
INTENSIVE RURAL STRUCTURES SURVEY IN
ALDEN, CHEMUNG, DUNHAM, HARTLAND, HEBRON,
MARENGO, RILEY, AND SENECA TOWNSHIPS,
MCHENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS



by Marcy Prchal, Kevin McGowan, and Christopher Flynn

RESEARCH REPORT No. 182

PUBLIC SERVICE ARCHAEOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



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HARTLAND, HEBRON, MARENGO, RILEY, AND SENECA TOWNSHIPS,
MCHENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

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ABSTRACT

The Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign conducted an intensive rural structures survey of properties over 50 years old in eight townships in McHenry County, Illinois. The field investigations of Alden, Chemung, Dunham, Hartland, Hebron, Marengo, Riley, and Seneca Townships were undertaken for the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission between September 2014 and May 2015. Field investigation of these eight townships resulted in the documentation of 1,578 individual or structure complexes. Evaluations of the structures resulted in recommendations that 77 resources meet the eligibility criteria for local or national architectural significance.

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The work presented in this report represents the accomplishments of the Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program from November 2013 to August 2015 for the survey of eight townships in McHenry County, Illinois. This report provides an opportunity to acknowledge all the individuals who have contributed to the investigations. Our participation in this project must be credited to the individuals at the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission who sponsored this investigation. Dr. Andrew Orta, Department of Anthropology Head, and the Office of Sponsored Programs & Research Administration of the University of Illinois helped facilitate the contract. Field supervision from the Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program was done by Dr. Kevin McGowan and Ms. Marcy Prchal. Credit also goes to the individuals who worked in the field and laboratory. Foremost in this group are Lauren Cowie, Johnny Davis, Christopher Flynn, Dr. Edward Maher, and Sean Stretton. The archival research and report was done by Christopher Flynn. Susan Brannock-Gaul provided her special talents in the preparation of figures and illustrations. The combined efforts of these individuals helped to make this a successful project. The interpretations presented herein are the responsibility of the author.

MAP

October 2015

INTRODUCTION

The Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign was contracted by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission of McHenry County, Illinois to conduct an intensive rural structures survey of eight townships in McHenry County, Illinois (Figure 1). The purpose of this survey was to expand upon the ones undertaken by the County in 1986 and 1993 and to bring information up-to-date. Fieldwork of Alden, Chemung, Dunham, Hartland, Hebron, Marengo, Riley, and Seneca Townships was conducted between September 2014 and May 2015 by Program personnel. Architectural evaluations were done by Ms. Marcy Prchal and Dr. Kevin McGowan served as the Principal Investigator. This report provides general background information including the local and architectural history for the project area, the methods used to complete the architectural investigations, and the results of those investigations.

The study area for the project includes all properties over 50 years in age located in rural and unincorporated Alden, Chemung, Dunham, Hartland, Hebron, Marengo, Riley, and Seneca Townships, Illinois (Figure 2). The architectural survey included taking photographs from public right-of-ways of all structures 50 years in age or older, and any structures that required further review to determine age; those that were clearly modern (less than 50 years in age) and those that were inaccessible at the end of private drives were not photographed. All photographs were evaluated by an architectural historian against the eligibility criteria for architectural resources to be listed on the NRHP for architectural significance.

A total of 1,578 individual resources or resource complexes were documented within the eight township study area and a total of 69,826 hectares (172,538 acres) were surveyed. Evaluations of the properties resulted in recommendations that there are 77 properties within the study area that meet the criteria for local or national significance.

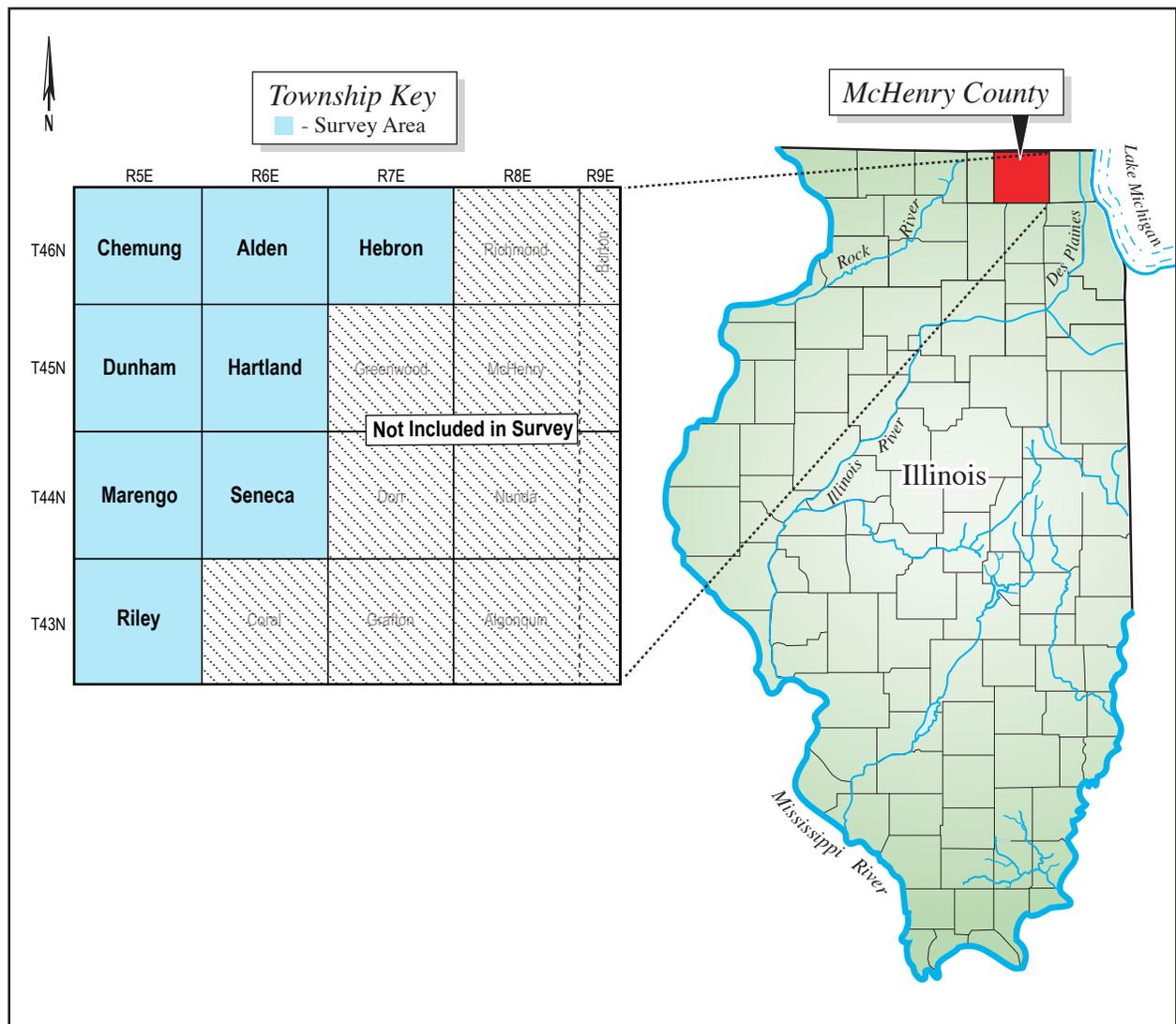


Figure 1. Location of the project area in Illinois.

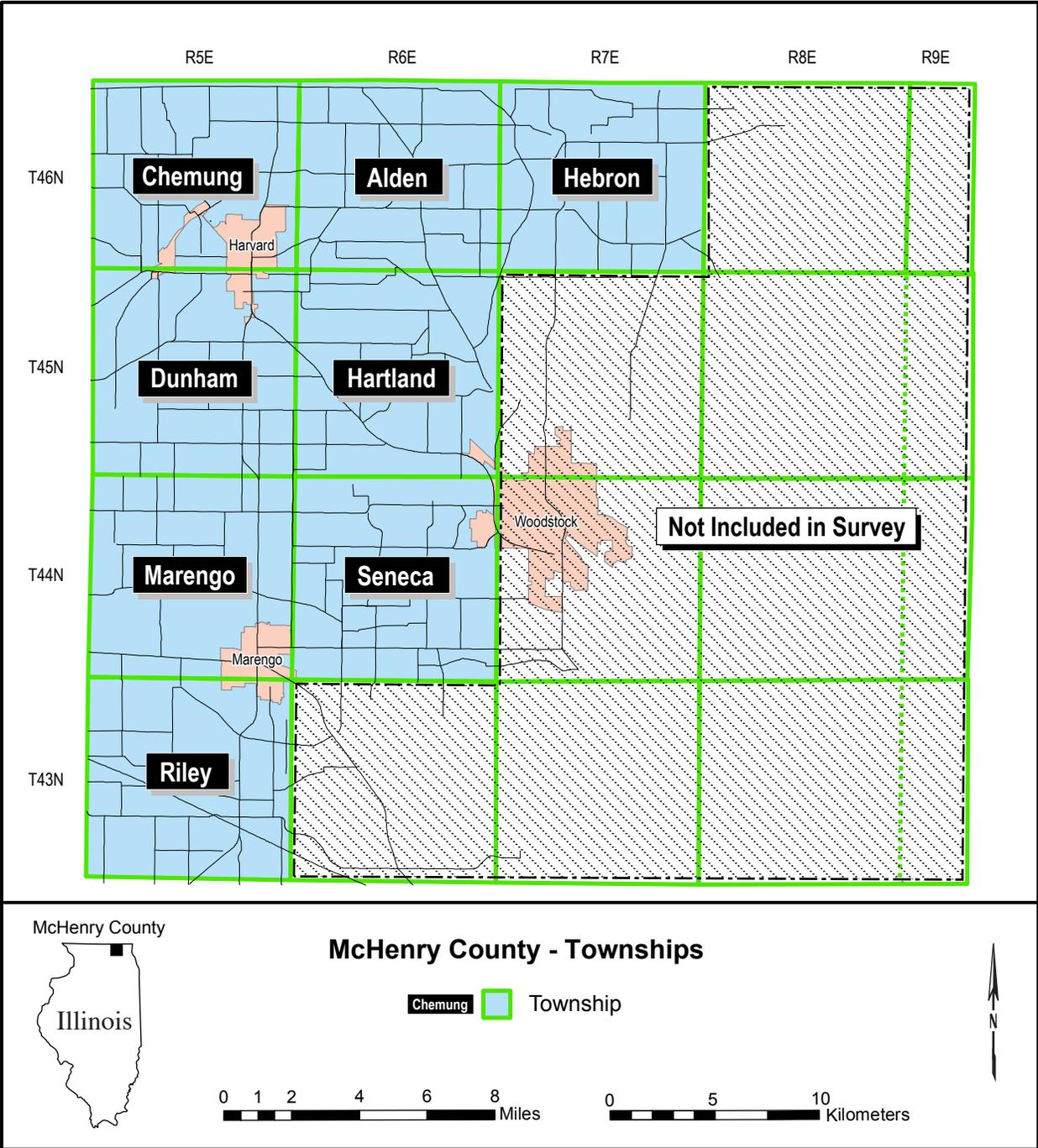


Figure 2. Location of project area.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research undertaken for the proposed project included archival and field research. The specific methods are outlined below.

Archival Methods

Standard archival research was undertaken prior to field investigations to identify specific cultural resource information about the project location and the surrounding area. Records examined include the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) principally in the form of the Historic Architectural Resources Geographic Information System (HARGIS), the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, historic maps (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872; George A. Ogle and Company 1892, 1908) and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission (McHenry County 2015a), the McHenry County Historical Society, the Greater Harvard Historical Society, and the Marengo Society for Historic Preservation. In addition, as per the request of the McHenry County Historical Society, the illustrations included with the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872) were reviewed and an attempt was made to identify any properties included within the eight townships. Archival results are provided in the results section of this document.

Field Methods

An architectural survey was conducted in the proposed study area. The study area for this report includes Alden, Chemung, Dunham, Hartland, Hebron, Marengo, Riley, and Seneca Townships in McHenry County. Based on United States Geological Survey topographic maps, all Public rights-of-way within the study area were driven in order to locate standing structures. All structures field determined to be 50 years in age or older, and any structures that required further review to determine age, within the study area were photographed. In addition, the 1961-1965 General Highway Map of McHenry County, Illinois (Bureau of Research and Planning 1961-65) was used as a field guide to determine anticipated locations of historic properties. Structures that were clearly modern (less than 50 years in age) and those that were inaccessible at the end of private drives or totally obscured by vegetation were not photographed. All structure locations were assigned a Survey Number (Township-Section-Property) and mapped as to their location on the landscape along with a determination of the front or public elevation for the structure. Photography logs and field survey forms were completed and notes were taken of any unique field conditions. All these materials were provided to the project architectural historian for evaluation.

Laboratory Methods

All structure photographs were examined by the project architectural historian to determine building type, style, function, and if the structure met the criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Properties with a residence and outbuildings were considered to be Agricultural and Residential, those with only outbuildings were considered Agricultural, and those with only a residence and associated structures (such as a garage or garden shed) were determined to be Residential. Styles

were based on building form and the architectural styles outlined in the following sections. Buildings with no specific identifiable style were determined to be “No Style”, while those that were obscured or too far from the right-of-way to be identified were designated as “Unknown” and/or “Obscured”. Primary buildings, including residences and main barns, were discussed in detail, while smaller outbuildings and newer buildings, such as pole barns, were typically listed but not described. These properties were then subject to further investigation to determine dates for the establishment of the historically significant components. Dates were gathered from available sources, including assessors’ office records (Alden, Dunham, Hartland, and Riley only) and historic maps. Properties were assigned an assessors’ date when available, otherwise they were given a date range based on style or when they appeared on historic maps. Date ranges include middle nineteenth century (approximately 1830-1869), late nineteenth century (approximately 1870-1899), early twentieth century (approximately 1900-1929), and middle twentieth century (approximately 1930-1965). The dates given on the forms were based on the age of the primary building, usually the residence; if no residence was present or it was less than 50 years in age, the dates for the property were based on the oldest outbuildings. Assessor’s dates were often inaccurate and based on when the last addition or construction was done on the property; in these cases, map dates were also considered. Since dates tended to be approximate because building records were not investigated, dates were preceded with “circa” or “c”. In addition, recorded properties were analyzed to identify specific settlement and design trends within the Townships.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has four criteria by which historic structures must be evaluated in order to determine their eligibility for listing therein. Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, B) are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past, C) 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, and D) have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. In addition, architectural sites are eligible for consideration if they are 50 years in age or greater, with rare exception. The evaluation undertaken for the study area resource structures focused on Criteria A and C. Specifically, whether the structures fit within and contribute to a broad pattern of history or do they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction based on their exterior appearance? In addition, each identified resource was assessed against the seven aspects of integrity (as defined by the Department of the Interior), which include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects of integrity help to measure how many significant features a resource retains, and how intact these features are. The integrity of each resource was evaluated and the resources were compared to other local resources.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The proposed study area for this project is located in McHenry County, Illinois. The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

McHenry County

McHenry County is located in northeastern Illinois and was formed in 1836 from a portion of Cook County. It originally encompassed all of McHenry and Lake Counties until 1839, when a dividing line was drawn three miles east of the Fox River and the more populous eastern portion was established as Lake County. McHenry County is bounded on the north by Walworth and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin, on the east by Lake County, on the south by DeKalb, Kane, and Cook Counties, and on the west by Boone County, Illinois. Some of the earliest Euro-Americans to enter the region were likely a party of soldiers in pursuit of Black Hawk in 1832. They were led by Major William McHenry, for whom the county and the village of McHenry, the original county seat, were named. In 1834, the first Euro-American settlers in McHenry County, the Samuel Gillilan family, established a home in Algonquin Township, on the west side of the Fox River between Cary and Algonquin in Section 23 (Nye 1968; Schultz 2001).

The earliest settlers preferred to settle near stands of timber. The timber provided fuel, building material, game, and shelter for livestock. The underlying soils also were more easily worked than those of the prairie (Faragher 1986). Only after the development of the self-scouring plow, first widely available in the 1840's, were the open prairies more fully exploited. Many of the first settlers in McHenry County came from New England, New York, and Virginia. Two group settlements were established in 1835, one called the Virginia Settlement, in Ridgefield near the Gillilan homestead, and the other, Pleasant Grove, founded by Calvin Spencer from Ohio, near present-day Marengo. An English settlement was founded early in Burton Township, while an Irish settlement was established in Hartland Township by 1840. German Catholics settled at Johnsburg, and German-speaking Alsatians located on Queen Anne Prairie in Greenwood (Schultz 2001).

The village of McHenry was established on the west bank of the Fox River in 1837. Dr. Christy G. Wheeler paid the cost of the survey and opened a store and the first post office in the county. When Lake County was formed in 1839, citizens of McHenry County complained that the county courthouse was no longer centrally located. A new courthouse and jail were built in 1844 on a public square in Centerville, now Woodstock, the McHenry County seat (Nye 1968). Economic and population growth in McHenry County was spurred by the completion of three railroad lines through the county in the middle 1850's (Nye 1968). The economy of McHenry County is now divided between agriculture, manufacturing, and recreation. Dairying is the principal agricultural activity, followed by poultry products and the cultivation of field and grain crops. Manufacturing employs a sizable portion of McHenry's population, estimated at 260,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The Fox River and numerous lakes provide a wealth of outdoor activities for both summer visitors and year-round residents. With rapidly increasing growth outside of incorporated villages throughout the county, zoning and the preservation of farmland as well as natural and recreational areas have become primary concerns for McHenry County. To this end, McHenry County in 2014 integrated the Zoning Ordinance, the Subdivision Ordinance, and several related development regulations into a Unified Development Ordinance to better facilitate planning, zoning, and land use in unincorporated McHenry County (McHenry County 2015b; Schultz 2001).

Architectural History

A review of the architectural records for McHenry County shows changing architectural styles that fit the needs of the growing community and reflected the changing fashions of different eras. Early Euro-American building styles in North America reflect styles that were popular in Europe at the time of the arrival of the colonists. While the fundamental ideas behind these styles survived the journey to the New World, the construction techniques often had to be altered to fit their new location. Initially, building styles varied from region to region, but as the population grew and methods of transportation improved, ideas and materials became more widely available. Over the course of time, both populations and styles of architecture became more homogenous. As the population grew, and with the introduction of the railroads and improvements to the roadways, ideas and building materials became available to a much larger number of people than ever before.

House forms

Most architectural styles in Illinois, and throughout the United States, are based on basic vernacular styles of building. These styles include the Front Gabled, the Gabled El, Upright and Wing, the Hall-and-Parlor, the I-House, Side-Gabled, and the Pyramidal. These styles form the basic shapes for building design through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Front Gabled style is first seen in the middle nineteenth century. This style, usually consisting of two stories with the gabled end on the street side, grew in popularity with the growth of urban areas, as it could be adapted to a variety of popular styles as well as narrow urban lots. The placing of the entry at the gable end forced a change in the traditional floor plan, and the stairway was moved from the center of the building to the side, forming a long hallway to the rear (Longstreth 2000). This style, which persisted in different forms through the early twentieth century, is found throughout Illinois. In the Gabled El and Upright and Wing designs, a side-gabled wing was added to the existing gable-front at a right angle. A shed-roofed porch is usually present in the “L” shape made by the attached wings. Two-story examples are common in the Midwest (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 92)

The Hall-and-Parlor house is based on a British building style, the single-bay house, and was brought to the Midwest from the Chesapeake Bay area. Hall-and-Parlor houses were usually constructed as a single room brick or frame structure with a steep pitched side-gabled roof and outside chimneys. This first room was the “hall”, and housed the kitchen, dining room, and work area, with a corner stairway leading to sleeping space on a loft above. A second room was added at the back when the space was needed. This “parlor” would serve as a bedroom or a room for entertaining. The Hall-and-Parlor house is characterized by a front door offset with one window, giving the façade an asymmetrical appearance (Longstreth 2000).

The I-House developed from the earlier one and one half story Hall-and-Parlor into a unique two-story house style. This style, named for its common occurrence in states beginning with the letter “I”, was one room deep, two rooms wide, and two stories tall with a side-gabled roof. This house could be built using a variety of materials, including brick, clapboard, and stone, and the chimneys were placed at either gable end. More space could be added through the construction of porches or wings. Decorative details vary depending on the period; this style was popular in North America from the late seventeenth century through the early twentieth (Longstreth 2000).

Side Gabled (also called Massed Plan) houses are significant in that they are more than one room deep, and as a result began to replace the I-House and Hall-and-Parlor designs. Early examples of this style often have a full front porch, but post-1930 designs typically have either a small entry porch or none at all (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 98).

The Pyramidal Roof style of house has its origins in the French-settled areas of the southern United States. This style is typically a one-story frame structure with a simple front porch. The roof is steeply pitched and there is a central chimney. This house style may have additions, such as towers or ells (Longstreth 2000).

The architectural styles discussed below demonstrate the development of architectural ideas in the Midwest in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and show the forms most commonly found in Illinois, but some styles may not be found in all areas. All of these styles may be found in both pure and vernacular forms, and may include only some or all of the characteristics common to that style.

Romantic Style

Romantic style architecture was popular across the United States from the period 1820 to 1880. Romantic architecture marks the beginning of a trend that saw several different types of architecture with different influences become popular at the same time. The Romantic styles were influenced primarily by building styles of the past, and the types included in this category are Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Exotic Revivals, and Octagon. Each of these styles began and became popular before 1860 (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 177).

Greek Revival architecture was dominant in America from 1825 to 1860. This style is found in highest concentration in the East, South, Midwest, and California. Illinois has one of the highest concentrations of Greek Revival buildings in the country. Characteristics of this style include a gabled or hipped low-pitched roof, a wide band of trim, meant to represent classical entablature, at the cornice line of the main roof and porch roof, porches with prominent square or rounded columns (usually Doric), a front door with narrow sidelights and rectangular transom lights set into an elaborate door surround. Both the Front Gable and Upright and Wing style of house originated in this style of building (McAlester and McAlester 1984:179-184).

The Gothic Revival style of architecture was based on Medieval European construction and is characterized by fanciful decorative ornamentation. Seen from 1840 to 1880, elements of the Gothic Revival style include a steeply pitched roof that is usually side-gabled with steep cross gables (though other forms exist), decorated verge boards on the gables, a wall surface that extends into the gable without a break, pointed-arched windows that extend into the gables, and a one-story porch supported by flat Gothic arches. Examples of Gothic architecture, popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing's famous pattern books of the 1840s and 1850s, can be found throughout areas of the United States settled before 1880 (McAlester and McAlester 1984:197-200).

Italianate style houses were designed to model rambling Italian farmhouses. The first such houses were built in the United States in the late 1830s, and they became popular and widespread in the 1840s and 1850s, influenced by the Downing's writings. Most surviving Italianate style homes date from 1855 to 1880, with rarer examples from the 1840s and late 1880s. Common characteristic of Italianate style construction include two or three stories, a low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves and decorative brackets, tall, narrow windows that are usually curved or arched on top, and elaborate window crowns. Many examples also include a square cupola or tower. Italianate style houses became common in the Midwest as the region grew at the height of the style's popularity (McAlester and McAlester 1984:211-214).

The term Exotic Revival does not define a style as much as it defines decorative ideas that were applied to other Romantic style houses. There are three main types of Exotic Revival style decoration: Egyptian, Oriental, and Swiss Chalet. The Egyptian style is characterized by Egyptian columns, designed

to represent bundles of sticks tied together at the top and bottom and then flared at the top, added to Greek or Italianate forms. Characteristics of the Oriental style include ogee arches, oriental trim, and the Turkish or onion dome. The main characteristics of the Swiss Chalet style include low-pitched front-gabled roofs with wide eave overhangs, a second story balcony or porch with trim and balustrade with a flat, cutout pattern, and patterned stickwork decoration. Exotic Revival decoration was used from 1835 to circa 1890, but surviving examples are rare (McAlester and McAlester 1984:231).

The defining characteristic of the Octagon house is its eight-sided shape. This style, found in the East and Midwest from 1850 to 1870, is also characterized by two stories, a low-pitched hipped roof, wide eave overhangs, and eave brackets. Some examples of the Octagonal style have six, ten, twelve, or sixteen sides, and some are round. This style is rare, and most surviving examples date from the 1850s and 1860s (McAlester and McAlester 1984:235).

Victorian Era Houses

Victorian houses were constructed throughout Illinois from 1860 to 1900. This building style became popular and spread quickly due to the rapid growth of industry and the railroads. The development in Chicago in the 1830s of the balloon frame, a lighter framing system that replaced heavy timber framing, allowed architects to move away from the box-like shape of traditional building. This new system of framing, along with the growth of mass production of items such as nails, doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative details, and the introduction of the circular saw made this style of house cheaper to build and therefore available to more people (Carley 1994:108). There are five main subtypes of Victorian houses in the Midwest, including Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Folk Victorian (McAlester and McAlester 1984).

The Second Empire style was popular, mostly in the Northeast and Midwest, from 1855-1885. This Victorian subtype is characterized by a mansard roof with dormer windows, molded cornices, decorative brackets beneath the eaves, and unelaborated, usually arched, windows. This style became popular because the box-shaped roofline allowed for a full upper story of usable space (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 241-242).

Stick Houses were constructed from 1860 to circa 1890. The Stick style is characterized by a gabled roof which usually has a steep pitch and cross gables, decorative trusses at the apex of the gables, exposed rafter ends, wooden wall cladding with decorative boards (stickwork) in patterns raised from the wall surfaces, and diagonal or curved brackets on one-story porches. The stickwork decoration has been applied to a variety of house shapes (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 255-256).

The Queen Anne style was popular from 1880 to 1910. Typical characteristics of the Queen Anne are a steeply pitched roof, irregular shape, a dominant front-facing gable, patterned shingles, cut-away bay windows, an asymmetrical façade with a partial or full-width porch (usually one story), and decorative treatments designed to avoid flat wall surfaces (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 263).

Richardsonian Romanesque buildings were constructed from 1880 to 1900. This style is characterized by round-topped arches over windows, porch supports, or entrances, masonry walls that are usually of rough-faced square stone work, round towers with conical roofs, asymmetrical facades, and deeply recessed windows. Because heavy masonry was used throughout the building, the Richardsonian Romanesque style was more popular for large public buildings and architect-designed landmarks rather than middle-class homes (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 301-302).

The Folk Victorian style was common from 1870 to 1910. These houses were often less elaborate than their other Victorian counterparts, and were constructed in a variety of shapes and styles. One common form of Folk Victorian building was created by simply adding porches with spindlework detailing or flat jigsaw cut trim to the National Folk House forms. These houses were usually symmetrical or of the upright and wing, and common motifs include cornice-lined brackets and simple window designs (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 309).

Eclectic Design

Eclectic design, popular throughout the United States, began to appear in the 1880s, usually in the form of period homes for the wealthy. The Eclectic style, in contrast to the stylistic forms of the Victorian era, was based on designing pure copies of traditional architectural forms. The style grew in popularity after it was used in the construction of temporary buildings for the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition, but did not become accessible to the middle class until the 1920s, when new and less expensive techniques for adding brick and stone veneer to the exterior of frame houses were developed. There are thirteen main subtypes of Eclectic design that are found in the Midwest: Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor, Beaux Arts, French Eclectic, Italian Renaissance, Mission, Spanish Eclectic, Monterey, Prairie, Craftsman, Modernistic, and International (McAlester and McAlester 1984).

Based on the English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard, the Colonial Revival style is found beginning in the 1880s and continuing until around 1955. This was a dominant style for domestic buildings throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Doors are typically centered and may be accentuated with overhead fanlights or sidelights and a decorative crown supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns. Windows in this style are symmetrically balanced, and usually have double-hung sashes and multi-pane glazing. This style may have any of a number of roof types, including hipped, side-gabled, center-gabled, or gambrel. The Colonial Revival style was simplified in the 1940s and 1950s, when the side-gabled roof became the most common form, and decorative accents such as door surrounds and cornices became more stylized. While the form was established in the early eighteenth century, the Cape Cod was a popular subgroup of Colonial Revival design in the 1920s through 1940s. Cape Cod tend to be one story cottages with Georgian or Adam-inspired doorways (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 321, 324). The Cape Cod houses identified in this survey also usually had a pair of gabled dormers.

Like the Colonial Revival style, the Neoclassical style, made popular by the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition, was a dominant style for domestic buildings throughout the first half of the twentieth century. This style is dominated by a full height front porch, with the roof supported by classical columns, usually with Ionic or Corinthian capitals; the porch may be simply an entry, an entry with a lower full-width porch, or it may be a full façade porch. The house can be one or more stories, with symmetrically balanced rectangular windows and a center door with elaborate decorative surrounds. Neoclassical buildings also usually display a boxed eave with a moderate overhang, and sometimes a wide frieze band. From about 1900 to 1920, hipped roofs and elaborate columns were common on this style, but from about 1925 until 1955, side-gabled roofs and simple slender columns became more popular (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 343-344).

The Tudor style, seen from 1890-1940, makes up a large proportion of early twentieth century suburban housing. This style, based on late Medieval English designs, is characterized by a steeply pitched, usually side-gabled, roof with one or more prominent and steeply pitched cross gables, decorative half-timbering, tall and narrow windows, massive chimneys, and cladding of stucco, brick, stone, or wood. Some structures may also have a false thatched roof and parapeted gables. Tudor houses were extremely popular in the 1920s and 1930s when they became cheaper to build because of masonry

veneering. The style faded in the late 1930s, but experienced a rebirth in popularity in the 1970s and 1980s (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 355-358).

Beaux Arts buildings are found throughout the United States from 1885 to 1930. Common characteristics of this style include masonry wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns, and shields and symmetrical facades with quoins, pilasters, or columns. The roof is usually either flat, low-pitched, or mansard. This style is the result of a growing interest at the end of the nineteenth century in formal planning and spatial relationships between buildings, exemplified by the City Beautiful Movement and the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. Because of its elaborateness, this style is most often found in the form of architect-designed landmarks, or in urban areas that were prosperous in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 379-380).

The French Eclectic style was relatively uncommon style that came into use in 1915. French Eclectic buildings are characterized by a tall, steeply pitched hipped roof, eaves that flare at the roof-wall junction, occasional half timbering, and wall coverings of brick, stone, or stucco. This style faded out in the mid-1940s, but experienced a resurgence in the 1960s (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 387).

The Italian Renaissance style began in the 1890s as a style used for landmark buildings, but by the 1920s it had entered the world of vernacular design. Common characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style include a low-pitched, sometimes flat, hipped roof that is usually covered in ceramic tiles, broadly overhanging box eaves with decorative brackets, upper story windows that are smaller than the those on the lower stories, arches above the doors, first story windows, and porches, small Classical columns or pilasters, a symmetrical façade, and stucco, masonry, or masonry-veneered walls. After World War I, further developments in masonry veneering allowed cheaper versions of Italian Renaissance buildings to be constructed, but the style faded out of popularity by 1935 (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 397-398).

Although most popular in California and the Southwest, the Mission style does appear in Illinois, usually dating from about 1905-1920. Based on the Spanish Missions of California, common characteristics of this style include Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapets, red tile roof covering, widely overhanging eaves, large square piers to support porch roofs, and stucco wall surfaces (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 409-410).

Spanish Eclectic buildings, which grew out of the Mission style, were constructed from 1915-1940. Aspects of this style include a low-pitched roof (which may be side-gabled, cross-gabled, hipped, combined hipped and gabled, or flat) with little or no overhang and covered with red tiles, one or more arches above the door, principal window, and porch, an asymmetrical façade, dramatically carved doors, a focal window, decorative window grilles of wood or iron, cantilevered balconies, arcaded walkways, round or square towers, roof-tiled chimney tops, fountains, and stucco wall coverings. Decorative motifs usually follow Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic, or Renaissance designs. This style reached its height of popularity in the 1920s and 1930's, and it was rarely used after 1940 (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 417-418).

The Monterey style was used in suburbs throughout the country from about 1925-1955. This style is recognized by its low-pitched gabled roof, second story balcony which is usually cantilevered and covered by the principal roof, a wood shingled roof (though it may be tiled), paired windows and false shutters, and an outer covering of stucco, brick, or wood, with the first and second story often covered with different materials (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 431).

The Prairie style, most often associated with architect and designer Frank Lloyd Wright, originated in Chicago and is found in many of the City's early twentieth century suburbs. This style, popular from

1900-1920, is characterized by a low pitched, usually hipped, roof with wide overhanging eaves, a two-story construction with one-story wings or porches, massive square or rectangular masonry piers, window boxes, decorative friezes, and an emphasis on horizontal lines in eaves, cornices, and the façade. Design motifs are usually geometrical, with an emphasis on horizontal decoration, contrasting wall materials and wood trim between stories, contrasting colors, selective recessing, geometrical patterns of small pane window glazing, and contrasting wall materials which accentuate the upper part of the upper story (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 439-440). Foursquare residences are a simpler style based on Prairie elements.

The dominant style for smaller houses throughout the country from about 1905-1925 was the Craftsman style. One of the reasons for the popularity of this style was its easy accessibility through catalogues and kits. One of the most distinguishing characteristics of Craftsman houses is the roof-wall junction, which is almost never boxed or enclosed. Common aspects of this style include low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs, wide unenclosed eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, false beams or braces under the gables, and full and partial-width porches with a roof supported by tapered square columns which often extend to the ground level. Exterior walls are usually of wood clapboard or shingles, but may also be of brick, concrete block, or stucco. One-story vernacular versions of this style are commonly called Bungalows or Bungalowoid (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 453-454).

Modernistic buildings, built from 1920 to 1940, can be divided into two main groups, Art Moderne, which became the prevailing Modernistic style, and Art Deco. Art Moderne buildings tend to have smooth stucco wall surfaces decorated with horizontal grooves or lines, a flat roof with a small ledge at the roofline, horizontal balustrade elements, and an asymmetrical façade. One or more corners on an Art Moderne building may be curved and have curved windows, and the design may also include round or glass block windows. In contrast, Art Deco buildings use zigzags, chevrons, and other stylized geometric motifs on the façade, and include towers and various other projections above the roofline. Art Deco was more common in public and commercial buildings and apartments than in homes. The style came into fashion after architect Eliel Saarinen won second place in the *Chicago Tribune's* 1922 headquarters' design contest for his Art Deco design (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 465-466).

The International style, used from 1925 through to the present day, was introduced to the United States by European architects immigrating to escape the tensions at home. Common characteristics of the International style include a flat roof, usually without ledges, windows set flush with the walls, smooth unadorned wall surfaces, an asymmetrical façade, curtain walls, cantilevered projections, and an absence of decorative detailing around doors and windows. Buildings in this style are usually architect designed and found in more fashionable suburbs. The International style was at its peak of popularity in the 1930s, but experienced a resurgence in the 1970s (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 469-470).

Design after World War II

After World War II, American construction tastes shifted from more traditional designs to modern styles. These styles, common throughout the post-war suburbs, include Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Contemporary, and Shed. While these styles may retain some details from the Craftsman, Prairie, Modernistic, and International styles, an effort was made to stay away from the designs used in America in the early twentieth century.

Minimal Traditional design was popular in the 1940s and 1950s. This style is often seen as a simplified version of the traditional Tudor style. Aspects of Minimal Traditional design include a dominant front gable with a lowered roof pitch and simplified façade. In the early 1950s, the Minimal Traditional houses were replaced by the Ranch style, with its characteristic low-pitched roof and broad

rambling facades. Ranch homes, loosely based on Colonial designs, also usually display decorative shutters, porch roof supports, and other detailing. A Ranch home may be one story or split-level. Contemporary design is represented by the architect-designed houses of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Contemporary buildings are recognizable by their wide eave overhangs, flat or low-pitched roofs, broad and low front-facing gables, exposed support beams and other structural members, contrasting wall materials and textures, and unusual window shapes and placements. The Shed style, used in the 1960s and 1970s, is characterized by moderately or high-pitched roofs with a shed-roof motif. This style is also more common in architect-designed homes (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 475, 477).

From 1965 to the present day, the Neoelectic style has been popular throughout the country. Used mostly in suburban areas, the Neoelectic style may be divided up into seven sub-categories. The Mansard style, named for the use of the mansard roof, was used in homes, shopping centers, apartments, and commercial buildings in the 1960s. Neocolonial design was based on the English Colonial home and was popular from 1940 through the 1970s. The Neo-French style was the most fashionable style in the 1980s, and is recognizable in its use of high-hipped roofs and through-the-cornice doorways. The Neo-Tudor style, characterized by steeply pitched gables and half-timbered detailing, has been popular since the 1970s. Neo-Mediterranean homes use stucco walls, rounded arches, and red tile roofs to mimic the styles of earlier Spanish and Italian influenced styles. The Neoclassical revival style is loosely based on the Neoclassical style, but may be applied to different house forms without concern for traditional or historically accurate details. The Neo-Victorian style, the most recent design, uses details such as Queen Anne-influenced spindlework for porches and other decorative elements (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 487).

A final category, Contemporary Folk designs, is found from 1940 through the present. Structures built in this style are often experimental and tend to stay away from traditional designs. One of the main goals of Contemporary Folk architectural design is “basic, economical shelter without concern for fashionable stylistic design or detailing” (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 497). The most common forms of Contemporary Folk structures include Mobile Homes, Quonset Huts, A-Frames, and Geodesic Domes. (McAlester and McAlester 1984: 497).

Collectively, architectural styles increase and decrease in popularity over time (Figure 3). These architectural styles serve as reminders of different eras in the history of the development of local areas. The documentation of various architectural styles, their current architectural integrity and their frequency of occurrence in a given area provide indications of local significance. Most historical development in Illinois occurred during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with each half-century having its own suite of popular architectural styles. Examples of these styles are provided in Figures 4 – 7. These half-century increments also coincide with distinct contextual settings that are also considered in the evaluation of each resource’s historical significance.

Commercial Architecture

The earliest commercial activity in Illinois took place along rivers and Native American trails, at the time the best routes of transportation. Businesses would also be located in small villages, with residential structures often serving a dual function as a home and business such as a post office or general store and mills being built along local waterways. As small villages and hamlets developed into larger Main Street-oriented towns, a more uniform style of commercial architecture developed with buildings that were located in a central commercial district (Longstreth 2000).

Peak Popularity of Architectural Styles 1800 – 2000

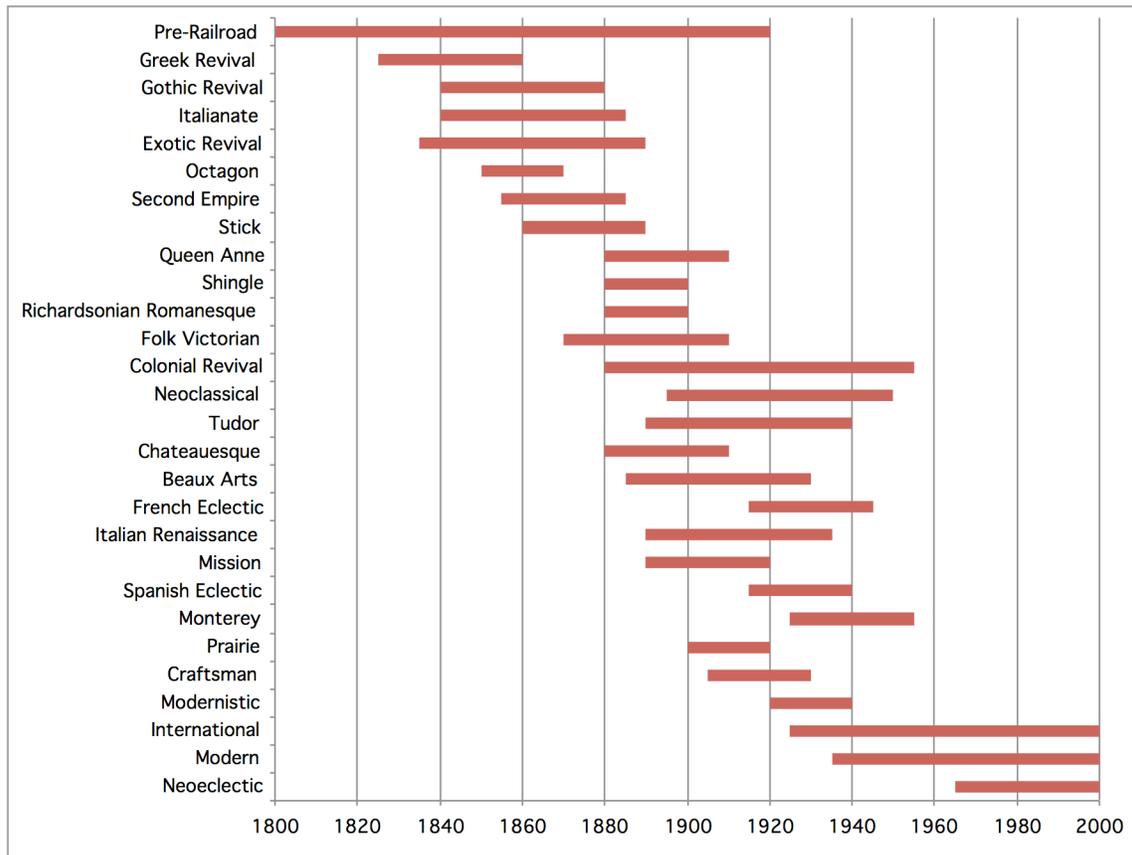


Figure 3. Peak Popularity of Architectural Styles 1800-2000.



Pre-Rail Road



Exotic Revival



Greek Revival



Octagon



Gothic Revival



Second Empire



Italianate



Stick

Figure 4. Popular Early Nineteenth Century Architectural Styles.



Queen Anne



Colonial Revival



Shingle



Neoclassical



Richardsonian Romanesque



Tudor



Folk Victorian



Chateausque

Figure 5. Popular Late Nineteenth Century Architectural Styles.



Beaux Arts



Spanish Eclectic



French Eclectic



Monterey



Italian Renaissance



Prairie



Mission



Craftsman

Figure 6. Popular Early Twentieth Century Architectural Styles.



Modernistic



International



Modern



Neoeclectic

Figure 7. Popular Late Twentieth Century Architectural Styles.

Middle and late nineteenth century commercial structures benefited from advances in building technology and new and better products. The introduction of cast iron and improvements in the manufacture of glass allowed shopkeepers to have a better and larger display area at the front of the store. These display windows were usually decorated, with a wood panel on the bottom and a transom window with prism glass at the top. While the first floor was dedicated to business, the second floor typically provided living space for the business owner. These buildings were often topped with a highly decorated pressed metal cornice, sometimes embossed with the name of the business owner. This type of commercial building was popular throughout the middle to late nineteenth century and into the twentieth (Longstreth 2000). False front buildings, sometimes referred to as Boom Town, became popular in the middle nineteenth century and continued to be built through the early 1900s. These buildings included a vertical extension on the front of the building intended to make simple structures look more impressive and give an urban feeling to small rural communities (Old House Web 2015). Additionally, commercial buildings were constructed in styles popular at the time, so it was not uncommon to find Italianate, Greek Revival, or Foursquare commercial buildings in the small towns. Often, local buildings were also used as hotels and inns, and some of those remain today as roadside bars and restaurants.

As the automobile grew in popularity, service stations began to spring up in the small communities. The House and Canopy design, which included a small building and canopy to cover the gas pumps, was a popular style. This type of gas station was common in the 1920s and 1930s. In the late 1940s, the style was modified and the canopies became bigger and simpler, and were often not attached to the building (University of Vermont 2015).

After World War II, there was a population shift from the cities and small rural towns to newly designed suburbs and housing developments. With this shift came a change in the way people shopped and where they stayed. Strip-style shopping centers and malls replaced the traditional downtown shops, and this era saw a decline in the downtown commercial areas of many small towns. Hotels and inns in town were replaced by roadside camps, motor courts, and motels with connected rooms. In the 1950s, chain hotels began to take off and travelers were attracted by the ability to sleep, dine, swim, and hold business meetings and other gatherings all in the same place. By the 1980s the National Trust's National Main Street Program, which heightened the public awareness of the quickly vanishing traditional town centers, took off in the Midwest and has helped the small town business owners to keep their businesses growing outside of the popular suburban malls (Longstreth 2000; University of Vermont 2015).

In addition to standard commercial buildings, industrial properties are another common style of commercial or multi-functional properties; these include factories, warehouses, and grain processing facilities. These tend to be more generic properties without a specific style and are generally identified based on current function.

The Architecture of Agriculture

Barn and other outbuilding styles vary and can be as distinctive as residential and commercial architectural styles. The following discussion describes some of the more common agricultural building types and styles.

The Single-Crib Barn is one of the simplest barn types. At its most basic, this barn is a simple crib or pen of rough-hewn logs with a gabled roof. This barn is usually no more than 8 to 12 feet in length, with a single door at the gable end. The Single-Crib Barn may be used as a stable, but its most common function is as a corn crib. This style of barn is thought to have been a part of most early farms, but today is found only in areas where farming is at its most rudimentary (Noble 1984:3).

The Double-Crib Barn is, as its name implies, a double version of the Single-Crib Barn. Also constructed of rough-hewn logs, the second crib may be similar or slightly different from the first, but it is always connected to the first crib by a breezeway and they always share a single roof. The aisle created by the breezeway forms a right angle with the roof ridgeline. The Double-Crib Barn is almost always two levels; in the south this second level may manifest itself as an oversized loft. There are several variations of this barn type. The larger dimensions of the two cribs may parallel the ridgeline and the crib doors may open onto the aisle, or the cribs may be divided by a light partition with doors that open onto a center aisle. The cribs may be smaller and more square, and the shorter length may parallel the roof ridge line with the doors opening to the side of the barn; this subtype may have a pent roof with a gabled log extension to protect the doors. The cribs may also be rectangular and of unequal size; in this case the larger crib (usually at least 16-x-16 feet) has the longer side parallel to the ridge, but the smaller crib, which has vertical wood slats attached to prevent corn from falling out, is perpendicular to this with doors that open onto an interior aisle (Noble 1984:3-5).

Another simple style of barn is a crib where the aisle is perpendicular to the ridgeline and the main aisle runs side to side but behind a front wall. The earliest and smallest version of this type of barn is called a Front-Drive Crib, which gets its name from the characteristic wagon shelter created by an enclosed and extending triangular loft. This barn is usually nothing more than a single 8-foot-wide crib with corner poles supporting the projecting front (Noble 1984:5). The other version of this barn type is called the Appalachian barn. The front-aisled Appalachian barn has two subtypes; it may be two or three cribs with a cross-aisle at the front, or there may be a short transverse aisle between two cribs that forms a T with the main front aisle. The second subtype may also have a large distinguishing hay hood, which extends from the ridge of the roof and provides extra protection for the loft door (Noble 1984:6).

The Side-Drive Barn is one of two simple barns that have a ridge line parallel to the main aisles as well as aisles that run front to back. This barn also has aisles and cribs of equal dimensions, each covered by half of the roof; the slope of the roof is typically unbroken. The aisle of the Side-Drive Barn is usually open to the weather, hence the "side drive", but the loft is covered with even more tightly constructed siding than the crib itself (Noble 1984:8).

The second style of barn with a parallel ridgeline and front-to-back aisles is the Drive-In Crib. This barn is made of elongated cribs with an aisle down the middle and no loft. In the Midwest, the roof is often broken by hatches through which cribs are loaded; elsewhere the loading is done from the aisles or through the front end of the crib. While this barn style has a wide distribution, both it and the Side-Drive Barn are found throughout the south and central United States (Noble 1984:8-9).

The next group of barns are larger, including Four-Crib Barns, Transverse Frame and Midwest Three-Portal Barns. The Four-Crib Barn, the simplest of the three larger styles, came from a growing need for larger barns and more storage. This style combines elements of the Double-Crib Barn and the Drive-In Crib. Built of rough hewn logs, it consists of four identical (or almost identical) square cribs at each corner, two aisles that cross in the middle, and a single gable roof. There are typically no doors on the aisles and the cribs often open onto both aisles (Noble 1984:10-11).

The Transverse Frame Barn was created from the Four-Crib by boarding up the side aisle and building frame, not log, cribs. This style tends to be long rather than wide, with front and back doors allowing wagons to pass straight through (Noble 1984:11). In the Midwest, the Transverse Frame appears to have evolved further into what is called the Three-Portal Barn. This style, also called a Feeder Barn, was the standard barn throughout the south-central U.S. in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and reflected a growing need to house large numbers of livestock. There are two variations of this three-aisled barn. In the first the barn is expanded by the addition of enclosed side aisles; the roofline

may appear broken in this case. In the second type, the central aisle is reduced to a narrow walkway, flanking cribs or a stable may be added, and the gable wall may be longer than the sidewall. In this case the roofline may or may not appear broken (Noble 1984:11-14).

The later larger barn styles are derived from simple crib barns. Many of the styles are versions brought by the various ethnic groups that settled a particular area. Examples include the English Bank Barn, the Quebec Long Barn, the Dutch Barn, and the German Bank Barn. Other barn and outbuilding types were designed for a particular purpose, such as the Wisconsin Dairy Barn.

The English Barn grew from the simple, small rectangular barns brought to the United States by English settlers. This barn has a central floor area with two areas of approximately equal size on either side; it is considered to have two bays if the floor is not counted, three bays if it is. This system allowed for better storage and processing of hay; unthreshed grain was stored in one bay, threshed in the other. Threshing was done on the center floor area and hay was brought into the barn through the upper-level hay-loft. In larger barns this system may be expanded to up to nine bays. This barn is timber framed with mortise and tenon joints, a stone or boulder foundation, vertical siding, and front double doors centered on the side. There are often small gaps between the siding boards, designed to prevent the build-up of heat and subsequent combustion of hay (Noble 1984:16-18).

The Quebec Long Barn is unique in the United States in that it incorporates what would normally be found in many small buildings into one large barn. This barn has an elongated plan, often eight or more bays that can total up to 80 feet long. It is typically a one-story timber construction, with vertical siding, a gabled roof, and a hay-loft. There is usually an off-center dormer entrance to the barn loft, which breaks the clean roofline and provides “vertical balance to the otherwise horizontal composition of the structure” (Noble 1984:18). This style of barn construction has been used throughout Europe for centuries, but in North America it is most common in French Canada and Northern Wisconsin.

The Dutch Barn gets its name from the inclusion of Dutch doors, which have separately opening upper and lower portions. Other defining characteristics of the Dutch Barn include a square shape, a very steeply pitched gabled roof (the height of the gable at the ridge is always more than twice the height of the side walls), wagon doors centered on the gable end, single small doors at one or both corners of the gable end which give access to interior side aisles, a very small eave overhang and roof projection, a small pent roof over the wagon doors, and horizontal clapboard or flush board siding. Inside, rows of columns held together by anchor beams provide support, and there is a very wide center aisle. The Dutch Barn is used for both crop storage and housing for animals, and is found mostly in the original Dutch settlement areas of the Northeastern United States (Noble 1984:20-21).

The German Bank Barn, introduced in the late 17th century, combined crop storage and animal shelter. This barn is built into the side of a slope, hence the name “Bank” (Noble 1984:22-24). The Schweitzer Barn, also called Swisser, is a type of German Bank Barn and among the most common type of barn in the United States (Noble 1984:25). The Schweitzer Barn may be log, timber, frame, brick, or stone, but the forebay is always a timber frame with plank sides. It is a two-and-a-half story structure, with a partially excavated lower floor for animals and an upper floor divided into three units, which are typically either two cribs and a drive space or three bays. The entrance to the upper floor is through double wagon doors centered on the upslope side, with threshing doors on the opposite side that open over a feeding lot. The forebay, also called the *vorshuss* or *forbau*, is the most distinctive feature of the Schweitzer Barn. This second story overhang, supported by cantilevered beams, served several purposes: it protected the animals in bad weather, it obviated the need for shoveling snow away from the basement door, chutes located in the floor allowed for feed to be dropped directly to stock, and it permitted a larger second story to be built. The overhang may be on one or more sides. Early examples have an

asymmetrical roof to cover the forebay, but in later models the roof is symmetrical. The barn is then crowned by a “commodius loft” (Noble 1984:27). There are at least four variants of the Schweitzer Barn: one which has stone gable walls that enclose a frame forebay, one with an enlarged and extended forebay that is supported by stone piers (this style is found mostly in Pennsylvania), one in which the forebay is entirely enclosed and incorporated into the barn and supported by a stone wall with three arched openings, and one with a front-to-rear runway on the lower level. The final style, most common in the Midwest, has a forebay that is broken by the runway opening, and access to the second floor is by a ramp (Noble 1984:25-29).

The Wisconsin Porch Barn, or Pomeranian Barn, has a longer, lower silhouette than the Schweitzer Barn. It is a timber frame barn, usually with from five to seven bays, several pairs of threshing doors, and an overhang supported by wood posts. Ventilation is through a series of wood louvers in a Gothic pointed arch shape. Many Wisconsin Porch Barns have a large dormer above the forebay. Early versions of this barn have an asymmetrical roof, while later versions have an included forebay and a more symmetrical appearance (Noble 1984:32).

Double-decker Barns, found throughout the Midwest, are usually located against a steep slope. This barn has three levels and a loft, which include a threshing floor that is reached by a ramp and a granary immediately below the threshing floor, which may be entered by a covered barn bridge. Early examples of this German-influenced barn were built of stone, while later versions are of timber (Noble 1984:32).

In the New England Connected Barn, an English Barn is connected to the house through a series of intervening structures. There are several variations of this barn style, but its main characteristics include a Cape Cod cottage house, structures that are set off from each other to create an echelon profile, each structure existing independently of the others (there are no common roofs), an orientation perpendicular to the roadway, a farmyard that is rarely closed or completely enclosed, an expanded loft, and a basement. The late nineteenth century saw the development of the lumber truss frame, which required twenty percent less wood than a timber frame and enabled hay forks to run on interior tracks along the length of the barn, and the Gambrel roof, which increased loft capacity (Noble 1984:37-39).

The Erie Shore Barn was the first to specifically include the Gambrel roof. This smaller barn, measuring an average of only 30-x-40 feet, was designed for more specialized work. It has only one full story and a loft, an off-center door, and the internal arrangement includes a drive floor that runs side to side. Most of the structure was devoted to stabling. Distribution of the Erie Shore Barn is primarily limited to the Midwest (Noble 1984:39).

The Raised Three Bay or Basement Barn is an English or Three Bay barn that has been raised on a stone, brick, or concrete foundation, which adds a lower story. This barn has no forebay. The Raised Three Bay Barn is large; it can be up to 40-50 feet wide and 60-100 feet long. There is a basement for housing animals, a floor for threshing and storage, and a loft. Often there are granaries built into one or both sides of the threshing floor, with threshing doors located in the second floor rear wall. Entrance to the barn may be through down slope doorways, but there are almost always doors on the gable ends of the lowest story. The second story may be accessed from the outside by either an earthen ramp or a platform bridge. If a ramp is used it may be excavated and used as a root or cold storage cellar (Noble 1984:39).

Straw sheds and Three-Gabled Barns grew out of a need for more storage and animal housing that was a result of growing farms and increased mechanization. The invention of mechanical threshing machines increased production and eliminated the need for threshing doors, and allowed for a wing addition to be built at right angles to the barn for use as a straw shed.

The Wisconsin Dairy Barn, designed especially for dairy farming, has many vents and windows, which provided better sanitation than banked barns. This barn style is narrow, with rows of small windows, interior ventilator chutes, conspicuous roof ventilators, and a gambrel roof, all of which provided better ventilation. The Wisconsin Dairy Barn also has a very large loft (Noble 45-46).

The Round Roof Barn is a compromise between the Erie Shore and the Wisconsin Dairy Barn. This barn had a nearly parabolic roof formed of precut laminated rafters, which resulted in an expanded loft capacity. There are both one and two story versions of the Round Roof Barn. This style was most common after World War II, but as a whole it was never widely used because it was relatively expensive to build and therefore could not be constructed for the average farmer (Noble 1984:46).

Fewer barns were built in the United States in the 1920s and 1930s as a result of the Great Depression. After World War II and with the accompanying economic boom, the Pole Barn became increasingly popular. This barn, built on either no floor or a concrete slab, had no sills or foundation and consisted of a one-story framework of upright poles and siding. Pole barns have a low roof pitch and wide gables, and the roof is supported by steel girder trusses. The gables and sides may have doors, or alternatively the barn may be completely open on all sides. The simplicity of design and materials resulted in reduced building costs and increased availability. The Pole Barn represents the introduction of industrial architecture into American agriculture (Noble 1984:47).

Silos were introduced into the American agricultural landscape in the 1800s. At first, the idea of a silo met with resistance from farmers who were afraid that the grain would ferment, and in 1882 the United States Department of Agriculture could identify only 91 farms with silos, 4/5 of which were in New England (Noble 1984:71). Overall acceptance of silos came about by the late nineteenth century, when agricultural experimentation stations began to use them and they became easier to build. By 1895, there were over 50,000 silos in the United States; by 1924 Wisconsin alone had over 100,000 and there was an overall shift of silo use to the Midwest (Noble 1984:72). There are three basic silo styles, including the pit silo, the upright silo, and the horizontal silo.

The Pit Silo is the earliest silo type. This silo would be a wholly or partially excavated pit lined with stone and masonry. These silos were usually located inside a cattle barn (Noble 1984:73).

The upright silo, the most common form of silo, is found in many shapes and variations. Common shapes include rectangular, octagonal, and circular. Rectangular silos are typically built outside of but attached to the existing barn, often centered on one gable or on the side. Rectangular silos were rarely built after the end of the nineteenth century (Noble 1984:74). Circular silos were originally built from wood boards that were soaked in water and then bent into hoops. Eventually, alternatives to bending wood were sought and the wooden stave silo was developed. This style, first appearing in the early 1890s, was constructed from vertical tongue-in-groove boards inserted into a round cement or masonry foundation and held together by iron bands (Noble 1984:76). Silos roofs are generally cone, hipped cone, or low dome in form. After World War I, advances in construction materials led to the development of masonry, poured concrete, and cement stave silos. By the end of World War II, Harvestore silos, made from fiberglass bonded to sheets of metal, became the dominant silo style. This type of silo, first erected in Wisconsin and Illinois, was popular for its air-tightness, but remained relatively expensive to build through the 1950s and 1960s (Noble 1984:78-79).

The horizontal silo is a low version of the typical silo. There are two variations of the horizontal silo, the trench-and-bunker silo, popular on the Great Plains in the 1940s, and the bunker silo, which unlike the trench and bunker is not below ground. In the 1950s the horizontal silo was 1/3 the cost of an upright silo (Noble 1984:79).

In addition to the buildings discussed above, many farms also include several multi-purpose buildings and small sheds, which are often constructed in a style similar to the barn. These can include chicken coops, machine sheds for storing tractors and equipment, and animal shelters; many of these buildings were constructed contemporaneously with the barns, but their functions have changed as the needs of the farm changed. Parabolic roof Quonset huts were also popular after World War II. Originally designed for the navy in 1941, several companies eventually designed multiple versions and after the war a surplus of these low-cost structures was marketed to the public as multi-use buildings (Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation 2015).

These architectural styles form the core of historic residential homes, churches, businesses, and agricultural buildings in the area and provide a basis for evaluation.

Other Types of Properties

In addition to the properties discussed above, many communities also had one room school buildings, grange halls, meeting houses, and other local community properties. These vary in style, but were often built using locally available materials and in styles popular for the time. Many of these properties have fallen out of use and are now used as residences or agricultural outbuildings.

Architectural Context

The earliest Euro-American settlers of McHenry County established farmsteads, often located miles away from one another. Little remains of the early architecture; most of the original buildings were probably of log and replaced with frame residences as soon as the inhabitants were able. It did not take long, however, for communities to start springing up, and eventually the town of Marengo was settled. With the growth of these areas as well as the arrival of the railroads, national architectural styles were brought to the developing communities.

Some more affluent members of the communities built homes in the popular architectural styles, but most homes were vernacular versions of gabled roof homes seen throughout the Midwest during this time period. The plan of these residences tended to be simple, primarily Side-Gabled, Front-Gabled, Gable Front-and-Wing, or a variation of these styles. These buildings were relatively inexpensive and easy to build, ideal for farmers who also had to construct outbuildings to house animals and machinery and for the storage of grains. They were often built without elaborate ornamentation or detail. Outbuildings followed a similar pattern of national styles, built for either livestock or crop storage

Growth in the urban areas remained relatively steady throughout the twentieth century, and is reflected in the numerous architectural styles. Development in the smaller towns and rural areas was slower, but buildings in these areas also tend to be in keeping with the popular styles of the day. In some areas, more modern structures have replaced the old original buildings, and in others new residential and commercial developments reflect twenty-first century ideas about architecture.

These trends in historical development of the area and the national trends in homes styles provide a context for evaluating structures present today. In particular there are two types of evaluation to consider. First, what is the given structure type and how well does it reflect structures of that type. Second, given the project area, is the structure type common or rare? In combination the answers to these questions can help identify structures that are locally significant.

ALDEN TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Alden Township is located in northwest McHenry County and constitutes congressional Township 46 North, in Range 6 East (Figure 8). It is bordered on the east by Hebron Township, on the south by Hartland Township, on the west by Chemung Township, and on the north by the State of Wisconsin. At the time of Euro-American settlement, Alden was mostly prairie-covered with stands of timber concentrated in small groves and along streams. The township is principally watered by Nippersink Creek in the northeast, Lawrence Creek in the northwest, and the headwaters of the North Branch of Kishwaukee River in the south. The first settlement in Alden Township was made in the Fall of 1836 by Nathan and Darius Disbrow, natives of Greene County, New York. In the Spring of 1837 they built cabins in Section 15 on the site of the future village of Alden. They were joined that summer by Ashael Disbrow with his wife and 11 children and Miles Booty, a native of England who located a few miles to the east. John Alberty and Dennis Ryder arrived from Greene County, New York in 1838 (Internet Archive 2014).

The first post office in Alden Township was established in 1843 in the home of Francis Wedgewood, who served as postmaster until 1847, when the post office was moved to the newly constructed rail depot at the settlement of Alden. The village of Alden was laid out and platted in 1838 by Francis Wedgewood and John Brink. The village developed rapidly in the first few years with a number of businesses operated by early inhabitants. C.N. Jiles opened the first wagon shop, J. Wood the first blacksmith shop, M.D. Hoy was the first shoemaker, J.C. Brewer, the first barber shop. Ferris & Son and the Julian Brothers opened butter and cheese factories, and Copeland & Manning operated a creamery. T.J. Disbrow ran a hotel next to the depot, and E.S. Smith opened a mercantile store. Early cemeteries were established just north of Alden in Section 15 and about a half mile to the east in Section 14. Alden Township was organized in 1850 and Andrew Eaton served as the first Township Supervisor. The surrounding farming community of Alden Township concentrated mostly on dairying and the development of fruit orchards. Alden was, during the latter part of the nineteenth century, a prominent collection point for milk and other dairy products that were shipped from there to surrounding towns and the larger markets in the Chicago region (Internet Archive 2014).

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) principally in the form of the *Historic Architectural Resources Geographic Information System* (HARGIS), the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission and the McHenry County Historical Society, identified five previously NRHP listed or eligible resources in the study area. The resources identified are:

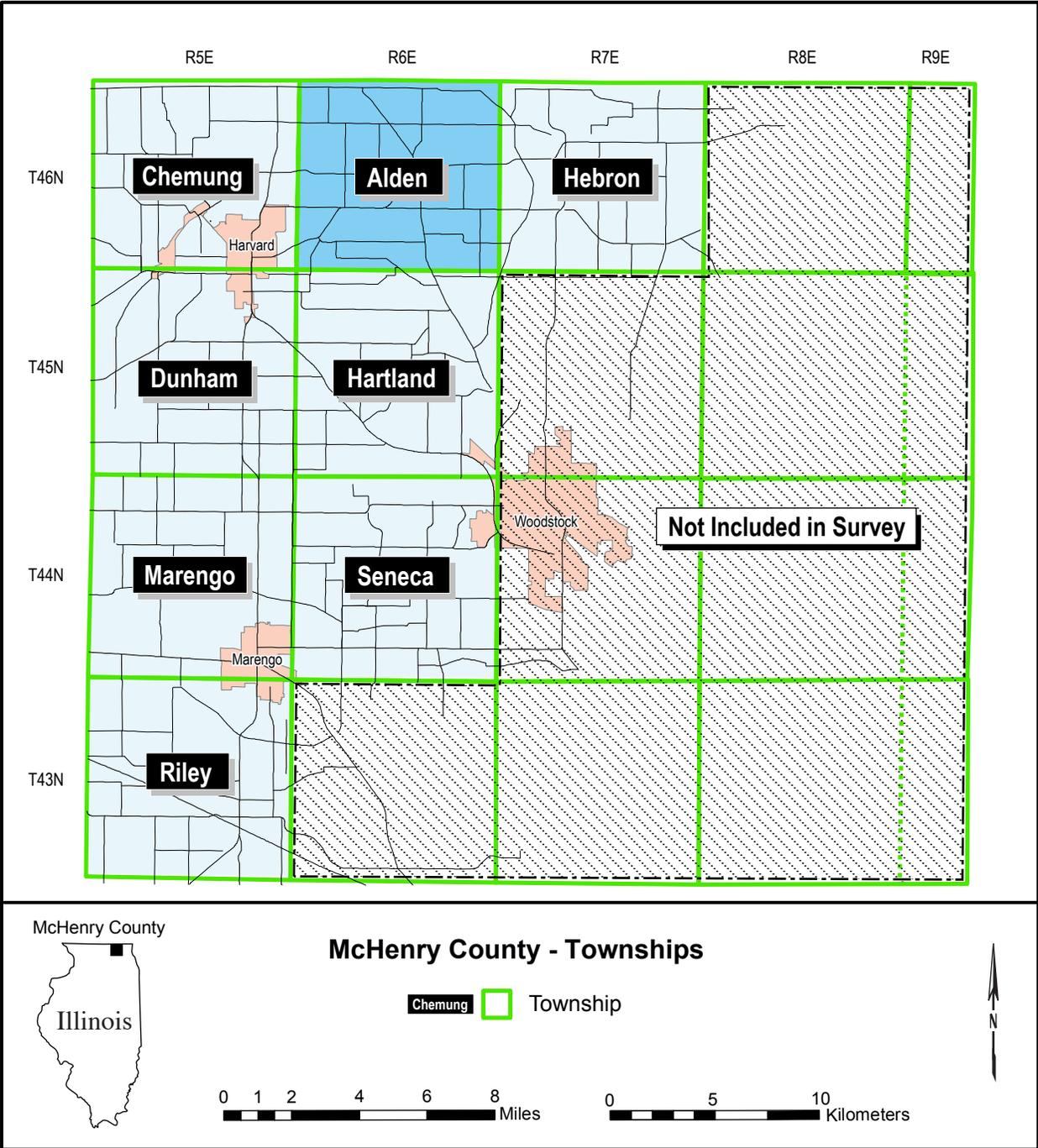


Figure 8. Location of Alden Township in McHenry County.

- Alden Methodist Church, 16503 Illinois Route 173, circa 1863 (Plaques by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission as a Landmark 1983)
- Charles R. Andrews House, 19419 Illinois Route 173, circa 1870 (Plaques by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1990 (#4 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)
- Pyramid House, Alden Road, circa 1890 (#1 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)
- Prairie Foursquare, Illinois Route 173, circa 1900 (#2 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)
- Alden School, Route 173, circa 1896 (#3 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)

In addition, five properties located within the Alden Township survey area were identified as illustrations in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872). These properties are listed as:

- Residence of Geo. S. Wickham, Section 12
- Residence of Samuel Cutter, Section 15
- Residence of S. Ferris, Section 21
- Residence of John R. Dutton, Section 23
- Residence of J.C. Foote, Section 27

These properties will be discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 230 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 8,549 hectare (21,124 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 230 resource structures or complexes found: 217 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and 13 of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including two that have been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix B.

The survey area included rural areas and unincorporated hamlets, including the community of Alden (Figure 9). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as were three schoolhouses and an assortment of unique properties in the town of Alden. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include farmhouses, outbuildings, commercial buildings, and schools. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment

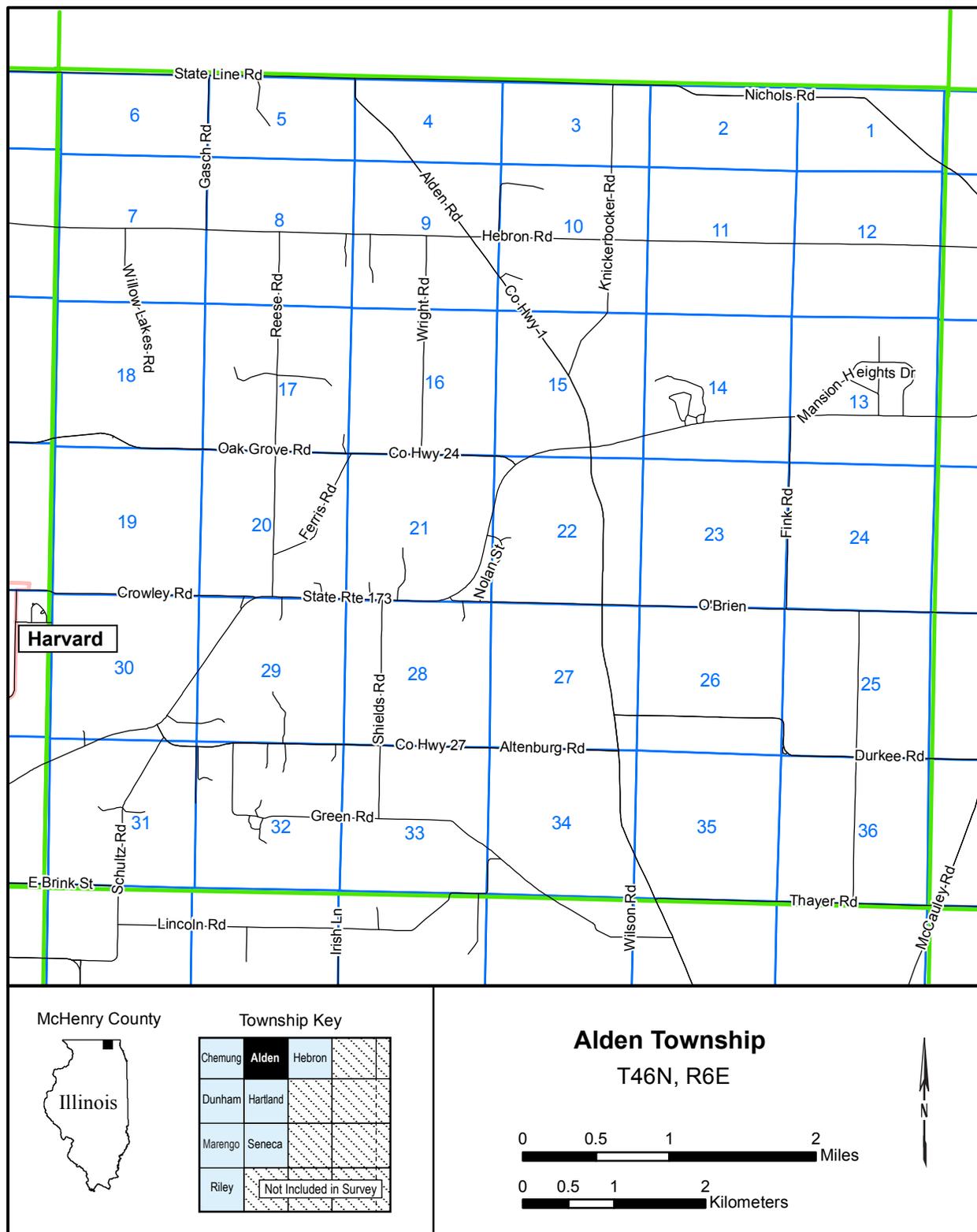


Figure 9. Map of Alden Township.

or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential styles observed in Alden Township included Side Gabled, Upright and Wing, and Ranch. The earliest examples in Alden Township are Greek Revival residences or simple vernacular Upright and Wings dating to circa 1840-1850. The latest residences observed for this survey were Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1960.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milkhouses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. Three rural schoolhouses were identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1932 Quad Map of Harvard, IL):

AL-8-2: Bordwel School, 19018 Hebron Road

This simple front gabled schoolhouse appears on the 1872 map (Figure 10). It is now mostly remodeled and serves as a residence. The property also includes a gabled garage and small shed.

AL-10-5: Kingsley School, 10310 Alden Road

Local information indicates this is Kingsley School, which was originally located in Section 9 (Figure 11). This gable roofed residence has some of the style of an early school building, including a central enclosed entryway. More research is recommended to determine this building's history.

AL-15-25: Alden School, 16401 Illinois Route 173

Constructed in circa 1896, this Italianate school building is located in the town of Alden (Figure 12). It is discussed in more detail below.

A total of 13 individual properties in Alden Township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.

AL-6-1: 20003 State Line Road

This property includes an Italianate residence, dilapidated barn, concrete stave silo, and two sheds (Figure 13). The property appears abandoned and the residence has been sided with what appears to be some sort of shingles. Overall the property is in poor condition, but the residence, dating to circa 1850-1860, retains



Figure 10. AL-8-2: Bordwel School, 19018 Hebron Road.



Figure 11. AL-10-5: Kingsley School, 10310 Alden Road.



Figure 12. AL-15-25: Alden School, 16401 Illinois Route 173.



Figure 13. AL-6-1: 20003 State Line Road.



Figure 14. AL-11-3: 15312 Hebron Road.

its original form and style and may be worthy of further investigation. The outbuildings appear common and are not recommended as eligible.

AL-11-3: 15312 Hebron Road

This property includes a Gothic Revival Cross-Gabled residence as well as an assortment of outbuildings (Figure 14). This residence appears to retain integrity of materials and design, and includes hooded windows and gable decorations. The roof has a steep pitch and there are spindle porch supports and dates to circa 1860-1870. The outbuildings on the property are common and date from the early through late twentieth century and are not considered eligible for the NRHP.

AL-15-5: Alden Methodist Church, 16503 Illinois Route 173

The Alden Methodist Church located 16503 Illinois Route 173, is a simple gabled church constructed in circa 1863 (Figure 15). The church has modern siding but overall still represents a mid-nineteenth century community church. This building was plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission as a Landmark in 1983.

AL-15-13: 16602 Illinois Route 173

This property includes a simple Victorian gable roofed 1 ½ story cottage and garage, as well as an assortment of outbuildings located in the town of Alden (Figures 16 and 17). The residence has Doric column porch supports. This small farm also includes a pyramid roofed garage, formed concrete silo, metal grain bin, and gable roofed barn. The property dates to circa 1860-1870 and is significant in that it represents a rare remaining in-town farmstead.

A-15-16: 16503 Illinois Route 173

This Greek Revival style Gabled El, located in the town of Alden, appears almost completely unchanged (Figure 18). Details include hooded windows, corner pilasters, frieze band windows, and many intact multi-pane windows. In addition, the original board siding is intact and appears to be in good condition. Overall this residence retains great integrity of materials, design, and setting and is a good candidate for listing on the NRHP

AL-15-18: Alden Resale, 16500 Illinois Route 173

This is a gabled commercial building with a false front, located in downtown Alden (Figure 19). The building has board siding and multi-pane display windows; it likely dates to circa 1880. While not necessarily exceptional on its own, this building would definitely contribute to a downtown historic district.

AL-15-24: 16409 Illinois Route 173

Another nicely intact Greek Revival residence located in the town of Alden, this property includes columns on the front porch, decorative trim at the corners near the frieze band, and multi-pane windows (Figure 20). The property has been well maintained and retains a great deal of integrity; the building likely dates to circa 1850-1860. There is also a small barn/garage behind the residence but it is too far from the right of way to determine date and materials.

AL-15-25: Alden School, 16401 Illinois Route 173

Constructed in circa 1896, this Italianate school building is located in the town of Alden (see Figure 12). This two-story school building includes a square front entry space, bell tower, and a field stone foundation. Currently in use as a residence/apartment, this property retains integrity of design, materials, and setting and is a rare surviving timber example of a late nineteenth century small town school. This property is #3 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission.



Figure 15. AL-15-5: Alden Methodist Church, 16503 Illinois Route 173.



Figure 16. AL-15-13: 16602 Illinois Route 173 residence.



Figure 17. AL-15-13: 16602 Illinois Route 173 outbuildings.



Figure 18. AL-15-16: 16503 Illinois Route 173.



Figure 19. AL-15-18: Alden Resale, 16500 Illinois Route 173.



Figure 20. AL-15-24: 16409 Illinois Route 173.



Figure 21. AL-15-26: 16222 Illinois Route 173.

AL-15-26: 16222 Illinois Route 173

Located at the east end of the town of Alden, this property includes an Italianate residence constructed in circa 1850-1860 as well as a gabled carriage house (Figure 21). Details of the residence include triangular window crowns, wide eaves, decorative brackets, a square bay/box window, and a widows walk platform. This property is generally intact and is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP; the house and carriage house retain integrity of design, materials, and setting.

AL-15-40: 9205 Alden Road

This property includes a pyramid roof one-story cottage dating to circa 1850-1880 and is located in the town of Alden (Figure 22). This small residence has a rough limestone foundation and board siding, with fish scale details and geometric designs. The design of the residence is generally very simple, with a central front door and two front windows, but the decorative details and gabled entry porch roof add an element of sophistication. This residence is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP and retains integrity of design, materials, and setting. The accompanying gabled garage is not considered to contribute to the property. This property is listed as #1 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission.

AL-15-50: Sedgemoor Antiques, 9320 Alden Road

This is a Boomtown/false front commercial building that includes board siding and multi-pane display windows (Figure 23). According to local accounts, this property was originally constructed in the late nineteenth century as a general store and has also served as a post office. Overall the property, which also includes a small barn/garage, is intact and retains integrity of design, materials and setting, all of which make it eligible for listing on the NRHP.

AL-15-52: Alden Train Depot, 9320 Alden Road

The Alden Train Depot is a small simple wood gabled building that remains relatively unchanged from its original form (Figure 24). The tracks through town are gone, but they originally ran just to the north of this building. Aside from boarded up windows and doors and a deteriorating roof, this building retains integrity of design and materials, and generally the setting is intact. This property should be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

AL-15-53: Alden Mill, 9320 Alden Road

The Alden Mill is a large building located at the northern edge of the town of Alden (Figure 25). Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the Mill is now a residence, but retains much of its original form and design, as well as a setting along a branch of Nippersink Creek and the old railroad bed. This property is a very rare surviving example of a small town mill from the nineteenth century and should be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Charles R. Andrews House, 19419 Illinois Route 173, circa 1870 (Plaques by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1990/#4 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission) and the Prairie Foursquare, Illinois Route 173, circa 1900 (#2 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission) were not positively identified during this survey.

While only a select number of properties in the town of Alden were individually identified as eligible for listing on the NRHP, the entire town merits further investigation. Much of the town appears to have changed very little since the late nineteenth century, and this is worthy of recognition especially as so many small towns and rural communities are being swallowed up by modern development. Many of the



Figure 22. AL-15-40: 9205 Alden Road.



Figure 23. AL-15-50: Sedgemoor Antiques, 9320 Alden Road.



Figure 24. AL-15-52: Alden Train Depot, 9320 Alden Road.



Figure 25. AL-15-53: Alden Mill, 9320 Alden Road.

properties in Alden, including those discussed above, would be considered to be contributing to a local or NRHP historic district.

None of the properties illustrated in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois were positively identified in Alden Township:

A total of 230 locations were documented in Alden Township. Of these, 217 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings; the survey also documented three schoolhouses and an assortment of unique properties in the town of Alden. Most of the identified properties were unremarkable. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of 13 individual properties in Alden Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended. In addition, it is recommended that the town of Alden be considered for the NRHP as an historic district.

CHEMUNG TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Chemung Township is located in the northwest corner of McHenry County and constitutes congressional Township 46 North in Range 5 East (Figure 26). It is bordered on the east by Alden Township, on the south by Dunham Township, on the west by Boone County, and on the north by the State of Wisconsin. The township is drained in the west by the West Branch of Piscasaw Creek and in the east by Lawrence Creek, both tributaries of Piscasaw Creek. The central portion is dominated by prairie soils while the waterways are lined with considerable stands of timber. Much of the township is low-lying and, when originally settled, prone to flooding, with numerous marsh and wetlands. The development of advanced drainage techniques in the late nineteenth century made Chemung one of the most productive agricultural townships in McHenry County. Chemung Township was first settled between 1836 and 1838 by George Trumbull, M. Wheeler, Wesley Diggins, Alonzo Riley, and William Hart. They were followed in 1840 by David Smith, T.B. Wakeman, and Daniel and Adolphus Hutchinson. William Sewer constructed a sawmill and a flour-mill in the early 1840s. The Village of Chemung was founded in 1844 by David Baker and S. L. Puffer, who were the first general merchants in the village. In 1853 E.G. Myers built a stone-mill in Chemung. The Village of Lawrence, in Sections 22 and 27, was settled in 1855 and a railroad depot, a steam-flouring mill, and a post office were located there in 1856. Both Chemung and Lawrence thrived for several years but when railroad stops were located at Harvard, the villages went into decline (Internet Archive 2014).

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2015a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2015b), records at the IHPA principally in the form of the HARGIS, the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, and the McHenry County Historical Society, and the Greater Harvard Historical Society identified two previously NRHP listed or eligible resources in the study area. The resources identified are:

- Rudolphus Hutchinson House, 10308 U. S. Route 14, circa 1838 (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission 1983)
- Chemung Methodist Church, Illinois Route 173, circa 1873 (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1983)

No properties located within the Chemung Township survey area were identified as illustrations in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872).

These properties will be discussed in more detail below.

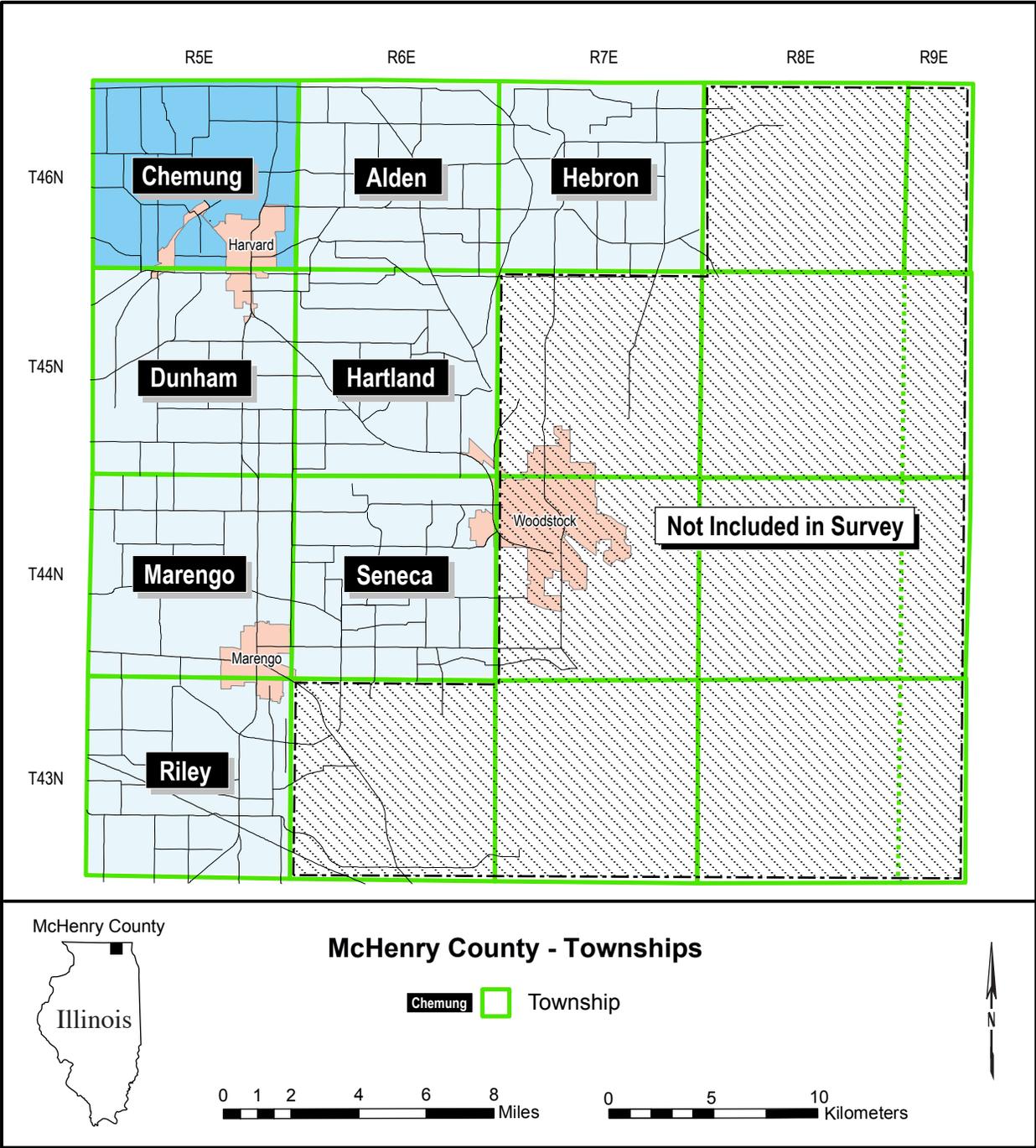


Figure 26. Location of Chemung Township in McHenry County.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 274 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 7,629 hectare (18,851 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 274 resource structures or complexes found: 266 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and eight of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including two that have been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix C.

The survey area included rural areas and unincorporated hamlets, including the communities of Big Foot, Chemung, and Lawrence; the city of Harvard was not included (Figure 27). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as were two schoolhouses, two cemeteries, one church, one service station, and several commercial/industrial properties; the entire towns of Big Foot, Chemung, and Lawrence were documented. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include farmhouses, outbuildings, schools, and commercial/industrial properties. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential styles observed in Chemung Township were Side Gabled, Gabled El, Upright and Wing, and Ranch. The earliest examples in Chemung Township are Greek Revival residences or simple vernacular Upright and Wings dating to circa 1840-1860. The latest residences observed for this survey were Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1965.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milk-houses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

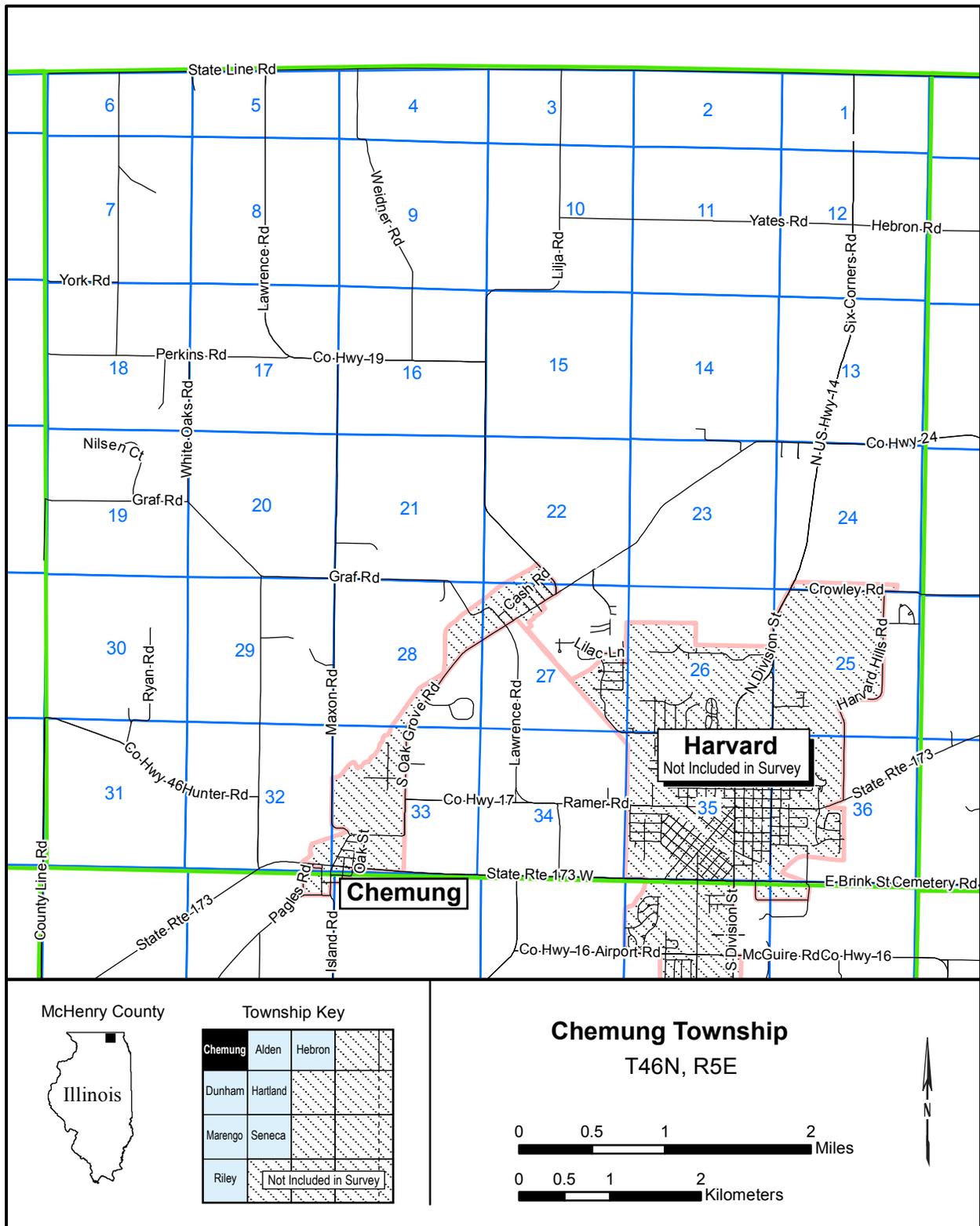


Figure 27. Map of Chemung Township.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. Two small rural schoolhouses were identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1932 Quadrangle Map of Harvard, IL):

CH-5-4: State Line School, 11511 Lawrence Road

This is a simple, front gabled building that has been converted into a residence; there is an addition on the front of the house. This property also includes a modern pole barn and garage (Figure 28).

CH-24-7: Oak Grove School, 9040-44 U. S. Route 14

This Craftsman style brick school building is now being used as a residence and is discussed in more detail below (Figure 29).

A total of eight properties in Chemung Township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.

CH-6-3: State Line Road

This property includes an Italianate residence, a large Gabled barn, a small gabled shed/barn, and a concrete silo (Figure 30). The brick residence has elaborate cornice detail and decorative brick window hoods and dates to circa 1850. The property is abandoned and the buildings are hidden behind dense trees; the residence is missing many windows and is considered to be at risk. The outbuildings appear common, but are recommended as potentially eligible along with the residence; the entire property warrants further investigation.

CH-12-1: Rudolphus Hutchinson House, 10308 U. S. Route 14

The Rudolphus Hutchinson House is a brick Gothic Revival residence constructed in circa 1838 (Figure 31). The property was plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission in 1983. Currently called “The House of Seven Gables”, the property includes the residence and several outbuildings. Overall this property retains integrity of design, building materials, and setting and is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

CH-21-1: 8406 Maxon Road

This property includes a one-story brick residence (Figure 32). Although hard to see from the road because of a large tree, the house appears to be a Minimal Traditional semi-Tudor design and includes rough cut stone at the corners of two front gabled sections as well as around the rounded door; there is also an attached shed-roofed brick garage. The property also includes a concrete block barn and at least one stone pillar at the entrance drive. This property is interesting because it represents a farm (or hobby farm) with origins in the early-middle twentieth century, circa 1930. More investigation is needed, but the property appears to retain integrity of design, materials, and setting.

CH-24-7: Oak Grove School, 9040-44 U. S. Route 14

This property is a brick Craftsman style school building (see Figure 29). The building is a two story cross gabled design and includes large eave brackets, including some in the gabled entry, double front doors, and a variety of brick detailing. The building has several multi-pane windows. There is a more modern attached garage. A school shows up at this location as early as 1872, but this building dates from circa 1910-1930.



Figure 28. CH-5-4: State Line School, 11511 Lawrence Road.



Figure 29. CH-24-7: Oak Grove School, 9040-44 U.S. Route 14.



Figure 30. CH-6-3: State Line Road.



Figure 31. CH-12-1: Rudolphus Hutchinson House, 10308 U.S. Route 14.



Figure 32. CH-21-1: 8406 Maxon Road.



Figure 33. CH-27-9: 22713 Oak Grove Road.

CH-27-9: 22713 Oak Grove Road

This property includes a simple brick Minimal Traditional/Tudor style cottage located in the town of Lawrence (Figure 33). The house includes stone detailing in the gable and around the front door and dates to circa 1920-1940. This is a nice example of a middle twentieth century residence in a town that is generally split between modified late nineteenth/early twentieth century homes and modern late twentieth century buildings, and retains integrity of materials, setting, and design.

CH-32-6: Craft Station, Illinois Route 173

What is now “The Craft Station” is a Prairie/Craftsman style House and Canopy service station located in the town of Chemung (Figure 34). Constructed circa 1920-1930, this building has a wide pyramid roof, wide eaves, and square pillars supporting the carport. The building currently has an asphalt faux-brick siding, but overall the original design is intact, including window and door placement and stone pillar supports. The interior has been relatively untouched. The building is a rare surviving example of an early twentieth century service/gas station and the only one of its kind located during this survey.

CH-32-11: 24120 Illinois Route 173

This property includes a Prairie style Foursquare residence and small barn located in the town of Chemung (Figure 35). The residence is a two-story pyramid roof building, with wide eaves, a small pyramid dormer, a full front porch (with partial pyramid roof) that includes wide wooden support columns on a stone and concrete front porch, and a large leaded glass front window; the residence dates to circa 1910-1930. The small barn serves as a garage and has had a garage style door added to the side. Overall this property retains integrity of design, materials, and setting and represents a rare intact Prairie style residence. This property is located directly across Illinois Route 173 from CH-32-6 and displays a similar architectural style; it is very possible the two properties are related.

CH-33-27: Chemung United Methodist Church, 23903 Route 173

Chemung United Methodist Church is a simple Italianate style church constructed in circa 1873; this building was plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1983 (Figure 36). The church retains much of its original style, including curved hoods over the front windows and door, bent hoods over the side windows, a square spire, and a small rosette on the front at the gable. Overall it mostly retains integrity of design – some changes, including the addition of a concrete front porch and the appearance of rough concrete blocks on the foundation, have been made but do not detract from the property’s overall eligibility.

A total of 274 locations were documented in Chemung Township. Of these, 266 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings; the survey also documented two schoolhouses, two cemeteries, one church, one service station, and several commercial/industrial properties as well as the entire towns of Big Foot, Chemung, and Lawrence. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of eight properties in Chemung Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended.



Figure 34. CH-32-6: Craft Station, Illinois Route 173.



Figure 35. CH-32-11: 24120 Illinois Route 173.



Figure 36. CH-33-27: Chemung United Methodist Church, 23903 Illinois Route 173.

DUNHAM TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Dunham Township is located in northwestern McHenry County and comprises congressional Township 45 North, in Range 5 East (Figure 37). It is bordered on the north by Chemung Township, on the east by Hartland Township, on the south by Marengo Township, and on the west by Boone County. At the time of Euro-American settlement, the township was about equally divided between timber and prairie lands. The township is well watered and drained by Rush and Piskasaw creeks and several of their smaller tributaries. Rush Creek, a branch of the Kishwaukee River, crosses the township from northeast to southwest. The Piskasaw, and its tributary Mokeler Creek, cross the northwest corner of Dunham Township. Early settlers found the township to be very productive of wild and cultivated grasses, ideally suited to grazing and the development of fine stock herds. The first settler in Dunham Township is believed to have been J. N. Jerome, a native of Vermont, who settled in Section 1. At about the same time John Diggins arrived and located in Sections 10 and 11. He was joined in 1837 by O. C. Diggins and N. K. Jerome. Solomon J. Dunham settled in 1838, followed by Joseph and James Metcalf, Joseph Diggins, J.F. Moore, Dexter Barrows, W.R. Heath, and others (Internet Archive 2014).

Dunham Township was originally organized as Byron Township in 1850. The name was soon changed to Dunham, in honor of pioneer settler Solomon J. Dunham, when it was learned that another Byron already existed in Ogle County. Cyrus Allen served as Township Supervisor for both Byron, in 1850, and Dunham Township, in 1851. The first church erected in the township was the Methodist Episcopal, commonly referred to as County Line Church. The first schoolhouse was built in 1838 on the farm of Mr. Jerome, in Section 1. Near this schoolhouse the first cemetery in the township was established in 1841 or 1842. Mt. Auburn Cemetery was laid out in the 1870s about three-quarters of a mile south of Harvard. There were no railroad depots established in Dunham Township as the Chicago and Northwestern tracks spanned only about two miles in the northeast corner on its way to Harvard. As a consequence, Dunham, with both Harvard and Chemung on its northern border, remained a wholly rural township. Livestock and dairy farming were the principal pursuits of farmers in Dunham Township, and sheep raising was developed as an important industry from the early 1870s. A cheese factory was built in Section 35 in 1874 and continued to operate through the 1880s (Internet Archive 2014).

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the IHPA principally in the form of the HAARGIS, the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, and the Greater Harvard Historical Society, identified four NRHP listed or eligible resource in the study area. The resources identified are:

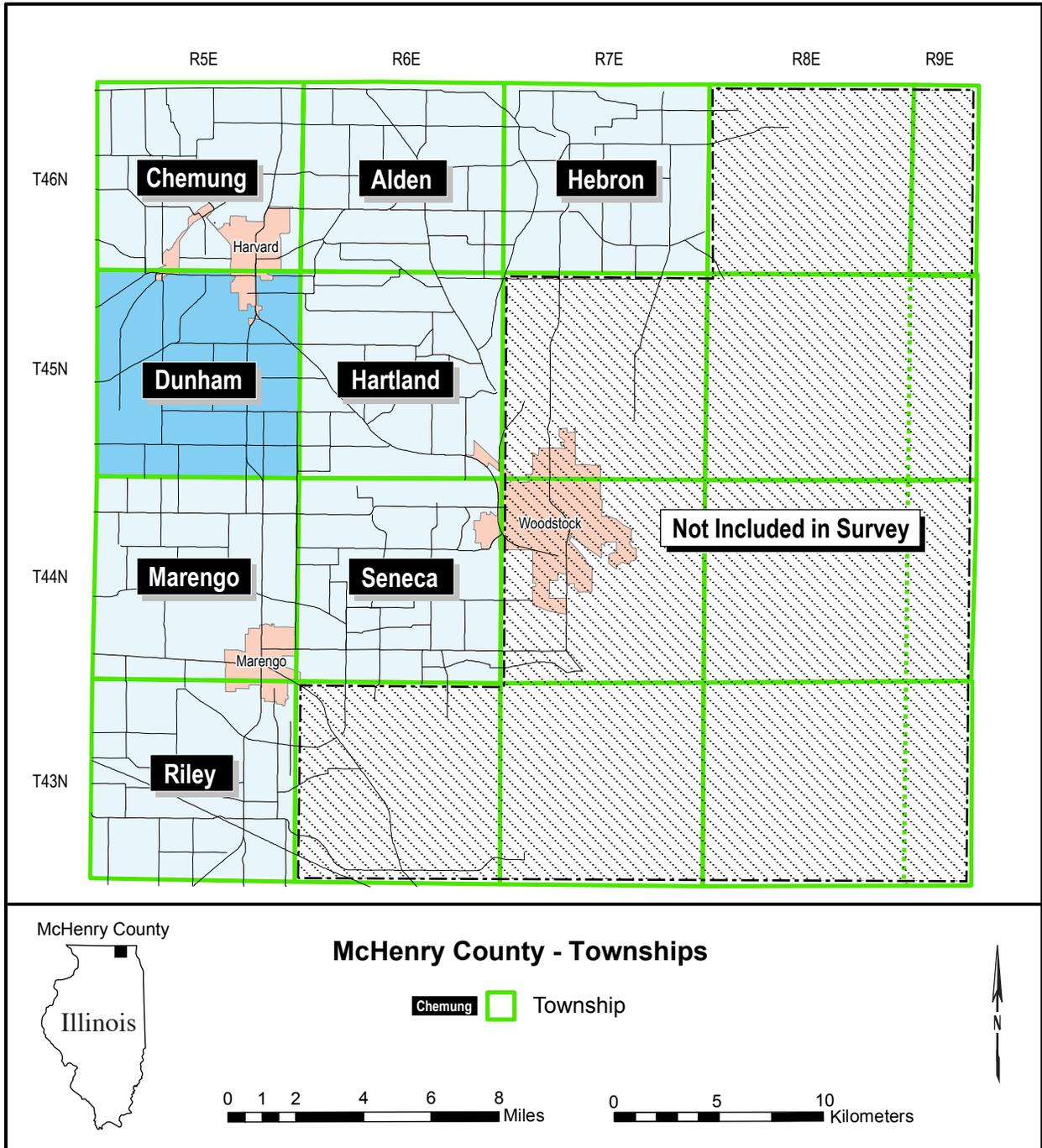


Figure 37. Location of Dunham Township in McHenry County.

- The Newman House, 20605 East Brink Street, circa 1873 (McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, plaqued 5/1995/Greater Harvard Historical Society)
- Mount Auburn Cemetery, East Brink Street, circa 1867 (McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, plaqued 6/1998/Greater Harvard Historical Society)
- Jacob Woods House, 4817 Pagles Road, circa 1876 (Greater Harvard Historical Society)
- Davidson House, Pagles Road, circa 1876 (#13 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)

In addition, one property located within the Dunham Township survey area was identified as an illustration in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872). This property is listed as:

- Johnathan Moore, Section 8

These resources will be discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 192 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 9,030 hectare (22,313 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 192 resource structures or complexes found: 180 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and 12 of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including two that have been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix D.

The contracted survey area included rural areas and unincorporated hamlets, including the community of Chemung; the city of Harvard was not included (Figure 38). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as were one schoolhouse and five cemeteries; the entire town of Chemung was documented. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include farmhouses, outbuildings, schools, and commercial/industrial properties. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential styles observed in Dunham Township were Gabled El, Upright and Wing, and Ranch. The earliest examples in Dunham Township are Greek Revival residences or simple vernacular Upright and Wings dating to circa 1840-1860. The latest residences observed for this survey were Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1965.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milk-houses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. One small rural schoolhouse was identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1932 Quadrangle Map of Harvard, IL):

DU-5-3: Dunham School, 5824 Pagles Road

This Gothic style building is now being used as a residence and is discussed in more detail below (Figure 39).

A total of 12 properties in Dunham Township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.

DU-1-1: 21003 McGuire Road

This property includes a wood framed Italianate residence with a nearly flat roof (Figure 40). The decorative elements on this house, including eave brackets, a transom over the door, and four wide embellished bay windows, are some of the most elaborate observed for this survey and dates to circa 1850. The property has definitely gone through major rehab work and it is possible that not all of the elements are original, but it is worth further investigation.

DU-1-6: Mount Auburn Cemetery and Chapel 20402 East Brink Street

This cemetery and small stone chapel, which date to circa 1867 have been plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission and recognized by the Greater Harvard Historical Society as significant properties (Figure 41). The cemetery contains a wide variety of tombstones and the simple Gothic chapel (constructed circa 1936) is definitely unique within the survey area. Overall the integrity of setting is very intact and this property is considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP.

DU-1-7: Newman House, 20605 East Brink Street

This property includes a brick residence and multiple outbuildings and was plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission and recognized by the Greater Harvard Historical Society as a significant property (Figure 42). It was mostly obscured from view by dense trees, however what is visible appears to match the descriptions provided by McHenry County. This property is considered to be positively identified and potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.



Figure 39. DU-5-3: Dunham School, 5824 Pagles Road.



Figure 40. DU-1-1: 21003 McGuire Road.



Figure 41. DU-1-6: Mount Auburn Cemetery and Chapel 20402 East Brink Street.



Figure 42. DU-1-7: Newman House, 20605 East Brink Street.



Figure 43. DU-3-3: Dacy Airport, 22207 Airport Road.

DU-3-3: Dacy Airport, 22207 Airport Road

Dacy Airport was founded in circa 1930 and many of the buildings located on the property survive from that time, including two hangars from the 1930s, one wood and one metal, as well as a wood and metal hangar from the 1940s and a concrete block building from the 1950s, which, according to the owner (who is the son of the original founder of the airport), includes reused trusses from the Great Lakes Naval Academy's pool building (Figure 43). There is also a Colonial Revival residence and some modern airport buildings on the property. This is the only airport recorded for this survey; this property retains a great amount of integrity and represents a rare example of an early twentieth century rural airport. Dacy Airport is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

DU-5-3: Dunham School, 5824 Pagles Road

This Gothic style building, constructed in circa 1860, is now being used as a residence (see Figure 39). Large shrubs directly in front of the building made it hard to see all the details, but it appears to be a gabled building with an extension, dormers, and a rounded second floor window. This property is worthy of further investigation.

DU-7-5: Jacob Woods House, 4817 Pagles Road

This property includes a brick Italianate residence dating to circa 1876 and an assortment of outbuildings dating from the late nineteenth century through the late twentieth century (Figures 44 and 45). The residence is a Gabled El with elaborate eave decoration and porch railings; the outbuildings reflect the years of operation as a dairy and at least one appears to be on a corner stone foundation. This property has been recognized by the Greater Harvard Historical Society as significant and is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

DU-11-2: 4103 Illinois Route 173

This is a small farmstead that includes an Italianate residence as well as a small barn and garage (Figure 46). The residence is square in shape and includes eave brackets, bay windows, and hooded windows. The property has been through various stages of rehabilitation and remodeling, but overall the residence reflects a nice example of a local Italianate residence and is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

DU-11-6: 5007 Marengo Road

The residence at this location is heavily obscured by trees, but appears to be a Cross Gabled Gothic building (Figure 47). The property definitely deserves further investigation.

DU-23-1: Illinois Route 23

The residence on this property is a side gabled Greek Revival cottage with a front dormer and simple cornice decoration (Figure 48). The other buildings on the property are all modern and the property now functions as a grain operation, but the residence retains enough integrity of design and materials, even though the setting might be disturbed. This residence is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

DU-30-2: 13143 County Line Road

This property includes a concrete block Bungalow, a Gambrel roofed Banked barn, and two sheds, constructed circa 1930 (Figure 49). The Bungalow was one of only a few rural examples that were documented for this project and it appears relatively unchanged from its original design. It is a simple square pyramid roof example, with a pyramid front dormer and a full front porch with square supports and two rows of arched open spaces along the front. The barn is fairly simple and has been re-roofed with metal, but still retains many of the multi-pane windows. Overall this property represents an early to middle twentieth century farmstead with a rare example of a concrete block Bungalow and the property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 44. DU-7-5: Jacob Woods House, 4817 Pagles Road residence.



Figure 45. DU-7-5: Jacob Woods House, 4817 Pagles Road outbuildings.



Figure 46. DU-11-2: 4103 Illinois Route 173.



Figure 47. DU-11-6: 5007 Marengo Road.



Figure 48. DU-23-1: Illinois Route 23.



Figure 49. DU-30-2: 13143 County Line Road.

DU-31-1: 25011 Dunham Road

This property includes an Italianate residence, a round roofed barn, and an assortment of outbuildings (Figure 50) The residence, which is a simple two story square building with eave brackets and hooded windows; this example is much less ornate than many of the Italianate residences observed for this survey. The house dates to the middle nineteenth century, and the outbuildings span the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Overall this property represents an intact late nineteenth/early twentieth century farmstead; the setting and design remain more or less unchanged, and many of the materials are original. It is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

DU-32-1: Dunham Road

This barn located on Dunham Road is made of up two gabled structures (Figure 51). The main part of the barn is a large gabled hay barn; portions of it may have been slightly reconstructed and it has mid-twentieth century asphalt or asbestos siding and a metal roof, but overall retains its shape, as well as a small cupola. The smaller attached barn is a single story building with gable end entry; there is what appears to be a newer triangular window at the end, but the building also includes multi-pane corner windows, a cedar shingle roof, and a tall, thin cupola. Together these create an interesting and unique structure and are definitely worth of further investigation; they are most likely connected to the property across the street (survey number DU-29-1).

The Davidson House, Pagles Road, circa 1876 (#13 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission) was not located during this survey.

One property illustrated in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois was also identified but is not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP:

The Residence of Jonathan Moore, Section 8 was located on Streit Road and is survey number DU-8-1; the residence appears to be the same one illustrated in the Atlas, but has undergone many changes through the years (Figure 52).

A total of 192 locations were documented in Dunham Township. Of these, 180 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings; the survey also documented one schoolhouse and five cemeteries as well as the town of Chemung. Most of the identified properties were unremarkable. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of 12 individual properties in Dunham Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended.



Figure 50. DU-31-1: 25011 Dunham Road.



Figure 51. DU-32-1: Dunham Road.



Figure 52. DU-8-1: The Residence of Jonathan Moore, Section 8.

HARTLAND TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Hartland Township is located in northwestern McHenry County and constitutes congressional Township 45 North, in Range 6 East (Figure 53). It is bordered on the north by Alden Township, on the east by Greenwood Township, on the south by Seneca Township, and on the west by Dunham Township. The township is drained by the North Branch of the Kishwaukee River and several tributaries. At the time of Euro-American settlement, Hartland Township was mostly timber-covered, but most of the old growth had been cleared by the 1860s. The first settlers in Hartland Township were F. Griffin, George Stafton, and John Quinlan, their arrivals occurring sometime around 1837. They were followed by P. W. Tower, P. M. Dunn, William Fanning, Alvin Judd, Andrew J. Haywood, Appolos Hastings, and Alonzo Golder. The pioneer settlers of Hartland Township were almost exclusively Irish Catholics who had migrated from New York State. In 1840 Wesley Diggins built a sawmill on the banks of the Kishwaukee River, around which was developed the hamlet of Brookdale. When clear-cutting led to a decline in the lumber trade, Brookdale faded away with it, as did other small communities such as Oliver's Corners. Hartland Township was organized in 1840 and was named for the New York town of origin of many of its citizens (Internet Archive 2014).

In 1844 the Hartland Cemetery was established, on land in Section 13 by a Mr. Brocken. Other small burial plots were established throughout the township in the second half of the nineteenth century. The first post office operated out of the home of Alvin Judd near the center of the township, and a second post office was opened at Deep Cut in 1855. From 1865 to 1879 Hartland Township had no functioning post office and mail was delivered to either Woodstock or Harvard, Illinois. In 1877 the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was completed through the township and a station depot was established originally called Kishwaukee. In July 1878 the Village of Hartland was platted around the station in the southwest portion of Section 13 and southeast portion of Section 14. In 1879 a post office was opened near the railroad depot. Although Hartland remained a small country hamlet, it served as a small but important shipping point for locally produced grain and livestock (Internet Archive 2014)

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the IHPA principally in the form of HARGIS, the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, and the McHenry County Historical Society identified two previously NRHP listed or eligible resources in the study area. The resources identified are:

- John A Kennedy House, 17817 U. S. Route 14, circa 1853 (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1983)

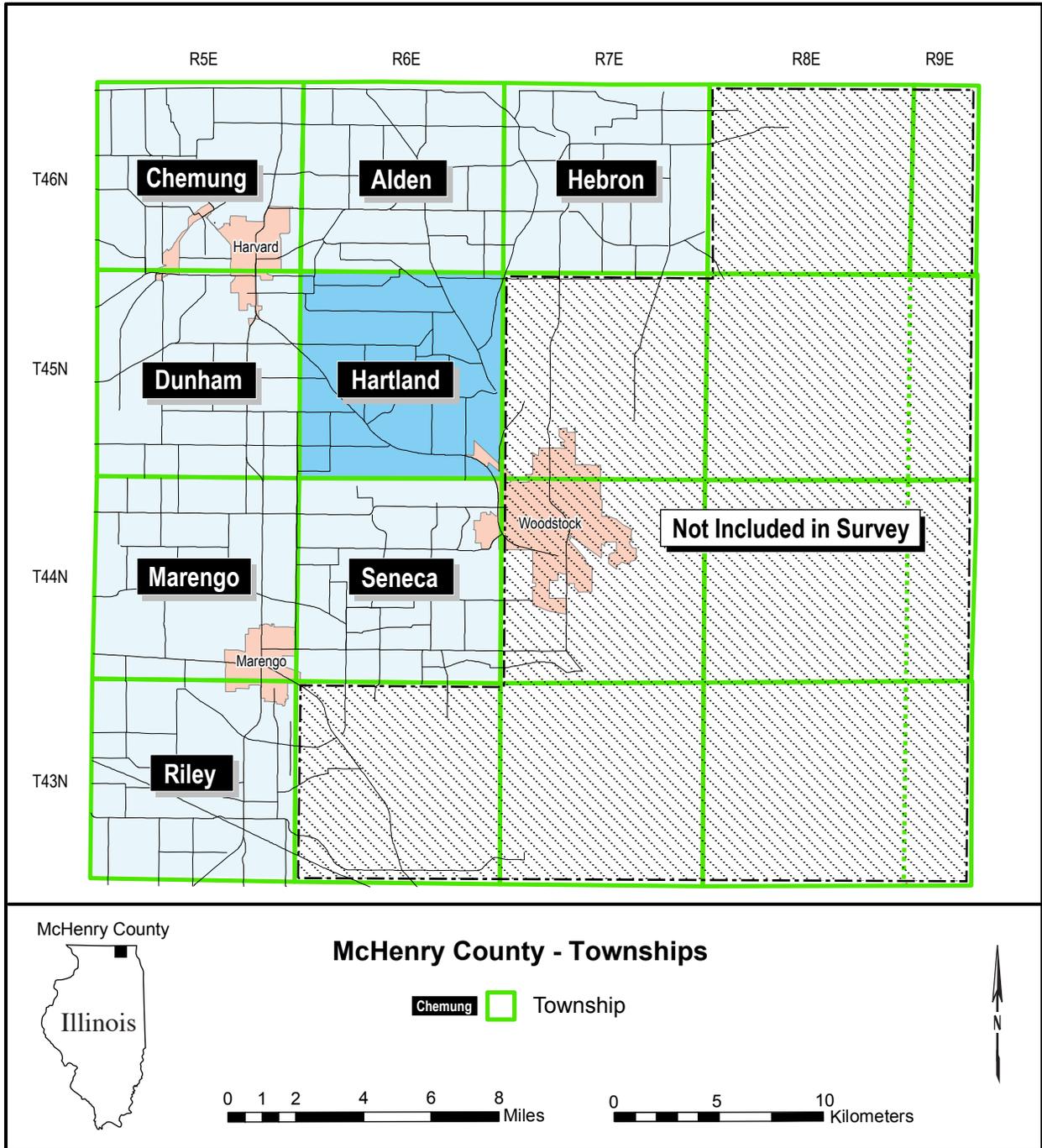


Figure 53. Location of Hartland Township in McHenry County.

- Deep Cut School House, 3425 Deep Cut Road, circa 1874 (Plaques by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1983)

In addition, one property located within the Hartland Township survey area was identified as an illustration in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872). This property is listed as:

- Residence of Robert Forrest, Section 33

These properties will be discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 189 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 9,228 hectare (22,802 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 189 resource structures or complexes found: 183 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and six of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including one that has been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix E.

The contracted survey area included rural areas and the unincorporated hamlet of Hartland; the city of Woodstock was not included (Figure 54). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as were five schoolhouses, two cemeteries, one church, and some commercial properties. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include farmhouses, outbuildings, schools, and commercial/industrial properties. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential styles observed in Hartland Township were Side Gabled, Gabled El, Upright and Wing, Pyramid Roofed and Ranch. The earliest examples in Hartland Township are Gothic and Greek Revival residences or simple vernacular Upright and Wings dating to circa 1840-1860. The latest residences observed for this survey were Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1965.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming

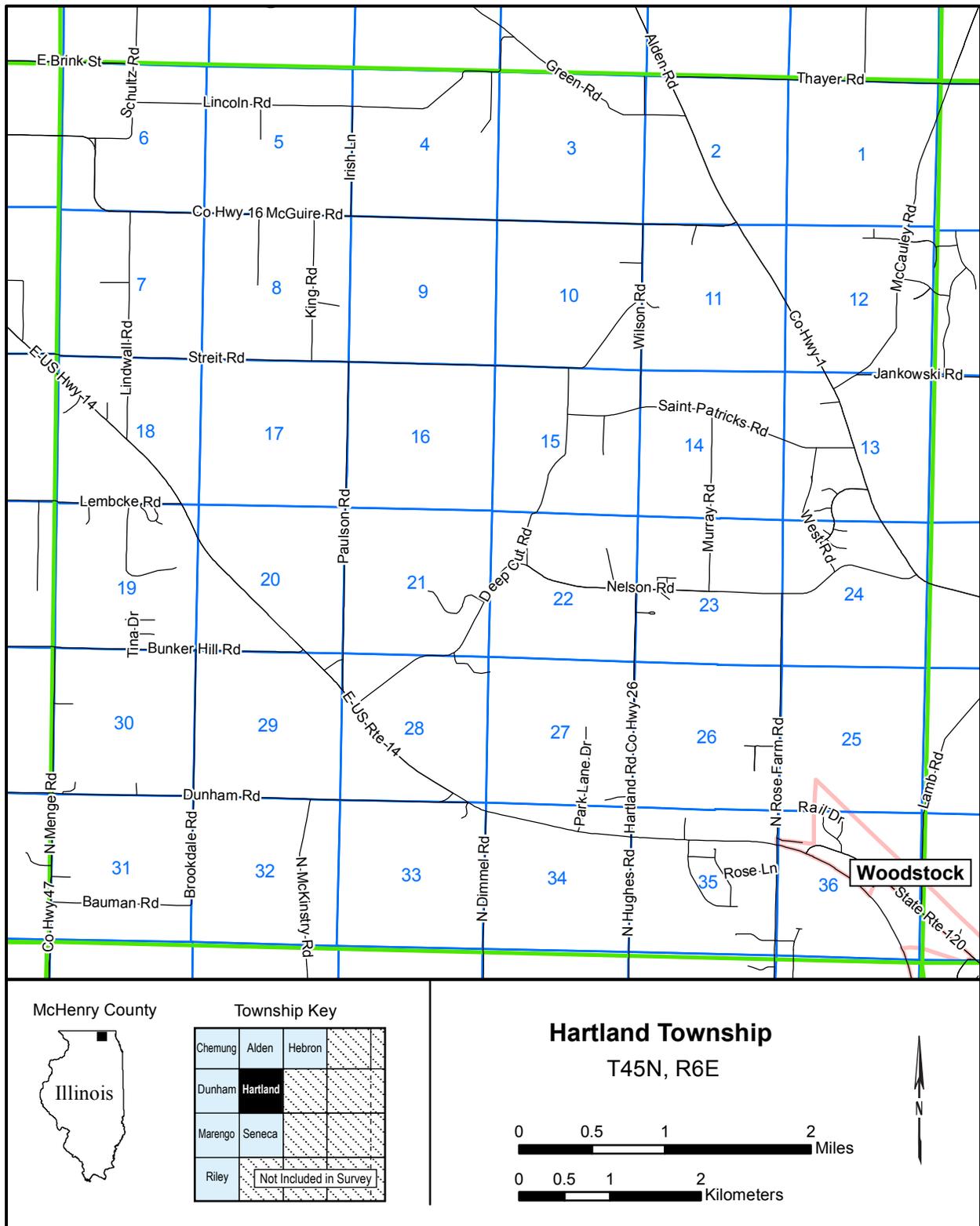


Figure 54. Map of Hartland Township.

practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milk-houses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. Five small rural schoolhouses were identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1932 Quadrangle Map of Harvard, IL):

HA-2-3: Delehanty School, 5083-5783 Alden Road

This is a simple, front gabled building that has been converted into a residence with additions to the front and rear of the building (Figure 55). This property also includes a small shed.

HA-6-8: Newman School, 5810 Schultz Road

This school building has been turned into a residence and while the original building is still recognizable, it has been significantly modified (Figure 56).

HA-13-3: Cooney School, 3811 Alden Road

This school is another front gabled building, and includes a small, enclosed gabled entry (Figure 57). This building has been converted to a residence.

HA-30-1: Brookdale School, 1919 Brookdale Road

This school building has been modified and now includes a large picture window on the front as well as aluminum siding (Figure 58). The property also includes a gabled garage.

HA-35-4: Hughes School, 15910 U. S. Route 14

This is also a small front gabled building, turned into a residence and including a large picture window on the side (Figure 59).

A total of six properties in Hartland Township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.

HA-23-10: Bowman Dairy Residence, Goddard Road

This duplex was originally part of the Bowman dairy complex (HA-23-12) and, according to local sources, served as the residence for the superintendent and assistant superintendent in the early twentieth century (Figure 60). Constructed in circa 1918, this is a boxy, semi-Prairie style brick duplex with a wide square front porch. Unfortunately it is understood that this property was demolished shortly after it was documented for this survey. This property is recommended as locally significant and should be further investigated.



Figure 55. HA-2-3: Delehanty School, 5083-5783 Alden Road.



Figure 56. HA-6-8: Newman School, 5810 Schultz Road.



Figure 57. HA-13-3: Cooney School, 3811 Alden Road.



Figure 58. HA-30-1: Brookdale School, 1919 Brookdale Road.



Figure 59. HA-35-4: Hughes School, 15910 U.S. Route 14.



Figure 60. HA-23-10: Bowman Dairy Residence, Goddard Road.

HA-23-12: Bowman Dairy Main Building, 15920 Nelson Road

This factory, originally constructed of brick and later modified with wood and metal additions, was constructed in circa 1918 as the Bowman Dairy (Figure 61). While not architecturally exceptional, this is the only property of this kind documented in Hartland Township and is significant in the context of local history and development. This property is recommended as locally significant and should be further investigated.

HA-23-14: Prairie View Farm, 15210 Nelson Road

This farm, which appears on the 1872 map of the township, includes a residence and multiple outbuildings (Figure 62). While the outbuildings, which appear to date from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries, are not exceptional on their own, the residence is unusual. The residence is Side Gabled, but includes attributes not normally seen in a standard farmhouse, including an enclosed gabled entryway with an elaborate door surround and two gabled dormers, as well as a gabled addition connected by a small pass-through. A quick map search did not indicate anything exceptional about the property and further investigation is needed to determine what parts of the house are original and what, if any, are more recent modifications.

HA-28-3: John A Kennedy House, 17817 U. S. Route 14

Constructed in circa 1853, this brick Greek Revival residence is a nice example of a high style residence and includes elaborate decoration in the gable (Figure 63). This property was plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1983; the description given of the property indicates it may have been used as an inn for women travelers.

HA-32-3: 603 McKinstry Road

This property includes two residences and some outbuildings; the smaller residence and associated outbuildings are unexceptional and not considered to be contributing, but the Upright and Wing residence deserves closer investigation (Figure 64). This residence, dating from the middle nineteenth century, includes Greek Revival pilasters and Italianate hooded windows and triple rounded windows in the second floor gable; the design of this property is unusual, especially when compared to other similar residences in the township, and should be further investigated.

HA-34-5: 16608 U.S. Route 14

This property, now a tree farm, includes a residence and multiple outbuildings (Figure 65). The residence is obscured by trees, but from what can be observed it appears to be a Gothic Gabled El and has some gingerbread trusses in the gable and a bay window. The assessor's office gives a date for the property of circa 1840. In addition, the raised barn is relatively intact in spite of some modifications made for the business and is also considered to be contributing to this property (Figure 66). This is the only Gothic style residence identified in Hartland Township and this property should be further investigated.

Deep Cut School House, 3425 Deep Cut Road, circa 1874, Plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1983, was not identified during this survey.

One property illustrated in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois was also identified:

The Residence of Robert Forrest, Section 33 was located at 407 Dimmel Road and is survey number HA-33-3; the location of the residence shown on the 1872 map matches the location of the current residence and the architectural detail present in the illustration is still identifiable on the residence (Figure 67).



Figure 61. HA-23-12: Bowman Dairy Main Building, 15920 Nelson Road.



Figure 62. HA-23-14: Prairie View Farm, 15210 Nelson Road.



Figure 63. HA-28-3: John A Kennedy House, 17817 U.S. Route 14.



Figure 64. HA-32-3: 603 McKinstry Road.



Figure 65. HA-34-5: 16608 U.S. Route 14 residence.



Figure 66. HA-34-5: 16608 U.S. Route 14 barn.



Figure 67. HA-33-3: The Residence of Robert Forrest, Section 33.

A total of 189 locations were documented in Hartland Township. Of these, 183 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings; the survey also documented five schoolhouses, two cemeteries, one church, and some commercial properties. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of six properties in Hartland Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended.

HEBRON TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Hebron Township is located in northern McHenry County and constitutes congressional Township 46 North, in Range 7 East (Figure 68). It is bordered on the east by Richmond Township, on the south by Greenwood Township, on the west by Alden Township, and on the north by the State of Wisconsin. Hebron is one of the best-watered and drained townships in McHenry County with Goose Lake and Nippersink Creeks and its tributaries forming a natural drainage and supply of water in all seasons. The majority of the township was originally prairie-covered with generous stands of timber found along the waterways. Grain cultivation, stock raising, and dairy farming became the principal occupations of the agricultural community in Hebron Township. The first settlers in the township were E. W. Brigham and Josiah H. Giddings, both natives of Vermont, who arrived in 1836. They were followed from Vermont by G. W. Giddings and John Adams. Bela H. Tryon also arrived in Hebron from New York State in 1836. Other early settlers from New York included R. W. Stuart, A. H. Parker, and John Sawyer. The first cemetery in Hebron Township was established in 1844 about two miles northwest of the village of Hebron, at the Presbyterian Church in the Northeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 7. Another early cemetery was located on the farm of Robert Stuart in the southwest corner of Section 27. In the 1860s a cemetery was laid out at the village of Hebron, still known at that time as Mead Station (Internet Archive 2014).

The first post office was established in the eastern portion of Hebron Township in 1839, in the home of Bela H. Tryon, who served as postmaster. A second country post office was opened in 1842 in the home of John Adams, near the western township line in Section 7. Hebron Township was organized in 1850, with Josiah H. Giddings serving as the first Township Supervisor. In 1853, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad located a depot on land owned by Henry W. Mead in the northwest corner of Section 16. The depot was named Mead Station and Mead served as depot agent. The future village of Hebron was platted there in Sections 16 and 17 and was called Mead Station until the 1870s. In the 1860s and 1870s a number of cheese factories were constructed in and around Mead Station by H.W. Mead, George Conn, and Robert Stuart. The first store was opened by M. S. Goodsell and the first wagon shop was operated by George Colburn. The village blacksmith was a Mr. Ridsen. Other early village merchants included William O. Broughton, J. O. Reynolds, E. F. Hews, H. W. Mead, Frank Rowe, and G. L. Phillips. The Village of Hebron was not incorporated until 1895 (Internet Archive 2014).

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the IHPA principally in the form of HAARGIS, the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, and the McHenry County Historical Society identified five NRHP listed or eligible resources in the study area. The resources identified are:

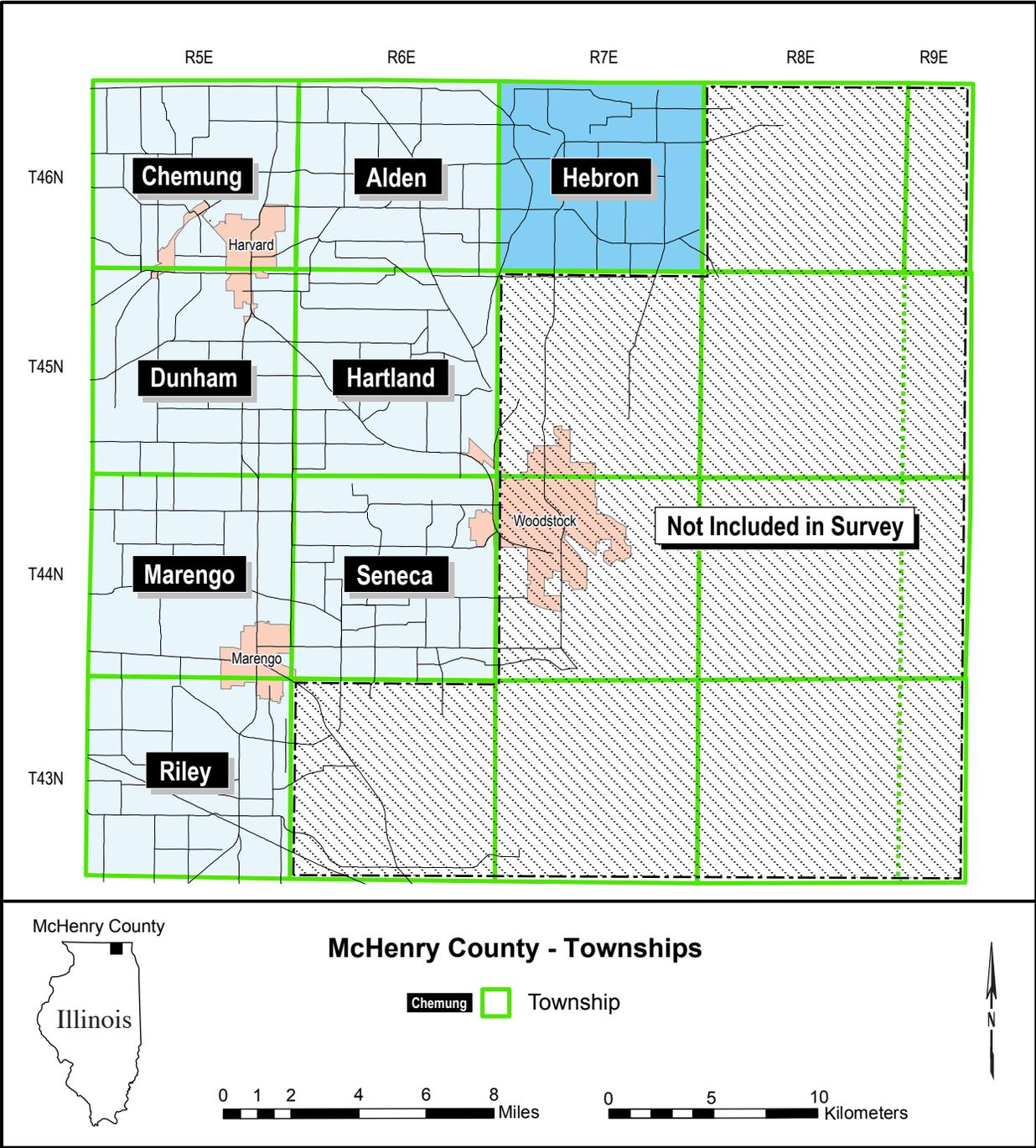


Figure 68. Location of Hebron Township in McHenry County.

- Tryon Grove Farm, 8914 Tryon Grove Road (McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, plaqued 7/1993)
- Brigham Farmstead, Hillside Road (#5 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)
- Johnson Farmstead, Johnson Road (#6 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)
- Weisner Farmstead, Vanderkarr Road (#7 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)
- Stewart Farmhouse, Vanderkarr Road (#8 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)

In addition, 10 properties located within the Hebron Township survey area was identified as illustrations in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872). These properties are listed as:

- Residence of John Adams, Section 7
- Residence of H. G. Ehle, Section 8
- Residence of C. Street, Section 10
- Residence of Hiram Rowe, Section 16
- Residence of John Sawyer, Section 18
- Residence and Cheese Factory of V.B. Phillips, Section 17
- Stewart Brothers Cheese & Butter Factory/Residence of R. W. Stewart, Section 27
- Residence of John Stewart, Section 33
- Residence of W. S. Ercenbrack, Section 34
- Residence of E. O. Gratton

These resources will be discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 141 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 8,386 hectare (20,722 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 141 resource structures or complexes found: 133 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and eight of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including two that have been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP (additional previously recommended properties could not be identified based on lack of locational information). These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix F.

The survey area included rural areas; the town of Hebron was not included in this survey (Figure 69). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as were three schoolhouses, two cemeteries, and a commercial property. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include

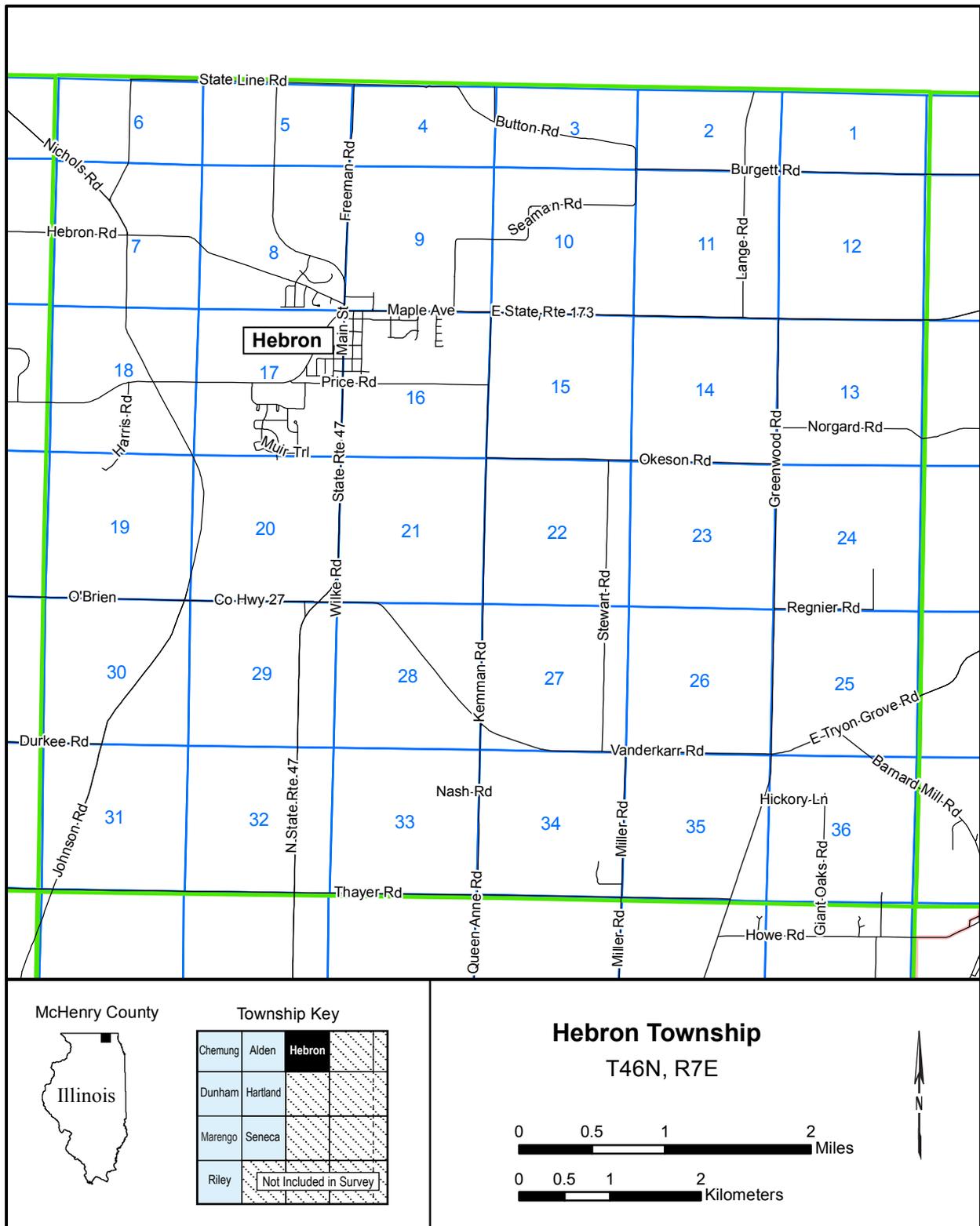


Figure 69. Map of Hebron Township.

farmhouses, outbuildings, commercial buildings, and schools. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential styles observed in Hebron Township included Side Gabled, Gabled El, Upright and Wing and Ranch. The earliest examples in Hebron Township are Greek Revival residences or simple vernacular Upright and Wings dating to circa 1840-1850. The latest residences observed for this survey were Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1960.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milk-houses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. Three rural schoolhouses were identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1926 Quadrangle Map of McHenry, IL):

HE-11-3: Stones School, Illinois Route 173

This front gabled schoolhouse appears on the 1872 map (Figure 70). The school building itself is relatively intact and retains original board siding and eave brackets. There is an enclosed gabled addition on the front with modern windows. The property also includes a metal garage/machine shed.

HE-18-7: Lyons School, 9809 Johnson Road

This gabled school building is obscured by trees and set back from the road, but appears to be modified for use as a residence (Figure 71).

HE-36-1: Tryons Grove School, 7016 Greenwood Road

This small gabled school building has been modernized and converted into a residence (Figure 72)

A total of eight individual properties in Hebron Township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.



Figure 70. HE-11-3: Stones School, Illinois Route 173.



Figure 71. HE-18-7: Lyons School, 9809 Johnson Road.



Figure 72. HE-36-1: Tryons Grove School, 7016 Greenwood Road.



Figure 73. HE-7-7: 10517 Johnson Road.

HE-7-7: 10517 Johnson Road

The residence on this property is vaguely Italianate with Greek Revival style corner pilasters (Figure 73). The board siding and hooded windows are intact. The property also includes a second modern residence and an assortment of outbuildings dating from the throughout the twentieth century. The setting of this property is not considered to be intact, but the style of this residence makes it unique in the township.

HE-10-1: Sherwood Nursery, 10826 Seaman Road

This property includes a residence and outbuildings, but the building of interest is a small carriage or folly house located on the property (Figure 74). A two-story Italianate style building, the structure appears to function as a shed, but may have been constructed as a playhouse or carriage house circa 1860-1870. The residence and other outbuildings on the property are not considered eligible for the NRHP.

HE-14-3: Illinois Route 173

This property includes a Victorian Gabled El residence constructed in circa 1880 (Figure 75). While it has been sided with modern aluminum siding, the wooden porch spindles and window elaborations are all intact and it appears that at least the multi-pane glass in the front door is intact. The residence is hidden by trees and not all of the details are visible, but a further investigation of the property to determine the level of integrity is recommended. The property also includes a Gambrel roofed concrete block or rough cut stone Dairy barn and other outbuildings, but these are not considered to contribute to the property.

HE-16-1: 11505 Price Road

This property includes an Italianate/Greek Revival Upright and Wing residence (Figure 76). The house has a slightly modified roofline but maintains most of its original form and details, including eave brackets, a wide cornice, window hoods, and multi-pane windows. There is also a small gabled barn on the property (Figure 77). Both buildings, constructed in circa 1860, retain integrity of setting, design, and materials and should be considered for listing on the NRHP.

HE-25-3: Tryon Grove Farm, 8914 Tryon Grove Road

This property is heavily obscured by trees and an assessment from the right of way was not possible, however the property was plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission in July of 1993 and current real estate listings indicate the integrity of the property is still intact (Figure 78).

HE-27-3: Stewart Road

This property includes a Cross Gabled residence and an assortment of outbuildings, including both timber frame and modern metal structures (Figure 79). Many of the older outbuildings are timber framed gabled structures with board siding and cedar shingle roofs (Figure 80). While the residence has been somewhat modernized, including the addition of aluminum siding and new windows, and the outbuildings are fairly common in style, overall the property layout and setting appears intact and conveys the feeling of a late nineteenth century farmstead.

HE-27-4: Stewart Farmhouse, Vanderkarr Road

This property includes a limestone brick Italianate residence and small shed, as well and an assortment of other outbuildings (Figure 81). The residence, constructed in circa 1850-1860, has round-hooded windows and doors, sidelights at the front door, wide eaves, a defined stone band between the first and second story, and a pyramid roof. The small limestone shed (or outhouse) adjacent to the residence is contemporaneous with the house, however the other outbuildings are generally more modern and common. This residence, along with the small shed, retain integrity of design, materials and setting; it is also likely that the residence is constructed of local limestone. The addition of the modern outbuildings does not detract from the overall middle nineteenth century feeling of this property, and it is



Figure 74. HE-10-1: Sherwood Nursery, 10826 Seaman Road.



Figure 75. HE-14-3: Illinois Route 173.



Figure 76. HE-16-1: 11505 Price Road residence.



Figure 77. HE-16-1: 11505 Price Road barn.



Figure 78. HE-25-3: Tryon Grove Farm, 8914 Tryon Grove Road.



Figure 79. HE-27-3: Stewart Road residence.



Figure 80. HE-27-3: Stewart Road outbuildings.



Figure 81. HE-27-4: Vanderkarr Road.

recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. This property was included as an illustration in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois, listed as “Stewart Bros. Cheese & Butter Factory/Residence Of R.W. Stewart” and is still recognizable as the residence illustrated. This property is also #8 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission.

HE-28-2: 11101 Vanderkarr Road

This property includes a high style Greek Revival residence and a fieldstone shed, as well as a livestock barn and modern metal machine shed (Figure 82). The residence, which dates to circa 1850-1860, is a timber frame/board sided building with elaborate details, while the fieldstone shed is a fairly simple gabled outbuilding (Figure 83). The barn is likely a middle to late nineteenth century Gambrel roofed building. The residence, barn, and fieldstone shed represent an intact middle nineteenth century farmstead with a fairly high end home and are considered eligible for listing on the NRHP; the machine shed does not contribute to the property’s eligibility, nor does it detract from the overall feeling of the farmstead. This property was included as an illustration in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois, listed as “Residence Of John Stewart” and is still recognizable as the residence illustrated. It is incorrectly listed in the Atlas as being in Section 33, probably because John Stewart’s property extended over both Sections 28 and 33, but the illustration leaves little doubt that this is the correct location.

The Brigham Farmstead, Hillside Road (#5 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission), the Johnson Farmstead, Johnson Road (#6 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission), and the Weisner Farmstead, Vanderkarr Road (#7 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission) were not positively identified due to lack of exact locational information and descriptions.

Ten properties illustrated in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois were also identified; two are discussed above and are considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP and the remaining were either not found or are not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP:

The Residence of John Adams, Section 7 was located at 13811 Nichols Road and is survey number HE-7-2; the location of the residence shown on the 1872 map matches the location of the current residence, however it appears that the house shown in 1872 was replaced in the late nineteenth century by the current Queen Anne style building (Figure 84).

The Residence of H.G. Ehle is located at 12648 Hebron Road, Section 8 and is survey number HE-8-2 (Figure 85). The residence has been modified from the illustration.

The Residence of C. Street, Section 10, was not identified.

The Residence of Hiram Rowe, Section 16, was not identified.

The Residence And Cheese Factory of V.B. Phillips, Section 17, was not identified.

The Residence of John Sawyer, Section 18, was not identified.



Figure 82. HE-28-2: 11101 Vanderkarr Road residence.



Figure 83. HE-28-2: 11101 Vanderkarr Road outbuildings.



Figure 84. HE-7-2: The Residence of John Adams, Section 7.



Figure 85. HE-8-2: The Residence of H.G. Ehle, Section 8.

Stewart Bros. Cheese & Butter Factory/Residence of R. W. Stewart is located at on Vanderkarr Road in Section 27 and is Survey number HE-27-4 (see Figure 81). This property discussed in more detail above as an eligible resource.

Residence Of John Stewart is located at on Vanderkarr Road in Section 28 (it is incorrectly listed as Section 33 on the Atlas) and is Survey number HE-28-2 (see Figures 82 and 83). This property discussed in more detail above as an eligible resource.

The Residence of W.S. Ercenbrack may be located at 10419 Vanderkarr Road, Section 34 and is survey number HE-34-2 (Figure 86). The residence does not match the illustration.

The Residence of E.O. Gratton was not identified.

A total of 141 locations were documented in Hebron Township. Of these, 133 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings; the survey also documented three schoolhouses, two cemeteries, and a commercial property. Most of the identified properties were unremarkable. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of eight individual properties in Hebron Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended.



Figure 86. HE-34-2: The Residence of W.S. Ercenbrack, Section 34.

MARENGO TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Marengo Township is located in western McHenry County and constitutes congressional Township 44 North, in Range 5 East (Figure 87). It is bordered on the north by Dunham Township, on the east by Seneca Township, on the south by Riley Township, and on the west by Boone County. The Kishwaukee River and a major tributary, Rush Creek, provide abundant water and drain the majority of the township. At the time of Euro-American settlement, Marengo Township was mostly prairie-covered, with stands of timber found along the waterways. A significant tract of timber covered a prominent moraine that runs west to east through the center of the township and into neighboring Seneca Township. Marengo Township was the only township in McHenry County to have developed a significant stone quarry near the southwest corner of the township in Section 31. The first settler in Marengo Township was Calvin Spencer, who arrived from Seneca County, Ohio in 1835. In the Fall of 1835 Spencer was joined by his father, Moses Spencer. During the Winter of 1835-1836 Ward Burley arrived and settled on the present site of the City of Marengo. He was the first merchant in the town and the first physician to practice medicine in the township. John and William Sponsable moved to Marengo from Garden Prairie, in Boone County, in 1836. I. Bache and Amos B. Coon, Pennsylvania natives, also settled in the township in 1836. Other early settlers included Theophilus Renwick, M. B. Bailey, George R. Page, George Bennett, J. A. Davis, William and Charles Barnes, Timothy McNamara, and H.H. Chapman. Early cemeteries were established in various parts of the township (Internet Archive 2014).

The territory now encompassed by Marengo Township was originally known as Pleasant Grove. A post office established near the settlement of Marengo, however, was called Marengo, and when the township was organized in 1850, it was given the name of the village and the post office. Amos B. Coon served as the first Marengo Township Supervisor. The first residence in the settlement of Marengo was built by Joseph Bryton in 1835. Moody Bailey opened the first store in 1837. A.M. Canon operated the first wagon shop, and Mr. Blakesley was the first blacksmith. The first hotel was built in 1836 by Calvin Spencer, and in 1842 the firm of Basford & Hammer constructed a much larger frame hotel. The village of Marengo was platted in 1846 by Damon & Spencer, and surveyed by Amos B. Coon. It is located in the extreme southeast corner of the township, in Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36. The Village of Marengo was incorporated in February 1857. The City of Marengo was incorporated in September 1893. Early burial grounds were established in various parts of the township, including a small cemetery platted by Scottish immigrants who settled the area north of the village of Marengo. The Marengo Cemetery proper was laid out directly north of the railroad line in 1861 (Internet Archive 2014).

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the IHPA principally in the form of HAARGIS, the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, the

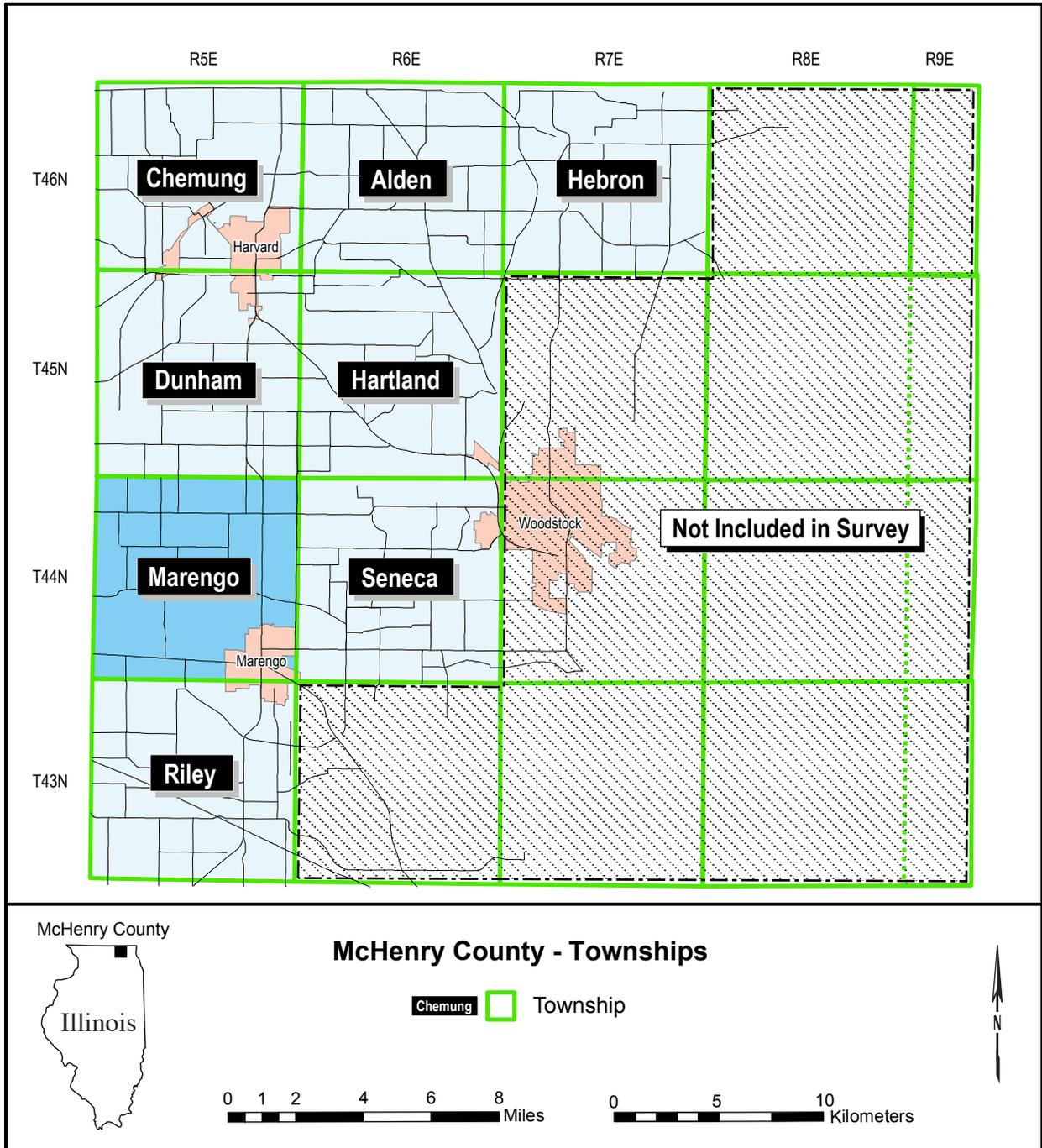


Figure 87. Location of Marengo Township in McHenry County.

McHenry County Historical Society, and the Marengo Society for Historic Preservation, identified one previously NRHP listed or eligible resource in the study area. The resource identified is:

- Limestone School, Hawthorne Road, circa 1800s (#18 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)

In addition, three properties located within the Marengo Township survey area were identified as illustrations in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872). These properties are listed as:

- Residence of S.P. Chatfield, Section 3
- Residence of Thos. W. Porter, Section 19
- A.H. Vail & Co., Prop'rs of the Marengo Nurseries

These properties will be discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 143 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 8,600 hectare (21,250 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 143 resource structures or complexes found: 127 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and 16 of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including one that has been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix G.

The survey area included rural areas and unincorporated hamlets; the city of Marengo was not included (Figure 88). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as was one schoolhouse, a saloon, and a motel. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include farmhouses, outbuildings, and one bar. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential style observed in Marengo Township was the Gabled El, followed by American Foursquare and Greek Revival. With one exception, Greek Revival represents the earliest residences, dating to circa 1850; there is one building, now used as a shed, which is a small wood plank sided building with a shake shingle roof that may have been an early cabin or residence dating to circa 1830-1840. The latest residences observed for this survey were a small number of Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1960.

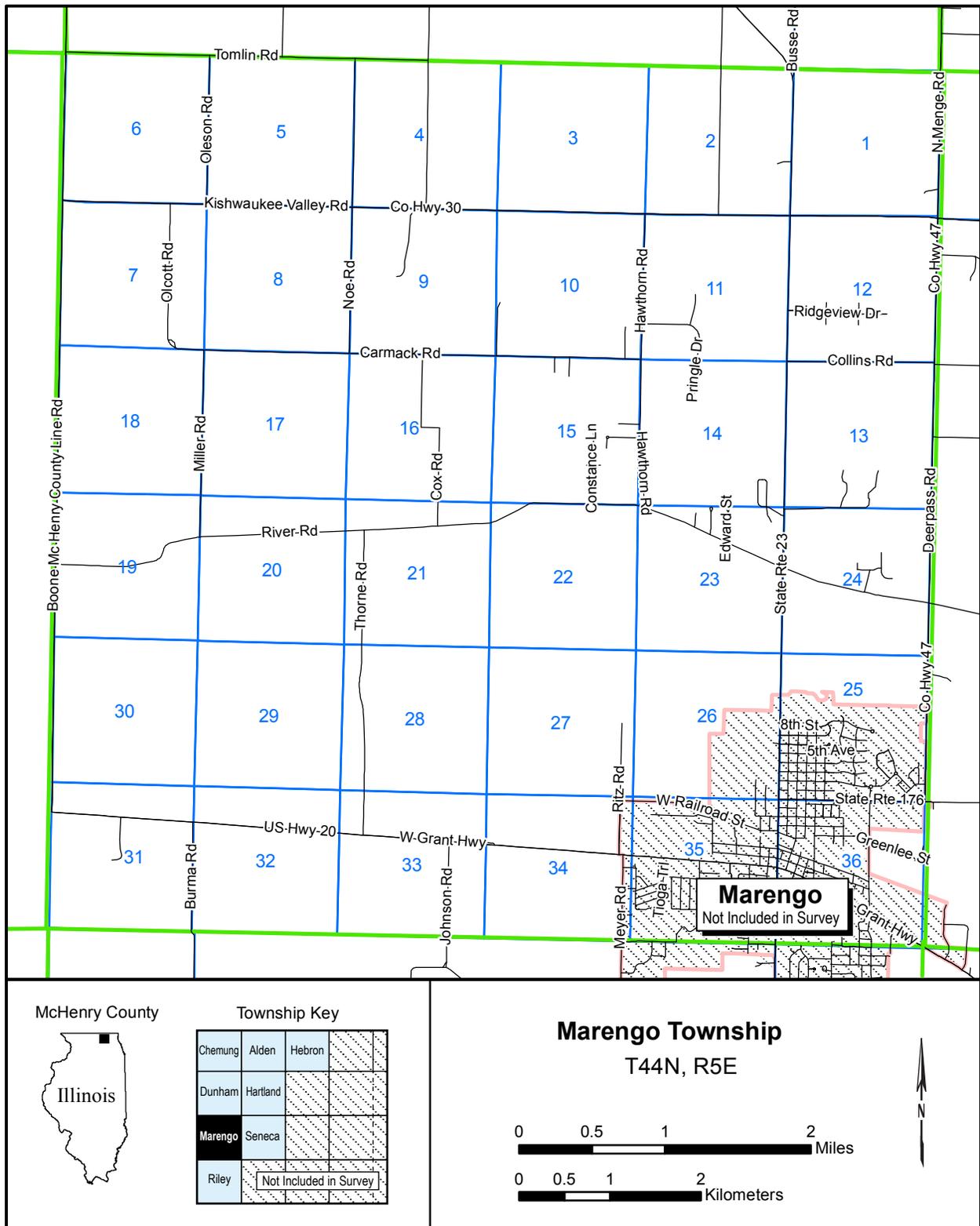


Figure 88. Map of Marengo Township.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milk-houses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. Two small rural schoolhouses were identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1932 Quadrangle Map of Harvard, IL):

MA-23-3: Pringle School, River Road

Pringle School is a restored one-room schoolhouse constructed of limestone (Figure 89). This building was constructed in circa 1867. This building considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and is discussed in more detail below.

MA-32-8: Thorne School, 24516 Grant Highway

This simple front gabled schoolhouse has been converted into a residence and, while maintaining the original form and window/door layout, no longer has the feeling or setting of a school (Figure 90).

A total of 16 properties in Marengo township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.

MA-15-4: 22204 River Road

This property includes a Brick Colonial Revival residence with a limestone foundation, a Round roofed plank Hay Barn with a concrete foundation, a plank milk-house/small barn with a concrete foundation, a covered well, and a shed/garage (Figure 91). This property is significant because of the Colonial Revival residence and barn, both of which retain both integrity of design and setting.

MA-15-5: 22718 River Road

This property includes a Brick Colonial Revival residence and modern grain silos (Figure 92). The farm shows up on the 1872 Plat Map of McHenry County and is similar to a Colonial Revival residence on the same stretch of River Road (MA-15-4).

MA-19-2: 26006 River Road

This property includes a Limestone Greek Revival residence and a metal pole barn (Figure 93). A front porch on the residence has been enclosed and sided over, and there is an addition to the rear, however the building overall retains integrity of design and materials. The metal pole barn is modern and does not contribute to the significance of the property. This property was included as an illustration in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois, listed as "Residence of Thos. W. Porter".



Figure 89. MA-23-3: Pringle School, River Road.



Figure 90. MA-32-8: Thorne School, 24516 Grant Highway.



Figure 91. MA-15-4: 22204 River Road.



Figure 92. MA-15-5: 22718 River Road.



Figure 93. MA-19-2: 26006 River Road.



Figure 94. MA-19-6: 25208 River Road.

MA-19-6: 25208 River Road

This property includes a Gabled El residence, a smaller Side Gabled second residence, shed, 2 pole buildings, metal Quonset building, 2 concrete silos, and a banked Round barn. The Round Barn, constructed circa 1897, includes a fieldstone foundation, and horizontal wood siding (Figure 94). This barn was identified in the 1986 survey and, based on the original descriptions, has suffered considerable deterioration since that survey was completed. The barn as it stands has modern siding over the original wood, and the roof has collapsed, however it is a rare surviving example of a true round barn in McHenry County and the only one in Marengo Township and is recommended as locally significant for these reasons. The other buildings on the property are not considered as contributing to the significance.

MA-20-4: 24605 River Road

This property includes an Upright and Wing/National style residence with Greek Revival detail, including elaborately carved columns and other woodwork (Figure 95). This building may contain multiple phases of construction, and the carved columns and window and door frames are unique in both their design and preservation. In addition, the house has pronounced cornice returns and multi-pane windows.

MA-21-1: 23918 River Road

This property includes a brick Greek Revival Upright and Wing residence, with brick detailing and limestone lintels, a pole barn, shed, and smokehouse (Figure 96). The residence includes front and rear additions, but these do not detract from the overall significance and integrity of the house. Additionally, the residence displays detailed patterned brick work in the gables; this was the only example of this observed in the township. The outbuildings on the property are more modern and do not contribute to the property's significance.

MA-23-3: Pringle School, River Road

Pringle School is a restored one-room schoolhouse constructed of limestone (see Figure 89). This building was constructed in circa 1867. This building is listed as Limestone School, Hawthorne Road (#18 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission). This is interpreted as the same building due to its proximity to the intersection of River Road and Hawthorne Road.

MA-23-5: Prairie View Stock Farm, 21118 River Road

This property includes a Hall and Parlor residence, a Gabled livestock barn with attached milk-house, a concrete stave silo, and metal garage (Figures 97 and 98). The residence is simple, but retains some exterior details, including gable and eave decoration. The residence, barn, and milk-house date to the later nineteenth century, the silo is a twentieth century structure, and the garage is less than 50 years old. This property is considered significant because the residence, barn, and milk house retain integrity of design, setting, and materials.

MA-24-2: 20916 River Road

This property includes a Foursquare residence, kennels, 2 metal silos, 2 concrete stave silos, and a small wood plank shed, as well as a barn foundation. The small shed includes two chimneys (one brick, one metal) and shake shingles, and it appears to be set on a corner stone foundation; the orientation of doors and windows suggests it may be an early residence (Figure 99). This property shows up on the 1872 Marengo Township Plat map; the current Foursquare residence and outbuildings date to the early to later twentieth century, however this earlier shed building and an existing fieldstone barn foundation are likely the remains of the earlier middle nineteenth century farmstead, and these structures are potentially eligible for the NRHP and are recommended for further investigation.



Figure 95. MA-20-4: 24605 River Road.



Figure 96. MA-21-1: 23918 River Road.



Figure 97. MA-23-5: Prairie View Stock Farm, 21118 River Road residence.



Figure 98. MA-23-5: Prairie View Stock Farm, 21118 River Road outbuildings.



Figure 99. MA-24-2: 20916 River Road.

MA-31-1: 25903 West Grant Highway

This property is surrounded by a stonewall with iron gates, includes 2 residences, a concrete silo with windows, and the remains of a limestone wall and foundations. The residences include multiple architectural styles; the main residence is a Colonial Revival with Gothic and Tudor details and includes elaborate Tudor chimneys, while the second residence is a Tudor/Gothic style building. The residence facing the road, and therefore with a better view from the right-of-way, has undergone exterior changes, including modern siding and the loss of some architectural detail; the second residence is minimally visible from the right of way but exhibits architectural details including Tudor style chimneys (Figure 100). The silo appears to be of poured concrete and has a conical asphalt roof (Figure 101). Overall the property appears to have originated in the middle nineteenth century and has undergone changes over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including the removal of buildings and creation of more than one wall, but the property maintains integrity of setting, design, and materials that make it potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

MA-32-7: 24515 West Grant Highway

This property includes a Front Gabled residence, two concrete silos, a livestock shed/coop, metal grain bins, a pole building, swine barn, shop, and swine farrowing shed (Figures 102 and 103). The residence and most of the outbuildings date to the late nineteenth through early twentieth century and are mostly unexceptional, but the turkey coops, swine barn, and swine farrowing shed represent rare surviving wood frame special-use outbuildings from the early to middle twentieth century.

MA-32-10: 24406 West Grant Highway

This property includes two residences, one Gothic and one Side gabled, as well as a limestone barn (Figure 104). The barn has a new Gabled roof and upper section, but the limestone lower walls are intact and original. The residences are not architecturally significant, but the limestone barn walls represent a middle nineteenth century outbuilding that was likely constructed from local limestone. Not many intact limestone outbuildings were observed during this survey and this is a rare example of this type of structure.

MA-33-3: Grant Highway

This property includes a Brick side Gabled/Greek Revival residence, shed, Gambrel Roofed barn with attached milk-house, concrete stave silo, concrete block animal shed, and wooden outhouse. The outbuildings are common early to middle twentieth century structures, but the residence is an intact example of a middle nineteenth century brick Greek Revival residence, possibly originally a Hall and Parlor (Figure 105). The house includes a wide wooden cornice band, wide lintels over the windows, carved porch supports, and front door sidelights and retains integrity of setting, design and materials.

MA-33-8: 23317 West Grant Highway

This property includes a Greek Revival residence, a Gabled roof barn, a Gambrel roof barn, sheds, and a concrete stave silo (Figures 106 and 107). The residence is an intact example of a frame Greek Revival house, including elaborate cornice and eave decoration, front porch, and shutters. The outbuildings span the middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century, and at least one of the outbuildings has a limestone foundation. This is a nice example of a middle nineteenth century farmstead that has adapted over time but has maintained overall integrity of setting, materials, and design.

MA-34-8: West Grant Highway

This property includes a simple wood frame Greek Revival residence (Figure 108). This house includes cornice decoration. While simple compared to other Greek Revival examples in the township, this residence appears to be mostly intact and further investigation may reveal more detail.



Figure 100. MA-31-1: 25903 West Grant Highway residence.



Figure 101. MA-31-1: 25903 West Grant Highway silo.



Figure 102. MA-32-7: 24515 West Grant Highway turkey coops.



Figure 103. MA-32-7: 24515 West Grant Highway swine shed.



Figure 104. MA-32-10: 24406 West Grant Highway.



Figure 105. MA-33-3: Grant Highway.



Figure 106. MA-33-8: 23317 West Grant Highway residence.



Figure 107. MA-33-8: 23317 West Grant Highway outbuildings.



Figure 108. MA-34-8: West Grant Highway.



Figure 109. MA-34-10: Sunset Motel, 22116 West Grant Highway.

MA-34-10: Sunset Motel, 22116 West Grant Highway

This is a road-side motel from the middle twentieth century (original construction date is unknown, but the hotel is shown on the 1961-1965 McHenry County Highway Map). Their style is simple and unremarkable but the motel is a surviving example of a dying style (Figure 109).

Several properties along River Road were identified as having good integrity and as being potentially eligible for local or national listing. Overall, the River Road corridor includes many properties that have changed very little over the years or generally represent the development of the area better than many other locations. River Road through Marengo Township has the potential to be included on the NRHP as a historic district and should be further investigated as a whole.

Three properties illustrated in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois were also identified; one is discussed above and is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP and two are not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP:

The Residence of S.P. Chatfield, Section 3 is located at 22402 Kishwaukee Valley Road and is survey number MA-3-1 (Figure 110).

The Residence of Thos. W. Porter is located at 26006 River Road, Section 19 and is survey number MA-19-2 This property is recommended as eligible and is discussed above (see Figure 93).

A.H. Vail & Co., Prop'rs of the Marengo Nurseries is located in Section 27, at 4501 Ritz Road and is survey number MA-27-4 (Figure 111). The property is heavily obscured by trees so an evaluation of the buildings was not possible.

A total of 143 locations were documented in Marengo Township. Of these, 127 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings. In addition, the survey documented one school, one hotel, and one bar. Most of the identified properties were unremarkable. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of 16 properties in Marengo Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended.



Figure 110. MA-3-1: The Residence of S.P. Chatfield, Section 3.



Figure 111. MA-27-4: A.H. Vail & Co., Proprietors of the Marengo Nurseries.

RILEY TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Riley Township is located in the southwest corner of McHenry County and constitutes congressional Township 43 North, in Range 5 East (Figure 112). It is bordered on the north by Marengo Township, on the east by Coral Township, on the south by DeKalb County, and on the west by Boone County. The township is drained principally by Coon Creek and its tributaries. The creek enters the township from the southeast, in Section 35, flows north and west, and exits through Section 1 in the northwest. At the time of Euro-American settlement, the township consisted almost exclusively of prairie land, except for a large tract of timber in the northeast sections known as Pleasant Grove. The first settler in Riley Township is believed to have been T. Whitman Cobb, who arrived in 1836. Samuel Smith settled in 1837, and Russell Baily settled in the township in 1838. Others who settled between 1836 and 1843 included Roswell Bates, N. E. Barnes, Jenkins Underwood, and Osborne Underwood. Dr. Albert E. Smith, who arrived in 1837, was Riley Township's first physician. The earliest cemetery was laid out in the late 1830s near the center of the township, in the Northeast 1/4 of Section 22. Another small cemetery was established in the southern portion of the township close to the DeKalb County line (Internet Archive 2014).

What was known as South Riley post office was established early on in the Southwest 1/4 of Section 27. A store and a blacksmith shop were maintained there for some time, but the post office closed following the introduction of the free rural mail delivery system. No rail lines were constructed through Riley Township and as a consequence no sizeable towns or villages were ever developed. Riley Township was organized in 1850 and Ira E. Searles served as the first Township Supervisor. A centrally located town hall was erected in Section 22, and in the 1870s a cheese factory was constructed near what is now the crossroads labeled Riley. The farmers of Riley Township developed an early interest in fruit tree cultivation and their orchards produced some of the finest apples and cherries in the region (Internet Archive 2014).

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the IHPA principally in the form of HARGIS, the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, and the McHenry County Historical Society, identified three previously NRHP listed or eligible resources in the study area. The resources identified are:

- Barber Cemetery, Hartman Road, circa 1853 (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission 2/2009)

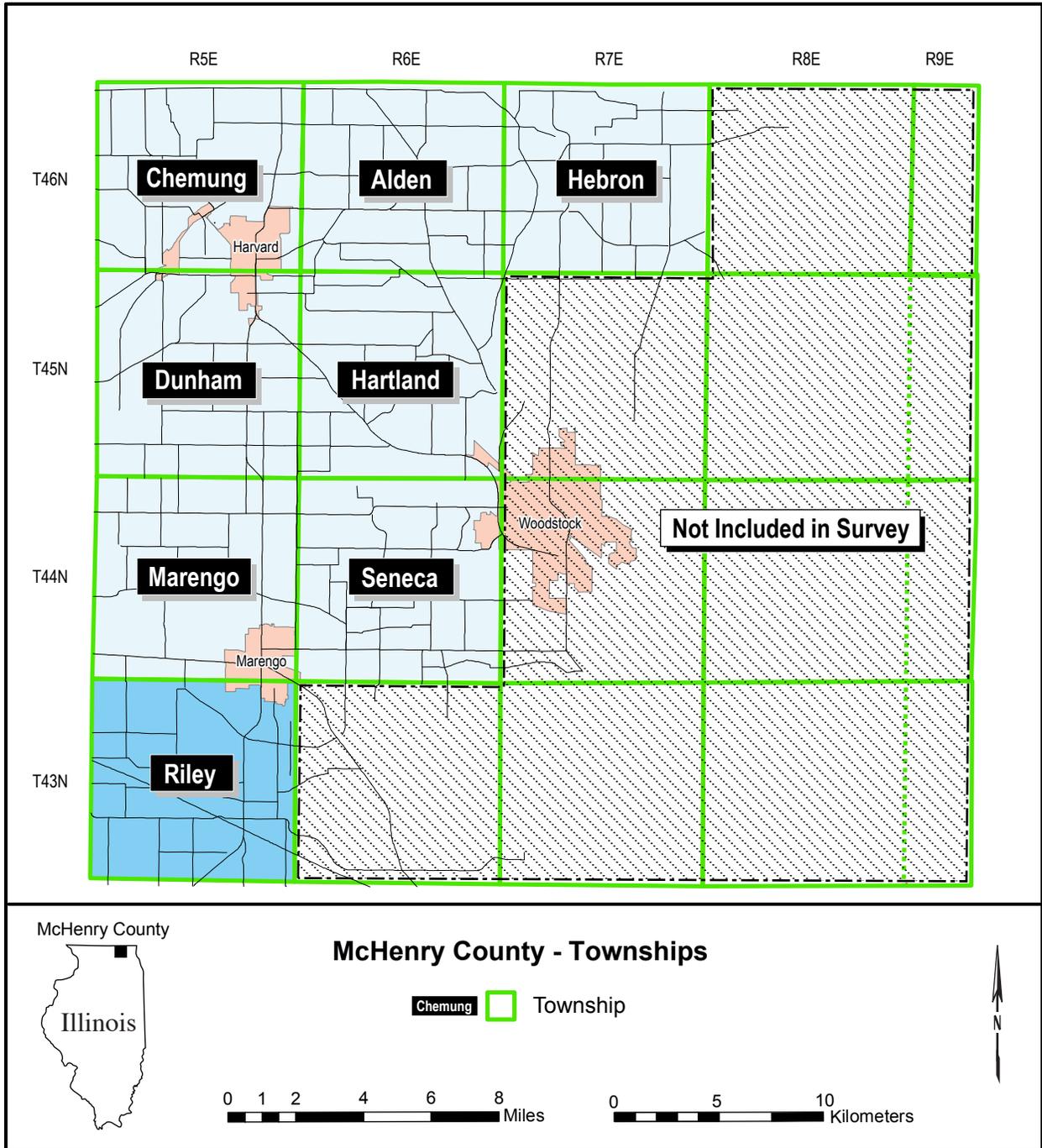


Figure 112. Location of Riley Township in McHenry County.

- Riley Township Hall, 2913 Riley Road, circa 1868 (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1982/#22 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)
- Riley Methodist Church, Riley Road, circa 1898 (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1989/#21 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission)

In addition, one property located within the Riley Township survey area was identified as an illustration in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872). This property is listed as:

- Dr. J. Woodworth

These properties will be discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 174 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 9,178 hectare (22,679 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 174 resource structures or complexes found: 165 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and nine of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including two that have been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix H.

The survey area included rural areas and unincorporated hamlets, including the community of Riley; the city of Marengo was not included (Figure 113). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as were six schoolhouses, a cemetery, township hall, church, and modern school building. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include farmhouses, outbuildings, and schools. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential style observed in Riley Township was the Side Gabled, followed by Upright and Wing and Ranch. The earliest examples in Riley Township are Greek Revival residences or simple vernacular Upright and Wings; additionally there is one early residence that exhibits a combination of Greek Revival and Italianate elements; all of these date to circa 1840-1850. The latest residences observed for this survey were Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1960.

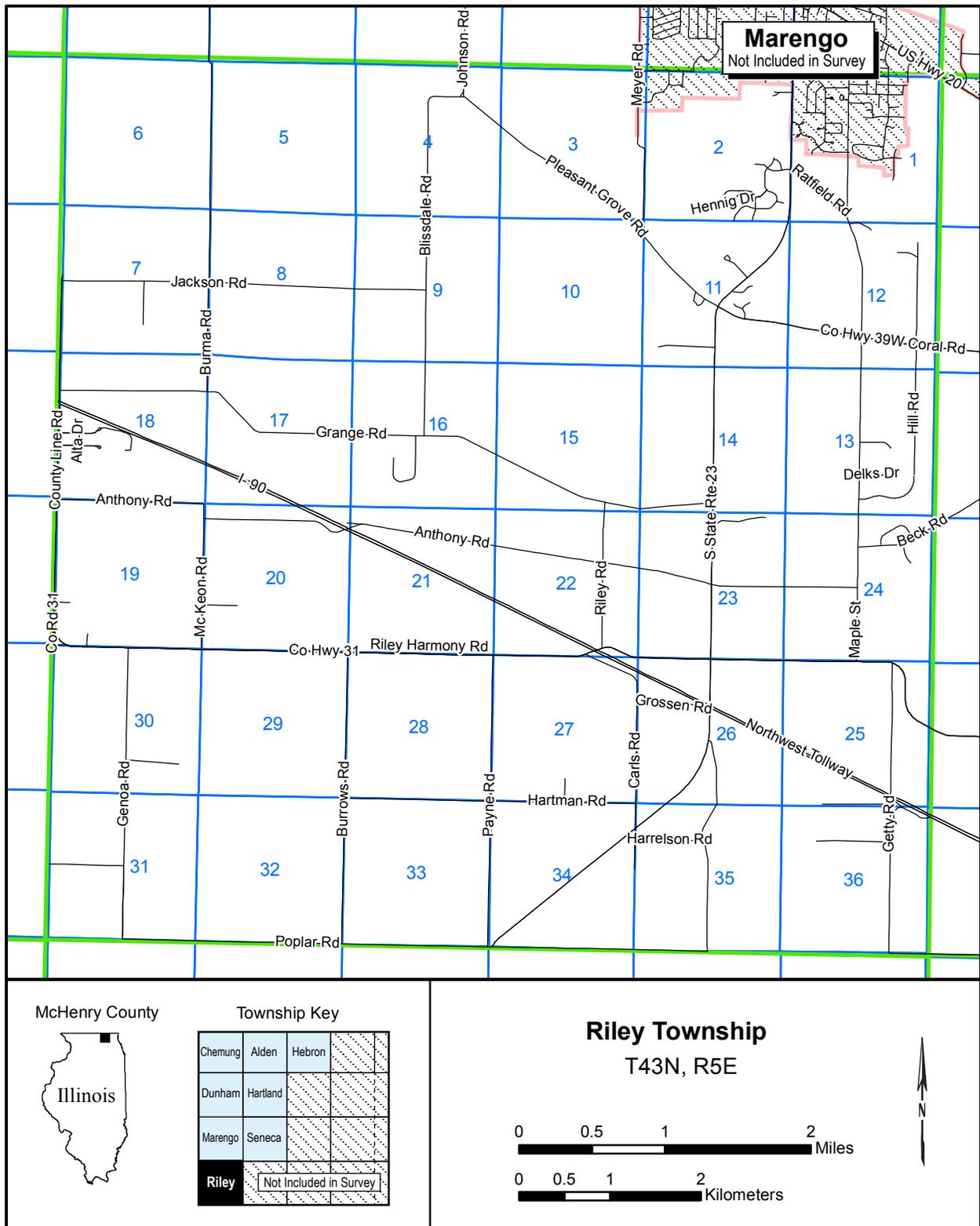


Figure 113. Map of Riley Township.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milk-houses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. Six small rural schoolhouses were identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1938 Quadrangle Map of Genoa, IL):

RI-9-3: Driver School, 8015 Blissdale Road

This simple front gabled schoolhouse was built in circa 1910-1920 (Figure 114). It has been remodeled and now serves as a residence. The property also includes a metal garage/pole building.

RI-11-2: Fay School, 22030 Pleasant Grove Road

This is a front gabled building that has been remodeled to serve as a residence (Figure 115). There is an enclosed gabled front entry as well. The building does not retain any architectural integrity, aside from shape. The property also includes a modern garage.

RI-12-2: MacGovern School, 7112 Maple Street

This is a simple front-gabled building (Figure 116). It is mostly obscured by trees, but appears to have had part of its roof raised to accommodate a residence, and the front has more modern, smaller windows. This property also includes a modern metal garage.

RI-12-4: 7602 Maple Street

This building appears as a school on the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois, but on later maps the school (RI-12-2) is located further north. It is possible that it was incorrectly mapped on the 1872 map. The building is in a state of disrepair (Figure 117). It is included on this list because it shows up on the early map. This property is recommended as eligible for the NRHP and is discussed in more detail in the following section.

RI-24-4: Anthony School, 21010 Anthony Road

This school is now a residence; the building maintains its original gabled form but has a rear extension and the configuration of the front has been modified (Figure 118). The property also includes a metal pole building/hangar.

RI-32-5: South Riley School/Liberty School, 11904 Burrows Road

This school also appears on the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois; a sign on the front gives a date of 1863 (Figure 119). It is now a residence; but retains much of its original design. This property is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP as is discussed in more detail in the following section.



Figure 114. RI-9-3: Driver School, 8015 Blissdale Road.



Figure 115. RI-11-2: Fay School, 22030 Pleasant Grove Road.



Figure 116. RI-12-2: MacGovern School, 7112 Maple Street.



Figure 117. RI-12-4: 7602 Maple Street.



Figure 118. RI-24-4: Anthony School, 21010 Anthony Road.



Figure 119. RI-32-5: South Riley School/Liberty School, 11904 Burrows Road.

A total of nine properties in Riley Township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.

RI-3-4: 6520 Meyer Road

This property includes a brick Foursquare residence, a mansard-roofed garage/shop, and two gabled outbuildings (Figures 120 and 121). The brick residence includes detailed patterned brickwork; the property shows up on the 1872 map but this residence was likely constructed in circa 1910. The mansard-roofed garage is also intriguing and is unique for this survey. Both buildings retain integrity of materials, design and setting and overall this property is unusual for this survey area.

RI-12-4: 7602 Maple Street

This building appears as a school on the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois, but on later maps the school (RI-12-2) is located further north (see Figure 116). It is possible that it was incorrectly mapped on the 1872 map. The building currently at this location is a gabled timber building with an enclosed side entrance; this entrance has a gabled roof with a false front, reminiscent of a Boom Town commercial building. It has a concrete foundation and shake shingle roof and is in a state of disrepair. It is included on this list because it shows up on the early map. Further research is needed to determine the history of this property, but it is an interesting and unique rural structure and is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

RI-15-4: 22620 Grange Road

This property includes an Upright and Wing residence and assorted outbuildings. In addition the property includes a concrete block/textured brick building with a fishscale roof (Figure 122). The building is difficult to see from the road and is obscured by trees, but the configuration of the multi-pane windows suggests this may be a residence or schoolhouse. There is not enough information to recommend this building for the NRHP, but further investigation is warranted to determine the origin and function of this building. The other buildings on this property do not appear to retain enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.

RI-16-2: 23615 Grange Road

This property includes a residence, stable and silo. The residence is mostly obscured by trees, but appears to be a side gabled single story with Vernacular Victorian detailing on the front porch; because of this a further investigation of the property is recommended (Figure 123). The property does show up on the 1872 Map of Riley Township. There is not enough information to recommend this building for the NRHP, but further investigation is warranted to determine more about this building. The other buildings on this property do not appear to retain enough integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.

RI-16-4: 24002 Grange Road

This property includes a limestone Italianate/Clipped Pyramid roof residence, a garage, drive-in corn crib, silo, and a variety of sheds. The residence is constructed of rough cut limestone bricks, with large lintels over the windows and an elaborate surround (including sidelights) around the front door and a wide band of trim around the cornice; the residence likely dates to circa 1850 (Figure 124). There is a modern extension off the rear, but this does not detract from the original view of the house. The other outbuildings on the property are common and are not considered to contribute to the eligibility of the house. This residence retains integrity of materials, setting, and design and is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.



Figure 120. RI-3-4: 6520 Meyer Road residence.



Figure 121. RI-3-4: 6520 Meyer Road garage.



Figure 122. RI-15-4: 22620 Grange Road.



Figure 123. RI-16-2: 23615 Grange Road.



Figure 124. RI-16-4: 24002 Grange Road.

RI-22-4: 22613 Anthony Road

This property includes an intact example of a Banked barn with board siding and a foundation of either concrete or a covered fieldstone (Figure 125). The property also includes an Upright and Wing residence and a variety of timber outbuildings, but these do not retain enough integrity to make them eligible for the NRHP. The property does appear on the 1872 map and the residence and barn may likely date from circa 1850-1860.

RI-22-6: Riley Township Hall, 9312 Riley Road

Riley Township Hall is a gabled municipal building constructed in circa 1868 (Figure 126). It was plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark in 1982 and is listed as #22 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission. The building has new siding and retains little exterior detailing, however its original form appears to be mostly intact and it is a rare surviving example of a township/meeting hall in the survey area, therefore it is recommended as eligible for the NRHP based on historical associations.

RI-22-7: Riley United Methodist Church, 9316 Riley Road

Riley United Methodist Church is a Gothic style church constructed in circa 1898 (Figure 127). The church was plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1989 and is #21 on the List of Potential Landmarks as specified by the 1993 Survey Team of the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission. The church retains much of its original style, including ogee windows and a six-sided tower as well as an octagon window in the gable. Overall it retains integrity of design and setting.

RI-32-5: South Riley School/Liberty School, 11904 Burrows Road

This school also appears on the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois; a sign on the front gives a date of 1863 (see Figure 119). It is now a residence; but retains much of its original design. This front gabled schoolhouse is a Greek Revival building and details include wide cornices with dentils beneath, hooded windows and front door, sidelights at the front door, corner columns, and a bell tower. The building has been completely restored and seems to represent its possible original form. This building is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP; two modern outbuildings on the property are not included in this recommendation.

Barber Cemetery, located on Hartman Road (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission 2/2009) was not located during this survey. Aerial maps indicate it is located well off the road and not visible or accessible from the public right-of-way.

The property illustrated in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois was also identified but is not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP:

Dr. J. Woodworth is located at 6408 Meyer Road, Section 3 is located at 22402 Kishwaukee Valley Road and is survey number RI-3-3 (Figure 128).

A total of 174 locations were documented in Riley Township. Of these, 165 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings; the survey also documented seven schools, one church, one town hall, and one cemetery. Most of the identified properties were unremarkable. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of nine properties in Riley Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended.



Figure 125. RI-22-4: 22613 Anthony Road.



Figure 126. RI-22-6: Riley Township Hall, 9312 Riley Road.



Figure 127. RI-22-7: Riley United Methodist Church, 9316 Riley Road.



Figure 128. RI-3-3: Dr. J. Woodworth.

SENECA TOWNSHIP

The evaluation of architectural resources for this project requires an understanding of the historical and architectural context for this area of Illinois. The results of the contextual background research are provided below.

Township History

Seneca Township is located in southwest McHenry County and constitutes congressional Township 44 North, in Range 6 East (Figure 129). It is bordered on the north by Hartland Township, on the east by Dorr Township, on the south by Coral Township, and on the west by Marengo Township. The surface of the township is gently rolling, highly fertile prairie soils in the eastern and southern portions, while the western half, dominated by a glacial moraine, was originally heavily timbered with oak, hickory, and other hardwood trees. Seneca Township is well watered by the Kishwaukee River, which crosses the southern sections, and the North Branch of the Kishwaukee, which bisects the township from north to south. The first Euro-American settler in Seneca Township is believed to have been E. Pettitt, who arrived from New York State in 1835. He was soon followed by John Belder, an Indiana native, and Jedeiah Rogers from Vermont. Russell Diggins moved from St. Lawrence County, New York to Seneca Township in 1836. Other pioneer settlers in the township included Robert G. White, Eli Craig, Amos Damon, Silas Chatfield, Joseph Hanna, Solomon Baldwin, Christopher Sponsable, Whitman Cobb, and Ephraim Rogers. Several early settlers had migrated from the State of Virginia. The first cemetery in the township was laid out near the southern border of Section 11 between the village of Woodstock and the settlement of Franklinville. A second cemetery was established by members of the Franklinville Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839 (Internet Archive 2014).

The hamlet of Franklinville was established in Section 22, about four miles southwest of Centerville, or Woodstock, in about 1836. It was originally called Snarlton on account of its reportedly ill-natured founder, George Albrow. The name was later changed to Franklinville in honor of Franklin Stringer, an early and enterprising pioneer settler of the township. Franklinville developed briefly, with commercial businesses run by Harley Wayne, George T. Kasson, U. T. Hyde. Norman Brebhall operated a blacksmith shop. In 1843 “Long” John Wentworth, a U. S. congressman from that district, helped secure a post office at Franklinville, which stayed open until 1866. The post office was re-instated in 1872, with Carrie Deitz serving as postmistress, but this too closed with the introduction of rural free mail delivery. The Township of Seneca was organized in 1850 and Calvin Pike served as the first Township Supervisor (Internet Archive 2014).

Archival Results

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2014a), National Historic Landmarks (National Park Service 2014b), records at the IHPA principally in the form of HARGIS, the Review and Compliance Determinations of Eligibility List and the National Register Positive Preliminary Opinion List, and records maintained by the McHenry County Historic Preservation Commission, and the McHenry County Historical Society, identified two previously NRHP listed or eligible resources in the study area. The resources identified are:

- Diggins School House, 19017 River Road, circa 1914 (McHenry County Comprehensive Landmark List)

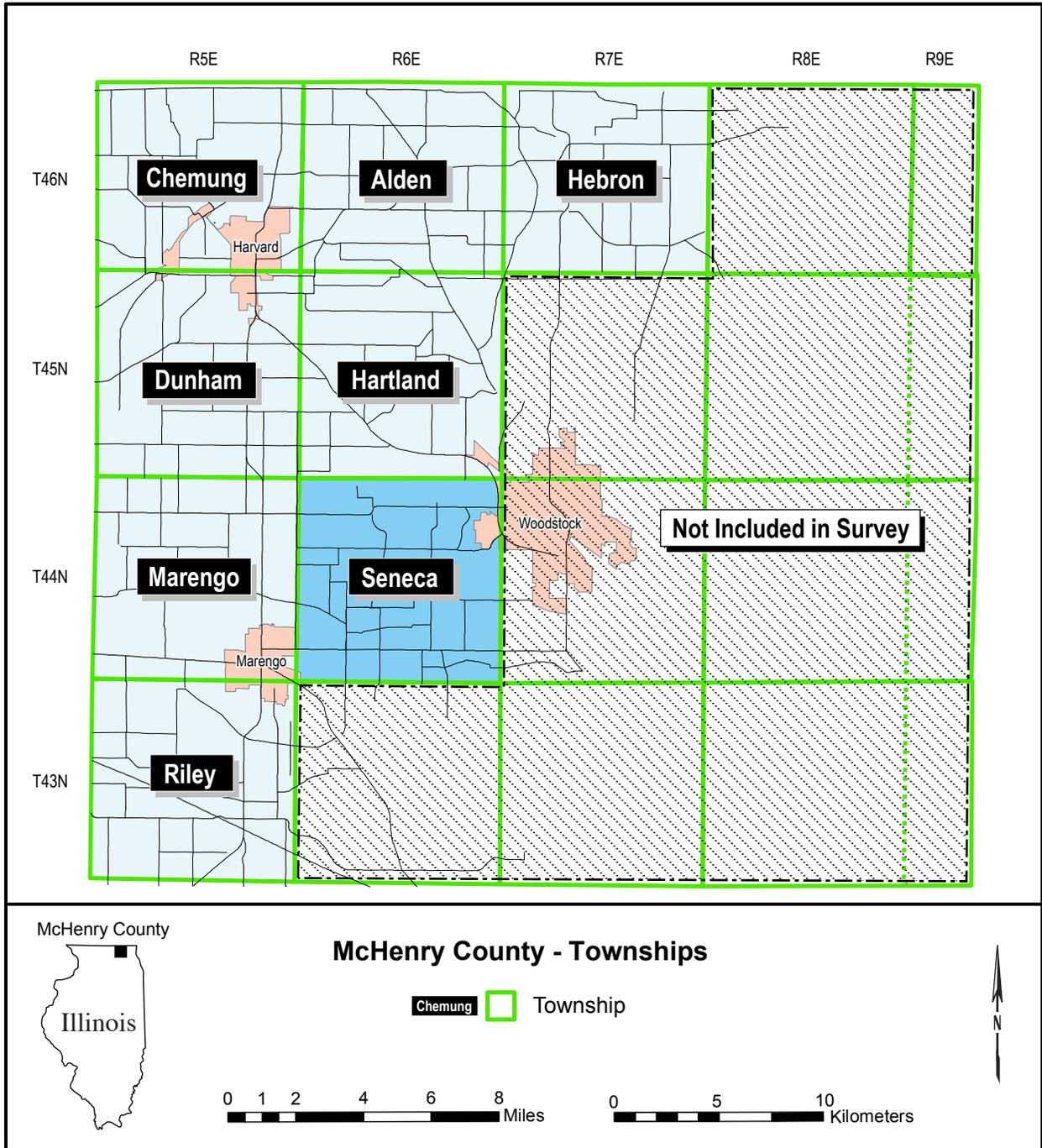


Figure 129. Location of Seneca Township in McHenry County.

- Seneca Town Hall, Franklinville and Garden Valley Roads, circa 1885 (Plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1987)

In addition, five properties located within the Seneca Township survey area were identified as an illustration in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois (Everts, Baskin, and Stewart 1872). These properties are listed as:

- Residence of C. O. Parsons, Sec. 5
- Residence of Osgood Joslyn, Sec. 16
- Residence of J. F. Wolcott, Sec. 28
- Residence of Brass Bros.
- Residence of L. W. Shledon

These properties will be discussed in more detail below.

Architectural Field Results and Evaluations

A total of 235 resource structures or complexes were documented within a roughly 9,092 hectare (22,466 acre) study area for further evaluation. An evaluation of each of the 235 resource structures or complexes found: 230 are over 50 years in age and do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP, and five of the properties fit one or more of the criteria for listing on the NRHP, including one that has been previously identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. These properties would be considered locally significant as well as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. A comprehensive list of all addresses evaluated and their assigned ratings is provided in Appendix I.

The contracted survey area included rural areas and unincorporated hamlets, including the community of Franklinville; the city of Woodstock was not included (Figure 130). Most of the structures reported here fall within a general category of farmsteads with residential structures and outbuildings, although individual residences and outbuilding groups were also noted, as were two schoolhouses, a town hall, church, and two cemeteries. The majority of the resources photographed within the survey area were identified as over 50 years in age but have not been recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The buildings within this group are varied, and include structures and farmsteads that have been modified or have somehow lost their significant architectural characteristics, as well as buildings that are common and do not represent a particular architectural style or motif. These buildings include farmhouses, outbuildings, and schools. Most of the modifications to the buildings in this category are considered generally irreversible.

Residential styles common to the middle to late nineteenth and early twentieth century were observed throughout the township. Most of the residences are generally vernacular in style, without embellishment or distinguishing features. While many residences were constructed this way, many have also been changed, remodeled, and re-sided over time, and these processes often destroy decorative features unless extreme care is taken to preserve them. The most common residential styles observed in Seneca Township included Gabled El, Upright and Wing, and Ranch homes. The earliest examples in Seneca Township are Greek Revival residences or simple vernacular Upright and Wing and Gabled Els. The latest residences observed for this survey were Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Cape Cod style houses dating to circa 1940-1960.

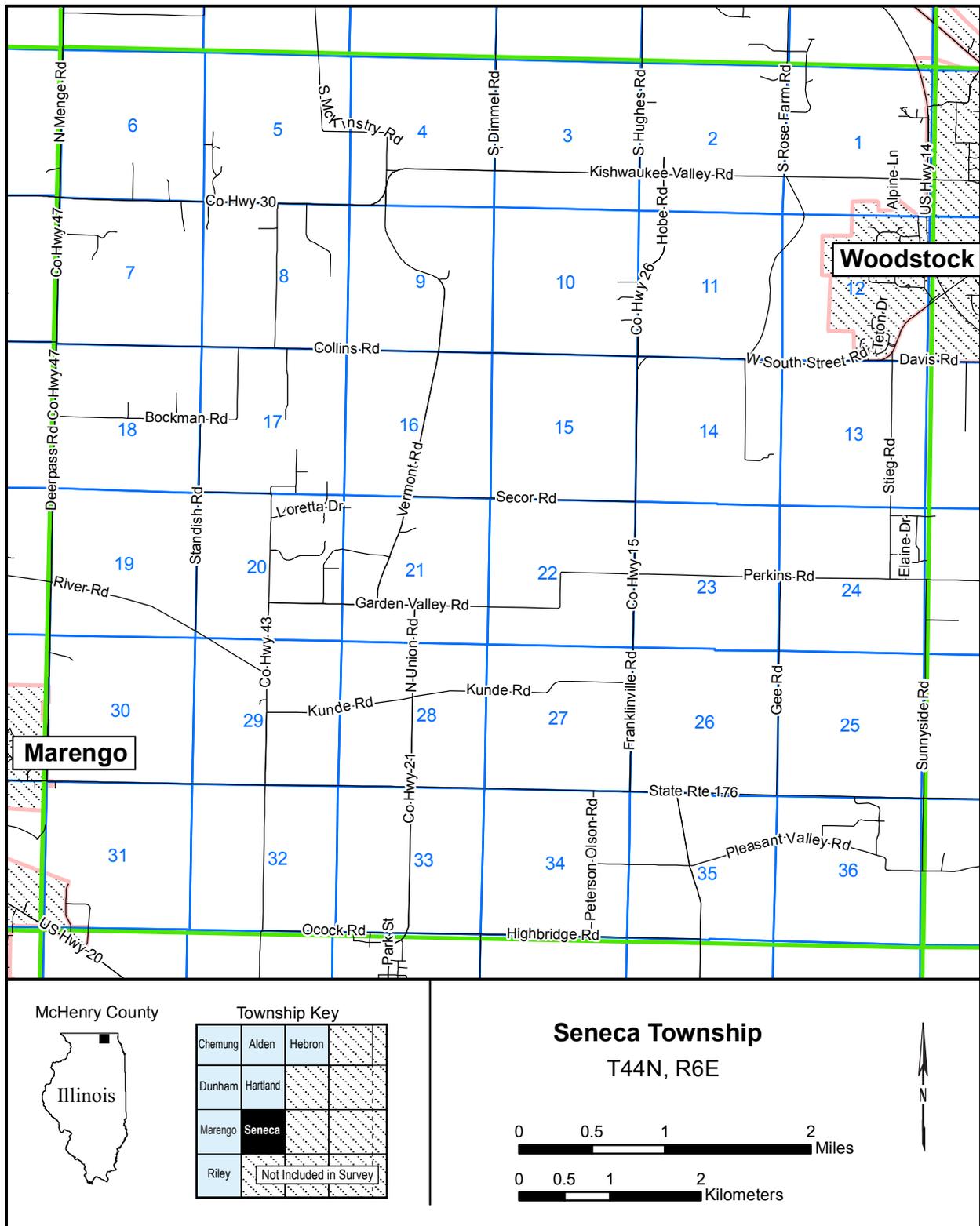


Figure 130. Map of Seneca Township.

Farmsteads as defined for this survey tended to have a main barn and an assortment of outbuildings. The outbuildings generally dated from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth century, and most farms incorporated a mix of new and old structures, including many modern metal pole buildings. This combination and reuse of buildings demonstrates the changing nature and adaptability of farms as farming practices change. Main barns, defined for this report as the largest barn building on the farmstead, were designed for either livestock or hay storage. Many were wood plank sided, but some had been resided with metal. As with residences, barns and other outbuildings have often gone through remodeling, re-siding, and re-roofing. Barn styles for this report are generally defined by roof shape or building plan. Observed patterns included Gambrel, Gabled, Round roofed, and Banked or Basement barns. Other outbuildings include sheds, coops, milk-houses, smoke houses, garages, workshops, and a variety of other multi-purpose structures. There were a large number of wood plank buildings throughout the township, but also a large number of metal-sided ones. Another type of outbuilding recorded at nearly every farmstead was a silo. These are almost always of concrete stave and can date from the early twentieth century to the present, though many modern silos are metal.

The third most common type of structure identified was the schoolhouse. Two small rural schoolhouses were identified during this survey, based on building style and historic maps (names have been taken from the 1932 Quadrangle Map of Harvard, IL):

SE-14-4: Bayrd School, 15601 South Street

This is a front gabled building that has been converted into a residence; the front entry awning is still in place (Figure 131). The property also includes a garage.

SE-21-4: Vermont School, 3104 Vermont Road

This is a slightly more elaborate example of a schoolhouse than most that have been recorded for this survey. This appears to be a 1 ½ story Front Gabled building, possibly originally Greek Revival in design (Figure 132). It retains very wide eaves and cornice returns, and a small window or vent at the gable peak. It has been resided with aluminum siding and has lost its integrity of design and materials. The property also includes a garage.

A total of five properties in Seneca Township were evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or significant in the context of the local community. These properties were outstanding for a variety of reasons, including one or more of the following: integrity of design, building materials, and setting. The identified properties are discussed in detail below.

SE-3-1: 311 Hughes Road

This property includes an Italianate residence and a garage (possibly old carriage house), as well as some silos (Figure 133). The residence is timber frame and is arranged in an E1 plan, with a pyramid roof, wrap around porch, eave brackets, and what appear to be original doors and windows. The garage and silos are not considered contributing to this property, but the residence is recommended as eligible and retains integrity of design and materials.

SE-13-3: 14407 Davis Road

This property includes a large Greek Revival residence dating to circa 1840-1850 and an assortment of modern outbuildings (Figure 134). The residence may have originally been an Upright and Wing, but also includes a large two-story extension to the opposite side. In addition to the standard Greek Revival characteristics, this residence also includes four chimneys, two of which have brick chimney hoods. It is an interesting example of a Greek Revival residence and, based on integrity of both design and materials, should be further investigated and considered for listing on the NRHP.



Figure 131. SE-14-4: Bayrd School, 15601 South Street.



Figure 132. SE-21-4: Vermont School, 3104 Vermont Road.



Figure 133. SE-3-1: 311 Hughes Road.



Figure 134. SE-13-3: 14407 Davis Road.

SE-22-11: Seneca Town Hall, 4073 Franklinville Road

Seneca Town Hall, constructed in circa 1885, was plaqued by the McHenry County Historical Society as a Landmark 1987 (Figure 135). Field review of this property determined that it has retained its integrity and should be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

SE-25-3: Sunnyside Road

This resource is an interesting set of metal gates and fencing located on Sunnyside Road (Figure 136). The gate bears the date "1913" and Federal style details. No buildings were associated with the fence, however a residence is depicted on the 1926 Quadrangle Map of Seneca Township. More research is recommended to determine the origin of the gate and fence.

SE-28-2: 17408 Kunde Road

This property includes residence and outbuildings. The residence is a Greek Revival/Italianate mix dating to circa 1870, while the outbuildings are a mix of structures from the late nineteenth through late twentieth centuries (Figure 137). This residence is illustrated on the 1872 Map of Seneca Township and listed as belonging to J. F. Wolcott. The property has been modified from the illustration, primarily in the repositioning of the front door and windows and the addition of the front porch, but overall the property is still recognizable and should be considered for local and national listing.

Diggins School House, located at 19017 River Road, circa 1914 (McHenry County Comprehensive Landmark List) was not located during this survey.

The properties illustrated in the 1872 Atlas of McHenry County, Illinois were also identified; one is discussed above and the other four are not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP:

Residence of C. O. Parsons is located at 515 McKinstry Road, Section 5 and is survey number SE-5-1 (Figure 138). There are now two residences on the property but the residence depicted in the Atlas is still recognizable.

Residence of Osgood Joslyn is located at 2701 Vermont Road, Section 16 and is survey number SE-16-4 (Figure 139). It would appear the simple Side Gabled residence shown in the 1872 illustration has been redesigned to a Colonial Revival.

Residence of J. F. Wolcott is located at 17408 Kunde Road, Section 28 and is survey number SE-28-2 (see Figure 137). This property is considered eligible and is discussed in detail above.

Residence of Brass Bros. is located at 2903 Vermont Road, Section 16 and is survey number SE-16-6 (Figure 140).

Residence of L. W. Sheldon should be located in Section 34, but no properties were documented in that Section.

A total of 235 locations were documented in Seneca Township. Of these, 230 are over 50 years in age and have do not have any exceptional characteristics that would make them eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most of the properties documented were either single residences or residences with agricultural buildings; the survey also documented two schools, a town hall, and two cemeteries. Most of the identified properties were unremarkable. Many have been changed over time, the most common changes being new roofing, siding, and windows and doors. A total of five properties in Seneca Township have been identified as having characteristics that make them locally significant or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and further research and documentation on these properties is recommended.



Figure 135. SE-22-11: Seneca Town Hall, 4073 Franklinville Road.



Figure 136. SE-25-3: Sunnyside Road.



Figure 137. SE-28-2: 17408 Kunde Road.



Figure 138. SE-5-1: Residence of C. O. Parsons.



Figure 139. SE-16-4: Residence of Osgood Joslyn.



Figure 140. SE-16-6: Residence of Brass Bros.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Public Service Archaeology & Architecture Program conducted an intensive rural survey of properties over 50 years old in the townships of Alden, Chemung, Dunham, Hartland, Hebron, Marengo, Riley, and Seneca in McHenry County, Illinois. A total of 1,578 individual resources or resource complexes were documented within the eight township study area, and a total of 69,823 hectares (172,530 acres) were surveyed. The investigations documented a variety agricultural, commercial, and residential forms and styles within the project area (Figures 141-147) that largely mirror architectural trends found elsewhere in the Midwest. Evaluations of the properties resulted in recommendations that there are 77 properties within the study area that meet the criteria for local or national significance.

Future Research

Most of the properties identified as eligible for local or national listing were residences and outbuildings, but a few school, civic, commercial, and industrial properties are also included in this list. In addition, the town of Alden, located in Alden Township, was identified as a resource that as a whole retains a great deal of integrity as a nineteenth century rural community and should be considered for evaluation as a historic district. Another potential historic district exists along River Road through Marengo Township; there are many properties along this route from the middle nineteenth through early twentieth centuries that retain a great deal of integrity and together provide a picture of what much of the survey area may have originally looked like.

As far as individual properties, all 77 are deserving of close examination; however some may be taken even further. Some of the especially unique properties include:

CH-32-6 – The Craft Station, Chemung Township. This is the only example of an early service station identified in this survey and observed in the surrounding communities.

DU-3-3 – Dacy Airport, Dunham Township. Small, rural airports aren't especially unusual, but Dacy has survived and grown since its inception in the early twentieth century. What roles did it play in local aviation, and how does it connect to the aviation on a state and national level.

DU-7-5 and MA-24-2 – possible early residences in Dunham and Marengo Townships. While these properties aren't necessarily connected, they both retain possible examples of earlier residences, reused as agricultural outbuildings, on the properties. More research, specifically detailed examination of the buildings, is needed to determine the origins and dates of the structures. These are possibly some of the earliest surviving residences within the survey area.

All properties identified for this survey deserve more detailed review to determine histories, local associations, and overall significance, but these are examples of properties that are more unusual and require a better understanding to determine exactly how they contribute to the local and national communities.

In addition to the specific properties identified above, there are a few general groups that may be deserving of further research. A great many Greek Revival residences were observed throughout the eight townships, and while not all of them have been determined as locally or nationally significant, they represent some of the earliest traditional homes in the surveyed area. Were there local architects



Gabled Barn



Round Barn



Gambrel Barn



Silo



Banked Barn



Shed



Round Roof Barn

Figure 141. Agricultural outbuilding styles found in the project area.



False Front



Road House



Foursquare



House and Canopy

Figure 142. Commercial building styles found in the project area.



Cross Gabled



Hall and Parlor



Front Gabled



I-House



Gabled E1



Side Gabled



Upright and Wing



Pyramidal

Figure 143. Middle to late nineteenth century house forms found in project area.



Greek Revival



Italianate

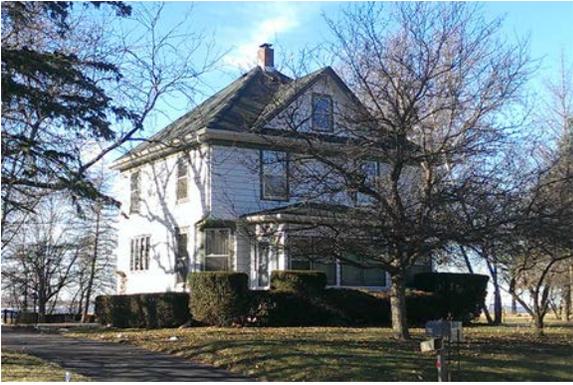


Gothic Revival



Stick

Figure 144. Middle to late nineteenth century house styles found in project area.



Queen Anne



Folk Victorian

Figure 145. Late nineteenth to early twentieth century house styles found in project area.



Colonial Revival



Foursquare



Tudor



Craftsman



Prairie

Figure 146. Late nineteenth to middle twentieth century house styles found in project area.



Cape Cod



Contemporary



Minimal Traditional



Neoeclectic



Ranch

Figure 147. Middle to late twentieth century house styles found in project area .

responsible for the design of some of these residences? Greek Revival was a popular style in the middle nineteenth century – how do the local examples compare on a broader state or national level? At the other end of the period of significance for this survey, many Ranch homes from the 1950s through 1960s were identified in all eight townships. While none of them were individually considered significant from an architectural point of view, there may be aspects of these modern homes that are worth investigating. With Ranch homes now fitting into the “over 50 years” age group, patterns of design and construction will need to be identified.

These areas, combined with the 77 individual properties identified as eligible or in need of further research, are worthy of more detailed investigation to determine how they represent the development of the region since the early to middle nineteenth century.

Problems and Data Gaps

As is to be expected with a survey of this size, certain problems arose throughout the course of the archival research, field investigations, and final evaluations. These problems can only be addressed as they come up, but a review of the main issues can help with future survey work of this nature. Problems with background and archival research mostly came about from limited locational information given for previously recorded properties in the local databases. Often, addresses were limited to a road name only, which can make identifying property locations difficult. In addition, resources were not always given a description, so there were many possible candidates for a single resource. The best attempt was made to identify all previously listed resources through maps and internet searches, and when they could not be identified an explanation was given.

Challenges in field work included dangerous conditions on the sides of busy highways, properties that were obscured from the public right-of way by heavy foliage, and unwilling or suspicious homeowners. The best efforts were made to give all properties equal time, however sometimes road and weather conditions required the field investigators to move on quickly. In the case of properties that were obscured by trees or shrubs, photographs were attempted from the best angles available and, when possible, reviewed during evaluation with online maps. While very few unwilling homeowners were encountered, when this situation did present itself the purpose and procedures for the survey were explained as best as possible. Often this was enough for people to allow the investigation to continue. In the rare case it was not, a note was made of the situation and the investigator moved on to the next property. Additionally, the forms developed for this project were tailored to residences and barns because they were the primary resources, however many other types of outbuildings were identified and overall the forms did not allow for the documentation of these other subtypes.

Problems with evaluation typically presented as issues with dates given by the local assessors’ offices. On-line assessment data was collected for Alden, Dunham, Hartland, and Riley. These dates often did not go further back than 1900, and often appeared to be associated with the last date that something significant was done to the property rather than original construction dates; many resources that are clearly middle to late nineteenth century in date have assessors’ dates that indicate origins in the middle to late twentieth century, no doubt when a new building was added to the property or renovation was done on the residence. This date confusion caused additional problems when trying to identify late properties that are over 50 years in age and eligible for recording and evaluating. Historic maps were also consulted, but these come with their own set of problems. Properties may have had a residence on them since the middle nineteenth century, but homes can be destroyed and rebuilt for a variety of reasons, and this

pattern is not necessarily reflected in the historic maps. In addition, in communities where many properties are located in a small area, it can be difficult to determine which property is being shown on the map. When an assessors' date was collected it was included on the field form with a notation that it was acquired from the assessor. In other circumstances dates from historic maps were used. Additionally, properties were dated based on architectural style, but this is also not without a margin of error as many residences may have been constructed in one style and modified or added on to throughout the history of the property. Because the dates were not always conclusive, it could sometimes be difficult to tell if the property being recorded included new or remodeled buildings.

Conclusions

The 77 properties identified as significant during this survey include residences, agricultural buildings, farmsteads, schools, civic buildings, communities, and a variety of other properties. None of the properties are currently known to be under threat by development, however a few have been neglected or abandoned (and one demolished) and are in immediate need of attention to prevent them from completely disappearing. Together, both the resources considered eligible for local or national listing as well as those not considered significant, represent the development and changes within the survey area over the last two centuries. The properties recommended as eligible or in need of further investigation are considered to be the best representations of local style and community growth and should be considered for future investigation and evaluations.

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