

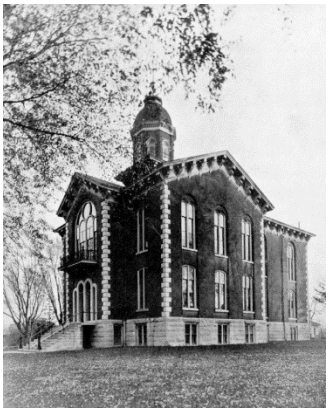

Historic and Architectural Survey
of
Bristol and Kendall Townships
Kendall County, Illinois

August 2023

for
Kendall County Planning, Building, and Zoning Department
and
Kendall County Historic Preservation Commission

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

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With grant support provided by
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

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Executive Summary

At the request of the Kendall County Planning, Building, and Zoning Department, acting as liaison for the Kendall County Historic Preservation Commission, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) has prepared this summary report of the intensive survey of farmsteads in Bristol and Kendall Townships in Kendall County, Illinois. The survey was performed between December 2022 and June 2023 and included approximately sixty-seven square miles comprising approximately 42,915 acres, with 220 farmsteads and related sites containing approximately 1,100 individual structures.

Bristol Township contains two National Register-listed properties, the Yorkville School/Parkview Christian Academy and the Bristol Congregational Church/Chapel on the Green. Kendall Township contains one National Register-listed property, the Kendall County Courthouse. All three of these properties are within the historic core of the City of Yorkville; there are no National Register-listed properties or locally designated landmarks in the unincorporated portions of either township. Of the 220 farmsteads and other sites documented in the current survey, twenty-nine properties have the potential to be considered for local landmark designation. Among these, five farmstead properties are judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register. In some cases, the eligibility of the site would be enhanced if certain historic features were restored or non-historic cladding materials such as vinyl siding were removed. Other sites have either been designated Contributing, which means in the context of this report that they retain their overall character as historically agricultural sites but lack individual distinction; or Non-contributing, which indicates that the site lacks sufficient integrity to present the theme of agricultural history in the survey region. No potential historic districts were identified.

The Bristol and Kendall Townships intensive survey was performed to guide future preservation efforts in the county. Because of the rapid pace of contemporary development in Kendall County from the 1990s to the 2020s, and changes to the agricultural economy, the Kendall County Historic Preservation Commission recognized the need to document and preserve the agricultural heritage of the region. The present survey is the first detailed survey work performed since the establishment of the HPC in 2008; previous reconnaissance surveys performed by local volunteers were a valuable reference for the present effort, especially for sites were recent demolitions have occurred. The township-level survey collects detailed information, such as individual photographs of each historic structure, an assessment of current conditions, and preparation of site sketch plans from aerial photographs. With the permission of property owners, the survey work was performed with close-up access to the buildings, which allowed for close range photography and a reliable identification of building materials. The survey data was compiled and analyzed using database software and geographic information system (GIS) software.

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

Federal Assistance Acknowledgement

The activity, which is the subject of the Kendall County Historic and Architectural Survey of Bristol and Kendall Townships, has been financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

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1 Natural Resources Way
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CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Background

At the request of the Kendall County Planning, Building, and Zoning Department, acting as liaison for the Kendall County Historic Preservation Commission, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) has prepared this summary report of the intensive survey of farmsteads in Bristol and Kendall Townships in Kendall County, Illinois.

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

Survey Methodology

Survey Team

The survey team from WJE consisted of Kenneth Itle, Katie Augustine, Amanda Marshall, Josh Hakimian, and Cray Kennedy. The WJE personnel were assisted by local volunteers, including Jeff Wehrli, Susan Kritzberg, Eric Bernacki, Jeff Nakaerts, and Jeff Farren. Mr. Itle served as Project Manager and developed the summary report. Deborah Slaton of WJE was the reviewer of the summary report.

Historical Research

Historical research was conducted in published and online sources. Historic plat maps and atlases were reviewed at the State of Illinois Library in Springfield. Historical maps in the collection of the Fern Dell Museum in Newark, Illinois, were also reviewed. The archived Kendall County Genealogy website developed by the late Elmer Dickson (1931–2018) starting in 1997 (kendallkin.org) and previous field documentation compiled by the late Stephenie Todd (1944–2018) were also valuable sources of information.

Field Survey

A project initiation meeting was held to discuss the project approach and scope. Historic aerial photography of the county dating to August 1939 was reviewed to identify historic and existing farmstead sites. Each site was assigned a three or four digit reference number. The first one or two digits indicates the section number location of the site. The penultimate digit is either 2 (for sites in Township 37 North Range 7 East) or 5 (for sites in Township 36 North Range 7 East), matching the township numbering used in Kendall County PIN numbers. The final digit is a sequential number within each section. For example, site 1721 is the first site located in Section 17, Bristol Township (17 as section number, 2 for the township, and 1 as a sequence number).

Intensive field survey work was performed in December 2022 to June 2023. The survey team first approached the primary residence on the site to request permission of the homeowner/tenant to conduct the survey on the farmstead site. At sites where no one was home, or where owner permission was not provided, the site was surveyed from the public right-of-way. For a few sites where no permission was available and where no structures are visible from the public right-of-way, aerial photography was used for the survey. Typically each structure on the site was photographed individually using a digital camera. A sketch plan of

the farmstead was prepared. Written notes for each building included a listing of exterior materials, overall condition, and estimated decade of construction based on structural type and style. Any history information provided by the owner, such as dates of construction or names of original owners, was also noted.

Database and Base Map Preparation

Mapping for the survey was prepared using QGIS.[1] Baseline data showing roads, railways, streams, township boundaries, and municipal boundaries was provided by the Kendall County Planning, Building, and Zoning Department. Georeferenced present-day aerial photography was also used for mapping purposes. Individual points were added to the baseline map at the location of each farmstead site surveyed. Each point represents a particular record in the Microsoft Access database. The database contains all field survey information; historical information specific to each property, such as names of previous owners based on historic atlases and plat maps; and the assessment of historic significance. On the database forms, the "notes" field typically contains other miscellaneous observations of the project team from the field work. Occasionally, this field contains verbal information from the resident or another source; these are so noted.

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

Presentations

A presentation of the survey results was made to the Kendall County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) on July 17, 2023, during a special meeting held at the Harris Forest Preserve, site 852 in the present survey. This final summary report incorporates edits made in response to comments provided by the HPC members, Kendall County staff, and SHPO staff on the draft report.

Report and Submittals

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

Survey Gaps and Future Research

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

The present study focused on architectural features of the survey region. Other studies could be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the survey region; to identify and assess cultural landscape features such as fence rows, hedges, and earthworks; to study historic transportation infrastructure and routes in detail; or to study particular architectural themes, such as limestone masonry construction, in greater detail. Ethnographic studies of particular groups of settlers, such as the Norwegian immigrants who settled in

1. QGIS is an open-source brand of GIS software. Version 3.22.9 was used for the mapping in this report. GIS stands for geographic information system, a computerized methodology for organizing data geographically.

southern portions of Kendall Township in the second half of the nineteenth century, could also be conducted.

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

Open farmland in the Section 14 of Kendall Township, looking southwest from Block Road.

Downtown Yorkville, looking northeast toward the Fox River from the courthouse hill.

CHAPTER 2

CONTEXT HISTORY OF THE RURAL SURVEY AREA

Geologic and Topographic Background to the Illinois Region

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

A significant feature left by the advance and retreat of glaciers in the northeast corner of the state are glacial moraines—low mounds several miles long left by the furthest advance of glaciers in the Wisconsinan period. The last ice sheets in this area began to retreat approximately 13,500 years ago. The retreating and melting glaciers continued to impact the area for a few more thousand years, as the outflow deposited sand and gravel. As the glaciers melted, the water was temporarily impounded by the moraines. The collapse of one such impoundment, the Fox River Torrent, created today's Fox River Valley as glacial meltwater carved away glacial fill to expose the underlying bedrock.

The Fox River arises west of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. From there it flows south-southwest, passing through Waukesha and Burlington, Wisconsin, before crossing into Illinois west of Antioch near the northwest corner of Lake County. The river feeds the Chain O'Lakes before exiting the west side of Pistakee Lake in McHenry County. The Fox River then runs generally south through McHenry, Elgin, Geneva, and Aurora, and enters the northeastern portion of Kendall County in section 5 of Oswego Township. At the Village of Oswego, the river turns to a more southwesterly course, passing through Yorkville before exiting the county at Millington in section 30 of Fox Township. Below Kendall County, the Fox River crosses La Salle County and drains into the Illinois River at Ottawa.

The southeastern half of Kendall County is separated from the Fox River Valley by the Marseilles Moraine and is instead drained by the Aux Sable Creek system. Numerous small streams arise in Kendall Township, Na-Au-Say Township, and Lisbon Township, which combine to form the Aux Sable Creek in Seward Township. The major channel flows south through Seward Township into Grundy County, where it enters the Illinois River just east of Morris. (An aqueduct carries the Illinois & Michigan Canal over Aux Sable Creek.)

With its tributary streams, the Fox River watershed encompasses approximately 938 square miles in Wisconsin and 1,720 square miles in Illinois. The northern half of Kendall County is entirely within the Fox River watershed. On the north bank of the river, major tributaries include Big Rock Creek and Little Rock Creek, which pass to the east and west of Plano respectively, before combing and flowing into the Fox River in section 34 of Little Rock Township. Major tributaries on the south bank include Hollenback Creek in Fox Township, and Morgan Creek and Waubansee Creek in Oswego Township.

Within Bristol Township, the western portion is drained by Rob Roy Creek. This creek arises just north of the county line and flows south through sections 4, 8, 17, 19, and 30, before crossing west into Little Rock Township. Within Little Rock Township, it flows westward to section 34, where it empties into the Fox River. The center portion of Bristol Township is drained by Blackberry Creek, which arises in Blackberry Township in central Kane County. It crosses Bristol Township from northeast to southwest, emptying into

the Fox River in section 32; the present-day Yorkville-Bristol Sanitary District treatment plant is located at this juncture.

Within Kendall Township, several unnamed small creeks drain the northern portion of the township directly to the Fox River. One of these arises west of the site of Pavilion, in section 7 and flows north through section 6 and the Hoover Forest Preserve before reaching the Fox River. The northeastern portion of the township originally contained a low-lying swamp known as Big Slough, which separated Specie Grove from Aux Sable Grove. By the start of the twentieth century, Big Slough had been drained with manmade ditches, which channel water northward into Oswego Township. These watercourses connect to Morgan Creek, which flows west and into the Fox River in section 27 of western Oswego Township.

As noted above, myriad small streams, some of which have been channelized into manmade ditches, arise in central Kendall Township. One grouping of streams crosses from west to east near the center of the township, forming the Middle (also called North) Aux Sable Creek, which flows eastward into Na-Au-Say Township. Another grouping of streams arises in the southern third of the township and flow south into Lisbon Township, forming the West Aux Sable Creek.

First Nations in the Illinois Region

Human habitation of the North American continent from the Paleo-Indian culture has been dated to the end of the last glacial advance (about 15,000 to 12,000 years ago). Increasing warmth toward the close of the Pleistocene Era caused the melting and disappearance of the ice sheet in approximately 9000 B.C. The arrival of the First Nations, or Native Americans, in the region between the middle Mississippi Valley and Lake Michigan appears to date from the earliest period following the retreat of the polar ice sheet. This time period 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 A.D. 1000), crude grit-tempered pottery appeared in northeastern Illinois. The end of this period saw the advent of large fortified towns with platform mounds, such as the community at Cahokia located east of St. Louis. Further north, villages in the upper Illinois River Valley lacked large platform mounds. It was also a period of a widespread trading network known to modern anthropology as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. The villages of this period were typically located on valley bottom lands, close to river transportation. Agricultural development included cultivation of floodplain lands; by A.D. 650 maize was being grown in the Illinois River Valley.[1]

The time span between A.D. 1000 and the coming of European explorers and settlers is known as the Mississippian Period. Northeast Illinois was at the fringe of the larger 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.

In present-day Kendall Township, native peoples built mounds, especially along the Fox River bluffs. Many of these mounds were still visible in the nineteenth century. One mound, at Millington in Fox Township, was believed to have been used for burials. There were also three groups, each consisting of five mounds, at various points on the north bank of the river "one on Mrs. Duryea's land near Bristol [Section 29, Bristol Township]; another on Truman Hathaway's [Section 30, Bristol Township]; and a third on D. R. Ballou's, above the woolen factory at Millington [Section 19, Fox Township]." The typical mounds were described

1. James E. Davis, *Frontier Illinois* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1998), 25.

as generally fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and from two to five feet high, which was assumed to be not more than one-third of their original height.[2] Due to later agricultural developments and erosion of the earthen mounds, little above-ground evidence of these structures survives today, although the sites may be archaeologically significant.

The Arrival of European Settlers

French Explorers and Settlers in the Illinois Territory

By the time of the French explorations of the seventeenth century, the native inhabitants of Illinois as a group belonged to the Algonquian linguistic family, closely related to the Chippewa. The specific tribes in the northeast Illinois region included the Miami (located on sites near the Calumet River, the juncture of the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, and the Fox River) and the Illinois (present throughout the rest of modern-day Illinois). "Illinois" was a native word signifying "men" or "people."[3] 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.[4] This expedition claimed the region for France. In 1678, an expedition led by Robert de La Salle with Henry Tonti and Father Hennepin explored the region along the Mississippi River and adjacent territory on behalf of France. A Jesuit mission was established at Chicago in 1696 by Father Pierre Pinet, but it failed to last more than a year. As time progressed the French centered their principal activities in the middle Mississippi valley, focusing on Fort de Chartres near Kaskaskia and its connections with Québec via the Ohio, Maumee, and Wabash Rivers and the Great Lakes, well to the south and east of the upper Illinois Valley.

During this period, the Native Americans were undergoing migrations, often leading to conflict among the various tribes. The Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, and Potawatomi displaced the Miami and Illinois in the Chicago region. The Potawatomi, followed by the Sauk and the Fox, were the predominant peoples in the northeastern Illinois by the later 1700s. Also present in the region were the Winnebago and the Shawnee.[5]

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.[6] However, unlike labor practices in France, colonial settlers utilized African

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2 Rev. E. W. Hicks, *History of Kendall County, Illinois, from the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time* (Aurora, Knickerbocker & Hodder, 1877), 12–13.

3. 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.

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

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

6. 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.

slaves. By the middle of the eighteenth century, enslaved persons comprised one-third of the region's population.

Early settlements founded as missions and fur trading posts, such as Cahokia and Kaskaskia, developed into the core of agricultural communities.[7] French colonial farms produced wheat for human consumption and maize as feed for hogs. A staple of the settlers' diet was wheat bread. Livestock for use as dairy production, meat consumption, and draft animals were also present on the region's farms. The open field agriculture system continued in use beyond the era of French domination, and ended only with the influx of settlers from the east coast after 1800.[8]

Illinois in the English Colonial Period and Revolutionary War

Land ownership was not an original right when the Virginia Company settled Jamestown in 1607. The company owned the land and paid its employees for their labor in food and supplies out of a common storehouse, limiting their motivation to farm. After a period of starvation that nearly wiped out the settlement, the company gave each employee an incentive of a three-acre garden, which led to regular land distribution consisting of a 50 acre "headright."[9]

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

Land Division and Distribution in the New Nation

When land claims of several of the newly independent states overlapped, the United States Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, struggled to maintain control over the territory extending to the Mississippi River. After making all land west of the Pennsylvania Line to the Mississippi River common national property, a system of land division was developed based on meridians and base lines, which were subdivided further into a series of rectangular grids. In the "Rectangular System," distances and bearing were measured from two sets of lines that are at right angles to each other: the Principal Meridians, which run north and south, and the Base Lines, which run east and west. Subdividing lines called Range Lines are spaced at six mile intervals between the meridians and base lines. Range Lines defined territories known as townships. Townships were divided into thirty-six one-mile-square areas called Sections.[10]

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7. Ibid., 33.
8. Ibid., 173–251.
9. John Opie, *The Law of the Land: Two Hundred Years of Farm Policy* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994), 19.
10. Townships were the largest subdivision of land platted by the United States. After the township corners were located, the section and quarter section corners were established. Each township was six miles square and contained 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as nearly as possible to fit specific geographic conditions such as lakes and rivers, political boundaries such as state boundaries, as well as survey errors. Each township, unless irregular in shape due to the factors cited above, was divided into 36 squares called sections. These sections were intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections were numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, utilizing the same criss-cross numbering pattern on each section regardless of national location or actual township configuration. Sections were subdivided into various smaller parcels for

On May 20, 1785, Congress adopted this system as the Land Survey Ordinance of 1785. (Eventually, frontier settlers west of Pennsylvania and north of Texas could walk up to a plat map on the wall of a regional land office and select a one-quarter Section property for farming, which was thought to be sufficient to sustain individual farmers.[11]) 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.[12] Also in that year, the Ordinance of 1787 organized the Northwest Territory, including what would become Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

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

Development of the Northwest Territory

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

At this time, the Shawnee tribal 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, the Treaty of Greenville with the Wyandot and the Delaware 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."[13] 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.

Extending into the southern third of present-day Kendall County was a land corridor ceded by the Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa in a treaty signed in St. Louis on August 24, 1816.[14] The corridor, defined by the cartographic features now known as the Indian Boundary Lines, was meant to allow European settlers access to Lake Michigan for the construction of a waterway (later developed as the Illinois and Michigan Canal). The corridor was physically surveyed by James M. Duncan and T. C. Sullivan in 1819; its southern boundary was defined by a line drawn from a point on the shore of Lake Michigan ten miles south of the Chicago River, to a point on the Kankakee River ten miles north of its mouth. Within Kendall County, portions of present-day Big Grove, Lisbon, Seward, and Na-Au-Say Townships were

individual farms. A half section contains 320 acres; a quarter section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Today, legal descriptions of real estate continue to describe parcels according to the portion of the section within which they are located.

11. Opie, *The Law of the Land,* 10.
12. Ibid., 15.
13. 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.
14. "Treaty between the United States and the United Tribes of Ottawas, Chipawas, and Potowatomees," Ratified Indian Treaty No. 82, August 24, 1816, National Archives Record Group 11, NAID: 170281487.

within the canal corridor and were surveyed in 1821. This area was predominantly open prairie, although timber was noted along Aux Sable Creek in Seward Township.

Map prepared to accompany the 1816 treaty, showing the canal corridor in pink. The various tribes ceded the land west of the Illinois River and Fox River, and east of the Mississippi River to the United States, north to a line defined by the southern end of Lake Michigan. The northern boundary of the corridor for the canal was defined as originating on the east bank of the Fox River, ten miles above its mouth at the Illinois River, and crossing "Sandy Creek" [Aux Sable Creek] ten miles above its mouth at the Illinois River, before turning northeast toward the Des Plaines River and "Chicago Creek" along Lake Michigan. As surveyed, the boundary crosses southern Kendall County, making a sharp bend in Seward Township on Aux Sable Creek.

Most of the canal corridor was located east and south of present-day Kendall County, but the northern border of the corridor crosses through the county. The boundary line runs diagonally through the southeast corner of Na-Au-Say Township, then continues into Seward Township, where it turns to follow a nearly east-west line across Seward, Lisbon, and Big Grove Townships, before terminating at the Fox River a few miles south of Sheridan, Illinois, in La Salle County. In the late 1820s, the nascent villages at Chicago and Ottawa were the only European settlements of note in northeastern Illinois. A Potawatomi village was located near the present-day La Salle-Kendall County line in southwestern Big Grove Township.[15]

Illinois Statehood

The United States Congress passed an enabling act on April 18, 1818, admitting Illinois as the twenty-first state as of December 3, 1818. A bill had passed Congress in early 1818 moving the north boundary northward to include the mouth of the Chicago River within the Illinois Territory.[16] The statehood act was approved despite the fact that the population of the state was only 40,258 persons, less than the 60,000 persons required by the Ordinance of 1787. The state capital was established first at Kaskaskia and moved to Vandalia two years later. Much of the land in the state was the property of the United States government. Early sales offices were located at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, and Vincennes. Until the financial panic of 1819, there was an initial rush of sales and settlement at the southern end of the state where navigable streams and the only road system were located.[17]

The Native Americans who occupied the area were divided into powerful tribes who at times fought the European settlers to hold their hunting grounds. Chief among these tribes was the Kickapoo, who were among the first to engage in war with European settlers and the last to enter into treaties with the United States government. On July 30, 1819, by the Treaty at Edwardsville, the Kickapoo ceded their land to United States and began to retreat to Osage County.[18] By 1822, only 400 Kickapoo were left in the state. The 1832 Peace Treaty of Tippecanoe was negotiated with the Potawatomi tribe, resulting in the ceding of the land now occupied by Chicago and Joliet to the federal government.

The early 1830s saw the greatest land boom to that date in American history. Land sales gradually came under the control of the General Land Office as the survey moved westward. In 1834 and 1835 alone, twenty-eight million acres were shifted from closed to open land for purchase. Two years later the Van Buren administration placed an enormous 56,686,000 acres on the market. These lands were located in some of the most fertile farming regions of the nation: Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri.[19] The building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the later 1830s and 1840s led to a land boom in Chicago, which had been platted in 1830 and incorporated in 1833.[20] The rate of growth in northern Illinois soon matched and then surpassed that in the southern portion of the state.

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15. Hicks (1877), 44.
16. The northern boundary of the Illinois Territory was on an east-west line from the southern line of Lake Michigan. In order to give the future state a portage on Lake Michigan, the boundary line was moved ten miles north of the initial boundary. The Congressional legislation was amended before passage, moving the future state's northern boundary a total of fifty-one miles north. This gave the region more potential economic security as well as less potential for the area to align politically with the slave states of the South.
17. Olin Dee Morrison, *Prairie State, A History: Social, Political, Economical* (Athens, Ohio: E. M. Morrison, 1960), 24–25.
18. "Treaty between the United States and the Kickapoo Tribe," Ratified Indian Treaty 107, July 30, 1819, National Archives Record Group 11, NAID: 100651954.
19. Ibid., 51.
20. Between 1840 and 1860 the population of Chicago increased from 4,470 to nearly 100,000, growth tied to the economic boom resulting from the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. By 1890, Chicago's population was more than 1,000,000 persons (Harry Hansen, ed., *Illinois: A Descriptive and Historical Guide* (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1974), 176–83).

Settlement and Development of Northern Illinois and Kendall County

In 1826 or 1827, Robert Beresford, his wife, and two sons arrived at Holderman's Grove in present-day Kendall County, becoming the first permanent settlers of European descent in the vicinity. Holderman's Grove was located in sections 30 and 31 of Big Grove Township, that is, the southwestern corner of the present county. At about the same time, Pierce Hawley also arrived and settled in the grove. Other settlers arrived over the succeeding years, including John Dougherty, Edmond Weed, and Vetal Vermet.[21]

The 1829 treaty at Prairie du Chien opened all of Kendall County to European settlement. Among the reservations established by this treaty were two in Kendall County. One quarter section was granted to man named Mohahwa, on the north side of Aux Sable Grove, in sections 31 and 32 of Oswego Township. A native village had been located in this vicinity. Three quarters of a section were granted to Weskesha, wife of David Lawton, on the east side of Aux Sable Grove, in sections 5 and 6 of Na-Au-Say Township.[22]

By 1830, about nine families had settled in Kendall County, mainly in present-day Big Grove Township. Peter Specie and Stephen Sweet staked a claim in Specie Grove in 1830. In 1831, La Salle County was organized, encompassing 48 miles square, with the county seat at Ottawa. As originally defined, the southern six townships of present Kendall County were included in the new La Salle County, while the northern three townships remained unorganized territory, although administered by La Salle County.[23]

More settlers began to arrive in the area in 1831–1832. In 1831, Earl Adams and Ebenezer Morgan, both of New York, came up the Fox River from Ottawa and staked claims in present-day Kendall Township and at the mouth of a creek, "Morgan Creek," in Oswego Township. The same year, George and Clark Hollenback, William Harris, and Ezra Ackley staked claims in Fox Township southeast of present-day Millbrook, "Hollenback's Grove." Other settlers arrived in Big Grove Township, and Moses Booth built a house sixteen feet square at the south side of Big Grove in section 16, a structure later owned by John West Mason and the first structure built in Kendall County. Arrivals in 1831 included Edward Ament and his brothers Hiram, Calvin, Anson, and Alfred; George Havenhill, wife, and two sons (Fielding and Oliver); and Abraham Holderman and his family of 11 children.[24]

In 1832, a band of Sauk Indians led by Black Sparrow Hawk resisted their deportation by European settlers from their ancestral lands. Although most of the fighting occurred in the Rock River area in Northwest Illinois and southern Wisconsin, an "Indian panic" swept through the Fox River valley settlements. Many of the Kendall County settlers fled to the fort at Ottawa.[25]

The end of the Black Hawk War brought about the expulsion of the Sauk and Fox from lands east of the Mississippi River. Also in 1832, the Winnebago ceded their lands in Wisconsin south and east of the Wisconsin River and east of the Fox River to Green Bay. The Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes still held title to land in northern Illinois outside of the Indian Boundary lines. In September 1833, a gathering of 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."[26] A Chicago historian,

21. Hicks, 41–44.
22 Hicks, 46.
23. Hicks, 50–51.
24 Hicks, 54–63.
25. Hicks, 73–74.
26. Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 123.

A. T. Andreas, writing in the 1880s, emphasized the disadvantaged position of the tribes in this negotiation, who had seen the effects of war on other tribes 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.[27]

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. . . ."[28] As compensation, the tribes received land on the east bank of the Missouri River and a series of monetary payments.[29]

By late summer of 1832, settlement resumed in present-day Kendall County. Starting in 1833, a stagecoach line began to run between Chicago and St. Louis, passing via Plainfield, Holderman's Grove in present-day Kendall County, and Ottawa.[30] By 1835 sawmills were in operation in the county, and buildings of wood frame construction began to be built.[31] Churches were organized in the 1830s, including Big Grove Congregational Church. A log-construction meeting house was built in 1837, on 2 acres donated by Anthony Litsey. This first building had disappeared by the 1860s.[32]

In 1836, Kane County was organized from portions of La Salle County. The original boundary cut through the northern part of present-day Kendall County, with Oswego, Bristol, and Little Rock Townships in Kane County and the remainder of present-day Kendall County in La Salle County. Due to the Panic of 1837, the pace of pioneering settlement slowed in 1838 and the following years.

Present-day Kendall and Bristol Townships were surveyed in 1838. In Kendall Township, stands of timber were present in the northern half of the township, while the southern half was open prairie. Farm fields established by the pioneer 1830s settlers were present in a number of locations, and the stagecoach road from Chicago to Ottawa traversed the township. In Bristol Township, timber lined Blackberry Creek, and farm fields interrupted the prairie. A road also paralleled the river on its north bank. A dam and two mills were located on the Fox River, and several buildings are present at the nascent Village of Yorkville. Land sales began the following year, in November 1839, at which time the pioneer settlers were able to formally purchase and obtain deeds to their homesteads.

27. Ibid.
28. As quoted in Andreas, *History of Chicago,* 124.
29. It has been reported that Native Americans returned to Will County as late as 1900 on pilgrimages (Herath, 21):

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

30. Hicks, 118.
31. Hicks, 146.
32. Hicks, 142–144.

Original survey of Township 37 North, Range 7 East of the Third Principal Meridian, as prepared based on field surveying work in 1837 and 1838. The portion north of the Fox River is present-day Bristol Township, while the portions south of the river are portions of Kendall and Oswego Townships. Groves of trees were present along streams and creeks, while open prairie was present across large areas of the township. Significant developments are shown, representing the pioneer settlements of the early 1830s. Note the overland route in the northern part of the township; present-day Galena Road follows this general path. A road also parallels the Fox River on its north bank; present-day River Road and portions of U.S. Route 34 follow this general path. Farm field locations are shown. Also note the two sawmills and the mill dam on the Fox River and the nascent "Village of Yorkville" on the south bank of the river.

Original survey of Township 36 North, Range 7 East of the Third Principal Meridian, present-day Kendall Township, as prepared based on field surveying work in 1837 and 1838. Much of the township was open prairie, but groves of trees and isolated swamps were present near the Fox River Valley in the northern part of the township. Note the farm fields, indicating locations of pioneer settlement in the early 1830s. Also note the overland road extending from Chicago to Ottawa; present-day Highway 71 generally follows this route.

In 1841, Kendall County was organized. The original legislation named the county "Orange," but at the suggested of Ebenezer Peck of Will County, the name was changed to "Kendall," after Amos Kendall (1789–1869), the Postmaster General under Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. This was a politically charged decision at the time, following the defeat of the Jacksonian Democrats in the election of 1840 by the new Whig Party.[33] (Illinois had narrowly supported incumbent President Van Buren in that election.) Yorkville was selected as the county seat, and the first elections were held in April. In June 1841,

33. Hicks, 223.

ten acres were surveyed in Yorkville as the courthouse square, on land previously owned by James S. Cornell and Rulief S. Duryea.[34] In 1845, the county seat was transferred from Yorkville to Oswego, returning to Yorkville in 1861.

In 1844, an African American man fleeing slavery in a southern state was passing through Kendall County. The unnamed individual was arrested, and under the terms of Illinois state law at the time, was to be sold into slavery at auction. The auction at Yorkville attracted a large crowd, and abolitionist sentiment was strong enough that any would-be bidders were deterred. The man was "sold" to Dr. Seeley for three dollars, and Dr. Seeley promptly assisted the man in his onward journey to freedom in Canada.[35]

The primary concern of pioneer farmers was providing food for their families and livestock. Most farmers homesteaded around wooded land to provide building materials and fuel. On cultivated land, settlers would need to grub out tree stumps before breaking the prairie sod with a walking plow. This latter activity was often difficult, since the soil tended to ball up on the plow. In 1833, John Lane of Lockport invented the breaking plow, which eliminated this problem. Lane's innovation developed from an improvised steel plow attached to the plow molding board. It successfully cut the prairie sod so that the soil could be turned over.[36]

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

In the late 1840s, the United States still owned 14,060,308 acres of land in Illinois. Between 1848 and 1857, much of this land passed into private hands.[37] In 1848, Illinois adopted township government as the basic level of local government, although in most locations functioning governments were not set up until 1850. By law, three services were to be provided by the townships: general assistance to the needy, property assessment for tax purposes, and maintenance of township roads and bridges. A unique feature of township government was the annual town meeting, held each April in all townships. This system continues to the present day.[38] Until the twentieth century, almost all public infrastructure (such as roads) was thus maintained by each township with local tax revenue.

Agricultural Development

By the 1850s, Illinois was a major agricultural state. Its corn production was 57.65 million bushels, which increased to 115.2 million in 1860, making it the leading corn producer in the nation.[39] Wheat was also a major crop—the state was fifth in wheat production in 1850 and first in 1860. Acreage in improved farmland

34 Hicks, 225.

35 Hicks, 246–247.

36. Fayette Baldwin Shaw, *Will County Agriculture* (Will County Historical Society, 1980), 1.

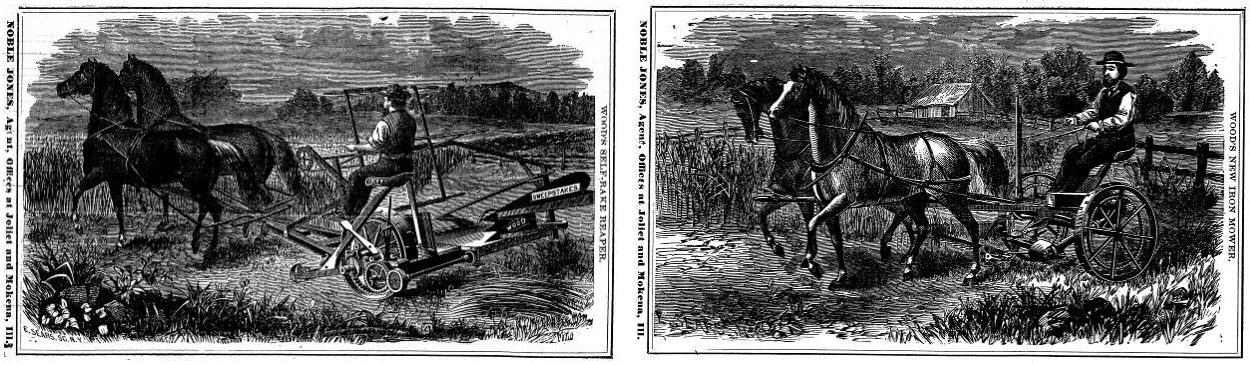
37. The lands were sold to settlers and speculators. It is estimated that six million acres passed into the hands of speculators between 1849 and 1856. There were several types of speculators. Small farmers bought the land for pasturage, timber, or simply as an investment. Small businessmen also bought land as an investment, and in this group was included practically every prominent politician in Illinois except Abraham Lincoln. Professional speculators operated on a large scale, with corporations or individuals owning land in many states. Finally, East Coast capitalists invested in western lands. 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.

38. Bryan Smith, "Township Government in Illinois: A Rich History, A Vibrant Future," June 27, 2011 <http://www.comptrollerconnect.ioc.state.il.us>

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

increased two and one half times in the decade. Other principal farm crops were oats, rye, and barley. The average price for corn and wheat was $1.25 per bushel. In the early- to mid-1800s, agricultural implements were primitive and included reapers, iron plowshares, and hay tenders.

The change from self-sufficient farming to cash crop farming occurred during the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to that time, a farmstead typically had less than ten acres. As of 1870, Kendall County contained approximately 1,250 farms, most between 50 and 500 acres. There were 164,000 acres under cultivation, producing 681,000 bushels of corn and 469,000 bushels of oats. Raising live stock and dairy cattle was also a major part of the agricultural economy of the county, valued at $1.2 million, with 386,000 pounds of butter produced. Kendall Township had 19,367 acres under cultivation, while Bristol Township had 12,850 acres under cultivation.[40]



Two of the variety of mechanical farm implements that were available to Kendall County farmers after the Civil War. Above left: A self-raking reaper. Above right: A mower.

The Civil War profoundly affected Kendall County; most of the able-bodied young men of the county were mustered into military service. Of approximately 1,500 men from Kendall County who served in the war, 215 lost their lives.[41] The postwar years saw the economic expansion of the county. The population of Kendall increased rapidly to 1860, reaching 13,074 persons. The population fluctuated in the following decades but peaked at 13,082 persons in 1880.

Cattle, hogs, and sheep became a significant part of northeastern Illinois agriculture in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The Chicago Union Stock Yards, incorporated by act of the Illinois State Legislature in 1865, was a ready market. Horses were also bred, as they were an indispensable for the operation of farm machinery; oxen were also used into the 1870s. The dairy industry also was initially a significant part of the region's agriculture.[42]

The average value of a southern Illinois farm in 1910 was $15,000; in the northern part of the state it was $20,700. The annual value of farm products measured in dollars rose from $186 million in 1896 to $277 million in 1912; this was accompanied by an increase in production of field crops by 70 percent and 76 percent respectively for those years. During this time, wheat, rye, and oat production was on the decline. Livestock production remained fairly constant in overall value but sales of animals decreased by 50 percent

40. Fisher (1876), 28.
41. Hicks, 313.
42. 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).

during this period. Vegetable production was led by root crops like potatoes, turnips, and carrots. Of orchard fruits, apples had the greatest production.[43]

The population of Kendall County had peaked around 1880 at 13,082 persons before falling gradually to 10,074 persons by 1920. During these years, the county remained an agricultural region.

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

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

> In particular, there is a vast field for the development of motor truck traffic, which it has not been necessary heretofore to consider in plans for road improvement. It is believed that in many Sections of the State the opportunity is big for the development of this class of traffic, and provision should be made in the future for road building on a majority of the main roads for the eight and ten ton motor truck. Already truck farmers in the vicinity of Chicago have clubbed together in the purchase of a motor truck by which a 24-hour trip has been reduced to 8 hours, while the delivery of milk from the farm to the city by motor truck is already an economic proposition.
>
> It is believed therefore that the construction to be undertaken on our main roads should be a character that can withstand the heavy motor traffic, heavy horse drawn traffic, as well as the lighter forms of traffic, and that a serious mistake will be made to put down any other than rigid, durable forms of pavement. In Illinois this reduces the choice of the road surface to brick and concrete.[44]

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.[45]

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43. Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 98.
44. 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.
45. 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

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

Twentieth Century Developments

Land area of farms in the Chicago area declined from 88.7 percent of total area in 1900 to 84.9 percent in 1920 and to 80 percent in 1925. In the century between 1830 and 1925, the number of farms had peaked in 1900. By 1925, the total number of farms was 5,000 less than in 1880.[46] During that same period livestock production (including swine) peaked in 1900. For the counties within fifty miles of Chicago, the average number of dairy cows per square mile of farmland declined from 46.1 in 1900 to 42.8 in 1925. Acreage in cereal production showed a gradual increase after 1925. Sheep and wool production peaked in 1880 and horses and mules in 1920, declining as a direct result of the introduction of the tractor and motor truck. Dairy production in the Chicago region peaked in 1900 and declined markedly in the following two decades.[47]

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

little is known of the activities of this early group other than a collection of letters by its founders, it established an organization that became the Illinois State Agricultural Agency in 1853. This semi-public organization continued to function until replaced in 1871 by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

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

were increasing. Farmers went into debt, mortgaged their property, and in many cases lost their farms to creditors.

The coming of the Great Depression deepened the crisis further. Agricultural production in Illinois collapsed from almost $6.25 billion in 1929 to $2.5 billion in 1933. As unemployment in industrial centers soared, some people fled to rural communities, putting additional pressure on rural areas as most did not have access to welfare relief.[48] Within days of the inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt, legislation was formulated that Congress would later pass as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The numerous adjustment programs initiated under the New Deal led to limitations in agricultural production in order to raise crop prices to acceptable levels. These included twenty percent of the land or 1,218,062 acres used in corn production being retired; over 1,000,000 acres of land in wheat production were also retired.[49] In 1934, 15,734,600 acres of land were in production, for a total crop value of $218,569,000 nationally; this grew to 17,692,100 acres and a crop value of $273,931,000 the following year.[50]

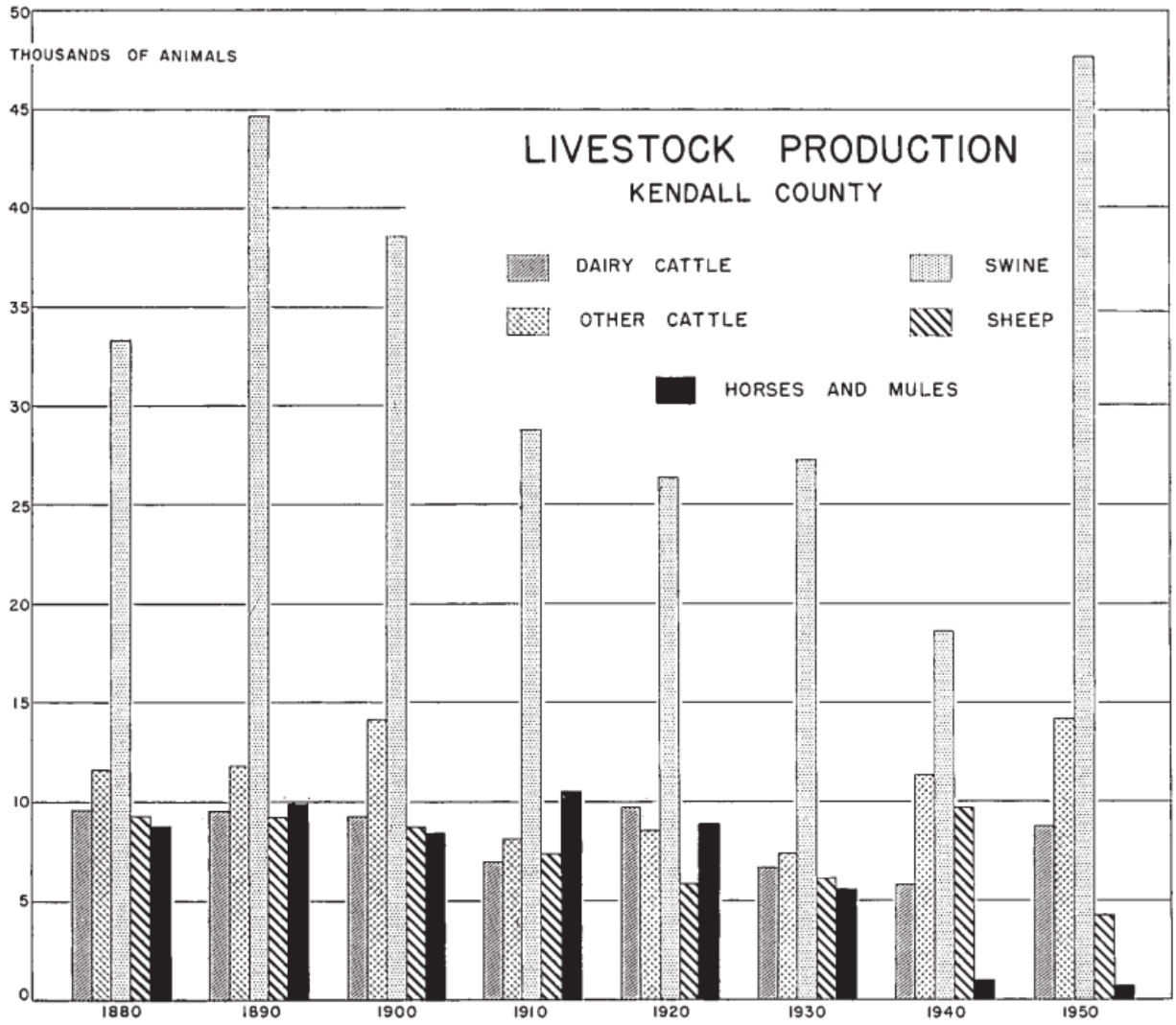
Soybeans were first planted in the late 1930s as a forage crop mainly to be fed to dairy cows and cattle. Although some soybeans were processed through a threshing machine and sold on the market it was not a popular grain product. Ten or fifteen years later, however, soybeans became a valuable food and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

During World War II, farmers were encouraged by the federal government to increase their production by the use of power machinery and the latest scientific processes. When a decline in demand arose, the farmer was forced to continue his heavy production rate. Cash crop income in 1950 was $2.038 billion nationally. Of this livestock and livestock products accounted for $1.26 billion; crops, $763 million; and government pay for adaptation of production program, with $10.6 million paid to the farmers in Illinois. Principal crops were corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, hay, fruit, and greenhouse products. The average value of a farm in Illinois in 1950 was $28,400.[51] The farm population in Illinois declined from 1,341,104 in 1900 to 772,521 in 1950.[52]

The population of Kendall County gradually grew in the early part of the twentieth century, but only reached the 1880 level by the early 1950s. The abandoning of farms and the consolidation of small farms into large ones resulted in many buildings being razed or abandoned. Moreover, changes in farming meant that many old farm buildings were too small, or unsuitable for other reasons, and were replaced by larger, more suitable and flexible structures. By the mid-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.

As of 1950, more than 95 percent of the county was in cultivated crops and pasture. The average farm had more than 13 head of cattle and 43 hogs.[53] In the postwar era, the chief crops were corn, oats, soybeans, hay, and alfalfa. Livestock production was particularly important, with swine and beef cattle and swine forming important parts of the farm economy in Kendall County.[54]

48. Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 108.
49. United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 1155–1156.
50. Ibid., 1146.
51. Morrison, *Prairie State, A History,* 116.
52. Salamon, 35.
53. Herman L. Wascher and R. T. Odell, *Kendall County Soils* (Urbana: University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, 1952), 3.
54. Ibid., 59–60.



Livestock in Kendall County, 1880 to 1950. The tallest bars represent the number of swine, while beef cattle are the second most numerous as of 1950. The heavy black bars show the number of horses and mules; with the introduction of motorized machinery and transportation, horses declined in importance, and were a negligible part of the farm economy by 1940. Source: Figure 13 from Wascher, Herman L., and R. T. Odell, Kendall County Soils *(Urbana: University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, 1952), 60.*

Recent decades have seen significant residential, commercial, and industrial development in Kendall County. Rapid growth from the late 1950s to the 1970s brought the population up to 37,202 person by 1980. Growth accelerated in the 1990s and the twenty-first century, with the population more than doubling between 2000 and 2010, reaching 131,869 persons at the 2020 census. In percentage terms, Kendall County was the fastest-growing U.S. county during the decade of the 2000s.

Along with the these developments, recent decades have seen continued consolidation of farms in Kendall County. By 1997, there were 441 farms in Kendall County, and the median farm was 250 acres. The total acreage devoted to agriculture was 167,486 acres. The total acreage of agricultural land in the county has declined steadily in the twenty-first century. By 2007, the number of farms had dropped slightly to 424, with 166,872 acres under cultivation. The median farm had decreased to 92 acres. By 2017, there were only

313 farms, and the acreage under cultivation had dropped significantly, to only 137,899 acres. As of 2017, major crops included corn (valued at more than $47 million) and soybeans (valued at nearly $30 million).[55]

By 2017, there were more than 72,600 Illinois farms utilizing more than 27 million acres and about 73 percent of the total land area in the state. Major farm products include corn (with more than 2 billion bushels harvested), soybeans, and hogs. 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. Reflecting recent technological trends, over 5,000 farms in Illinois had renewable energy production on site by 2017, including more than 1,200 farms with solar panels and almost 1,000 farms with wind turbines.[56]

55. Ibid.; Census of Agriculture.
56. Census of Agriculture, 2017.

Development of Bristol Township

John Schneider arrived at Ottawa and in 1833, he chose a site for a mill at the mouth of Blackberry Creek in present-day Bristol Township. In spring 1834, he built a mill at the site. In 1837, Lyman Bristol and Isaac Hallock bought out John Schneider's Bristol claim and mill.[57]

In about 1835 in Bristol Township, settlers included J. W. Gillam, Truman B. Hathway from New York (site 3122 or 3123 in the present survey), John Pearson (site 1521 in the present survey), John Windett, and Lyman Knox (demolished, mapped as site 1623 in the present survey). By 1836, settlers in Bristol Township included Dr. Calvin Wheeler (site 1923 in the present survey), and the William Grimwood family (site 2121 in the present survey). Dr. Wheeler was from Hollis, New Hampshire, and practiced medicine in Bristol for 40 years until his death in May 1876. New settlers in 1839 in Bristol Township included Horace Barnes, Owen Kennedy (site 2821 in the present survey), Robert Hopkins, and Thomas McMurtrie, a native of Scotland, who opened the first blacksmith shop in the township.[58]

As the settlement continued to grow, institutions began to be established. In 1837, on the Bristol side of the river, a wood-frame schoolhouse was built; it was replaced by new building in 1850. In 1839, a post office was established at Bristol along the Fox River, known at first as "North Yorkville." This post office was closed in 1881.[59]

In 1836, the Bristol Baptist Church congregation was organized. After a few years in which the congregation was combined with the Pavilion Baptist Church, the congregation was re-organized in 1850. A church was built in Bristol in 1857, and in the 1870s the congregation was renamed the Yorkville Baptist Church.[60] (After merging with the Congregational church in 1920, the 1857 Baptist church building fell into disuse, and it was demolished in 1947.) The Bristol Congregational Church was organized in 1836. A former store near the mouth of Blackberry Creek was purchased in 1842 and used as a temporary church and school. A new church structure in Bristol was built in 1855.[61]

The old Bristol cemetery was established in Bristol Township around 1838. By the 1870s, the Elmwood Cemetery had been established, and the early pioneer cemetery was no longer used. There are no remains of the old Bristol today, although it was located where present-day Park Street extends eastward from Bristol Street in the City of Yorkville.[62]

By the early 1840s, approximately 150 families resided in or near Bristol and Kendall Townships. Reuben Hunt settled next to Lyman Knox in 1840, building the first house at what would become Bristol Station. In 1842, new settlers in Bristol Township included C. H. Raymond (site 923 in the present survey). In 1843, new settlers in Bristol Township included William Grimwood (site 2121 in the present survey). The first Boomer School was built in 1843 (replaced by a new structure in 1855). In 1850, township governments were organized in Illinois. Bristol Township took its name from the already existing village on the north bank of the Fox River. By 1850, the population of Kendall County had reached approximately 5,600 persons.[63] With the organization of township government in 1850, the name Bristol Township was adopted, after Lyman Bristol, one of the early settlers.[64]

57. Hicks, 93, 102–104, 127.
58. Hicks, 154, 170–171, 206.
59. Adams, *Illinois Place Names.*
60. Bateman and Selby, 824–826; 918.
61. Hicks, 171, 189, 266, 279, 288; Bateman and Selby, 826–827; 918; www.yorkvillechapelonthegreen.org
62. Hicks, 197.
63 Hicks, 211, 226, 234.
64. Newton Bateman and Paul Selby, *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Kendall County*, vol. II

*Left: The earliest known photograph of Bristol Congregational Church (circa 1860s) as constructed in 1855. (Kendall County Historical Society) Right: The church as it appeared in 1934 after the modification of the steeple, which likely occurred in the latter part of the nineteenth century. (*A Church and Its History: Yorkville Congregational Church*) In 1920, the Bristol Baptist Church merged with the Bristol Congregational Church to form the "Yorkville Federated Church," meeting in the 1855 church structure. In 1953, a two-story annex was built at the rear of the structure, and the historic church was raised onto a new foundation. The congregation was renamed the Yorkville Congregational United Church of Christ in 1964, reflecting a new denominational affiliation. A new church was built in 1989. From 1990 to 2010, the historic church was used by the Kendall County Historical Society. In 2011, a new nonprofit, Chapel on the Green, was formed to preserve the structure. It remains in use for community group meetings, special events, and weddings. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2016.*

The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad was chartered by the Illinois General Assembly in 1848. The route through northern Kendall County from Aurora to Mendota in LaSalle County was opened in October 1853.[65] In Bristol Township, a new settlement called "Bristol Station" was platted along the railroad, two-and-a-half miles north of the village of Bristol along the river. The site of the station was selected to be at an area of open prairie between groves of trees along Rob Roy Creek and Blackberry Creek. In 1854, a new post office was established at Bristol Station. With the closure of the post office in "old" Bristol close to the Fox River, the post office at Bristol Station was renamed simply "Bristol" in 1882. This post office remains active as ZIP code 60512, serving portions of northern Bristol Township. In 1859, a two-story schoolhouse was built in Bristol Station.

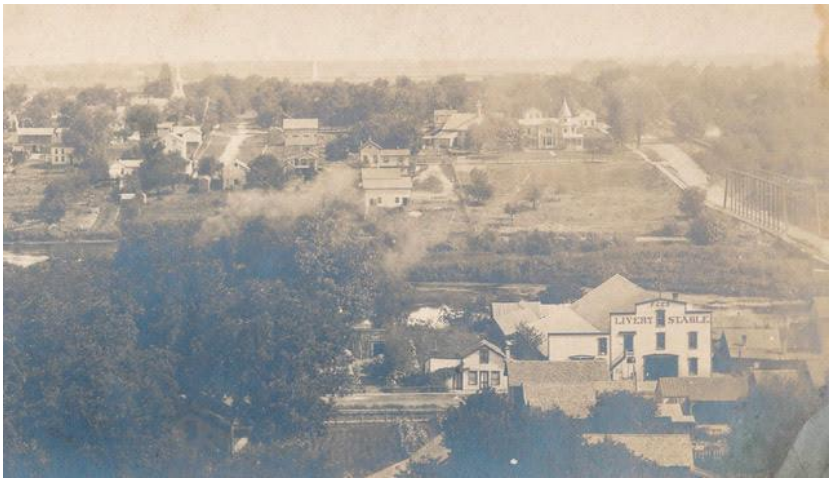
A new grist mill was built at the mouth of Blackberry Creek in Bristol Township, by Lane & Arnold in 1857. Beginning in 1857, the Kendall County Fair was held in Bristol Township, at a fairgrounds located at the northwest side of the village of Bristol. In 1860, a schoolhouse was built in Bristol Station. In 1862, Oak Grove Cemetery was established at Bristol Station.[66]

During the Civil War, 165 men from Bristol Township served as soldiers. After the disruption caused by the war, the postwar years saw the economic expansion of the county. In 1876, a paper mill was established

(Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1914), 881.

65. The name "Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad" was adopted in 1856. The company was gradually built up into a major national railroad, reaching Denver via Nebraska in 1882. It later expanded south to Texas, reaching 12,000 route miles across fourteen states by the 1920s. The railroad was a leader in replacing steam engines with diesel and diesel-electric locomotives. The last steam-powered passenger train on the line was retired in 1959. It was merged with two other railroads in 1970 to form the Burlington Northern. Remaining passenger service was taken over by Amtrak in 1971. The company merged with Santa Fe Railroad in 1996 to form BNSF.
66. Adams, *Illinois Place Names*; Hicks, 279, 297, 298.

in Yorkville by E. A. Black. In 1872, an ice house was built in Yorkville, intended to harvest ice from the Fox River for shipment to Chicago.[67] A Methodist Church was constructed in Bristol Station in 1869, followed by St. Patrick's Catholic Church in 1885.[68] The 1885 church building still stands at 24 Bristol Ridge Road but has been sold to a private owner. The Methodist Church was destroyed by fire in 1891 but was soon rebuilt. This congregation merged with other local Methodist congregations in 1999 to form Trinity United Methodist Church.[69]



An early view looking north of the villages of Yorkville (foreground) and Bristol (background), likely in the 1860s or 1870s. The large house with turret built by J. N. Austin is visible at right; this structure still exists at the northwest corner of River Street and Bridge Street. The steeple of the Bristol Baptist Church on Church Street is visible at left; this building was demolished in 1947. (Kendall County Historical Society)

In 1883, the Yorkville High School was organized, with classes first held in a rented building. In 1887, a new two-story brick school building was built in the Village of Bristol, forming a unified school district for both villages and serving grades 1 to 12.[70]

Much of the township land was initially rather low-lying and considered unsuitable for agriculture. In the latter part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, drainage pipes and ditches were created throughout the township, reclaiming more than 3,200 acres of land for agricultural purposes.[71] The original Kendall County Fair ended in 1907.

In 1927, planning for a new highway to be called Illinois Route 47 began; the route was proposed to link Dwight with the Wisconsin state line through Yorkville. Actual construction work on the section of highway between Yorkville and Morris began in 1928, with paving completed in 1929. In Bristol Township, the highway followed a new route. From the Village of Bristol the highway followed an existing farm road north-northeast for about one mile, then curved slightly west to cross Blackberry Creek and pass under a viaduct for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. The new road ran due north along the section line between Sections 8 and 9, then curved slightly east to stay on the east bank of Rob Roy Creek. This routing is notable for bypassing one mile to the west of Bristol Station. In Section 4, the new highway duplicated a former farm road that ran north-south through the centerline of that Section; the farm road had disappeared by the 1940s.

67. Hicks, 313, 376, 385.
68. Bateman and Selby, 835.
69. kendallkin.org/records/church-records/church-biblio.html
70. Bateman and Selby, 801–802.
71. Bateman and Selby, 882.

Left: The former farm road in Section 21 of Bristol Township, now called Boomer Lane, was bypassed when Illinois Route 47 was constructed. Right: On the north bank of Blackberry Creek, the limestone bridge abutments for this former road still exist.

In 1957, the Village of Bristol and the Village of Yorkville merged, becoming the United City of Yorkville.

Contemporary suburban development in the township started in the 1970s. One major development was the Countryside Center, developed on former agricultural land at the northwest corner of Illinois Route 47 and U.S. Route 34 in Bristol Township, which included commercial, multi-family, and single-family residential developments. Historic religious institutions in the area have also moved to newer structures in the expanding City of Yorkville. In 1989, the Yorkville Congregational United Church of Christ built a new church structure in the Countryside Center development; thereafter, the historic 1855 church was used by the historical society and for community events. In 1988, St. Patrick Catholic Church opened a new parish center on Walnut Street in Yorkville north of the river. The last Mass at the Bristol Station location was celebrated in 2000, after which the building was sold to Nelson Funeral Homes. A new church was completed and dedicated in 2002. In 1999, three local Methodist congregations (from Yorkville, Bristol, and Montgomery) merged to form Trinity United Methodist Church, with a new church constructed circa 2004 at the southeast corner of Cannonball Trail and Illinois Route 47. With ongoing suburban development over the last fifty years, many former agricultural properties have been lost.

Left: Advertisement for the Countryside Center as published in the 1973 county plat book. Right: The former Cornell-Whitfield Farmstead on U.S. Route 34 in Section 19 was determined eligible for listing in the National Register but was demolished in 2018.

Schools

The earliest schools in the township were operated by local citizens and charged fees. In 1855, an Illinois state law was passed allowing for the levying of property taxes to fund public schools, and rural one-room schoolhouses proliferated. Historically, Bristol Township was served by five rural one-room schoolhouses, in addition to schools in the villages at Bristol and Bristol Station. After the consolidation of school districts in the 1940s and 1950s and closure of the rural schools, three of the buildings were demolished. Two were adapted for residential use; one of these, the Raymond School, is abandoned and deteriorating.

Map ID	Name	Location	Comments
129	Carpenter School No. 8 (District No. 11)	Section 1	Demolished
524	Raymond School No. 6 (District No. 13)	Section 5	Also called Windett School. First schoolhouse built in 1845, replaced in 1855 by present structure. Adapted as a residence, now abandoned
1124	Gorton School No. 5 (District No. 16)	Section 11	Log school from 1840; present building erected in 1866. Adapted as a residence *Eligible for local landmark designation*
2120	Boomer School No. 7 (District No. 17)	Section 21	First building in 1843; replaced by new structure in 1855. Demolished.
2325	Rickard School No. 4 (District No. 18)	Section 23	Built in 1842. Demolished.

Left: The former Raymond School, site 524. Formerly used as a residence, the building is now abandoned and deteriorating. Right: The former Gorton School, site 1124. This structure is judged to retain sufficient integrity for potential local landmark listing.

As mentioned above, a two-story school was constructed in Bristol in 1887 at the northwest corner of Center Street and Church Street, forming a unified school district for the villages on both sides of the river. This building was expanded with additions in 1907 and 1928. Later known as the Yorkville School and subsequently the Parkview School, this building served all grades from first through high school into the post-World War II era. It was vacated by the school district in the 1990s. Since 1997, the building has been used by the private Parkview Christian Academy; the building currently serves pre-kindergarten through fourth grade students.

Today, Bristol Township is primarily included within Yorkville Community Unit School District 115, discussed below. The northeastern portion of Bristol Township (primarily sections 1, 2, and 12) is within Oswego Community Unit School District 308. Bristol Township students attend either Lakewood Creek Elementary School on Lakewood Creek Drive in Section 2 of Bristol Township, Hunt Club Elementary

School, or Fox Chase Elementary School, both in Oswego Township. For grades 6 to 8, Bristol Township students attend either Thompson Junior High School or Traughber Junior High School, both located in Oswego. For high school, all Bristol Township students in the district attend Oswego High School. A few areas of western Bristol Township, primarily sections 18 and 19, are within Newark Community Consolidated School District 66 and attend Newark Grade School, Millbrook Junior High School, and Newark High School.

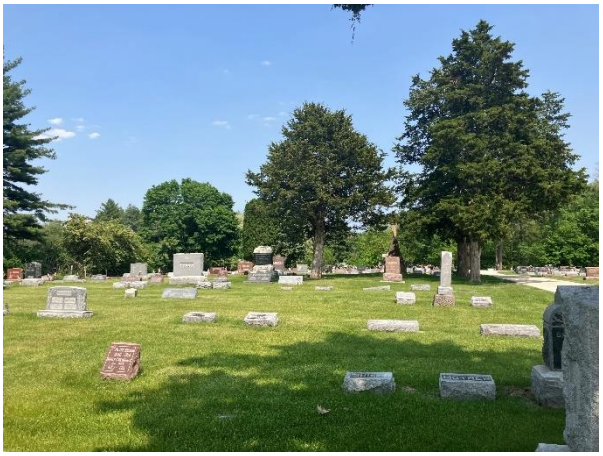
Cemeteries

Bristol Township has four cemeteries.

The Jacob Keck Memorial Cemetery is located in Section 1. This historic cemetery was established in 1843 by pioneer settler Jacob Keck, whose wife Nancy Keck died shortly after their arrival in Kendall County in 1841. The cemetery was deeded to the Jacob Keck Memorial Cemetery Association in 1862, and it remained in use for new interments until at least the 1930s. As a pioneer-era cemetery, the Jacob Keck Memorial Cemetery is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The Jacob Keck Memorial Cemetery, survey site 128. Right: The unique cast zinc Staley family marker in the cemetery.

Two cemeteries are directly adjacent to each other in Section 16: Oak Grove Cemetery and St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery. Oak Grove Cemetery was laid out in 1862 on land belonging to Lyman S. Knox.[72]



Left: St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery, survey site 1624. Right: Oak Grove Cemetery, survey site 1625.

72. Bateman and Selby, 841.

Directly west of the former village of Bristol is Elmwood Cemetery, which was established on April 23, 1866, when 8 acres were purchased in Section 29. Later property acquisitions have expanded the cemetery.[73]

Views of Elmwood Cemetery, survey site 2926.

Previously, there was a burial ground located near the former village of Bristol. This burial ground was approximately 135 feet by 300 feet and dated to the earliest pioneer settlement in the area in the 1830s, but it had been abandoned by the mid-1870s. This old Bristol cemetery was located approximately where the present-day right-of-way for Park Street extends eastward from Bristol Street in the City of Yorkville. No trace of this cemetery today.

73. Bateman and Selby, 841.

Development of Kendall Township

As noted above, the first settlers in present-day Kendall Township staked their claims in the early 1830s. Pioneer settlement greatly increased after the Black Hawk War of 1832.

In 1833, Earl Adams returned with family to a site he had claimed in 1831, building a cabin on the present Kendall County courthouse hill. Also 1833, Lyman and Burr Bristol made a claim ["where John Evans now lives."] They bought out Mr. Adams in 1834.[74]

Long Grove Baptist Church was organized at Pavilion in Kendall Township in 1834 by Rev. A. B. Freeman (who died in early 1835). The congregation first met in the home of Almon Ives. The first pastor, Rev. J. F. Tolman, served the congregation until 1847. A permanent church was built in Pavilion in 1850. This structure was located on the south side of present-day Legion Road in the southeast quarter of Section 7. (The congregation membership declined in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and in 1904 it merged with the Bristol Baptist Church congregation to form the "Yorkville Baptist Church." Even with the merger, the congregation struggled, and in 1920 it combined with the Bristol Congregational Church to form the Yorkville Federated Church, meeting in the 1855 Congregational church building. The building at Pavilion was used for a few years for Sunday school and community activities but was razed in 1940.)[75]

In 1835, new settlers in Kendall Township included John, James, and Robert Evans, originally from Huron County, Ohio. John built a log house in Pavilion, while his brothers settled farther south in section 18 (Robert Evans's homestead is site 1851 in the present survey). Samuel Inscho also arrived in 1835 and settled nearby on the east side of Long Grove (site 1853 in the present survey). Also in 1835, Rulief Duryea and James S. Cornell came to present-day Yorkville. They bought out Mr. Bristol's claim and took over his log cabin on the present-day courthouse hill. Duryea and Cornell soon erected a wood-frame structure to serve as a store. In 1836, Duryea laid out the village of Yorkville on the south bank of the river. At the time, his cabin and store were the only two structures in the vicinity, although a tailor named Mr. Hay soon built a home in the area. In 1836, Jeremiah Shepherd, from Massachusetts, settled in Kendall Township (site 1353 in the present survey), becoming one of the first pioneers to settle away from the wooded groves near the Fox River and take up residence on the open prairie. In 1837, Titus Howe built the Yorkville mill along the Fox River. In 1845, Titus Howe built a dam across the Fox River at Yorkville.[76]

In the fall of 1836, first schoolhouse in county was a log structure erected at Pavilion, near the line between sections 7 and 8 in Kendall Township. The first school in the village of Yorkville was first taught in 1839.[77]

By the early 1840s, approximately 150 families resided in or near Bristol and Kendall Townships. A school was built in Long Grove of Kendall Township in 1841. In 1843, new settlers in Kendall Township included S. W. Brown (site 2154 in the present survey) and Christian Johnson (site 2956 in the present survey). Johnson was a native of Norway, and was the first person of Norwegian ancestry to make his home in the area. He was followed by Nels O. Cassem and in 1847 Torkle Henderson, after which Norwegian settlement in the area increased rapidly. In 1844, the Pavilion Academy was built in Kendall Township. The one-story building contained two rooms and was built of brick; at a later date, the building was dismantled, and the bricks were used for a new schoolhouse at the site, known as the Pavilion School. In 1847, a wood-frame

74. Hicks, 93, 102–104, 127.
75 Hicks, 142–144; Bateman and Selby, 917–918; www.yorkvillechapelonthegreen.org.
76. Hicks, 150-51, 169, 189.
77. Hicks, 137, described as "[1/4 mile] north of the present academy;" 280–281.

school house was built in the northeastern portion of Kendall Township (section 3), replacing an earlier log structure.[78]

In 1845, two new cemeteries were established in Kendall Township, "Pearce's Graveyard, a mile east of town. . . and Doud's Burying Ground, two miles from town."[79]

In 1848, a post office named "Kendall" was established in Section 13 on the J. Shepard Farmstead. This post office remained active until 1905. In 1849, a second post office for the township was established at Pavilion in Section 7; this office remained active until 1896. A third rural post office briefly existed at "Specie Grove" in Section 10 of Kendall Township, from 1857 to 1868. In the 1850s, a paper mill was in operation in Yorkville. In 1850, township governments were organized in Illinois. Kendall Township took its name from the county as a whole. By 1850, the population of Kendall County had reached approximately 5,600 persons.[80]

By the mid-1850s, one-room schools in Kendall Township included Fletcher (section 27), Lewis School, Shepard School. A new two-story schoolhouse in the village of Yorkville was built in 1854; this structure was destroyed by fire after the merger of the village schools in 1887.[81]

In 1855, the state road from Chicago to Ottawa was established through Kendall Township. The newly surveyed road closely followed an earlier pioneer trail laid out in 1838 and is essentially the route of present-day Illinois Highway 71. With the growth of the county, dissatisfaction with the location of the county seat in Oswego grew in the western and southern portions of the county, and a referendum in 1859 supported moving the courthouse to a more central location. The Board of Supervisors met in December 1861 to select a site; both the present site in Yorkville and the public square in Bristol were considered. Yorkville was ultimately selected, and Jacob P. Black and Elias A. Black donated the property to the county for the courthouse. The building was completed in 1864. As Yorkville increased in size, a post office was established in 1864, which remains active today as ZIP code 60560, serving almost all of Kendall Township and southern portions of Bristol Township.[82]

In 1857, a Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in Yorkville. In 1859, a church was built at the northwest corner of Madison and Main Streets.[83] (Circa 1950s, the 1859 building was demolished and replaced by a new structure on the same site. In 1999, the Methodist congregation merged into the new Trinity United Methodist Church. The 1950s church building remains in use and is currently the New Hope Apostolic Church.)

After the Civil War, the postwar years saw the economic expansion of the county. In 1876, a paper mill was established in Yorkville by E. A. Black. In 1872, an ice house was built in Yorkville, intended to harvest ice from the Fox River for shipment to Chicago. In 1870, the railroad branch line on the south side of the Fox River was completed to Oswego and Yorkville. Originally built by an independent company, it was soon sold to the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy. The Village of Yorkville was incorporated in 1873.[84]

In February 1887, the 1864 county courthouse structure was destroyed by fire. Plans were made immediately to build a new courthouse; reportedly portions of the earlier exterior walls and stairs were

78. Hicks, 225, 234, 243, 250, 260.
79. Hicks, 250.
80. Adams, *Illinois Place Names*; Hick, 283.
81. Hicks, 297, 280–281; Bateman and Selby, 801.
82. Hicks, 281; Elmer Dickson, "Organizational History of Kendall County," May 26, 2013, kendallkin.org; Adams, *Illinois Place Names*.
83. Bateman and Selby, 835, 918.
84. Bateman and Selby, 919.

reused in the new courthouse. As completed in 1888, the three-level Italianate style courthouse faced north toward the Fox River. This structure survives today and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.[85] In 1892, two lots across Madison Street from the courthouse were purchased by the county, and a new sheriff's residence and jail were constructed, completed in September 1893.[86] This building also still stands today and is privately owned.

Left: The Kendall County Courthouse as it appeared in 1922. Right: The courthouse today. Note the two-story east and west additions completed in 1958. Also note the remodeling and upward extension of the cupola.

Left: The former Kendall County sheriff's residence and jail is located across Madison Street to the north of the courthouse and was constructed in 1892. Right: The former right-of-way of the Fox and Illinois Union Railway diverges east from Illinois Route 47 in Section 9 of Kendall Township and is now a bicycle and pedestrian path.

A new passenger rail service came to Kendall County in the early 1900s. Starting in 1897, a trolley line was planned to extend south from Aurora south through Montgomery and Oswego to Yorkville. The route ran from downtown Aurora on River Street through Montgomery, then followed present-day Illinois Highway 31 to Oswego. It crossed the river at Oswego before continuing on Main Street and present-day Illinois Highway 71. At Cowdrey Cemetery, the line turned and ran parallel to tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's Fox River Branch Line into downtown Yorkville. Construction began in the spring of 1900 and by June 27, the tracks were completed from Aurora to the west end of the Oswego Bridge. Regular service began in early July from Aurora to the Oswego Bridge terminus. By December, the new

85. Hicks, 376, 380, 385.
86. Bateman and Selby, 916–917.

Oswego bridge was complete, and service to Yorkville was inaugurated. The company was known as the Aurora, Elgin, & Chicago after several reorganizations. The interurban trolley could not compete once paved roads and automobiles became available, and service ceased on January 31, 1925.

Another train line was built in central Kendall Township in the 1910s. The Fox and Illinois Union Railway was an interurban line that linked Yorkville (on the Aurora, Elgin and Fox River Electric Railway) with Morris (on the Chicago and Illinois Valley Railway). Construction was from 1911 to 1913, with the portion in Kendall County largely complete by the summer of 1912. It was designed primarily to handle freight, with only limited passenger service. The line ran due south along Illinois Routes 47 and 71, and there were sidings in Kendall County at Lisbon Center, Kentland, and Central in Kendall County to serve the grain elevators located there. With the closure of the Aurora, Elgin, & Chicago in 1925, this line lost its northern connection. Passenger service ended in February 1931, and the line was finally abandoned in October 1938.[87] Portions of this rail right-of-way still exist as a pedestrian and bicycle path in Section 9.

In 1927, planning for a new highway to be called Illinois Route 47 began; the route was proposed to link Dwight with the Wisconsin state line through Yorkville. Actual construction work on the section of highway between Yorkville and Morris began in 1928, with paving completed in 1929. In Kendall Township, the highway largely followed pre-existing rural farm roads, with a few variations to straighten the route.

In Section 31N, a 400-acre Boy Scouts Camp was established in the late 1950s, later known as the Hoover Outdoor Education Center. In the early 2000s, the Boy Scouts decided to sell the property. In 2003, it was acquired by CorLands, a not-for-profit conservation group, who sold the property to Kendall County as the Hoover Forest Preserve.[88] In 1957, the Village of Bristol and the Village of Yorkville merged, becoming the United City of Yorkville. In 1993, the Kendall County Fair was revived, with a new fairgrounds on the former Joseph N. Harris Farmstead in Section 8 of Kendall Township, site 851 in the present survey.

A few residential subdivisions were platted in formerly rural portions of Kendall Township as early as the 1970s, but substantial new suburban development in the township began in the first decade of the twenty-first century, focused along the Illinois Highway 47 corridor and south of Illinois Highway 71. Development in the township slowed somewhat in the 2010s, as new construction was focused on building out of subdivisions that had been platted prior to the financial crisis of 2008–2009. In 2023, a new Fox River bridge was completed, extending Eldamain Road south from Bristol Township into Fox Township. This bridge and its associated roadways connect to Illinois Route 71 and provide a way for traffic to bypass downtown Yorkville.

87. https://www.abandonedrails.com/fox-and-illinois-union-railway.
88. Hal Dardick, "Yorkville Has Eye on Scout Land," Chicago Tribune, June 18, 2003; Hal Dardick, "Fox River Parcel to be Sold to Kendall," Chicago Tribune, November 23, 2003.


Left: Show pavilion at the Kendall County Fairgrounds. Right: The newly opened Eldamain Road bridge.

Schools

Historically, Kendall Township was served by seven rural one-room schoolhouses, in addition to a school in Yorkville. After the closure of the rural schools, four of the buildings were demolished. Two were adapted for residential use and remain in existence today. At the Brown School site, it is not certain if the existing residence on the site incorporates a portion of the historic schoolhouse structure.

In addition to the one-room public schoolhouses, there was also a small school associated with Helmar Lutheran Church. The school was original located at the southwest corner of Section 31, but was later relocated to a site in Section 32 and adapted as a residence.

Map ID	Name	Location	Comments
358	Ament School No. 10 (District No. 20)	Section 3	Also known as the Smith Minkler School. Built in 1847. Demolished.
859	Pavilion School No. 2 (District No. 34)	Section 8	Built in early 1850s using bricks from demolished 1844 Pavilion Academy. Demolished.
1455	Kendall School No. 5 (District No. 35)	Section 14	Built in 1856. Demolished
1854	Long Grove School No. 3 (District No. 36)	Section 18	Also known as the Inscho School. Built in 1855. Demolished.
1955	Needham School No. 14 (District No. 37)	Section 19	Built in 1906. Adapted as residence. *Eligible for local landmark designation*
2757	Fletcher School No. 7 (District No. 39)	Section 27	Built in 1855. Adapted as residence
2857	Brown School No. 6 (District No. 38)	Section 28	Built in 1851. Residence at location of schoolhouse, may incorporate portions of older structure.

Today, almost all of Kendall Township is part of Yorkville Community Unit School District 115. The district currently maintains seven elementary and grade schools, Yorkville Intermediate School for grades 4 through 6, Yorkville Middle School for grades 7 and 8, and Yorkville High School. A new freshmen-only building, Yorkville High School Academy, was opened across the street from the high school in 2008.


Left: The former Needham School, site 1955 in the present survey, was constructed circa 1906, replacing an earlier school on the site. Right: The former Fletcher School, site 2757.


Left: The residence at the site of the former Brown School may incorporate part of the historic structure. Right: This house in Section 32, survey site 3256, reportedly incorporates the historic Helmar Lutheran School structure.

Churches

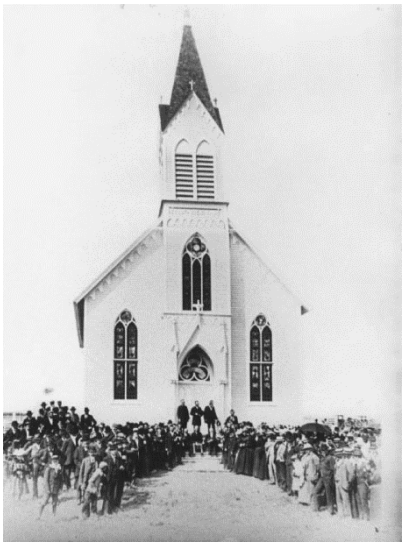
The rural portion of Kendall Township contains two historic Lutheran church congregations.

Immanuel Lutheran Church traces its origins to the work of Rev. Carl Richard Reidel, a native of Germany who was ordained in Oswego in 1853. He settled in the Pavilion settlement of Kendall Township. Rev. Reidel departed for southern Illinois in 1856. In 1859, three members purchased the former brick schoolhouse in Yorkville, which became a permanent place of worship. In 1866, the decision was made to sell the brick building in Yorkville (which was converted into a residence), and a new church was erected south of the cemetery in Section 20. In 1870, 10 acres of land were purchased one half mile south in Section 29. Ultimately, in 1903 it was decided to build a new church building on that property. The new building was dedicated on September 18, 1904. A school was built adjacent to the new church in 1906, and a new parsonage was built in 1914. The schoolhouse was sold in 1945, and the structure was relocated to Oswego. The 1904 church building still exists today, but a large front and side addition was built in 2000.[89]

89. "History of Immanuel Lutheran Church, Yorkville, IL," 150th Anniversary Edition, 2016.

Left: Immanuel Lutheran Church. Right: The parsonage for the Immanuel Lutheran Church.

Cross Lutheran Church formed as an offshoot of the Immanuel Lutheran congregation in 1881. A new church building was constructed in Section 16 in 1896. A brick masonry school building was built to the north in 1931. In 1947, the church building was significantly remodeled: the structure was clad with brick, and the steeple was reconstructed to a new design. Additions to the school building were completed in 1967 and 1980. In 1991, a new church sanctuary was completed at the corner of Illinois Route 47 and Ament Road, connected to the north end of the school. In 1999, the complex was further expanded to the west with a new gymnasium, classroom, office, and auditorium structure.[90]



Left: Cross Lutheran Church shortly after its completion in 1896. Center: The church after remodeling in 1947. Right: The historic church as it appears today.

90. www.hiscross.org/about/who-we-are/history/.


Left: The 1931 school building. Right: The present church building, completed in 1991.

Cemeteries

Kendall Township has three cemeteries. Near the former village of Pavilion is Pavilion Cemetery, site 750 in the present survey. It dates to the earliest years of pioneer settlement in the township and is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.[91] Immanuel Lutheran Church maintains a cemetery in Section 20, survey site 2055, about one half mile north of the present church. This cemetery was established prior to the mid-1860s. The church for the congregation was located at this site from 1866 to 1904.


Views of Pavilion Cemetery.


Views of Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery, survey site 2055.

91. Bateman and Selby, 842.

Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church has an older cemetery directly adjacent to its historic church, but a new cemetery was established in 1999 in Section 16, one half mile to the west.

Views of Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church West Cemetery, opened in 1999, survey site 1656.

CHAPTER 3

AMERICAN RURAL ARCHITECTURE

Farmstead Planning

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

Development of Balloon Framing

The initial settlement of Kendall 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,"[1] the balloon frame allowed the construction of a house with a minimum of labor and a moderate amount of carpentry skills. The key to the success of the balloon frame was the proper construction and erection sequence of its components. Prior to the development of the balloon frame, builders using timber for the construction of houses and other structures used structural systems such as the box frame or braced frame. It utilized heavy timbers to form posts, girts, girders, braces, and rafters, all fastened together with traditional carpentry joining such as mortise and tenons, splices, dovetails, and others. This type of structural system required builders to have a crew of five or six men to raise and set the heavy timbers.[2] The materials used in the construction of a balloon frame structure consisted of milled lumber that was much lighter in weight than that of heavy timbers.[3]

Credit for the development of the balloon frame is usually given to George Washington Snow of Chicago,[4] 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.[5] Balloon

1. 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.
2. 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).
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Fred W. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850–1920* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1992), 14.

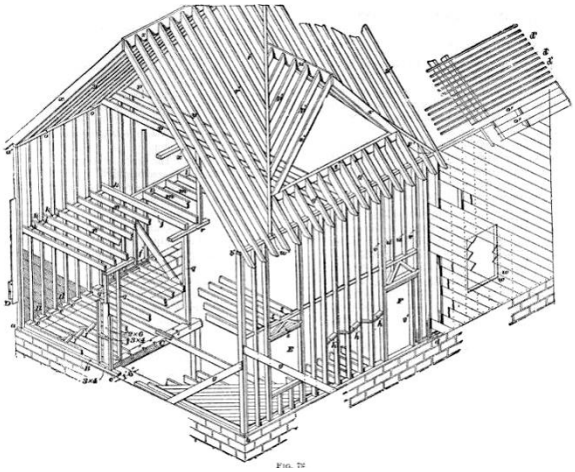
framing allowed a more economical construction system using smaller, more easily transported wood components.

The classic balloon frame consists of the following elements:[6]

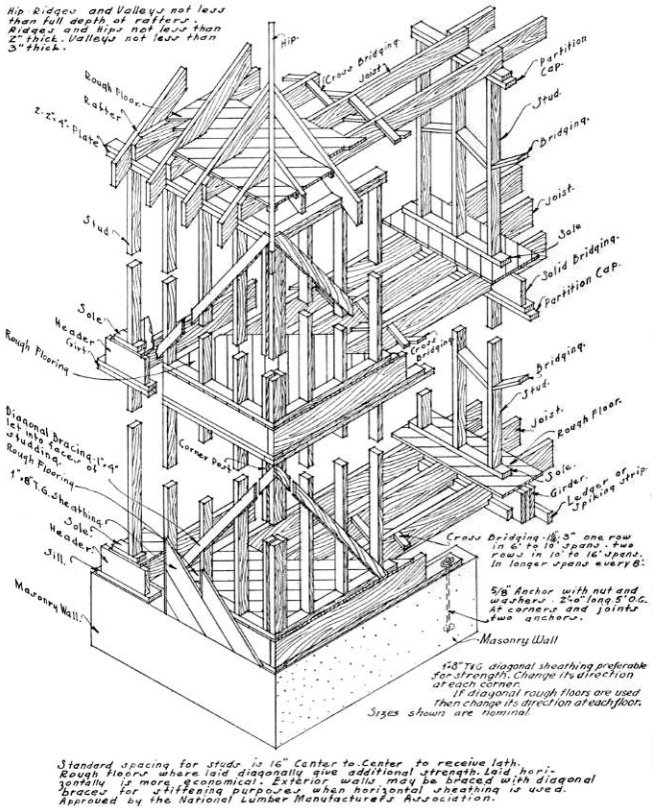
- A sill, made from a large section of milled lumber (e.g., 4x8) or two or more smaller pieces (two 2x8s), set on a masonry or concrete foundation.
- Floor joists (2x10, 2x12, etc.), typically at 16 inches on center,[7] reinforced by diagonal bridging, nailed to the sill and nailed to the studs.
- Studs (2x4 or 2x6), also set at 16 inches on center, running the full height of the building wall, to which are nailed the ledgers and sheathing.
- Ledgers to support the second floor joists.
- Exterior wall sheathing, consisting of wood boards (1x8), often set at a diagonal to create a structural diaphragm, with exterior wall siding attached to the outside face.
- A top plate on the stud wall, on which are set the rafters.
- 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.
- 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 plaster.

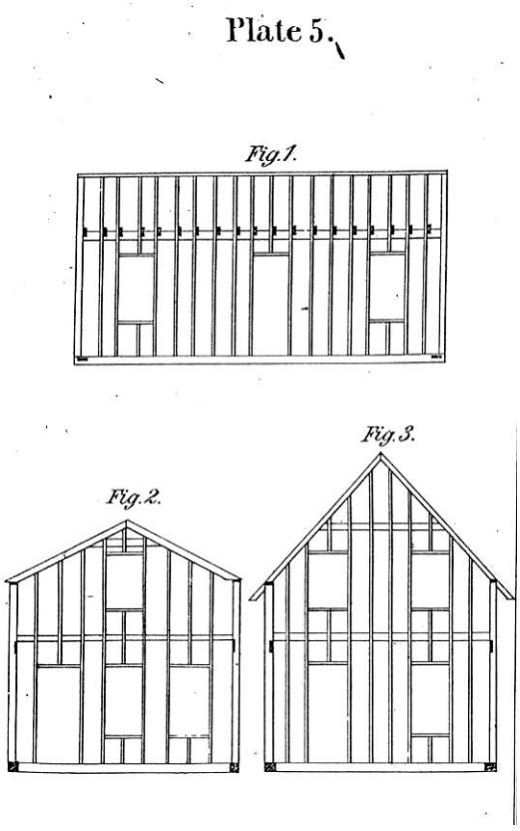
Since a carpenter with one or two helpers could frame and sheath a small one-story house in one week, the balloon allowed a settler to have a dwelling on his land in a short amount of time. In addition, there was a 40 percent savings in the amount of material to enclose the same volume as compared to the braced frame.[8] Additions were as easy to construct as the original house and easier to frame into than if braced framing were used. Another benefit of the balloon frame's light weight was that it allowed a structure to be moved more easily to a new site, if more room were needed on a property for other buildings or if additional land were obtained.

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



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





Farming trade publications touted the benefits of the balloon frame.[9] Its inherent advantages led American farmers to adopt the balloon frame as the standard structural framing system for houses by the end of the century. Although many ethnic groups brought their own techniques of constructing farmhouses and farm

9. Peterson, 15–24.

buildings with them to the United States, they often adopted balloon framing techniques in whole or in part and adapted it to their traditions.[10]

As different architectural styles were introduced, the balloon frame was easily modified to create the forms and spaces required. Albert Britt of Illinois, in his book *An America That Was,* describes his family's new farmhouse that "cost nearly a thousand dollars":[11]

> Farmhouses were built without benefit of architect or reference to a particular style or period. Such plans as existed were principally in the head of the local carpenter who bossed the job. Ours was named Perkins and he came from Alexis, all of six miles away . . . A model of our house could have been made easily with a set of child's building blocks, but it was roomy and comfortable without dormers, turrets, or scrollsaw ornamentation, which were unpleasantly common on dwellings of that time. Prime consideration was enough interior space to suit a family's needs, and if the house was leakproof through rain and snow and windproof for anything short of a cyclone, all hands were satisfied. Houses were painted white, window blinds green. Barns were always painted red and as the color weathered some of the barns were beautiful. If a barn was in sight from the road it usually had the year of construction painted on it in large white numerals.[12]

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."[13] This shows the flexibility that the framing system allowed, since these new functions required new or larger openings, relocating the structure, or construction of additions.

10. 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.)
11. Albert Britt, *An America That Was* (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Publishers, 1964), 33.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.

Masonry Construction

Brick

Historically, brick masonry construction is relatively uncommon in rural portions of Kendall County. Nineteenth century examples of brick construction are very rare; typically, locally quarried limestone was used for masonry work. In the early twentieth century, brick and clay block masonry became more widely available and was used for agricultural outbuildings as well as building foundations.

Left: The farmhouse on the Helme Farmstead likely dates to the 1850s and is a rare local example of brick masonry construction. Right: The farmhouse at the Orrin Kennedy Farmstead dates to circa 1860 and is another locally rare example of early brick masonry construction.

Left: The well house at the Kollman-Johnson Farmstead, site 1652, is built of clay masonry. Right: The animal shed at the Gabel Farmstead, site 1553, is another local example of the use of clay masonry for agricultural buildings.

Limestone

One building material dating from the earliest period of European settlement in Kendall County was limestone quarried from the Fox River Valley. Throughout the nineteenth century, stone was used for building foundations, before being displaced by concrete, concrete masonry, and brick masonry in the early twentieth century. Historic buildings constructed entirely of stone masonry are relatively rare in the survey area.

Above: The 1850s farmhouse at the Carter–Betz Farmstead, site 2322, is a rare local example of historic stone masonry construction. Right: The gambrel-roof dairy barn at the Orrin Kennedy Farmstead, site 2126, has a stone masonry foundation; given the form and materials, this barn may represent a circa 1920s reconstruction atop an older nineteenth century foundation.

Concrete

Although concrete was used by the Romans in antiquity, its use in recent times dates from the mid-nineteenth century. In 1860, S. T. Fowler patented a type of reinforced concrete wall construction, but it was not until the 1870s and 1880s that examples had actually been constructed. By 1900 numerous systems of reinforced concrete construction had been patented.[14]

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

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

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

> draining. The milk house should be located with reference to other buildings, such as stables and manure pits.[15]

The survey area contains a few examples of cast-in-place concrete structures, these generally consist of outbuildings, silos, and 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.[16] Harmon S. Palmer patented a cast iron machine with a removable core and adjustable sides in 1900, allowing companies and cottage industries to spring up across the country. Palmer founded the Hollow Building Block Company in 1902, selling $200 block machines. Other manufacturers who flooded the market with similar machines (without directly infringing on Palmer's patent) led to increased use of concrete block in building construction.

The blocks were produced by mixing Portland cement, water, sand, and gravel aggregate; placing the mixture in the machine and tamping it down to eliminate voids; and pulling a lever to release the block from the machine. Newly made blocks were stacked until the concrete cured, typically for one month. Blocks were made with a variety of face textures and even color, with "rock face" block being one of the most popular styles.[17]

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.[18] However, concrete block began to fall out of favor as a building facing material during this same period. During the 1930s, smooth-faced block began to dominate the industry as architectural styles changed. Also by the later 1930s, mass production of block units began to supplant the use of earlier concrete block machines.

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

> It is clear that the cash outlay for material becomes of the first importance and cost of labor becomes second. To illustrate, a man in such circumstances might have gravel on his farm. Also, he might have lumber, which he could use temporarily for the scaffold. The cost of cement block molds is slight, and if this man were somewhat of a mechanic, he would find it advantageous to secure a mold or molds and make his own cement blocks at odd times. In this way a cement block silo could be built with less cash outlay than any other form of silo.[19]

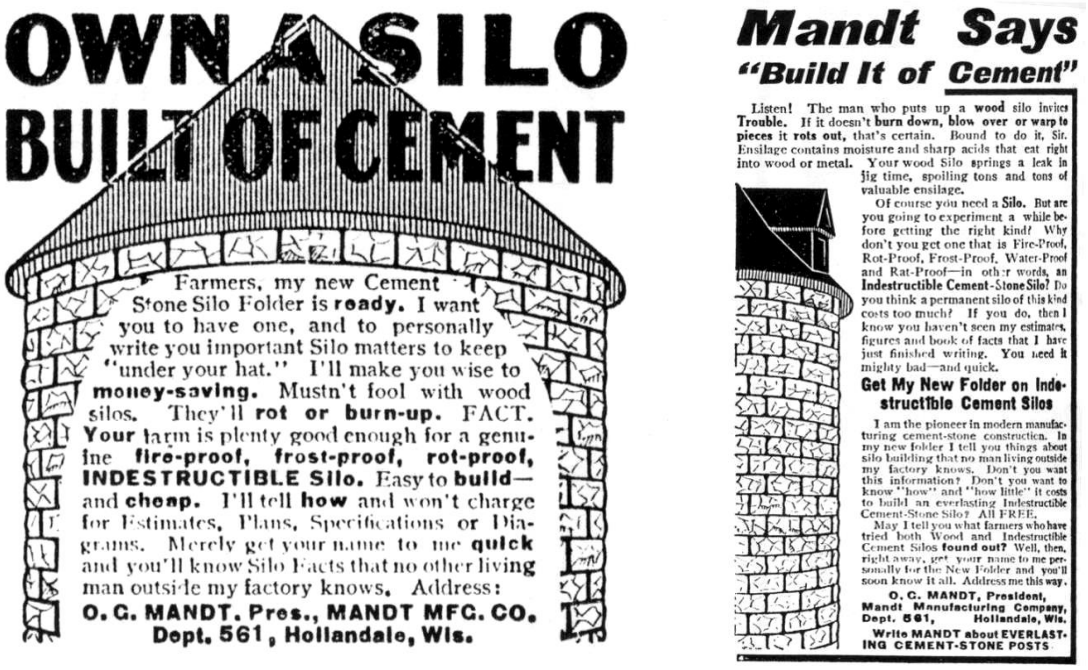
Building trade journals also promoted the use of concrete block on the farm:

> 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

15. "The Use of Concrete Work on the Farm," *Building Age* (February 1917), 102–103.
16. Pamela H. Simpson, *Cheap, Quick, and Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870–1930* (Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1999), 11.
17. Ibid., 24.
18. Ibid., 21–22.
19. 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.

pleasing exterior treatments has its advantages while the interior air chambers allow them to conduct heat or cold but slowly. This fact makes buildings of this material warm in winter.

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



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

Left: This barn foundation at site 3655 is a typical local example of early twentieth century concrete masonry construction. Right: This well house at Dickson-Murst Farmstead, site 325, is an example of the early use of concrete masonry for construction in the survey area.

Classification of Farmhouses

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

Architectural Style

In the second half of the nineteenth century, architectural styles were disseminated through style books promoting not only aesthetic features of houses but also the orderly qualities for a proper domestic environment.[20] Another source of building ideas was agricultural journals. Although carpenters and builders rarely followed such books and journals exactly, these publications did influence the types of houses being constructed (as discussed in the next section) as well as the stylistic elements applied to those houses. Although it is unlikely that many of the buildings in the survey area were built using designs or supervision of academically trained architects, many of the farmhouses were built by carpenters and builders competent at applying fashionable architectural styles in their work.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was popular in the United States beginning in the 1820s but fell out of favor after the Civil War. Inspired by archaeological excavations and measured drawings of ancient Greek temples, the style was developed by America's first trained architects and spread by pattern books that influenced carpenters and builders across the relatively young United States. American culture found an identification with the democracy in Ancient Greece. Greek Revival buildings have simple rectilinear forms, prominent classical ornament, molded cornices and window lintels, and other ornamental motifs inspired by Classical architecture. The style's simple massing and details went along with the sometimes limited materials and resources of rural areas.

20. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 68.


Left: The house at the Helme Farmstead, site 2024, is a well-preserved example of the residential Greek Revival style. Right: The house at the Carter–Betz Farmstead, site 2322, has the simple front gable massing and cornice trim of the Greek Revival style. Both of these houses have later rear additions that are generally sympathetic to the original architectural character.

Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival was roughly contemporary with Greek Revival, although with very different inspiration. It utilized late Medieval Gothic forms that have vertically oriented massing with steeply sloped roofs, and detail features such as pointed arches, narrow lancet windows, decorative bargeboards and finials, battlemented parapets, and clusters of chimney stacks. Like Greek Revival, pattern books guided architects and builders. Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* helped popularize this style.


Left: The house at the Orrin Kennedy Farmstead, site 2126, is a locally rare example of Gothic Revival style residential architecture from the mid-nineteenth century. Right: Note the decorative bargeboard, a distinctive aspect of this style.

Second Empire

The Second Empire style took its name from the public buildings with mansard roofs built under French emperor Napoleon III. (The first empire was the reign of his uncle, Napoleon). The style was transformed and applied in the United States to domestic as well as institutional buildings. In addition to the mansard roof and architectural features often present on Italianate buildings, Second Empire buildings often feature rich classical or baroque detailing and dormer windows with moldings or hoods.

Italianate

Italianate, or Italianate Victorian, was one of the most popular and fashionable building styles in the mid-1800s, popular from about 1850 to 1880. Inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture, Italianate style houses feature rectilinear massing, low pitched roofs, overhanging eaves with bracketed cornice, and tall

rectangular windows. Other features often present are moldings or hoods around window lintels (which are sometimes arched) as well as polygonal or rectangular bays or even towers.

Left: The house at the Hopkins Farmstead, site 1253, retains many notable Italianate stylistic features including the window hoods and bracketed cornice. Right: The house at the Ashley Farmstead, site 2252, is a locally outstanding example of an Italianate style villa.

Left: The house at the Chittenden–Henker Farmstead, site 3121, has some elements in the Italianate style. Right: Note the original wood pilasters and scrollwork where the porch abuts the front wall of the house.

Queen Anne

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

Left: The house at the Ford Farmstead, site 653, is a typical local example of the Queen Anne style. Right: The house at the Shepard–Gates Farmstead, site 2352, retains a number of locally unique Queen Anne details. In particular, note the iron cresting at the porch and window bay roofs.

Left: The house at site 3151 is a well-preserved local example of the Queen Anne style with many decorative trim and cladding elements. Right: Although somewhat remodeled, the house at the Rickards–Cherry Tenant Farmstead, site 1421, retains some elements of the Queen Anne style. In particular, note the bracketed cornice at the eaves.

Colonial and Georgian Revival

After the comparative excesses of the Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles, the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles are more restrained and utilize stricter use of ornament and proportion. Introduced on the east coast at the end of the nineteenth century, the Colonial Revival style spread to the Midwest over the next decade and became an influential style for larger homes and public buildings into the 1930s. The rectilinear forms of Colonial Revival structures are often symmetrical and have gabled roofs with dormers, classical columns and ornament, and ornamental window shutters. Georgian Revival buildings differ in that they adhere more closely to symmetrical floor plans, have strong cornice lines, Flemish bond brick coursing, watertables, and other elements of traditional Colonial period architecture.


Left: The house at the John G. Matlock Farmstead , site 753, is a nicely detailed local example of the Colonial Revival style. Right: The house at the LeBaron–Roe–Campbell Farmstead, site 1154, is a relatively large Colonial Revival farmhouse for the local survey area.


Left: The house at the Ernst–Conover Farmstead, site 2924, is a very representative example of Dutch Colonial Revival style residential architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. Right: The house at the Grimwood–Naden Farmstead, site 2121, is a locally uncommon example of the use of Colonial Revival style elements on an American Foursquare type house. Note the design of the porch columns.

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. A few of the bungalow-type houses in the survey area have details inspired by the Craftsman style.

Prairie Style

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

Tudor Revival

From about 1910 to 1940, Tudor Revival was one of several fashionable revival styles in practice. Based on English late medieval architecture, the style was adapted to unique American building forms created by the balloon frame. Although Tudor Revival buildings were also built in stone, the use of wood and stucco to imitate a half-timbered appearance was a predominant feature. Often times only the ground or first floor was clad with stone while the upper story was clad with wood and stucco "half-timbering." The style also utilized asymmetrical floor plans and massing, narrow multi-paned windows, prominent masonry chimneys, and steeply sloped roofs.

Tudor Revival style architecture is not strongly present in the rural survey area. This house at the Ellis Farmstead, site 3356, has a few details and the typical massing of a Tudor Revival-style house.

House Types

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

During the survey, very few structures could be readily identified that date from the earliest period of settlement (approximately the 1830s and 1840s). House types dating from the earliest settlement may have used configurations known as single pen or double pen, which basically are one or two room houses respectively. A double pen dogtrot consists of two rooms with the space in between covered by the roof. A saddlebag house is similar to the double pen except for the inclusion of a central chimney between the two rooms.

The house types classified below are those that are typically found in the survey area. As with any classification system, alternate systems could be utilized. Most of the definitions provided below were derived from *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* by Stephen C. Gordon.[21] Building forms followed the movement of settlers from New England westward through the Ohio Valley to Illinois.[22] However, a significant number of the settlers in the survey area were new immigrants to the United States. Their influence on the region's buildings is visible in some of the extant house types, but more readily visible in the barns and other farm structures.

I House

The name "I House" was first recognized in 1930 as a housing type in Indiana that had originated in the Middle Atlantic states. The form was later identified in the other Midwestern "I" states of Illinois and Iowa.[23] The form consists of a two story, one room deep plan that is at least two rooms wide. Chimneys were often placed at each end of the floor plan. '

Hall and Parlor

The Hall and Parlor house is a simple rectangular plan dwelling one to one-and-a-half stories in height, with a side-oriented gable roof. In plan, these types of houses have one larger room for the kitchen and daily living and a side room used as a more formal parlor or a bedroom. There is often an addition at the rear of the house extending from the parlor side. Chimneys are often placed at each end of the house. The type was used less often after the late 1800s.[24]

21. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992).
22. For overviews of patterns of ethnic migration and diffusion, see Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture,* Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986); and John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer, *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1989).
23. Kniffen, 7–8.
24. Gordon, 125. Since the form can be confused with later cottage types of houses, one feature that can date it properly is the height to width ratios of the window openings: tall window openings usually date a house to the 1800s.

Left: The house at the Wheeler–Sullivan–Cazalet Farmstead, site 1923, is a local example of the I House type. Unusually, this house is brick masonry; most examples of this type are wood-framed. Right: The house at the Gates Farmstead, site 1352, likely originated as a Hall-and-Parlor type; note the ghosted outline on the front wood siding indicating the original door location. The perpendicular two-story rear wing is likely a later addition.

Left: The house at the Willer-Henne Farmstead, site 2351. Right: The house at the Mason-Hummel-Kollman Farmstead, site 2754. These two houses are typical local examples of the I House type.

New England One-and-a-Half

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

The house at the Emmons–Williams Farmstead, site 2323, is a very typical example of the New England One-and-a-Half form. Right: The house at the Coombs-Chally Farmstead, site 751, is a smaller example of the New England One-and-a-Half type.

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.[25] Some houses may have been originally constructed as Side Hallway types but have evolved to other types through subsequent additions.

The house at the Carter–Betz Farmstead, site 2322, exemplifies the Side Hallway type. The rear wing is a later addition.

25. Ibid., 126.

Four-over-Four

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

Left: The house at the Leifheit-Bieritz Farmstead , site 2056, is a simple example of the four-over-four type. Right: The house at Beattie-Henne-Vogen Farmstead, site 2254, has been somewhat remodeled but retains its basic four-over-four type.

Left: The house at the Chattle-Smith Farmstead, site 1325, is an early example of the four-over-four type. Although remodeled, a few elements of its original Greek Revival style remain. Right: The house at the Davis–Probst Farmstead, site 322, is a later Colonial Revival-style example of the four-over-four type.

Upright and Wing

The Upright and Wing was popular in the mid-to-late 1800s.[26] The type consists of an upright portion with a gable end, usually one-and-a-half to two stories, and a one to one-and-a-half story wing. The gable end of the wing is usually at or below the eave of the upright. Upright and Wing type houses have T- or L-shaped floor plans. Inside, the wing contains a kitchen and one or two bedrooms and the upright a parlor and additional bedrooms.[27] Approximately ten percent of the houses documented in the survey are the Upright and Wing type.

Left: The house at the Gabel Farmstead, site 1553, is a simple example of the upright and wing type. Right: The house at the Kollman-Collins Farmstead, site 1651, is a well-preserved typical example of the type.

Left: The house at the Evans-Thurow-Minard Farmstead, site 1851, has an upright and wing type house with Queen Anne style detailing. Right: The house at the Rider Farmstead, site 1024, is a typical local example of the upright and wing type.

26. Peterson groups the Upright and Wing with the Gabled Ell type (both being forms of L- or T-plan houses), making it "the most numerous and familiar farmhouse type in the Upper Midwest…" (Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland*, 96.) Peterson also notes that many L- and T-plan houses are the result of additions being constructed to existing rectangular house forms (Ibid., 99).
27. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, 132.

Gabled Ell

The Gabled Ell house type usually dates from the two decades after the Civil War.[28] It has an L-shaped plan, sometimes with additions to form a T-shaped plan, and usually is two stories in height with a gabled roof. Within the main "L" there is often a porch. In most arrangements, the gable end of the shorter of the two wings faces the street or main approach with the broad side of the other wing at the side. The Gabled Ell type is very common in the survey area, representing about 35 percent of the documented houses.

Left: The house at the Lippold Farmstead, site 2852, is a Gabled Ell type house with Italianate style details including the window hoods and porch trim. Right: The house at the Kendrick-Leifheit Farmstead, site 2756, is a typical example of the Gabled Ell type.

Left: The house at the Miller Farmstead, site 323, is a typical nineteenth century example of the Gabled Ell type. Right: The house at the Bertram–Harker–Schramm Farmstead, site 421, is a relatively well-preserved example of the Gabled Ell type.

28. Ibid., 136.

Left: The house at the Raymond–Kennedy–Hagemann Farmstead, site 721, is a locally rare 1-1/2 story example of the Gabled Ell type; the flat-roofed front portion is a twentieth-century addition. Right: The house at the Peckham–Cornils Farmstead, site 1721, is a typical example of the Gabled Ell type.

Gable Front

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

Left: The house at the Springer-Greenawalt Farmstead, site 452, is a typical circa 1900 example of the Gable Front type. Right: The house at the Herman Dhuse Farmstead, site 2653, is a later 1-1/2 story example of the Gable Front type.

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare[29] 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 designed with four rooms on each floor. Roofs are hipped or pyramidal, with dormer windows (hipped and gable) on at least the front elevation and sometimes the side and rear elevations. Foursquares usually have front porches but may also have bay windows (some extending both stories) and one story rear additions. Many Foursquares were built from plans developed by local lumber companies or mail order sources that advertised in farm journals; others were purchased whole and delivered as pre-cut, ready-to-assemble houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company or home manufacturers.

Left: The parsonage of the Immanuel Lutheran Church, site 2953, is an American Foursquare type building. Right: The house at the Johnson-Blackman Farmstead, site 2956, is a large example of the American Foursquare type.

Left: The house at the Scheuring Farmstead, site 123, is a typical local example of the American Foursquare type. Right: The house at the Boyd–Mills Farmstead I, site 2822, is an interesting example of the type; note that the first floor is clad with brick masonry, while wood siding is used for the second floor and projecting stairwell bay.

Bungalow

The term bungalow derives from the word *bangla*, an Indian word adopted by the British in the nineteenth century for a one-story house with porches. The American house form descended from the Craftsman movement, using natural materials and simple forms to create an informal domestic environment. Popular from approximately 1905 to 1935, there are two basic types of bungalows (and numerous subtypes), each deriving its name from the dominant roof forms. The Dormer Front Bungalow (also called the Shed Roof

29. 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.)

Bungalow) has a gable or shed roof turned parallel to the front elevation and a single large dormer. The Gable Front has a front facing gable, with the ridge of the roof running perpendicular to the main elevation. The relatively few examples of the Bungalow type in the survey area are somewhat simpler than those found in city and suburban neighborhoods and lack stylistic features such as exposed roof beams, ornamental wall trim, or shingle siding.


Left: The Hagen Bungalow, site 3229 on West Fox Street, exemplifies the bungalow type. Right: The house at the Munson-Davis-Austin Farmstead, site 3654, is a typical local example of the bungalow type.

Cape Cod

The Cape Cod was a popular house type from the 1920s to the early 1950s. The type was inspired by eighteenth century cottages in Massachusetts and Virginia.[30] The Cape Cod has a simple rectangular plan, one story in height with dormers and a gable roof.


Cape Cod type houses are not common in the rural survey area. Left: The circa 1967 house at the Bennett–Mack–Schultz Farmstead, site 723, is a variation on the Cape Cod type. Right: The 1950s house at the original site of the Helmar Lutheran School, site 3153, is also classified as the Cape Cod type.

30. Ibid., 140.

Ranch

Because the ranch type is a relatively recent domestic architecture development (it generally dates from the post-World War II era), ranch style houses were generally not recorded in the rural survey. The presence of a ranch style house was noted on the site plan of surveyed farmsteads to indicate that these houses likely replaced the original house on the site or provided an additional dwelling on the property. Ranch style houses are usually one or at most two stories and have rambling floor plans and relatively low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs.

Left: The house at the Evans-Thurow-Minard Farmstead, site 1851, is a typical example of the ranch type. Right: The house at the Eglington–Egan–Undesser Farmstead, site 525, is typical of the mid-twentieth century ranch houses sometimes present at historic farmstead sites in the survey area.

Development of the Barn

The barns of the Midwest have several typical functions: animal shelter, crop storage, crop processing, equipment storage, and machinery repair. However, barns also have specialized functions designated by adjectives such as "sheep" barn or "dairy" barn. In some instances a substitute term was used such as hog house or implement shed, especially if a larger multipurpose "barn" is also on the farm. Nonetheless, these structures shared some similar forms and structural systems.[31]

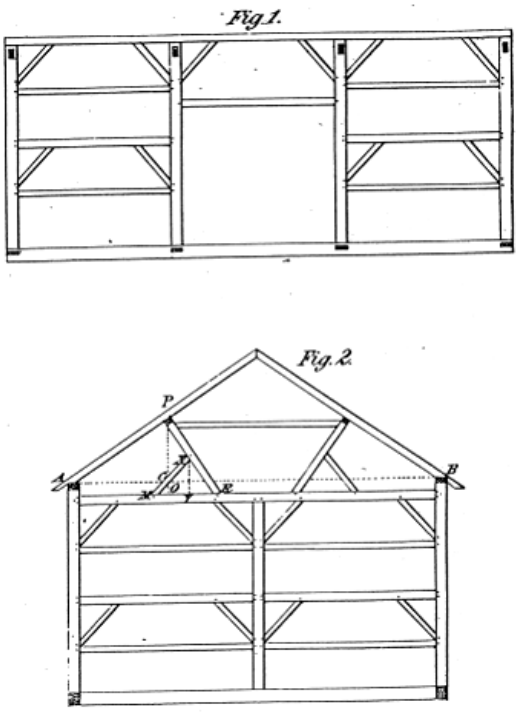
Pioneer settlers, faced with clearing virgin forest or breaking sod, usually had little time to do more than erect a rough house and perhaps a crude animal shelter in the first years of settlement. Not until after some ten years on a homestead, or perhaps not even until the second generation, did the pioneer have the means to construct a large barn.[32]

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 who 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.[33]

The skeletal framework of barns consists typically of sill timbers resting directly on the foundation (usually stone, although concrete was introduced in the early 1900s). The sills also form the substructure for the floor joists and wall framing. The barn's joists sometimes remained round, except for the top side, which was flattened to accommodate floorboards. Most early barns had a gable roof composed of rafters, rough sawn boards, and wooden shingles. Vertically attached boards, some as large as fourteen inches wide, ran from the sill to the top plate of the wall for siding on timber frame barns.[34]

As discussed earlier in this chapter, light framing techniques and advanced wood milling machines influenced the development of Midwestern farmhouses. However, barns continued to be built with heavy timber. As these large framing members became scarce and expensive in the early twentieth century, new innovations were sought, such as plank framing that featured the substitution of plank lumber for heavy long, square timbers.[35]

31. 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.
32. Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections," in *Barns of the Midwest,* 65.
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid., 48–50.
35. Lowell J. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 147. Two major forms of plank framing developed. The first took dimension plank lumber and imitated heavy timber framing, carrying the loads through posts and beams. The second type opened up the center of the barn by using a truss for the framing bents. This was followed by an adaptation of the balloon framing for barn construction. Stud walls replaced posts and girts for handling loads; roof loads were carried by trusses made from lighter weight lumber (Ibid., 155–156).



Left: A drawing of heavy timber barn framing from 1894 [William E. Bell, Carpentry Made Easy, or the Science and Art of Framing *(Philadelphia: Ferguson Bros. & Co., 1894), plate 7]. Right: The loss of exterior cladding from this barn at the Knudson-Neusus-Phillips-Holt Farmstead, site 2851, has exposed its original heavy timber frame.*

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.[36] 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 around 1920 by A. W. Clyde, an engineer with the Iowa State College farm extension service. It allowed construction of a stiff frame at far lower cost than the Shawver truss, which required expensive extra-length material.[37]

36. Ibid., 158.
37. 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

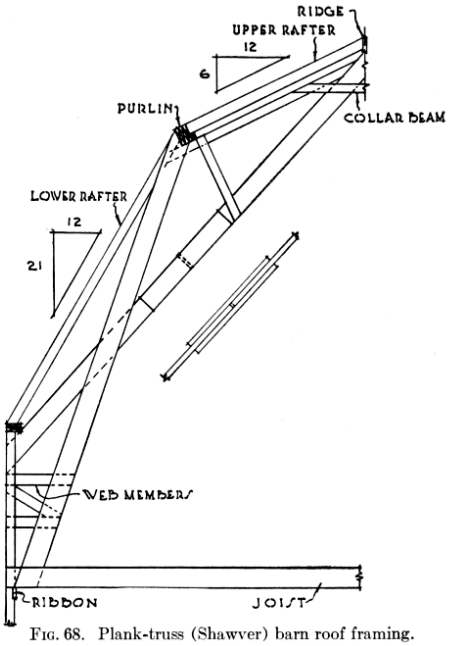


FIG. 68. Plank-truss (Shawver) barn roof framing.

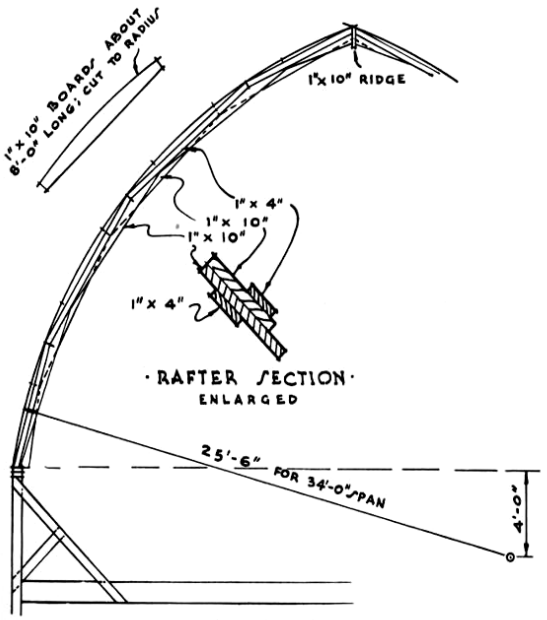


FIG. 73. Gothic rafter, sawed form.

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

During the 1930s, the Gothic roof entered the last phase of its evolution. At Iowa State Agricultural College, Henry Giese tested existing types of laminated bent rafters in an attempt to solve their shortcomings. Working in collaboration with Rock Island Lumber Company, distributor of Weyerhauser Forest Products, he explored the potential of modern glues to yield a stronger bent rafter. Using Douglas fir, clear of knots and defects, glue-laminated under approximately 100 pounds per square inch of pressure and shaped to an arch form, the rafter was stronger than those laminated conventionally with nails and bolts (either the shaved- or bent-lumber techniques). Rafter performance was also improved with the use of hinge connections at the supports. Weyerhauser was marketing these factory-built rafters under the trademark of Rilco by 1938.[38] 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.[39]

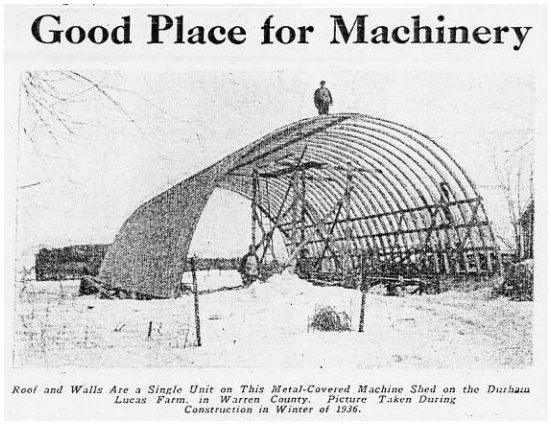
The two-story loft barn ceased to be built shortly after World War II.[40] In the first half of the twentieth century the dependence on draft animals waned and mechanical power in the form of tractors increased, and farmers no longer needed loft space.[41] Farmers began to build fewer custom wood frame structures, which were susceptible to fires, as manufactured buildings using steel became available. Early metal-barn types, such as Quonsets, developed initially in the 1930s and gained a notable measure of popularity among

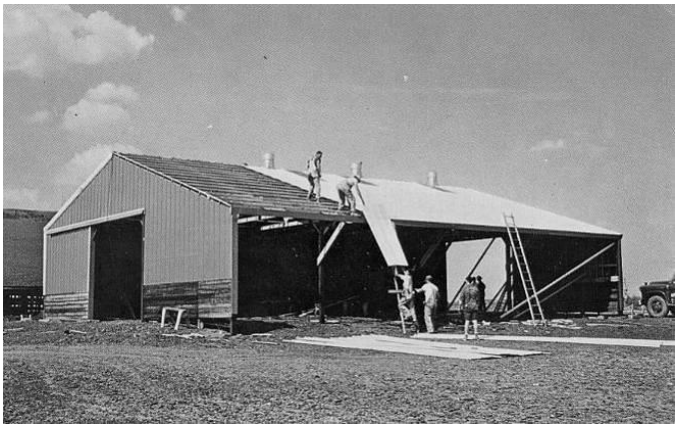
same contour by bending instead of sawing, made this system more popular. Bent-rafter gothic arch construction, although more economical in labor and material, proved less rigid that the more expensive sawed type. For this reason, many farmers adopted a combination of the two, with the sawed rafters spaced every 8 to 12 feet and the bent rafters spaced between, twenty-four inches on center (Ibid., 161–162).

38. Ibid., 162–163.
39. Ibid., 164.
40. Ibid., 165.
41. In 1930, 61,000 combines were counted by the U.S. Census; in 1953, 918,000. One in six farmers already owned a tractor by 1932. In 1944, 14 percent of the nation's hay was harvested with windrow balers; by 1948, the figure was 46 percent. See Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900–Present," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Noble and Wilhelm, ed., 225.

some Midwestern farmers immediately after World War II. One of the leading manufacturers of Quonset barns and sheds was the Great Lakes Steel Corporation of Detroit, whose structures were purported to be fireproof, rat-proof, and sag-proof. Corrugated metal was also a suggested covering for wooden barn siding, and organizations as the Asbestos Farm Service Bureau promoted the use of asbestos-based cement boards for re-siding old barns.[42]

Because lofts were no longer needed, one-story barn construction became more standard in the postwar years. The shift from loose to baled or chopped hay reduced the need for haymows as many farmers adopted the "loose-housing" or "loafing" system for housing cattle. University of Wisconsin agricultural scientists argued that cows would be more content and give more milk if they were allowed to roam in and out of the barn at will. The loose-housing system resulted in the construction of one-story galvanized all-steel barns.[43] 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.[44] Pole barns and manufactured buildings are common throughout the survey area, and remain the standard means of construction for contemporary farm buildings.





Left: An advertisement for a metal covered machine shed similar in form to a Quonset shed, from the Peoria publication The Illinois Farmers Guide, *August 1939. Right: An advertising postcard for a Morton Building, manufactured by Interlocking Fence Company of Morton, Illinois. Below left: This building under construction at the Johnson-Everett-Scott Farmstead, site 2952, exemplifies modern wood-framed construction practices.*

42. Ibid., 226.
43. Ibid., 225.
44. Ibid.

Barn Types

As with house types, several systems have been used to classify barns, either by function; shape and structural system; ethnic traditions and their influence; or regional characteristics and commonalties.[45] The classification types developed below are based on Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek's *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures* and Allen G. Noble's *Wood, Brick & Stone.* Classification is generally made by the shape and function of the barn.

Three-bay Threshing Barn

The three-bay threshing barn (also called the English barn) was introduced into North America through English colonial settlement in southern New England.[46] 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.[47] 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.[48]

Eventually, as dairying replaced wheat production in the agricultural economy, the threshing/storage function of this barn type became less important. At first animals were not housed in the structure, although interior remodeling was often made to introduce animal stalls in one of the two side bays. This effectively reduced the grain storage and processing function and only offered shelter for a modest number of animals.[49] In some cases this barn type was lifted up and placed onto a raised basement, which then could house the animals, especially dairy cows.[50]

45. Often there are more conflicts than agreements among different classification systems. The types defined herein seem to best describe the structures actually present and the social and ethnic origins of their builders.
46. 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.
47. 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.
48. 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.
49. 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.
50. Calkins and Perkins, "The Three-bay Threshing Barn," *Barns of the Midwest,* 59.

Left: The Marshall-Bornemann-Schulz Farmstead, site 855, is a typical nineteenth century example of the three-bay threshing barn type in the survey area. Right: The three-bay threshing barn at site 3151 has a nicely detailed cupola.

Left: The barn at McCracken-Johnston Farmstead, site 1824, exemplifies the three-bay threshing type. Right: The barn at the Chittenden-Henker Farmstead, site 3121, is a twentieth century example of this barn type.

Raised, Bank, and Basement Barns

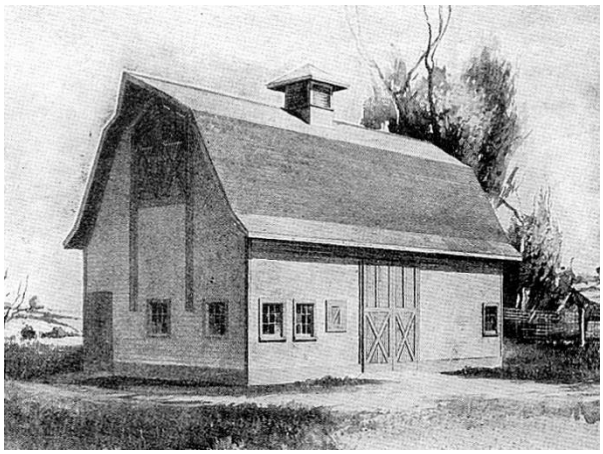
The raised or bank barn originated in central New York as a shelter for dairy cattle. It was the first multi-purpose barn to gain widespread popularity. These barns are usually larger than three-bay threshing barns and have a ground floor level for cattle and dairy cows with an upper level for hay and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

Above left: The barn at the Kollman-Johnson Farmstead , site 1652, exemplifies the Basement Barn type. Above right: The barn at the Wilkening-Thurow Farmstead, site 1752 is an example of the Bank Barn type. Below left: The barn at the Hage-Tuttle Farmstead, site 2151, is another local example of the Bank Barn type. Below right: The barn at the Grimwood-Bazan Farmstead, site 2221, is another local example of the Bank Barn type.

Plank Frame Barn

This relatively small barn type originated in the eastern Midwest around 1875.[51] Plank frame barns can have gable or gambrel roofs and are typically one story in height plus a large hay loft. They are multi-purpose, with small ground floor windows for animal stalls and a large sliding door for equipment. Their floor plans are usually small, approximately 30 by 40 feet. Plank frame barns use small dimension milled lumber rather than the heavy timber framing of earlier barn types.

51. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 117.



Left: A local example of the plank frame barn type at site 2654. Right: An example of the plank frame barn type illustrated in Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book *(Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).*

Three-ended Barn

This barn type is a modification to the three-bay threshing barn, adding a hay barn addition perpendicular to an existing barn. This addition, sometimes called a straw shed, could have less height than the main portion of the barn or be taller than the main barn. The additions could also have an open bay at ground level into which a cart could drive to unload hay into the loft space. This barn type was not documented in the survey area.

Round Barn

Non-orthogonal barns (round or polygonal in plan) were popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century. In Illinois, agriculture professor Wilber J. Fraser of the University of Illinois promoted the use of round barns. This barn type was not documented in the survey area.

Round Roof Barn

Round roof barns came into existence with structural advances in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Although called round, roof shapes for this type are often gothic arch in form. The name describes the roof shape, although the configuration of their floor plans were usually based on more typical barn types such as plank frame, dairy, or raised barns. New round roof barns were constructed in the survey area into the 1960s.

Left: The barn at the Leitch-Cooper Farmstead, site 1551, is a late example of the Round Roof type dating to the 1960s. Right: The barn at the Ashley Farmstead, site 2252, is typical of the Round Roof type.

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.[52]

Above left: The barn at the Kollman-Collins Farmstead, site 1651, is a typical local example of the dairy barn type. Above right: The barn at Nelson-Johnson-Bennett Farmstead, site 822, exemplifies the dairy barn type. Below left: The barn at the Raymond-Eccles Farmstead, site 923, is another typical example. Below right: The barn at the Wheeler-Sullivan-Cazalet Farmstead, site 1923, exhibits the roof ridge extension and ventilator that are common in this barn type.

Feeder Barn

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

52. Noble and Cleek, 77.


Left: The barn at the Kollman-Johnson Farmstead, site 1652, exemplifies the feeder barn type in the survey area. Right: The barn at the Rider Farmstead, site 1024, is another typical local example of the feeder barn type.

Pole Barn

The latest major barn type, called the pole barn, evolved in the eastern Midwest. The walls of the building are hung on poles that are driven into individual footings buried in the ground below the frost line. The floor is typically concrete slab or dirt. There is no loft. Later versions usually have metal siding, especially those erected after World War II.[53] The pole barn is an example of economical construction techniques applied to modern agriculture and was common into the 1960s.


Left: This building at the Thanepohn-Thurow Farmstead, site 3655, is a typical local example of a pole barn from the 1950s. Right: The pole barn at the Smith-Wilkening-Thurow Farmstead, site 1021, is another local example of this type.

Quonset Shed

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

53. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 120.


Left: The Quonset shed at Windett-Renton-Wallace Farmstead, site 523, is typical of this 1940s building type in the survey area. Right: A Quonset shed at Boomer-Holdiman Farmstead, site 2125, is a typical example of this building form built of wood-framed construction.

Metal Building

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


Left: An early example of the metal building type likely dating from the 1960s, at the Bretthauer Farmstead, site 2955. Right: A typical local example of the metal building type at the Nicholson-Davis-Austin Farmstead, site 3651, dating to the 1990s.

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.[54] 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.

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

Corncribs

Pioneer farmers frequently built log corncribs during their two centuries of migration into and settlement of the Midwest. Most crude frontier log cribs were little more than bins, loosely constructed of saplings or split rails and laid up with saddle notching to hold them together.[55] Sometimes the logs were skinned to lessen the danger of infestation by worms and insect. The bin-like cribs were typically covered with thatch or cornstalks to help shed the rain; a board and shingle roof took more effort, required nails, and therefore was more expensive. Unfortunately, thatch roof corncribs were more readily infested by rodents. Log construction of corncribs remained popular through the 1800s in areas where timber resources proved readily accessible.

The invention of the circular saw in 1860 and its growing adaptation to steam power by mid-century made lumber cheap enough for general use on outbuildings such as corncribs, enabling later versions to be built of narrow lumber slats.[56] The corncrib usually rested on log or stone piers.[57] In constructing a frame corncrib, two methods of attaching the slat siding or cribbing were used. The slats were attached either horizontally or vertically; cribbing attached diagonally for extra strength seems to have come into practice about 1900.[58]

The size of the corncribs remained small, even as corn production rose during much of the nineteenth century, in part due to the practice of corn shucking. Corn could be gradually "shucked out" as needed and hauled to the crib or barn for milling and feeding to livestock. Large corncribs were unnecessary since farmers could leave much of their corn in the field until spring.[59] 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.[60] 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.[61] The most common variety of concrete corncrib was made of interlocking stave blocks, which had been cast with ventilating slots. In some cases, steel wires or rods were incorporated in the vents to keep out rodents. The blocks were laid up in the form of a circular bin. These were encircled with steel rods, enabling the structure to withstand lateral pressures from the corn heaped within. Single-and-double bin corncribs of this type were most common, although four-bin corncribs were not unusual. Between 1900 and 1940, concrete was promoted as a do-it-yourself material, poured into rented forms, for building corncribs.[62] Wood-framed corn cribs are not common in the survey area. However, crib barns, silos, and metal grain bins are common.

55. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 170–171.
56. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 26.
57. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 155.
58. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 27.
59. Keith E. Roe, "Corncribs to Grain Elevators: Extensions of the Barn, " in *Barns of the Midwest,* 170.
60. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 60.
61. Ibid., 177.
62. Ibid., 176.


Left: One local example of a historic wood-framed corn crib is found at the Rider Farmstead, site 1024. Right: A later type of a wood-framed corn crib structure is at the Grimwood-Bazan Farmstead, site 2221.

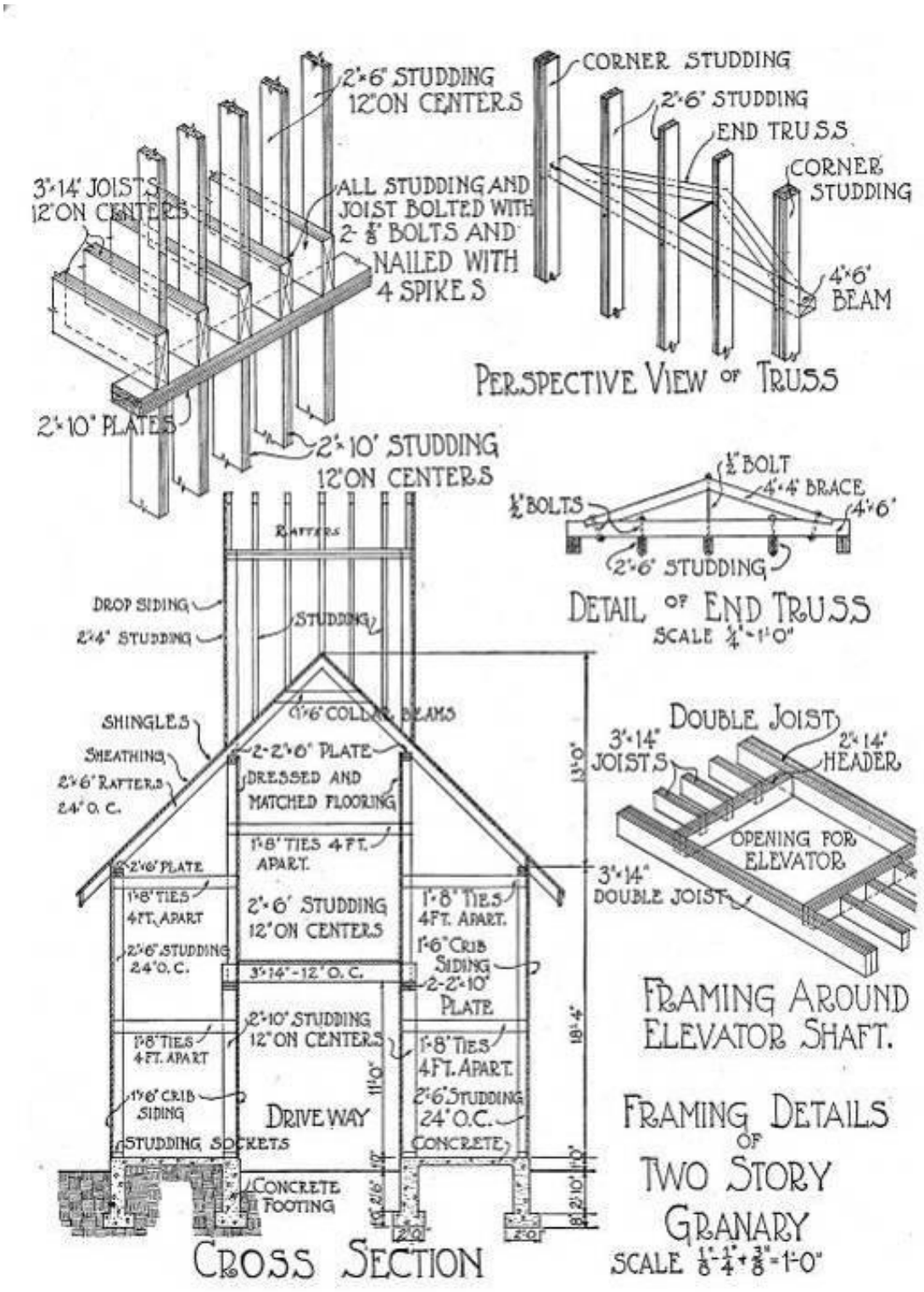
Crib Barns

Crib barns are simple structures formed of pens or cribs that have a space between the cribs for implement storage. There are two basics types: crib barns with the gable or roofline parallel to the cribs, and transverse crib barns with the roofline perpendicular to the pens. The configuration of crib barns developed from practical limitations and needs, such as the height to which a scoopful of corn could be pitched from a wagon (which dictated the bin height) and the size of farm equipment (which dictated the spacing between bins). Later crib barns, including many examples in the survey area, have mechanical elevators housed in a small projecting cupola at the ridge of the crib barn roof. New crib barns were built in Kendall County as late as the 1950s.


Left: The crib barn at the Moulton Farmstead, site 854. Right: The crib barn at the Hopkins Farmstead, site 1253.


Left: The crib barn at the Hage-Tuttle Farmstead, site 2151. Right: The crib barn at the Gabel Farmstead, site 1553.


Left: The crib barn at the LeBaron-Roe-Campbell Farmstead, site 1154. Right: The crib barn at the Eglington-Egan-Undesser Farmstead, site 525. These distinctive rounded-end crib barns built using perforated concrete staves likely date to the 1940s or 1950s.



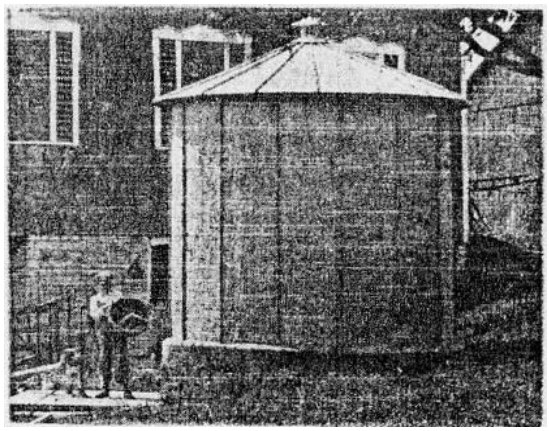
Crib barns, usually with two bins, abound in the survey area. Illustrated above are framing details of a crib barn from Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book *(Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).*

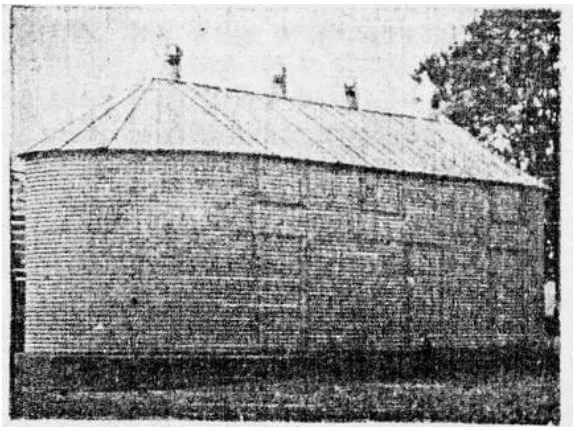
Metal Bins

Metal construction for corn storage came into use early in the twentieth century and was promoted by the steel industry during World War I as a crop saver for the patriotic farmer. Rectangular or hexagonal corncribs were constructed from flat, galvanized-steel sheet metal with ventilating perforations. Corrugated, curved sheets created the more common cylindrical bin type, which was usually topped with a conical roof. The steel corncrib had wall ventilation slits and, most times, a roof ventilator at its peak.[63]

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.[64]

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





Above: Illustrations of two types of metal corn bins from The Illinois Farmer's Guide, *August 1939. Below left: An early local example of a metal grain bin at the Thurber-Neusus-Pottinger Farmstead, site 858. Below right: Typical grain bins of the survey area, likely dating from the 1970s, at the Bertram-Harker-Schramm Farmstead, site 421.*

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

Mesh bins at the Van Emmon-Simpson Farmstead, site 351. Right: A contemporary large-scale grain bin complex at Hopkins-Schur-Stewart Farmstead, site 1252.

Silos

Silos are structures used for preserving green fodder crops, principally field corn, in a succulent condition. Silos are a recent phenomenon, employed only after 1875 and not truly established until shortly before the turn of the twentieth century. The stored green fodder material is termed ensilage, which is shortened to silage. The acceptance of silos was gradual, but this type of structure eventually came to be enthusiastically embraced by farmers because it offered certain advantages. First, larger numbers of cattle could be kept on the farm because the food value of corn is greater than that of a combination of hay and grain. Second, less water was needed for stock in the winter, lessening labor requirements as frequent ice breaking and thawing was no longer required. Finally, because succulent green fodder could be fed throughout the year, cows produced milk during the entire winter season, increasing the income of the farm.[65]

The first silos were pits excavated inside the barn. The earliest upright or tower silos date from the late 1880s and were rectangular or square in form and constructed with the same materials and techniques as those used in the barn itself, with framed lumber walls.[66] Many were constructed within the barn building.[67] Later examples of this silo type had rounded corners on the inside formed by a vertical tongue-in-groove lining. The rectangular silo appeared in some areas as late as 1910. The octagonal silo type that followed attempted to achieve the advantages of a circular silo while keeping the ease of angular construction. In the 1890s circular forms began to be seen. A shift from the rectangular to the circular stems from the efficiency of the circular form in storing corn ensilage by eliminating air space and thereby reducing spoilage.

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

Masonry silos, constructed of hollow clay tile, brick, or concrete block, appeared in the first decades of the twentieth century. In comparison with the other two types of silos, brick silos were more difficult to construct because of the time required to erect the relatively small masonry units. There were many patents

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

on concrete blocks for silo purposes, with some blocks curved and other finished with rock-faced building blocks. Some patented blocks had reinforcing sold with the blocks or integral with the block units.[68] Concrete block silos were finished on the interior with a layer of cement mortar to seal joints that might otherwise leak air or water.

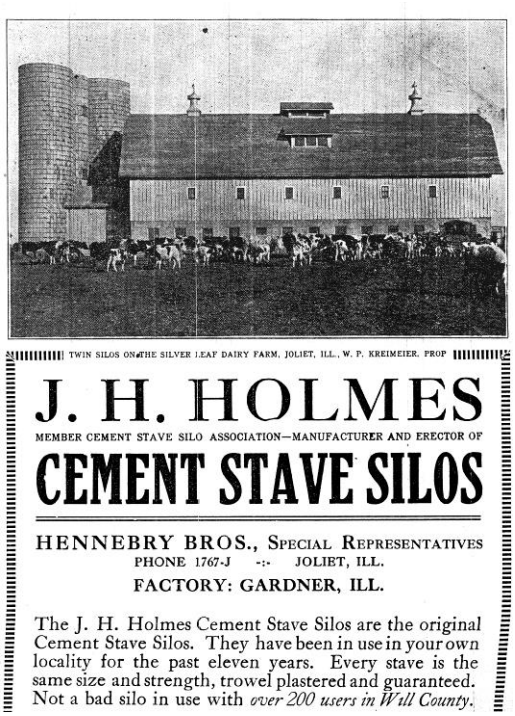
The hollow clay tile silo, generally known as the "Iowa Silo," was developed by the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College and erected during the summer of 1908 on the college farm.[69] Brick and tile companies manufactured curved blocks for silos, advertising them in farm journals. The main complaint regarding the hollow block silo was that the masonry units were porous and leaked water. The mortar joints on both inside and outside of wall needed to be properly pointed as a precaution against leakage. Some silo builders washed the interior of the wall with cement mortar as a further precaution. Steel reinforcing consisted of heavy wire embedded in the mortar joints.

Concrete stave silos were constructed as early as 1904 in Cassopolis, Michigan, which used book-shaped staves.[70] Several patents existed for cement stave silos, including that of the Mason & Lawrence of Elgin, Illinois, dating from 1914.[71] Farmers also could make their own concrete staves or blocks to construct a silo or other farm structure. Concrete staves could vary in size, but were often approximately 30 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 2-1/2 inches thick. One end of the block was concave and the other convex to allow fitting the blocks in the assembled structure.[72]

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

> Concrete stave silos are quickly and easily erected. Three men can easily erect two average sized silos each week and some crews can do better than that, especially when the proper equipment is at hand. . . . Concrete staves are generally set up dry, no mortar being used in the joints. In some types a grove is molded entirely around the edge of the stave. . . . The hoops or steel rods, placed to reinforce the silo, are set as the erection of the wall progressed. Hoops are usually composed of two or three sections, depending upon the diameter of the silo. The sections are joined by means of special lugs. After the hoops are placed in position they are drawn tight enough to hold them in position. . . . After the entire silo walls are completed, the hoops are drawn tight, care being exercised to draw them all to the same tension. . . . After the walls are erected and the hoops tightened, the interior walls are ready for a wash that seals the joints and produces a smooth, impervious surface. A cement wash, made of a mixture of cement and water and of the consistency of thick paint, is often used.[73]

68. W. A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (February 21, 1919) 201, 216, 217, and 232.
69. Ibid.
70. C. K. Shedd and W. A. Foster, *Silo Construction*, Bulletin No. 189 (Ames, Iowa: Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, April 1919), 125. Patents were granted on this type of stave silo in 1908, and the type was known commercially as the Playford patent cement stave silo.
71. "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35.
72. David Mocine, "Keep Workmen Busy the Year Round," *Concrete Products* (January 1948): 161.
73. "How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves," *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35.



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

The two silos at the Coombs-Chally Farmstead, site 751, have collapsed, exposing the design of the concrete staves and steel hardware used in their construction.

Silos constructed with monolithic concrete walls also appeared in the early decades of the twentieth century. Concrete silos were built using "slip-forms," with the forms usually about two feet high and lifted once the level below had cured sufficiently, leaving horizontal cold joints between each level.[74] Such silos could be expensive to construct since labor was required to prepare the concrete and lift the forms. However, forms could be rented from contractors or cement manufacturers. Farmers who chose to build a concrete silo could obtain guidance from farm and building trade journals. Qualities of the reinforcing steel and type, concrete components and mixing, formwork, and concrete placement were outlined, as stated in this excerpt from *Hoard's Dairyman* from 1919:

74. The presence of cold joints had the potential to allow air to enter the silo. Therefore, it was important to coat the silo interior with a layer of cement mortar. As with other silo types, this mortar layer needed to be renewed periodically.

> When used, the cement should be in perfect condition and contain no lumps, which cannot readily be pulverized between the fingers. Sand and gravel or broken stone should conform to the requirements of proper grading and cleanliness. . . . Water must be clean, free from oil, alkali, silt, loam, and clay in suspension. Steel used in reinforcement should be secured from one of the manufacturers specializing in steel for use in concrete construction. . . . Wire mesh fabrics may be used instead of steel bars but if used should contain an amount of metal equal in cross-section area to the rods for which substituted.[75]

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

> The question of general arrangement of the farm buildings is too often neglected. This should be of second consideration, as there is beauty in utility. Often the upper portion of a well-built silo showing above the sloping roof of some of the other buildings adds very materially to the general appearance of the group of buildings. Also the side near the top often affords the best place for the farm name.[76]

Farm journals gave their readers information for constructing a silo with the "essential features . . . necessary to secure good, sweet silage," focusing primarily on the silo walls.[77] Wall strength, smoothness of interior wall surfaces, and air and water tightness were considered essential features. The foundation for the silo typically consisted of a wall ten inches minimum in width extending below the frost line and six-to-eight inches above grade. Conical roof shapes were common on some early silos, but gambrel and, later, domical roofs became more prevalent.[78] An essential feature of any roof was a snug fit to prevent birds from entering the silo.

After 1949, a new type of silo appeared: the blue Harvestore silos. Constructed of fiberglass bonded to sheets of metal, they were first introduced in Wisconsin. The glass-coated interior surface prevented silage from freezing and rust from forming. Because the container was airtight, the silage would not spoil. Augers, derived from coal-mining equipment, were used to bore the silage out at the bottom of the silo, a great change from the earlier top-unloaded silos. A large plastic bag at the top of the structure allowed changes in gas pressure to be equalized, and took up the space vacated by removal of silage.[79] In 1974 the company launched another line of products for the containment of manure called Slurrystore. By 1999, over 70,000 of Harvestore structures of various sizes (tall or short, narrow or stout) had been built.[80]

75. H. Colin Campbell, "Concrete Silo Construction," *Hoard's Dairyman* (February 21, 1919): 200.
76. King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* 64.
77. W. A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (February 21, 1919): 201.
78. Gambrel and domical roofs allowed for filling the silo to the top of the outer wall, maximizing the storage capacity.
79. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 108–109.
80. Harvestore Systems, DeKalb, Illinois, www.harvestore.com

Examples of concrete stave silos in the survey area. From left to right, these examples are at the Wilkening-Thurow Farmstead, site 1752; Penman-Ament Farmstead, site 2152; and the Wheeler-Sullivan-Cazalet Farmstead, site 1923.

Left: The cast-in-place concrete silo at the Hopkins Farmstead, site 1253. Center: The Harvestore silo at the Shepard-Hopkins-Schobert Farmstead, site 1353. Right: The clay masonry silo at the Helme Farmstead, site 2024.

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.[81]

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

This early twentieth century water tank at site 2654 is among the unique outbuildings documented in the survey.

81. Britt, *An America That Was*, 127.

CHAPTER 4

SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Period of Significance: 1830 to 1970

The first settlement by settlers of European origin occurred in Kendall County around 1830, with permanent pioneer settlement beginning in earnest after the 1832 Black Hawk War. In 1841, Kendall County was organized, and by 1850, the area was an established agricultural community. An approximate starting date of 1830 is used for the period of significance. Early pioneer settlement was focused on the groves of trees that existed near the Fox River, leading to the establishment of hamlets such as Pavilion in the "Long Grove" in Section 7 of Kendall Township. With the coming of the railroad in the mid-1850s, Bristol Station was established along the line near the center of Bristol Township.

Kendall County developed as a farming community in the second half of the nineteenth century. The Villages of Yorkville and Bristol on either side of the Fox River served as the county seat and commercial center of the Kendall Township and Bristol Township. Little growth occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the population of the county in the early 1950s was not much higher than the 1880 census.

Bristol Township began to experience substantial suburban development in the early 1970s, when the Countryside Center retail and residential subdivision was planned on the northwest corner of Illinois Route 47 and U.S. Route 34. Suburban development increased more rapidly since the 1990s, making Kendall County one of the fastest growing counties in the United States in the 2000s and 2010s. A closing date of 1970 is used for the period of significance, consistent with the end of a predominantly agricultural economy and the beginning of contemporary commercial, residential, and industrial growth.

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

Significance

National Register and Local Landmark Criteria

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as cited below, provide standards that significant historic properties are required to meet in order to be listed in the National Register:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history.[1]

The three criteria that are most applicable to the rural survey area are A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, Kendall County has significance as a historic agricultural region with more than 150 years of historic significance. The survey region has less significance under Criterion B, except on a local level as discussed below. Under Criteria A and C, Kendall County contains architecturally significant structures that represent the diverse range of agricultural practices that occurred during the period of significance.

The Kendall County Historic Preservation Commission was established in May 2008. As defined in the revised Kendall County Historic Preservation Ordinance adopted in 2020, the criteria for Kendall County landmark listing are as follows:

> A) It has character, interest, or value which is part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of a local community, the County, the 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, the County, the 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, Kendall County, the 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 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.

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*.

M) It is an exceptional example of an historic or vernacular style or type or one of few remaining in the County.

One of the differences between national and local listing is that local significance may be easier to justify than national significance. Properties that are eligible and listed as local landmarks, but may be more difficult to nominate for the National Register, receive important recognition and thereby afforded a certain measure of protection. Eventually, these properties could be listed as National Register properties if the case for their nomination improves. Additionally, local landmark designation often gives protections that National Register listing does not. The suggested properties have been researched sufficiently in performing this survey to merit consideration as Kendall 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 designation.

Another measure of recognition is the listing of farmsteads that have been "owned by a straight or collateral line of descendants of the original owner for at least 100 years."[2] Since 1972, the Illinois Department of Agriculture has administered the Illinois Centennial Farms Program. Illinois has been settled by farmers since the early 1800s, meaning that some farms have been in the same family for more than 100 years. To recognize the achievement of 150 years of ownership, the Illinois Sesquicentennial Farms Program was established in 2000. Application for either program requires a written legal description and the familial line of farmer owners.

Integrity

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

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

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

2. Introduction to the Illinois Centennial Farms Program application form, Illinois Department of Agriculture.

is intended to serve as a planning tool, and the identification of sites with a potential to be listed as historic landmarks increases the usefulness of this tool.

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

> Preservation of a building or district and its historic character is based on the assumption that the retention of historic materials and features and their craftsmanship are of primary importance. Therefore, the underlying issue in any discussion of replacement materials is whether or not the integrity of historic materials and craftsmanship has been lost. Structures are historic because the materials and craftsmanship reflected in their construction are tangible and irreplaceable evidence of our cultural heritage. To the degree that substitute materials destroy and/or conceal the historic fabric, they will always subtract from the basic integrity of historically and architecturally significant buildings.[3]

Contributing and Non-contributing Properties

Many of the farmsteads and supporting rural sites in the survey can be considered contributing to a potential rural heritage district or simply retain the character of an agricultural development. In evaluating the sites in this survey, a contributing site is one that retains a *coherent* appearance as a farmstead or whatever its original function once was. Most of the structures on the property were observed to be in good or fair condition, although a few of the structures might be considered to be in poor condition. Non-contributing sites are listed as such because they lack integrity, such as potentially significant structures that have been significantly altered or were observed to be in poor condition. Abandoned farmsteads are also generally listed as non-contributing.

Municipal and County Government Coordination

As part of the survey of Kendall and Bristol Townships, a few historically agricultural properties within the present-day incorporated limits of the City of Yorkville or the Village of Montgomery were surveyed. Montgomery has a municipal Historic Preservation Commission, while Yorkville does not. One of the properties surveyed in Bristol Township, the Dickson-Murst Farmstead, is judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register. This property could also be considered for local designation by the village, or by the county if an intergovernmental agreement were established between the village and county.

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

Potential Landmarks

Throughout the survey area, there are twenty-five agricultural properties that have clear potential for local landmark status or National Register listing. Additionally, two historic cemeteries and two historic one-room schoolhouses are also considered to be eligible for local landmark designation. There are three properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the survey area, two in Bristol Township and one in Kendall Township; all three properties are within the corporate limits of the City of Yorkville. The determination of potential eligibility for landmark status as part of the present survey does not mean that other sites are not eligible; merely that further study is required before a determination of eligibility could be made.

Bristol Township contains two structures already listed in the National Register, both of which are within the incorporated limits of the City of Yorkville:

- Site 2927 PIN 02-29-477-007 Yorkville School/Parkview Christian Academy
- Site 3222 PIN 02-32-233-001 Bristol Congregational Church/Chapel on the Green

Based on the present survey, four other properties in Bristol Township are judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register, one of which is located within the corporate limits of the Village of Montgomery:

- Site 325 PIN 02-03-481-006 Dickson-Murst Farmstead *(Village of Montgomery)*
- Site 2024 PIN 02-20-402-004 Helme Farmstead
- Site 2126 PIN 02-21-200-015 Orrin Kennedy Farmstead
- Site 2322 PIN 02-23-202-008 Carter-Betz Farmstead

Additionally, five properties in Bristol Township are judged to be eligible for listing as county landmarks:

- Site 128 PIN 02-01-200-001 Jacob Keck Memorial Cemetery
- Site 1124 PIN 02-11-300-025 Gorton School No. 5 (District No. 16)
- Site 2323 PIN 02-23-176-013 Emmons-Williams Farmstead
- Site 2722 PIN 02-27-201-013 David Kennedy Farmstead
- Site 3121 PIN 02-31-101-006 Chittenden-Henker Farmstead

Kendall Township contains one structure already listed in the National Register, within the incorporated limits of the City of Yorkville:

- Site 3220 PIN 02-32-291-001 Kendall County Courthouse

Based on the present survey, one other property in Kendall Township are judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register:

- Site 2252 PIN 05-22-200-002 Ashley Farmstead

Additionally, nineteen properties in Kendall Township are judged to be eligible for listing as county landmarks:

- Site 551 PIN 05-05-300-011 William Harris Farmstead
- Site 552 PIN 05-05-300-009 George W. Harris House
- Site 750 PIN 05-07-176-010 Pavillion Cemetery
- Site 852 PIN 05-08-127-001 George W. Harris Farmstead

- Site 854 PIN 05-08-301-003 Moulton Farmstead
- Site 858 PIN 05-08-476-002 Thurber-Neusus-Pottinger Farmstead
- Site 1154 PIN 05-11-300-003 LeBaron-Braun Farmstead
- Site 1253 PIN 05-12-400-006 Hopkins Farmstead
- Site 1352 PIN 05-13-300-002 Gates Farmstead
- Site 1353 PIN 05-13-400-010 Shepard-Hopkins-Schobert Farmstead
- Site 1553 PIN 05-15-400-001 Gabel Farmstead
- Site 1955 PIN 05-19-300-004 Needham School No. 14 (District No. 37)
- Site 2352 PIN 05-23-200-001 Shepard-Gates Farmstead
- Site 2453 PIN 05-24-300-005 Wagner-Hage Farmstead
- Site 2852 PIN 05-28-200-005 Lippold Farmstead
- Site 3151 PIN 05-31-100-004 Anderson-Scott Farmstead
- Site 3228 PIN 02-32-401-034 J. Nicholas Schneider Barn
- Site 3356 PIN 05-33-400-003 Ellis Farmstead
- Site 3652 PIN 05-36-200-001 Clayton-Van Cleve Farmstead

These properties, as well as other farmsteads associated with prominent families in Bristol and Kendall Townships, are discussed in detail beginning on page 93.

Survey Summary

The survey of Bristol and Kendall Townships documented approximately 1,100 structures, including more than 200 houses and 95 major barns on 220 farmsteads and related sites, across approximately 67 square miles square miles comprising approximately 42,915 acres. The tables below provide a breakdown of the survey results for Kendall and Bristol Townships.

Farmhouses

House Type	Kendall	Bristol	County Totals
I House	3	2	5
Hall and Parlor	0	1	1
New England 1-1/2	3	1	4
Four over Four	9	6	15
Side Hallway	1	1	2
Upright and Wing	14	9	23
Gabled Ell	53	22	75
Gable Front	7	5	12
Foursquare	5	6	11
Bungalow	5	1	6
Cape Cod	7	1	8
Ranch, Split Level	21	3	24
Other	17	4	21
Totals	**145**	**63**	**208**

Barns

Barn Type	Kendall	Bristol	County Totals
Three-bay Threshing	20	6	26
Bank	6	2	8
Raised or Basement	2	0	2
Three-ended	1	0	1
Plank frame	9	1	10
Feeder	3	2	5
Dairy	20	19	39
Round roof	4	0	4
Round	0	0	0
Other or Unclassified	1	1	2
Totals	**66**	**31**	**97**

Outbuildings

Building Type	Kendall	Bristol	County Totals
Animal shed or shelter	28	15	43
Cellar	—	—	—
Chicken coop	15	9	24
Corn crib	—	2	2
Crib barn	57	21	78
Foundation	10	2	12
Garage	65	45	110
Garden Shed	15	10	25
Greenhouse	2	—	2
Implement shelter	14	5	19
Machine shed	58	31	89
Mesh grain bin	6	0	6
Metal grain bin	75	17	92
Metal building	99	29	128
Milk house	1	1	2
Pole barn	14	2	16
Privy	1	2	3
Pump house / Well house	17	10	27
Quonset shed	—	2	2
Shed	18	5	23
Silo	49	22	71
Stable	2	—	2
Summer kitchen	2	—	2
Water Tank	4	1	5
Windmill	9	3	12
Other	—	—	—
Totals	**561**	**234**	**795**
Total, including houses and barns	**772**	**328**	**1,100**
Square Miles	**39**	**28**	**67**
Acres	**24,966**	**17,951**	**42,916**

The tables at the end of this chapter list all farmsteads and sites included in the survey area of Kendall and Bristol Townships and each site's potential for landmark designation. The table also includes photographs of the house and barn on each site and other noteworthy information as available. The ID numbers listed on the table correlate to the maps included in Appendix B.

Notable Farmsteads in Bristol Township

Dickson–Murst Farmstead ***Site 325 (PIN 02-03-481-006)***

A farmstead at this site was first established by Robert McMurtrie. Around 1858, the property was acquired by Simon Dickson (1830–1914), a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and his wife Jeanette V. Dickson (1839–1920). Simon's father, Simon Dickson, Sr., emigrated to Canada in 1852 with his family. Simon, Jr., was 22 years old when he emigrated with his parents, and in 1853, he left their farm in Canada and came to Kendall Township, buying 80 acres. He returned to Canada, and then came back to Kendall County in 1858, buying 200 acres at site 325 in the present survey. He married Jeanette V. Patterson in 1860. In 1893, Simon Dickson purchased the adjacent farm located in Section 10 of Bristol Township, site 1022 in the present survey, which had been the homestead of his father-in-law Mathew Patterson, and which became the home of Simon and Jeanette Dickson. The Dicksons carried out general farming and stock-raising.[4] Starting in 1897, the homestead in Section 3 was taken over by their son Robert S. Dickson (1873–1957) and his wife Carrie "Grace" Dickson (1873–1947). A younger son, George M. Dickson, inherited the farm in Section 10.

In the twentieth century, the farm passed to Robert and Carrie's son Simon W. Dickson (1903–1991) and his wife Thelma L. Dickson (1911–1994). The Dicksons raised pigs and dairy cows and grew corn, oats and beans. In 1973, the farm was sold to Simon and Thelma's daughter Juanita Murst and her husband John Murst; they lived at the farmstead but leased the farmland to other local farmers. They sold the property in 2003.[5] In 2006, the 4-1/2-acre farmstead site was purchased by the Conservation Foundation. Since that time, the site has been preserved as a museum. The foundation uses the historic farmhouse as office space.[6] The farmstead contains a very well-preserved grouping of early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings and a historic farmhouse. Due to its high historical integrity and its nearly 150-year association with a local farm family, the farmstead is judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Left: The farmhouse at the Dickson–Murst Farmstead was likely built for Robert and Carrie Dickson in the late nineteenth century. Right: The dairy barn at the site probably dates to the 1920s.

4. *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Kendall and Will Counties, Illinois* (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company, 1901), 271–272.
5. Marissa Amoni, "A Farm's Namesake: Dickson-Murst," patch.com, September 23, 2011.
6. www.theconservationfoundation.org/about-us/dickson-murst-farm


Other well-preserved early twentieth century outbuildings on the site include the crib barn (left) and chicken coop (right).

Helme Farmstead ***Site 2024 (PIN 02-20-402-004)***

This farmstead was established by Judge Joseph Warren Helme (1792–1868) and his wife Cassia A. Helme (1806–1897). In the latter part of the nineteenth century, it was occupied by their son Chester H. Helme (1833-1915). By the 1910s, it had been acquired by the Kennedy family and was occupied by tenants. After several decades of ownership by the Kennedy & Bromley extended family, the farmstead property was acquired by Brenton & Jean Wadsworth in the 1990s. The historic house on the site is very well-preserved and likely dates to the 1850s. The property is judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a very early local example of Greek Revival architecture.


Left: The large brick masonry farmhouse on the Helme Farmstead likely dates to the 1850s; a recent large rear addition was sympathetically designed and does not detract from the historic character of the original structure. Right: The property also retains a historic clay masonry silo; other outbuildings are relatively new.

Orrin Kennedy Farmstead ***Site 2126 (PIN 02-21-200-015)***

This farmstead was established by Orrin Kennedy (1814–1871), a native of New York, and his wife Mary Kennedy (1823–1917), who were pioneer settlers in the county in 1839. By the 1910s, the farmstead was occupied by their son Douglas Kennedy (1858–1925) and his wife Helen Grace Kennedy (1857–1909). The farm then passed to their son Orrin Kennedy (1892–1977). The property was subdivided and sold in the late 1970s. As a locally rare mid-nineteenth century farmhouse and a locally rare example of residential Gothic Revival style architecture, the property is judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Left: The farmhouse at the Orrin Kennedy Farmstead dates to circa 1860 and is a locally rare example of Gothic Revival architecture applied to an upright-and-wing type house. Right: The gambrel-roof dairy barn on the site has a stone masonry foundation; given the form and materials, this barn may represent a circa 1920s reconstruction atop an older nineteenth century foundation.

David Kennedy Farmstead ***Site 2722 (PIN 02-27-201-013)***

This farmstead was established in the 1850s by David C. Kennedy (1819–1897), a native of New York, assumed to be the younger brother of Orrin Kennedy. After his death, the farm passed to Douglas Kennedy (1858–1925), who was possibly his nephew. Douglas and his wife Helen Grace Kennedy (1857–1909) apparently resided at farmstead site 2126 and rented out this farm to tenants, including the Herman Hansen family. Douglas and Helen's son Orrin Kennedy (1892–1977) then sold the farm to the Unger family in the 1940s. Due to the well-preserved character of the farmhouse and outbuildings on the site, it is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: Although the screened-in porch is a later addition, the historic character of the late nineteenth century Italianate-influenced upright-and-wing type house at the David Kennedy Farmstead is still preserved. Right: Although overclad with sheet metal siding, the dairy barn on the site likely dates to the 1910s or 1920s.

Carter–Betz Farmstead ***Site 2322 (PIN 02-23-202-008)***

Historic atlas maps indicate that this farmstead was established by the Carter family; the 1876 directory lists H. K. Carter, a native of Kentucky. From about 1914, the farm was owned by J. F. Betz and his wife Sarah. The property was subdivided in the 1940s. The farmhouse at the site is intact and is a locally rare example of stone masonry construction. The Greek Revival-style house likely dates to the 1850s. It is judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Above: The stone farmhouse at the Carter–Betz Farmstead likely dates to the 1850s. Despite later additions, the original form and character of the Greek Revival-style house is intact. (The property also contains a non-contributing circa 1960s garage.)

Emmons–Williams Farmstead ***Site 2323 (PIN 02-23-176-013)***

This farmstead was established by Francis A. Emmons, Sr. (1810–1886) and his wife Lydia Ann Emmons (1810–1887). By the 1870s, Francis was residing in Aurora, and the farm was occupied by his son Samuel E. Williams (1846–1924) and his wife Phoebe "Cornelia" Williams (1845–1918). After their deaths, the farm passed to their son Edwin S. Williams (1874–1952). As a well-preserved example of the New England One-and-a-half type house with Greek Revival-style elements, the property is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The house at Emmons–Williams Farmstead is an exemplar of the New England One-and-a-half type, likely dating to the 1850s. Right: The site also contains a few early twentieth century outbuildings, including a garage and chicken coop.

Chittenden–Henker Farmstead ***Site 3121 (PIN 02-31-101-006)***

This farmstead was first established by Eben O. Chittenden (1799–1860), a native of Vermont, and his wife Roxanna B. Chittenden (1802–1859) of New Hampshire. The farm then passed to their son Leverett S. Chittenden (1828–1894) and his wife Almira Chittenden (1833–1902). After briefly being owned by the Young family, by the 1910s the farm was acquired by Phillip Henker (1869–1936) and his wife Lena Henker (1870–1957). After the death of Lena Henker, the farm passed to their son Alvin A. Henker (1901–1981) and his wife Emelia Mae Henker (1902–1999). It remains owned by the Henker family today. Due to its well-preserved nineteenth century farmhouse and intact twentieth century outbuildings, the property is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The upright-and-wing type house on the farmstead was likely built for the Leverett S. Chittenden in the 1870s. Right: The crib barn is one of the many agricultural outbuildings on the property built by the Henker family in the early twentieth century.

Notable Farmsteads in Kendall Township

Ashley Farmstead ***Site 2252 (PIN 05-22-200-002)***

The Ashley Farmstead was established by pioneer settler Almon Pitcher Ashley (1822–1890) and his wife Hulda Ashley (1826–1897), who came from New York. The existing Italianate-style villa on the property was likely built for Ashley circa 1860s. The property later passed to their son, Stephen Ferriss Ashley (1843–1916) and his wife Cora M. Ashley (1873–1926). In the twentieth century, the property was owned by their son Almon Victor Ashley, Sr. (1902–1995), his wife Dora C. Ashley (1901–1967), and another son Warren Cotton Ashley, Sr. (1904–2004). In 2016, the property was sold and renovated for use as a weddings and events venue.[7] Due to its long association with a pioneer family and the well-preserved and locally rare example of an Italianate-style villa on the site, the property is judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Left: The villa-type house at the farmstead has elaborate Italianate style details including the porch trim, window surrounds, and cupola. It was likely built in the 1860s for the Ashley family. Right: Other contributing buildings on the site date to the early twentieth century, including the well-preserved round roof barn.

7. www.ashleyfarmweddings.com

J. Nicholas Schneider Barn ***Site 3228 PIN (02-32-401-034)***

West of the historic center of Yorkville on the north side of Fox Road is the historic J. Nicholas Schneider barn. The barn is the last remaining structure of the historic farmstead. This farmstead was initially developed by the John A. and Eva Schneider family, natives of Schlüchtern, Germany. It was subsequently the home of their son John "Nicholas" Schneider (1844–1911). The historic barn was likely built for J. Nicholas Schneider. His son Frederick Frank Schneider (1878–1953) owned the farm subsequently. The farm had been sold to the Peterson family by the 1930s. In the 1990s, the farmstead was developed as a residential subdivision, but the historic barn was preserved. As a well-preserved example of a nineteenth century agricultural construction in a newly developed residential area, the property is considered eligible for local landmark designation.

The J. Nicholas Schneider barn, site 3228 in the present survey.

Harris Family Farmsteads ***Site 551 (PIN 05-05-300-011)***
Site 552 (PIN 05-05-300-009)
Site 852 (PIN 05-08-127-001)

Along Illinois Highway 71 southwest of Yorkville are three adjacent properties associated with the Harris family. Site 551 in the present survey, the William Harris Farmstead, was settled by William Harris (1785–1864) and his wife Mary (1811–1892). William Harris was an early Kendall County pioneer, arriving in Fox Township in 1831 and residing in Naperville for a few years. By the late 1830s, the family was living at this site. The existing Greek Revival house on the property was likely built in the 1850s for William and Mary Harris. After the death of Mary in 1892, it appears that this farmstead was the home of their grandson, Frank Gilbert Harris (1868–1942) and his wife Mertie "May" (1872–1957). The site was then inherited by his son Merrill G. Harris (1897–1976). Merrill served in the military in World War I and married Isabelle N. Reddock (1894–1976). This site is still owned by the Harris family today.

Another son of William and Mary, Joseph N. Harris (1833–1912), had a nearby dairy farm that he moved to in 1886, site 851 in the present survey, now the Kendall County Fairgrounds.[8]

8. *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Kendall and Will Counties,* 660.

Sites 552 and 852 together comprise the George W. Harris Farmstead. The historic house is located on the north side of the road, site 552 in the present survey, and the agricultural outbuildings are located on the south side of the road, site 852 in the present survey. George Washington Harris (1836–1913) was the son of William and Mary Harris, born in Kendall County. He established this farmstead adjacent to his father's homestead. He and his wife Lydia A. Harris (1845–1872) had one son, Frank Gilbert Harris, discussed above. The large Queen Anne style house at site 552 was likely built for George Harris. After George's death, this site was inherited by Frank G. Harris and later his son Merrill G. Harris. In the mid-1960s, seventy-eight acres of farmland was acquired from Merrill Harris by the Kendall County Forest Preserve District, the initial portion of today's Harris Forest Preserve. A historic crib barn is among the buildings now on the forest preserve parcel.

Due to the preserved historic buildings and the long connection to a pioneer farm family, all three of these properties are considered eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The circa 1850s William Harris house, site 551 in the present survey. Right: The circa 1890s George W. Harris house, site 552 in the present survey.

Left: The crib barn of the George W. Harris Farmstead, now part of the forest preserve, site 852 in the present survey. Right: The windmill on the site.

Moulton Farmstead ***Site 854 (PIN 05-08-301-003)***

Originally established by Nelson Hubbard (1829–1895), this farmstead was acquired by Ephraim Moulton, Jr. (1805–1892) and his wife Maria (1812–1871) in the 1860s. The Moultons were from Vermont. The farm was inherited by their son Oscar R. Moulton (1837–1917) and his wife Mary Jane (1836–1926). Subsequently it was owned by Oscar and Mary Jane's son Rollin H. Moulton (1872–1936) and his wife Minnie Moulton (1883–1943). After the death of Minnie Moulton in 1943, the property was acquired by the American Legion. The farm was then sold by the Legion to Paul and Irene Weis in 1986. Due to the well-preserved and representative range of outbuildings on the property, it is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The round roof barn on the Moulton Farmstead, site 854. Right: Other outbuildings on the property.

Thurber–Neusus–Pottinger Farmstead ***Site 858 (PIN 05-08-476-002)***

This farmstead was originally developed by William Thurber, Jr. (1808–1864) and his wife Polly H. Thurber (1810–1893). The historic farmhouse on the site was likely built for the Thurber family. The Thurbers had seven children, but after the death of Polly this farmstead was sold to Friedrich "Fred" Neusus (1848–1911), a native of Ersen, Germany, and his wife Anna (1856–1932). The farm was subsequently owned by their son William Neusus and his wife Dora. Many of the early twentieth century agricultural buildings on the site were likely built for the Neusus family. After a couple changes of ownership in the 1940s and 1950s, the site was acquired by Russell E. (1914–1997) and Glenna Pottinger (1917–1998) in the late 1950s. It is owned by the Pottinger family today. Due to the presence of many well-preserved nineteenth century buildings, including the large circa 1860 farmhouse, the site is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The historic farmhouse at the Thurber–Neusus–Pottinger Farmstead, site 858. Right: The barn complex at the site. The closest portion likely dates to the nineteenth century, while the portions beyond are twentieth century additions.

LeBaron–Braun Farmstead ***Site 1154 (PIN 05-11-300-003)***

This farmstead was initially developed by John Kittredge LeBaron (1810–1884). After several changes of ownership, it was acquired by Walter C. Braun by 1932. The existing historic Colonial Revival house and crib barn on the site were likely built by Braun in the 1930s or 1940s. By the 1950s, the farm had been sold to the Block family. Due to the architectural distinctiveness of the historic house, as well as the outbuildings on the site, the property is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The LeBaron–Braun Farmstead, site 1154, has a distinctive Colonial Revival style house. Right: The property also has a circa 1940s perforated concrete stave crib barn.

Hopkins Farmstead ***Site 1253 PIN (05-12-400-006)***

Archibald Hopkins (1808–1874) was a native of Ohio who moved to Kendall County, arriving in 1857 and establishing a farm at this site. Archibald was married to Rachel McLean, and their son Henry M. was born in Ripley, Ohio, in 1845. Henry M. Hopkins (1845–1918) at first worked the farm in Kendall County with his father, and after the death of Archibald in 1874, he inherited the property. The large Italianate style house was built for Henry M. Hopkins in 1878. In 1876, he married Josephine Small, and they had two children.[9] By the 1910s, this farm was being operated by Henry and Josephine's son James A. Hopkins (1880–1959) and his wife Georgia M. (1885–1977). Subsequently, ownership passed to James R. Hopkins (1921–2015) and his wife LaVonne (1925–1993). In 1982, they retired to a rural area near Argyle, Lafayette County, Wisconsin. The farm is still owned by the Hopkins family today. Due to the well-preserved Italianate style house on the site and the long association with a prominent local family, this site is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The Hopkins Farmstead, site 1253, has two historic houses, one of which is this well-preserved Italianate style house built in 1878 for Henry M. Hopkins. Right: The historic crib barn on the site.

9. *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Kendall and Will Counties,* 364–365.

Shepard–Hopkins–Schobert Farmstead ***Site 1353 PIN (05-13-400-010)***

This farmstead was first settled by Jeremiah Shepherd, Jr. (1817–1898), a pioneer settler in Kendall County, who arrived circa 1836. The 1859 atlas indicates that the Kendall Post Office was located at this site. By 1870, the farm had been acquired by Carey Allen Hopkins (1837–1914), a native of Ohio and the first cousin of Henry M. Hopkins.

Later, around 1883, the farm was sold to Henry Schobert (1865–1946), a native of Bavaria, Germany. The Queen Anne style house on the site as well as many of the outbuildings were likely built for the Schobert family. Henry resided here with his wife Hattie and their children Carl, Layton, John, Harold, Ruth. The farm subsequently passed to Carl H. Schobert (1891–1970) and his wife Jessie F. Schobert (1896–1992) and later to their son Henry "Gordon" Schobert (1922–2009). The property is still owned by the Schobert family today. Due to the preserved Queen Anne style house and numerous historic outbuildings, the site is judged to be eligible for local landmark designation.

Left: The Queen Anne-style house at the Shepard–Hopkins–Schobert Farmstead, site 1353. Right: Two of the agricultural outbuildings on the property.

Gates Farmstead ***Site 1352 PIN (05-13-300-002)***
Shepard–Gates Farmstead ***Site 2352 PIN (05-23-200-001)***

Two farmsteads associated with the Gates family are located in the eastern part of Kendall Township. The farmstead documented as site 1352 in the present survey was initially established by Robert D. Gates, Sr. (1817–1882) and his wife Hannah "Anna" Gates (1824–1920). Gates was a native of Maryland. In the 1917, directory, the farm is listed as being operated by their son, Edgar T. Gates (1851–1928). After Edgar's death, the farm was inherited by his younger brother, Charles L. Gates. The farm later passed to Charles's youngest son Lewis E. Gates. It remains owned by the Gates family today. Due to the well-preserved historic farmhouse on the site and its long association with a pioneer family, this property is judged eligible for local landmark designation.

Nearby is the farmstead at site 2352. It was originally established by Andrew J. Shepard (1815–1899), a native of Massachusetts who came to Kendall County in 1847, and his wife Sabria (1822–1888). It was later owned by their son Elmer Shepard before being sold to the Gates family. By 1917, this was the home of Charles L. Gates (1867–1949), his wife Mary E. (1872–1943), and their sons Howard (1906–1991), Frank (1909–1992), and Lewis (1910–1989). By the 1960s, this was the home of Lewis and his wife Irene A. (1918–1999). It remains owned by the Gates family today. Due to the well-preserved historic farmhouse on the site, this property is judged eligible for local landmark designation.


Left: Although remodeled and expanded, the circa 1860s farmhouse on the Gates Farmstead, site 1352, retains its historic character. Right: The Shepard–Gates Farmstead, site 2352, has a large well-preserved circa 1900 farmhouse, likely built shortly after the farm was acquired by the Charles L. Gates family.

Gabel Farmstead ***Site 1553 PIN (05-15-400-001)***

This farmstead was initially settled by J. Henry Gabel (1812–1880) and his wife Anna K. Betz (1816–1888) around 1855. The Gabel family were natives of Nassau, Germany and emigrated to the U.S. in 1850. The settled first near Somonauk, Illinois, and then five years later purchase 160 acres in Section 15 of Kendall Township, site 1553 in the present survey. The family raised grain, and Gabel also worked in the insurance business. Of their children, son Theodore C. bought an 80-acre farm in Lisbon Township in 1886; Henry G. was a physician with a practice in Aurora; Lewis J. has a farm in Na-Au-Say Township, and Augustus C. was a farmer in Kendall Township.[10]

The homestead farm in Kendall Township passed to their son Augustus C. Gabel (1852–1914). He was born while the family lived in Somonauk, Illinois. From about 1870, he managed the family homestead. He bought out the interests of his siblings and continued to reside at the family homestead, eventually purchasing an additional 80 acres. He also owned farmland in Kansas. He raised swine, sheep, and cows, and was a stockholder of the Kendall Cooperative Creamery Company in Na-Au-Say Township. In 1880, he married Sarah E. Smith, and they had two children, Carrie J. and Glenn A. Gabel.[11]

In the twentieth century, the Gable Farmstead was owned by Glenn A. Gabel (1890–1949) and his wife Bell; followed by their son Clyde A. Gabel (1918–1979) and his wife Vivian Gabel (1920–2010). It remains owned by the Gabel family today. Due to its long association with a pioneer farm family, the property is judged to be local landmark eligible.


Left: The historic upright-and-wing type house at the Gabel Farmstead. Right: The crib barn on the property.

10. *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Kendall and Will Counties*, 278–279.
11. *Genealogical and Biographical Record of Kendall and Will Counties*, 367–368.

Wagner–Hage Farmstead ***Site 2453 PIN (05-24-300-005)***

This farmstead was originally established by the Wagner family. It was first settled by William Wagner (1806–1884) and was later owned by his son S. F. Wagner (born 1832). In the latter part of the nineteenth century, it was acquired by Frederick H. Hage (1859–1938) and his wife Appolonia (1862–1951). It was inherited by their son Edward J. Hage (1901–2001) and remains owned by the Hage family today. Due to its long association with a local farm family, the property is judged to be eligible for local landmark status.

Left: The historic barn at the Wagner–Hage Farmstead. Right: The farmstead has two historic houses.

Lippold Farmstead ***Site 2852 PIN (05-28-200-005)***

Initially established by others, this farmstead was acquired by August Lippold, Sr. (1866–1924, native of Königreich, near Hamburg, Germany) and his wife Minnie in the latter part of the nineteenth century. It later passed to their son August Jr. (1899–1961) and his wife Irma (1902–1982). The farmstead remains owned by the Lippold family today. The farmstead has a nicely preserved Italianate style farmhouse, likely built circa 1880s for the Lippold family. Due to the well-preserved historic structures on the site and its long association with a local farm family, the property is judged to be local landmark eligible.

Left: The historic farmhouse on the site is a well-preserved example of the Italianate style. Right: Among the outbuildings on the site is an elevated water tank.

Anderson–Scott Farmstead ***Site 3151 PIN (05-31-100-004)***

Originally established by the Neilson family, this farmstead was acquired by Ole Anderson prior to 1870. It remained in the Anderson family into the 1950s, when it was acquired by L. T. Scott. The farmstead has a number of well-preserved buildings, including a Queen Anne-style farmhouse built for the Anderson family. Due to the well-preserved historic structures on the site, the property is judged to be local landmark eligible.

Left: The historic farmhouse on the site is a well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style. Right: The three-bay threshing barn on the Anderson–Scott Farmstead.

Ellis Farmstead ***Site 3356 PIN (05-33-400-003)***

This farmstead was initially established by Joseph Austin Ellis, Sr. (1814–1885), a native of England, and his wife Martha (1819–1877). It has remained in the Ellis family into the twenty-first century, passing to Joseph Jr. (1862–1923) and Mary Ann (1866–1910) Ellis; Arthur Sr. (1888–1963) and Alma (1889–1984) Ellis; Arthur Jr. (1912–1988) and Mary (1919–1998) Ellis; and Arthur III and Norma Ellis. Historic structures on the site include the brick masonry Tudor Revival style farmhouse, likely built for Arthur Ellis, Sr., circa 1930s, and the early twentieth century three-bay threshing barn. Due to its long association with a pioneer farm family and preserved historic structures, the property is judged to be local landmark eligible.

Left: The historic farmhouse on the site is a locally rare example of the Tudor Revival style as used for residential architecture in the mid-twentieth century. Right: The historic barn on the Ellis Farmstead.

Clayton–Van Cleve Farmstead ***Site 3652 PIN (05-36-200-001)***

This farmstead was originally established by John Clayton (1827–1884) and his wife Mary (1838–1917). He came to Kendall County in 1850 from his native England. In the late nineteenth century, the farm had passed to his son-in-law Jacob "Rogers" Van Cleve (1857–1921) who married Mary Elizabeth Clayton (1859–1947), the daughter of John and Mary Clayton. The farm later passed to Rogers and Mary Elizabeth's son Hugh B. Van Cleve (1895–1956) and subsequently Russell Van Cleve. After serving as a pilot during World War II, Russell Van Cleve graduated from Northwestern University in 1947 with a degree in journalism.[12] The property has a historic nineteenth century farmhouse and a distinctive circa 1930s round roof barn. Due to its long association with a pioneer farm family and preserved historic structures, the property is judged to be local landmark eligible.

Left: The historic farmhouse on the site likely dates to the mid-nineteenth century when John and Mary Clayton owned the property. Right: The round roof barn on the site dates to the 1930s and was built for Hugh Van Cleve.

Left: View of the Clayton–Van Cleve Farmstead circa 1940s. Right: View of the Clayon–Van Cleve Farmstead in 1966. Photographs provided by the current owner.

12. "Three IAA Men Get New Assignments; Hire Field Editor," *Illinois Agricultural Association Record*, December 1949, 13. The article mentions Russell Van Cleve, age twenty-seven, who was hired as publicity assistant and field editor for the *Record*. He was graduated from Northwestern University in 1947. The article states that he grew up on his father Hugh Van Cleve's farm near Yorkville. As of December 1949, he was married with one son, Roger, age two.

Table 1. Surveyed Farmsteads and Related Sites in Bristol Township

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
123	02-01-200-005	Galena Road	**Scheuring Farmstead**	Contibuting

American Foursquare

Dairy

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125 02-01-300-016 Orchard Road **Noonan-Frazier Farmstead** Non-contributing

[Note that historic atlas and plat maps do not always depict the extents of this farm correctly.] Orchard Road extended through property, by 1994.

Historically, outbuildings were on south side of road, and house was on north side of road.

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127 02-01-300-006 Galena Road **Nicholson-Baumann Farmstead** Contibuting

Gabled Ell

Survey from public right-of-way only.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
128	02-01-200-001	U.S. Route 30	**Jacob Keck Memorial Cemetery**	Local landmark potential

Cemetery was dedicated on September 19, 1843. Established by Jacob Keck, pioneer settler in 1841.

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321 02-03-100-001 U.S. Route 30 **Layton-Long Farmstead** Contributing

Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

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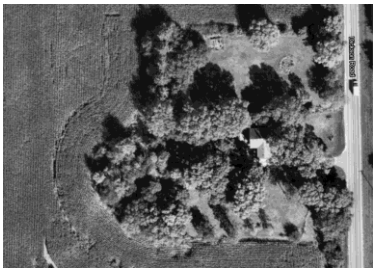
322 02-03-200-001 U.S. Route 30 **Davis-Probst Farmstead** Contributing

Four-over-four

Dairy

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
323	02-03-300-002	Dickson Road	**Miller Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

324	02-03-400-005	Dickson Road	**Coselman-Windett Farmstead**	Contributing


Gabled Ell

325	02-03-481-006	Dickson Road	**Dickson-Murst Farmstead**	National Register potential



Gabled Ell | Dairy

Simon Dickson (1830-1914) and wife Jeanette V. Dickson (1839–1920); son Robert S. Dickson (1873-1957) and wife Carrie "Grace" Dickson (1873–1947); son Simon W. Dickson (1903–1991) and Thelma L. Dickson (1911–1994)

Preserved as a museum. Purchased by The Conservation Foundation in 2006. Farmhouse used as offices; volunteers maintain outbuildings.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
421	02-04-100-007	U.S. Route 30	**Bertram-Harker-Schramm Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Dairy

Dairy

422	02-04-200-001	U.S. Route 30	**Bertram-Scott-Schwanz Farmstead**	Contributing

American Foursquare

523	02-05-300-005	Galena Road	**Windett-Renton-Wallace Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
524	02-05-300-002	Galena Road	**Raymond School No. 6 (District No. 13)**	Contributing



Gable Front

Vacant and in poor condition.

525	02-05-400-012	Galena Road	**Eglington-Egan-Undesser Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

Dairy

John C. Eglington (1814-1889) and Rebecca Eglington (1822-1900)

621	02-06-100-010	Galena Road	**Walker-Konicek Farmstead**	Contributing

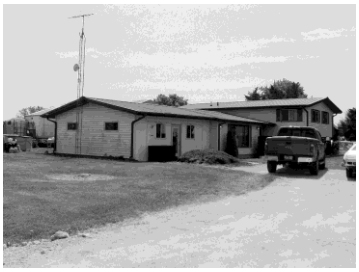


Four-over-four

Not classified

Formerly bisected by Ashe Road, the re-alignment of the road in 2004 bypassed this farmstead to the east. Former right-of-way is now their private drive.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
623	02-06-300-010	Eldamain Road	**Hadden-Mack-Hagemann Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Split Level

721	02-07-100-011	Eldamain Road	**Raymond-Kennedy-Hagemann Farmste**	Contributing

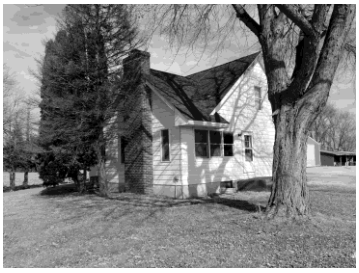
Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

722	02-07-100-008	Beecher Road West	**Kennedy-Keller Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
723	02-07-200-001	Beecher Road West	**Bennett-Mack-Schultz Farmstead**	Contributing


Cape Cod

821	02-08-100-005	Beecher Road East	**Gregory-Leifheit Farmstead**	Contributing


Gabled Ell

822	02-08-300-008	Corneils Road	**Nelson-Johnson-Bennett Farmstead**	Contributing



Contemporary | Dairy

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
823	02-08-400-002	Corneils Road	**Kiley-Olson Farmstead**	Contributing

I-House

Dairy

Historic main barn has collapsed.

922	02-09-100-013	Galena Road	**Raymond-Bertram Farmstead**	Contributing

American Foursquare

Plank frame

923	02-09-200-003	Galena Road	**Raymond-Eccles Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Dairy

C. H. Raymond, pioneer settler in 1842.
Outbuildings located on north side of road.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
924	02-09-300-003	Corneils Road	**Cook-Hadden-Phillips Farmstead**	Contributing

Hall and Parlor

1021	02-10-100-003	Galena Road	**Smith-Wilkening-Thurow Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

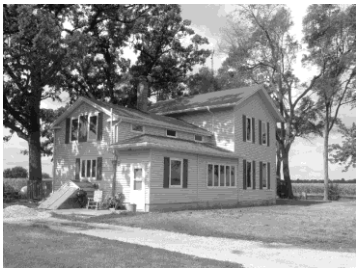
Dairy

1022	02-10-400-006	Galena Road	**Patterson-Dickson Farmstead**	Contributing

Ranch

Originally established by Mathew Patterson (died 1890), then in 1893 acquired by his son-in-law, Simon Dickson. See site 325. George Dickson was the son of Simon Dickson.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1024	02-10-400-009	Galena Road	**Rider Farmstead**	Contributing

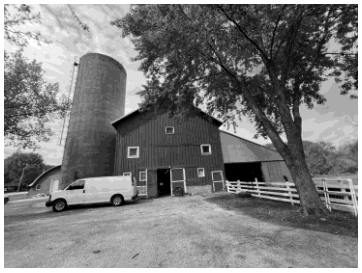


Upright and wing

Feeder

1121 02-11-201-003 Galena Road **O'Brien-Richardson Farmstead** Contributing

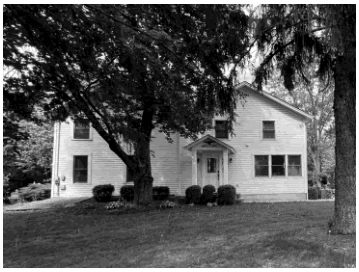
Gabled Ell



Dairy

20 acres in Section 11, historically associated with farmland in E 1/2 SW 1/4 of Section 2.

1123 02-11-300-002 Galena Road **Gorton-Dickson-Schewe Farmstead** Contributing



Gabled Ell

Dairy

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1124	02-11-300-025	Kennedy Road	**Gorton School No. 5 (District No. 16)**	Local landmark potential


Gable Front

The Gorton School began as a log school building in 1840. A new schoolhouse was erected in 1866; this is likely the structure that exists today.

1221	02-12-200-004	Light Road	**Light-Scheuring Farmstead**	Non-contributing



A-Frame

Accessed from east, private crossing over railroad.

1323	02-13-428-003	U.S. Route 34	**Pearce-Lippold-Clark Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell | Dairy

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1325	02-13-352-010	Riverwood Drive	**Chattle-Smith Farmstead**	Contributing

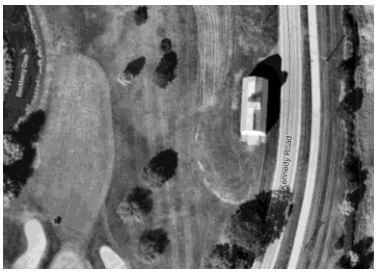


Four-over-four

1421	02-14-478-004	U.S. Route 34	**Rickards-Cherry Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing


Gabled Ell

1422	02-14-100-012	Kennedy Road	**Betz Brothers Crib Barn**	Non-contributing




Only crib barn remains, adjacent to golf course.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1521	02-15-101-003	Cannonball Trail	**Pearson-Dickson-Clayton Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Contemporary

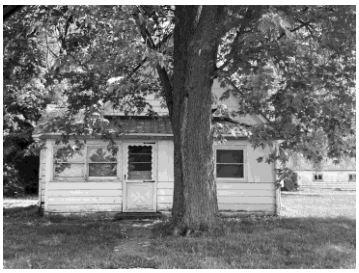
John Pearson, pioneer settler, circa 1835.

1523	02-15-103-003	Cannonball Trail	**Hunt-Goodale Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Upright and wing

1524	02-15-327-007	Bristol Ridge Road	**Knox-Whitley Farmstead**	Contributing


Gable Front

Nathan M. Whitney (1847-1919) ?

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1527	02-15-152-007	Cannonball Trail	**34 Cannonball Trail**	Contributing

Gable Front

Dairy

1621 02-16-201-004 Corneils Road **Borneman-Funke Barn** Non-contributing

Dairy

Historic house for this farmstead was located to the east, now replaced by house built in 1989, PIN 02-16-201-005

1622 02-16-201-006 Corneils Road **Hawley-Funke Farmstead** Contributing

American Foursquare

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1624	02-16-476-005	Cannonball Trail	**St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery**	Contributing

1625	02-16-476-003	Cannonball Trail	**Oak Grove Cemetery**	Contributing

1721	02-17-201-002	Corneils Road	**Peckham-Cornils Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

Frederick George Cornils (1880-1970) and Elva E. Cornils (1885-1957); son Francis P. Cornils (1911-1975) and Evelyn F. Cornils (1907-2001)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1722	02-17-226-015	Illinois Route 47	**Woolley-Reese-McVicker Farmstead**	Contributing

Four-over-four

1821	02-18-200-001	Beecher Road	**Beecher-Morris Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

Former farmland associated with this site has been owned by Com Ed since 1970s.

1824	02-18-400-001	Beecher Road	**McCracken-Johnston Farmstead**	Contributing

Gable Front

Three-bay Threshing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1923	02-19-200-005	Faxon Road	**Wheeler-Sullivan-Cazalet Farmstead**	Contributing



I-House | Dairy

Dr. Calvin Wheeler, pioneer settler, circa 1836.

2024	02-20-402-004	Cannonball Trail	**Helme Farmstead**	National Register potential



Upright and wing | Bank

Judge Joseph Warren Helme (1792-1868) and Cassia A. Helme (1806-1897); son Chester H. Helme (1833-1915)

2121	02-21-101-023	Cannonball Trail	**Grimwood-Naden Farmstead**	Contributing

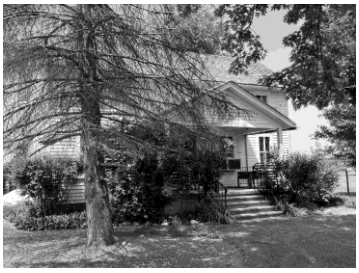


American Foursquare

1917 directory also lists Isaac O. Grimwood, wife Alice Grice; children Ada, Sidney, Harlan, Maurice; "Elm Shade Farm;" resident since 1849

Historically associated farmland extended into Sec. 20 and Sec. 17, total approx. 240 acres. Some outbuildings were located to the southwest on opposite side of road.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2122	02-21-126-001	Cannonball Trail	**Ernst-Ament Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

Feeder

Barn and other outbuildings are east of existing house, accessed from separate driveway.

2123 02-21-126-001 Cannonball Trail **Gillam-Abens-Ament Farmstead** Contributing

J. W. Gillam, pioneer settler circa 1835.
Only outbuildings remain at site.

2125 02-21-301-017 Illinois Route 47 **Boomer-Holdiman Farmstead** Contributing

Two newer houses built northwest and southwest of historic farmstead site in 2003 and 2016; original farmhouse demolished.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2126	02-21-200-015	Kennedy Road	**Orrin Kennedy Farmstead**	National Register potential



Upright and wing

Dairy

Orrin Kennedy (1814–1871) and Mary Kennedy (1823–1917); son Douglas Kennedy (1858–1925) and Helen Grace Kennedy (1857–1909); son Orrin Kennedy (1892–1977)

2221 02-22-151-008 Kennedy Road **Grimwood-Bazan Farmstead** Contributing



Gabled Ell

Bank

2321 02-23-202-010 U.S. Route 34 **J. F. Betz House** Contributing



Bungalow

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2322	02-23-202-008	U.S. Route 34	**Carter-Betz Farmstead**	National Register potential

Side Hallway

2323	02-23-176-013	U.S. Route 34	**Emmons-Williams Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

New England One-and-a-Half

Francis A. Emmons, Sr. (1810-1886) and Lydia Ann Emmons (1810-1887); Samuel E. Williams (1846-1924) and Phoebe "Cornelia" Williams (1845-1918); son Edwin S. Williams (1874-1952)

2721	02-27-101-004	U.S. Route 34	**Gideon Kennedy Farmstead**	Non-contributing

All structures but silo and one outbuilding demolished c. 2018; last building removed in 2022.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2722	02-27-201-013	U.S. Route 34	**David Kennedy Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

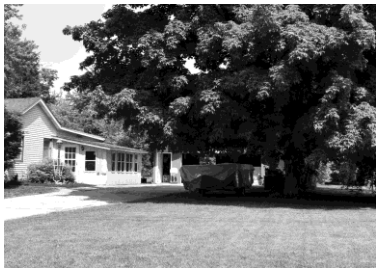


Upright and wing — Dairy

David C. Kennedy (1819-1897); Douglas Kennedy (1858-1925) and Helen Grace (1857-1909); son Orrin Kennedy (1892-1977)

2821	02-28-252-015	McHugh Road	**Kennedy-Palmer Farmstead**	Contributing





Upright and wing

Owen Kennedy, pioneer settler in 1839.

2822	02-28-253-002	McHugh Road	**Boyd-Mills Farmstead I**	Contributing



American Foursquare

William Price Boyd, Sr. (1815-1860) and Sarah Ann Boyd (1822-1901); William P. Boyd, II (1847-1904) and Mary C. Boyd (1855-1902)

Agricultural outbuildings for this site were further southeast, on parcels that are now part of the adjacent residential subdivision.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2823	02-28-402-002	McHugh Road	**Boyd-Mills Farmstead II**	Non-contributing

Four-over-four

William Price Boyd, Sr. (1815-1860) and Sarah Ann Boyd (1822-1901); William P. Boyd, II (1847-1904) and Mary C. Boyd (1855-1902)

2824	02-28-330-004	Walnut Street	**Gale-Fruland Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Contemporary

Dairy

Historic farmhouse for this site was located to the southwest; replaced by new house (1991), PIN 02-28-330-003.

2923	02-29-276-008	Game Farm Road	**Palmer-Conover Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2924	02-29-401-016	Game Farm Road	**Ernst-Conover Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-four | Three-bay Threshing

2926 02-29-451-011 W. Somonauk Street **Elmwood Cemetery** Non-contributing

3121 02-31-101-006 River Road **Chittenden-Henker Farmstead** Local landmark potential

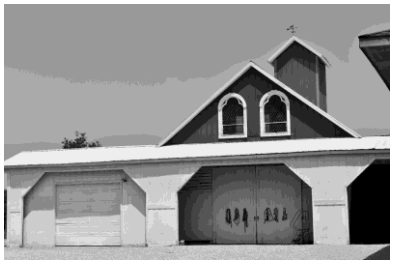


Upright and wing | Three-bay Threshing

Eben O. Chittenden (1799–1860) and Roxanna B. Chittenden (1802–1859); son Leverett S. Chittenden (1828–1894) and Almira Chittenden (1833–1902). Philip Henker (1869-1936) and Caroline "Lena" Henker (1870-1957); son Alvin A. Henker (1901-1981) and Emelia Mae Henker (1902-1999)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3122	02-31-126-003	River Road	**Hathaway-Kugler-Price Farmstead**	Contributing





Four-over-four

Truman B. Hathway, pioneer settler, circa 1835

3123	02-31-201-012	River Road	**Hathaway-Nelson Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Truman B. Hathway, pioneer settler, circa 1835

3124	02-31-226-001	River Road	**Lindholm-Heinz-Conover Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Agricultural outbuildings all demolished by 2000.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3221	02-32-100-003	River Road	**Duryea-Heinz Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Gabled Ell

House is variously remodeled; no historic character remains.

Table 2. Surveyed Farmsteads and Related Sites in Kendall Township

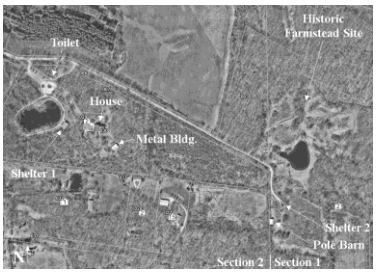
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
151	05-01-200-002	Reservation Road	**Cherry Farmstead**	Contributing

Four-over-four

Plank frame

Moses J. Cherry, Sr. (native of Ireland, 1805-1870); Charles Thompson Cherry (1858-1913); Charles T. Cherry II (1874-1964); David C. Heap (1937-1999)

152	05-01-300-004	Minkler Road	**Hopkins-Piggott Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Contemporary

Purchased by John Piggott in 1960. Nothing remains at historic farmstead site in SW 1/4 of Section 1; all structures demolished circa 2009 (except Pole Barn).

Now owned by Kendall County Forest Preserve District: Pickerill-Pigott Preserve, opened to public in 2021. Separate parcel in section 2 with 1970s house donated by Pickerill family.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
251	05-02-100-007	Minkler Road	**Herren-Bornemann Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Charles F. Shaver (native of New York, 1829-1907); Charles Herren (1862-1934); Ethel Bornemann (1895-1979); Louise W. Bornemann (1893-1984)

Most structures at site demolished in 2010. Photos taken in 2005 provided by Kendall County.

252	05-02-200-004	Minkler Road	**Minkler-Simmons Farmstead**	Contributing

Settled by Peter Minkler (1789-1881), pioneer settler of 1830s, then to his son, Smith G. Minkler (1815-1895). Passed to Minkler's daughter Susanah and her husband J. R. Simmons. Sold by family in 1960s.

House demolished in 2021.

351	05-03-100-005	Illinois Route 71	**Van Emmon-Simpson Farmstead**	Contributing

Four-over-four

George Van Emon (1790-1864); Walter W. Van Emon (1819-1889); Elizabeth H. Van Emon (wife of Walter W., 1834-1902); Allen H. Van Emon (1868-1936)

All surviving structures are mid-20th century.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
352	05-03-200-021	Illinois Route 71	**Gates-Hage-Bowman Farmstead**	Contributing


Gabled Ell

John Gates (1853-1925); Theodore Hage (1889-1927)

451 05-04-300-035 Illinois Route 71 **Doetschman Farmstead** Contributing



Gable Front

G. Fred Doetschman (died 1951); Louis C. Doetschman (1887-1958)

This farmstead newly established circa 1901 by Doetschman family. Historically associated with farmland in Section 9 to the south.

452 05-04-300-033 Illinois Route 71 **Springer-Greenawalt Farmstead** Contributing



Gable Front

Bert Greenawalt (1873-1951); wife Jessie (1877/78-1963)

In early 1960s, farmland purchased by Doetschman family (see site 451), and farmstead reduced to a 3-acre parcel. Historically associated with farmland in Section 9 to the south.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
551	05-05-300-011	Illinois Route 71	**William Harris Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Four-over-four

William Harris (1785-1864); George Washington Harris (1836-1913); Frank Gilbert Harris (1868-1942); Merrill G. Harris (1897-1976)

Surveyed from public right-of-way at owner's request.

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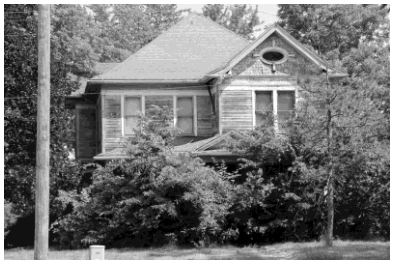
552 05-05-300-009 Illinois Route 71 **George W. Harris House** Local landmark potential





Gabled Ell

William Harris (1785-1864); George Washington Harris (1836-1913); Frank Gilbert Harris (1868-1942); Merrill G. Harris (1897-1976).

Surveyed from public right-of-way at owner's request. See also site 852.

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651 05-06-100-013 Fox Road **Pope-Theis Farmstead** Contributing



Gabled Ell Feeder

Jacob F. Pope (1816-1911); Charles C. Pope (1846-1915); Lawrence E. Pope (1891-1973); Raymond Theis (1930-2012). Per obituary, Ray retired from farming in 1995.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
653	05-06-276-013	Fox Road	**Ford Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

William L. Ford (1839-1918); John A. Ford (1861-1936); William L. Ford (1895-1975)

655	05-06-302-005	Pavillion Road	**Kuhman Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Fred Ferdinand Kuhman (1864-1927); Fred Roland Kuhman (1912-1980). Sold by Kuhman family in 1993.

750	05-07-176-010	Pavillion Road	**Pavillion Cemetery**	Local landmark potential

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
751	05-07-151-015	Illinois Route 71	**Coombs-Chally Farmstead**	Contributing

New England One-and-a-Half

Leonard Chally, Sr. (1896-1993)

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752 05-07-201-006 Illinois Route 71 **Eugene L. Matlock Farmstead** Contributing

Bank

John Matlock (1846-1922); Eugene L. Matlock (1868-1953); Gerald E. Matlock, Sr. (1892-1984); Gerald E. Matlock, Jr. (1929-1997)
House: 2004, address 11237

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753 05-07-226-001 Illinois Route 71 **John G. Matlock Farmstead** Contributing

Four-over-four Bank

West W. Matlock (1814-1886); John M. Matlock (1846-1922); John G. Matlock (1874-1960); Marvin Matlock (1909-1989)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
754	05-07-253-005	Illinois Route 71	**Ives-Moulton Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing

Gable Front

Dr. Isaac Ives (1798-1872); Jemima S. Ives (1840-1921); Minnie E. Moulton (1883-1943)

759	05-07-426-006	Legion Road	**Metge-Woodward Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Dairy

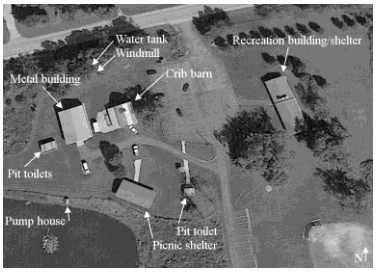
Henry Metge, Sr. (1855-1935, from Hanover, Germany); Glenn H. H. Woodward (1917-1999) and Louise G. Woodward (1913-1996)

851	05-08-102-002	Illinois Route 71	**Joseph N. Harris Farmstead / Kendall County Fairgrounds**	Non-contributing

William Harris (1785-1864); Joseph N. Harris (1833-1912) and Elizabeth Matlock Harris (1841-1922); Norton "Benton" Harris (1875-1948); Merrill G. Harris (1897-1976); William G. Harris, Sr. (1922-1991)

Existing buildings are of relatively recent construction.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
852	05-08-127-001	Illinois Route 71	**George W. Harris Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Historically part of farmstead site 552. One other historic outbuilding was removed after 2002.
Now owned by Kendall County Forest Preserve District: Harris Preserve

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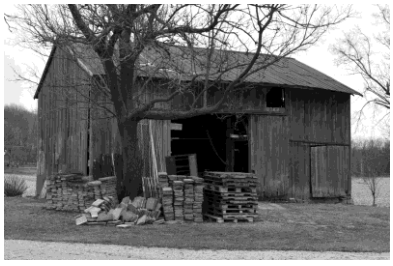
854	05-08-301-003	Legion Road	**Moulton Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

New England One-and-a-Half Round Roof

Ephraim Moulton, Jr. (1805-1892); Oscar R. Moulton (1837-1917); Rollin H. Moulton (1872-1936) and Minnie Moulton (1883-1943)
Sold by American Legion to Paul & Irene Weis in 1986.

855	05-08-376-004	Legion Road	**Marshall-Bornemann-Schulz Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch Three-bay Threshing

Perry Marshall (1807-1892, from Bayside, MD); Louis E. Bornemann (1861-1929), son of Ludwig K. Bornemann (1819-1887, from Germany); Phillip T. Schulz (1908-1982)
Historic photos of house and crib barn (both demolished) provided by owner.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
857	05-08-402-003	Immanuel Road	**Thurow-Kollman-Sauer Farmstead**	Contributing


Gabled Ell

Albert W. H. Thurow (1857-1911, from Germany); Charles Kollman (1870-1933); Leonard Kollman (1891-1962); Russell J. Sauer (1910-1989)

858	05-08-476-002	Legion Road	**Thurber-Neusus-Pottinger Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell — Three-bay Threshing; Dairy

William Thurber, Jr. (1808-1864) and Polly H. Thurber (1810-1893); Friedrich "Fred" Neusus (1848-1911, from Ersen, Germany); Russell E. Pottinger (1914-1997) and Glenna Pottinger (1917-1998)

953	05-09-153-001	S. Bridge Street	**Thurber-Hoffman Farmstead Farmstead**	Contributing



Gable Front

Gabled Ell

Willard A. Thurber (1845-1929); John T. Hoffman (1880-1972); Robert A. Dhuse (1920-2009)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
954	05-09-152-009	Legion Road	**Thurber-Crimmins Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Farmstead site is across section line between Section 8 and Section 9.

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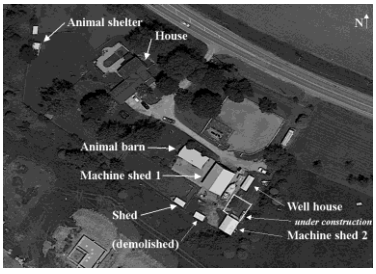
955 05-09-101-005 Illinois Route 47 **Stumme-Halbesma Farmstead** Non-contributing


Upright and wing

Herman Halbesma, Sr. (1877-1953, from Warffum, Netherlands) and Edna Halbesma (1883-1974); son Burdette R. Halbesma (1922-1997)

1051 05-10-200-010 Illinois Route 126 **Stansel-Schale-Purcell Farmstead** Contributing

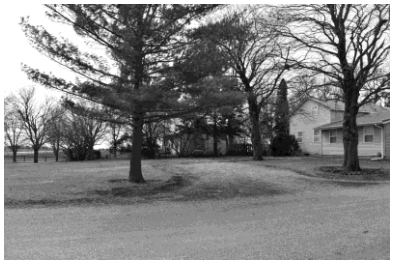



Gabled Ell

House circa 1920

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1054	05-10-400-002	Ashley Road	**Bornemann-Stockham Farmstead**	Contributing





Upright and wing

Adjacent ranch house is a separate parcel.

1154	05-11-300-003	Block Road	**LeBaron-Braun Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell — Three-Bay Threshing

John Kittredge LeBaron (1810-1884); Gabriel S. Roe (1845-1926); James Kenneth Campbell (1894-1958)

1155	05-11-400-003	Illinois Route 126	**Block Family Ranch House**	Non-contributing

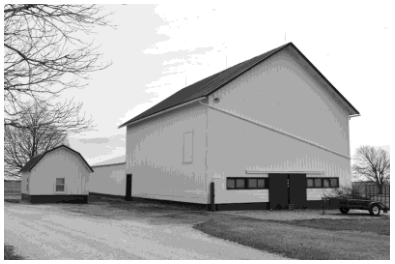

Ranch

Agricultural outbuildings, silos, etc. demolished in late 2017/early 2018.
Former farmstead, only mid-century house and garage exist.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1156	05-11-300-002	Ashley Road	**Wampah Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

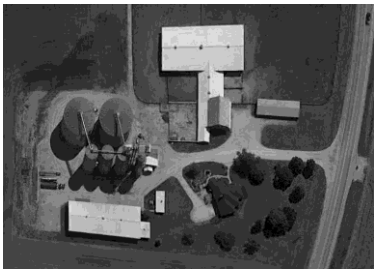
Plank frame



Dairy

John Wampah (1821-1889, from Wohnhausen, Germany) and Christina Wampah (1819-1889); John A. W. Wampah (1861-1935) and Dora Schale Wampah (1859-1918)

1252	05-12-300-003	Illinois Route 126	**Hopkins-Schur-Stewart Farmstead**	Contributing



Contemporary

Three-bay Threshing

Gordon Hopkins (1797-1869); Edward Schur (1860-1924, from Posen, Germany) and Alwine Schur (1863-1952); Robert M. Stewart (1919-2008) and Elaine Stewart (1922-1995)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1253	05-12-400-006	Illinois Route 126	**Hopkins Farmstead**	Local Landmark Potential

Front Gable

Three-Bay Threshing

Side Hallway

Henry M. Hopkins (1845-1918); James A. Hopkins (1880-1959); LaVonne Hopkins (Mrs. James R. Hopkins, 1925-1993)

Likely a newly established farm site by Henry M. Hopkins in late 1870s. Historic farmstead is now broken up onto four separate parcels.

1352 05-13-300-002 Hopkins Road **Gates Farmstead** Local Landmark Potential

New England One-and-a-Half

Robert D. Gates, Sr. (1817-1882) and Hannah "Anna" Gates (1824-1920); Edgar T. Gates (1851-1928); Charles L. Gates, younger brother of Edgar (1867-1949); Lewis E. Gates (1910-1989)

Farmland associated with this site extended south and west into Sections 14, 23, and 24.

1353 05-13-400-010 Hopkins Road **Shepard-Hopkins-Schobert Farmstead** Local landmark potential

Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

Jeremiah Shepherd, Jr. (1817-1898) pioneer settler, arrived circa 1836. 1859 atlas shows Kendall Post Office at this site. Carey Allen Hopkins (1837-1914, native of Ohio). Henry Schobert (1865-1946, native of Bavaria, Germany); Carl H. Schobert (1891-1970) and Jessie F. Schobert (1896-1992); Henry "Gordon" Schobert (1922-2009).

Existing structures on site date to Schobert family ownership in 20th century.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1451	05-14-100-001	Ashley Road	**Pletcher-Gabel Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Ezekiel H. Pletcher (1823-1894); Augustus Carl Gabel (1852-1914) and Sarah E. Gabel (1854-1936)

1452	05-14-200-001	Block Road	**Hall-Hage-Holland Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Saul Hall (died 1893) and Jesse Hall (1779-1877)

1453	05-14-300-001	Ament Road	**Shepard Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1551	05-15-100-002	Ament Road	**Leitch-Cooper Farmstead**	Contributing

Round Roof

Robert Gilbert Leitch (1842-1919) and Emily Leitch (1845-1923). House demolished circa 2018. Compare to site 1552

1552	05-15-300-008	Ament Road	**Leitch-Carlson Farmstead**	Contributing

American Foursquare

Matthew Leitch (1810-1892); Robert Gilbert Leitch (1842-1919) and Emily Leitch (1845-1923); Ralph K. Leitch (1882-1941); Compare to site 1551. Charles "Dave" Carlson (1912-1981).

1553	05-15-400-001	Ament Road	**Gabel Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Upright and wing

Three-bay Threshing

J. Henry Gabel (1812-1880) and Anna K. Betz (1816-1888); Augustus Carl Gabel (1852-1914); Glenn A. Gabel (1890-1949); Clyde A. Gabel (1918-1979) and Vivian Gabel (1920-2010)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1651	05-16-100-007	Illinois Route 47	**Kollman-Collins Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

Dairy

William Kollman, Sr. (1833-1913, from Hanover, Germany); Otto Kollman (1870-1939)

1652	05-16-200-013	Illinois Route 47	**Kollman-Johnson Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Feeder

Dairy

William Kollman, Sr. (1833-1913, from Hanover, Germany); William Kollman, Jr. (1864-1943); Oliver Kollman (1894-1951) and Mabel Kollman (1894-1979)

1653	05-16-200-004	Ament Road	**Harkness-Cooper Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Three-Bay Threshing

James Harkness, born Bowden, Scotland (1831-1911) and Sarah Harkness (1839-1923); George Harkness (1876-1951) and Gezina "Zina" Harkness (1877-1965); Marvin Cooper (1926-1999)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1654	05-16-300-009	Illinois Route 47	**Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

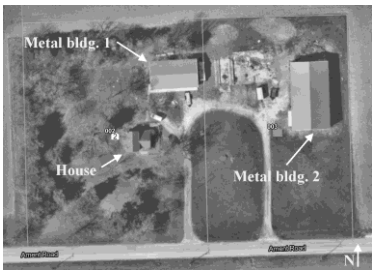
Church

Congregation organized in 1881. Church built at this location in 1896.

1656	05-16-100-016	Ament Road	**Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church West Cemetery**	Non-contributing

Opened for burials in 1999.

1751	05-17-200-002	Ament Road	**Thurber-Kollman-Bornemann Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

William Thurber, Jr. (1808-1864, born in New York) and Polly H. Thurber (1810-1893); Charles A. Kollman (1870-1933) and Katherine A. Kollman (1870-1956); Herman W. H. Bornemann (1893-1965) and Karoline Kollman Bornemann (1891-1972)
Historic outbuildings destroyed by fire, June 13, 2017.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1752	05-17-300-005	Immanuel Road	**Wilkening-Thurow Farmstead**	Contributing



Contemporary Bank

Henry [Heinrich] Wilkening (1832-1892, born Hanover, Germany); Henry W. Wilkening (1864-1935); Arthur W. Thurow (1903-1964) and Ruth E. Thurow (1911-1993)

1753 05-17-400-009 Ament Road **Kollman-Kuhn Farmstead** Contributing



Contemporary

Ernst C. Kollman (1866-1919) and Katherine A. Kollman (1870-1956); James M. Kuhn (1919-2005)

Per plat maps, original Thurber family farmstead on this property was located southeast Kollmann family farmstead; removed before 1939.
House: 2007

1851 05-18-226-002 East Highpoint Road **Evans-Thurow-Minard Farmstead** Contributing


Upright and wing

First settled by Robert Evans in 1835. William Martin Thurow (1852-1937, from Zarnefanz, Germany) and Elizabeth Leifheit Thurow (1856-1929); Eugene B. Minard (1835-1930)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1853	05-18-276-002	East Highpoint Road	**Inscho Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Contemporary

Settled by Samuel Inscho in 1835. Samuel Inscho (1803-1885); son William Inscho (1829-1922) and Amanda Inscho (1843-1923); son Frank Inscho (1874-1953) and Dora Inscho (1879-1962); daughter Lillian Inscho (1902-1989)

No historic structures survive.

1855	05-18-300-008	East Highpoint Road	**Martner-Lindholm Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Ranch

1856	05-18-300-012	East Highpoint Road	**Hansen-Lawyer Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

William Hansen (1866-1925); James Armour Lawyer (1884-1952)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1858	05-18-300-021	East Highpoint Road	**Nolte-Pergler Farmstead**	Contributing

Bungalow

Historically, farmland for this property extended into Section 13 of Fox Township

1951	05-19-100-012	Lisbon Road	**Holle-Merkel-Leifheit Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

William Holle, Jr. (1850-1939); Friedrich "Fred" Merkel (1875-1935); William H. Leifheit (1881-1974)

1952	05-19-100-003	Lisbon Road	**Holle-Merkel Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Bank

Ranch

William Holle, Jr. (1850-1939); Christian Heinrich William Merkel, Jr. (1879-1951) and Laura Holle Merkel (1890-1971)
Note historic barn on adjacent property behind c. 1975 ranch house, PIN 05-19-100-009

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1953	05-19-300-008	Lisbon Road	**Williams-Dickson Farmstead**	Contributing

Raised Ranch

Three-bay Threshing

John P. Williams (1817-1897, born in Philadelphia); George M. Dickson (1879-1975): Dr. Ivan Dickson (1908-1988) and Ada Dickson (1918-2001)

1 outbuilding and 1 grain bin located on west side of road, Fox Township PIN 04-24-400-008

1954 05-19-300-002 Lisbon Road **Folts-Anderson Farmstead** Contributing

Gabled Ell

Plank frame

Oliver Anderson (1863-1935) and Bertha Anderson (1866-1941); Harold B. Anderson (1906-1954)

1955 05-19-300-004 Walker Road **Needham School No. 14 (District No. 37)** Local landmark potential

Gable Front

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1956	05-19-400-005	Walker Road	**Johnson-Anderson-Babson Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Andrew O. Anderson (1861-1933); Otto Anderson (1890-1982)
Only a metal outbuilding remains at site.

2052	05-20-300-004	Walker Road	**Anderson-Scott Farmstead**	Contributing

Ranch

Plank frame

2053	05-20-300-003	Immanuel Road	**Hallock-Inscho-Fletcher Farmstead**	Contributing

I House

Plank frame

Dairy

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2055	05-20-400-001	Immanuel Road	**Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery**	Contributing

2056	05-20-400-003	Walker Road	**Leifheit-Bieritz Farmstead**	Contributing

Four-over-four

2151	05-21-100-001	Illinois Route 47	**Hage-Tuttle Farmstead**	Contributing

Cape Cod

Bank

Ranch

Friedrich Hage (1827-1899)
Ben Tuttle (1892-1966), Mrs. Elma Tuttle (1898-1990)
Older house destroyed by fire, April 25, 2023

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2152	05-21-200-006	Penman Road	**Penman-Ament Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch | Basement

2153	05-21-300-002	Walker Road	**Collman Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing | Basement

Henry F. Collman (1830-1881, born in Germany) and Sophia (1833-1913); Frank W. Collman (1875-1959) and Rosa (1877-1950)

2154	05-21-300-006	Walker Road	**Brown-Bretthauer Farmstead**	Contributing



Cape Cod

Now a separate parcel to the north, new commerical buildings (c. 2005, c. 2007, c. 2008 addition) replaced the original outbuildings for this farmstead.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2155	05-21-400-003	Penman Road	**Stevenson-Hage Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

2251	05-22-100-002	Penman Road	**Sinclair-Hall-Carlson Farmstead**	Contributing


Ranch

2252	05-22-200-002	Ashley Road	**Ashley Farmstead**	National Register potential



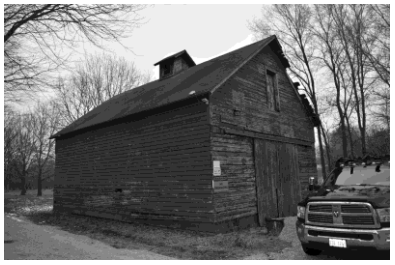
Four-over-four | Round Roof

Almon Pitcher Ashley (1822-1890, from New York) and Hulda Ashley (1826-1897); Stephen Ferriss Ashley (1843-1916) and Cora M. Ashley (1873-1926); son Almon Victor Ashley, Sr. (1902-1995), his wife Dora C. Ashley (1901-1967), and son Warren Cotton Ashley, Sr. (1904-2004)

Sold 2016, now used as an events venue, Ashley Farm Weddings (www.ashleyfarmweddings.com)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2253	05-22-300-006	Walker Road	**Hage-Ragnes Farmstead**	Contributing





Gabled Ell

Oscar Ragnes (1902-1947)

2254	05-22-400-002	Walker Road	**Beattie-Henne-Vogen Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-four

2255	05-22-400-003	Walker Road	**Henne-Ragnes-Vogen Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Edward "Herman" Ragnes (1904-1988); Isaac "Raymond" Ragnes (1911-1994)
New farmstead in 1910s

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2351	05-23-100-008	A Ashley Road	**Willer-Henne Farmstead**	Contributing



I House

Set far back along a private lane formerly called Gates Road.

2352	05-23-200-001	B Ashley Road	**Shepard-Gates Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



American Foursquare

Charles L. Gates (1867-1949) his wife Mary E. (1872–1943); Lewis E. (1910-1989) and Irene A. (1918–1999) Gates
Set very far back along a private lane formerly called Gates Road.

2353	05-23-300-004	Ashley Road	**Henker-Preiss-Scott Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2451	05-24-100-010	Hopkins Road	**Hemm-Gehrke-Hendrickson Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Dairy

2452	05-24-200-006	Hopkins Road	**Hemm-Hage-Holt Farmstead**	Non-contributing

House (c. 1878) and 2 silos demolished circa 2014. Garage and one outbuilding remain at site.

2453	05-24-300-005	Walker Road	**Wagner-Hage Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Cape Cod

Dairy

Upright and wing

William Wagner (1806–1884); S. F. Wagner (born 1832). Frederick H. Hage (1859–1938); wife Appolonia (1862–1951); son Edward J. Hage (1901–2001)

A nicely preserved assemblage representing all types of historic farmstead structures.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2454	05-24-300-003	Hopkins Road	**Moenkemeier-Henne Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Plank frame

2455	05-24-400-009	Hopkins Road	**Cleveland-Wollenweber-Mihr Farmstead**	Contributing

Contemporary

Dairy

Ranch

2551	05-25-100-001	Walker Road	**C. Frederick Dhuse Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Christian "Fred" Dhuse, Sr. (1820-1885) and Karoline Dhuse (1827-1909); Herman F. Dhuse (1863-1948) and Mary Dhuse (1866-1950); Albert F. Dhuse (1893-1985)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2552	05-25-200-001	Walker Road	**Wollenweber-Thurow Farmstead**	Contributing

Dairy

William Wollenweber (1838-1926) and Karoline (1840-1917); Frederick A. Wollenweber (1879-1945); Albert E. Thurow (1873-1941); Arthur W. Thurow (1903-1964) and Ruth E. Thurow (1911-1993)

Owner lives across street to the north.

2553 05-25-300-013 Church Road **Howell Farmstead** Contributing

Ranch

Andrew T. Howell (1816-1888) and Mary H. Howell (1813-1877); Timothy S. Howell (1848-1926) and Anna Sarah Howell (1849-1934); Charles G. Howell (1885-1969) and Hazel P. Howell (1891-1992); Clyde G. Howell (1916-2010)

Associated with a pioneer settler, but limited historic integrity

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2554 05-25-400-007 Caton Farm Road **Clayton Farmstead** Contributing

Gabled Ell

John Hugh Clayton (1863-1945) and Mary J. Clayton (1861-1937); Frank H. Clayton (1894-1962)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2651	05-26-100-003	Walker Road	**Henne-Leifheit-Thurow Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell | Dairy

2652	05-26-200-001	Walker Road	**Cheever-Henne Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell | Dairy

2653	05-26-200-006	Church Road	**Herman Dhuse Farmstead**	Contributing


Gable Front

Herman F. Dhuse (1863-1948) and Mary Dhuse (1866-1950); Albert F. Dhuse (1893-1985)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2654	05-26-300-002	Ashley Road	**Pletcher-Kahle-Kilts Farmstead**	Contributing

Contemporary

Dairy

Ranch

Circa 2003, two large manmade ponds created on the property, and new house constructed ENE of the historic farmstead.

2655 05-26-300-004 Caton Farm Road **Runner-Stevenson Farmstead** Contributing

Three-bay Threshing

House demolished c. 2020.

2656 05-26-400-003 Church Road **Dhuse-Krug Farmstead** Non-contributing

Contemporary

1960s machine shed is only remaining farm structure.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2751	05-27-100-002	Walker Road	**Hopkins-Wheeler-Thurow Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Four-over-four

2752	05-27-200-005	Walker Road	**Leifheit-Thurow-Schwartz Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

2753	05-27-300-001	Caton Farm Road	**Reingardt-Bretthauer Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

Survey from public right-of-way only.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2754	05-27-300-002	Caton Farm Road	**Mason-Hummel-Kollman Farmstead**	Contributing



I House

Survey from public right-of-way only.

2755	05-27-400-007	Caton Farm Road	**Mason-Bretthauer Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

2756	05-27-400-003	Caton Farm Road	**Kendrick-Leifheit Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Plank frame

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2757	05-27-400-005	Ashley Road	**Fletcher School No. 7 (District No. 39)**	Contributing



Ranch

2851	05-28-100-003	Illinois Route 47	**Knudson-Neusus-Phillips-Holt Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch — Three-bay Threshing

2852	05-28-200-005	Illinois Route 47	**Lippold Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Bungalow

Gabled Ell

August Lippold, Sr. (1866–1924, native of Königreich, near Hamburg, Germany); son August Jr. (1899–1961) and wife Irma (1902–1982)

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2853	05-28-200-007	Walker Road	**Beecher-Moenkemeier-Preiss Farmstead**	Contributing



Contemporary

2856 05-28-400-002 Illinois Route 47 **Dieters-Merkel Farmstead** Non-contributing


Dairy

Gated site; close up access is not available. House has been demolished.

2857 05-28-200-001 Illinois Route 47 **Brown School No. 6 (District No. 38)** Contributing

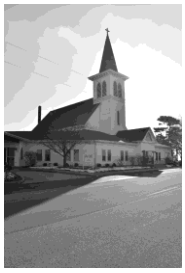


Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2952	05-29-100-009	Immanuel Road	**Johnson-Everett-Scott Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Contemporary

2953	05-29-200-002	Immanuel Road	**Immanuel Lutheran Church**	Contributing



American Foursquare

Church

Large addition to front and north side, circa 2000.

2955	05-29-200-007	Walker Road	**Bretthauer Farmstead**	Contributing

Split Level

Dairy

Historic 19th century house demolished circa 2019.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2956	05-29-300-001	Immanuel Road	**Johnson-Blackman Farmstead**	Contributing



American Foursquare | Three-bay Threshing

2957 05-29-400-001 Immanuel Road **Reingardt-Gengler Farmstead** Non-contributing



Cape Cod

Current owners: Steve & Linda Gengler

2958 05-29-400-006 Caton Farm Road **Reingardt-Hilliard Farmstead** Contributing



Ranch

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3051	05-30-100-015	Lisbon Road	**Lewis-Christian Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Contemporary

All existing structures are 21st century; no historic structures remain.

3052	05-30-100-002	Walker Road	**Freise Farmstead**	Contributing



American Foursquare

Plank frame

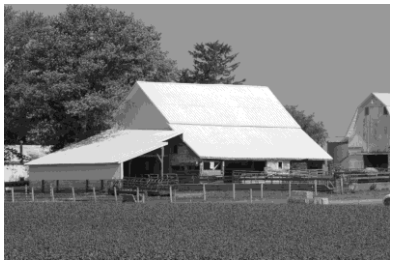
3053	05-30-200-001	Walker Road	**Aug. Leifheit Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

Table 2. Surveyed Farmsteads and Related Sites in Kendall Township

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3054	05-30-300-003	Lisbon Road	**Bridle-Nelson-Tendall Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Dairy

Survey from public right-of-way only.

3055	05-30-400-002	Caton Farm Road	**Munson-Schlapp-Anderson Farmstead**	Contributing

3129	02-31-460-016	Fox Road	**Burks Bungalow**	Contributing

Bungalow

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3151	05-31-100-004	Lisbon Road	**Anderson-Scott Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

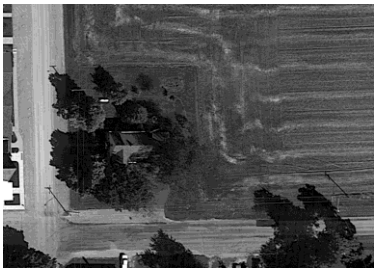
Possibly: Ole Anderson (1836-1904), from Norway; Andrew O. Anderson (1861-1933)
Well-preserved house, barn, and outbuildings.

3152	05-31-200-002	Caton Farm Road	**Torson-Larson-Hilliard Farmstead**	Contributing

Contemporary

Dairy

3153	05-31-300-002	Helmar Road	**Helmar Lutheran School (site)**	Non-contributing



Cape Cod

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3154	05-31-300-001	Helmar Road	**Anderson-Sampson-Scott Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Only one outbuilding remains. Other structures all demolished after 1967 / prior to 1983.

3155	05-31-400-003	Helmar Road	**Christianson-Hilliard Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

3220	02-32-291-001	W. Ridge Street	**Kendall County Courthouse**	National Register listed

Courthouse

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3228	02-32-401-034	White Oak Way	**J. Nicholas Schneider Barn**	Local landmark potential

Bank

John "Nicholas" Schneider (1844-1901, from Schlüchtern, Germany); Frederick Frank Schneider (1878-1953)

3229	02-32-403-002	W. Fox Street	**Hagen Bungalow**	Contributing

Bungalow

Nels O. Cassem (1829-1904, from Tjøstheim, Norway); Severt O. Hagen (1847-1920, from Årdal, Norway); Edward F. Hagen (1884-1956)

3251	05-32-100-002	Immanuel Road	**Smith-Schlee Farmstead**	Contributing

Upright and wing

Dairy

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3252	05-32-200-004	Caton Farm Road	**Needham-Schlee Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and wing

Three-bay Threshing

3253	05-32-300-006	Helmar Road	**Randall Christian Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Plank frame

Three-bay Threshing

Associated with historic farmhouse across Helmar Road in section 5 of Lisbon Twp., PIN 08-05-100-009

3254	05-32-300-002	Immanuel Road	**Olson-Lind-Westphal Farmstead**	Contributing



Contemporary

Dairy

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3255	05-32-400-003	Helmar Road	**Askelson-Een Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch — Plank frame

3256	05-32-300-004	Helmar Road	**Helmar Lutheran School (relocated)**	Contributing


Cape Cod

Reportedly, this is the former schoolhouse originally located at the southwest corner of section 31, corner of Helmar Road and Lisbon Road. Relocated to this site circa 1940s and renovated and expanded for residential use.

3329	02-33-476-006	Van Emmon Road	**Lathrop-Mirinovsky-Kriz Farmstead**	Non-contributing


Cottage

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3352	05-33-200-007	Illinois Route 47	**Smith-Nelson-Stewart Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

3353	05-33-200-011	Caton Farm Road	**Smith-Ellis Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-four

3354	05-33-300-008	Helmar Road	**Nelson-Stewart Tenant Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3355	05-33-300-005	Helmar Road	**Mathre Family Crib Barn**	Contributing

An isolated outbuilding. Main farmstead for Mathre family was in SW 1/4 of sec. 36 in Fox Twp.

3356 05-33-400-003 Helmar Road **Ellis Farmstead** Local landmark potential

Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

Joseph Austin Ellis, Sr. (1814–1885) & Martha (1819–1877); Joseph Jr. (1862–1923) and Mary Ann (1866–1910) Ellis; Arthur Sr. (1888–1963) and Alma (1889–1984) Ellis; Arthur Jr. (1912–1988) and Mary (1919–1998) Ellis

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3429 02-34-300-007 Van Emmon Road **Armbruster-Killian Farmstead** Contributing

Upright and wing

John G. Armbruster (1822-1904, from Söllingen, Germany); Melvin F. Killian (1913-1999) and Elsie E. Killian (1918-2000)
Owner did not permit photos; documented with photos from county assessor

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ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3451	05-34-100-003	Caton Farm Road	**Smith-Gengler Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell | Three-Ended

Survey from public right-of-way only.

3452	05-34-200-005	Caton Farm Road	**Smith Tenant Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Cape Cod

Nothing historic remains; all historic structures demolished in 2012.

3453	05-34-200-003	Ashley Road	**Smith-Clayton Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3551	05-35-100-011	Ashley Road	**Devereaux Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Owner provided historic aerial view circa 1970s

3552	05-35-100-015	Caton Farm Road	**Stansel-Gabel-Gengler Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

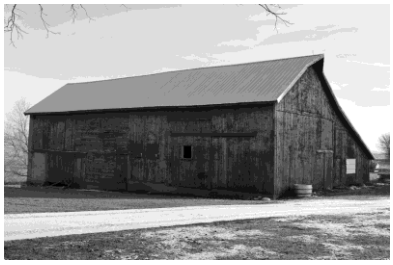
3553	05-35-200-010	Caton Farm Road	**Stansel-Clayton-Sleezer Farmstead**	Contributing



Contemporary

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3554	05-35-300-001	Helmar Road	**Smith-Frisch-Scott Farmstead**	Contributing





Upright and wing | Three-Bay Threshing

3555	05-35-400-004	Helmar Road	**Clark-Beecher Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell | Three-Bay Threshing

3651	05-36-100-003	Caton Farm Road	**Nicholson-Davis-Austin Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3652	05-36-200-001	Caton Farm Road	**Clayton-Van Cleve Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

Gabled Ell

Round Roof

John (1827–1884) and Mary (1838–1917) Clayton; Jacob "Rogers" Van Cleve (1857–1921) who married Mary Elizabeth Clayton (1859–1947); son Hugh B. Van Cleve (1895–1956); his son Russell Van Cleve

(2) Historic photos provided by owner.

3653	05-36-200-007	Brisbin Road	**Clayton-Albrecht-Homerding Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Contemporary

No remaining historic structures.

3654	05-36-300-002	Church Road	**Munson-Davis-Austin Farmstead**	Contributing

Bungalow

Ranch

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3655	05-36-400-005	Brisbin Road	**Thanepohn-Thurow Farmstead**	Contributing

Gabled Ell

Dairy

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GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

HISTORIC PLAT MAPS

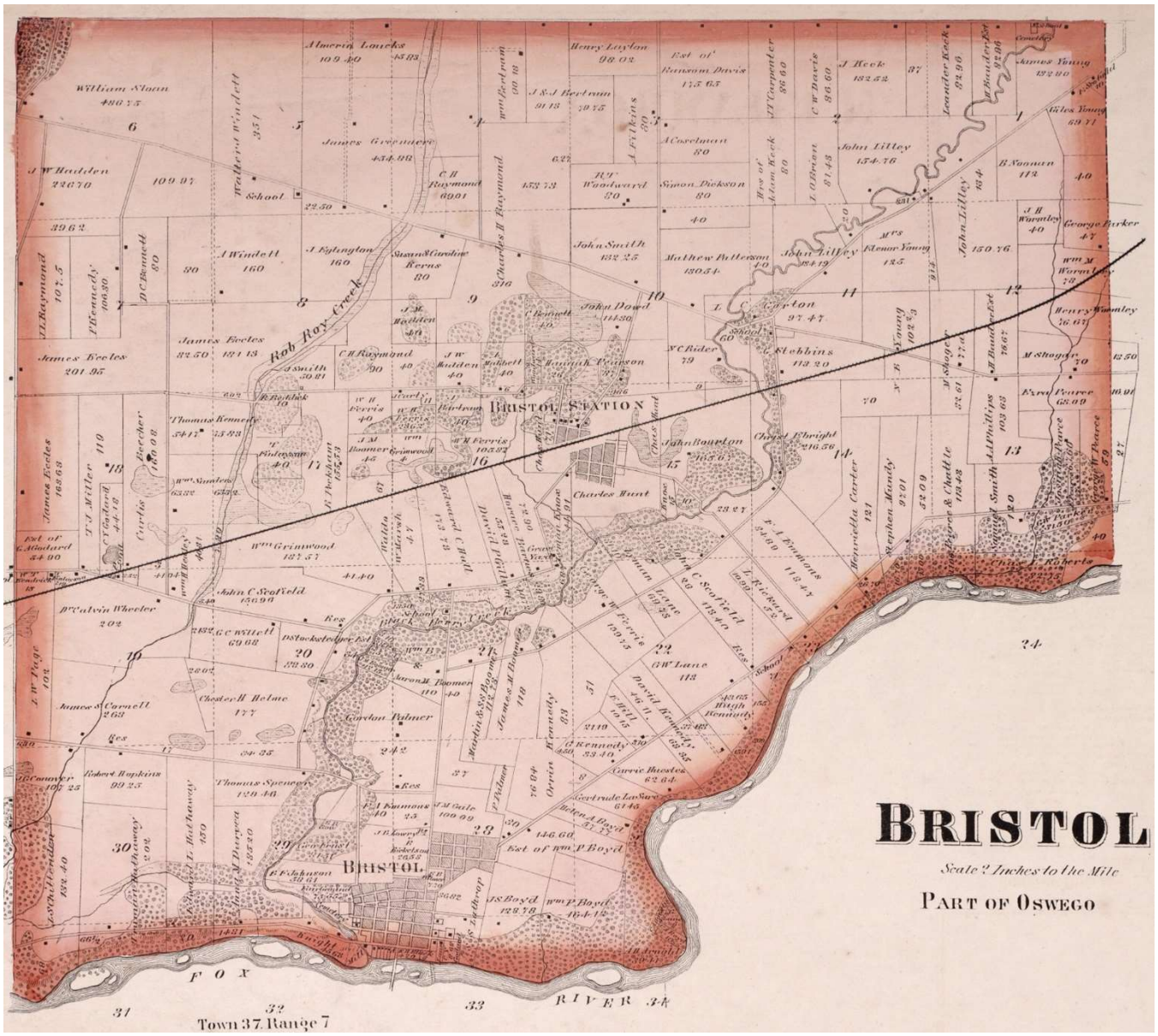
This appendix contains historic farm atlas and plat maps for Bristol and Kendall Townships. Refer to Bibliography for map sources.

Bristol and northern Kendall, 1837

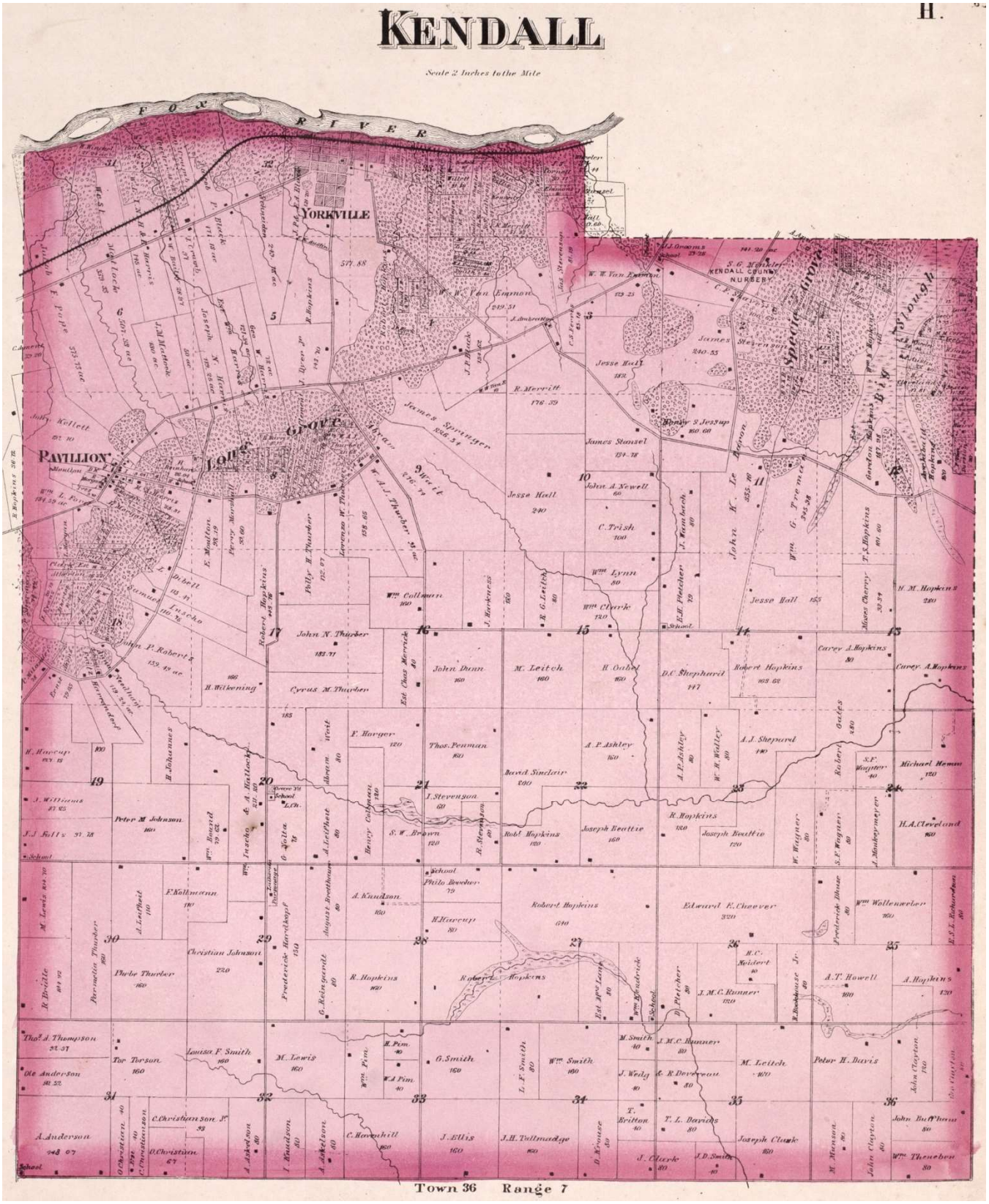
Illinois Digital Archives, http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/IllinoisPlats

Kendall, 1837

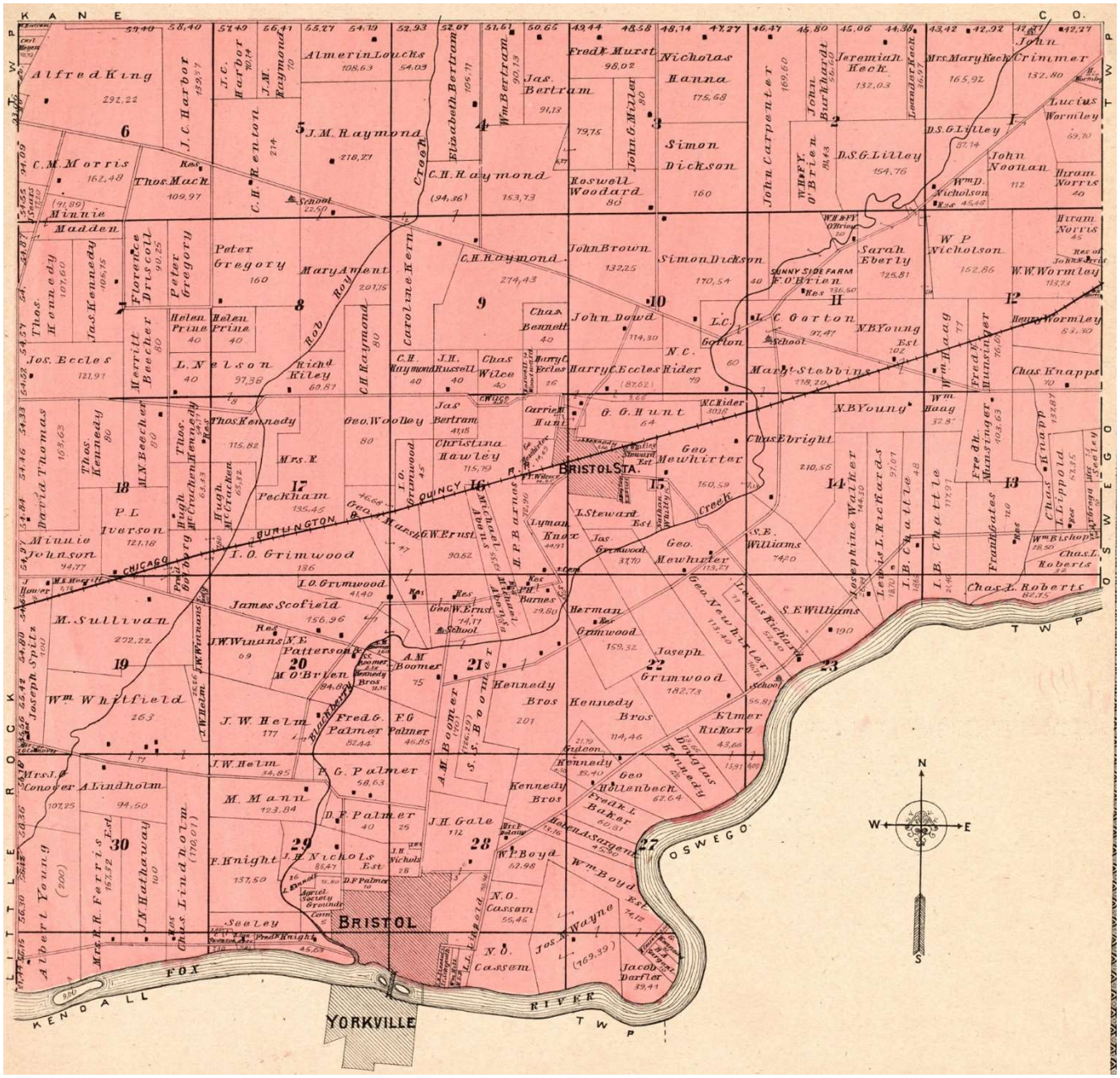
Illinois Digital Archives, http://www.idaillinois.org/digital/collection/IllinoisPlats



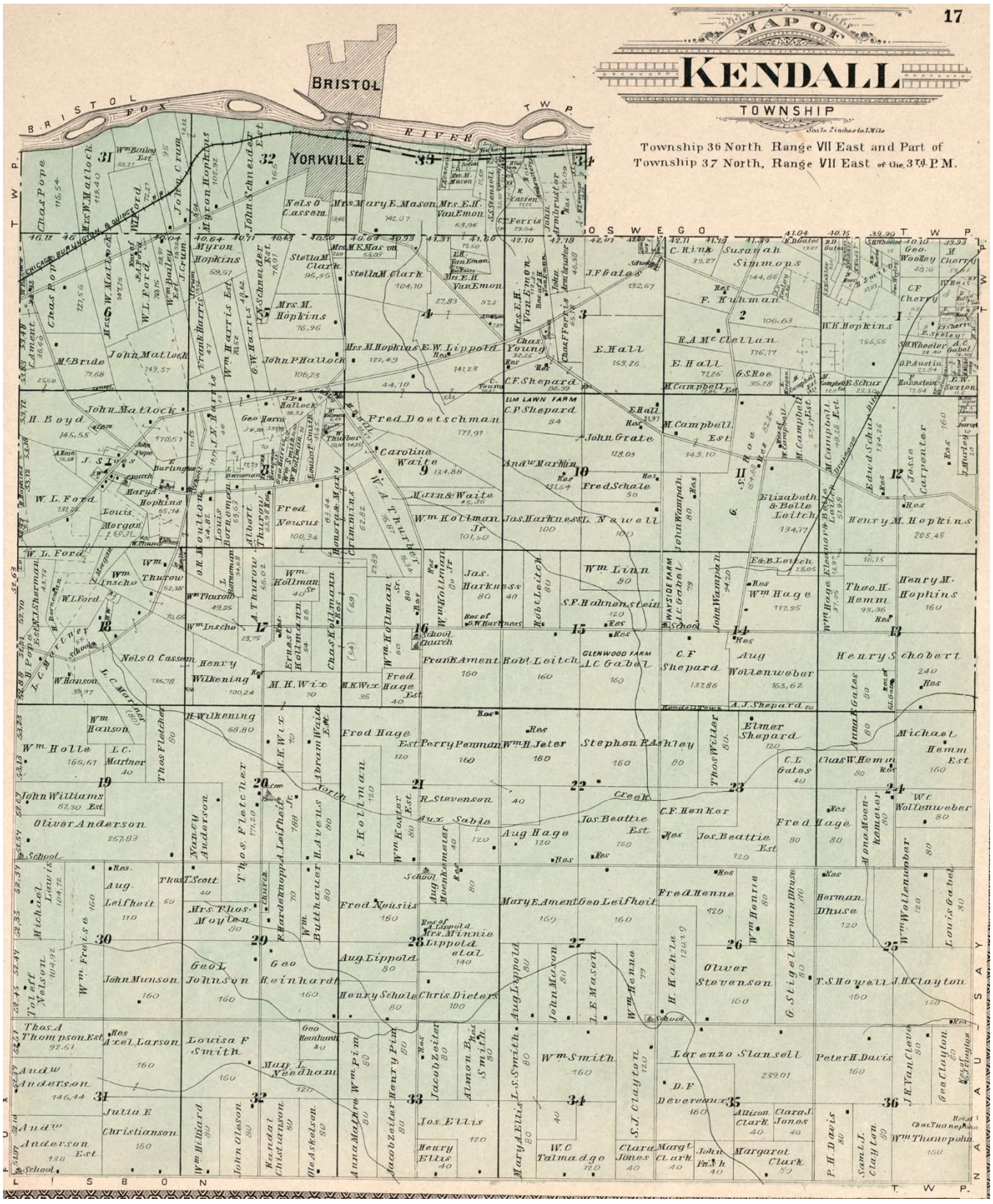
Bristol, 1870



Kendall, 1870

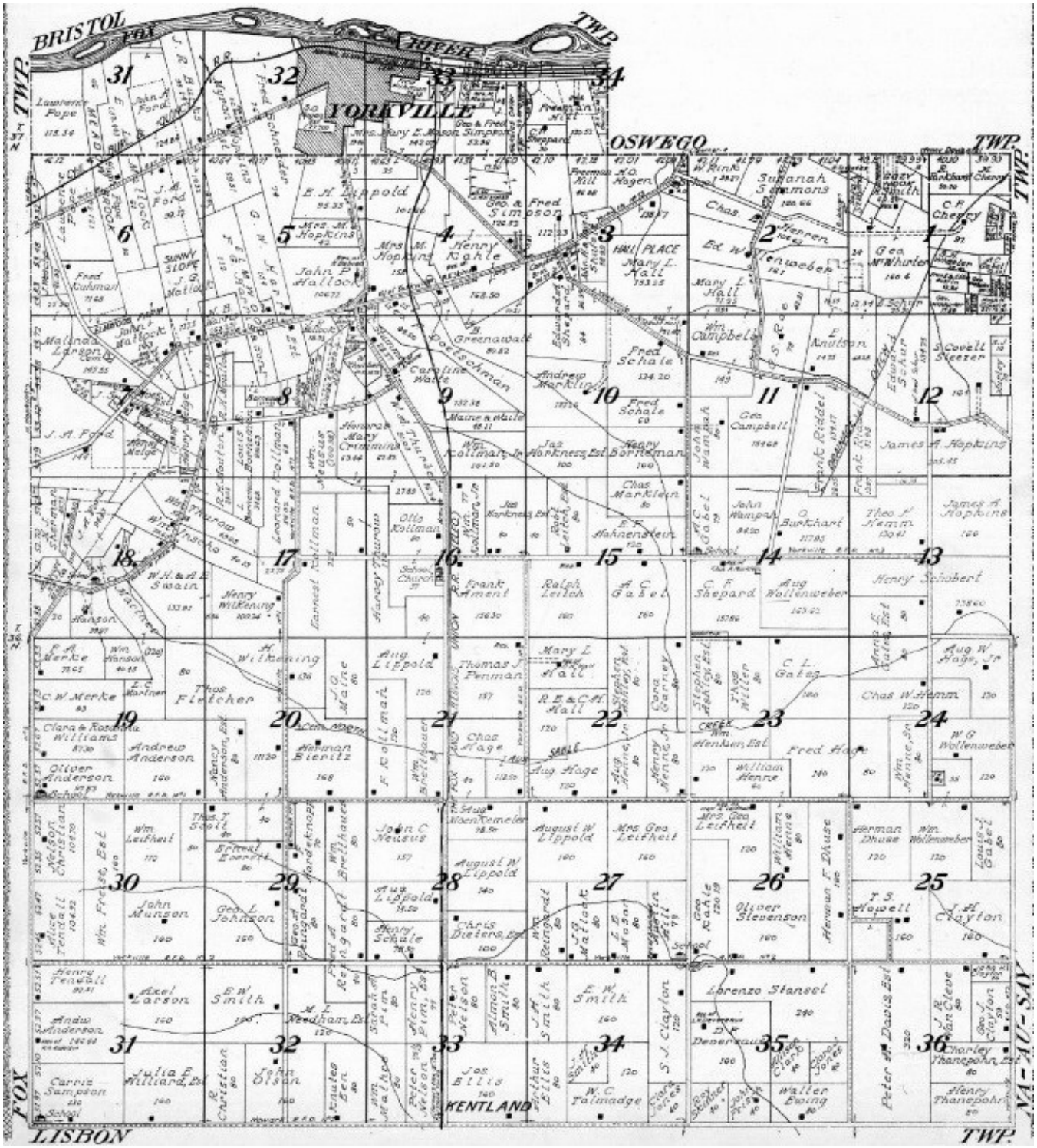


Bristol, 1903



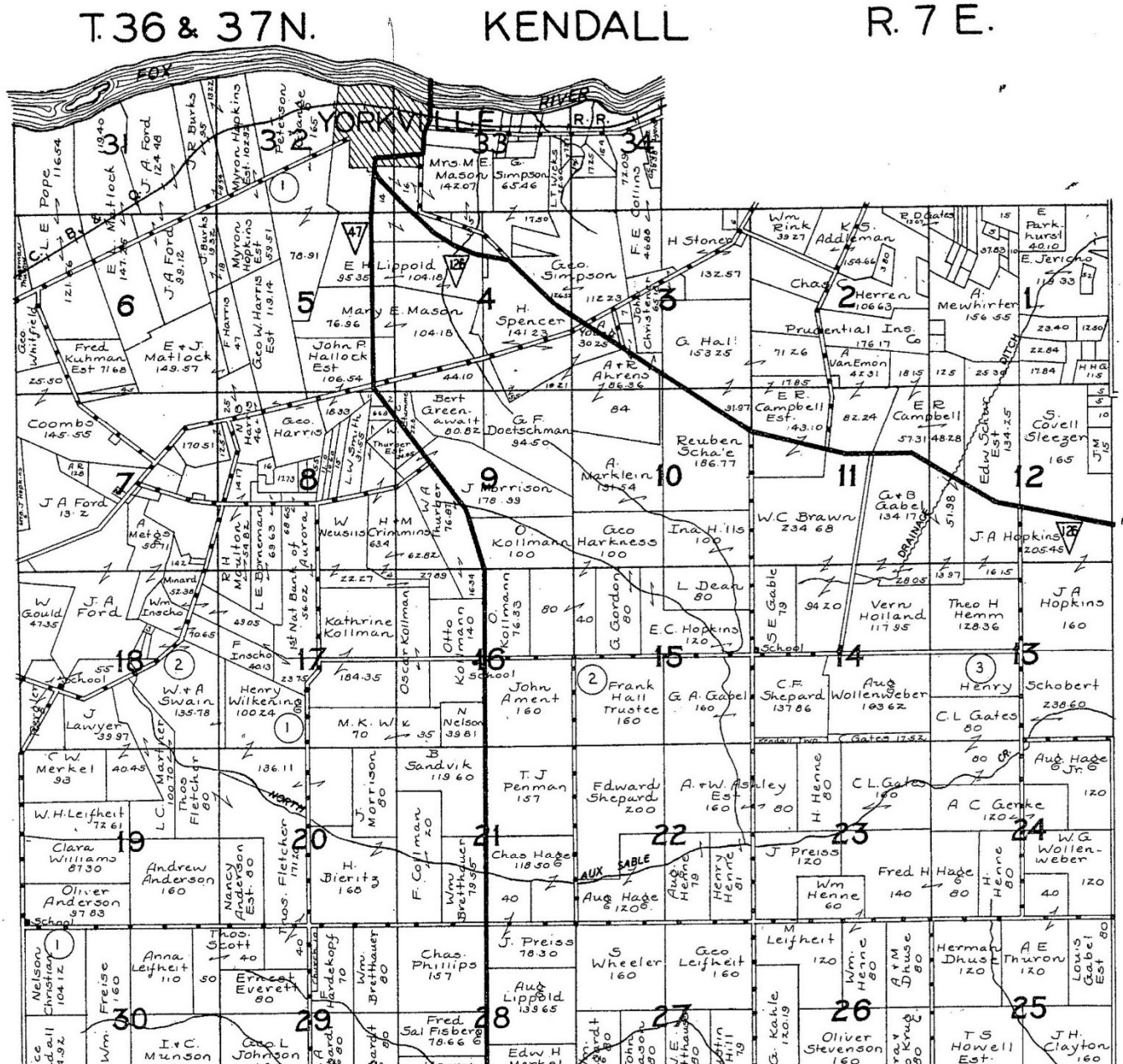
Kendall, 1903

Bristol, 1922

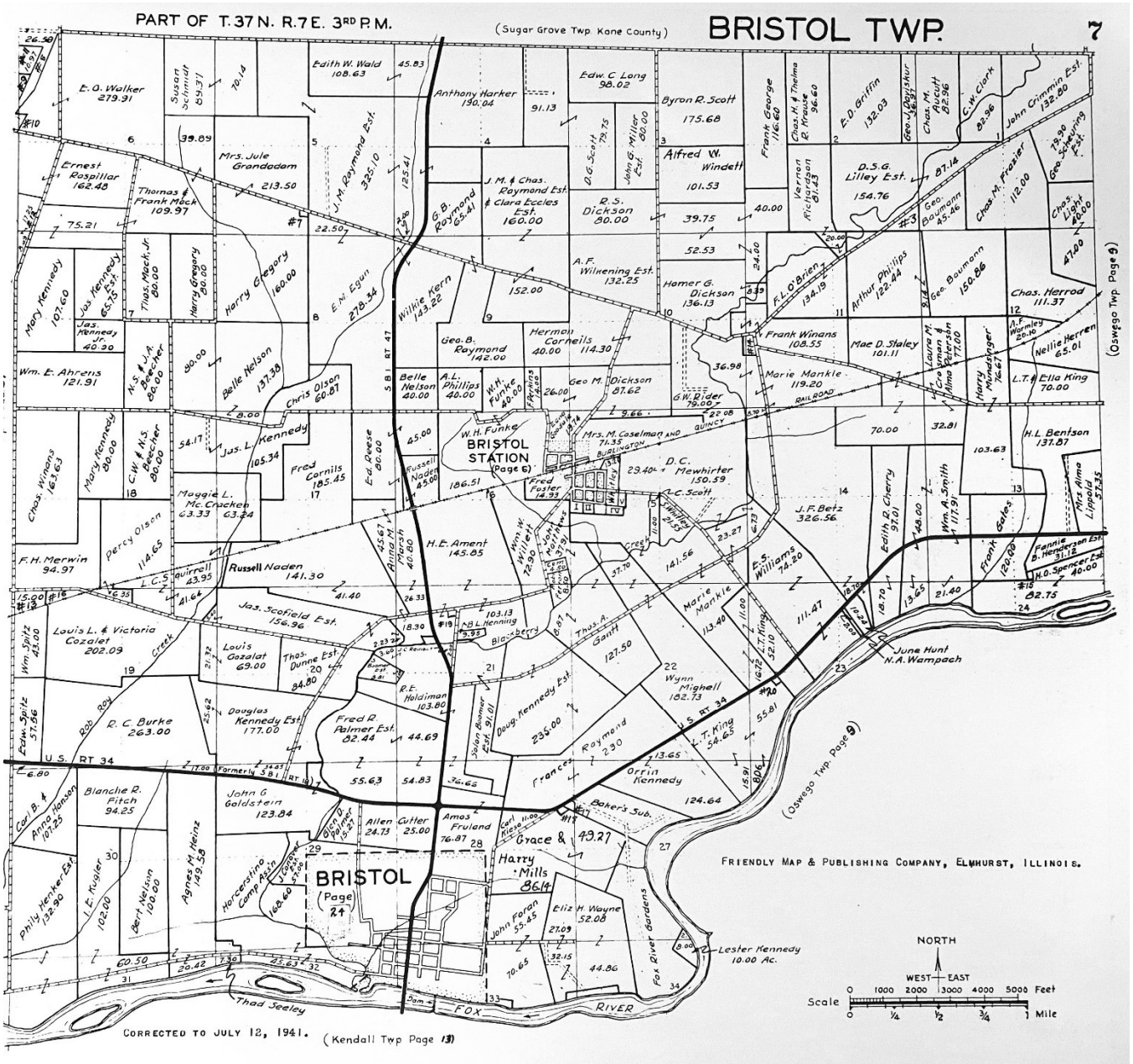


Kendall, 1922

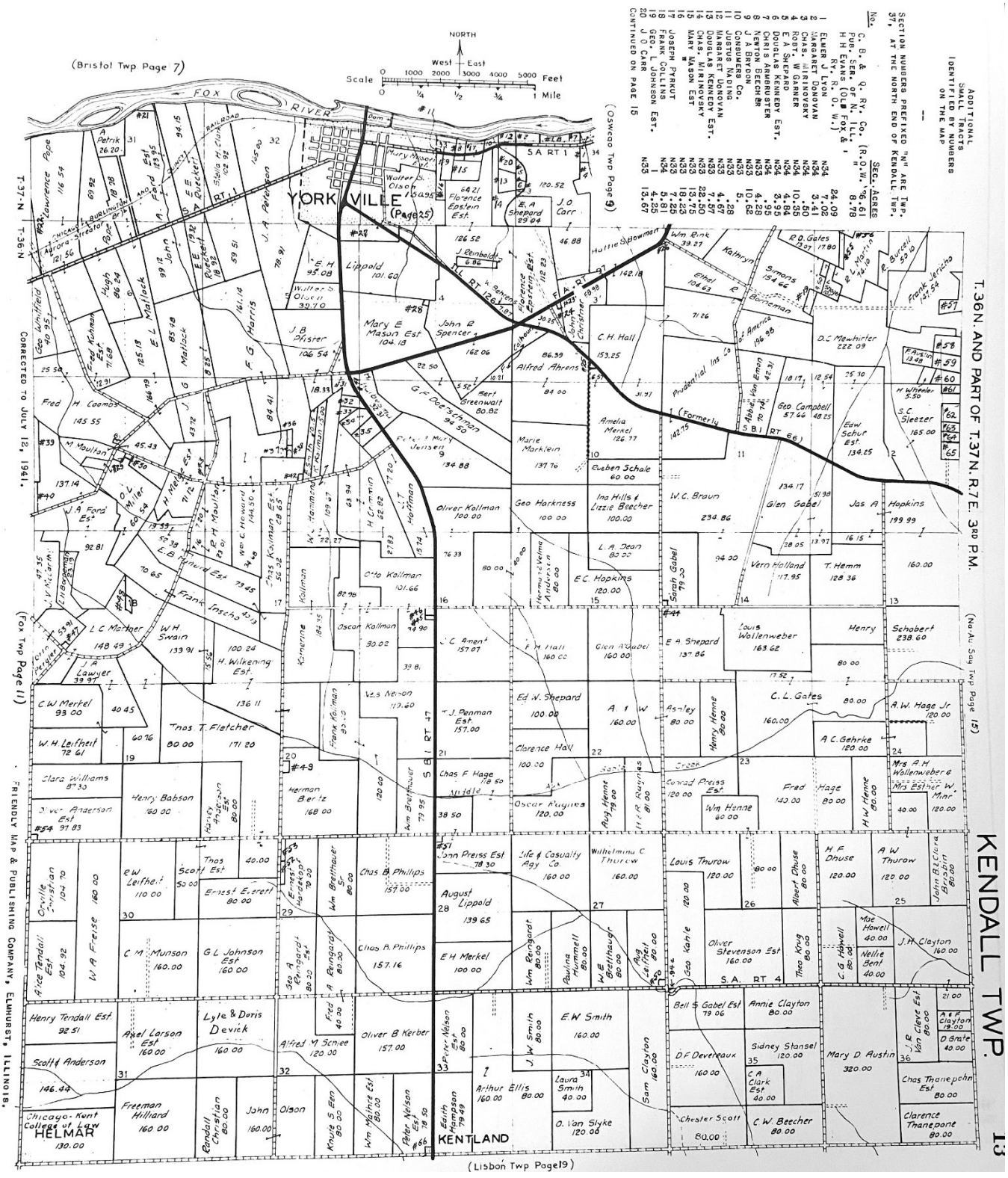
Bristol, 1932



Kendall, 1932



Bristol, 1941



Kendall, 1941

APPENDIX B

SURVEY MAPS

The following maps were generated as part of this study using QGIS software. The background baseline mapping data were provided by the Kendall County Planning, Building, and Zoning Department. The historic aerial photography of Maps 4 and 7 is dated August 1–3, 1939.

This appendix contains:

Bristol Township: Key to Properties by Map Reference Number

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
123	02-01-200-005	6136 Galena Road	Scheuring Farmstead	Contibuting
125	02-01-300-016	6475 Orchard Road	Noonan-Frazier Farmstead	Non-contributing
127	02-01-300-006	6920 Galena Road	Nicholson-Baumann Farmstead	Contibuting
128	02-01-200-001	U.S. Route 30	Jacob Keck Memorial Cemetery	Local landmark potential
321	02-03-100-001	8822 U.S. Route 30	Layton-Long Farmstead	Contributing
322	02-03-200-001	8218 U.S. Route 30	Davis-Probst Farmstead	Contributing
323	02-03-300-002	421 Dickson Road	Miller Farmstead	Contributing
324	02-03-400-005	522 Dickson Road	Coselman-Windett Farmstead	Contributing
325	02-03-481-006	1004 Dickson Road	Dickson-Murst Farmstead	National Register potential
421	02-04-100-007	9338 U.S. Route 30	Bertram-Harker-Schramm Farmstead	Contributing
422	02-04-200-001	9124 U.S. Route 30	Bertram-Scott-Schwanz Farmstead	Contributing
523	02-05-300-005	10724 Galena Road	Windett-Renton-Wallace Farmstead	Contributing
524	02-05-300-002	10502 Galena Road	Raymond School No. 6 (District No. 13)	Contributing
525	02-05-400-012	10318 Galena Road	Eglington-Egan-Undesser Farmstead	Contributing
621	02-06-100-010	11843 Galena Road	Walker-Konicek Farmstead	Contributing
623	02-06-300-010	790 Eldamain Road	Hadden-Mack-Hagemann Farmstead	Non-contributing
721	02-07-100-011	1414 Eldamain Road	Raymond-Kennedy-Hagemann Farmstead	Contributing
722	02-07-100-008	1327 Beecher Road West	Kennedy-Keller Farmstead	Contributing
723	02-07-200-001	1128 Beecher Road West	Bennett-Mack-Schultz Farmstead	Contributing
821	02-08-100-005	1410 Beecher Road East	Gregory-Leifheit Farmstead	Contributing
822	02-08-300-008	10791 Corneils Road	Nelson-Johnson-Bennett Farmstead	Contributing
823	02-08-400-002	10417 Corneils Road	Kiley-Olson Farmstead	Contributing
922	02-09-100-013	9525 Galena Road	Raymond-Bertram Farmstead	Contributing
923	02-09-200-003	9274 Galena Road	Raymond-Eccles Farmstead	Contributing
924	02-09-300-003	9619 Corneils Road	Cook-Hadden-Phillips Farmstead	Contributing
1021	02-10-100-003	8625 Galena Road	Smith-Wilkening-Thurow Farmstead	Contributing
1022	02-10-400-006	8371 Galena Road	Patterson-Dickson Farmstead	Contributing
1024	02-10-400-009	8312 Galena Road	Rider Farmstead	Contributing
1121	02-11-201-003	7417 Galena Road	O'Brien-Richardson Farmstead	Contributing
1123	02-11-300-002	7977 Galena Road	Gorton-Dickson-Schewe Farmstead	Contributing
1124	02-11-300-025	1729 Kennedy Road	Gorton School No. 5 (District No. 16)	Local landmark potential
1221	02-12-200-004	5500 Light Road	Light-Scheuring Farmstead	Non-contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
1323	02-13-428-003	6115 U.S. Route 34	Pearce-Lippold-Clark Farmstead	Contributing
1325	02-13-352-010	5 Riverwood Drive	Chattle-Smith Farmstead	Contributing
1421	02-14-478-004	7156 U.S. Route 34	Rickards-Cherry Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
1422	02-14-100-012	Kennedy Road	Betz Brothers Crib Barn	Non-contributing
1521	02-15-101-003	1996 Cannonball Trail	Pearson-Dickson-Clayton Farmstead	Non-contributing
1523	02-15-103-003	45 Cannonball Trail	Hunt-Goodale Farmstead	Non-contributing
1524	02-15-327-007	2511 Bristol Ridge Road	Knox-Whitley Farmstead	Contributing
1527	02-15-152-007	34 Cannonball Trail	34 Cannonball Trail	Contributing
1621	02-16-201-004	9417 Corneils Road	Borneman-Funke Barn	Non-contributing
1622	02-16-201-006	9318 Corneils Road	Hawley-Funke Farmstead	Contributing
1624	02-16-476-005	2860 Cannonball Trail	St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery	Contributing
1625	02-16-476-003	2906 Cannonball Trail	Oak Grove Cemetery	Contributing
1721	02-17-201-002	10210 Corneils Road	Peckham-Cornils Farmstead	Contributing
1722	02-17-226-015	2127 Illinois Route 47	Woolley-Reese-McVicker Farmstead	Contributing
1821	02-18-200-001	2013 Beecher Road	Beecher-Morris Farmstead	Contributing
1824	02-18-400-001	2622 Beecher Road	McCracken-Johnston Farmstead	Contributing
1923	02-19-200-005	11254 Faxon Road	Wheeler-Sullivan-Cazalet Farmstead	Contributing
2024	02-20-402-004	3710 Cannonball Trail	Helme Farmstead	National Register potential
2121	02-21-101-023	3197 Cannonball Trail	Grimwood-Naden Farmstead	Contributing
2122	02-21-126-001	3165 Cannonball Trail	Ernst-Ament Farmstead	Contributing
2123	02-21-126-001	3075 Cannonball Trail	Gillam-Abens-Ament Farmstead	Contributing
2125	02-21-301-017	3531 Illinois Route 47	Boomer-Holdiman Farmstead	Contributing
2126	02-21-200-015	9025 Kennedy Road	Orrin Kennedy Farmstead	National Register potential
2221	02-22-151-008	8801 Kennedy Road	Grimwood-Bazan Farmstead	Contributing
2321	02-23-202-010	7244 U.S. Route 34	J. F. Betz House	Contributing
2322	02-23-202-008	7336 U.S. Route 34	Carter-Betz Farmstead	National Register potential
2323	02-23-176-013	7542 U.S. Route 34	Emmons-Williams Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2721	02-27-101-004	8823 U.S. Route 34	Gideon Kennedy Farmstead	Non-contributing
2722	02-27-201-013	8412 U.S. Route 34	David Kennedy Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2821	02-28-252-015	1015 McHugh Road	Kennedy-Palmer Farmstead	Contributing
2822	02-28-253-002	1100 McHugh Road	Boyd-Mills Farmstead I	Contributing
2823	02-28-402-002	1010 McHugh Road	Boyd-Mills Farmstead II	Non-contributing
2824	02-28-330-004	419 Walnut Street	Gale-Fruland Farmstead	Non-contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
2923	02-29-276-008	1201 Game Farm Road	Palmer-Conover Farmstead	Contributing
2924	02-29-401-016	997 Game Farm Road	Ernst-Conover Farmstead	Contributing
2926	02-29-451-011		Elmwood Cemetery	Non-contributing
3121	02-31-101-006	11932 River Road	Chittenden-Henker Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3122	02-31-126-003	11615 River Road	Hathaway-Kugler-Price Farmstead	Contributing
3123	02-31-201-012	11327 River Road	Hathaway-Nelson Farmstead	Contributing
3124	02-31-226-001	11209 River Road	Lindholm-Heinz-Conover Farmstead	Contributing
3221	02-32-100-003	10911 River Road	Duryea-Heinz Farmstead	Non-contributing

Kendall Township: Key to Properties by Map Reference Number

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
151	05-01-200-002	6140 Reservation Road	Cherry Farmstead	Contributing
152	05-01-300-004	6350 Minkler Road	Hopkins-Piggott Farmstead	Non-contributing
251	05-02-100-007	6361 Minkler Road	Herren-Bornemann Farmstead	Non-contributing
252	05-02-200-004	6250 Minkler Road	Minkler-Simmons Farmstead	Contributing
351	05-03-100-005	8755 Illinois Route 71	Van Emmon-Simpson Farmstead	Contributing
352	05-03-200-021	8250 Illinois Route 71	Gates-Hage-Bowman Farmstead	Contributing
451	05-04-300-035	9818 Illinois Route 71	Doetschman Farmstead	Contributing
452	05-04-300-033	9600 Illinois Route 71	Springer-Greenawalt Farmstead	Contributing
551	05-05-300-011	10581 Illinois Route 71	William Harris Farmstead	Local landmark potential
552	05-05-300-009	10519 Illinois Route 71	George W. Harris House	Local landmark potential
651	05-06-100-013	11642 Fox Road	Pope-Theis Farmstead	Contributing
653	05-06-276-013	11284 Fox Road	Ford Farmstead	Contributing
655	05-06-302-005	6720 Pavillion Road	Kuhman Farmstead	Contributing
750	05-07-176-010	7225 Pavillion Road	Pavillion Cemetery	Local landmark potential
751	05-07-151-015	11413 Illinois Route 71	Coombs-Chally Farmstead	Contributing
752	05-07-201-006	11229 Illinois Route 71	Eugene L. Matlock Farmstead	Contributing
753	05-07-226-001	11039 Illinois Route 71	John G. Matlock Farmstead	Contributing
754	05-07-253-005	11460 Illinois Route 71	Ives-Moulton Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
759	05-07-426-006	11037 Legion Road	Metge-Woodward Farmstead	Contributing
851	05-08-102-002	10826 Illinois Route 71	Joseph N. Harris Farmstead / Kendall County	Non-contributing
852	05-08-127-001	10460 Illinois Route 71	George W. Harris Farmstead	Local landmark potential
854	05-08-301-003	10834 Legion Road	Moulton Farmstead	Local landmark potential
855	05-08-376-004	10717 Legion Road	Marshall-Bornemann-Schulz Farmstead	Contributing
857	05-08-402-003	7711 Immanuel Road	Thurow-Kollman-Sauer Farmstead	Contributing
858	05-08-476-002	10196 Legion Road	Thurber-Neusus-Pottinger Farmstead	Local landmark potential
953	05-09-153-001	7511 S. Bridge Street	Thurber-Hoffman Farmstead Farmstead	Contributing
954	05-09-152-009	10009 Legion Road	Thurber-Crimmins Farmstead	Contributing
955	05-09-101-005	7250 Illinois Route 47	Stumme-Halbesma Farmstead	Non-contributing
1051	05-10-200-010	8222 Illinois Route 126	Stansel-Schale-Purcell Farmstead	Contributing
1054	05-10-400-002	7719 Ashley Road	Bornemann-Stockham Farmstead	Contributing
1154	05-11-300-003	7401 Block Road	LeBaron-Roe-Campbell Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1155	05-11-400-003	7080 Illinois Route 126	Block Family Ranch House	Non-contributing

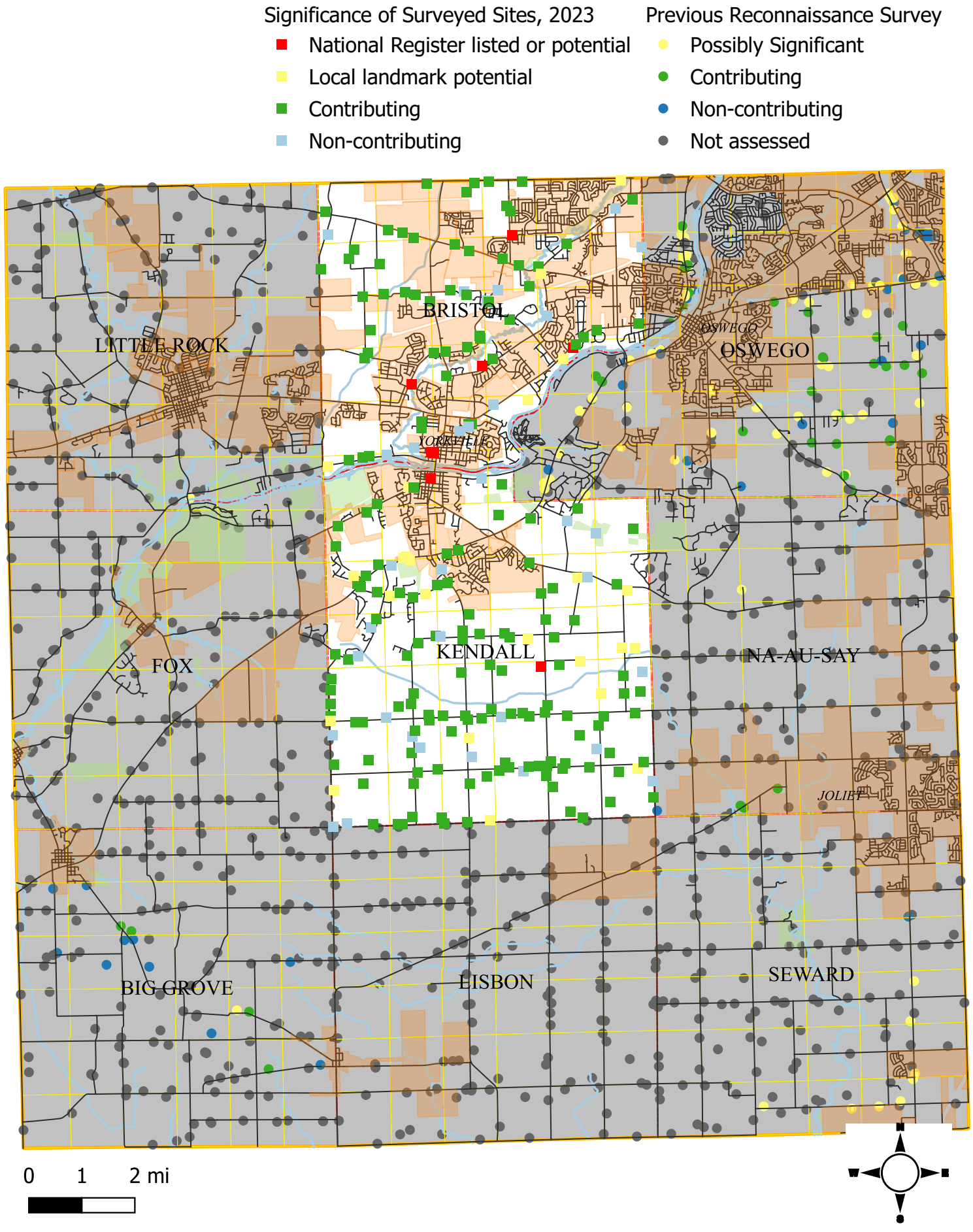
ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
1156	05-11-300-002	7626 Ashley Road	Wampah Farmstead	Contributing
1252	05-12-300-003	6605 Illinois Route 126	Hopkins-Schur-Stewart Farmstead	Contributing
1253	05-12-400-006	6418 Illinois Route 126	Hopkins Farmstead	Local Landmark Potential
1352	05-13-300-002	8813 Hopkins Road	Gates Farmstead	Local Landmark Potential
1353	05-13-400-010	8816 Hopkins Road	Shepard-Hopkins-Schobert Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1451	05-14-100-001	8240 Ashley Road	Pletcher-Gabel Farmstead	Contributing
1452	05-14-200-001	8242 Block Road	Hall-Hage-Holland Farmstead	Contributing
1453	05-14-300-001	7740 Ament Road	Shepard Farmstead	Contributing
1551	05-15-100-002	8641 Ament Road	Leitch-Cooper Farmstead	Contributing
1552	05-15-300-008	8614 Ament Road	Leitch-Carlson Farmstead	Contributing
1553	05-15-400-001	8242 Ament Road	Gabel Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1651	05-16-100-007	8217 Illinois Route 47	Kollman-Collins Farmstead	Contributing
1652	05-16-200-013	8090 Illinois Route 47	Kollman-Johnson Farmstead	Contributing
1653	05-16-200-004	9103 Ament Road	Harkness-Cooper Farmstead	Contributing
1654	05-16-300-009	8535 Illinois Route 47	Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church	Contributing
1656	05-16-100-016	Ament Road	Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church West Ce	Non-contributing
1751	05-17-200-002	10021 Ament Road	Thurber-Kollman-Bornemann Farmstead	Contributing
1752	05-17-300-005	8727 Immanuel Road	Wilkening-Thurow Farmstead	Contributing
1753	05-17-400-009	10312 Ament Road	Kollman-Kuhn Farmstead	Contributing
1851	05-18-226-002	8115 East Highpoint Road	Evans-Thurow-Minard Farmstead	Contributing
1853	05-18-276-002	8239 East Highpoint Road	Inscho Farmstead	Non-contributing
1855	05-18-300-008	8730 East Highpoint Road	Martner-Lindholm Farmstead	Non-contributing
1856	05-18-300-012	8814 East Highpoint Road	Hansen-Lawyer Farmstead	Contributing
1858	05-18-300-021	8724 East Highpoint Road	Nolte-Pergler Farmstead	Contributing
1951	05-19-100-012	9138 Lisbon Road	Holle-Merkel-Leifheit Farmstead	Contributing
1952	05-19-100-003	9420 Lisbon Road	Holle-Merkel Farmstead	Contributing
1953	05-19-300-008	9626 Lisbon Road	Williams-Dickson Farmstead	Contributing
1954	05-19-300-002	9910 Lisbon Road	Folts-Anderson Farmstead	Contributing
1955	05-19-300-004	11949 Walker Road	Needham School No. 14 (District No. 37)	Local landmark potential
1956	05-19-400-005	11025 Walker Road	Johnson-Anderson-Babson Farmstead	Non-contributing
2052	05-20-300-004	10729 Walker Road	Anderson-Scott Farmstead	Contributing
2053	05-20-300-003	9641 Immanuel Road	Hallock-Inscho-Fletcher Farmstead	Contributing
2055	05-20-400-001	9536 Immanuel Road	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
2056	05-20-400-003	10209 Walker Road	Leifheit-Bieritz Farmstead	Contributing
2151	05-21-100-001	9115 Illinois Route 47	Hage-Tuttle Farmstead	Contributing
2152	05-21-200-006	9075 Penman Road	Penman-Ament Farmstead	Contributing
2153	05-21-300-002	9923 Walker Road	Collman Farmstead	Contributing
2154	05-21-300-006	9513 Walker Road	Brown-Bretthauer Farmstead	Contributing
2155	05-21-400-003	9825 Penman Road	Stevenson-Hage Farmstead	Contributing
2251	05-22-100-002	9166 Penman Road	Sinclair-Hall-Carlson Farmstead	Contributing
2252	05-22-200-002	9111 Ashley Road	Ashley Farmstead	National Register potential
2253	05-22-300-006	8629 Walker Road	Hage-Ragnes Farmstead	Contributing
2254	05-22-400-002	8421 Walker Road	Beattie-Henne-Vogen Farmstead	Contributing
2255	05-22-400-003	8011 Walker Road	Henne-Ragnes-Vogen Farmstead	Contributing
2351	05-23-100-008	9001 A Ashley Road	Willer-Henne Farmstead	Contributing
2352	05-23-200-001	9001 B Ashley Road	Shepard-Gates Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2353	05-23-300-004	9830 Ashley Road	Henker-Preiss-Scott Farmstead	Contributing
2451	05-24-100-010	9303 Hopkins Road	Hemm-Gehrke-Hendrickson Farmstead	Contributing
2452	05-24-200-006	9222 Hopkins Road	Hemm-Hage-Holt Farmstead	Non-contributing
2453	05-24-300-005	6927 Walker Road	Wagner-Hage Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2454	05-24-300-003	9625 Hopkins Road	Moenkemeier-Henne Farmstead	Contributing
2455	05-24-400-009	9618 Hopkins Road	Cleveland-Wollenweber-Mihr Farmstead	Contributing
2551	05-25-100-001	6904 Walker Road	C. Frederick Dhuse Farmstead	Contributing
2552	05-25-200-001	6344 Walker Road	Wollenweber-Thurow Farmstead	Contributing
2553	05-25-300-013	10712 Church Road	Howell Farmstead	Contributing
2554	05-25-400-007	6139 Caton Farm Road	Clayton Farmstead	Contributing
2651	05-26-100-003	7638 Walker Road	Henne-Leifheit-Thurow Farmstead	Contributing
2652	05-26-200-001	7430 Walker Road	Cheever-Henne Farmstead	Contributing
2653	05-26-200-006	10141 Church Road	Herman Dhuse Farmstead	Contributing
2654	05-26-300-002	10842 Ashley Road	Pletcher-Kahle-Kilts Farmstead	Contributing
2655	05-26-300-004	7621 Caton Farm Road	Runner-Stevenson Farmstead	Contributing
2656	05-26-400-003	10605 Church Road	Dhuse-Krug Farmstead	Non-contributing
2751	05-27-100-002	8814 Walker Road	Hopkins-Wheeler-Thurow Farmstead	Non-contributing
2752	05-27-200-005	8308 Walker Road	Leifheit-Thurow-Schwartz Farmstead	Contributing
2753	05-27-300-001	8737 Caton Farm Road	Reingardt-Bretthauer Farmstead	Contributing
2754	05-27-300-002	8641 Caton Farm Road	Mason-Hummel-Kollman Farmstead	Contributing

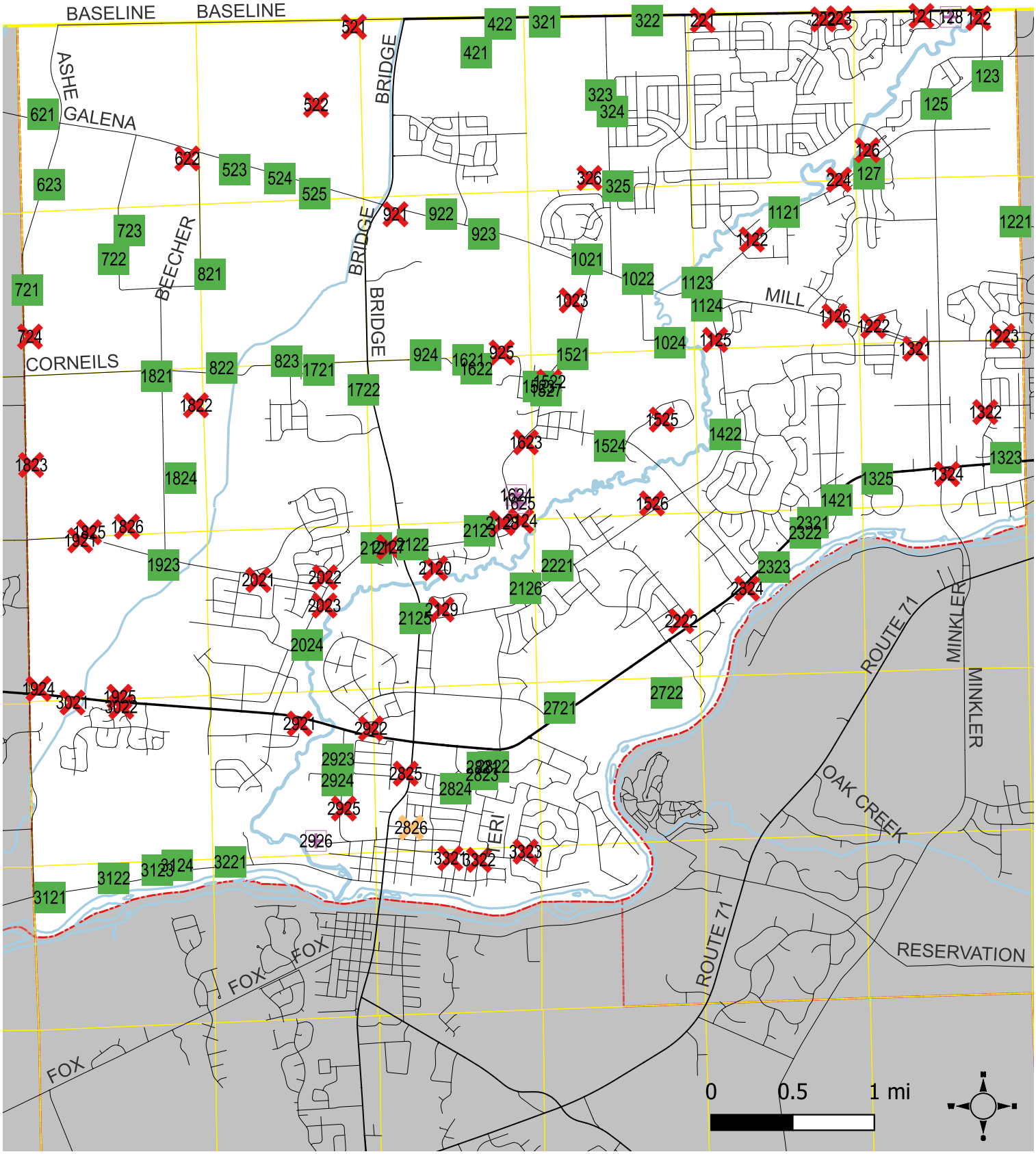
ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
2755	05-27-400-007	8307 Caton Farm Road	Mason-Bretthauer Farmstead	Contributing
2756	05-27-400-003	8115 Caton Farm Road	Kendrick-Leifheit Farmstead	Contributing
2757	05-27-400-005	10929 Ashley Road	Fletcher School No. 7 (District No. 39)	Contributing
2851	05-28-100-003	10307 Illinois Route 47	Knudson-Neusus-Phillips-Holt Farmstead	Contributing
2852	05-28-200-005	10426 Illinois Route 47	Lippold Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2853	05-28-200-007	9226 Walker Road	Beecher-Moenkemeier-Preiss Farmstead	Contributing
2856	05-28-400-002	10744 Illinois Route 47	Dieters-Merkel Farmstead	Non-contributing
2857	05-28-200-001	9480 Illinois Route 47	Brown School No. 6 (District No. 38)	Contributing
2952	05-29-100-009	10305 Immanuel Road	Johnson-Everett-Scott Farmstead	Non-contributing
2953	05-29-200-002	10212 Immanuel Road	Immanuel Lutheran Church	Contributing
2955	05-29-200-007	10206 Walker Road	Bretthauer Farmstead	Contributing
2956	05-29-300-001	10533 Immanuel Road	Johnson-Blackman Farmstead	Contributing
2957	05-29-400-001	10510 Immanuel Road	Reingardt-Gengler Farmstead	Non-contributing
2958	05-29-400-006	10037 Caton Farm Road	Reingardt-Hilliard Farmstead	Contributing
3051	05-30-100-015	10270 Lisbon Road	Lewis-Christian Farmstead	Non-contributing
3052	05-30-100-002	11526 Walker Road	Freise Farmstead	Contributing
3053	05-30-200-001	11430 Walker Road	Aug. Leifheit Farmstead	Contributing
3054	05-30-300-003	10736 Lisbon Road	Bridle-Nelson-Tendall Farmstead	Contributing
3055	05-30-400-002	11329 Caton Farm Road	Munson-Schlapp-Anderson Farmstead	Contributing
3129	02-31-460-016	11025 Fox Road	Burks Bungalow	Contributing
3151	05-31-100-004	11240 Lisbon Road	Anderson-Scott Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3152	05-31-200-002	11422 Caton Farm Road	Torson-Larson-Hilliard Farmstead	Contributing
3153	05-31-300-002	11951 Helmar Road	Helmar Lutheran School (site)	Non-contributing
3154	05-31-300-001	Helmar Road	Anderson-Sampson-Scott Farmstead	Non-contributing
3155	05-31-400-003	11323 Helmar Road	Christianson-Hilliard Farmstead	Contributing
3220	02-32-291-001	109 W. Ridge Street	Kendall County Courthouse	National Register listed
3228	02-32-401-034	669 White Oak Way	J. Nicholas Schneider Barn	Local landmark potential
3229	02-32-403-002	514 W. Fox Street	Hagen Bungalow	Contributing
3251	05-32-100-002	11135 Immanuel Road	Smith-Schlee Farmstead	Contributing
3252	05-32-200-004	10410 Caton Farm Road	Needham-Schlee Farmstead	Contributing
3253	05-32-300-006	10875 Helmar Road	Randall Christian Farmstead	Contributing
3254	05-32-300-002	11811 Immanuel Road	Olson-Lind-Westphal Farmstead	Contributing
3255	05-32-400-003	10001 Helmar Road	Askelson-Een Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
3256	05-32-300-004	10781 Helmar Road	Helmar Lutheran School (relocated)	Contributing
3329	02-33-476-006	9124 Van Emmon Road	Lathrop-Mirinovsky-Kriz Farmstead	Non-contributing
3352	05-33-200-007	11200 Illinois Route 47	Smith-Nelson-Stewart Farmstead	Contributing
3353	05-33-200-011	9124 Caton Farm Road	Smith-Ellis Farmstead	Contributing
3354	05-33-300-008	9513 Helmar Road	Nelson-Stewart Tenant Farmstead	Contributing
3355	05-33-300-005	Helmar Road	Mathre Family Crib Barn	Contributing
3356	05-33-400-003	9123 Helmar Road	Ellis Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3429	02-34-300-007	8788 Van Emmon Road	Armbruster-Killian Farmstead	Contributing
3451	05-34-100-003	8830 Caton Farm Road	Smith-Gengler Farmstead	Contributing
3452	05-34-200-005	8344 Caton Farm Road	Smith Tenant Farmstead	Non-contributing
3453	05-34-200-003	11143 Ashley Road	Smith-Clayton Farmstead	Contributing
3551	05-35-100-011	11414 Ashley Road	Devereaux Farmstead	Contributing
3552	05-35-100-015	7710 Caton Farm Road	Stansel-Gabel-Gengler Farmstead	Contributing
3553	05-35-200-010	7214 Caton Farm Road	Stansel-Clayton-Sleezer Farmstead	Contributing
3554	05-35-300-001	7621 Helmar Road	Smith-Frisch-Scott Farmstead	Contributing
3555	05-35-400-004	7343 Helmar Road	Clark-Beecher Farmstead	Contributing
3651	05-36-100-003	6610 Caton Farm Road	Nicholson-Davis-Austin Farmstead	Contributing
3652	05-36-200-001	6242 Caton Farm Road	Clayton-Van Cleve Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3653	05-36-200-007	11309 Brisbin Road	Clayton-Albrecht-Homerding Farmstead	Non-contributing
3654	05-36-300-002	11626 Church Road	Munson-Davis-Austin Farmstead	Contributing
3655	05-36-400-005	11529 Brisbin Road	Thanepohn-Thurow Farmstead	Contributing

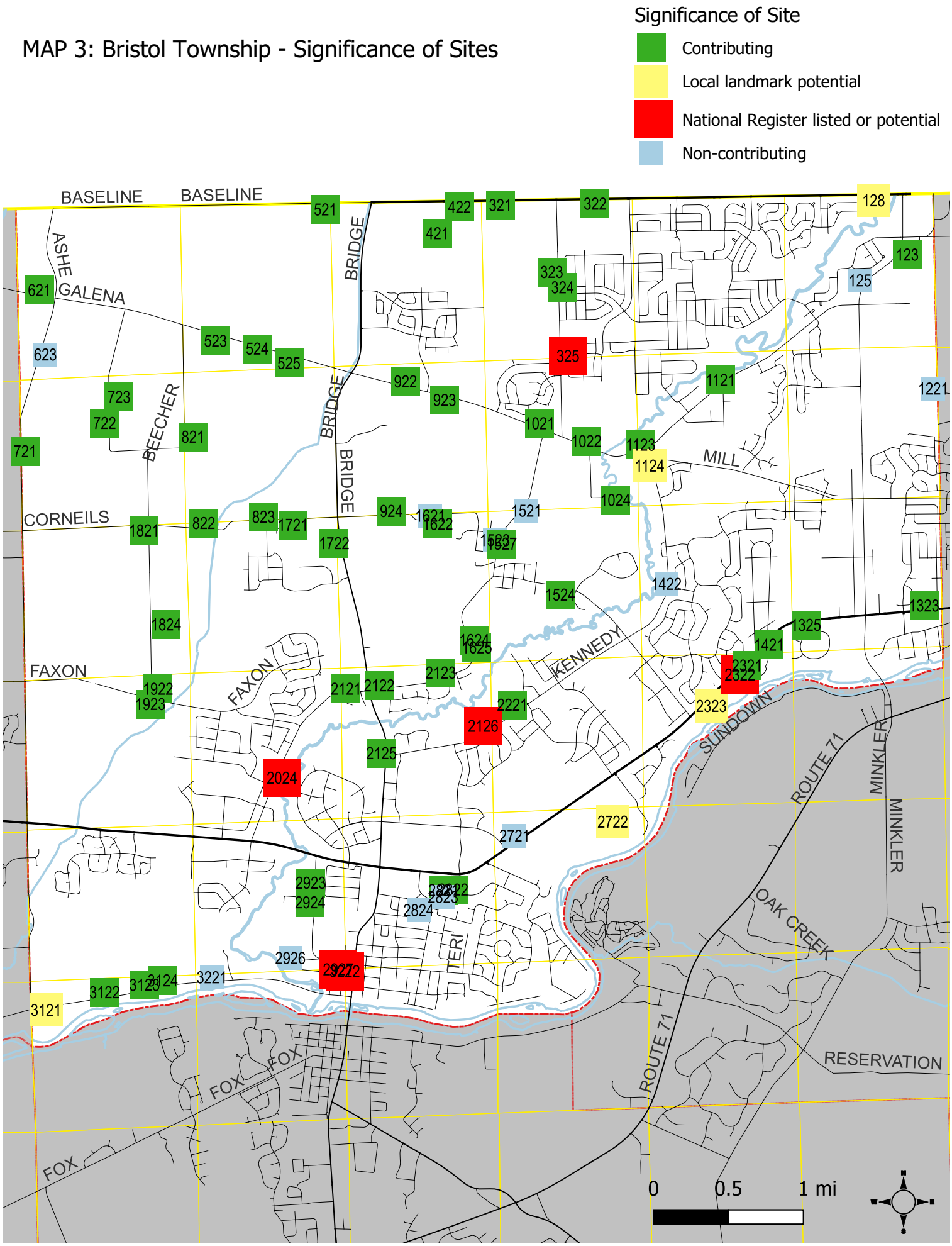
MAP 1: Kendall County Overview



MAP 2: Bristol Township - Overview of Survey



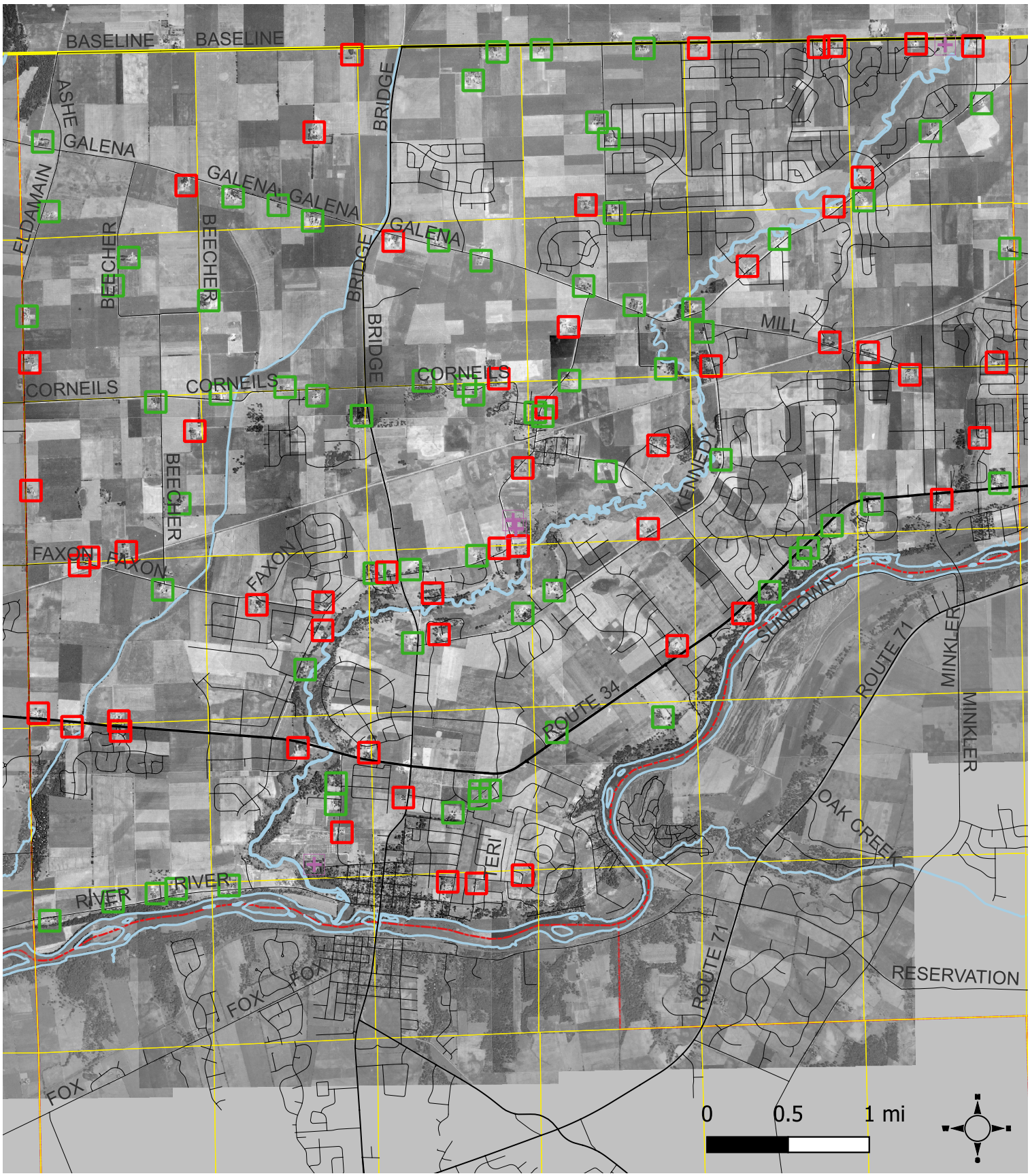
MAP 3: Bristol Township - Significance of Sites



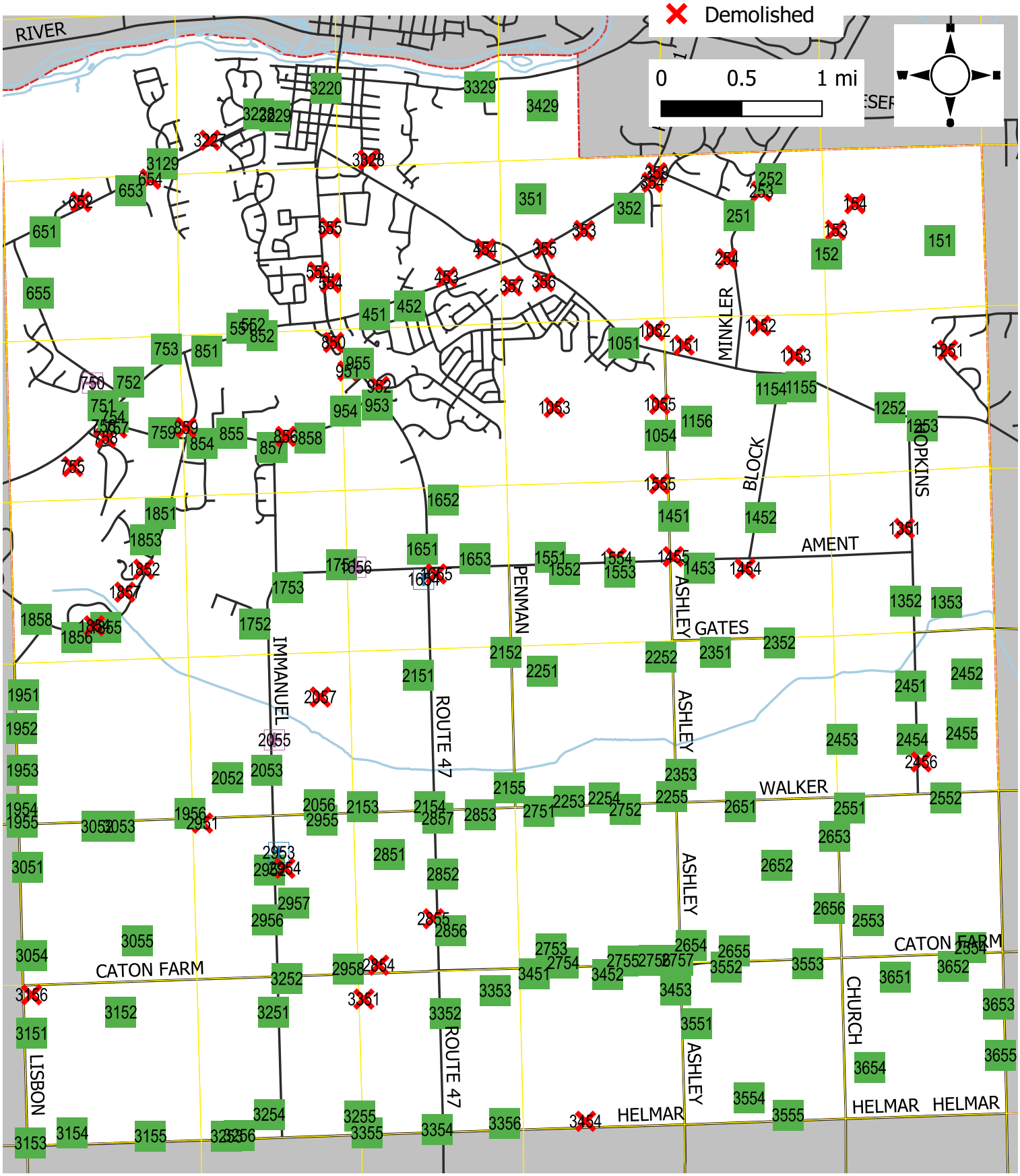
MAP 4: Bristol Township - 1939 Aerial Photography

Legend

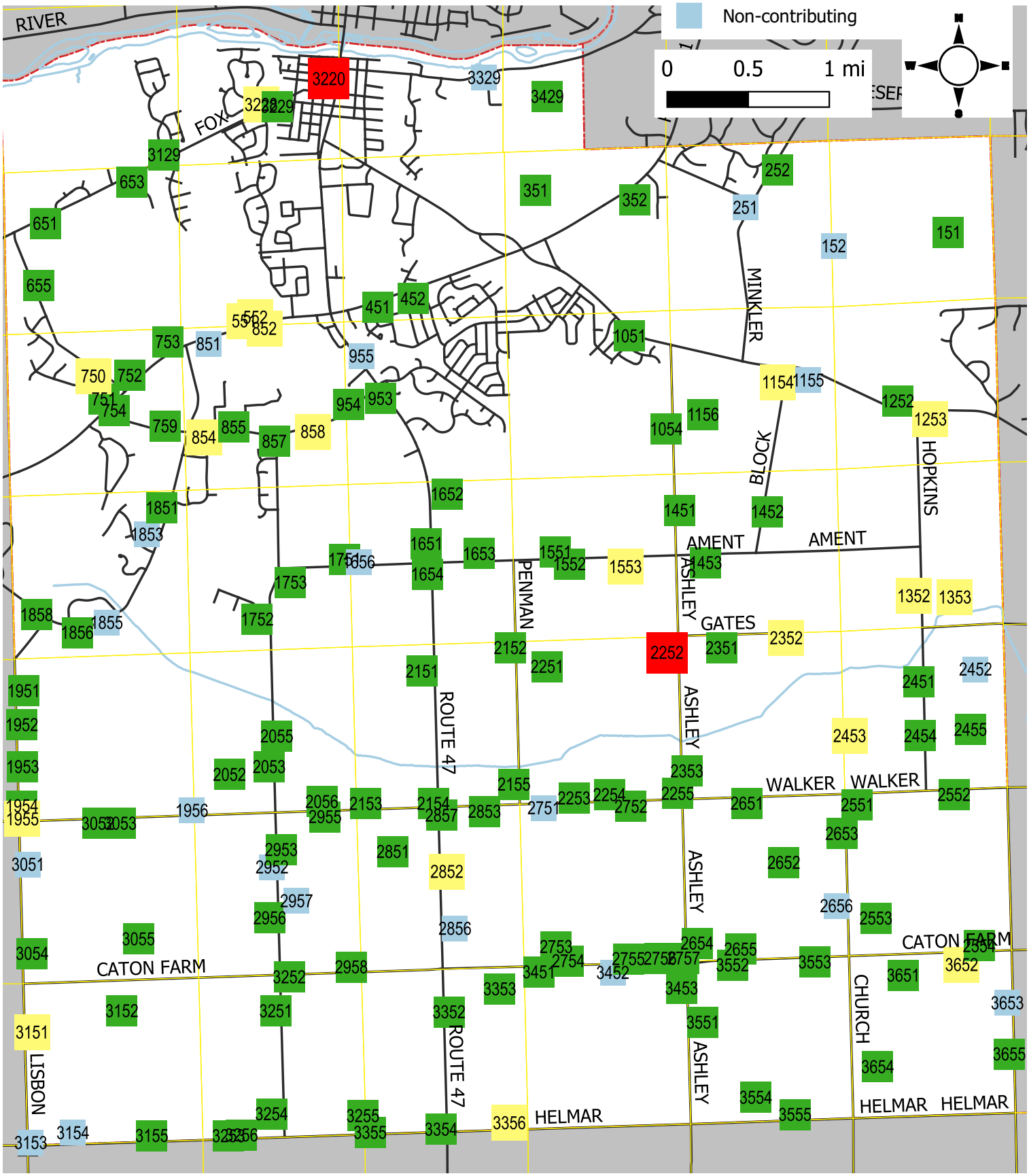
- Surveyed Site
- Cemetery
- Demolished by 2023



MAP 5: Kendall Township - Overview of Survey



MAP 6: Kendall Township - Significance of Sites



MAP 7: Kendall Township - 1939 Aerial Photography

Legend

- Surveyed Site
- Cemetery
- Church
- Demolished by 2023