



**Historic Preservation Commission
Thursday, June 10, 2021
7:00 PM
Village Boardroom
24401 W. Lockport Street
Plainfield, IL 60544
Agenda**

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES

Approval of the Minutes of the Historic Preservation Commission held on May 13, 2021.

[05-13-2021 HPC Minutes.pdf](#)

CHAIR'S COMMENTS

COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS

PUBLIC COMMENTS (5 minutes per topic)

OLD BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

CASE NUMBER: 1917-031221.HPC

REQUEST: Landmark designation (Public Hearing)

LOCATION: 24126 W. Chicago Street

APPLICANT(S): James and Janet Anderson

[Drew-Semitt Landmark Nomination Staff Report Packet.pdf](#)

24035-24037 W. Lockport St. – COA Feedback

Staff and the applicant are respectfully seeking input from the Historic Preservation

Commission regarding proposed improvements to the front façade of the business that occupies 24035 and 24037 W. Lockport St. (Uptown Tap).

[Uptown-Tap-Facade-Memo Packet.pdf](#)

DISCUSSION

ADJOURN

REMINDERS -

June 14th - Committee of the Whole Workshop – 7:00 p.m.

June 16th - Evening with the Mayor – 6:30 p.m. at Settlers' Park Amphitheater

June 21st - Village Board Meeting – 7:00 p.m.

July 8th - Historic Preservation Commission - 7:00 p.m.



**Meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission
Record of Minutes**

Date: May 13, 2021

Location: Village Hall (Zoom Meeting)

CALL TO ORDER, ROLL CALL, PLEDGE

Chairman Bortel called the meeting to order at 7:03 p.m. Roll call was taken: Commissioners Barvian, Derrick, Hagen, Hendricksen, Lucas, Olsen and Chairman Bortel were present. Commissioners Rapp, and Schmidt were absent.

Also, in attendance: Jonathan Proulx, Director of Planning; Jessica Gal, Associate Planner; and Yuchen Ding, Associate Planner.

Chairman Bortel led the pledge to the flag.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Commissioner Hendricksen made a motion to approve the agenda. Seconded by Commissioner Barvian. Voice Vote. All in favor. 0 opposed. Motion carried 7-0.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Commissioner Hagen made a motion approve the to the Historic Preservation Commission minutes dated February 11, 2021 as presented. Seconded by Commissioner Derrick. Voice Vote. All in favor. 0 opposed. Motion carried 7-0.

CHAIR'S COMMENTS

Chairman Bortel reminded the commissioners to complete their Statements of Economic Interests.

COMMISSIONERS COMMENTS

No Comments.

PUBLIC COMMENT

No Public Comments received via email.

OLD BUSINESS

No Old Business.

NEW BUSINESS

1924-041221.COA

14915 S. BARTLETT AVE.

**JAMI MAE ENGLISH
AGUILAR**

Ms. Gal stated the applicant, and property owner, is seeking approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for a new residential fence located within the front yard at 14915 S. Bartlett Avenue. The property is located within the boundaries of the East Side Historic District. The residence was constructed circa 1942 and is identified as a contributing structure to the East Side Historic District based on the *2005 Historic Urbanized Core Survey*. The subject property (PIN: 06-03-10-311-001-0000) is located at the southeast corner of S. Bartlett Avenue and West Amboy Street. The front of the Cape Code residence faces S. Bartlett Avenue which is the main entrance to the home. There is an existing four-foot vinyl picket fence along the side of the property that faces West Amboy Street.

Ms. Gal reviewed the staff report dated May 13, 2021. Mr. Gal concluded Staff submits that the proposed fence is appropriate in the historic district, meets the design guidelines outlined in the Zoning Ordinance, and is not in conflict with the U.S. Secretary of Interior standards for rehabilitation. The proposed fence also complies with the zoning code requirements for fences in the front yard with respect to the size and

type and is characteristic for the original date of construction as well as the context of the historic neighborhood. Staff also does not feel that the scalloped design will be in conflict with the rear fence because it is a subtle variation and largely be obscured by the proposed landscaping. In advance of discussion by the Historic Preservation Commission, staff supports the request for a Certificate of Appropriateness.

Chairman Bortel asked the commission their thoughts on having the arbor and a gate leading to the front door on the Bartlett side of the house with either side being a three (3) foot white picket fence. Chairman Bortel asked the applicant to clarify if there will be a gate on the arbor. Ms. Aguilar indicated there will be a gate. Chairman Bortel asked if the proposed fence will mirror the existing fence on the Bartlett side of the house. Ms. Aguilar confirmed.

Commissioner Derrick asked if the fence in the rear will remain and if the tops of the fence pickets are flat or scalloped. Ms. Aguilar explained the proposed fence will be shorter than the existing fence and that it will be scalloped. Commissioner Derrick asked if the fence will be wood and painted white. Ms. Aguilar confirmed and add the fence will need to season before it can be painted.

Commissioner Barvian stated he likes the idea of the flowering landscape.

Commissioner Olsen asked if they will be replacing the existing plastic fence. Ms. Aguilar stated not at this time. Commissioner Olsen asked if the fence would start on the other side of the driveway. Ms. Aguilar stated there is a row of bushes there and explained the fence placement. Commissioner Olsen asked if the fence will be setback five (5) feet from the sidewalk. Ms. Aguilar confirmed.

Commissioner Hendericksen thinks the fence looks nice and will be nice addition to the neighborhood. Commissioner Hendericksen advised the applicant to review the COA before signing and to let the commission know if there is anything they do not agree to.

Commissioner Hagen stated the design compliments the house.

Commissioner Lucas supports the COA.

Commissioner Hagen made a motion to recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for a new residential fence at 14915 S. Bartlett Avenue, subject to execution of a Letter of Agreement with the HPC, applicant, and Village staff to accept the following conditions of approval: (opportunity for conditions to be provided by the Commission):

1. Fence – The proposed 3-foot scalloped picket fence shall be constructed of wood and located within the front yard along S. Bartlett Avenue. The fence shall be painted white to match the existing fence on the property within 1 year of building permit issuance.
2. Any design changes that deviate from what was presented at the May 13, 2021 meeting of the HPC and included as part of the agenda packet must be reviewed by the chair and the staff of the Planning Office for substantial conformance with the COA approval.

Seconded by Commissioner Barvian. Vote by roll call: Lucas, yes; Barvian, yes; Olsen, yes; Hendricksen, yes; Hagen, yes; Derrick, yes; and Bortel, yes. Motion carried 7-0.

Commissioner Derrick thanked the applicants for proposing an historically appropriate fence and placement. Mr. Aguilar stated they want to be invested in the community and would like to replace the vinyl fence with wood in the future.

1928-051121.COA

24210 W. LOCKPORT ST.

**ANDY REMLEY, DNA
ACTIVE LIFESTYLE
OUTFITTERS**

Mr. Ding stated The applicant, Andy Remley, who is the business owner of DNA Active Lifestyle Outfitters, has submitted a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) application to request to install fences in the rear yard to improve privacy and extend the use of the property space. While the building on the property is a new structure that was completed in 2018, because the property is located in the Village's Downtown Historic District and the National Register of Historic Places, this work requires approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness. The subject property is located on the north side of W. Lockport Street, and east of James Street and the historic trolley barn. As previously mentioned, the property is within the Downtown Historic District and the National Register of Historic Places. The previous building on the property, that was constructed in 1925, was demolished in 2015. The current DNA Athletics store was built in 2018.

Mr. Ding reviewed the staff report dated May 13, 2021. Mr. Ding concluded in advance of discussion by the Historic Preservation Commission, staff supports the request for a Certificate of Appropriateness and believes that the proposed fences are appropriate for the fact that the fences are located in the rear yard and the store building is new and not historically contributing.

Commissioner Hendericksen indicated the proposed is very simply and clean, so he supports the COA.

Commissioner Hagen stated the fence compliments that side of the building and thinks it is appropriate of that location.

Commissioner Olsen indicated she likes the style and feels that it compliments the neighbor's property.

Commissioner Derrick asked the applicant if the fence will only be located along the rear lot line and not coming along the westside of the building. Mr. Ding confirmed. Commissioner Derrick indicted that the fence will not be visible from the main public ways associated with the historic district so that gives the commission an opportunity to let the applicant to install a fence of more modern materials.

Commissioner Derrick asked if the applicant will be sealing the cedar. Mr. Remley is not certain if he will seal the cedar and really would like a private outdoor space and explained his vision for the outdoor space. Commissioner Derrick indicated that she is not concerned either way with the cedar being sealed.

Commissioner Barvian asked if the galvanized part of the fence will be sealed. Mr. Remley indicated that he will sealing the galvanized part of the fence, so it does not get rusty. Commissioner Barvian asked if he will be replacing the fence around the dumpster or is, he just looking for feedback. Mr. Remley stated he would like to replace that fence. Commissioner Barvian stated he would like the applicant to replace the fence around the dumpster to the proposed fence.

Commissioner Lucas likes the proposed fence.

Commissioner Derrick asked staff to work with the applicant to adjust the line of the plat of survey to include the fence replacement of the dumpster fence, so it is attached to the letter of agreement.

Commissioner Derrick recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for 24210 W. Lockport Street, subject to execution of a Letter of Agreement with the HPC, applicant, and Village staff to accept the following conditions of approval:

1. **Fences** – The fence will be six-foot (6') high. The fence posts will be four feet (4') by four feet (4') and made of treated wood to be installed in the ground with concrete. The center part of the fence will be two feet (2') high corrugated metal board. The space above and below the corrugated metal board will be two feet (2') high and will be filled with one foot (1') by four feet

Ms. Gal asked the Mr. Shalvis if he has any other questions for the commission. Mr. Shalvis indicated that they intend to use the cedar siding on the existing building, and they will try and mimic the existing windows. Ms. Gal stated the applicant will need site plan approval by the Village Board which will require them to prepare a landscaping plan.

Historic Preservation 2020-2021 Annual Report

Chairman Bortel indicated he shared a couple of corrections with staff and staff has made the corrections.

Commissioner Olsen ask what the Heritage Tree Program. Ms Gal explained the Heritage Tree Program. Chairman Bortel suggested a small plaque or marker be place in front of the trees.

Commissioner Hendericksen made a motion to recommend approval of the Historic Preservation 2020-2021 Annual Report.

Seconded by Commissioner Olsen. Vote by roll call: Lucas, yes; Barvian, yes; Olsen, yes; Hendricksen, yes; Hagen, yes; Derrick, yes; and Bortel, yes. Motion carried 7-0

DISCUSSION

No Discussion.

ADJOURN

Commissioner Derrick made a motion to adjourn. Commissioner Barvian seconded the motion. Voice vote. All in favor; 0 opposed. Motion carried 7-0.

Meeting adjourned at 8:07 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Tracey Erickson

Recording Secretary



John F. Argoudelis
PRESIDENT

Michelle Gibas
VILLAGE CLERK

TRUSTEES

Harry Benton
Kevin M. Calkins
Patricia T. Kalkanis
Cally J. Larson
Tom Ruane
Brian Wojowski

REPORT TO: HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
FROM: JESSICA GAL, AICP, ASSOCIATE PLANNER
MEETING DATE: JUNE 10, 2021
SUBJECT: CASE NUMBER 1917-031221.HPC
24126 W. CHICAGO STREET
DREW-SENNITT RESIDENCE
LANDMARK NOMINATION

ja

REQUEST: Landmark designation (**Public Hearing**)
LOCATION: 24126 W. Chicago Street
APPLICANT(S): James and Janet Anderson
ZONING: R-1 Low Density Single Family Residential District
COMP. PLAN: *Village Residential*

DISCUSSION

The applicants are requesting landmark designation for their residence located at 24126 W. Chicago Street, north of Village Green Park in Downtown Plainfield. The Greek Revival home was originally constructed circa 1845 and incorporates later historic alterations. The Village’s 2006 survey of the urban core recommends the subject structure for local landmark status as well as being a contributing structure to a historic district.

Pursuant to the Village’s Historic Preservation ordinance, due notice was published, and adjacent property owners were given written notice.

ANALYSIS

Property Ownership

The Drew Family: In 1844, Daniel Drew purchased Lot 3, Lot 6, and a part of Lot 4 in Block 3 of Chester Ingersoll’s Original Town of “Planefield”, later renamed to present-day Plainfield. Soon after, Sennitt constructed the subject residence where he and his wife would live until their deaths in February 1872 and April 1906, respectively. Today, the subject residence is located on the south 77 feet of Lot 4 of Foster’s Resubdivision of (part of) Ingersoll’s Original Plat of Planefield.

Based on historic census information. Daniel Drew and his family emigrated to the United States and settled in Plainfield in 1844. Prior to this move, Drew was living in Canada with his three children – Cordelia, Hiram, and Louise – and then wife, Marilla Thompson. Following the passing

of his first wife, Drew married Phoebe Elvira Davis in 1937 and their daughter Emma was born shortly thereafter on May 7, 1839. The Drew family would settle in Plainfield and become joined with the Sennitt family through marriage.

Both Louise and Emma attended and graduated from Oberlin Collegiate Institute in 1861 and 1868, respectively. Following her studies, Emma held a teaching position in Bloomington, Illinois before returning to Plainfield to begin teaching at the Plainfield Academy from 1871-1873. On April 20, 1871, Emma Drew would marry John Sennitt in Plainfield.

The Sennitt Family: John Sennitt was born on January 15, 1830 in England and first arrived in the United States in 1851 then enrolled at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute in 1853 where he became acquainted with fellow student James Garfield – later elected the 26th President of the United States. Following his education, Sennitt would end up in Plainfield and work first as a clerk at the Post Office until being appointed as the Postmaster of Plainfield in May 1889. His postal career would span over forty years serving as either postmaster or deputy postmaster.

John and Emma would live with their four children – May, Carolyn, Grace, and Charles – in the same home as their grandmother, Phoebe Drew. During this time, an addition was made circa 1877 to the home in order to accommodate the family. The Drew and Sennitt families have a long history within the Village of Plainfield. John Sennitt also operated a small dairy farm on 10 acres of pasture west of the DuPage River and in 1903, sold property to a railway company to form historic Electric Park.

Period of Significance – The proposed period of significance is from 1844, when Daniel Drew purchased the lots from the estate of Chester Smith and built the subject residence, to 1965, when May Sennitt sold the property, reflecting the end of a 121-year ownership by members of the Drew and Sennitt family.

Historic Structure Evaluation – The residence is an example of the Greek Revival style, the largest architectural representation in the Village and includes some Italianate details along the south elevation including decorative columns and brackets at the porch entryway. The deep cornice returns on the gable front also reflect the Greek Revival architectural style.

The characteristics of the building's foundation give insight into the building's history and the nomination packet details the variation in the limestone block foundation between the original and additions. The home was originally constructed circa 1845 with later historic alterations made that include the one-story bay addition and porch along Chicago Street (circa 1877).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with the Historic Preservation article of the Zoning Ordinance (Article XV), Section 9-147, subsection (7), the Historic Preservation Commission shall evaluate the property's eligibility for landmark designation based on its historic and/or architectural significance, the integrity of its design, workmanship, materials, location, setting and feeling, and the extent to which it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. *Has character, interest, or value which is part of the development, heritage, or cultural character of the community, county, state or nation;*
- b. *Is suitable for preservation or restoration;*

- c. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory, history, or other areas of archaeological significance.*

The Drew-Sennitt residence is nominated for designation as a local landmark in the Village of Plainfield based on its historical and architectural significance, its contribution to a historic district, and having met Criterion b identified above. The landmark nomination application identifies nine additional criterion that can be evaluated when considering landmark nomination. The nomination of this structure also meets the following nomination criteria:

Criterion c: is identified with persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation

Criterion d: embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials

Criterion f: Embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are of architectural significance

Criterion j: is suitable for preservation or restoration

The subject residence is significant as being one of the early buildings constructed in the Village and the first one built in Block 3. It also contributes to the collection of historic homes located around the Village Green (recommended for nomination as a local historic district). The Drew and Sennitt families also significantly contributed to the history of the Village of Plainfield. This residence served as the home for many members of the family over 121 years and is worthy of preservation and recognition as a historic landmark.

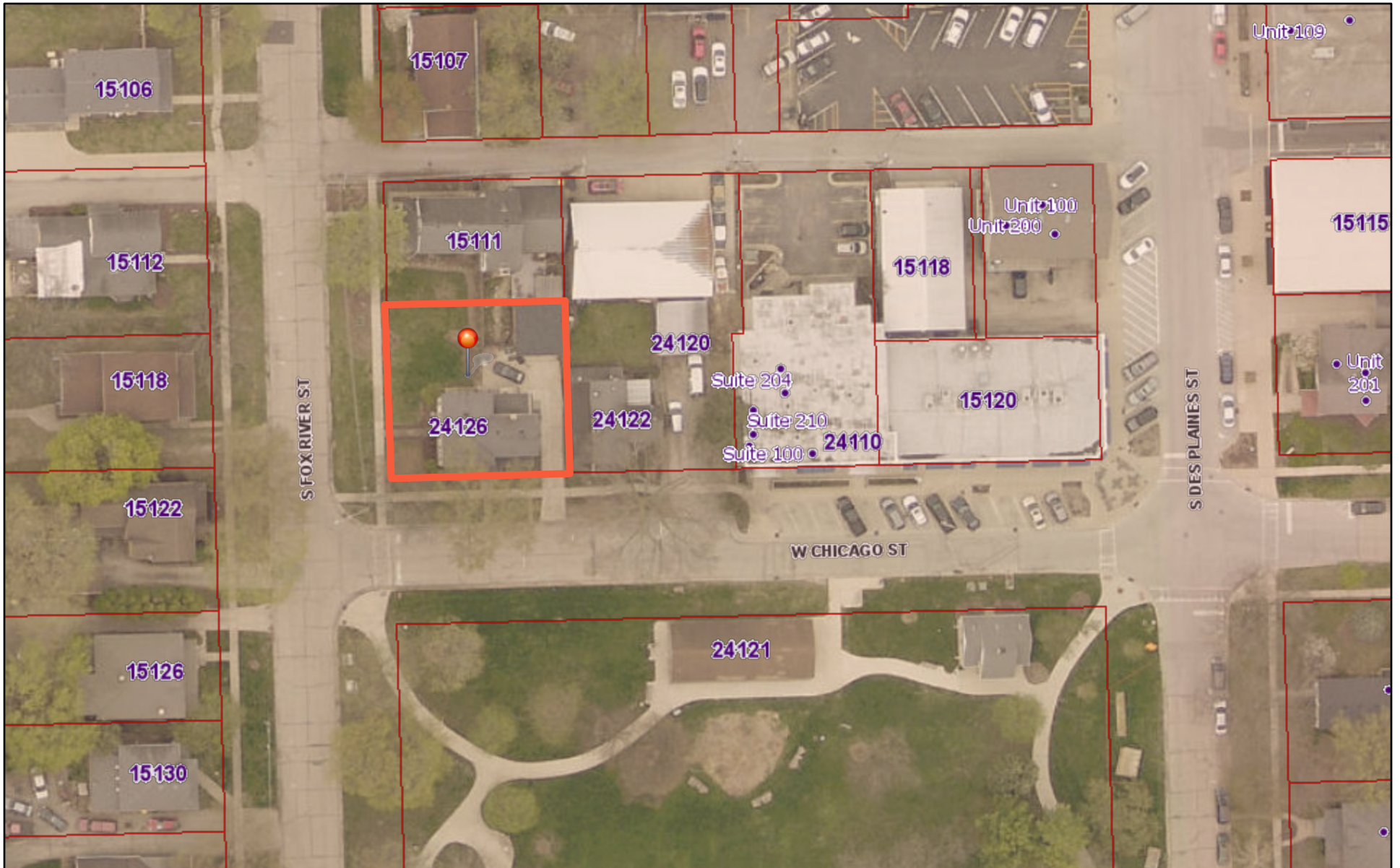
RECOMMENDATION

The nomination package provides a detailed history on members of the Sennitt family and their contribution to the Village's history. It also includes a thorough explanation on the home's architectural elements. Based on the information available prior to the public hearing and discussion by the HPC, staff believes the subject property qualifies for landmark designation.

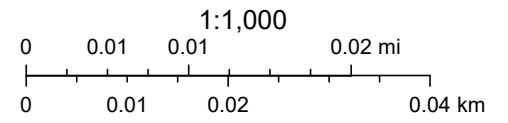
Should the Commission concur, the following motion is offered for your consideration.

I move that the Historic Preservation Commission recommend approval of the landmark designation for the property known as the Drew-Sennitt residence, located at 24126 W. Chicago Street, based on the criteria outlined in the staff report and landmark nomination form.

24126 W. Chicago Street Aerial Map



- SubAddresses
- Village Address Points
- Parcels
- Plainfield Municipal Boundary



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri,

DREW – SENNITT HOUSE

c. 1845

GREEK REVIVAL w/ITALIANATE INFLUENCES



Village of Plainfield Historic Preservation Commission

Nomination for Individual Landmark Listing in Register of Historic Places

Drew - Sennitt Residence - c. 1845

East Addition and a one-story Bay on Gable front - c. 1877

For the property located at:

**24126 W. Chicago Street – *formally known as 611 W. Chicago*
06-03-16-209-012-0000**

Lot 4, except the North 55' thereof, of Foster's re-subdivision of the S ½ of Block 3 in the Original Town of Plainfield in E ½ of NE ¼ of Sec. 16 - was originally Lot 6 in Block 3 of Ingersoll's Original Plat of Plainfield

Petitioners: James and Janet Anderson

A request to the Village of Plainfield to consider designating the structure at 24126 W. Chicago Street, a local landmark.

ArchiSearch Image of house



Table of Contents

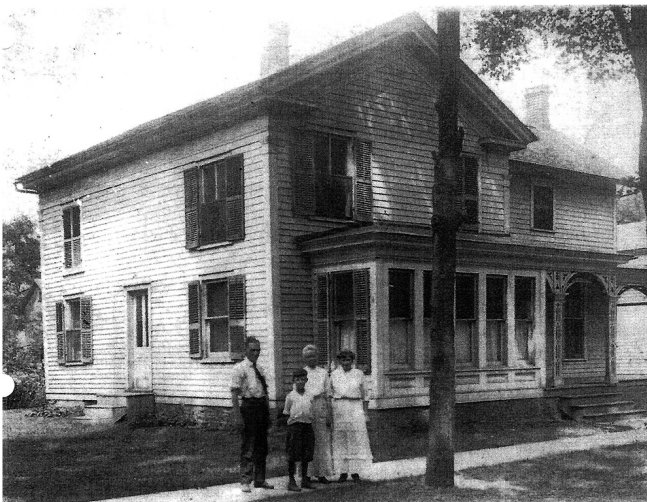
Cover	1	Exhibit A Ingersoll’s Original Plat of Plainfield	43
Part I Site	3	Exhibit B Ingersoll’s Addition to Plainfield	44
Part II Overview	4	Exhibit C Plat of Arnold’s Addition to Plainfield	45
Part III Architectural Description	5	Exhibit D Chittenden & Smiley subdivision	46
Part IV Photo Descriptions	7	Exhibit E Elihu Corbin’s Addition to Plainfield	47
Part V Photo Description Key	24	Exhibit F 1850 U. S. Census for Union & Centre Townships	48
Appendix A Early Plainfield	26	Exhibit G Giles Denton Foster’s Re-subdivision of South Half of Block 3	49
Appendix B The Daniel Drew – John Sennitt Connection	32	Exhibit H Chain of Title for 14930 S. Illinois	50
Appendix C Summary Statement of Significance	41	Bibliography	53
Appendix D Exhibit Table of Contents	42		

Part I

Site

The house under consideration was the first residence to be constructed in Block 3 of Ingersoll's Original Plainfield. On Ingersoll's original plat of Plainfield, the portion of Block 3 north of the alley was to be used for one-half of a downtown public square similar to those public squares found throughout many New England communities. The other half of the proposed town square would need to come from Levi Arnold's Block 4 on the north side of Lockport Street, however Arnold did not embrace Ingersoll's concept of a centrally positioned town square, thus commercial development of Block 3 was delayed. In 1845 Ingersoll sold a ½ acre parcel north of the alley to Daniel Drew that was later designated as Lots 3 and 4 in that portion originally set aside for his public square concept.

Chester Smith purchased Lots 3 and 6 and part of Lot 4 in Block 3 to make the north line 80 feet from east to west from Chester Ingersoll in May 1836 for \$25. In December 1844, Daniel Drew purchased those parcels in Block 3 from Chester Smith's estate and built the two-story upright portion of the *Drew-Sennitt Residence* in 1845 when his family numbered five - Daniel (47), Phoebe (38), Hiram (13), Louise (11) and Emma (6). The only other residence was an upright two-story portion of a house owned by Calvin and Nancy Colegrove approximately one-half block south on Fox River Street that was likely built in 1840 soon after their April 1839 marriage in Lockport. Two historic images follow - the right image is looking north from the Village Green and was made *c.1877* after the completion of an east addition, with a L-shaped reentrant angle porch with unique trimwork and a one-story bay on the gable front with a wood plank sidewalk and the image on the left shows the house looking northeast with the John Sennitt family *c.1892* showing the original Fox River entrance on the *c. 1845* two-story house.



Part II

Overview

The Greek Revival style is the largest architectural representation in the Village of Plainfield with over forty such structures. The quality of design and quantity of examples of this style in Plainfield is quite extraordinary. The occurrence of the Greek Revival style is uniquely significant in Plainfield, when one looks at the general lack of this style across the rest of communities in Illinois. Carpenters did much to popularize the Greek Revival style which was common in the United States from about 1820 to just after the end of the Civil War (1865), especially after the introduction of pattern books in the years before the War. Examples in Illinois for the most part happened later here than in the eastern portion of the country. The house under consideration is an example of a gable front house or front gable vernacular house type that combines Greek Revival and Italianate influences in which the gable is facing the street.

In its 2006 survey of houses in Plainfield's historic urban core, ArchiSearch stated, "*an outstanding example of Greek Revival and Italianate as used on a popular vernacular house form in the Village. A highly significant contribution to the Early Settlement thematic with later historic alterations.*" Italianate influences include a subtly sloping hipped roof, an entrance with decorative details such as columns, brackets as well as a raised one story porch with decorative woodwork, a one-story bay with five windows with decorative window trim and pediments.

Part III

Architectural Description

The Greek Revival style is the largest architectural representation in the Village with over forty such structures and promoted the use of classical ideals and elements inspired by living artifacts, archaeological excavations and drawings of ancient Greek temples. Carpenters in the eastern sections of the United States did much to popularize the style so that it was quite prevalent in the 1830s & 1840s and pioneers migrating west introduced the style when building their homes in the new states of the Northwest Territories. Many Greek Revival buildings in Plainfield exhibit instances of its influence rather than being full high style reproductions and is by far the most outstanding architectural representation in the Village. Despite common integrity issues, the quality of design and quantity of examples of the style in Plainfield is particularly prominent.

When considering a property for landmark designation we believe it's important to attempt to reconstruct the history of the structure's evolution starting with the original building on through to any subsequent additions. As with many structures of this vintage, this house appears to have undergone at least two additions over a period of years since it was first constructed circa 1845. We can ascertain this because any significant addition would need a foundation which will very often look considerably different than the original. This evidence is even more pronounced from the era this house was built as the prevalent construction method for foundation walls was limestone blocks mortared together.

When constructing a foundation in the late 19th/early 20th centuries a mason would utilize a collection of stones from a local quarry which would exhibit similar characteristics including size, face roughness and color. Additionally, the mason would use a mortar mixture and joint size that would fit the job conditions at the time of construction. Later structural additions were likely built by a different mason who used stones that were dissimilar from the original and didn't match the size, mortar joints, color, or stone face conditions. Certainly later, when concrete foundation walls became the norm, it's even easier to distinguish between a limestone block foundation wall and a poured-in-place concrete foundation wall. Either way, a person can perform a perfunctory exterior investigation and distinguish relatively easily which parts of a structure were original and which parts are later additions.

Per historical data and on-site visual investigation, this house appears to have started as a very simple 2-story upright plan in a modified Colonial style with the front of house facing west and Greek Revival gabled ends facing north and south. At the foundation level there's a change where this original portion of the house meets the one-story bay portion - the foundation limestone block sizes change and the mortar joints don't align. The c.1877 addition appears to include the reentrant porch, a one-story bay on the gable front now facing Chicago Street, a 2-story wing of the house and the north facing 1-story shed. On the interior, 3 steps on the second floor from the Upright portion to the Wing portion seems to bolster this assumption that the wing was a later addition. A smaller 1-story addition on the east side was added as a powder room which is discernable by its foundation of poured-in-place concrete per typical construction methods of the time. It's a strong possibility that this small bump-out addition took the place of a fireplace that is evident on the east side of the house shown in earlier photographs (shown on page 3). There appears to be another very small

addition to this bathroom for a closet which was likely added at the same time as a basement access stair and hinged bulkhead hatch/door on the east side towards the north face.

Per the Archisearch Historic Urbanized Core Survey:

“Limestone foundation; beige synthetically sided walls; asphalt shingle gable roof. Cornice with prominent returns on gable front only; watertable. 2 stories, 2 front bays, varied side piles. Elaborate Italianate porch/bay wraps gable front and reentrant angle; hip roof and thin turned posts. Bank of (5) 1/1 double-hung sash with paneled bases and extended brackets as enclosed porch or bay across much of gable front. Door faces side/east in gable front. Window group of shorter 1/1 flanking a large fixed sash in front of side gable 1st story; small 2/2 above. Gable front 2nd story with two 2/2. Plain window surrounds with drip caps. 1 story hip roof bay on east elevation with short window. Rear 1 story shed wing. Bulkhead door east toward north end. West elevation with side door, raised concrete stoop. Short 1/1 to left of door and on 2nd story; regular 1/1 to right of door. Exterior staircase runs east/west to 2nd story door in gable end.”

Part IV

Photo Descriptions

(Note: See Part V for Photo Description Keynote List)

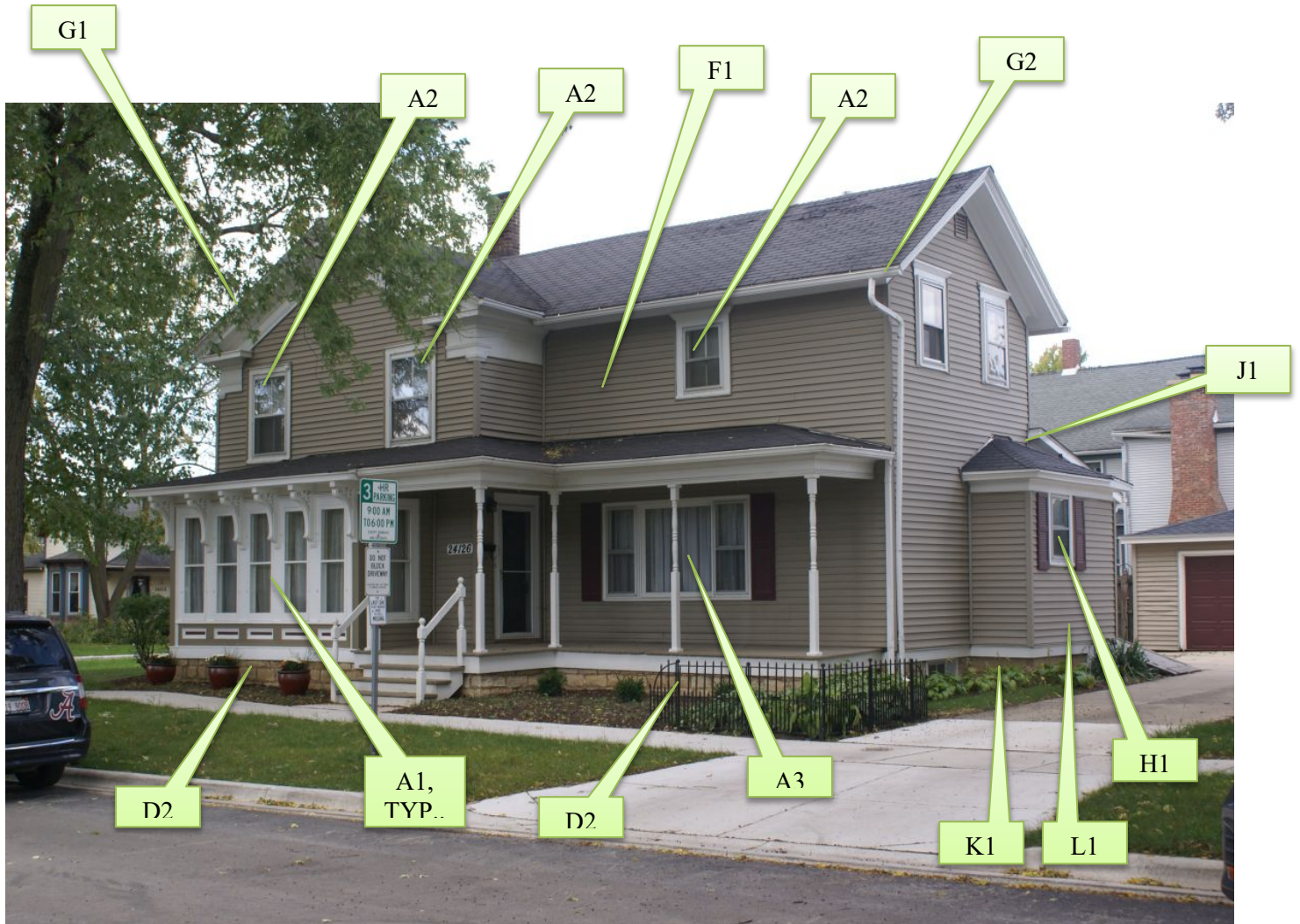


Plate 1 – Southeast façade two-story portion

photo credit: Leif Hendricksen



Plate 2 – South façade two-story portion
 photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

C2
 D2
 A1,
 TYP..

C4
 E1
 Village of Plainfield Historic Landmark Nomination
 24126 W. Chicago St.



Plate 3 – South façade detail at windows
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

E1



Plate 4 – South façade detail at porch

photo credit: Leif Hendricksen



Plate 5 – Corner detail at siding and foundation

photo credit: Leif Hendricksen



Plate 6 – Corner detail, typical upper condition

photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

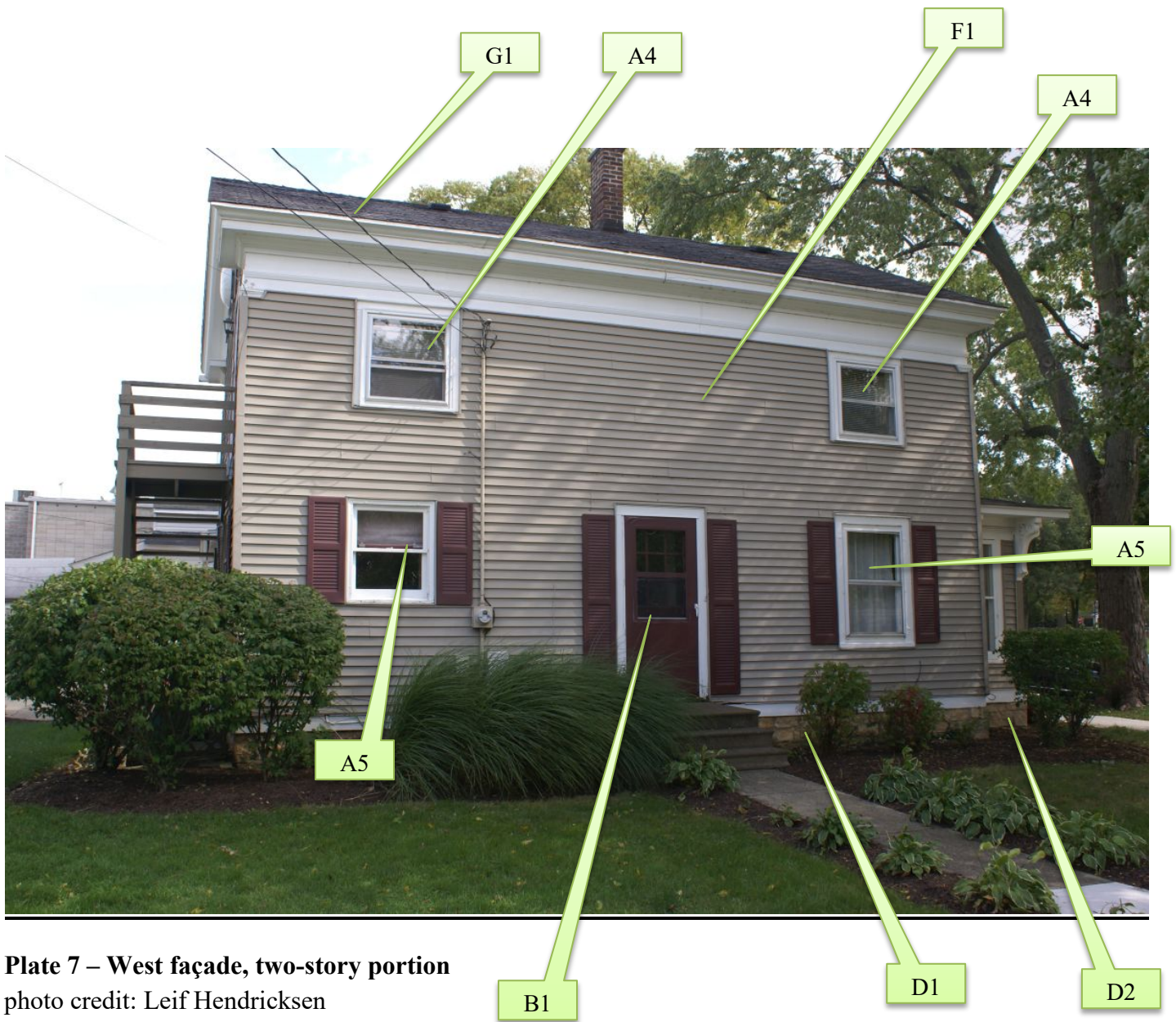


Plate 7 – West façade, two-story portion
 photo credit: Leif Hendricksen



Plate 8 – Northwest façade
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen



Plate 9 – Roof overhang, eave and fascia detail
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

G1

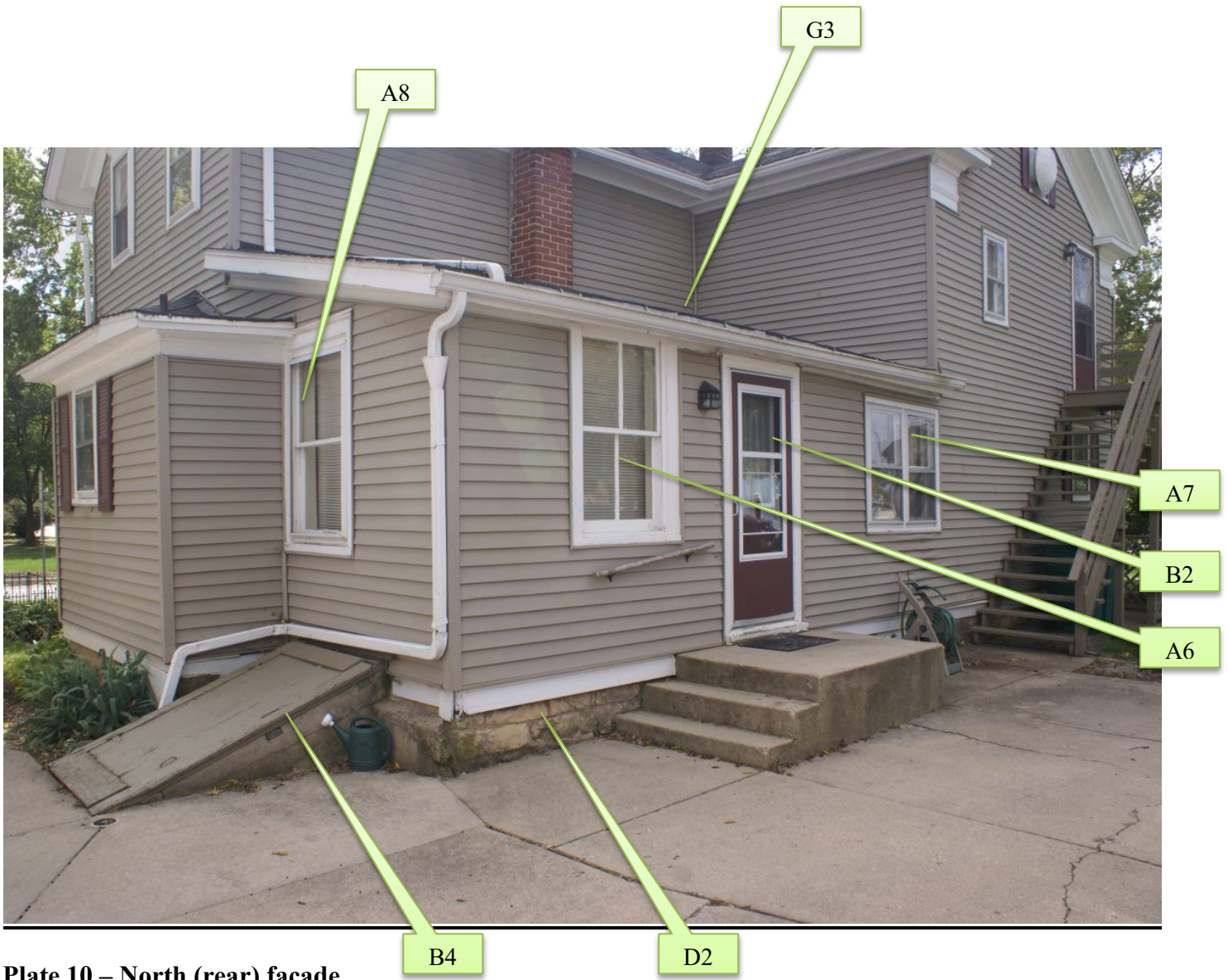


Plate 10 – North (rear) façade
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen



Plate 11 – East façade with single-story addition
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

D2

L1

K1

H1

J1



Plate 12 – Foundation wall detail – original with addition
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

A9

D2

K1



Plate 13 – Southwest corner façade at single-story portion
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

C3 C2 A1



Plate 14 – Bottom corner typical condition
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen

F2

D2



Plate 15 – Basement access
photo credit: Leif Hendricksen



Plate 16 – Foundation detail (connection at original upright and 1-story bay addition)
photo credit: David Schmidt

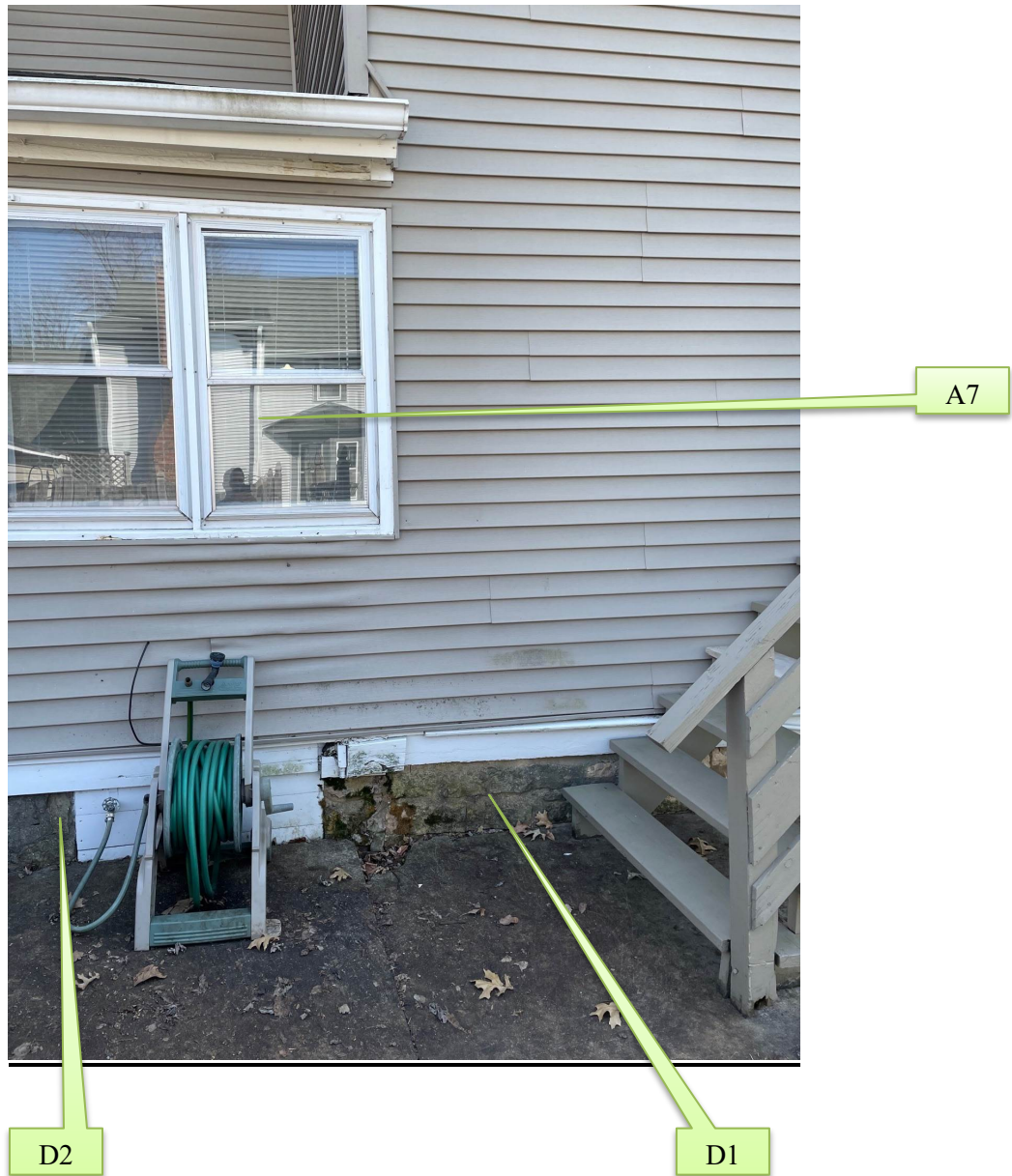


Plate 17 – Foundation detail (connection at original upright and 1-story rear addition)
photo credit: David Schmidt

Part V

Photo Description Keynote List

ORIGINAL UPRIGHT PORTION

2-STORY WING ADDITION

SOUTH FACING 1-STORY BAY & PORCH WITH REENTRANT ANGLE AND HIP ROOF

REAR (NORTH) 1-STORY SHED WING

A. TYPICAL WINDOWS

- A1 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double-hung wood window; flat trim surround; crown molding lintel extended over window; simple sill with decorative bracket either side.
- A2 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double-hung wood window with one vertical muntin on top and bottom pane; flat trim surround; straight trim lintel extended over window; simple sill.
- A3 Fixed clear glass picture window, wood with single double hung windows on either side, standard shutters both sides.
- A4 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double hung vinyl window, simple flat trim on sides and top, no sill
- A5 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double hung vinyl window, simple flat trim on sides, top and bottom, standard shutters both sides.
- A6 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double hung vinyl window, simple flat trim on sides, top and bottom
- A7 Paired, clear glass, 1/1 double hung vinyl window, simple flat, narrow trim on sides, top and bottom
- A8 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double hung vinyl window, simple flat trim on sides and bottom, decorative tall molding at top
- A9 Basement clear glass foundation awning window with 2 vertical muntins to divide 3 equal parts.

B. TYPICAL DOORS

- B1 Single, wood door with half-lite clear glass on upper half; flat trim surround sides and top; standard shutters both sides. Glass and aluminum storm door in front, non-original.
- B2 Single, wood door with half-lite clear glass on upper half; flat trim surround sides and top. Glass and aluminum storm door in front, non-original.
- B3 Single, wood door with full-lite clear glass; flat trim surround sides and top. Glass and aluminum storm door in front, non-original.
- B4 Single, hinged wood door on pitched concrete foundation for basement access; non-original.

C. 3-SIDED ORIGINAL SINGLE-STORY ROOM EXTENSION ON SOUTH FACADE

C1 BASE (up to and including sill)

Water table trim board (white) to match house trim with additional horizontal trim board with small overhang; flat board siding framed with flat corner boards (white) and featuring centered rectangular insets articulated with molding and painted to differentiate from main color scheme; continuous simple wood sill, white.

C2 MIDDLE

Flat painted wood sheathing with seven (7) single, clear glass, 1/1 double hung windows (see A1).

C3 BRACKETS

Premanufactured decorative wood brackets approximately 24" deep and 36" tall, centered between windows.

C4 ROOF

Asphalt-shingled low-pitched roof; approximately 24 inch boxed soffit overhang; simple flat 2x fascia.

D. FOUNDATION

- D1 High foundation of ashlar cut limestone block with flush joints unique to original upright portion of house.
- D2 High foundation of ashlar cut limestone block with flush joints original to 2-story wing, south 1-story bay, porch and rear (north) 1-story

E. FRONT PORCH

E1 One story entry porch, limestone foundation, wood decking and stairs; slender turned posts with no railing and articulated decorative headers above; pitched, shingled roof with simple fascia & gutter.

F. TYPICAL SIDING

F1 Clapboard siding; beige with white trim; corner boards with trim ‘wings’ extending approximately 12” to either side of the house which are leftover remnants from original more stylized trim capitols to corner articulation.

F2 Water table trim board.

G. TYPICAL ROOF

G1 High roof – North/South main ridge portion – see photos: single ridge gable roof with moderate pitch; asphalt shingles; typical approximately 12-18 inch roof overhang; typical approximately 8 inch fascia with crown molding; boxed eave; continuous under-eave flat trim approximately 16 inches tall with decorative continuous horizontal molding band; decorative crown molding butted to underside of overhang.

G2 High roof – along East/West ridge portion – see photos: single ridge gable roof matching ridge height of North/South ridge with moderate pitch; asphalt shingles; typical approximately 12-18 inch roof overhang; typical approximately 8 inch fascia with crown molding; boxed eave; decorative crown molding butted to underside of overhang; gutters and traditional downspouts, white.

G3 Low roof @ north side - shed roof with moderate pitch; asphalt shingles; approximately 12 inch roof overhang; boxed eave; decorative crown molding butted to underside of overhang; gutters and traditional downspouts, white.

SIDE (EAST) 1-STORY ADDITION HIP ROOF BAY PORTION

Notes:

1. **Side addition is an extension of a portion of the east side of the house including new hip roof and foundation.**

H. TYPICAL WINDOWS

H1 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double hung vinyl window, simple flat trim on sides, top and bottom, standard shutters both sides.

I. TYPICAL DOORS

I1 N/A

J. TYPICAL ROOF

J1 Low roof @ east side - hip roof with moderate pitch; asphalt shingles; approximately 12 inch roof overhang; boxed eave; continuous under-eave flat trim approximately 10 inches tall; decorative crown molding butted to underside of overhang; gutters and traditional downspouts, white.

K. FOUNDATION

K1 Poured concrete foundation, non-original to house

L. TYPICAL SIDING

L1 Clapboard siding; matching beige with white trim; aluminum corner trim; water table trim board.

Appendix A

Early Plainfield

The Land Ordinance of 1785 was adopted on May 20, 1785 by the Continental Congress and set the stage for an organized and community-based westward expansion of the United States in the years after the American Revolution. The Land Ordinance of 1785 was the effort of a five-person committee led by Thomas Jefferson that established a systematic and ubiquitous process for surveying, planning, and selling townships on the western frontier.

Each western township contained thirty-six square miles of land which was divided into thirty-six sections, each containing one square mile or 640 acres. **Section 1** was located at the northeast corner of each township with subsequent sections numbered east to west; each tier had six sections and there were six rows of six sections for a total of thirty-six sections with **Section 36** found in the southeast corner. This mathematical precision of planning was through the concerted efforts of surveyors which allowed these sections to be easily subdivided for re-sale by settlers and land speculators. Initially government land offices sold land to pioneers at the price of \$1.25 per acre. Each township contained dedicated space for public education and other government uses, as the centermost of the 36 sections were reserved for government or public purposes - *Sections 15, 16, 21 & 22, with Section 16* dedicated specifically for public education. Additionally roadways were often constructed along the north-south or east-west Township or Section division lines that comprised the Township and Range delineations.

Revolutionary War land bounty warrants were first awarded through an Act of Congress on September 16, 1776. These were grants of free land from Congress or states like Virginia who claimed lands west of the Appalachian Mountains in areas that would later become the states of Ohio and Kentucky as a reward for serving in the Continental Army during the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The grants were not automatic as veterans had to apply for them and if granted, use the warrant to apply for a land patent which granted them ownership of the land that could be transferred or sold to other individuals. Land warrants issued by Congress were usually for the newly established lands created by the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Long before there were railroads, most Chicagoans' link to civilization was primarily by schooner to and from New York City via the Great Lakes, the Erie Canal and the Hudson River. In the early 1830s, Chicago was closer to a Wild West town than a metropolis. The two principal cities of the Midwest were the river towns of Cincinnati and St. Louis, both which had good steamboat service. The closest a river steamer could get to Chicago was Ottawa, more than 90 miles from Chicago on the Illinois River.

The Postal Act of 1792 established the role of the Postmaster General and made the United States' Government responsible for creating post offices and establishing the delivery of the mail by private contractors. The first Post Office in northern Illinois opened in Galena in 1826, five years before Chicago saw one established at their settlement. With the establishment of a post office in Galena in 1826, John D. Winters began running stagecoaches between St. Louis and Galena, carrying passengers and the U.S. Mail.

The stagecoach became the pre-dominant mode of overland public transport for passengers and mail. Stagecoach lines were chosen not just for the convenience of passengers but to accommodate the timely collection and distribution of the mail. Without mail contracts most stage lines would not have survived. Chicago's first stagecoach line arrived from Detroit in 1833 after the end of the Blackhawk War of 1832 that ended an Indian revolt over ownership of Illinois farmland which now made overland travel safe west of Chicago. In July 1833, John Taylor Temple (1804-1877) of Virginia, who had received a homeopathic medical degree in 1824 from the University of Maryland arrived in Chicago with his wife and 4 children with a contract from the U.S. Postmaster General to carry the mail from Chicago to Fort Howard at Green Bay. He soon built a two-story frame house at the corner of Wells & Lake Street and a medical office at the southwest corner of Franklin and South Water Street.

In 1831, the High Prairie Trail from Chicago to Ottawa had been laid out by State officials as both northern Illinois' newest official road that also used established Indian trails. Soon after the Chicago to Fort Howard at Green Bay route began, it was discontinued and on January 1, 1834, John Temple had political connections that allowed him to secure the mail contract from Chicago to Peoria and had money to purchase a coach and set up the necessary way stations. Temple was given a contract for operating a stagecoach line and conveying the U.S. Mail from Chicago southwest to Peoria to meet the steamboats navigating the Illinois River from St. Louis and later a route to Ottawa via Walkers' Grove. The route to Ottawa started at the shore of Lake Michigan near the banks of the Chicago River and extended almost due west following the old Pottawattamie Indian trail along the DesPlaines River which is now part of U.S. 6 to the ford across the DesPlaines River at Riverside, thence the road headed west to Captain Joseph Naper's settlement at the DuPage River ford before turning southwest towards Walker's Grove averaging about 10 miles each hour. Initially stage passengers stayed with settlers in Walker's Grove, which consisted of three or four crude log huts that offered limited comforts. Later the route was moved north to the newly platted settlement at Plainfield (1834). Leaving Plainfield, the trail passed into what would become Kendall County in 1841, crossing the prairie to the tiny cluster of cabins at the southernmost point of a grove of towering black walnut trees before continuing on to Ottawa which was located at the head of navigation on the Illinois River.

The area from which Plainfield developed was first inhabited by the Potawatomie Indians. The Potawatomie hunted the dense forests along the banks of the DuPage River and had some semi-permanent settlements. When Illinois achieved statehood in 1818 most of the territory was wilderness. Occasional explorers, soldiers on the marches to distant outposts, as well as Native American traders and trappers, had given glowing descriptions of the beauties of the region. The Illinois and Michigan Canal project had been conceived during the War of 1812 which prompted the initial purchases of Native American lands commencing in 1816. The first Europeans arriving in the area were French fur traders in the 1820s, who traded peacefully with the Potawatomie but did not establish any permanent settlements. By about 1826, American missionaries began to arrive to Christianize the Native Americans and establish permanent settlements.

Along with the occasional pioneers who ventured into the lands covered by the Northwest Ordinance came several early Methodist missionaries. One of these early Methodist missionaries was The Reverend Jessie Walker who came to the area before statehood. Walker had been born in Virginia and first visited the Indiana territory in 1806 and later was appointed to the circuit in Illinois and likely introduced his son-in-law, James

Walker, to the region. In 1828, James Walker led a party that established a small settlement and sawmill along the DuPage River at Walkers' Grove just south of present-day Plainfield.

This new settlement was known as Walker's Grove and the saw mill thrived in the midst of the thick forests in the area. The DuPage River also provided essential transportation between the settlements at Fort Dearborn at Lake Michigan (now Chicago) and Ottawa along the Illinois River. Walker's Grove was an important link along the water and trail route. Walker's sawmill and the area's timber also supplied the fast-growing settlement of Chicago with lumber to build their first wood-framed houses. It has been documented that the lumber used to build the first structures in Chicago were hauled by wagons built in Plainfield by John Bill and driven by Reuben Flagg and Timothy Clark from Walker's Mill – the George Washington Dole Forwarding House and the Philip Ferdinand Wheeler Peck House – a two-story frame building in which Peck kept a store at southeast corner of South Water and LaSalle Streets that was built in the Autumn of 1832. Walker's Grove was also reportedly the first permanent settlement in Will County.

In 1828, Chester Ingersoll had traveled from his home in Vermont to northeast Illinois and settled at the Walkers' Grove settlement and four years later, joined with others to defend Fort Beggs and later opened one of the first hotels in Chicago. In October, 1833, Chester purchased 160 acres of land in the NE ¼ of Section 16 and in December 1833, married a young actress, Phebe Wever in Chicago and together they ran the Traveler Hotel until 1834. Ingersoll platted a town in August 1834, northeast of Walkers' Grove, naming it **Plainfield**. Ingersoll platted his town with thirteen nearly square blocks consisting of rectangular lots on a modified grid plan that would be familiar to many of those newly arriving pioneer families from New England. Ingersoll's east-west streets were named for the three main towns in Northeastern Illinois at the time - **Ottawa, Chicago and Lockport** - while his north-south streets were named for the region's rivers - **DuPage, Kankakee, Fox River, DesPlaines, and Illinois**. He envisioned a public square to become his central business district that would be centered about the northern half of Block 3 with DesPlaines Street to the east and Fox River Street to the west along a proposed east-west thoroughfare to be built on the section line where Sections 16 and 9 met [*Exhibit A - Ingersoll's 1834 Plat of Plainfield*].

In 1834 Chester Ingersoll built a house for his family on an open tract of land that was south of Lot 26 in Block 13 of his newly platted town; this house was recently restored and designated a Village Landmark in September 2013. In October 1837, Ingersoll's oldest daughter, Melissa married Thomas Jefferson York and soon thereafter, Ingersoll built a small cottage west of his house for them. The location of this house was south of Lot 25 in Block 13 and was designated a Village landmark known as "**Pioneer House**" in 2008. In May 1837, Ingersoll recorded an addition to his original town plat comprising of twelve additional blocks – 6 blocks on either side of a new east-west street, named **Juliet**. Thus Ingersoll's 1834 house came to be located on Lot 2 and the house built for his daughter came to be built on Lot 3 in Block 1 of Ingersoll's Addition to Plainfield which would become **Shreffler's Addition in 1851** [*Exhibit B – Ingersoll's Addition to Plainfield*].

Levi Arnold, a bachelor, likely traveled to the settlement around Walker's Grove in late 1831 or 1832 in the company of the family of James and Sarah Mathers, who he had met in the area of St. Joseph, Indiana. He staked claims in the area near the DuPage River and in present-day Kendall County before returning to St. Joseph, Indiana to marry Mariah Skinner on August 6, 1833. Sometime in early 1834, Levi Arnold and his

wife Mariah arrived from Indiana and purchased the quarter section of land north of Ingersoll's newly platted town – *the SE ¼ of Section 9* on December 11. Arnold was particularly interested in land adjacent to the DuPage River and parcels that straddled the Chicago-Ottawa Road.

Unlike Ingersoll who preferred orderly development as shown in his *1834 Plat of Plainfield*, Arnold soon laid out four streets in his addition and allowed pioneer families to build homes and businesses on his land but often chose not to sell the land to them which allowed the creation of many irregular and disorganized lots in shape and size. He did not embrace Ingersoll's concept of a New England town square since a portion of Block 4 in his corresponding addition would be needed to join Ingersoll's planned segment - [*Exhibit C – Arnold's Addition to Plainfield*]. In May 1836, Ingersoll sold Lot 3 in Block 2 to Anson Johnson for \$30. This was the first recorded sale of land fronting onto the East-West road that would eventually become Lockport Road. that took place in May 1836. Levi Arnold allowed settlers to build homes and businesses on his land however he did not always sell the land to them, but instead continued to own the land with the lots often becoming irregular in shape and size, thus it is likely that Arnold allowed entrepreneurs to build stores along the roadway but chose not to sell them the land. Arnold's first recorded sale on his side of the roadway took place in March 1840 with the sale of a five acre parcel to Chester Bennett in what would eventually become *Chittenden & Smiley's subdivision of a part of the SE ¼ of Sec. 9 in 1867* [*Exhibit D – Chittenden & Smiley's subdivision*].

Likely, this difference in development styles frustrated Ingersoll's sense of order and has led local historians to record that Ingersoll and Arnold were “at loggerheads” regarding the development of the burgeoning community. Arnold cultivated a new friendship with Lewis B. Judson and together in 1835, they started a new town on the east bank of the Fox River called Hudson. Arnold only lived in Plainfield a short time, choosing to devote most of his energies toward the development of his new town, Hudson. Initially the new town which was located 10 miles northwest of Plainfield, attracted few settlers and in the Spring of 1836, Levi Arnold moved his family to Hudson renting his Plainfield home on the Chicago to Ottawa Road, later becoming known as Main Street to Dr. Erastus G. Wight, a circuit riding physician.

Chester Ingersoll abandoned his public square concept in 1836, opting instead for a public park located in Block 10, now called the Village Green, which was immediately south of his failed public square concept that was eventually surrounded by residential housing. In 1840, as the family of Chester and Phebe Ingersoll grew, they moved from the village north to a farm in Wheatland Township and within three years were living on a farm near Lockport. In 1847 Ingersoll along with members of his family and numerous families from the area left Illinois and traveled to the West to settle in California where Ingersoll died unexpectedly in September 1849.

Within a short time, businesses spread randomly throughout Ingersoll's Plainfield with a concentration of restaurants, blacksmiths, liveries and hotels along DesPlaines Street where it intersected with the east-west roadway known as DuPage Street and by 1844, the first commercial buildings were being erected on this thoroughfare that would later become known as “the Lockport Road” as it was known outside of the village. This thoroughfare separated the two communities begun by Arnold and Ingersoll branching eastward 6 miles to the canal port at Lockport which in 1848 saw the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Once this road

was completed, it carried travelers going between the canal docks at Lockport and the accelerating farm settlements west of the DuPage River with the village of Plainfield growing significantly after 1850.

Various buildings were moved from other sites in Plainfield to the north side of DuPage Street and set on every other lot so that infill buildings only required a front and rear walls, a floor, and a roof. By 1849 the only centralized commercial and industrial center in Plainfield that had formed was located about the intersection of present-day Joliet Road, Division Street, and Commercial Street. Kankakee Street was renamed James Street, in honor of James Fairbanks, who created Fairbanks' Addition along the street bearing his name in 1853 and DuPage Street along the DuPage River had been abandoned. Unfortunately, no formal adoption of street names existed between the Ingersoll and Arnold sides of the village. In fact, names of streets changed—typically—at DuPage Street (*now Lockport Street*) which divided the two sides of the village. A residential neighborhood grew around the Village Green in Ingersoll's original part of Plainfield.

Simultaneous to efforts of Ingersoll and Arnold, a third distinct community began to develop. In November 1834, James Mathers and James M. Turner purchased a quarter section of land in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10 that was east of Arnold's SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9. In June 1836, James Mathers purchased Turner's half share and in July 1836, platted East Plainfield which was comprised of 96 lots along Main Street and Water Street (*which is now Plainfield-Naperville Road*), which paralleled the DuPage River on which Mathers built a sawmill and gristmill. Mathers also built himself a house in 1835 at the northeast corner of Mill and Water Streets (*which is now Plainfield-Naperville Road*) near his sawmill and gristmill and his partner James Turner had built a small cottage for his family at the southeast corner of Section 10 (currently the house at the northeast corner of Lockport Street and Eastern Avenue).

The southeastern part of the Village or the *NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15* was the last portion of the Village to be developed. In December 1834 Robert Chapman had purchased 280 acres in *NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15 & S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15* and in July 1838 sold all of his holdings "*excepting & reserving from the SW corner of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of said NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15,*" a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre parcel in the SW corner or 20 square rods to be used as a cemetery that Chapman had donated to the residents in the Spring of 1837. In 1840, Dr. Oliver J. Corbin purchased a twelve acre parcel south of Joliet Road and in 1845 sold a small three lot triangular parcel of land to John Dillman to build a foundry, creating Plainfield's first industrial park in what would become *Oliver J. Corbin's Subdivision* in 1856. In 1852, a forty-acre parcel was purchased by Elihu Corbin who had the land subdivided into an addition to Plainfield as well as several subdivisions. [*Exhibit E – Elihu Corbin's Addition*].

Commercial development was scattered in each quadrant of the village, but soon began to concentrate along either side of the east-west DuPage Street or what later became known as "the Lockport Road" which occupied the area where Section 16 of Ingersoll's Original Plainfield and Section 9 of Arnold's Addition met. As was the case in most of the newly established towns and villages of the Northwest Territories, once the pioneer families had built their houses and established businesses, places of worship and schools for their children were soon to follow. Plainfield's commercial and residential development became concentrated in portions of the four quarter sections of prairie lands along or near to the DuPage River that made up the

Village. Soon a North-South roadway (West St. or Division) and an East-West Roadway (Lockport Road) were created along the division lines of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16.

1. *Chester Ingersoll's* - NE ¼ of Sec. 16 (1833),
2. *Levi Arnold's* - SE ¼ of Sec. 9 (1834),
3. *James Mathers'* - SW ¼ of Sec. 10 (1835),
4. *Elihu Corbin's* - NW ¼ of Sec. 15 (1852).

By 1869, the northern and southern portions of Plainfield were incorporated into a single community and by the 1870s, DuPage Street became commonly known as Lockport Street. By 1869, the northern and southern portions of Plainfield were incorporated into a single community and by the 1870s, DuPage Street became commonly known as Lockport Street. The 1870 Census listed the population of Plainfield at 723 and there were 1,750 residents living within Plainfield Township.

Appendix B

The Daniel Drew – John Sennitt Connection

Daniel Drew (1798) was one of nine children and the oldest surviving son born to Samuel Drew and Ruth McDuffee. His father Samuel Drew (1769 – 1830) was one of five brothers and two sisters born in Redding, Connecticut which was located in the southwestern portion of the colony(state) about 10 miles from Connecticut’s border with New York. By 1793, Samuel Drew and his wife Ruth in search of better farmland had relocated to Lower Canada which was created in 1791. Soon thereafter his brothers, Noah, Abel and Asahel relocated with their families to Stanstead in Lower Canada though Asahel Drew would later return to Redding, Connecticut. The province of Quebec had been founded in the Royal Proclamation of 1763 after the Treaty of Paris formally transferred the French colony of Quebec to Great Britain after the end of the Seven Years’ War and would later be known as Quebec. The government of British North America had offered free farmland to Americans who would move to what was then known as Lower Canada bordering the states of New York, Vermont and New Hampshire which later became Quebec Province in Canada.

Of the nine children born to Samuel (1830) and his wife Ruth (1866) only three would outlive their parents – Daniel (1872), Sarah (1879) and Eunice (1880). Soon after completing his joiner/carpenter apprenticeship, Daniel married Marilla Thompson in January 1829 and within four years they had had three children - Cordelia (November 1829), Hiram (July 1832), and Louise (September 1834). A Quit Claim Deed notarized by William Ritchie of St. Francois, Quebec dated January 29, 1835 shows Samuel and Ruth’s sole surviving son, Daniel transferring their farmlands to his sisters Lovice, Sarah “Sally,” and Mary Drew Young. After the death of his wife Marilla in early 1837 and with three young children to raise, Daniel married Phoebe Elvina Davis on December 19, 1837. Their marriage license #3002 listed both their residences as Stanstead Township with witnesses William Ritchie and Alexander Young, the husband of Daniel’s sister, Mary Drew. A daughter, Emily “Emma” was born on May 7, 1839. Sometime after the death of Daniel’s youngest sister Lovice in October 1842, Daniel decided to move his family from Stanstead though his three surviving sisters and their families remained in Stanstead with his mother while Daniel emigrated to the United States.

Daniel’s move to Plainfield could not have come at a more fortuitous time. His first recorded purchase of property in Will County took place on December 4, 1844 at the Will County Court House in Joliet, Illinois between himself and Ralph Smith, the executor of the estate of Chester Smith, Ralph’s father, who had died on June 17, 1837. The two Connecticut brothers with their families, Chester and David Nye Smith arrived in the area in 1834 and purchased tracts of land from the Government Land Office in Danville, Illinois. Chester Smith’s first purchase of 160 acres of land came in December 1834 from the U.S. Government Land Office in Danville, Illinois. As in the initial purchase and the two subsequent purchases of 80 acres each in June 1835, the parcels were originally part of Cook County but in January 1836, Will County was created from lands that were originally part of Cook County. In May 1836 and January 1837, Chester Smith purchased lots in Block 3 from Chester Ingersoll but died six months later in June 1837. Information provided by Emma Drew to the Census Enumerator for the 1910 and 1920 Census’ indicates the Drew’s emigrated to the United States from Canada in 1844. It seems likely that Daniel Drew arrived in Plainfield sometime during the Spring or early

summer of 1844 prior to his purchase of the Smith property in early December, thus he was able to familiarize himself with the village of Plainfield and evaluate properties that might be for sale.

In Ingersoll's Original Plat of Plainfield (1834), the portion of Block 3 designated on the plat as "***Main Public***" was to be the location of a downtown public square which was typically found in many New England communities. However Levi Arnold was not willing to allow a portion of land in his Block 4 to be used for the north half of the public square concept opposite Ingersoll's Block 3. Daniel Drew's purchase of Lots 3, 6 and part of 4 in Block 3 in December 1844 from the estate of Chester Smith enabled Daniel Drew to construct the house being considered in this nomination on Lot 6 and a workshop that is no longer standing. In March 1845, Daniel Drew purchased a one-half acre parcel from Chester Ingersoll in the area designated in the Original Plat as "***Main Public***" for \$25. Having abandoned his Public Square concept, Ingersoll sold Drew a half-acre parcel that began at the northwest corner of Lot 5 and continued north to Lockport Street and thence east 160' and then south to the alley and west to the place of beginning. In July 1851 Drew sold the East half of the aforementioned parcel to Samuel Pratt for \$10 and in March 1854, he sold the west half to John Howser for \$200 with a small house. *[Reference Exhibit A - Original Plat of Plainfield]*.

The 1850 Census in Plainfield enumerated the family of Daniel Drew on September 7, 1850 with Daniel's occupation listed as that of a "joiner." ***A joiner was an artisan and a tradesperson who built things by joining pieces of wood, particularly lighter and more ornamental work than that done by a carpenter, including furniture and the "fittings" of a house or a ship. A joiner usually produced interior and exterior doors, windows, stairs, tables, bookshelves and cabinets.*** Daniel had completed his apprenticeship in Canada in the late 1820s, so it is likely that the 1845 segment of the two story house that faced Fox River Street that is under consideration for this nomination was built in part or whole by Daniel with possible assistance from John Root Kent, a neighbor, a friend and local carpenter. Additional neighbors listed on the same Census page was the extended family of James C. Keen Sr., a blacksmith, the family of James C. Keen Jr., also a blacksmith, the family of William E. Morgan, a painter, the family of Elias L. Bartlett, a teacher at the Plainfield Academy, the family of Robert F. Bartlett, a mason, the family of Henry Aulsbrook, a cabinet maker, the family of Jacob Geist, a plasterer and wagonmaker Edward Mitchell, whose house and wagon workshop was located at the southwest corner of Fox River and Chicago Streets that William S. Keen purchased in March 1857 from William Bunzey and his wife to move his family into and open a neighborhood blacksmith shop in the workshop originally built by Edward Mitchell.

It appears likely that when Daniel Drew moved his family in 1844 from what would become Quebec Province in Canada, his fourteen year old daughter Cordelia "Delia" remained in Canada to live with the family of Daniel's sister Mary and her husband Alexander Young and their four children. Almost a year after the death of Daniel Drew, a Quit Claim Deed from February 1873 was found in the archives of the Will County Recorder of Deeds, listing the heirs of Daniel Drew (Hiram, Louise, Emily and Delia) agreeing to give possession of his property to his widow, Phoebe E. Drew. Listed in that document (***148-274-76***) was the Drew's oldest child, Cordelia "Delia" (Drew) Smith, then a widow living in Saratoga, New York. Further research using the Census Records revealed Delia had married Henry Smith in Stanstead, Canada in 1848 and by the Census of 1850 (October 23) they were living in Saratoga County New York. It seems unlikely that Cordelia moved with her

family to Plainfield in 1844 and be married four years later in Canada to someone from New York [*Reference Exhibit F - 1850 Census*].

The Drew's sixteen year old daughter, Louise was listed in the 1850 Census as living with the family of Reverend Daniel Chapman when the Census was enumerated in Plainfield. Chapman, a graduate of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute in 1839, gave anti-slavery lectures, advocated the abolition of slavery and was ordained as a Congregational pastor. In the summer of 1845, Daniel Chapman was hired to become the pastor of the Plainfield Congregational Church and in mid-1849 initiated the planning and building of a new church. In the Spring of 1850 construction began on the new building which was dedicated on January 14, 1851. It seems likely that the wood-making skills of Daniel Drew might have been used in the construction of the new meeting house since their daughter was living with the Chapman family. In 1850 Illinois day wages for a skilled carpenter was \$1.47. Later their daughters, Louise and her younger sister Emma received encouragement from the Chapmans' and financial assistance to attend Oberlin Collegiate Institute in Oberlin, Ohio. [*Reference Exhibit F for 1850 Census data*].

Oberlin Collegiate Institute was established in September 1833. A centerpiece of Oberlin's creation was the training of ministers and missionaries in the Congregationalist faith. Many of those trained were advocates of abolishing slavery throughout the country. The school holds the distinction as the oldest co-educational liberal arts college in the United States and the second oldest continuously operating co-educational institute of higher learning in the world. The Oberlin Conservatory of Music is the oldest continuously operating conservatory in the United States. In 1835 it became one of the first colleges in the United States to admit African Americans and in 1837 was the first to admit women.

Louise Drew entered Oberlin Collegiate Institute in September 1858 and enrolled in the four-year Ladies Course and graduated in June 1861 having completed the course in three years. In March 1863, Louise married Salathiel "Slade" DeForest Belt, a fellow Oberlin student that Louise had met while finishing her degree. Her husband was from Lyndon, Illinois, a small community along the Rock River in Whiteside County. Her husband graduated from Oberlin Collegiate Institute in June 1864 with an A. B. Degree in theology and soon thereafter became a Congregational pastor. They had three children, Susan, Grace and Ernest with only Susan surviving to adulthood, dying soon after her twentieth birthday in 1891 in Woodland, California. Salathiel served as pastor of Congregational churches in four Illinois communities - Pekin (1871), Sterling (1874), Rock Falls (1876), and St. Charles (1880) and moved his family to the Dakota Territory in 1883 where he organized the Congregational Church and preached in Ipswich that was founded as a stop on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in the Dakota Territory and finally in Woodland, California (1884). Louise died in 1884 at the age of fifty and Salathiel died in March 1900 also in Woodland.

With a large arrival of German immigrants to Plainfield in the mid-1850s, many Germans saw the need for higher educational institutions. In April 1861, the members of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Church met in Plainfield to discuss the creation of a college. The residents of Plainfield had partially erected a building on a tract of land at the corner of Division and Lockport Streets to be used as a high school. The building and a parcel of land was donated along with \$5,000 to the Evangelical Church Association for college purposes. The three-story wooden building was 46 feet by 70 feet and built upon a basement of locally quarried

Joliet limestone. The building consisted of a chapel, recitation and study rooms, classrooms, sleeping rooms on the upper floor and on the roof a “convenient and substantial observatory, affording a beautiful view of the surrounding countryside.”

The academic year consisted of three terms of thirteen weeks each, beginning in late August and ending in mid-June with the close of the Spring term followed by commencement. Payment of bills for books, tuition and room were paid in advance and the sleeping rooms in the building were for two students that were furnished with stoves, chairs, table and bedstead. Initially the college served more as a high school than it did as a college. For the opening year there were 243 students enrolled with most of them on a high school curriculum. The 1863 Plainfield College Annual Catalog listed Emma Drew as a member of the 1863 senior class.

Emma entered Oberlin in September 1867 as a fourth year student in the Literary Course. She graduated in August 1868 and returned home to Plainfield. In September of 1868, she accepted a position to teach school in Bloomington, Illinois in McLean County for the next three years. In mid-August 1870 as the 1870 Census was being enumerated in Plainfield, Emma was listed as living with her parent’s before returning to Bloomington to begin teaching in the fall. After Emma completed her three years in Bloomington, she secured a teaching position at the Plainfield Academy from 1871 - 1873

Emma Drew’s future husband, John Sennitt was one of six children, four brothers and one sister and was born on January 15, 1830 in Stretham, England approximately 74 miles northeast of London in Cambridgeshire. He left Cork, Ireland in early June 1851 on the 661-ton British ship “Favorite” with 235 other passengers and was the only child of John Sennitt Sr. and Ann Howlett to emigrate to the United States. According to the passenger log of the “Favorite,” John arrived in New York City on July 10, 1851 and was listed on the passenger log as an indentured servant.

Soon after arriving into the United States, John Sennitt presumably satisfied his indenture contract by working as a farm laborer in northeastern Ohio for a year. In 1850 Ohio, a farm hand could expect to earn \$11.10 a month with board. This area of Ohio had been historically linked to the state of Connecticut which reserved some 6,000 square miles along the southern shore of Lake Erie after the Revolutionary War to compensate Connecticut citizens who had incurred serious losses during the war. In 1800, Connecticut and the United States agreed to attach the Western Reserve to the Ohio Territory. In 1849, the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute was established by the representatives of the Disciples of Christ Church in the village of Hiram, Ohio because the founders considered this area of the Western Reserve to be “healthful and free of distractions.” The school’s charter was authorized by the Ohio State Legislature in March 1850 and the school opened in November 1850.

When John Sennitt enrolled at the Institute in 1853, he became acquainted with a fellow student James Abram Garfield who had entered the Institute as a student in 1851. Garfield was born in a log cabin near Orange, Ohio, a small village east of Cleveland and less than thirty miles from Hiram and would be the last President born in a log cabin. Garfield left the Institute in 1853 and enrolled at Williams’ College in Williamstown, Massachusetts graduating in 1855 and returned in 1856 to the Institute as a professor of

ancient languages and became a principal (equivalent of today's college presidents) from 1857-1861. In 1880 he was elected the 26th President of the United States.

John Sennitt graduated from the Institute in 1857 and journeyed west to work as a farm laborer in Will County. In July the 1860 Census was being enumerated in Plainfield and John Sennitt was listed as a boarder with the family of Noble Reed and listed as a clerk working at the post office. From May 10, 1869 to April 22, 1886, John Sennitt was appointed to his first of three federal appointments as the postmaster of Plainfield with his second appointment from May 29, 1889 to January 16, 1894 and his last appointment as postmaster covering January 18, 1898 to December 12, 1901. His Plainfield postal career spanned over forty years - serving as postmaster or deputy postmaster for nearly thirty-two consecutive years.

On April 20, 1871, Emma Drew married John Sennitt in Plainfield and following her marriage, Emma continued to teach at the Plainfield Academy however in many communities across the United States it was a common practice that female teachers often were forced to resign their position after getting married because that was often followed by a pregnancy and townspeople did not want a pregnant woman teaching their children. As often was the case, the teacher would be most likely unable to finish the term and it was difficult to find a replacement in the middle of a school year. This rule eventually disappeared during the first two decades of the Twentieth Century.

In early February 1872 Emma and John welcomed the birth of their first child, Freddie who died soon after being born with his funeral taking place on February 13. Thirteen days later, Emma's father, Daniel Drew died at the age of seventy-three on February 26 from complications of pneumonia likely contracted at the funeral of his grandson. The importance of education was never lost on the Drew and Sennitt families. Two of the Drew children, Louise and Emily came under the influence of Daniel Chapman, pastor of the Plainfield Congregational Church and an Oberlin Institute graduate - Emma's sister, Louise attended Oberlin getting a degree in 1861 and Emma graduated from the same school in 1868. Emma went on to be a teacher in Bloomington, Illinois and then in Plainfield, would serve as one of the directors of Plainfield public schools from 1891-1900 and was the first woman elected to the Plainfield School Board serving as its secretary for twelve years. Their marriage in 1871 likely was quite unique in Plainfield as both were holders of college degrees at a time when most people ended their formal education with a grade school diploma though completion of high school would soon become the standard at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Upon the death of Daniel Drew ownership of his estate was passed on to his widow, Phoebe in a February 13, 1873 Quit Claim Deed signed by his heirs - Cordelia "Celia" (Smith), Hiram, Louise (Belt) and Emma (Sennitt). Since John and Emma were expecting their second child later in 1873, Phoebe, now 66, offered them to remain living in her house. In September 1873, May Laura was born, Carolyn "Carrie" in June 1876, Grace in June 1879 and Charles in March 1882.

Soon after the birth of Carolyn in June 1876, it seems likely that John and Emma decided that the time had come for the construction of an addition to the house that Emma's parents had built in 1845. After the birth of Grace in June 1879 and Charles in March 1882, an addition possibly built c. 1877 which nearly doubled

the size of the house was most welcome. By the summer of 1885 there were the four young children of John and Emma and Emma's seventy-eight year old mother, Phoebe living in the house. The reader can review **Plate 17** that shows the junction between the **c.1877** foundation on the left and the **c.1845** foundation on the right. This delineation corresponds to **Plate 8** which shows the **c.1845** two-story portion and the **c.1877** segment. This junction is much more discernable in the basement of the house. The basement under the original house is quite small with the original stairs to the area accessed from the first floor near the original Fox River entrance. The basement under the **c.1877** addition has a doorway cut through the **c.1845** foundation wall of the house with a step-up and spans the entire width and length of the **c.1877** addition with a concrete floor added in 1972 (*the date was scrawled into the wet cement*).

On Ingersoll's original plat of Plainfield, the area designated "**Main Public**" in Block 3 was to have been the location of a downtown public square that was never realized. Soon after Daniel Drew purchased lots in Block 3 from the estate of Chester Smith, he contacted Chester Ingersoll to purchase a one-half acre parcel that stretched east 160 feet from the corner of Fox River Street and Lockport Street thence south to the alley and west to Fox River in March 1845 for \$25. Drew sold the west half of that parcel in 1854 to John W. Fowser for \$200. In 1856 Thomas C. Hoag purchased the northeast corner of Block 3 for \$1,200 from Henry Young and eventually creating Hoag's Subdivision thus allowing for the development of that portion of Block 3 along Lockport and DesPlaines Streets. In February 1880 Abigail Burdick sold and transferred all interest in a mortgage given to John Funk on November 28, 1873 for \$600 to Giles Denton Foster for the adjacent lot with house east of the Sennitt property. By April 1885, Giles D. Foster had arranged with all the property owners of the lots in the south half of Block 3 to survey and re-subdivide the existing nine lots into four lots south of the public alley between Fox River Street on the west and DesPlaines Street on the east. Foster had Artemus Julius Mathewson, the Will County Surveyor complete the re-subdivision - **Lot 1** at the northwest corner of DesPlaines and Chicago Streets (50 x 132'), **Lot 2**, 115' wide on Chicago Street and 110' wide at the alley, **Lot 3**, 75' wide on Chicago and 80' at the alley, and **Lot 4** at the northeast corner of Chicago and Fox River Streets (80 x 132'), the location of the Drew - Sennitt House. The Plainfield Village Board approved the re-subdivision on May 6, 1885 [*Reference Exhibit G - Giles D. Foster's Re-subdivision of South Half of Block 3*].

The 1900 Census in Plainfield saw the Sennitt family living with the matriarch of the family, Phoebe Drew now a widow for the past twenty-eight years at age 93 in the house built by her husband Daniel Drew. The Sennitt's oldest daughter May was twenty-six and was one of four students that comprised the first graduating class of Plainfield High School in 1891. May became a gifted musician and gave piano and organ lessons in Plainfield. May's sister Carolyn "Carrie" had graduated from Aurora High School in 1894 and graduated two years later from the University of Chicago's Hyde Park campus that had opened in October 1892. That new campus was created with contributions from the American Baptist Educational Society, a pledge of \$600,000 from John D. Rockefeller and land from Marshall Field with the goal to prepare students for careers in teaching, research and the ministry, opening its doors to women from the outset. After graduation, Carrie taught school at Joliet Township High School and later at Plainfield High School before retiring in 1902 after marrying Joshua Wales Munroe. Interestingly in the Fall of 1951, May Sennitt (78) and her sister Carrie Sennitt Munroe, (75) were chosen to serve as the Grand Marshall's of Plainfield High

School's first Homecoming parade. Their youngest sibling Grace Louise was listed as a teacher after two years at Beloit College in Wisconsin. She too, retired when she married Thomas Clow in 1902.

In June 1880, John Sennitt purchased a 10.43 acre pasture parcel from John and Virtue Willard for \$600 that was located south of Lockport Street between the Gardner, Coal City & Northern Railroad right-of-way on the west and the DuPage River on the east. Sennitt purchased a small herd of dairy cows and built a barn with a milking parlor. Almost eleven years later on November 9, 1891, he purchased a second smaller pasture parcel of 5.91 acres on the north side of Lockport Street from Joseph Hicks for \$539. This parcel was located along Wood Farm Road about 264 feet north of the corner where Wood Farm Road met Lockport Street stretching 763 feet north and then east 435 feet to the west side of the right-of-way of the Gardner, Coal City & Northern RR, thence south 801 feet and thence west to the place of beginning. On this parcel. John built a wood stave silo and a wood milking parlor/barn for his small herd of dairy cattle. In 1903 John Sennitt, now seventy-three retired from the post office and sold his parcel along the DuPage River where he had pastured his small dairy herd to the Joliet, Plainfield and Aurora interurban railway that would use the land to create Plainfield's Electric Park that opened in 1904. His son Charlie while working as a railway clerk gradually assumed more of the day-to-day operations of the small dairy in 1901 as his father got closer to his retirement as Plainfield's postmaster and by 1904 had taken over the entire operation.

In March 1905 John Sennitt died and the Sennitt Dairy supported Charlie, his sister May and their mother, Emma until she passed in 1922. For generations, a fairly common illness among people of all ages was "milksick," which was attributed to milk kept in unsanitary conditions. Raw milk fed to infants caused gastro-intestinal diseases that, often, led to their death. In the days before containers and grocery stores, milk peddlers delivered fresh or "raw" milk to non-farm households across America. These peddlers were an independent group having milked their cows in the early morning and then travelled from house to house, selling their milk. During the first two decades of the 20th Century, men and women delivered milk on foot, by horse-drawn wagons or like Charlie Sennitt, by bicycle. Residents would provide their own pan or jugs at the curb or alley, where the peddlers ladled the milk from open milk cans or pails into residents' containers. Often the milk was unrefrigerated and at a time when sanitation was becoming more understood, milk peddlers' hands were, typically, unwashed. Most often, neither the peddlers' nor the residents' containers were sterilized.

In 1903 the milk peddlers in larger cities began to unionize as a response to government inspections that came from the newly created Food & Drug Agency. Since many cities passed laws to limit peddler activities, the peddlers fought to end Sunday deliveries and just before WWI began, peddlers were required to distribute their milk only in labeled cans or bottles. By 1916, Michigan required that all milk had to be pasteurized and by 1926 the consumption of "raw" or non-pasteurized milk was prohibited in the US.

On November 30, 1925, thirty-five men representing the University of Illinois Agricultural Extension Service and Farm Bureau dairy farmers from the eight counties in northeastern Illinois met to discuss a new dairy marketing organization. Foremost among their concerns was a new ordinance under consideration in Chicago which would require that all milk sold in Chicago come from herds certified to be free of tuberculosis. The eight counties represented at this meeting were from Boone, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will - the representative from Will County was J. H. Cryder and all were told to go back to their respective counties and talk with their local dairymen to assess interest in this new marketing organization.

In December 1925 discussions were held in northeastern Illinois to create a new dairy marketing organization, called the Pure Milk Association which was created because the city of Chicago passed an ordinance requiring tuberculin tests for all herds producing milk to be sold in the city. Milk pasteurization soon became common practice and during the Great Depression milk prices collapsed when the cost of production often exceeded the price paid to farmers. Membership in the Association soared after they became the bargaining agent for northeastern Illinois milk producers, however many independent dairymen refused to join because they needed the income from their small operations to support their families. During the 1930s in an attempt to raise prices, many dairy farmers went “out on strike” and dumped their fresh milk rather than sell it at a loss.

Charlie Sennitt did not join the milk strikes – the milk income supported Charlie and his sister May and paid for the gas to operate Charlie’s new delivery truck. They bottled their milk in their home on Chicago Street where May washed, boiled and sterilized the re-usable, one pint glass bottles that bore the embossed “*Chas. Sennitt Pure Milk Plainfield, Ill.*” label

On a Monday evening in 1932 around 9:30 PM a fire was discovered at the dairy barn of Charlie Sennitt that his father had built after purchasing the parcel by a tourist driving on the Lincoln Highway who stopped and notified the Countryman family who lived in the house at the northeast corner of Lockport Road and Wood Farm Road. They notified the fire department and Charlie’s dairy cows were saved with two cows having to be dragged out. The Sennitts’ had been in the dairy business in Plainfield, in a modest way for nearly 50 years and had conducted their business independently. Their barn, dairy implements and cooling vats along with feed, straw and other supplies were destroyed with an estimated loss totaling over \$3,000, and their insurance would cover only \$1,000. The origin of the fire was unknown and eventually Charlie Sennitt rebuilt his dairy barns using concrete to ward off possible fires or threatened arson attacks plus a concrete stave silo and a concrete milk house where cold, spring water cooled his fresh milk. He also installed an innovative “dairy parlor” arrangement which assured a more sanitary method of milking in a more comfortable milking environment.

Eventually through the late 1930s and after the end of World War II, larger dairies bought out many of the smaller dairies and with increased competition and aggressive marketing campaigns by these larger companies, many independent dairies – including the Sennitt Dairy eventually closed in the mid-1950s as it became increasingly less profitable. Charlie Sennitt passed away in October 1959 at the age of seventy-seven.

In January 1889, John Sennitt purchased a small lot with a building from Calmon Brownson for \$600 west of the lot that the Plainfield Opera House Company would purchase in November 1889 for \$2,000 from Samuel Brainard to build the Plainfield Opera House. Brownson was part of a local corporation of Plainfield citizens that would build the two-story structure with Evarts’ private bank and Mottinger and Brainard hardware and grocery on the first floor and a theater with a stage on the second floor. In mid-February 1898, a fire began at the Hay’s and McCreery’s hardware and grocery store on the south side of the 500 block of Lockport Street and spread east to the neighboring post office building owned by Plainfield Postmaster John Sennitt and to the 1889 Opera House Building at the corner of Illinois and Lockport Street. At the time of the fire,

John Sennitt, his daughter and hotelier and Assistant Postmaster James Beggs saved stamps, ledger books and the mail bags. These three buildings were a total loss and were thought to have been fireproof as they were of brick and masonry construction - the only surviving structure was Evarts' bank vault inside the destroyed Opera House.

Nearly three months after the devastating fire that destroyed the Opera House, Chicago businessman Clarence W. Marks purchased the vacant lot from the Plainfield Opera House Company on May 16, 1898 for \$3,000 and construction of a new opera house was completed in 1899. Postmaster John Sennitt moved the post office to the parlor of the house under consideration for this landmark for several months while work continued on the re-construction of his downtown building to serve once again as the Plainfield post office. During the reconstruction of his building Sennitt purchased a metal cornice manufactured by the *Mesker Brothers Iron Works* based in St. Louis, Missouri and operated by Bernard and Frank Mesker. They were a designer and manufacturer of ornamental sheet-metal facades and cast iron storefront components from the 1880s through the mid-twentieth century, marketing their products in a catalog that displayed their designs. In 1931, the post office was moved to the western storefront at the Plainfield Masonic Block Building. The building remained in the Sennitt family until it was sold in March 1962 to William "Bill" Kelly, a well-known barber.

Census records from 1910 indicate that Emma Sennitt had had five children with four still living and sexton records from the Plainfield Township Cemetery listed the death of a child attributed to John Bennett in February 1872. The location of the child's gravesite is the same burial site for John Sennitt in 1905, though it appears in both instances that the last name was misspelled as "*Bennett*" not as "*Sennitt*" and with the death of Emma Sennitt in January 1922, she was buried next to her husband and infant child in the same gravesite. Emma fell at her house on Thanksgiving Day, November 24 and fractured her hip. She was bedridden at the house until her death on Tuesday, January 10, 1922 and her funeral was held at the Plainfield Baptist Church where she had been a member since 1860 on Thursday, January 12.

Appendix C

Summary Statement of Significance

In ArchiSearch's 2006 evaluation of this 176 year old two-story notations include -

“An outstanding example of Greek Revival and Italianate as used on a popular vernacular house form in the Village. A high significant contribution to the Early Settlement thematic with later historic alterations.

The period of significance begins when Daniel Drew purchased the lots from the estate of Chester Smith in 1844 through 1965 when his granddaughter May Laura Sennitt sold the property to Charles Hauser in February 1965. Daniel Drew built this house soon after purchasing the lot in December 1844 and he and his wife Phoebe lived in this house until their deaths in February 1872 and April 1906 respectively. Their youngest daughter Emma lived in the house as a young girl in 1845 when she was 6 and lived in the house most of her life, except for the one year she was in college in Ohio and teaching school in Bloomington for three years. Her husband John Sennitt lived here with Emma for 34 years and Emma living in the house for 77 years and dying here in January 1922. Two of the Sennitt children, Charles lived in the house for most of his 77 years until his death in 1959 and his oldest sister May lived here for 92 years, nearly her whole life. The house was sold to the current owners in July 1966 thus ending the Drew-Sennitt ownership of 121 years

The 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the one-story bay on the gable front, the L-shaped reentrant angle porch and a rear reentrant angle one story wing. A large two-story carriage barn was located across the entire central half of the rear lot line with a one-story wing that originally served as Daniel Drew's workshop. By 1912 the carriage barn had been removed and replaced with a two-story residence that remains.

The house at 24126 W. Chicago is nominated for designation as a local landmark in the Village of Plainfield under the following criteria:

- Criterion c:** is identified with persons who significantly contributed to the development of the *community*, county, state or nation;
- Criterion d:** embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction or use of indigenous materials;
- Criterion f:** embodies elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that are of architectural significance;
- Criterion j:** is suitable for preservation or restoration;

Appendix D

Exhibit Table of Contents

- A.** Ingersoll's Original Plat of Plainfield (1834)
- B.** Ingersoll's Addition to Plainfield (1837)
- C.** Arnold's Addition to Plainfield (1834)
- D.** Chittenden & Smiley's subdivision of a part of the SE ¼ of Sec. 9 (1867)
- E.** Elihu Corbin's Addition (1852)
- F.** 1850 U. S. Census for Plainfield and Saratoga County, New York
- G.** Giles Denton Foster's Re-subdivision of South Half of Block 3 (1885)
- H.** Chain of Title for 24126 W. Chicago Street

EXHIBIT A

Ingersoll's Original Plat of Plainfield (1834)

P L A I N F I E L D

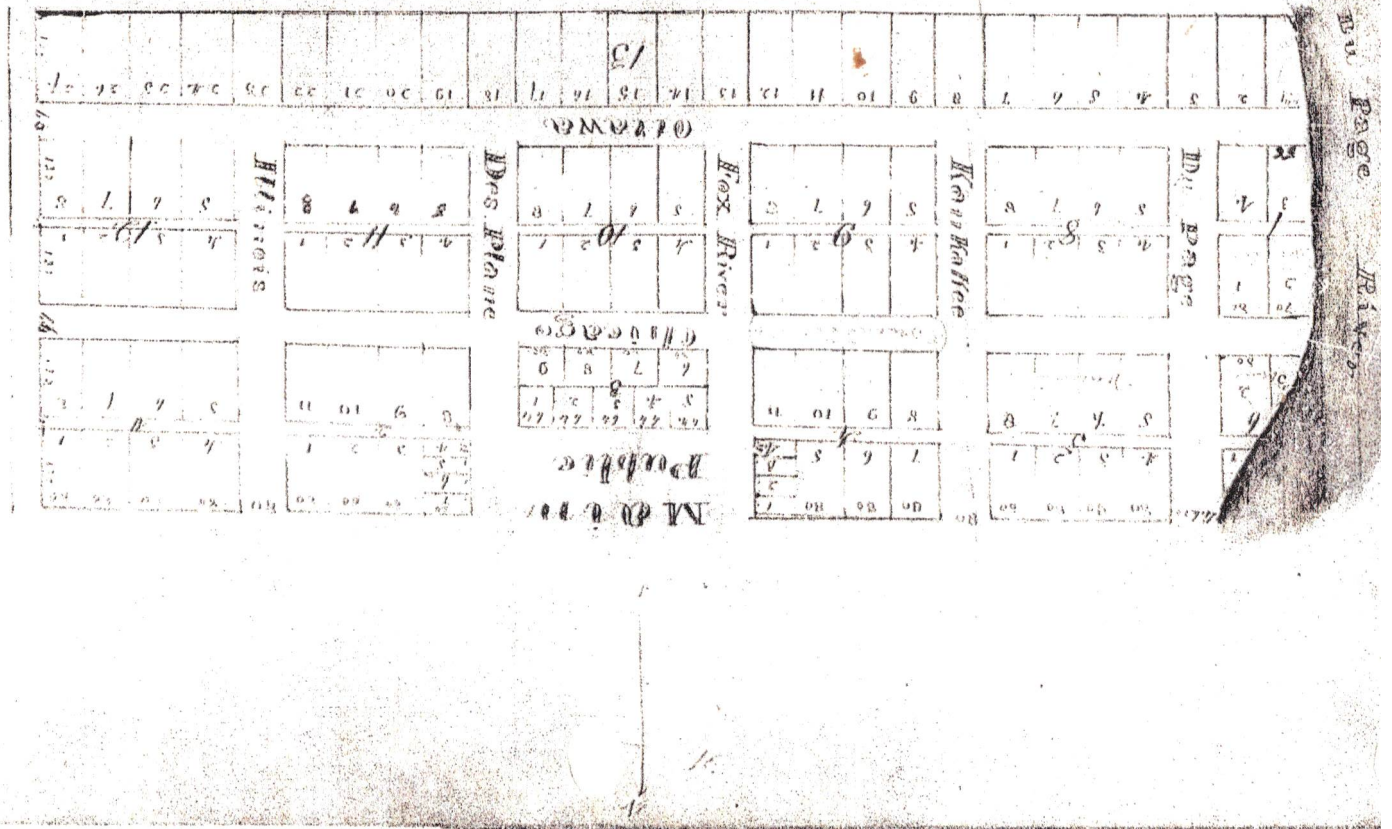


EXHIBIT B

Ingersoll's Addition to Plainfield (1837)

Plat Ingersoll's Addition to Plainfield
1837

State of Illinois,
Mills County, I certify that I have surveyed and laid out into town lots and streets an addition for Chester Ingersoll an addition to the town of Plainfield in said County, on the south side of the Old town Plat and on the North East quarter of Section 16 in Township 36 North of Range 9 East. That the lots are in said addition are respectively one hundred and fifty feet long and of the widths in feet & decimals of feet as marked in figures on this Plat. That the above Plat is the original and correct Plat of said addition, and that the streets are each 80 feet wide.

Given under my hand and seal May 20th 1837.
A. Collins Co. Secy. Mills Co. Clerk

State of Illinois,
Mills County, I certify that I am the owner of the land on which Ingersoll's addition to Plainfield is laid out of which the above is the Plat. That I have a legal and equitable title to the same. And that the laying out of said addition is my voluntary act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal May 20th 1837.
Chester Ingersoll Secy.

State of Illinois,
Mills County, Before me Addison Collins an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County, came this day Chester Ingersoll who is personally known to me and acknowledged before me that the contents of the above certificate by him made are true and that the laying out of said addition is his voluntary act and deed.

Given under my hand and seal May 23rd 1837
Addison Collins J.P. Clerk

Recorded June 6th 1837.
Geo. B. Woodhuff
Recorder

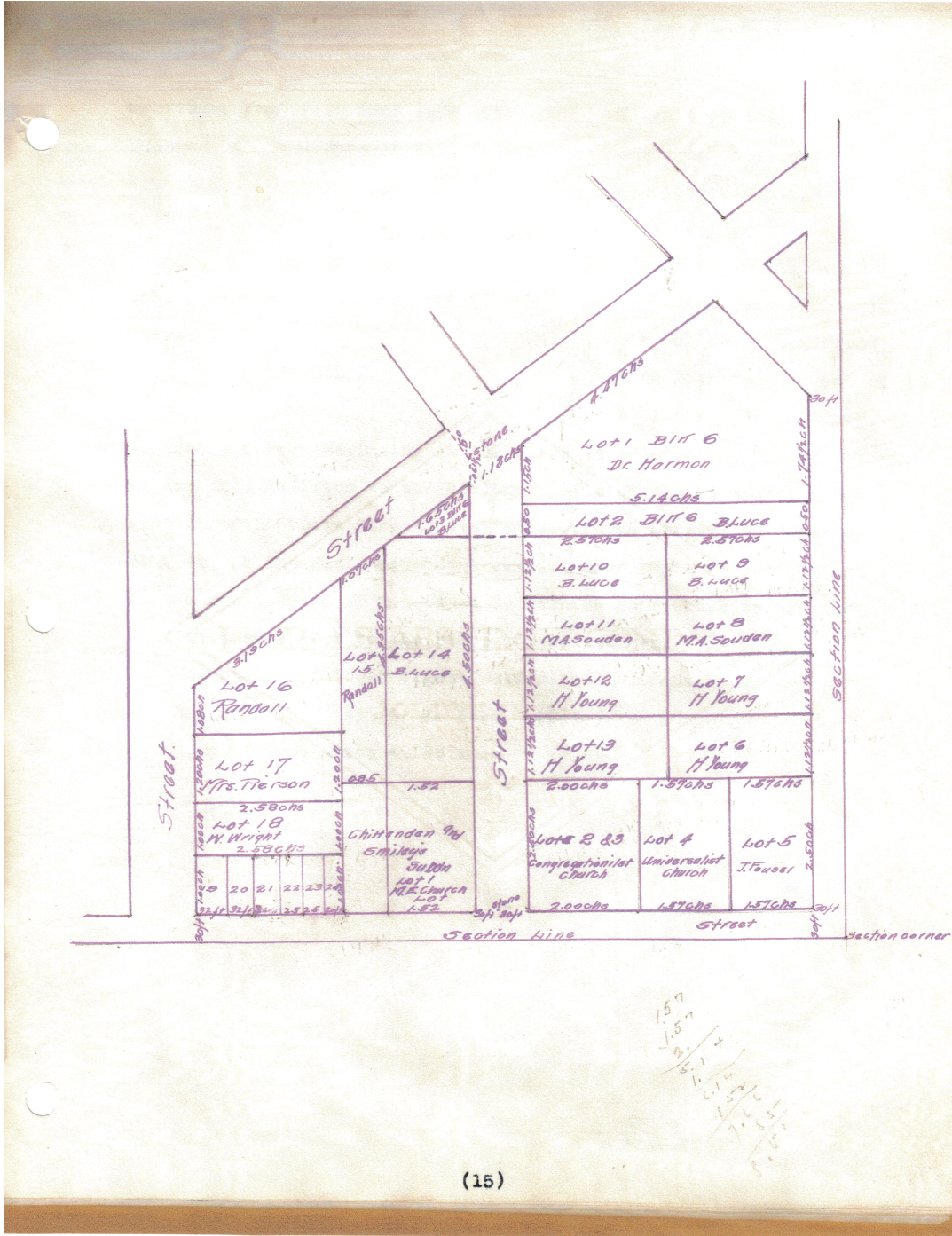
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2

Maple St.
Hank aker St.
Pop Rose St.
OPlain St.
Wisco St.

B 468

EXHIBIT D

Chittenden & Smiley's subdivision of a part of the SE ¼ of Sec. 9 (1867)

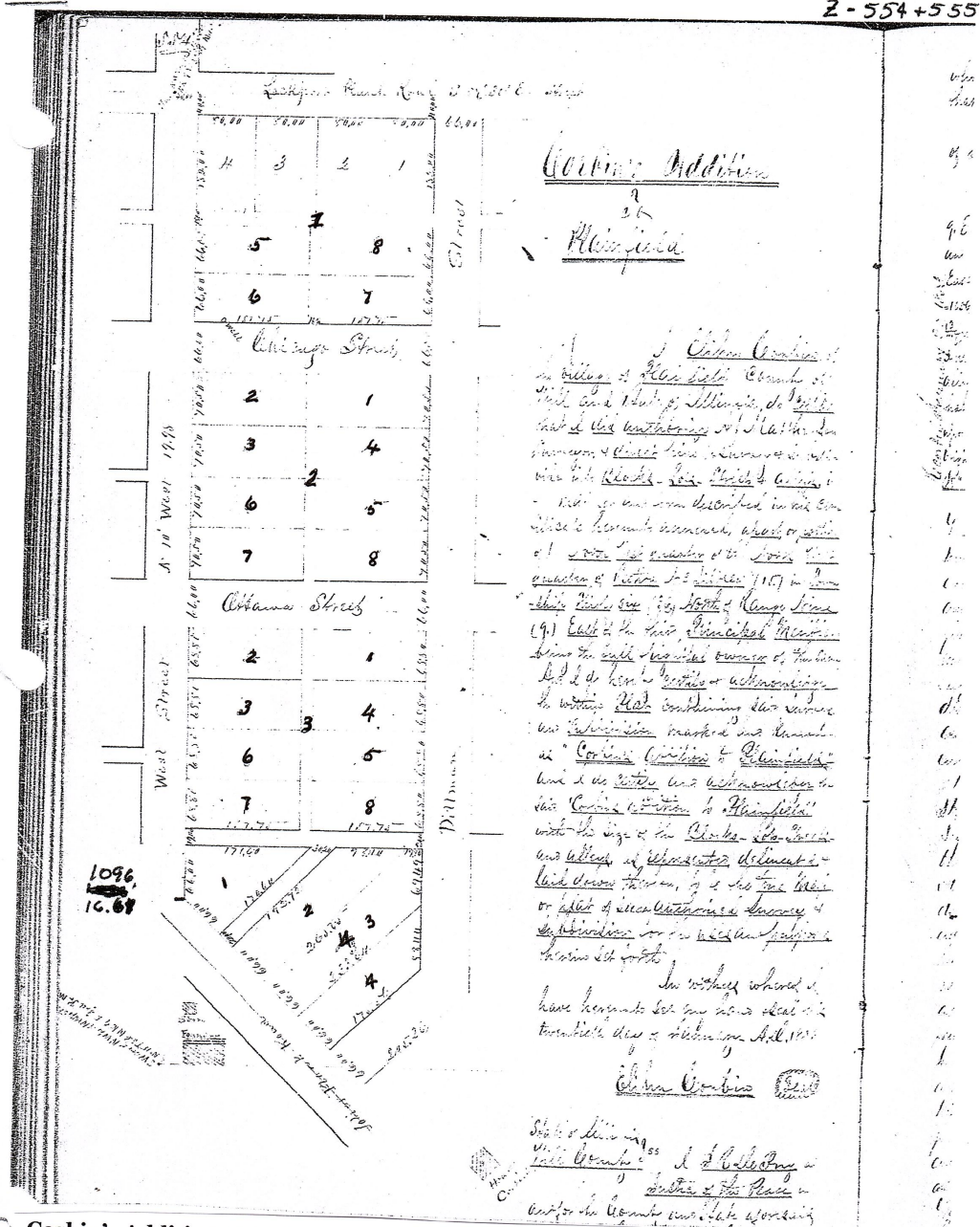


(15)

EXHIBIT E

Elihu Corbin's Addition (1852)

Z-554+555



Corbin's Addition to Plainfield - 8 lots each in Blocks 1, 2, 3 & 4 lots in Block 4 bordered by Lockport Plank Rd. on the north, Joliet Plank Rd. on the South, Dillman St. on the East, West St. on the west
 Jan. 20, 1853

EXHIBIT F

1850 U. S. Census for Plainfield and Saratoga County, New York

Sept. 7 - Plainfield

52 Daniel Drew
43 Elvira Drew
17 Hiram Drew
11 Emily Drew

44 Daniel Chapman
40 Jane A. Chapman
7 Mary Jane Chapman
2 Edgar Avery Chapman
16 Louise Ruth Drew

Oct. 23 - Saratoga, NY

24 Henry Smith
20 Cordelia "Delia" Drew

1860 CENSUS

July 13 - Plainfield

50 Noble L. Reed
27 Sodara Reed
7 Marcus Reed
27 John Sennitt

Aug. 22 - Schuylerville, NY

47 Henry Smith
29 Delia (Drew) Smith
10 Albert H. Smith

1870 CENSUS

August 12 - Plainfield

36 Charles Stranahan
30 Agnes (Nimmons)
3 Anna Stranahan
36 John Sennitt

Aug. 13-Plainfield

70 Daniel Drew
63 Elvira Drew
30 Emma Drew

Aug. 9 - Lincoln, IL

33 S. D. Belt
30 Louisa (Drew)
5 Susan

July 14 - Saratoga, NY

45 Henry Smith
40 Delia (Drew)
19 Albert Smith
7 Emma Smith

1880 CENSUS

June 23 - Plainfield

45 John Sennitt
41 Emma (Drew)
6 May Sennitt
4 Carrie Sennitt
11 M Grace Sennitt
73 Phoebe Drew

June 22 - St. Charles

48 Salathiel D. Belt
44 Louisa (Drew)
8 Grace L. Belt
1 Ernest W. Belt

1900 CENSUS

June 20 - Plainfield

69 John Sennitt
61 Emma
26 May Laura
24 Carolyn "Carrie"
20 Grace
18 Charlie
93 Phoebe Drew

EXHIBIT H

Chain of Title for 24126 W. Chicago Street
06-03-16-209-012-0000

Lot 4, except the North 55' thereof, of Foster's re-subdivision of the S½ of Block 3 in Original Plainfield

GRANTOR

GRANTEE

11/17/2001	<u>Anderson, James L./Janet [Deed in Trust – R2001153916]</u>	<u>J/J. Anderson L.Trust</u>
8/15/1977	<u>Camper, Sherrilyn [WD – R77031002]</u>	<u>Anderson, James L.</u>
2/14/1975	<u>Camper, Richard [QCD – R75003846]</u>	<u>Camper, Sherrilyn</u>
8/20/1971	<u>Lehman, George [WD – R71019619]</u>	<u>Camper, Richard</u>
3/03/1969	<u>Emiley, LeRoy [WD – R69004369]</u> <u>Emiley (Hyde), Margaret May</u>	<u>Lehman, George</u>
	<i>Lot 4, except the N 55' thereof, of Foster's re-subdivision of the S½ of Block 3 in Original Town in E ½ of NE ¼ of Se. 16</i>	
9/09/1968	<u>Hyde, Jerry H./Margaret M. [QCD – R68-19722]</u>	<u>Hyde, Margaret May</u> <i>(Decree of Divorce)</i>
	<i>Lot 4, except the North 55' thereof, of Foster's re-subdivision of the S½ of Block 3 in Original Town in E ½ of NE ¼ of Se. 16</i>	
9/15/1967	<u>Hauser, Charles R./Jean E. [WD – R67-8024]</u>	<u>Hyde, Jerry H./Margaret M.</u>
	<i>Lot 4, except the North 55' thereof, of Foster's re-subdivision of the S½ of Block 3 in Original Town in E ½ of NE ¼ of Se. 16</i>	
7/21/1966	<u>May Sennitt Est.[Conservator's Deed – R6610726]</u>	<u>Anderson, James</u>
2/04/1965	<u>May Sennitt Est.[Conservator's Deed – 2142 – 719] \$8,000</u> <i>(Mary Stephens & Fred Munroe- Conservators)</i>	<u>Hauser, Charles/Jean</u>
	<i>South two-thirds of Lot 4 of Foster's re-subdivision of S ½ of Block 3 in Village of Plainfield</i>	
5/29/1947	<u>Bertino, Delores [QCD – 1166-91]</u>	<u>Sennitt, Laura May</u> <u>Sennitt, Charles H.</u>
	<i>North one-third of Lot 4 of Foster's re-subdivision of S ½ of Block 3</i>	
7/17/1924	<u>Munroe, Caroline/J. Wales [QCD – 658-84]</u> <u>Clow, Grace/Thomas</u> <u>Sennitt, Charles H.</u>	<u>Sennitt, Laura May</u>
	<i>North one-third of Lot 4 of Foster's re-subdivision of S ½ of Block 3</i>	
7/17/1924	<u>Downey, J. Harold [QCD – 658-83]</u>	<u>Sennitt, Laura May</u> <u>Sennitt, Charles H.</u>
	<i>South two-thirds of Lot 4 of Foster's re-subdivision of S ½ of</i>	

Block 3 in Village of Plainfield

5/07/1885 Foster, Giles D./Emma [QCD – 201-588] Sennitt, John/Emma D.

Lot 4 of Foster's re-subdivision of S ½ of Block 3

5/06/1885 The Board of Trustees of Plainfield approved the S ½ of Block 3 of the Original Town of Plainfield to be now vacated & Giles D. Foster sub-divided the S ½ of Block 3 into 4 lots.

4/20/1885 Sennitt, John/Emily [QCD – 201-587] Foster, Giles D.

Lots 3, 4, 5 & 6 in S ½ of Block 3

6/16/1881 Fraser, Harvey/Nana [WD – 151-436] \$900 Sennitt, John

Begin at the NW corner of Lot 5 in Block 3, thence North as the street runs as far as Block 2 & 4 extends, thence East 80' as the street runs, thence South to Block 3, thence West to the place of beginning - ¼ Acre. Also W ½ of E ½ of ½ Acre, part of Block 3 on East side of the Lot.

2/13/1873 Drew, Hiram [QCD – 148-274] Drew, Phebe
Sennitt, Emily A./John (Widow of Daniel Drew)
Belt, Louisa/Slade D.(Tazewell County, IL)
Smith, Delia D. (Saratoga, NY)

Lots 5 & 6 & W ½ of Lot 4 in Block 3 in Original Village of Plainfield; Also Lots 3 & 4 of Morgan's subdivision, part of NW ¼ of Sec. 21 – 36N 9E

3/15/1864 Ballard, James/Sally Ann [WD – 80-472] \$500 Smiley, James H.

Being the W ½ of E ½ of ½ Acre, now a part of Block 3; also commence at SW corner of Lot 7 in Block 3, thence East 75', North to North line of Lot 7, East 5', North to Alley, West 80' to beginning

12/01/1858 Keen, William/Roxana [Deed – 49-368] \$500 Ballard, James

W ½ of E ½ of ½ Acre of land now a part of Block 3; Also commence at the SW corner of Lot 7 in Block 3, thence East 75', thence North to the North line of Lot 7, thence East 5', thence North to the alley, thence West 80', thence South to place of beginning.

4/13/1854 Ballard, James/Sally [WD – 36-26] \$200 Howser, John W.

Commencing at the SW corner of Lot 7 in Block 3 in Village of Plainfield, thence East 75', thence North to the North line of Lot 7, thence East 5', thence North to the Alley, thence West 80', thence South to place of beginning.

3/30/1854 Drew, Daniel/Elvira P. [Deed – 36-24-5] \$200 Fowser, John W.

Being the W ½ of S ½ of ½ Acre of land now part of Block 3 of Village of Plainfield, heretofore sold by Chester Ingersoll to Daniel Drew & formerly part of the Public Square reserving to the use of the Public forever, the alley as laid out on South side of said piece of land & for that use, I hereby relinquish all my rights & title.

7/16/1851 Drew, Daniel/Elvira P. [Deed – Y-452-3] \$10 Pratt, Samuel S.

Being the E ½ of E ½ of a ½ Acre now a part of Block 3 of the Village of Plainfield heretofore sold by Chester Ingersoll to Daniel Drew & formerly part of the Public Square, reserving to the use of the Public forever, the alley as laid out on South side of said piece of land & for that use, I hereby relinquish all my right & title to the same.

3/31/1847 Ingersoll, Chester/Phebe [Deed – N-436] \$10 Drew, Daniel

Lot 5 in Block 3

3/20/1845 Ingersoll, Chester/Phebe [Deed – I-238-9] \$25 Drew, Daniel

Commencing at the NW corner of Lot 5 in Block 3 thence North as the street runs to the North as far as Blocks 2 & 4 extends, thence East 160' as the Street runs, thence South to Block 3, thence West to place of beginning, containing ½ Acre.

Release of Phebe's dower to lands & tenement therein mentioned

12/04/1844 Smith, Chester [Executor's Deed - I - 236-8] \$47 Drew, Daniel

[Ralph Smith – executor]

The W ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 34; the W ½ of SW ¼ of Sec. 27; Also 50 Acres off the South end of the W ½ of NE ¼ of Sec. 28 & the E ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 28 with all lands in Twp. 36 N Range 9 E. Also part of Lot 1 in Block 19 in the Town of Juliet, commencing 77' from the North end of Lot 1 & running South 55' & also the following lots & pieces of land lying & being in Plainfield – Lot 6 in Block 3 & Lot 3 & part of Lot 4 in Block 3 to make the North line 80' from East to West

1/2/1837 Ingersoll, Chester [Deed – C-261] \$65 Smith, Chester

Parts of Lots 3 & 4 to make the same width as the front & extend to the alley as on plat map & Lot 7 in Block 3

5/24/1836 Ingersoll, Chester [Deed – C-260] (Partial) \$25 Smith, Chester

Lot 3 & part of Lot 4 in Block 3 to make the North line 80' from E to W; also Lot 6 Block. 3

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A Field Guide to American Architecture, Carole Rifkind, A Plume Book, 1980, ISBN 0-452-25334-5
A History of Plainfield: Then and Now (2nd Edition), Plainfield Bicentennial Commission (Plainfield Enterprise: Plainfield, Illinois, 1976

Ancestry.com

Appointments of US Postmasters – 1832 - 1971

Historic Urbanized Core Survey, Plainfield Historic Preservation Commission. ArchiSearch Historic Preservation Consultant Alice Novak, Sept. 12, 2005

The History of Will County, Illinois - 1878

Plainfield Enterprise

Plainfield Historical Society Archives – Plainfield, Illinois

Plainfield Township Cemetery Records

Restoring Old Houses, Nigel Hutchins, Firefly Books, Buffalo, NY, 1997, ISBN 1-55209-144-9

Rush University Medical Center Archives (Rush Medical College)

U.S. Federal Census Records – 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940

Will County Clerk's Office

Will County Recorder's Office Archives: Joliet, Illinois.

Researchers:

Michael Bortel

Leif Henriksen

David Schmidt

ADDRESS

611 W. Chicago
 @ NE N. Fox River St.

PIN/Property Index Number

#06-03-16-209-012-0000

Historic Property Name(s)

Common Name(s)

Architectural Style

Greek Revival/Italianate

Vernacular Building Type

Gabled Ell

Construction Date

c. 1855-69; c. 1880

Architect/Builder

Historic Use(s)

Single Family Residential

Present Use(s)

Single Family Residential

History (associated events, people, dates)

Foster's Subdivision plat. Appears on all of the Sanborn maps. The 1893 map shows the 1 story bay on the gable front, the L-shaped reentrant angle porch, a rear reentrant angle 1 story wing. Outbuilding included a large 2 story carriage barn across nearly the entire central half of the rear lot line, with a 1 story wing to its west. A small outbuilding was on the east lot line, with a smaller outbuilding to its southwest. The 1912 Sanborn shows 605 N. Fox River (then 104) as sharing this lot; the large carriage barn had been removed, a single story outbuilding was added in the northeast lot corner, but the two small outbuildings remained. All the outbuildings had changed by the 1931 Sanborn, with a concrete block garage near the northeast lot corner and all other outbuildings removed. The lot continues to be shown as one large lot, despite the addition of 605 N. Fox River. The same is indicated on the 1944 Sanborn.



Description

Limestone foundation; beige synthetically sided walls; asphalt shingle gable roof. Cornice with prominent returns on gable front only; watertable. 2 stories, 2 front bays, varied side piles. Elaborate Italianate porch/bay wraps gable front and reentrant angle; hip roof and thin turned posts. Bank of 5 1/1 double-hung sash with paneled bases and extended (see continuation sheet)

Integrity/Major Physical changes from original construction

Synthetic siding. Some windows replaced. Exterior staircase added to rear elevation.

Subsidiary Building(s)/Site

Hip roof double car garage with synthetically sided walls and a single overhead door at the north end of the lot. Single width concrete driveway.

Registration & Evaluation

National Register of Historic Places: Currently Listed: yes X no

If not currently listed, recommend: Individually yes X no; historic district X yes no

Contributing X or non-contributing X (garage)

Significance statement: An outstanding example of Greek Revival and Italianate as used on a popular vernacular house form in the Village. A highly significant contribution to the Early Settlement thematic with later historic alterations. A high degree of integrity despite the wall material and rear staircase. VP; VG&Comm; OT; VG; EST.

Village of Plainfield designation: Currently Listed: yes X no

If not currently listed, recommend: Historic Landmark X yes no; Historic District X yes no

Contributing X or non-contributing X (garage)

Form prepared by: ArchiSearch Historic Preservation Consultants (Alice Novak) Date of Field Survey: 8.26.05 - 83

ADDRESS

611 W. Chicago
@ NE N. Fox River St.

PIN/Property Index Number

#06-03-16-209-012-0000



Description (continued)

brackets as enclosed porch or bay across much of gable front. Door faces side/east in gable front. Window group of shorter 1/1 flanking a large fixed sash in front of side gable 1st story; small 2/2 above. Gable front 2^{ns} story with two 2/2. Plain window surrounds with drip caps. 1 story hip roof bay on east elevation with short window. Rear 1 story shed wing. Bulkhead door east toward north end. West elevation with side door, raised concrete stoop. Short 1/1 to left of door and on 2nd story; regular 1/1 to right of door. Exterior staircase runs east/west to 2nd story door in gable end.



Detail, gable front
Camera facing northeast



Camera facing north




John F. Argoudelis
PRESIDENT

Michelle Gibas
VILLAGE CLERK

TRUSTEES

Harry Benton
Kevin M. Calkins
Patricia T. Kalkanis
Cally J. Larson
Tom Ruane
Brian Wojowski

MEMO TO: Historic Preservation Commission
FROM: Jonathan Proulx, Director of Planning 
DATE: June 8, 2021
RE: 24035-24037 W. Lockport St. – COA Feedback

Staff and the applicant are respectfully seeking input from the Historic Preservation Commission regarding proposed improvements to the front façade of the business that occupies 24035 and 24037 W. Lockport St. (Uptown Tap). The current owners are proposing to update the front façade to achieve various objectives, including unifying the two storefronts, update some of the dated materials, and bring together the interior and exterior enhancements and menu improvements to complete the reimagining of the restaurant.

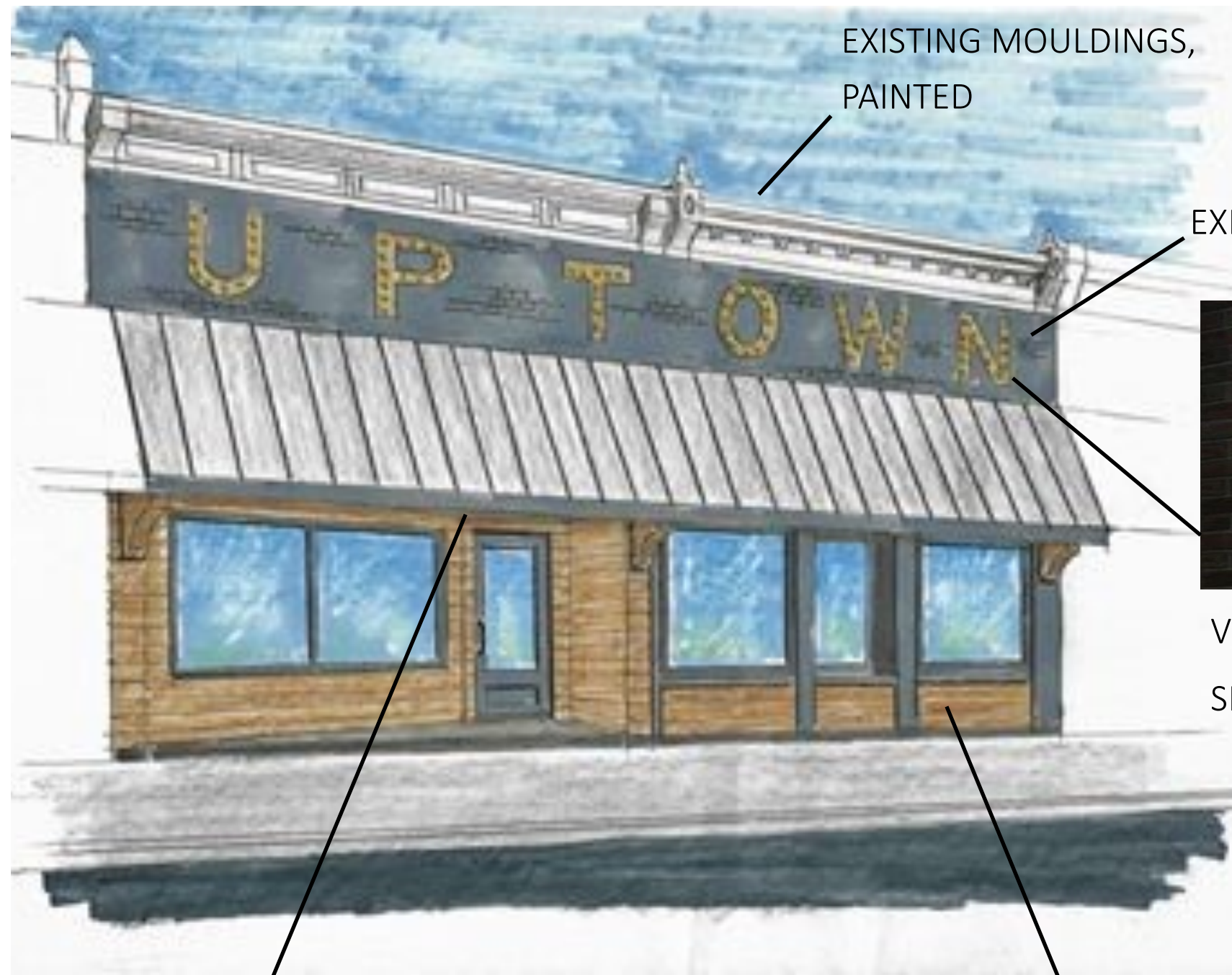
As buildings located in the Downtown Historic District (both local district and National Register-recognized) – both of which buildings are contributing to the historic district, although not recommended for landmark status – exterior modifications will require consideration of a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA). The applicant and staff are sharing the proposed plans for feedback and direction from the HPC prior to formalizing plans for a future COA application.

Staff forwarded the conceptual plans to the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office for additional input. Staff will be prepared to share input received from IHPA at the upcoming meeting.



FACADE

1964: MID-CENTURY MODERN
 WITH TRADITIONAL DETAILS



Kendall Charcoal
HC-166



White Dove
OC-17

EXISTING BRICK, PAINTED



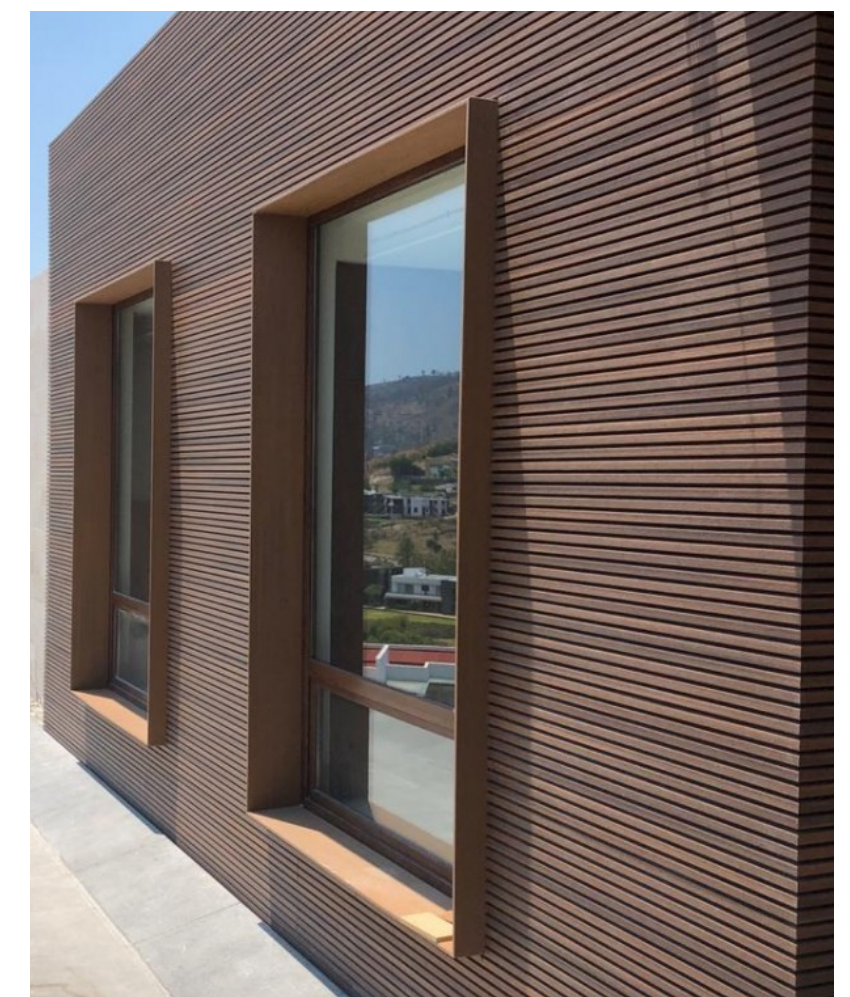
VINTAGE CHANNEL LETTER
SIGNAGE



CUSTOM STANDING SEAM METAL AWNING



NEW TECH WOOD[®] ECO-CLADDING



NEW TECH WOOD[®] CASTELLATED ECO-CLADDING BOARDS ARE MADE WITH 60% RECYCLED DENSE WOOD FIBRE. CASTELLATED CLADDING BOARDS ARE FULLY CAPPED WITH ULTRASHIELD SO THERE IS NO NEED TO OIL, PAINT AND STAIN – EVER! THE SHIELD GIVES HIGH STAIN AND UV RESISTANCE, MAKING IT LONG LASTING AND DURABLE.





Property of Plainfield Historical Society - Do Not Reproduce Without Written Permission

ADDRESS

514 W. Lockport St.

PIN/Property Index Number

#06-03-16-210-008-0000

Historic Property Name(s)

Common Name(s)

Gruben's Uptown Tap and Grill

Architectural Style

no style

Vernacular Building Type

Commercial type

Construction Date

c. 1900

Architect/Builder

Historic Use(s)

Commercial

Present Use(s)

Commercial/Restaurant

History (associated events, people, dates)

Original Town plat. This building first appears on the 1912 Sanborn map as #542, a meat market. A much smaller building had been on this lot on the 1893 and 1898 Sanborn maps. The building appears the same on the 1931 and 1944 Sanborn maps.



Description

Foundation not clearly visible; red brick facade wall in running bond; flat or shed composition roof. Tall 1 story, rectangular shape, 3 facade bays. 2 concrete stairs to central entrance, recessed from facade plane. 2 replacement storefront sash, tinted dark as is the door; plain bulkheads and boarded transom area. Thin iron posts frame door with rosettes in storefront beam. Plain parapet until raised stretcher course below metal cornice. Cornice in similar fashion to adjacent buildings west, but differing with pyramidal/extending block course. Projecting end brackets, fluted with rosettes and finials. Modillions beneath molded cornice. Interior open to 512 to the east.

Integrity/Major Physical changes from original construction

Storefront with modern materials, although maintaining a somewhat historic pattern of storefront windows and a central recessed door.

Subsidiary Building(s)/Site

No outbuildings. Cornice similar to 522, 520, 518, and 516.

Registration & Evaluation

National Register of Historic Places: Currently Listed: ___yes Xno

If not currently listed, recommend: Individually ___yes Xno; historic district Xyes ___no

Contributing X or non-contributing ___

Significance statement: A good example of an early 20th century commercial building, maintaining the consistent building pattern along this section of Lockport St. VP, Comm, VG&Comm, OT.

Village of Plainfield designation: Currently Listed: ___yes Xno

If not currently listed, recommend: Historic Landmark ___yes Xno; Historic District Xyes ___no

Contributing X or non-contributing ___

Form prepared by: ArchiSearch Historic Preservation Consultants (Alice Novak) **Date of Field Survey:** 11.06.05 - 340

ADDRESS

512 W. Lockport St.

PIN/Property Index Number

#06-03-16-210-009-0000

Historic Property Name(s)

Common Name(s)

Gruben's Uptown Tap

Architectural Style

Classical Revival influence

Vernacular Building Type

Commercial type

Construction Date

c. 1865; 1892; c. 1955-65

Architect/Builder

Historic Use(s)

Commercial

Present Use(s)

Commercial/Tavern

History (associated events, people, dates)

Original Town. Appears as #543 on the 1893 Sanborn map, and was then in use as a confectionary. Shown as the same on the 1898 Sanborn map. The 1912 Sanborn shows the building in use as a bakery; the building appeared the same on the 1931 and 1944 Sanborn maps, although Sanborn maps switched to a generic "store" designation on most commercial building. The 1944 Sanborn shows the address changes. The building appears to have been used for food-related purposes for at least the entire 20th century. *Appendix F: Historic Urban Building Inventory, April 2000 of the *Design Manual, Lockport Street Business Corridor* notes that this may be the oldest commercial building on the south side of Lockport Street, dating to c. 1865, with 1892 post fire changes.

Description

Foundation not visible; yellow brick facade in running bond; shed or flat composition roof. Tall 1 story, rectangular shape, 2 facade bays. Left/east bay angled to right/west bay door. Left with two storefront sash, limestone lug sill. Entire storefront angles from east to west. Storefront sign panel clad with diagonal wood which extends over end piers and transom area. Raised stretcher course at parapet, with alternating raised stretchers. End "brackets" with raised organic designs. 5 frieze panels with organic designs between modillions with leaf appliques. Molded cornice. Hanging sign over middle anchored to roof and parapet.

Integrity/Major Physical changes from original construction

Storefront materials altered c. 1955 - 65 with random ashlar limestone added. Diagonal wood over storefront panel added c. 1980 or later. Windows and door replaced, but importantly the storefront retains a general scale and pattern which is at least historically correct.

Subsidiary Building(s)/Site

No outbuildings. One of a series of single storefront 1 story buildings which occupy much of this south block.

Registration & Evaluation

National Register of Historic Places: Currently Listed: ___yes Xno

If not currently listed, recommend: Individually ___yes Xno; historic district Xyes ___no

Contributing X or non-contributing ___

Significance statement: A good example of what appears to be a late 19th century building which survived the fire; contributes to the building pattern along this block of generally 1 story single storefront buildings. VP, Comm, VG&Comm, OT.

Village of Plainfield designation: Currently Listed: ___yes Xno

If not currently listed, recommend: Historic Landmark ___yes Xno; Historic District Xyes ___no

Contributing X or non-contributing ___

Form prepared by: ArchiSearch Historic Preservation Consultants (Alice Novak) **Date of Field Survey:** 11.06.05 - 341



Downtown Plainfield Historic District
Name of Property

Will, Illinois
County and State

24031 (508) Lockport Street - Contributing

Architect/Builder:
Date: 1899
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular
Historic Name: Sonntag Building
Current Name/Use: Restaurant

This building was built soon after the 1898 fire in a simple commercial vernacular style. It is a one story brick building with a pressed metal cornice. The storefront has original cast iron columns and a steel beam with rosettes. It has been rebuilt in a period appropriate manner with wood bulkheads and large display windows. The upper façade is of red face brick and includes brick piers at each end of the building and brick corbels under the cornice. The cornice has ornamental end brackets, dentils and ornamental panels. There is a half-round panel extending above the cornice line with the name "Sonntag" painted on it. It was constructed by John and Albert Sonntag for their harness and bridle shop. The building housed a drug store in 1912 and Sage's Royal Blue Grocery in the 1940s and '50s. It currently is a restaurant. This building matches the building to the west at 24033 West Lockport and was built simultaneously.

24033 (510) Lockport Street - Contributing

Architect/Builder:
Date: 1899
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular
Historic Name: Retail
Current Name/Use: Restaurant

This building was built soon after the 1898 fire in a simple commercial vernacular style. It is a one story brick building with a pressed metal cornice. The storefront is recessed and has been rebuilt with plywood and is not in character with the architecture. The storefront is covered with a canvas awning. The upper façade is of red face brick and includes brick piers at each end of the building and brick corbels under the cornice. The cornice has ornamental end brackets, dentils and ornamental panels. There is a pedimented panel extending above the cornice line with a rosette mounted at the center. The building housed a farm implement store in 1912 and currently is a restaurant. This building matches the building to the east at 24031 West Lockport and was built simultaneously.

24035 (512) Lockport Street - Contributing

Architect/Builder:
Date: c. 1892, storefront alterations c. 1960
Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular
Historic Name: Retail
Current Name/Use: Tavern

Downtown Plainfield Historic District

Will, Illinois
County and State

Name of Property

This building survived the 1898 fire and was built in a simple commercial vernacular style. It is a one story brick building with a pressed metal cornice. The storefront was altered in the early 1960s with stone bulkheads and wood piers. The display window is angled back to a recessed entry. Despite some modifications, the storefront retains its character from that era. There is also a canvas awning covering the width of the storefront. The upper façade is of yellow face brick with very shallow brick corbels under the cornice. The cornice has ornamental end brackets, corbels and ornamental panels. The building housed a bakery for much of the first half of the 20th century and now houses a tavern. While there are reports of this building dating to 1865, this façade does not date earlier than about 1890 and was probably rebuilt after an 1892 fire.

24037 (514) Lockport Street - Contributing

Architect/Builder:

Date: 1900

Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular

Historic Name: Selfridge Meat Market

Current Name/Use: Tavern

This building was built after an 1899 fire in a simple commercial vernacular style. It is a one story brick building with a pressed metal cornice. The storefront includes original cast iron columns and a beam with rosettes. The display windows remain as large glazed areas, but the bulkheads and transoms have been altered and infilled. However, the storefront retains its basic original character. The upper façade is of red face brick. The simple cornice has fluted end brackets, corbels and several projecting bands. The original tenant was the Selfridge Meat Market.

24039 (516) Lockport Street - Contributing

Architect/Builder:

Date: 1900

Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular

Historic Name: Retail

Current Name/Use: Office

This building was built after an 1899 fire in a simple commercial vernacular style. It is a one story brick building with a pressed metal cornice. The storefront includes original cast iron columns and a beam with rosettes. The display windows remain as large glazed areas, but the bulkheads and transoms have been altered and infilled. However, the storefront retains its basic original character and includes a canvas awning. The upper façade is of red face brick; most of the upper façade consists of brick headers with alternating indentations and projections. The effect is like a checkerboard. The cornice has end brackets, a dentil course and ornamental panels. The building housed a harness shop for much of the early 20th century and was a food market from the 1940s through the '60s. It is an office currently.