research required to confirm location;* 01-21-400-006; farmstead site with a few original buildings extant
31	1923	Frank Stewart	Original farmstead site in incorporated Plainfield
32	*1924*	*William Patterson*	*Additional research required to confirm location;* 01-10-300-029; farmstead site with many original buildings extant, now used as Wagner Farms garden center
33	*1925*	*W. Hanley Thomas*	*Additional research required to confirm location*
34	1926	Reuben Hafenrichter	01-06-300-005 and 01-06-300-006; farmstead site on west side of Heggs Road has a few original buildings extant
33	*1927*	*W. Hanley Thomas*	*Additional research required to confirm location*
33	*1928*	*W. Hanley Thomas*	
35	*1929*	*Howard Blackman*	*Additional research required to confirm location*
36	*1930*	*R.J. Patterson*	*Additional research required to confirm location since there were several Patterson farmsteads in Wheatland Township during this period*
36	*1931*	*R.J. Patterson*	
36	*1932*	*R.J. Patterson*	
37	1933	Martin Fry	Original farmstead site in incorporated Plainfield
36	*1934*	*R.J. Patterson*	*Additional research required to confirm location*
37	1935	Martin Fry	Original farmstead site in incorporated Plainfield
38	1936	Stewart Parsons	Original farmstead site in incorporated Bolingbrook
37	1937	Martin Fry	Original farmstead site in incorporated Plainfield
37	1938	Martin Fry	Original farmstead site in incorporated Plainfield
39	1939	Bryon Haag	01-27-200-001; property currently a horse farm
40	1940	Thomas King	Farmstead no longer extant
37	1941	Martin Fry	Original farmstead site in incorporated Plainfield
41	*1942*	*Glen Sprague*	*Additional research required to confirm location*
	1943-1945	No Match	
42	1946	William Day	Original farmstead site in incorporated Bolingbrook
39	1947	Bryon Haag	01-27-200-001; property currently a horse farm
43	1948	Harley Schoger	01-08-400-009; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
44	1949	Wilbur Fischer	Site currently developed
43	1950	Harley Schoger	01-08-400-009; farmstead site, many original buildings

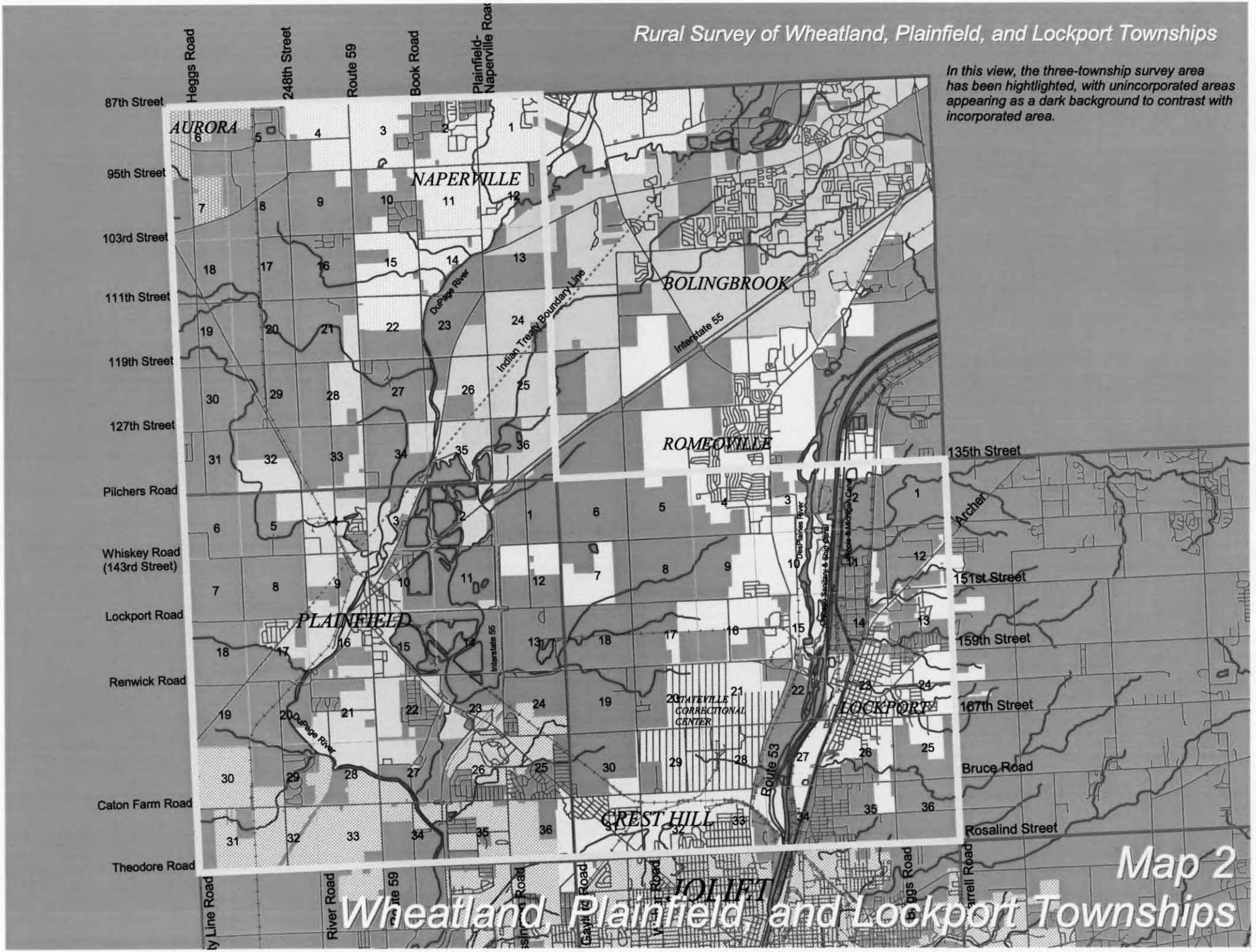
Map Number	Year	Farmstead Owner	Current PIN Number of Farmstead Site (if extant) and Comments
43	1951	Harley Schoger	01-08-400-009; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
45	1952	Roy Graver	Site currently developed
36	1953	Martin Fry	Original farmstead site in incorporated Plainfield
45	1954	Roy Graver	Site currently developed
42	1955	William Day	Original farmstead site in incorporated Bolingbrook
46	1956	Elmer Mandel	01-08-100-040; farmstead site with many original buildings extant
47	1957	Earl Matter	01-05-400-004; farm house and garage only extant buildings
47	1958	Earl Matter	01-05-400-004; farm house and garage only extant buildings
43	1959	Harley Schoger	01-08-400-009; farm house and garage only extant buildings
	1960	No Match	
	1961	No Match (rained out)	
48	*1962*	*Grant King and Joseph Doyle*	Site currently developed; farmsteads located in Du Page Township of Will County
49	1963	Earl Yunker and Anthony Tryner	Farmstead no longer extant
50	1964	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1965	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1966	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1967	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1968	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1969	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1970	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1971	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
	1972	No Match (rained out)	
50	1973	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
50	1974	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed
	1975	No Match (rained out)	
50	1976	Lewis Tower	Site currently developed

Appendix C
Maps

Rural Survey of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships

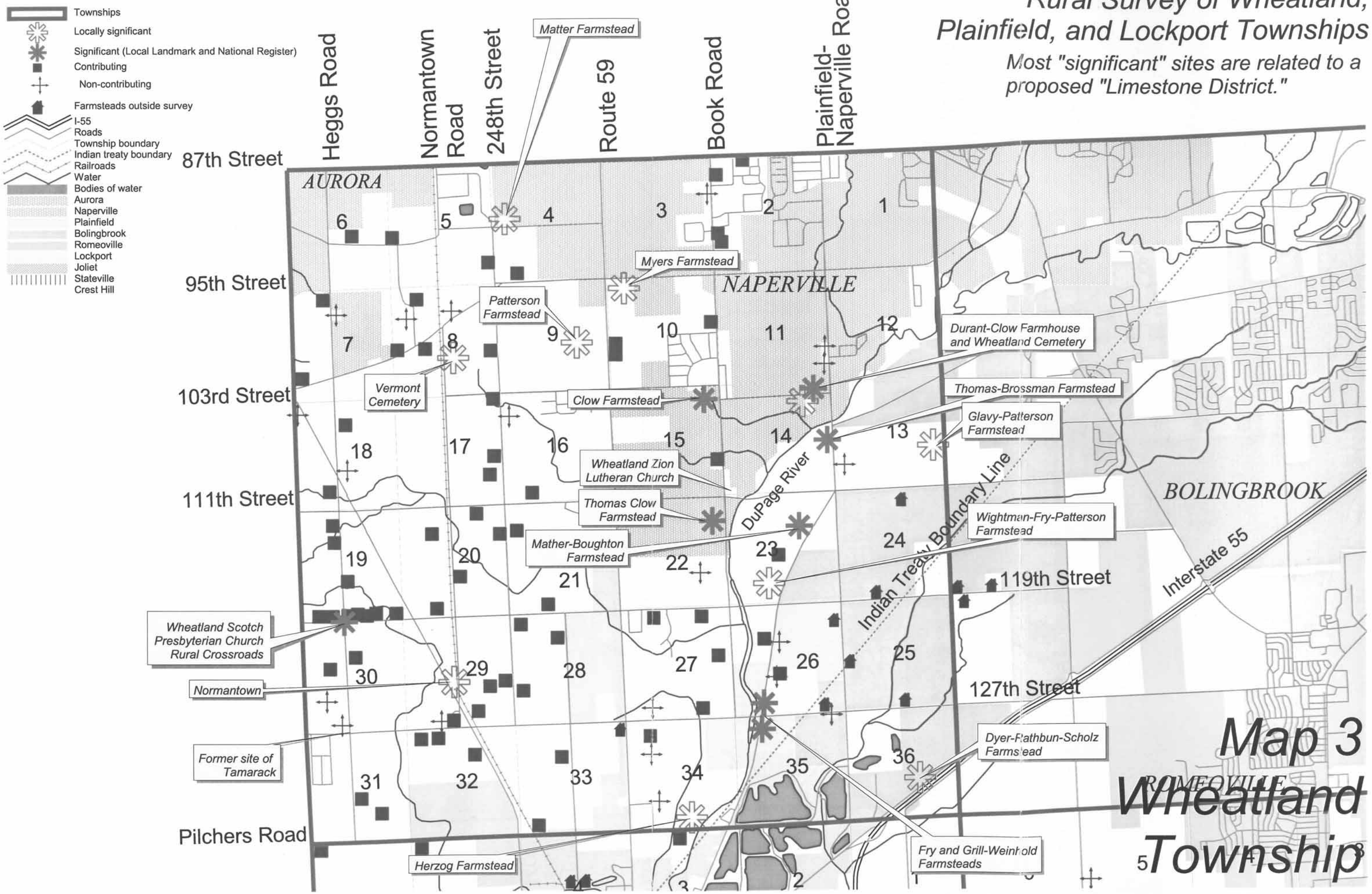


Map 1
Will County, Illinois


Rural Survey of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships
In this view, the three-township survey area has been hightlighted, with unincorporated areas appearing as a dark background to contrast with incorporated area.
Heggs Road
248th Street
Route 59
Book Road
Plainfield-Naperville Road
87th Street
95th Street
103rd Street
111th Street
119th Street
127th Street
Pilchers Road
Whiskey Road (143rd Street)
Lockport Road
Renwick Road
Caton Farm Road
Theodore Road
135th Street
151st Street
159th Street
167th Street
Bruce Road
Rosalind Street
Archer
AURORA
NAPERVILLE
BOLINGBROOK
ROMEOVILLE
PLAINFIELD
CREST HILL
LOCKPORT
JOLIET
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
DuPage River
Indian Treaty Boundary Line
Interstate 55
Route 53
Des Plaines River
Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal
Illinois & Michigan Canal
River Road
Map 2
Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships

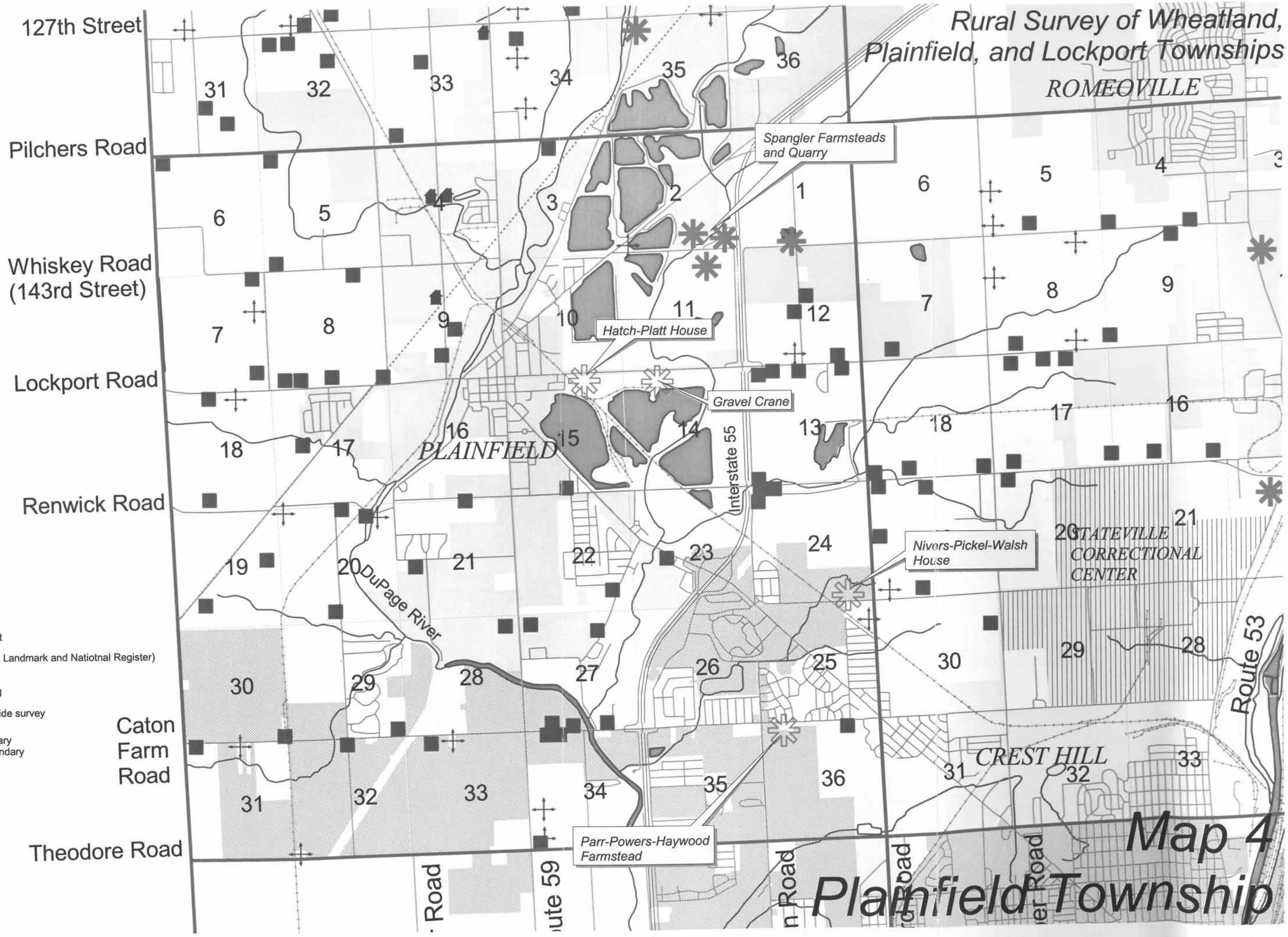
Rural Survey of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships

Most "significant" sites are related to a proposed "Limestone District."

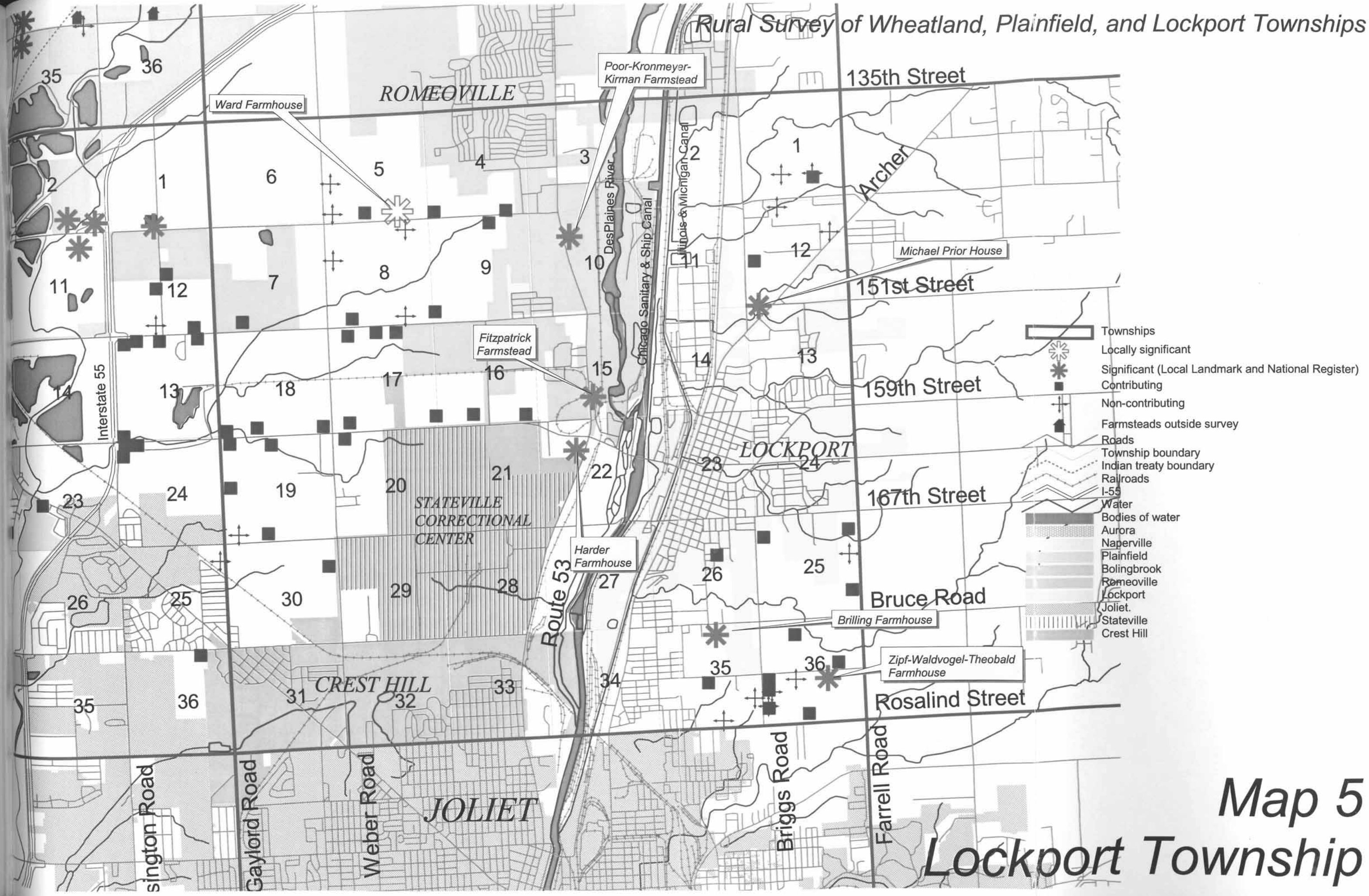


Map 3 Wheatland Township

Rural Survey of Wheatland, Plainfield, and Lockport Townships

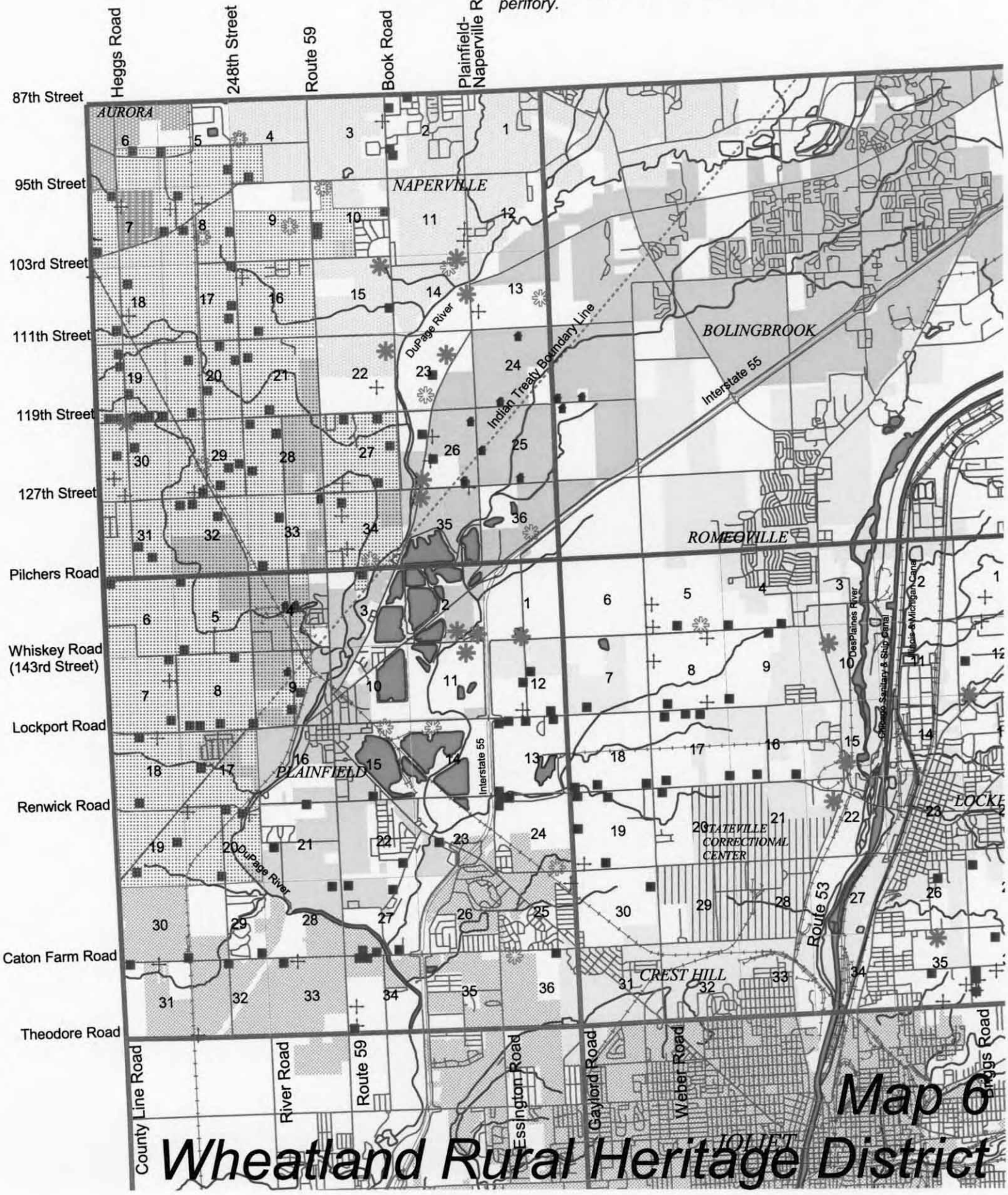


Map 4
Plainfield Township

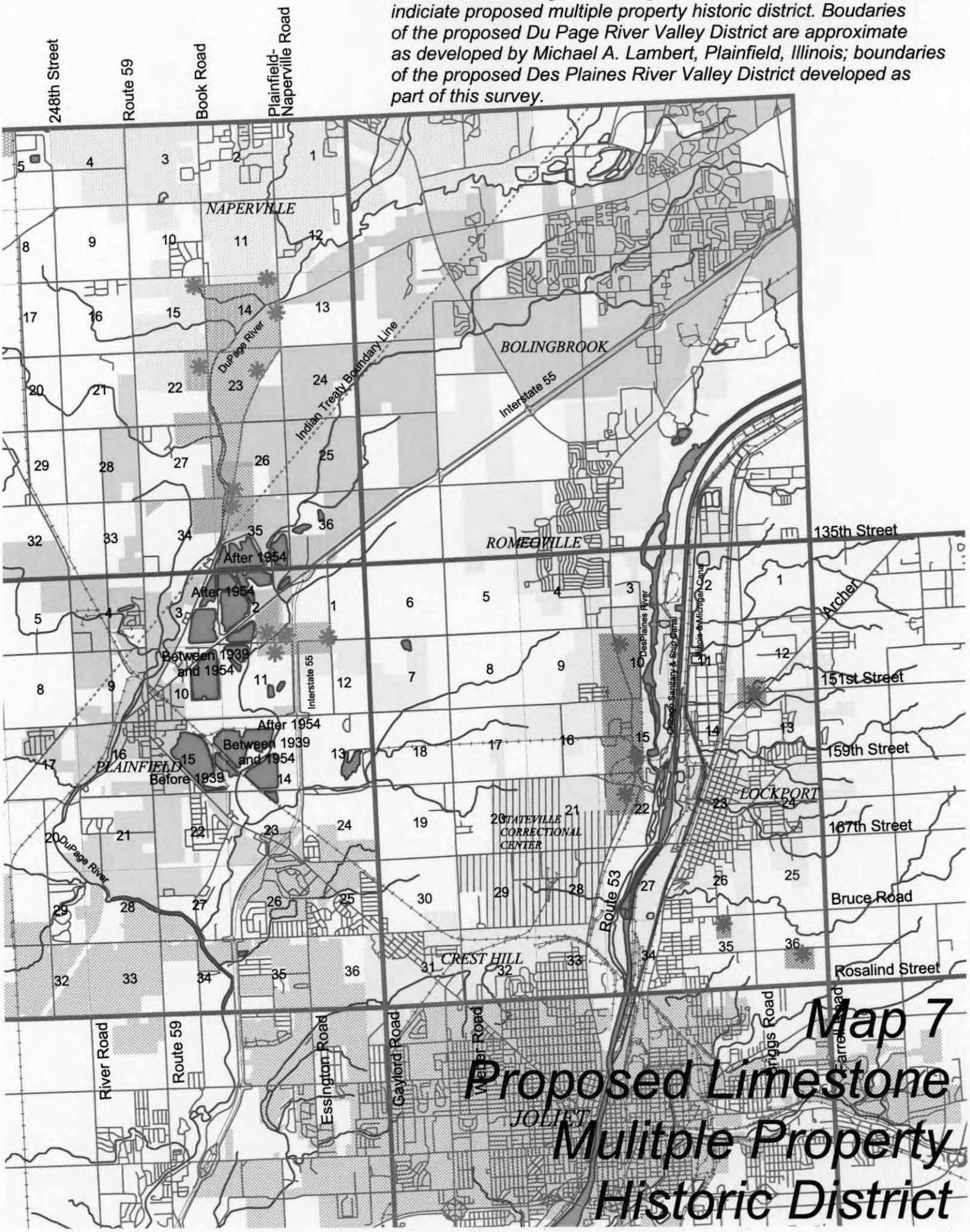


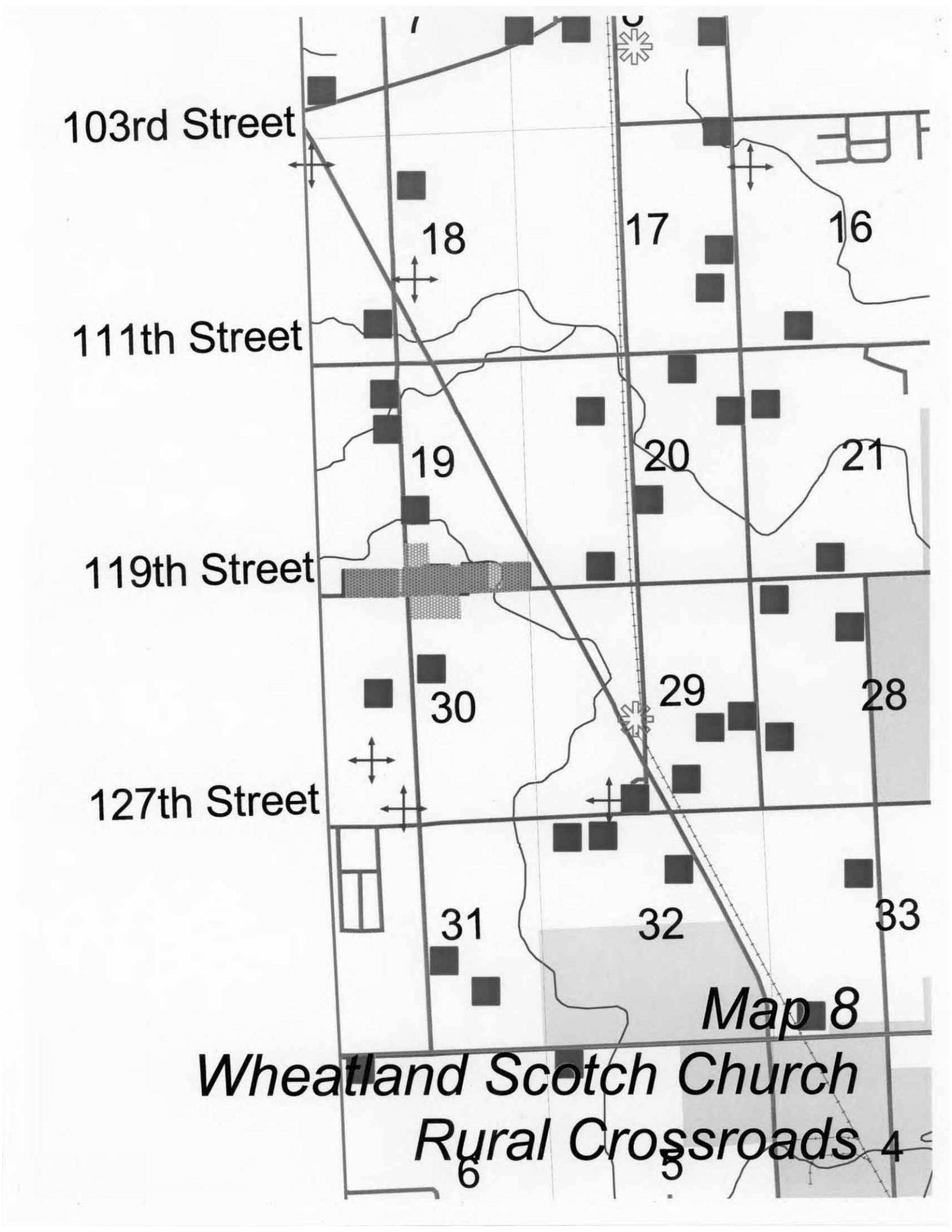
Map 5
Lockport Township

The shaded region on the western half of Wheatland Township and northwestern Plainfield Township contains several locally significant rural sites and numerous contributing rural sites. Boundaries for the proposed district are approximate, although consideration has been made for specific sites at the perifory.



Map 6
Wheatland Rural Heritage District


Shaded areas along the Du Page and Des Plaines River valleys indiciate proposed multiple property historic district. Boudaries of the proposed Du Page River Valley District are approximate as developed by Michael A. Lambert, Plainfield, Illinois; boundaries of the proposed Des Plaines River Valley District developed as part of this survey.
248th Street
Route 59
Book Road
Plainfield-Naperville Road
NAPERVILLE
BOLINGBROOK
ROMEOVILLE
PLAINFIELD
LOCKPORT
CREST HILL
JOLIET
DuPage River
Indian Treaty Boundary Line
Interstate 55
DesPlaines River
Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal
Illinois & Michigan Canal
Archer
135th Street
151st Street
159th Street
167th Street
Bruce Road
Rosalind Street
Route 53
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
After 1954
Between 1939 and 1954
Before 1939
River Road
Route 59
Essington Road
Gaylord Road
Weber Road
Briggs Road
Larkin Road
Map 7
Proposed Limestone
Mulitple Property
Historic District



Map 8

Wheatland Scotch Church Rural Crossroads