**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**
**THURSDAY, JULY 9, 2026**
**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 14, 2026.
  05-14-26 HPC Minutes.pdf

**CHAIR'S COMMENTS**

**COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS**

**PUBLIC COMMENTS (5 minutes per topic)**

**OLD BUSINESS**

- **23842 W. MAIN ST. (CASE 2127-070426.COA)**
  Seeking a motion to recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for replacement of the two ground-floor windows and the second-floor doors on the east elevation of the property at 23842 W. Main St., 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).
  23842 W. Main St. HPC Staff Report Packet.pdf

**NEW BUSINESS**

**1. 23837 W. OTTAWA ST. (CASE 2088-030325.HPC)**

1.a Seeking a motion to open a public hearing to consider designating the property located at 23837 W. Ottawa St. (PIN 06-03-15-106-004-0000), in the Village of Plainfield, Illinois, as a local historic landmark.

1.b Seeking a motion to close the public hearing for designating the property located at 23837 W. Ottawa St. (PIN 06-03-15-106-004-0000), in the Village of Plainfield, Illinois, as a local historic landmark.

1.c Seeking a motion to adopt the findings of fact of staff as the findings of fact of the Historic Preservation Commission and, furthermore, recommend approval of the landmark designation for the property commonly known as 23837 W. Ottawa St., based on criteria d, f and j of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, with a period of significance of April 1887 to March of 1896.
23837 W Ottawa St. HPC Staff Report Packet.pdf

**2. 15022 S. BARTLETT AVE. (CASE 2143-070726.COA)**

2.a Seeking a motion to recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for replacement carriage walk and related improvements at 15022 S. Bartlett Ave., 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).
15022 S. Bartlett Ave. HPC Staff Report Packet.pdf

**DISCUSSION**

**ADJOURN**

**REMINDERS**

- July 13th - Committee of the Whole Workshop at 7:00 p.m.
- July 15th - Evening with the Mayor at 7:00 p.m. - Grande Park, 26333 W. Grand Park Blvd.
- July 20th - Village Board Meeting at7:00 p.m.
- July 21st - Plan Commission at 7:00 p.m.
- September 10th - Historic Preservation at 7:00 p.m.

**Historic Preservation Commission**
**Record of Minutes**

Date: May 14, 2026 Location: Village Hall

## CALL TO ORDER
Chairman Bortel called the meeting to order at 7:03 p.m.

## ROLL CALL
PRESENT: Commissioners Derrick, Failing, Rapp, Schmidt, Scholz and Chairman Bortel

ABSENT: Olsen

STAFF: Jonathan Proulx, Planning Director

## PLEDGE TO THE FLAG
Chairman Bortel led the pledge to the flag.

## APPROVAL OF AGENDA
Commissioner Derrick made a motion to approve the agenda. Seconded by Commissioner Rapp. The motion carried unanimously by voice vote:

**Ayes:** Derrick, Failing, Rapp, Schmidt, Scholz and Bortel
**Nays:** Olsen
**Absent:** None

## APPROVAL OF MINUTES
Commissioner Failing made a motion to approve the minutes of the Historic Preservation Commission held on November 13, 2025, as amended. Second, by Commissioner Scholz. The motion carried unanimously by voice vote:

**Ayes:** Derrick, Failing, Rapp, Schmidt, Scholz and Bortel
**Nays:** Olsen
**Absent:** None

## CHAIR'S COMMENTS
Chairman Bortel gave an update of the landmark he and Commissioner Schmidt are working on.

## COMMISSIONERS COMMENTS
No Commissioner Comments.

## PUBLIC COMMENT
Leif Hendericksen made comments regarding replacing his carriage walk that was removed during a public improvement project.

## OLD BUSINESS
No Old Business.

## NEW BUSINESS

### 23842 W. MAIN ST. (CASE 040726.COA)

Chairman Bortel gave a brief history of the property.

Mr. Proulx provided an introduction of the Certificate of Appropriateness application.

Applicant was not present.

There was discussion regarding the information regarding the door, shutters, and windows replacement and paint color for windows and doors.

The commission agreed that more information is needed from the applicant and that the replacements need to be truer to what is currently there.

**Commissioner Failing made a motion to continue this case to the June 14, 2026 Historic Preservation Commission meeting.**

Commissioner Derrick seconded the motion. The motion carried 6:0 by roll call vote.

**Ayes:** Derrick, Failing, Rapp, Schmidt, Scholz and Bortel
**Nays:** Olsen
**Absent:** None

### 14925 S. BARTLETT AVE. (CASE 2132-042326.COA)

Chairman Bortel gave a brief history of the property.

Mr. Proulx provided an introduction of the Certificate of Appropriateness application.

Applicant was not present.

There was discussion regarding the width, material, style of the siding, if the siding dimension should match what is on the house, and the conditions of the COA.

**Commissioner Scholz made a motion to recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for replacement of the siding of the detached accessory structure at 14925 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:**

1) **LP SmartSide siding is accepted as an appropriate siding material.**
2) **The siding shall be installed as lap siding (overlapping installation).**
3) **The siding shall have a maximum reveal dimension of four inches (4").**
4) **The completed exterior shall be in conformance with the rendering presented by the applicant.**

Commissioner Derrick seconded the motion.

Discussion followed suggesting adding a stipulation regarding the carriage doors.

Commissioner Derrick withdrew her second.

**Commissioner Scholz made an amended motion to recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for replacement of the siding of the detached accessory structure at 14925 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:**

1) **LP SmartSide siding is accepted as an appropriate siding material.**
2) **The siding shall be installed as lap siding (overlapping installation).**
3) **The siding shall have a maximum reveal dimension of four inches (4").**
4) **The completed exterior shall be in conformance with the rendering presented by the applicant.**
5) **Commission supports the carriage doors presented in the renderings. The applicant is required to appear before the HPC for a second COA for the carriage doors.**

Commissioner Schmidt seconded the motion. The motion carried 7:0 by roll call vote.

**Ayes:** Derrick, Failing, Rapp, Schmidt, Scholz and Bortel
**Nays:** Olsen
**Absent:** None

## DISCUSSION

There was discussion regarding the home on Route 59, which was previously owned by the House of Harvest. Mr. Proulx provided an update.

## ADJOURN

Commissioner Derrick made a motion to adjourn. Commissioner Rapp seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously by voice vote:

**Ayes:** Derrick, Failing, Rapp, Schmidt, Scholz and Bortel
**Nays:** Olsen
**Absent:** None

Meeting adjourned at 7:49 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Tracy Erickson

Recording Secretary

Click here to view the video of this Meeting.

John F. Argoudelis
PRESIDENT

Michelle Gibas
VILLAGE CLERK

TRUSTEES
Margie Bonuchi
Richard Kiefer
Siv Panicker
Tom Ruane
Vanessa Sula
Brian Wojowski

**TO:** **HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**
**FROM:** **JONATHAN PROULX, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING**
**DATE:** **JULY 7, 2026**
**SUBJECT:** **CASE NUMBER 2127-040726.COA**
**23842 W. MAIN ST.**

**REQUEST:** Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)

**LOCATION:** East side of Michigan Street, north/west of Main Street

**APPLICANT:** Moravec Orthodontics

**ZONING:** B-1 – Neighborhood Convenience Business District

***COMP. PLAN:*** *Local Commercial*

## BACKGROUND

The applicant is seeking approval to replace two ground-floor windows with shutters and the second-floor paired doors on the south/east elevation of the property at 23842 W. Main St. Known as the Hagar-Smiley Residence (built *circa* 1852), the structure was designated as a local Village of Plainfield landmark in February of 2011 (via Ordinance No. 2969). In accordance with the Historic Preservation article of the Zoning Code (Chapter 9, Article XV, Section 9-149(2)), a COA is required prior to the issuance of a permit for any minor or major work involving any new and other construction, alteration, repair, demolition, relocation or other material change that may affect the exterior architectural appearance of any structure or site within an historic district or of any designated landmark building or site.

The adjacent land uses, zoning, and street classifications are below.

North: Quonset hut (I-1)
East: Sign shop (I-1)
South: Main Street/Illinois Route 126 (Minor Arterial))
West: Michigan Street (local))

## ANALYSIS

The proposed scope of work includes replacement windows and doors on the front (south) elevation of the building. In order for the Historic Preservation Commission to recommend approval of the Certificate of Appropriateness, Commissioners must consider the significance of

the site/building/structure and the general design guidelines of the Village's Zoning Code, as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Staff has identified some of the most applicable criteria for evaluating a COA request, per Section 9-149(4) of the Zoning Code outline below.

i. *Height:* The height of any proposed alteration or construction should be compatible with the style and character of the structure and with surrounding structures.

ii. *Proportions of the front façade:* The relationship between the width of a building and the height of the front elevation should be compatible with surrounding structures.

**iii. *Proportions of windows and doors:* The proportions and relationships between doors and windows should be compatible with the architectural style and character of the building.**

iv. *Relationship of building masses and spaces:* The relationship of a structure to the open space between it and adjoining structures should be compatible.

v. *Roof shapes:* The design of the roof, fascia, and cornice should be compatible with the architectural style and character of the building and with adjoining structures.

vi. *Scale:* The scale of the structure after alteration, construction, or partial demolition should be compatible with its architectural style and character and with the surrounding structures.

vii. *Directional expression:* Façades in historic districts should blend with and reflect the dominant horizontal or vertical expression of adjacent structures. The directional expression of a building after alteration, construction, or partial demolition should be compatible with its original architectural style and character.

**viii. *Architectural details:* Architectural details should be treated so as to make a building compatible with its original architectural style and character and to not detract from the inherent characteristics of surrounding structures.**

ix. *Appurtenances:* New, replaced, or restored appurtenances shall be sensitive to the individual building or structure, its occupants, and their needs.

x. *New structures:* New structures in a historic district shall be compatible with, but need not be the same as, the architectural styles and general designs and layouts of the surrounding structures.

The HPC considered this request at its meeting of May 14, 2026 and requested additional information on the proposed shutters while expressing concerns about the proposed material for the window and door replacement. Staff has coordinated with the contractor for the project to ask what alternative materials are available. The property owner has requested an opportunity to

address the HPC. This matter has been placed on the agenda for the July 9, 2026 HPC meeting for further discussion.

## RECOMMENDATION

In advance of any public comment or discussion by the Historic Preservation Commission, staff supports the proposed Certificate of Appropriateness. Should the Historic Preservation Commission concur, the following motion is offered for your consideration and modification:

***I move we recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for replacement of the two ground-floor windows, shutters and the second-floor doors on the east elevation of the property at 23842 W. Main St., 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. _____
2. _____
3. _____

**ADDRESS**
23842 W. Main St.
223 W. Main St. @NE N. Michigan Ave.

**PIN/Property Index Number**
#06-03-10-305-003-0000

**Historic Property Name(s)**
Jonathon Hager House

**Common Name(s)**



**Architectural Style**
Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival

**Vernacular Building Type**
no type

**Construction Date**
c. 1852; 1987-88; 1993-94; 1998

**Architect/Builder**
Arris Architects + Planners, rehabilitation

**Historic Use(s)**
Single Family Residential

**Present Use(s)**
Commercial/Professional

**History (associated events, people, dates)**
East Plainfield Subdivision. Hager House appears on the 1931 Sanborn map, the first to show this block, as #19 and #20 W. Main. At that time, the lot extended the full depth back to what was then Water Street, now Naperville-Plainfield Road. The house appears as a 2 story rectangular block with a central porch, a 1 story rear wing which extended in an L-shape across the east elevation, a small rear reentrant angle porch, and a garage wing off the rear wing. A square garage was on the west lot line, in about the center of the lot, but on the 1944 Sanborn, it has been removed. The house, however, remained the same, with the address change taking place.

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**Description**
See reverse side/Continuation Sheet.

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**Integrity/Major Physical changes from original construction**
Former single family house substantially reconstructed according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, with windows, front bay, and end porches/wings based on an 1873 atlas drawing of the house. Rear wings added to provide more interior space for dental office. The project was reviewed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Overall rehabilitation, 1987-88; porch additions, 1993-94; west addition, 1998 +/-.

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**Subsidiary Building(s)/Site**
Former deep lot subdivided approximately by half. Setback of house retained, with parking only to the rear of the building.

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**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 ___
**Significance statement**: Probably the best example of transitional stylistic use in the Village, with corner boards as pilasters and a cornice reflecting Greek Revival influence; the front steeply-pitched wall dormer reflecting Gothic Revival influence; and paired brackets and a semi-hexagonal bay reflecting Italianate style. Exceptionally rehabilitated. VP; EP; MSC; 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 ___

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**Form prepared by**: ArchiSearch Historic Preservation Consultants (Alice Novak) **Date of Field Survey**: 12.04.05 - 493

**ADDRESS**

23842 W. Main St.
223 W. Main St. @NE N. Michigan Ave.

**PIN/Property Index Number**

#06-03-10-305-003-0000





**Description**

Limestone foundation; clapboard walls, water table, corner boards as pilasters, cornice; architectural asphalt shingle side gable roof. 2 stories, irregular shape, 5 facade bays, 2 gable end piles. Main side gable section with central flat roof semi-hexagonal bay with shuttered, shouldered openings on all sides. X-shaped open rail atop with narrow French doors to access; shouldered drip cap. Single 6/6 double-hung sash in 1st story end bays. Single 2/2 double-hung sash in 2nd story end bays. 1 story fenestration with shouldered drip caps; 2nd story with plain surrounds. Molded cornice with double brackets, deep side returns with double brackets. Central steep gable wall dormer with triangular multi-light window. East 1st story with low pitched hip wing recessed from front/south; corner pilasters, single 6/6 front and side. A 1-1/2 story side gable wing extends beyond from the rear of the house; blind south on single bay extending past hip wing. West elevation with full-gable end hip roof porch; wood floor, open end posts, paired French doors in a shouldered surround. Rear with series of 4 gable wings in stylized version of original house, with returns and cornier boards, water table. Main entrance now at rear.

**Nomination for listing in the Plainfield, Illinois Register of Historic Places**

## Individual Landmark

## Hagar –Smiley Residence (erected 1852)
## Restoration and Adaptive Re-Use by Dr. Steven Moravec

**Dr. Steven Moravec Dental Offices**
**23842 West Main Street** (f/k/a 223 West Main Street)
**Plainfield, Illinois**

**PIN: 06-03-10-305-003-0000**
**Petitioner: Dr. Steven Moravec**

### Architectural Description

General Description

The residence at 23842 West Main Street is a product of the Early Victorian Period which found immense popularity from 1840 through 1860. Homes built in this style exhibited a blend of Gothic Revival, Italian Villa, Tudor, and even Oriental details. Also contained in this residence are some Greek Revival elements which found favor during the period of 1820 through 1860 and ran concurrently with the Early Victorian transitional period have found a predominant place in the architectural mix. Greek Revival houses are typically one, one-and-one-half, or two stories in height with gabled roofs.

The Early Victorian architecture lent much to the Victorian Period which followed from 1860 through 1900. In both architectural styles more is never too much when it came to detail and whimsy.

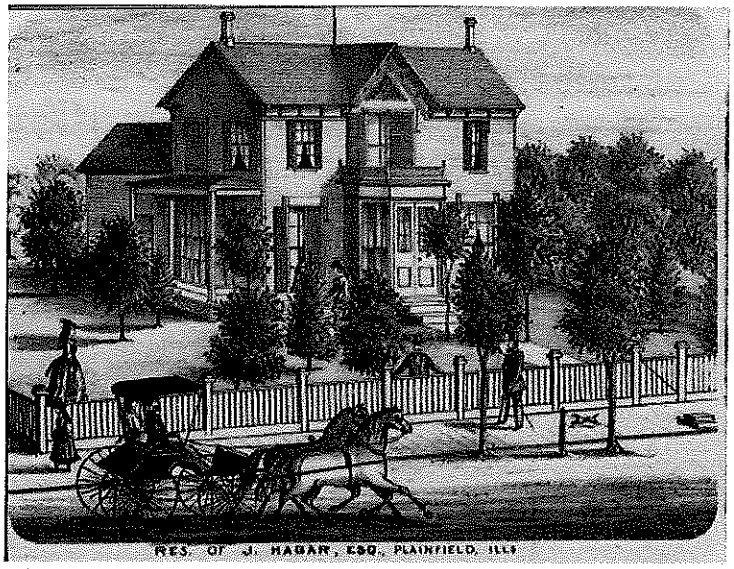
In 1850 Andrew Jackson Downing, an architect who up until that time had been known for his expertise in landscape design, wrote and published a book of house patterns that exemplified a style that would become known as Early Victorian. His book, ***The Architecture of Country Houses***, was one of the earliest and no doubt one of the most influential of house pattern books. In his book Downing states, "a blind impartiality for any one style in building is detrimental to the progress of improvement." Continuing Downing asked, "What then are the proper characteristics of a rural residence?" They would be "the harmonious union of buildings and scenery, utility, expression of purpose, a style marked by irregularity of form and outlines, a variety of effect, and the boldness of composition".

Unlike Greek Revival Architecture, Early Victorian - Gothic Revival was designed

from the inside out. It could be added to in any direction and often times it was. Wings, bays, projections of any kind could be stuck on at any angle and the whole, to some degree, was unified by the exterior decoration.



***Slide 249 - Hagar Home Main Street***
***This print made from the Plainfield Historical Society M. V. Hartong glass plate negative collection.***




**Pencil sketch from the 1873 edition of the Will County Plat Book**

Jonathan and Catharine Hagar built their home in 1852, that date along with the architectural design, details and elements place it squarely in the Early Victorian Period. The top picture of the Hagar residence shows a very proud Mrs. Catharine Hagar in front

of her house shortly after its construction in the mid-1800's. The house is a blend of Gothic and Greek Revival styles, as well as Italianate with a steeply pitched roof and presents a striking and detailed face wrapped in whimsy. The residence also has "**I**" house qualities [named for so many having been built in **I**llinois, **I**ndiana and **I**owa].

## Southeast Elevation - Facade





The foundation consists of dolomite limestone (known regionally as "Joliet limestone") which was readily available in the Plainfield area. The abundance of dolomite limestone which was quarried in Lockport, Joliet and locally near Plainfield allowed for its widespread commercial use throughout the area. A wide detailed two piece water table and cap sit on the foundation.

The medium width (six inch) clapboard siding which covers the entire facade butts against exaggeratedly wide corner boards that have been detailed to resemble columns or pilasters which evoke a Greek Revival feel. The eave line and the top of the wall are treated by another exaggerated element, a three piece cornice. The cornice in turn is populated by paired and densely populated roof brackets. The brackets are quite detailed and of moderate size. The unique feature in the use of these brackets, is the way they are applied, again in pairs, up the steeply angled front facing gable.

The roof overhang is approximately eighteen inches and its fascia is a single board with a crown mold. The roofing material is asphalt shingles styled to offer the appearance of smooth cedar shingles. The semi octagonal, flat-roofed first floor bay is topped by a wide, simple frieze board which is capped by a medium size OG style cornice mold. The six posts and five sections that comprise the rail assembly which surrounds the first floor bay consists of square six inch capped posts and lattice style panels supported by simple top and bottom rails. An open porch extends to the left and a closed porch extends to the right.

The second floor windows are set in a two over two fashioned with an equal size top and bottom sash. These windows are trimmed quite simply and use the cornice mold above as their top trim. The windows feature shutters that are properly sized and mounted to give the appearance and possibly the ability to actually operate as originally designed.

The door leading from the second floor onto the balcony is of a two leaf design, each leaf containing twelve panes. The door is trimmed in a wide three piece manner with the addition to that detail of eared dropped mouldings. The attic window that sets above the second floor door is nestled against the gable cornice and is populated by six rhombus shaped lights and four triangular shaped lights. The window sash is trimmed quite simply.

The first floor windows are set in a six over six even light fashion and are trimmed with a much wider and more detailed three piece moulding. Again the shutters are properly sized and mounted to appear as they would have in the 1852 construction. The door and two windows in first floor bay are covered by closed shutters which are placed in manner correct to their original intent. The trim surrounding both the door and its flanking windows, along with the bay corners, is narrow, clean and simple.

The attention to detail shown in the facade is further enhanced by the use of original style galvanized half round gutters and corrugated round downspouts. The facade of the Hagar-Smiley Residence shows an interesting mix of architectural styles. To enumerate some of these features the following is offered:

- ***Gothic Revival*** - Steeply pitched cross gable; highly detailed front facing gable, drop-eared moulding, diamond patterns on the attic sash and rail

- ***Italianate Villa*** - Two over two even light sash, double-leaved doors, detailed paired roof brackets replacing coped barge boards

- ***Greek Revival*** - Columnar corner board appearance, Six over six double hung windows

## Southwest Elevation



This portion of the structure mirrors the main facade in many details. It repeats the foundation, siding, second floor window, corner trim and cornice details. The angled brackets have been omitted on the Southwest facing gable. Note that the window to the left on the second floor has been shuttered and retains the original operating style appearance.

An open porch with a shallow pitched hip roof extends with a nearly square footprint. The porch roof is supported by three-piece open columns. The columns show an unusual and detailed, yet simple open design. The load from the roof to the columns is supported by a simple box.

The porch covers a wood floor and a pair of 12 light double leaf doors which are trimmed in the drop-eared style of the door on the second floor facade. The wing to the left of the porch is part of a recent remodeling and re-purposing project, it however does mirror the character and construction of the original structure.

A feature appearing on this facade which is not a part of the face of the building is the eave line returning onto the gable. This return eave evokes a strong Greek Revival element.

## Northwest Elevcation (commercial entry)



This portion of the structure, although completely new, follows the theme set forward in the original portion of the building. Siding material and paint colors mirror the other facades. An exposed limestone foundation, two piece water table, a simple but fairly large corner treatment and matching siding follow the feel set forth in the 1852 structure.

Three gables dominate this view, one on the left with a moderate pitch and two steeper (12 X 12 pitch) gables paired with the commercial entry between. The gables each have triangular attic vent at the peak and no penetrations on any kind. The only opening in this facade is a single large window which is centered in the commercial face between paired gables. The overall appearance is clean and balanced, and again features eaves returned onto the face of the gables reminiscent of the Greek Revival style.

The roofing material in this view takes on a sizable portion of the surfaces viewed. The cedar shingle design emulated by these shingles helps keep the view consistent with the other facades.

## Northeast Elevation



This portion of the Hagar-Smiley Residence mirrors the main facade in many details. It repeats the foundation, siding, second floor window, corner trim and cornice details. The angled brackets have been omitted on the Southwest facing gable. Note that the window to the right on the second floor has been shuttered and retains the original operating style appearance.

An enclosed porch with a shallow pitched hip roof extends with a nearly square footprint. This porch, although closed, mirrors the one on the opposite end of the structure. Again a feature appearing on this facade which is not a part of the face of the building is the eave line returning onto the gable. This return eave evokes a strong Greek Revival element.

The wing to the rear of the porch is part of a recent remodeling and re-purposing project, it however does mirror the character and construction of the original structure.

## Site

The Hagar-Smiley Residence constructed in 1852 occupies Lots 24 and 25 on the north side of Main Street in East Plainfield, northeast of the Original Town of Plainfield. Carved from a larger 160 acre parcel of land purchased in March 1834 by James Mathers and James M. Turner, East Plainfield was established on July 7, 1836, and the next day

James Mathers sold his first lot in his new town. The wedge-shaped town consisted of 96 lots, positioned between the DuPage River on the north and along both sides of the Chicago-Ottawa Road on the south.

On July 14, 1836 James Mathers sold Lot 24 to Salvin Collins for $25. Lot 25 was sold two years later to Randal B. Grey for the same amount and Jonathan Hagar's wife, Catherine, purchased Lot 25 from Gray, six years later in 1844 for $10. Jonathan Hagar would later sell Lot 25 along with ten other lots acquired from James Mathers for settlement of a debt six months later. In May 1847, Jonathan Hagar purchased Lot 24 in a Tax Deed sale from the Sheriff of Will County for taxes, interest, and costs for 1846 for twenty-eight cents and three years later in August 1850, Hagar was able to purchase Lots 25 and 78 from Elijah Baker for $50. The Hagar-Smiley-Moravec Residence occupies Lot 25 and the house is a combination of Early Victorian, Greek and Gothic Revival Italianate hybrid which represents a transition period in Plainfield's history. The Hagar-Smiley-Moravec Residence is probably the best example of the transitional stylistic use in the Village, with corner boards as pilasters and a cornice reflecting the Greek Revival influence and a front steeply-pitched wall dormer reflecting the Gothic Revival influence along with paired brackets and a semi-hexagonal bay reflecting the Italianate style.

## Interior

Although the interior of the Hagar-Smiley Residence is not under consideration, it should be noted that when the house came up for sale in the Spring 1989, Dr. Steven Moravec, an orthodontist, who had recently purchased Dr. Charles Schnibben's small Plainfield practice and moved from a practice on the southwest side of Chicago to Plainfield, immediately purchased it. Dr. Moravec was enchanted with the prospect of returning the house to its former splendor and locating his practice in what was one of the initial buildings in Plainfield.

The designation of the Hagar-Smiley Residence as a local Village landmark will mark the first adaptive re-use of a building from a residence to offices. The interior first floor was remodeled to accommodate the orthodontist's offices, lab, and examining rooms. The upper floor houses private offices, storage and another bath. The residence turned office remains largely in its original state.

## Statement of Significance

The Hagar-Smiley Residence house is a combination of Early Victorian, Greek and Gothic Revival Italianate hybrid which represents a transitional period in Plainfield's history. The emergence of this new style indicates that the Village was more settled, refined, and was moving towards a more comfortable existence from the earlier roughness associated with the settling of a new community.

Jonathan Hagar along with his wife, Catherine Goodhue, whom he married in September

1843, had both been Plainfield residents nearly twenty years by the time they had their residence constructed, and Mr. Hagar was garnering the reputation as "the principal trader of Plainfield." Both individuals represented the solid New England values associated with the typical Plainfield families of that period – hard work, strong religious convictions, and family rearing. Mr. Hagar valued a lifestyle centered around his home and family and seemed to be well respected in the community.

This stately in-town residence was one of several houses constructed along Main Street in Mathers' East Plainfield. This house embodies the remaining tangible evidence of a man whose skill and endurance helped insure the vitality of Plainfield. The majority of his businesses had been service oriented – farmer in Vermont, working in a crockery store in Cleveland, a schoolteacher in Michigan, and a merchant, land developer, an operator of a saw and grist mill and cheese factory operator in Plainfield. He supplied Plainfield with various sundries and quite possibly without his store and other enterprises, Plainfield might not have prospered quite as quickly or enjoyed its early prominence in the area. Jonathan Hagar had a considerable impact on the early development of Plainfield.

## Jonathan Hagar Family in Plainfield

Jonathan Hagar was born in Quebec, Canada on February 19, 1807. His father, Benjamin Hagar, Jr. was a sea captain and owned his own vessel. In 1809 Benjamin along with his wife Sarah moved from Quebec to Montreal where they would live for eight years. Sometime in 1817, the Hagars moved to Middlebury, Vermont where they lived for another eight years. On January 21, 1821, Jonathan's father, Captain Benjamin Hagar contracted yellow fever while on a voyage to South America and died, leaving his widow to raise their six children - Benjamin, Luther Martin, Jonathan, Hannah, Henry William, and Abner **[See Exhibit B]**.

Jonathan's father had been the oldest child of Benjamin Hagar and Esther Child. Esther's father, Samuel Ensign Child along with his wife and their 10 children had moved from their home in Waltham, Massachusetts, west of Boston to farmland near Weybridge, Vermont in Addison County where as a pioneer settler after the birth of their last child Jonas Child, they established a family farm sometime after 1793. Jonathan's oldest brother, Benjamin graduated from Middlebury College and had moved to Washington D.C. where he worked in a school for young ladies. Jonathan's brother Luther Martin was ready for college but upon the death of his father, Benjamin in 1821, changed his plans and moved to Sherburne, Vermont where he worked as a merchant and married in 1827. His mother Sarah Martin Hagar along with eighteen year old Jonathan and her three younger children moved five miles to the Hagar - Child farm near Weybridge in 1825 where Jonathan worked until 1830.

Jonathan Hagar left Vermont for the West in 1830 via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes to settle in Cleveland, Ohio where he was employed in a crockery store for two years and then moved to Michigan where he remained for two years teaching school. In the summer of 1834, Jonathan Hagar and his partner Samuel Sargeant arrived by wagon with a stock

of goods and the two men opened a general merchandise store in Plainfield; this was the first retail venture in the growing village. They set up their business on the second floor above a wagon shop owned by John Bill located at the southeast corner of DesPlaines and Chicago Streets.

In August 1836, Jonathan Hagar and Samuel Sargeant purchased Lots 1 and 9 and enough of Lot 2 to make 80 feet in the rear in Block 3 for fifty dollars from Chester Ingersoll. In January 1838, Hagar and Sargeant purchased an additional two lots fronting onto Ottawa Street from Chester Ingersoll for $1,000. These two lots were across Ottawa Street from each other and the purchase price indicates that one or both lots had buildings on them. In July 1839 Hagar and Sargeant (now living in Rock Island County) sold the two lots on Ottawa Street to Orison Miles for $500 and in October 1840, Hagar and Sargeant sold the two lots in Block 3 to Winthrop Wright for $625.

One family that arrived in Walker's Grove from Indiana prior to the outbreak of the Blackhawk War (1832) was that of James Mathers. Mathers served in two militia regiments during the Blackhawk War and with the cessation of hostilities and the removal of all Indians west to Iowa, new lands were made available for purchase from the United States' Land Office. With business partner James Turner, they purchased 160 acres of land in November 1834 in Section 10 adjacent to the DuPage River. Their purchase was northeast of Ingersoll's 1834 Plat of Planefield in Section 16 and east of Arnold's plat of Section 9. By the Spring of 1835 Mathers had begun the construction of a house alongside the road leading to Naperville as well as a sawmill and gristmill on the east bank of the Dupage River.

Nearly eighteen months later in June 1836, Mathers had bought James Turner's half of the land they had purchased together and Mather's had secured a mortgage for $2,000 from New York financier Isaac Bronson. In July 1836 Mathers laid out the plans for East Plainfield, which consisted of ninety-six lots of varying dimensions and began selling the lots. Nearly a year later, the United States saw the beginning of the Panic of 1837 which was a financial crisis built on a speculative land fever. The bubble burst on May 10, 1837 in New York City when every bank began to accept payment only in specie (gold & silver coins). The subsequent five year depression saw the failure of many banks who had issued excessive paper money not backed by bullion reserves and property values fell across the United States.

This financial downturn devastated Mathers' investments. He had purchased large tracts of land and then used the land as collateral to secure mortgages (loans). He began selling lots in East Plainfield and soon many local creditors began asking for payments of debts that he had incurred in specie only. In 1838 Mathers' secured a promissory note due one year later with property that he owned at 12% interest. A month later he was forced to satisfy a debt owned to George Burrel by handing over forty acres of land. In October 1839, Ezra Goodhue, a founding member of the Congregational Church and George Burrell, the future father-in-law of Mathers' son, Carolan, became sureties for many of Mathers' debts.

In October 1840, much of the land owned by James Mathers not connected to his holdings in East Plainfield were sold and deeded to Arthur Bronson for $3,000. During the August 1841 term of the Circuit Court of Will County, Jonathan Hagar recovered a judgment against James Mathers for $987.50 for damages and $2.68 ¾, cost of the suit. The judgment was executed on December 15, 1841 by the Sheriff of Will County upon land that was received for payment for this judgment. Hagar received 22 lots in East Plainfield as well as the house on Plainfield-Naperville Road that Mathers had built and the sawmill and gristmill located on the DuPage River. To facilitate the operation of the sawmill and gristmill, Hagar created a partnership with Ezra Goodhue and George Burrel and together they oversaw the operation of the mills until they sold it and Mathers' house which included the town lots in East Plainfield - 34, 35, 68 and 69 in October 1844 to Robert Caswell for $6,500. In November 1848 Robert Caswell sold the mills and East Plainfield lots to Edward M. McAllister for $4,000 who in turn leased them to his sons, Archibald and Jesse.

On September 14, 1843 Jonathan Hagar married Catharine Goodhue. Catharine was the second oldest daughter of Ezra Goodhue and Patty Martin, who had come to Plainfield in 1833 from Hebron, New Hampshire with their 7 children. Later in September 1834, Ezra and Patty Goodhue, Andrew Carrier and his wife, Oliver and Mary Goss, and James and Sarah Mathers started the Congregational Church of Plainfield. By 1843, with Abolitionist sentiment intensifying, the local Presbyterian congregation voted to return to the Congregational form of church government and soon thereafter, Jonathan Hagar organized the Congregational Church Sunday School serving as its first superintendent. Hagar would remain an active member of the Church for the rest of his life.

In October 1844 Jonathan and Catharine mourned the loss of their infant child. Jonathan Hagar was first elected Justice of the Peace for Plainfield in 1845 and would hold that position for eighteen years. The Hagar's had two additional children, Edward C. who was born in April 1846 and attended Northwestern Evangelical College in Plainfield, graduating in 1867 and then entered law school at the University of Michigan. He graduated in Spring 1872, and was admitted to the bar in Michigan in April and by the Supreme Court of Illinois in June 1872. Their youngest child was Ellen E. who was born in March 1848. She married Charles Edgar Fraser on November 14, 1871 and two years later in September 1873, a son, Merton Hagar was born. Ellen Fraser died unexpectedly in March 1883 and Merton later moved to New Mexico Territory for health reasons and died in Socorro, New Mexico in 1893 just before his twentieth birthday.

In March 1858 Catherine Hagar died almost six years after the death of her father Ezra Goodhue. In December 1861, the fifty-four year old Hagar married a thirty-five year old woman from Vermont – Adeline Elizabeth [***There is very little information known about his second wife].*** By 1870, all of the commercial ventures that had been established on Main Street had shifted elsewhere in the Village with the exception of the grain elevators and mills located along the DuPage River. When Jonathan Hagar was elected in 1877 to serve on the first Village Board of Trustees, he had retired from all of his business ventures and served with George Chittenden, Robert Webb, James McAllister and John D. Shreffler. On November 16, 1879 Jonathan Hagar passed away and was buried in the

Plainfield Cemetery. At the time of his death he had substantial land holdings in Will and Kendall Counties as well as being a major stockholder in the First National Bank of Joliet and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Adeline survived her husband for another twenty-five years, passing away on April 5, 1904.

Before the death of Adeline E. Hagar, the house that her husband had built in 1852 was given to their grandson Elmer Goodhue Hagar, the oldest son of Edward C. Hagar, Jonathan and Catharine Goodhue Hagar's son. **[See Exhibit B].** Elmer and his wife received a mortgage a week after Adeline's death from his uncle, Charles E. Fraser. Between 1904 – 1984 the ownership of the property passed from the Hagar relatives to members of Charles E. Fraser, who had married Jonathan Hagar's daughter in 1871. Ellen E. Hagar Fraser died in 1883 and Charles Fraser married Lettie J. Smiley two years later and upon Charles Fraser's death in 1924, members of the Smiley family became the owners of the property until its sale in 1984.

A small barn stood behind the house and a small store stood on the southwest corner of the property but the small store was removed or became part of the barn, possibly by 1873. At some point the unique entry vestibule of the original house was removed. While the house was the home of the Hagar's grandson and daughter-in-law, the barn was torn down and the north half of the property was sold. The original storefront and large display windows were probably what was used in the remodeling of the house after the death of Mr. Hagar in 1879.

The Hagar home has undergone several changes and upgrades over the years. During the chain of owners, the house was altered somewhat from its original style but its architectural form and many of its details were retained throughout. At some point the Hagar's added an addition to the existing rear of the house and the porches to the east and west were original, however the east porch was remodeled to include a small outside pantry or larder. The stair hall was enclosed and changed. The east porch was enclosed and opened to a bedroom with part of it converted to a second bathroom and the larder was removed and the rear addition was altered.

The next changes were made by the Smiley family sometime after November 1919, as evidenced by newspapers found below the hardwood flooring when Dr. Moravec began his remodeling project. At the time that Dr. Moravec purchased the house in the Spring of 1989, termites had destroyed the east and rear additions but had not invaded the original portion of the house. The pests were eradicated and the additions were removed. During this process, a portion of the original kitchen wing was discovered that had been remodeled and was so termite infested that its integrity, and therefore, its significance, was compromised.

The cement-based fiberboard Transite siding was removed and the original siding was repaired. Most of the exterior clapboards were retained and salvaged and were painted to represent a color palette similar to that of the period when the house was erected in 1852. The original fenestration patterns were replicated including the addition of the bay entry which approximates the original as nearly as possible as seen from the illustrations of the

home as it was originally built.

The first floor was drastically remodeled to accommodate the orthodontist's offices, lab, and examining rooms and the east porch was screened. The second floor was left essentially unchanged with the exception of the addition of a bathroom added to one end of the east bedroom and electrical lighting was installed. This upper floor houses private offices and storage areas.

An old cistern was discovered and left intact under the northeast corner of the new addition and may be the source of archaeologically significant items. During the excavation, several fragments of pottery and dishes used by the Hagar's were discovered and analyzed, by State of Illinois archaeologists, as dating from the Civil War. These fragments and their descriptions have been donated to the Plainfield Historical Society.

This most recent addition was designed with respect to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation guide which governs National Register of Historic Place property restorations. The entire project was reviewed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency for historic authenticity.

## Summary Statement of Significance

Jonathan Hagar supplied Plainfield with various sundries for over 30 years. Without his store Plainfield may not have prospered quite as quickly or enjoyed its early prominence in the area. Hagar obviously had an impact on the early development of the community. The Hagar residence represents the remaining tangible evidence of a man whose skill and endurance helped ensure the vitality of Plainfield. The construction of this house signaled that Plainfield had become more refined and was moving towards a more comfortable existence. Hagar appeared to be well-respected in the community and one would surmise that he valued a lifestyle centered around his home and family.

The period of significance associated with this residence is 1852 – 1984 which reflects the period the house was constructed, owned and occupied by Jonathan Hagar (1807 – 1879), his two wives Catharine Goodhue (1823 – 1858) and Adeline Elizabeth (1826 – 1904), their grandson Elmer Goodhue Hagar and the Charles E. Fraser and Smiley family. Charles E. Fraser married Ellen E. Hagar, Jonathan Hagar's daughter in 1871 and when she died in 1883, Charles married Lettie J. Smiley two years later. During these 132 years, the Hagar-Smiley Residence was occupied by members of the Hagar family and the Smiley family.

The **Hagar-Smiley Residence** is nominated for designation as a local landmark in the Village of Plainfield under the following criteria:

**Criterion a:** has character, interest, or value which is part of the development, heritage, or cultural character of the community, county, state or nation;

**Criterion c:** is identified with a person 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 j:** is suitable for preservation or restoration;

**Criterion l:** has yielded, or is likely to yield information important to prehistory, history, Or other areas of archaeological significance.

**The Hagar-Smiley Residence** meets each of the identified criteria because as an early residence, it has value in interpreting the heritage and development of Plainfield; it is a unique representative of the earliest residences constructed in northeastern Illinois and—its late twentieth century exceptional reconstruction and rehabilitation according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for rehabilitation (1987-88), with windows, front bay, and end porches and wings(1993-94) based on an 1873 atlas drawing of the residence; rear wings were added to provide additional interior space for an adaptive re-use and the entire project was reviewed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency—embodies the architectural characteristics associated with the Early Victorian, Greek and Gothic Revival Italianate styles in the region; it is suitable for preservation or restoration.

**Researchers:**

**Tina Beaird**
**Michael Bortel**
**Michael A. Lambert**
**Leif Hendricksen**

**Images:**

**Miles V. Hartong**
**Leif Hendricksen**

**Sources:**

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**Exhibit A**

## 223 Main Street

*06-03-10-305-003-0000*
*Lots 24 & 25 in East Plainfield & the SW ½ of the vacated alley lying between Lots 25 & 26 in East Plainfield, a part of the W ½ of Sec. 10 in Twp. 36 N Range 9 E.*

| | GRANTOR | | GRANTEE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5/31/1989 | Andreasen, Patricia/Earl W. [WD – R89-25935] | $200,000 | Moravec, Steven |
| 9/13/1984 | Horton, Earl [WD – R84-28298] | | Andreasen, Patricia |

*Lots 24 & 25 in East Plainfield*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1/08/1976 | Smiley, Amy [WD – R78-11763] | | Horton, Earl |

*Lots 24 & 25 in East Plainfield*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7/29/1953 | Harshbarger, May S./Leon [WD – 1435-374-5] | | Smiley, Maurice E.<br>Smiley, Amy |

*Lot 25 & SW ½ of the vacated alley between Lots 25 & 26 in East Plainfield, a part of the W ½ of Sec. 10*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7/29/1953 | Harshbarger, May S./Leon [WD - ] | | Smiley, Maurice E.<br>Smiley, Amy |

*Lots 78 & 29 except the NW 97.9'; also the SW ½ of the vacated alley between Lots 78 & 79, except the NW 97.9'.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2/06/1948 | Hartong, Louise E [QCD – 1200-579] | | Smiley, Susie J.<br>Harshbarger, May S.<br>[Mother & Daughter] |

*SW ½ of the vacated alley lying between Lots 25 & 26; also the SW ½ of vacated alley lying between Lots 77 & 78, except the NW 97.9'.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2/05/1948 | Smiley, Susie J. [WD – 1200-577] | | Hartong, Louise |

*SW ½ of the vacated alley lying between Lots 25 & 26; also the SW ½ of the alley lying between Lots 77 & 78, except the NW 97.9'.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8/21/1946 | Hartong, Louise E. [QCD – 1121-247] | | Smiley, Susie J.<br>Harshbarger, May S.<br>[Mother & Daughter] |

*Lots 25, 78 & 79 in East Plainfield*

**8/20/1946** **Smiley, Susie [QCD – 1121-245]** **Hartong, Louise E.**

*Lots 25, 78, & 79 in East Plainfield*

**3/28/1942** **Smiley, Susie [WD – 949-413]** **Smiley, Maurice E.**
**Smiley, Amy**

*Lot 24 in East Plainfield*

**4/12/1904** **Hagar, Elmer G./Mabel [Mtg – 373-197]** **$1,000** **Fraser, Charles E.**
*[Grandson of Jonathan Hagar & nephew of Charles Fraser]*

*Lots 24, 25, 78, & 79 in East Plainfield with promissory note due in 2 years (1906) from aforementioned date with interest of 6% payable annually.*

**8/15/1850** **Baker, Elijah/Dolly [Deed -T-287-8]** **$50** **Hagar, Jonathan**

*Lots 25 & 78 in East Plainfield – dower & tenements included*

**7/24/1850** **Scofield, Amos H./Jane [Deed – Z-139-40]** **$500** **Baker, Elijah**

*Lots 25, 26, 27, 75, 76, 77, & 78 in East Plainfield*

**6/12/1848** **Grinton, William/Hannah [Deed – Q-12]** **$450** **Scofield, Amos**

*Lots 25, 26, 27, 28, 75, 76, 77, & 78 in East Plainfield*

**5/26/1847** **Sheriff of Will County [Tax Deed – W-245-6]** **$.28** **Hagar, Jonathan**

*Lot 24 in East Plainfield - taxes, interest & costs for 1846*

**1/01/1845** **Hagar, Jonathan/Catherine [Deed – L-346]** **$115** **Grinton, William**

*Lots 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, & 77 in East Plainfield*

**12/09/1844** **Wright, Winthrop/Roxania [Deed – K-69-70]** **$300** **Grinton, William**

*Lots 26 & 27 in East Plainfield - dower & tenements included*

**7/06/1844** **Grey, Randal B. [Deed – I-111-2]** **$10** **Hagar, Catherine**

*Lot 25 in East Plainfield*

**9/17/1838** **Mathers, James/Sarah [Deed – H-252]** **$25** **Grey, Randal B.**

*Lot 25 in East Plainfield*

**7/14/1836** **Mathers, James/Sarah [Deed – A-540]** **$25** **Collins, Salvin**

*Lot 24 in East Plainfield*

**7/07/1836** **Plat of East Plainfield in A-315-6**

*I certify that I have laid out the Town of East Plainfield on the W ½ of Sec. 10…..that the lots are of the directions dimensions respectively as marked in figures on the Plat that Main & College Streets are 5 rods wide, the other streets are 4 rods, that the alleys which cross Main & Division Streets are 18' & the others are 16 ½' wide, that the SW corner of Lot 1 lies 13.70 chains North of the South line of Sec. 10 & 50 links East of the West line of the same, by Addison Collins*

**6/06/1836** **Turner, James/Mary [Deed – A-165]** **$100** **Mathers, James**

*The undivided ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 10, Twp. 36 N 9E, being 80 A.*

**11/22/1834** **US Land Office [Patent – 401-408]** **$200** **Mathers, James**
**Turner, James M**

*SW ¼ of Sec. 10 in Twp. 36 N 9 E, containing 160 A.*

# EXHIBIT B

## JONATHAN HAGAR –

*Father* - **Benjamin Hager, Jr. – b. 2/23/1774 in Waltham, MA**
**d. 1/29/1821 – Captain/Master of own vessel – died of Yellow Fever (Berbice, SA)**
**m. *Sarah Martin* – [1/28/1783 – 5/02/1865] – m. on 1/16/1801**

**Benjamin Hagar, Jr. was the oldest child of:**

***Esther Child*** **:[ b. 4/18/1751 in Weston, MA – d. 1837 in Weybridge, VT]**

**A. *Father*** - *Ensign Samuel Child* [2/7/1719 – 12/18/1803 – b. Watertown, MA] – *pioneer settler of Addison County., Vermont had 3 wives & 10 children born in MA; moved to Weybridge, VT*
**B. *Mother*** – *Esther ?* [ m. 1750 – d. 9/10/1778] – *2nd Wife*

***Benjamin Hagar, Sr.*****: b. 1/26/1749 – 1823 in Weybridge, Vt.-**
**m. Esther Child on 9/9/1773 – they lived in Waltham, MA**

**Children of Benjamin Hagar, Jr. & Sarah Martin (Hagar) – married 1/16/1801**

1. **Benjamin, Jr. – b. 2/08/1802 in Montreal – graduated Middlebury College in VT**
   **d. 10/06/1827 – in Washington, DC – *principal of school for young ladies***

2. **Luther Martin – b. 9/24/1804 in Montreal – d. 1896 in Burlington, VT**

   **A.** ***Ready for College but Father's death in 1821 changed his plans***
   **B.** ***Went to Sherburne, VT. to become a merchant & married Clarissa Read on 2/19/1827***
   **C.** ***Moved to Burlington, VT in 1842 – started Hagar Hardware Co. at 174 College St.***
   **D.** ***Bought a 1834 house at 323 College St. in 1842***
   **E.** ***Children:***
      ***1. Sarah Clara – b. 12/8/1827 – lived adult life in Europe***
      ***2. Maria Ellen – b. 9/18/1829***
      ***3. Julius Martin – b. 7/5/1831 – lived in Boise, ID***
      ***4. Katherine Almira – b. 7/21/1833***
      ***5. Caroline Frances – b. 7/21/1833***
      ***6. George Ingersoll – b. Oct. 1835; m. Lucia Lyon on 9/27/1868***

3. JONATHAN – b. 2/19/1807 in Quebec; moved to Montreal in 1809 until 1817; then to Middlebury, VT. 1817-1825
   Moved to Weybridge, VT in 1825 to work on family farm [1825-1830]

4. Hannah – b. 12/01/1809 in Quebec – d. - 12/16/1870 – m. William Green; died in Marion, NY

5. Henry William – b. 8/24/1812 in Quebec – 4/24/1853 – d. in Weybridge, VT – father of 3 children

6. Abner – b. 12/28/1814 in Quebec – d. -1896 – Graduated Geneva Medical College, Geneva, NY (Hobart College) in 1841
   m. Tamsin H. Hubbard on 12/02/1841 in Kendall County., IL
   Doctor in Marengo, IL over 40 years

| 1850 Census – Marengo | 1860 Census – Marengo | 1870 Census – Marengo | 1880 Census - Marengo |
|---|---|---|---|
| 35 Dr. Abner Hagar – b. Canada | 45 Dr. Abner Hagar | 55 Dr. Abner Hagar | 65 Abner Hagar |
| 28 Tamsin H. (Hubbard) – b. NY | 38 Tamsin H. | 47 Tamsin H. | 57 Tamsin H. |
| | 15 Julia Hubbard – b. IL | 8 A. J. Parkhurst | |
| | | | 81 John Parkhurst |
| | | | 77 Amanda Parkhurst |

John Adelbert Parkhurst – b. Sept. 24, 1861 in Dixon, IL - *Father* – Sanford B. Parkhurst
[Adopted by – Dr. Abner Hagar] d. March 1, 1925 *Mother* – Clara J. Hubbard – m. 11/30/1852 in Kendall County
[Died in 1866]

1. 1880 – entered Wheaton College – 2 years
2. 1882 – taught 1 year in public school in Lombard, IL
3. 1883 – 1886 – Rose Polytechnic Institute – Terre Haute, IN – BS Mechanical engineering (1886)
4. 1888 – m. Anna Greenleaf of Terre Haute while employed as an Instructor of Mathematics at Rose
5. 1897 – MS degree from Rose
6. 1898 – volunteer research assistant at Yerkes Observatory; full-time position in 1900 – part of Un. Of Chicago – 25 years
7. 1906 – published 4 volume book on his work at Yerkes Observatory
8. 1907 – Instructor of Astronomy at University Of Chicago; 1912 – Assistant Professor; 1919 – Associate Professor
9. Early pioneer in field of Astronomy in US & Europe
10. Cerebral Hemorrage on 2/27/1925 in Ithaca, NY; dies on March 1 – cremated in Milwaukee, WS.

Jonathan left farm in 1830 – 2 years in Cleveland at a crockery store
2 years Michigan as a schoolteacher
Came to Plainfield with Samuel Sargeant in summer of 1834

Hagar & Sargeant opened a general goods store above a wagon shop owned by John Bill – SE corner DesPlaines/Chicago
1835-6 – built a store-house – later converted into the Congregational parsonage
1843 – organized Congregational Church Sunday School - Superintendent

Partner with Ezra Goodhue & George Burrell in East Plainfield milling business
married Catharine Goodhue (NH) – 9/14/1843; she died March 19, 1858 – daughter of Ezra Goodhue (2/02/1852)
Member of 1st Village Board of Trustees (1877) – also George Chittenden, Robert Webb, James McAllister, John D. Shreffler
1850 Census – Plainfield - listed on same page as D. D. Green, Archibald McAllister, Frank Parmelee

40 Jonathan Hagar – Merchant – Canada
26 Catharine Goodhue Hagar – b. 3/30/1823 in NH – died 3/19/1858
4 Edward C. – b. PL - 4/19/1846 – 2/07/1902
2 Ellen E. – b. PL - 3/26/1848

1860 Census – Plainfield

53 Jonathan Hagar – merchant – b. Canada
14 Edward C. – b. IL
12 Ellen E. – b. IL

1870 Census - Plainfield

63 Jonathan Hagar – d. 11/16/1879
43 Adeline E . – b. VT in Oct. 1826 – m. 12/11/1861
24 Edward C. – m. Hattie C. Gager – 3/24/1875
22 Ellen E. – m. Charles E. Fraser – 11/14/1871
d. - March 18, 1883

1880 Census - Plainfield

53 Adeline Hagar - widow
74 Jacob Fowser – retired – b. Germany
70 Maydaline Fowser – b. PA

1880 Census – Plainfield

34 Charles Frazer(Fraser) – b. NY
32 Ellen E. – d. 3/18/1882
7 Merton – b. 9/19/1873 IL
d. Socorro, NM - 1893
[Edna Adeline – 1/15/1881 – 6/6/1882]

1880 Census - Joliet

34 Edward C. Hagar - Lawyer
30 Harriet – b. Ohio on 4/19/1846
3 Elmer Goodhue – b. IL on 2/15/1877
[Charles – b. 8/11/1881]

1900 Census – Plainfield – Division

73 Adeline E. Hagar – d. April 5, 1904

1900 Census – Plainfield – Lockport St.

54 Charles E. Fraser - m. Lettie J. Smiley – 9/03/1885 – dau. of James Smiley
43 Lettie J. – b. 1857 – 10/25/1940
12 Elma E. Fraser – b. Aug. 1887
2 Marian S. – b. Dec. 1897
3 M Leila G. – b. March, 1900
24 Edna A. Bill - servant

Jonathan Hagar's Will – 4/18/1879 – dated by J. Hagar – witnessed by Miles Royce & Maggie Gillespie

1. Adeline –
   b. Lots 24, 25, 78 & 79 in East Plainfield
   c. Lot 5 of Bolton's subdivision
   d. Use of wood lots 2, 3, & 5 of E ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 20 for her supply of wood and these wood lots to be given to my grandson Merton Hagar Fraser & his heirs upon Adeline's death & the lots in East Plainfield and Bolton's subdivision to my grandson Elmer G. Hagar after Adeline's death
   d. NE ¼ of Sec. 24 in Twp.36 N Range 8 E and
   e. W ½ of W ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 13 in Twp. 36 N Range 8 E in Kendall County to Grandson Oliver Goodhue Hagar

2. Edward C. –
   a. N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 32 in Twp. 86 N Range 13 in Iowa
   b. W ½ of SW ¼ of Sec. 10 & NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 15 in Twp. 5 Range 13 in Nebraska – if sold prior to death, then $3,000;
   c. $11,000 in stock of 1st National Bank of Joliet being 110 share certificate No. 3
   d. Northern P. R. R. stock & bonds;
   e. Photographs in gilt frames of his Father/Mother, Uncle Abner/wife, cousin George F. Hagar
   f. Picture of Pilgrim's Progress & The Last Supper

3. Ellen E. – wife of Charles E. Fraser
   a. W ½ of Sec. 2; NW ¼ of Sec. 11 – both in Twp. 36 N Range 9 E
   b. SE ¼ of Sec. 20 in Twp. 36 N Range 9 E. – lying west of the middle of the DuPage River also all lots on said section not previously devised to my dear wife during her natural life
   c. All the farming tools that belong to me on the Goodhue farm
   d. Oil portraits of her mother & father

4. $1,000 to the Congregational Church of Plainfield, to be used to keep the parsonage in good repair and The remaining to be used for books for the Church library.

5. $1,000 to American Missionary Association

6. Nephew - Henry B. Hagar - $500
   Niece – Laura D. Hagar - $500

**Children of my brother Henry W. & Abner - $500 each**
**Charlotte & May Green – children of my sister Hannah - $500 each**

**Jonathan Hagar –**

**1st Wife – Catherine Goodhue – Edward C. (1846) – m. Hattie Gager (1875) – (Children) - Elmer Goodhue (1877), Charles (1881)**
**Ellen E. (1848) – m. Charles E. Fraser (1871) – Merton Hagar (1873)**
**2nd Wife – Adeline – no children**

**Brothers – Luther Martin Hagar; Henry William Hagar, Dr. Abner Hagar**
**Sister – Hannah Hagar (12/01/1809-12/06/1870) married William Green – daughters Charlotte & May**

## CHARLES E. FRASER – b. Bethel, NY

1883 – 1895 – *Tile Manufacturer with partners A. G. Brown & William Gascoigne – drain tile & brick*

### 1860 Census – Lockport

42 James Robert Fraser – b. NY – 11/05/1817 – 9/02/1874
27 Anna Elizabeth – b. NY – 5/31/1823 - m. 12/04/1844
14 *Charles Edgar*– b. NY – 11/17/1845
12 Thomas B. – b. NY - 1848
11 Anna Margaret – b. NY - 1851
5 Willard A. - b. IL - 1855

36 John A. Fraser – b. NY
31 Mary W. – b. NJ
4 Alice J. – b. IL
2 Edsell H. – b. IL

### 1870 Census – Lockport

52 James Fraser
39 Ann
23 *Charles E.* - attended Northwestern College
21 Ann Mary – m. Joseph Vinson on 4/24/1895
15 William – m. Luella Bacon on 10/13/1880
9 Leila – b. IL

45 John Fraser
39 Mary
14 Alice J.
12 Edsell
3 Clara - b. IL
11 M Wilber – b. IL

### 1880 Census – Plainfield

34 *Charles E. Fraser*(Frazer) – b. NY- 11/17/1845
32 Ella E.(Hagar) Fraser – m. 11/14/1871
7 Merton Hagar – d. April 1893
Edna Adeline – 1/15/1881 - 6/6/1882

### 1900 Census – Plainfield on Lockport

54 *Charles E. Fraser*
43 Lettie J. (Smiley) Fraser – m. 9/3/1885
12 Elma E. – b. Aug. 1887 in IL – m. Charles Bacon
2 Marian S. – b. Dec. 1897 in IL – d. ?
3 M Leila G. – b. March. 1900 in IL
24 Edna A. Bill – b. IL - May 1876 - servant

**1910 Census – Plainfield on Lockport**

64 *Charles E. Fraser*
53 Lettie J.
22 Elma - m. Charles Bacon in 1916
10 Leila
33 Edna A. Bill - servant

**1920 Census – Plainfield on Lockport**

74 *Charles E. Fraser* – d. 3/30/1924
62 Lettie J.
19 Leila
51 Grace M. Smiley – sister-in-law
43 Edna A. Bill – servant

**1930 Census – Plainfield on Lockport**

73 *Lettie J. Fraser* – d. 10/25/1940
30 Leila Fraser – m. James S. Parker – 7/07/1936 - d. 8/31/1977
62 Grace M. Smiley – sister
53 Edna A. Bill – servant

# Estimate

**Titan Construction Enterprise**

**630-272-8204**

| PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO | Phone | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| Steven Moravec | 773-405-4709 | 3-13-26 |
| 23842 West Main St. Plainfield, IL 60544 | | |
| *Entry Door Replacement* | Prepared By: Phil Carlton | |

We hereby submit specifications and estimates for:

**Entry Door Project**

Location: Entry Door

Brand: Albany

Installation: Full Replacement

Series: Smooth Fiberglass (SB)

Style: Slab-91 Double Door

Sidelights: No

Glass: Clear

Hinge Swing: Left/In

Color: In - White Out - Dark Bronze

Jamb Size: 6 9/16

Jamb Color: In - White Out - Dark Bronze

Bore: Double Bore

Threshold: Bronze

Hinges: Bronze

Interior Casing: No

Lockset: Homeowner

Exterior: Cap and Caulk as Needed

*Materials & Labor Included in Price*

*All Details And Locations Listed On Next Pages*

*We Propose hereby to furnish material and labor - complete in accordance with the specifications above, for the sum of:*

[redacted] CK

**Proposal Acceptance:** _____ **Date:** 3-31-26

**In the event that the customer does not pay according to the terms of the above signed contract, Titan Construction Ent. Inc. has the right to pursue any and all legal remedies at law or in equity to enforce the contract or to collect any sums under the contract. Titan Construction Ent. Inc. has the right to collect reasonable attorney's fees and any and all costs, including the cost of collection, enforcement, and 18%APR interest on the balance due after 30 days. In the event the customer refuses to pay according to the contract, Titan Construction Ent. Inc. has the option to use binding arbitration in Will County, IL to enforce the contract.**

# Estimate

**Titan Construction Enterprise**

**630-272-8204**

| PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO | Phone | DATE |
|---|---|---|
| Steve Moravec | 773-405-4709 | 3-13-26 |
| 23842 West Main St. Plainfield, IL 60544 | | |
| *Window Replacements* | Prepared By: Phil Carlton | |

We hereby submit specifications and estimates for:

**Window Project**

Location: Windows

Brand: Lindsay

Series: Pinnacle

Style: Double Hung

Screen: Fiberglass

Glass: Tempered Low-E 366 Neet

Grids: Flat Colonial

Color: In - Parchment

Out - Bronze

Installation: Pocket Replacement

Interior Casing: None

Exterior: Cap and Caulk as Needed

Shutters: 2 Sets Per Owner (Royal)

*Materials & Labor Included in Price*

*All Details And Locations Listed On Next Pages*

*We Propose hereby to furnish material and labor - complete in accordance with the specifications above, for the sum of:*

[redacted]

**Proposal Acceptance:** _____ **Date:** 3-3-26

**In the event that the customer does not pay according to the terms of the above signed contract, Titan Construction Ent. Inc. has the right to pursue any and all legal remedies at law or in equity to enforce the contract or to collect any sums under the contract. Titan Construction Ent. Inc. has the right to collect reasonable attorney's fees and any and all costs, including the cost of collection, enforcement, and 18%APR interest on the balance due after 30 days. In the event the customer refuses to pay according to the contract, Titan Construction Ent. Inc. has the option to use binding arbitration in Will County, IL to enforce the contract.**

*Titan Construction Enterprise 630-272-8204 23831 W Andrew Rd Plainfield, IL 60585*






Two Solutions.
One Workflow.
All Appliances.





John F. Argoudelis
PRESIDENT

Michelle Gibas
VILLAGE CLERK

TRUSTEES
Margie Bonuchi
Richard Kiefer
Siv Panicker
Tom Ruane
Vanessa Sula
Brian Wojowski

**MEMO TO:** **HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**
**FROM:** **JONATHAN PROULX, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING**
**DATE:** **JULY 7, 2026**
**SUBJECT:** **CASE NUMBER 2088-030325.HPC**
**23837 W. OTTAWA ST. LANDMARK NOMINATION**

**REQUEST**: Landmark Designation **(Public Hearing)**

**LOCATION**: 23837 W. Ottawa St.

**APPLICANT**: Alexandra McLaughlin

**ZONING**: R-1 Low-Density, Single-Family Residence District

***COMP. PLAN***: *Single-Family Neighborhoods*

## DISCUSSION

The applicant is requesting landmark designation for the property located at 23837 W. Ottawa St. On the *Historic Urban Survey* form for the property (see attached), the home, constructed *circa* 1885, is identified as a T-plan vernacular and is recommended for local landmark status and inclusion in a historic district (proposed East Plainfield Historic District) as contributing. Pursuant to the Village's Historic Preservation ordinance, due notice was published, and adjacent property owners were given written notice.

## ANALYSIS

In the landmark nomination, the property is nominated based on the following criteria, that the property:

**d)** Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable or the study of a period, type, method of construction or use of indigenous materials; and

**f)** Embodies elements of design, detailing, materials or craftmanship that are of architectural significance; and

**j)** is suitable for preservation or restoration.

Period of Significance – The proposed period of significance is April of 1887 to March of 1896 (corresponding to the period the home was owned and inhabited by William and Nancy McClaskey).

Historic Structure Evaluation – The survey form from the Village's *Historic Urban Survey* identifies the structure as contributing, stating it has "an excellent example of the popular T-Plan house in the Village, retaining a very high degree of integrity."

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In accordance with the Historic Preservation article of the Zoning Ordinance (Article XV), Section 9-147, subsection (7), "the 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 criteria."

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment but it must always be grounded in the understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The detailed nomination package provides a comprehensive review of the home's history and a thorough, well-illustrated analysis of the architectural merit for the nomination, summarized below.

The nominated house was the first house built within the five-lot Alexander McClaskey Subdivision located along the south side of Ottawa Street which was surveyed and platted on April 13, 1887, approved by the Village Trustees five days later on Monday, April 18, 1887. Four lots were sold to local residents by the end of the same week and the fifth lot was sold before the end of July.

The exterior of this two-story T-shape house with it limestone foundation and clapboard walls with corner boards, windows with drip caps, gable front roof and three façade bays continues to exhibit enduring integrity since its construction nearly 140 years ago with its shallow east side gable with two 1-over-1 double-hung sash on each story, same window parter for the gable front and a blind second story on the east façade. The entrance build-out is common to Plainfield's T-Plan houses – the asymmetrical gable extends slightly farther on the right or west, with the left portion extending over the right bay of gable front in an unusual form with turned post, engaged post and turned balustrade. The west elevation with a flat Mansard-effect roof and a hexagonal bay. The rear or south slope of the west gable pavilion slopes down farther than in front and there is a west at-grade entrance.

## RECOMMENDATION

Based on the information available prior to the public hearing and discussion by the HPC, staff believes the subject property qualifies for designation under the aforesaid mentioned criteria. Should the Commission concur, the following motion is offered for your consideration.

***I move we adopt the findings of fact of staff as the findings of fact of the Historic Preservation Commission and, furthermore, recommend approval of the landmark designation for the property commonly known as 23837 W. Ottawa St., based on criteria d, f and j of the Historic Preservation Ordinance, with a period of significance of April 1887 to March of 1896.***

**ADDRESS**
23837 W. Ottawa St.
216 W. Ottawa St.
**PIN/Property Index Number**
#06-03-15-106-004-0000
**Historic Property Name(s)**

**Common Name(s)**

**Architectural Style**
no style

**Vernacular Building Type**
T-Plan
**Construction Date**
c. 1885
**Architect/Builder**

**Historic Use(s)**
Single Family Residential
**Present Use(s)**
Single Family Residential
**History (associated events, people, dates)**
Sanborn map coverage never extends this far east in the Village.



**Description**
Limestone foundation; clapboard walls (light yellow), corner boards, windows with drip caps; asphalt shingle gable front roof. 2 stories, T-shape, 3 facade bays. Shallow east side gable with two 1/1 double-hung sash each story. Same window patter for gable front; blind second story on east. Entrance build-out as is common on the local T-Plan houses. Asymmetrical gable extends slightly father on right/west, with left potion extending over right bay of gable front in an usual form. Turned post, engaged post, and turned balustrade. West elevation with flat/Mansard-effect roof semi-hexagonal bay. Rear/south slope of west gable pavilion slopes down farther than in front. West at-grade entrance. Gable front two car garage faces west at nearby rear of house; not clearly visible from street, but proximity would seem to indicated a wing, rather than a separate building. 2 overhead doors.

**Integrity/Major Physical changes from original construction**
None apparent. Minor: modern storm door.

**Subsidiary Building(s)/Site**
Rear garage assumed to be attached. Small scale gable front storage shed at end of west driveway, appears modern.

**Registration & Evaluation**
**National Register of Historic Places:** Currently Listed: ___yes _X_ no
If not currently listed, recommend: Individually ___yes _X_no; historic district __yes _X_no
Contributing ___ or non-contributing ___
**Significance statement**: An excellent example of the popular T-Plan house in the Village, retaining a very high degree of integrity. In both versions of the potential East Plainfield Historic District. EP.

**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 ___

**Form prepared by**: ArchiSearch Historic Preservation Consultants (Alice Novak) **Date of Field Survey**: 1.14.06 - 686

**ADDRESS**

23837 W. Ottawa St.
216 W. Ottawa St.

**PIN/Property Index Number**

#06-03-15-106-004-0000

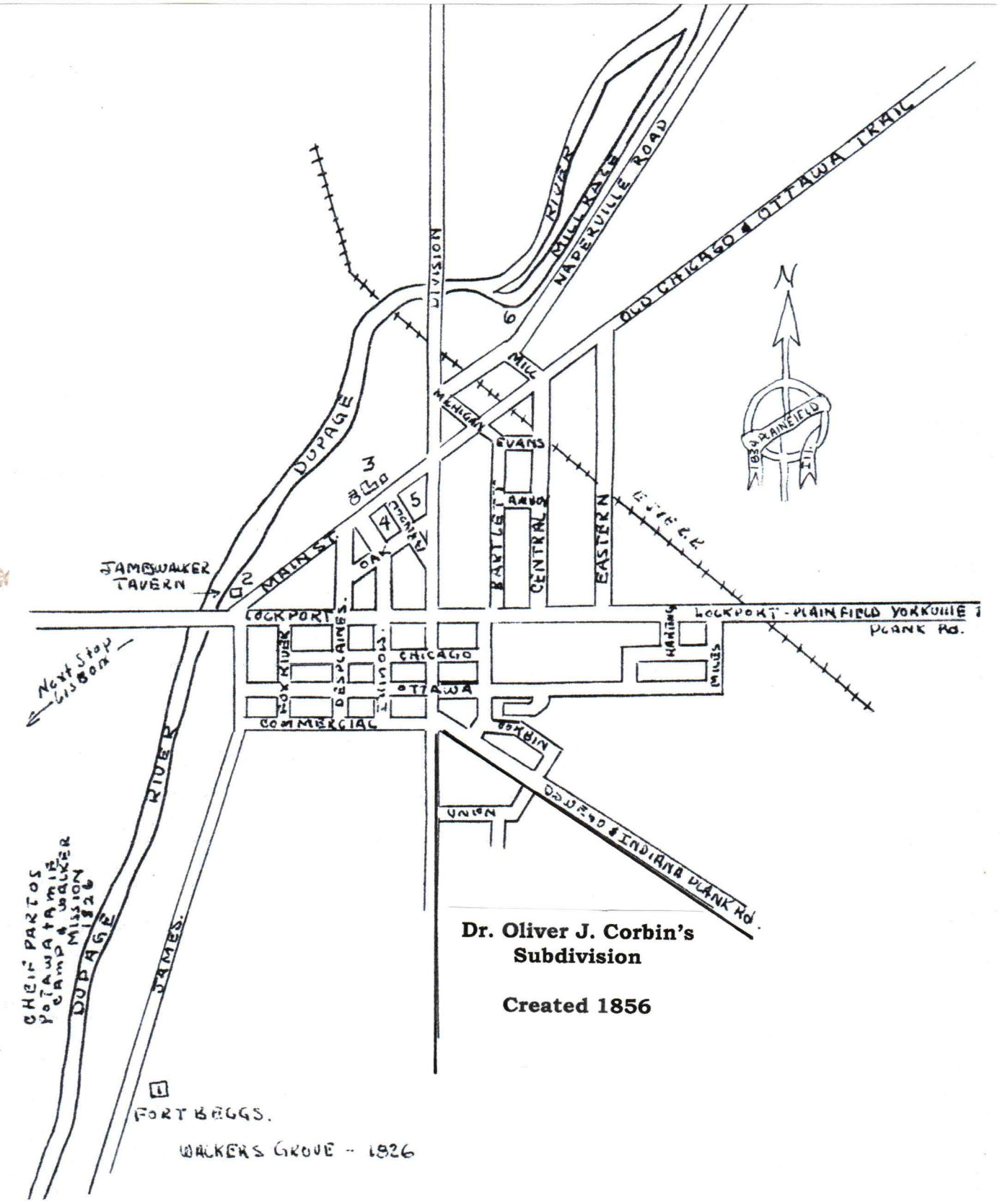


Glimpse of rear garage, assumed to be attached.





Storage shed at end of gravel driveway on west.




**Dr. Oliver J. Corbin's Subdivision**

**Created 1856**

**Village of Plainfield Historic Preservation Commission**

**Nomination for Individual Landmark Listing in Register of Historic Places**

**1887-1888**

**For the property located at:**

## 23837 W. Ottawa Street

(f/k/a 216 W. Ottawa Street)
**06-03-15-106-004-0000**

***The West 6.15 feet of Lot 1 and all of Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of the NW¼ of Section 15***

**Petitioners: John M. McLaughlin & Alexandra M. Puscheck**

**A request to the Village of Plainfield to consider designating the structure at 23837 W. Ottawa Street, a local landmark.**

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216 W. Ottawa St.
**PIN/Property Index Number**
#06-03-15-106-004-0000
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**Common Name(s)**

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**Construction Date**
c. 1885
**Architect/Builder**

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**Present Use(s)**
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**Significance statement**: An excellent example of the popular T-Plan house in the Village, retaining a very high degree of integrity. In both versions of the potential East Plainfield Historic District. EP.

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If not currently listed, recommend: Historic Landmark _X_yes ___no; Historic District _X_ yes ___no
Contributing _X__ or non-contributing ___

**Form prepared by**: ArchiSearch Historic Preservation Consultants (Alice Novak) **Date of Field Survey**: 1.14.06 - 686

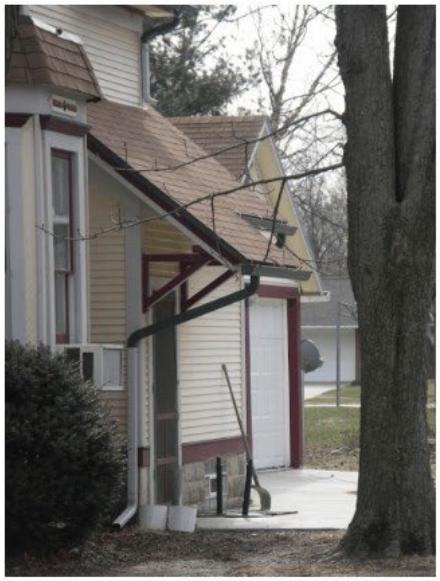
**ADDRESS**

23837 W. Ottawa St.
216 W. Ottawa St.

**PIN/Property Index Number**

#06-03-15-106-004-0000





Glimpse of rear garage, assumed to be attached.



Storage shed at end of gravel driveway on west.

# Part I
Site

The house under consideration is an example of the T-Plan style which in Plainfield were for the most part of one or two stories, occurring from c. 1865 – 1900 and was a popular post-Civil War house type.

The nominated house occupies all of Lot 2 and the west 6.15 feet of Lot 1 in Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of the NW¼ of Section 15 consisting of five lots. When the house/lot was sold in March 1896 by William McClaskey, the oldest surviving son of Alexander and Nancy Tonner) McClaskey to Peter Book, there was an addition to the legal description of the property that added ***"includes one-half of the well situated on the line between Lots 2 and 3."*** On April 26, 1866, Alexander McClaskey purchased Lots eight (8) and nine (9) in Elihu Corbin's Subdivision from Elihu and Elizabeth Corbin for $1,250. Both parcels were five (5) acres in size and adjacent to each other and located at the southeast corner of where Ottawa and Dillman Streets met. Alexander McClaskey's subdivision was located on Lot 8 and stretched east from Dillman Street along the south side of Ottawa Street and was surveyed and subdivided by Artemus Julius (A.J.) Mathewson on April 13, 1887 into five lots. Each of the five lots had a frontage of 78.15 feet on Ottawa Street and were 140 feet deep with Lot 5 being at the southeast corner of Dillman and Ottawa Streets. [***Exhibit A - Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8***]

McClaskey's subdivision was originally part of two forty-acre parcels purchased by Elihu Corbin in early December 1852 from Frank and Adeline Parmalee for $2,100 ***(Contracts Z-194 & 195***). These two forty-acre parcels stretched east from West Street (now Division) along the south side of the Lockport, Plainfield & Yorkville Plank Road (now Lockport Street) to the eventual railroad right-of-way of the Joliet, Aurora & Northern RR (JA&N) and south to the lots on the north side of the Oswego & Indiana Plank Road (now Route 30 or Joliet Road). The Parmalees' had purchased a 160-acre parcel from Riley Boardman Ashley for $3,200 that included the North halves of the Northwest and Northeast quarters of Section 15 in March 1851 and sold the North half of the West and East halves of Section 15 or 80 acres to Elihu Corbin. ***[Exhibit A - Elihu Corbin's 1852 Purchase]***

Late nineteenth century maps of Plainfield showing this subdivision had the wrong spelling of the owner, attributing the ownership to a "A. McCloskey,"– perhaps sloppy penmanship made the **"a"** in McClaskey's name appear to be an **"o."** By the time that Plainfield was created in 1834, quills made from goose (most common), swan or turkey feathers used for writing with ink had disappeared with the invention of the dip-pen, a metal-nibbed pen by John Mitchell of Birmingham, England in 1822. President Thomas Jefferson bred geese at his estate at Monticello to supply his needs for quills.

The November 2006 ArchiSearch survey of Plainfield's Historic Urbanized Core evaluated residential and commercial structures with more emphasis on architectural content and analysis since the historic research for most of the properties was extremely limited. Examining the ArchiSearch surveys of most of the 850+ documented Plainfield properties found that the dates for the majority of them were fairly close to what later research at the Will County Recorder of Deeds and evaluating data from the United States Census' from the second half of the 19th Century would indicate.
.

# Part II

# Overview

The T-Plan architecture in the United States has a rich history evolving from rural to urban settings and adapting to the changing needs of society. The T-Plan evolved over time, with variations in design and construction methods reflecting the architectural preferences of different eras and regions. This architectural style is known for its versatility and ability to optimize space, making it suitable for various types of lots and designs. T-Plans were built in different materials and heights and often featured a central passage or wing that connected the two wings allowing for efficient use of space and natural light. The T-Plan refers to a dwelling characterized by its unique layout that resembles the letter **"T"** (if you were to look down on it from above) set on its side with the cross bar of the **"T"** being a gabled fronted wing. There is almost always a porch joining the two wings and entry into the dwelling is from that porch, sometimes with one entry door, sometimes with two and to make matters more confusing, T-Plans come in a variety of plans. Thus it has been a popular choice for various reasons including its adaptability to different land sizes and its ability to create a central passage for rooms. The T-Plan has also been influenced by the need for efficient living spaces and the desire for a central gathering area.

## Part III
Architectural Description

According to ArchiSearch's evaluation, there were thirty-one (31) examples of the T-Plan documented in their 2005-6 survey of Plainfield's historic urban core with a concentration of examples along Bartlett Avenue and Center Streets.

The ArchiSearch survey has a significant statement for this house on Ottawa Street -
***"an excellent example of the popular T-Plan house in the Village, retaining a very high degree of integrity."***

A two-story T-Plan shape, built on a limestone foundation with clapboard siding with corner boards and three façade bays. There is an asphalt shingle gable front roof on this north-facing house with an entrance build-out as is common on many Plainfield T-Plan houses with a modern storm door and turned post, an engaged post and turned balustrade. There is a shallow east side gable with two, 1 over 1 double-hung sash in each story and same window parter for the gable front and a blind second story on the east. The asymmetrical gable extends slightly farther on the right or west with the left portion extending over the right bay of the gable front in a usual form. The west elevation has a flat, Mansard-effect roof with a hexagonal bay. The rear or south slope of the west gable pavilion slopes down farther than in the front and there is a west at-grade entrance off the driveway.

**Part IV**
Photo Descriptions



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 1 - Front entry north elevation

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A6, B1, D1, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, F1, F2, F3, G1



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 2 - Side of house east elevation

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A3, D1, F1, F2, F3, G1



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 3 - Side of house west elevation towards front of house

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, C1, C2, C3, C4, D3, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, F1, F2, F3, G1



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 4 - Side of house west elevation towards middle of house

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, C1, C2, C3, C4, D1, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, F1, F2, F3, G1



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 5 - Side of house west elevation towards rear of house

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A2, A3, B2, C1, C2, C3, C4, D2, F1, F2, F3, G1, G2



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 6 - Side of house west elevation showing bay window

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A2, A3, A4, B2, C1, C2, C3, C4, D1, D2, F1, F2, F3, G1, G2



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 7 - Foundation detail showing change in material

See Part V for photo description key:
D1, D2, F1, F3



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 8 - Rear of house south elevation

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A2, A6, A7, D1, F1, F2, F3, G1, G2



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 9 - Side of house west elevation showing side entry

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, A2, B2, C1, C2, C3, C4, D1, D2, F1, F2, F3, G2



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 10 - Side of house west elevation showing bay window

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, B2, C1, C2, D1, D2, F1, F3



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 11 - Closeup of bay window

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, C1, C2, D1, F1, F3



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 12 - North side front entry porch

See Part V for photo description key:
A1, B1, D1, D3, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, F1, F2, F3



Photo credit: Leif Hendrickson

Plate 13 - Typical limestone foundation and water board trim

See Part V for photo description key:
D1, F1, F3

## Part V
Photo Description Key

A. TYPICAL WINDOWS

A1 Single, clear glass, 1/1 double-hung; crown molding header; flat trim surround; simple sill.
A2 Paired, clear glass, 1/1 double-hung; crown molding header; flat trim surround; simple sill.
A3 Single, clear glass attic window, casement; crown molding header; flat trim surround; simple sill
A4 Small single window, clear glass, 1/1 double-hung; crown molding header; flat trim surround; simple sill
A5 Single, decorative 15-lite with flat trim surround; simple sill
A6 Single, attic louver; crown molding header; flat trim surround; simple sill
A7 Glass block basement window at foundation

B. TYPICAL DOORS

B1 Single, wood door with inset panels on lower half and clear glass window upper half; flat trim surround sides and top; aluminum storm door of recent purchase.
B2 Single, paneled wood door with clear glass, 6-lite on upper half; flat trim surround on 3 sides (sides and top)

C. 5-SIDED BAY WINDOW

C1 BASE (up to window sills)
Bead board siding with flat trim surround.
C2 MIDDLE
Three (3) single, clear glass, 1/1 double-hung windows; crown molding header; flat trim surround; simple sill..
C3 ENTABLATURE
Flat trim board with decorative wood application on 3 sides.
C4 ROOF
Masard style roof with flat top; asphalt shingles to match the main roof.

D. FOUNDATION

D1 Ashlar cut limestone block with flush joints under house, and bay window.
D2 Split face CMU to indicate addition
D3 Cast-in-place concrete foundation under entry vestibule

E. FRONT PORCH

E1 BASE (up to decking)
Wood framed porch; common lumber horizontal trim below decking and at grade with vertical trim pieces and wood lattice infill.
E2 FLOORING (decking)
Wood 1x decking running side-to-side.
E3 RAILINGS
Common unadorned railing with articulated balusters
E4 SUPPORT
Wood column and pilaster with turned articulation with simple unadorned capital.
E5 ROOF
Framed low-slope roof; asphalt shingle to match main house; single-board fascia.

F. TYPICAL SIDING

F1 Clapboard wood siding with white trim; flat trim corner boards.
F2 Flat trim under eave butted to underside of overhang
F3 Water table flat trim board.

G. TYPICAL ROOF

G1 T-plan intersecting ridge gable roof with moderate pitch; asphalt shingles; typical approximately 24 inch roof overhang; closed eave; single fascia board flat trim piece; gutters and downspouts.
G2 Shed roof with moderate pitch over side entrance; asphalt shingles; typical approximately 24 inch roof overhang; closed eave; single fascia board flat trim piece; angled 2x support brackets flanking the side entry door; gutter and downspout.

# 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. ***[Exhibit B: A Typical Township – Plainfield, for example]***

Revolutionary War land bounty land 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. An additional transportation route made use of the National Pike or National Road and was the first highway built entirely with Federal funds. The road was authorized by Congress in 1806 during the Jefferson Administration with construction commencing in Cumberland, Maryland and by 1818 had reached the Ohio River in Wheeling, Virginia. Eventually the road was pushed west into central Ohio and Indiana, reaching Vandalia, Illinois in the 1830s. Many traveled overland by wagon or oxcart – oxen could travel approximately fifteen miles a day to the prairies of Indiana and Illinois.

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 commenced, it was discontinued and on January 1, 1834, Temple used political connections that allowed him to secure the mail contract from Chicago to Peoria and had sufficient capital 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 Potawatomie Indian trail along the Des Plaines River which is now part of U.S. 6 to the ford across the Des Plaines River at Riverside, from there 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 where 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 Walker's Grove just south of present-day Plainfield.

This new settlement was known as Walker's Grove and the sawmill 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 two 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 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 Walker's 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 NE¼ 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 Walker's Grove, naming it ***Planefield***. Ingersoll platted his town with twelve 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 and a rectangular Block 13 containing twenty-seven lots that stretched west from the DuPage River, east to a north-south roadway initially called West Street, that was later changed to Division. 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, Des Plaines, 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 Des Plaines 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.

Six blocks (***1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, & 12***) consisted of eight lots separated by an alley with four lots north of the alley and four lots south of the alley. **Block 6** had 3 lots and **Block 7** had 4 lots since they were adjacent or east of the DuPage River and **Block 13** stretched east from the DuPage River along Ottawa Street to West Street that later came to be known as Division and was divided into twenty-seven lots all similar size as those in the other blocks. ***[Exhibit C - 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 had a small cottage west of his house built 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 Village plat comprising of 12 additional blocks – six (6) blocks on either side of **Juliet -** a new east-west street**.** ***[Exhibit D - Ingersoll's Addition to Plainfield].*** In 1851, Ingersoll's 1837 Addition was re-surveyed and became ***John D. Shreffler's Addition.*** Thus Ingersoll's 1834 house was now located on Lot 2 and the house built for his daughter Melissa was now on Lot 3 in Block 1 of ***Shreffler's Addition.***

Research conducted by Michael Lambert, a local Plainfield architect and historian on the James Mathers family has found that 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. Arnold 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 Southeast Quarter of Section 9.*** 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 Planefield***, Arnold 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. 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. Arnold likely allowed entrepreneurs to build stores along the roadway but chose not to sell them the land since the first recorded sale on his side of the roadway took place nearly four years later in March 1840 with the sale of a five-acre parcel to Chester Bennett.

The difference in development styles likely frustrated Ingersoll's sense of order and Arnold's haphazard development of the growing community likely encouraged Arnold to cultivate a new friendship with Lewis Judson. Together in 1835, they started a new town on the east bank of the Fox River called Hudson, thus Arnold lived in Plainfield but a short time, choosing to devote most of his energies toward the development of his new town. Initially the new town 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, that later came to be 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 would be 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.

In February 1841, Arnold sold to Elihu Springer, the minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a 1.25 acre parcel where the congregation planned to construct their house of worship. This parcel was located in the western half of Block 6 between Chicago Street (now Des Plaines Street) on the west, Arnold Street (now Illinois Street) on the east and the diagonal Oak Street on the north. Beginning in January 1850, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church began selling their lots in the western portion of Block 6 in favor of buying the lots in the eastern portion of Block 6. By May 1850, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church had purchased the eastern half of Block 6 or that portion of the block that would later become known as Chittenden & Smiley's subdivision after the assessor had subdivided the area in 1866. After this parcel was surveyed in 1867, the lots therein became designated as Lots 16 through 24.

Arnold's town of Hudson changed its name to Lodi for a short time and soon settled on its current name of Oswego. In 1844, Levi Arnold took sick and died in September at the age of 37. His wife Mariah, who was 32 with three young daughters had her late husband's holdings in Plainfield surveyed which was completed by the following September (1845) and began selling the remaining lots in the area that came to be called ***"Arnold's Addition." [Exhibit E - Arnold's Addition to Plainfield]***

By mid-century, businesses had spread randomly throughout Ingersoll's Plainfield with a concentration of restaurants, blacksmiths, liveries and hotels along Des Plaines Street where it intersected with the east-west roadway in which the initial contracts of lots of the first commercial buildings on the north side of the stipulated stated the ***"South 30 feet is reserved for a road running East-West"*** – these early contracts referred to the roadway as DuPage Street but it would eventually become known as "the Lockport Road" as it was known outside of the village. As traffic increased on the east – west roadway, buildings located elsewhere in the community were moved to either side of the roadway and often were set on every other lot so that infill buildings only required front and rear walls, a floor, and a roof.

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.

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 now bearing his name in 1853 and DuPage Street along the DuPage River had become 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. By 1855, all of the holdings of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the western portion of Block 6 had been sold and replaced with those lots in the eastern half of Block 6. As the economy began growing after the conclusion of the Civil War, the Trustees of the Church saw an opportunity to sell their lots and build a new house of worship one block south of the noise and expanding traffic artery of Lockport Street. In October 1866, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased Lots 10 and 11 in Block 2, at the northwest corner of Illinois and Chicago Streets in Ingersoll's Original Plainfield from Limon and Leah Tobias for $350. They sold their parcels of land along the north side of Lockport Street and west of Arnold Street (now Illinois Street) in March 1867 to James H. Smiley and George N. Chittenden once their new place of worship had been completed. 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.

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 ***Southwest Quarter of Section 10*** that was east of Arnold's Southeast Quarter 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 east of his sawmill and gristmill and his partner James M. Turner built a small cottage for his family at the southeast quarter of Section 10, currently a portion of the house located at the northeast corner of Lockport Street and Eastern Avenue. Mathers' land acquisition extended east of Division, north of the Lockport-Plainfield-Yorkville Plank Road to Naperville Road (now Plainfield-Naperville Road**.**
***[Exhibit F - James Mathers' East Plainfield]***

The southeastern part of the Village or the ***Northwest Quarter of Section 15*** was the last portion of the village to be developed. In December 1834, Robert Chapman purchased 280 acres in ***Northeast Quarter and the North Half of the Northwest Quarter of Sec. 15 and South Half of the Northwest Quarter of Sec. 15*** and in July 1838, Chapman sold all of his holdings ***"excepting & reserving from the Southwest corner of the South Half of the South Half of the said Northwest Quarter of Sec. 15" -*** a 2.5 acre parcel in the Southwest corner or 20 square rods to be used as a cemetery that Chapman donated to the residents of Plainfield in the Spring of 1837. (South of Union and East of Division Streets) 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***. [Exhibit G - Dr. Oliver J. Corbin's Subdivision]***

In December 1852, two forty-acre parcels were purchased by Elihu Corbin from Frank and Adeline Parmelee for $2,100 – ***the North Half of the West Half and the North Half of the East Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 15.*** Before the end of January in 1853, Elihu Corbin had created his addition to Plainfield consisting of 3 blocks of 8 lots and a fourth block with 4 lots lying along West Street (now Division) on the west and Dillman

Street on the east. Corbin also began selling lots on the south side of the Lockport, Plainfield & Yorkville Plank Road stretching east from West Street (now Division) beginning in March 1854 in what would become known as the Assessor's Subdivision of the North End of the Northwest Quarter of Section 15 in June, 1867. Elihu Corbin eventually created several additional subdivisions from his two-forty-acre parcels.
***[Exhibit H - Elihu Corbin's 1852 Purchase]***

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., now Division or Illinois Toute 59) and an East-West Roadway (Lockport Road) were created along the division lines of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16.

***Chester Ingersoll*** - NE ¼ of Sec. 16 (1833),
***Levi Arnold*** - SE ¼ of Sec. 9 (1834),
***James Mathers*** - SW ¼ of Sec. 10 (1835),
***Elihu Corbin –*** NW ¼ of Sec. 15 (1852)
***Oliver J. Corbin*** – NW ¼ of Sec.15 (1856)

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 people living in Plainfield Township.

# Appendix B
## Early History Corbin's Additions

**Elihu Corbin, Jr.** was born on May 28, 1813 in Middletown, Vermont. Elihu was the youngest son of Elihu Sr. and Finella (Fannie) Furbs of ten children – seven girls and three boys in Middletown. Elihu's grandfather, Edward Eastman Corbin had moved his family from Connecticut to central Vermont in the mid-1760s and served as a private in the Vermont militia led by Colonel Seth Warner and members of the Green Mountain Boys during the American Revolution assisting in the defeat of British General John Burgoyne at the Battle of Bennington on August 16, 1777 which was part of the Saratoga campaign that later became known as the turning point battle in the American Revolution.

The citizens of Ira, Poultney, Wells and Tinmouth petitioned the Vermont legislature to create a new town bounded by the ridges that prevented them from attending meetings and worship services in their original towns. Middletown was incorporated by the legislature on October 28, 1784 with land from the four towns to create a town named by surveyor Joseph Spaulding from Middletown, Connecticut. Comprised of almost twenty-three square miles, ***"Middletown,"*** was located in the center of Vermont in Rutland County and by the 1880's ***"Springs"*** was added to the name because of three large natural springs.

Elihu lived in Middletown for his first twenty-two years before moving to Chicago in 1835. In 1836, he moved from Chicago to Brooklyn Township in Cuyahoga County, Ohio near Cleveland where he worked as a tanner and shoemaker. Here he met Eliza Ann Fish (1816 – 1905), the oldest daughter of Ebenezer Fish, Jr. Her father and his younger brother Moses Fish had relocated from Groton, Connecticut to northeastern Ohio near Cleveland in the Fall of 1811 and were among the first settlers into the area. Cleveland had been established along the southern shore of Lake Erie and at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River by General Moses Cleaveland of the Connecticut Land Company on July 22, 1796.

Eliza Fish's father, Ebenezer Fish, Jr. (1787 – 1880) was the fourth child of ten born to Ebenezer Fish, Sr. and his wife Lydia Manton. Ebenezer Jr. joined his brother Moses in 1811 and together they shared an eighty-acre tract of farmland in Brooklyn Township near Cleveland that Moses had purchased, and they built a log cabin in which they lived until the outbreak of the War of 1812. On July 18, 1812, a mixed force of British regular soldiers, Canadian voyageurs and with their Native American allies captured Mackinac Island in the siege of Fort Mackinac before the American defenders knew that war had been declared between the United States and Britain. Ebenezer enlisted for six months, August 22 – December 14, 1812, in the Ohio Militia guarding the frontier from possible British incursions. Ohio like every state had its own militia and all men between the ages of 18 - 45 were expected to serve a tour of duty. Ebenezer's brother Moses (24) was drafted but since his health was poor, Ebenezer volunteered to take his place and fulfilled Moses' military servitude from early 1813 to January 1815.

Ironically Eliza's grandfather, Ebenezer Fish, Sr. (1757 – 1827) had served in the Connecticut militia during the American Revolution and was taken prisoner on September 6, 1781 at the Battle of Griswold by British forces led by General Benedict Arnold and was held for three months as a prisoner of war on the English ship, ***Jersey***, before being paroled. In February 1815, Ebenezer, Jr. returned to Groton, Connecticut where he met Joanna Stanton and they were married in January 1816 and had their first child, Eliza Ann in October 1816. After the birth of their second child, Lydia Emily in April 1818, they moved to Brooklyn Township, Ohio and built a second log cabin for themselves on the 80 acres purchased by his younger brother Moses.

In 1824, the Fish family patriarch, sixty-seven-year-old Ebenezer Fish with his wife Lydia Manton sold their family farm near Groton, Connecticut and with their youngest daughter, Matilda now twenty-one, moved to

Brooklyn Township near Cleveland, Ohio, joining seven of their children who had previously relocated from Groton to Ohio. Within three years, their daughter Matilda Ann was married in August 1827 and nine days after her wedding, Ebenezer Fish was dead at seventy.
On April 16, 1837, twenty-four-year-old Elihu Corbin married twenty-one-year-old Eliza Ann Fish in Cleveland. Elihu and Eliza had nine children - six survived to adulthood, however their first-born Eliza died in 1848 at the age of ten, Frances died at age seven in 1847 and Henry died before his first birthday in 1848. The 1840 Census had the couple living in Brooklyn Township and when the 1850 Census was taken in July in Brooklyn Township, Elihu's occupation was listed as "miner" as he had probably left after the August 1849 birth of his daughter Emily for the California gold fields. In addition to his thirty-four-year old wife Eliza were their other two children – Alfred, 7, and Hannah, 5. Also in the enumeration was Calista Payne (21) who likely was a domestic and Elihu's twenty-year-old apprentice shoemaker, Moses Fish, a cousin to Elihu's wife now operating the shoemaker shop while Elihu was prospecting in California.

Moses was ten when he and his four siblings were left as orphans in February 1840 after his father, Moses Fish's, Sr. second wife Harriet died in childbirth and two months later in April his father passed away. His father's older sister, Lydia Fish and her husband Alexander Ingham became guardians for the five minor children. When Moses reached sixteen, he became an apprentice shoemaker at Elihu's shop and three months after the 1850 Census was taken in July, Moses married Calista Payne on October 27, 1850. The 1860 Census listed thirty-year old Moses Fish as a shoe merchant with his wife Calista and their three children residing in neighboring Newburgh, Ohio. Elihu returned to Brooklyn Township from the California gold fields early in 1851 and on March 6, 1852, they welcomed the birth of their daughter Mary Evelyn. It seems likely that Elihu sold his shoemaker/tannery business to his young apprentice, Moses Fish, Jr. before Elihu and Eliza moved west to Will County and Plainfield in the summer of 1852 with their four young children – Alfred, 9, Hannah almost 8, Emily 3, and 5-month-old Mary.

In September, 1840, a twenty-four-year-old Franklin Parmelee from Byron, New York married nineteen-year-old Adeline Whitney from Hindsburg, New York. Franklin's parents had moved from their home in Vermont in order to take advantage of the inexpensive fertile farmlands in northwestern New York near Byron about fifty miles northeast of Buffalo in Genesee County and Hindsburg was about fourteen miles north of Byron in adjacent Orleans County. By the age of fifteen, Franklin was already an experienced bookkeeper and was hired by a stage line in nearby Batavia, New York and five years later in 1836, he was employed as a clerk with General Reed's steamship line in Erie, Pennsylvania and later served as the onboard clerk of the Great Lakes steamer, ***James Madison***, on which he made his first visit to Chicago in 1837. After a thirteen-year career as a steamship clerk, he moved his wife and three children, Adeline (8), John (5) and Frank, Jr. (2) to Plainfield in 1849 to start a career as a merchant. The 1850 Census taken in April lists the family of Franklin Parmelee working as a merchant listed on the same page with the families of Jonathan Hagar, Dennison Green, Archibald & Jesse McAllister. A month earlier in March, Franklin Parmelee purchased Lot 28 in East Plainfield where he built a house for his family and in November purchased Lot 75 which was directly north of his Lot 28. Prior to moving back to Chicago, he sold both lots for $1,000 to Riley Boardman Ashley – by November 1884, the right-of-way for the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway had been secured and occupied Lots 28 and 75 in East Plainfield where Parmelee's homestead had once stood.

In March 1851, Franklin Parmelee purchased two parcels totaling 160 acres in Section 15 consisting of the North half of the Northwest Quarter and the North half of the Northeast Quarter from Riley B. Ashley for $3,200. On December 3 & 6, 1852, Elihu Corbin purchased two forty-acre parcels for $1,000 and $1,100 from Franklin Parmelee – the North half of the East half and the North half of the West half of the Northwest Quarter in Section 15. It seems likely that Elihu's venture to the California gold fields had been successful and along with the sale of his shoemaker and tannery business in Ohio allowed him to pay Franklin Parmelee with money

from those ventures and build a small dwelling on the two-acre Lot 3 on the south side of Lockport Road in 1853.

By 1853, Franklin Parmelee had relocated his family to Chicago and returned to the transportation field with the purchase of six Concord stage coaches, thirty horses and a staff of twelve employees. In 1854, he expanded his operation with the organization of the Franklin Parmelee & Company, a partnership formed with David A Gage, Liberty Bigelow, and Martin S. Johnson, for the purpose of carrying on a stage and omnibus business in the city of Chicago. Parmelee negotiated contracts with the railroad companies and hotels and created a regular "bus" line that took the place of several vehicles for the transportation of passengers run by hotels individually, eventually establishing Chicago's first omnibus line. The 1860 Census listed the personal assets of Franklin Parmelee at $75,000 in real estate and a personal estate of $50,000.

# Appendix C
## The Post – Corbin Era

Potters Mills was(is) a village in Potter Township located in the southeast-central portion of Centre County. The area was originally inhabited by the Delaware and Shawnee tribes before the arrival of the European settlers in the early 1700s and was named after General James Potter who built a log cabin and a gristmill with the township being officially established in 1774. Located in the center of the state of Pennsylvania, Centre County was/is divided almost equally into two parts bisected by the Allegheny Front – the Northwest half was part of the Allegheny Plateau, a forested high plateau divided by deep valleys and fast-moving streams and was sparsely populated until after the Civil War and the Southeast half was in the Ridge and Valley section with its forested sandstone ridges and gently rolling fertile limestone valleys that was settled initially.

Historically it appears that the residents of Potter Township in Centre County, Pennsylvania must have been a close-knit community with their fellow neighbors like family relationships would later become in Plainfield in the mid-1800s. The patriarch of the Tonner family, John Tonner was born in Ireland in 1780 and emigrated to the United States, landing in 1802 at Philadelphia. He initially settled in neighboring Maryland but by 1807 had relocated to Potter Township in Centre County, Pennsylvania. On March 13, 1811, John married twenty-year old Catherine Jane Waggoner and by November 1835, their family numbered eleven children – seven (7) boys and four (4) girls – their oldest child was John, Jr. then twenty and their youngest, a baby named Catherine.

The members of the Tonner family attended at least four family weddings between 1839 and 1856 with members of the Dillman, McClaskey, and Shreffler families present. ***William Tonner**, **22** (1816-1897)* married ***Catherine Jane Shreffler, 17*** (1821-1893) one of the five children of Reverend Daniel Shreffler on February 5, 1839, and moved with his wife and their two daughters to Plainfield Township in May 1846 with his younger sister, Sarah Ann Tonner (23) and her husband, John Dauberman Shreffler (28), the oldest son of Reverend Daniel Shreffler, who were married on January 8, 1846.

John Tonner, Sr. and his wife Catherine Waggoner would eventually move to Plainfield and join their children, Mary, William, and Sarah and their families in the mid-1850s. John Tonner Sr. died in October 1859 at the age of eighty and his wife Catherine would survive him for another thirteen years and would move to her daughter Sarah's house with her husband, John Dauberman Shreffler where she was lived at the time of the 1860 and 1870 Census, passing away in July 1872 at the age of 82.

These six weddings listed below all took place in Potter Township in Centre County:

**May 1812** – *Daniel Shreffler (19) & Catherine Elizabeth Dauberman (18)*

**1836 –** *John Bernard Wagner (23) & Leah Marie Shreffler (21)*

**3 Feb. 1839 –** *William Tonner (22) & Catherine Jane Shreffler (17)*

**1 Feb. 1842** – *Alexander McClaskey (25) & Nancy Ann Tonner (21)*

**8 Jan. 1846** – *John Dauberman Shreffler (28) & Sarah Ann Tonner (23)*

**1856** – *George L.P. Tonner (28) & Martha G. McClaskey (29)*

The 1812 marriage of a young Daniel Shreffler and Catherine Dauberman brought forth three marriages of their children - Catherine Jane, John Dauberman, and Leah Marie that led to family as well as business relationships with the families of John Tonner, Sr., Alexander McClaskey & Michael Dillman eventually culminating in Plainfield and Will County.
John Bernard Wagner was born in 1813 and lived in Northumberland County which was adjacent to Centre County in central Pennsylvania. By the 1820 Census his parents had moved into Centre County and in 1836, he married the youngest daughter of Daniel and Catherine Shreffler. In May 1846, Daniel Shreffler moved his immediate family to Will County, Illinois though John Wagner and his wife Leah (Shreffler) with their five children remained on their farm in Centre County; the 1850 Census shows John and Leah living with their five children (William 11, Frances 9, Katherine 7, James 5, and Andrew 3) on their farm in Potter Township. On April 1, 1858, the Will County Recorder's Office recorded ***Contract 51-518*** that notes, John Wagner had purchased an eighty-acre farmstead from his father-in-law, Daniel Shreffler in Section 12 of Plainfield Township for $4,500. That price point suggests that the farmstead with its eighty-acres must have been improved including a house and barns. The 1860 Census shows them living on their eighty-acre farm, thus having sold their farm in Centre County, Pennsylvania. Coincidentally their farm was adjacent to the farm purchased by Alexander McClaskey from Michael Dillman in 1853 five years earlier. Less than six years later, Leah died on the last day of January in 1864 during a smallpox epidemic that would claim dozens of lives in Plainfield Township. Following the death of Leah, John Wagner, now 51, married forty-six-year-old, Catherine Shaffner eight months later on September 8, 1864. She died on June 13, 1882 at the age of sixty-four after eighteen years of marriage to John. On May 3, 1883, John Wagner, now sixty-nine, married for a third time to a sixty-two-year-old widow, Elizabeth Condo Davis. Elizabeth Condo was the second wife of Alexander William Davis and they had four children and her youngest daughter, Sarah C. "Sadie" Davis married William F. McClaskey on October 3, 1872 in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The Shrefflers' were originally from Germany and were linked to American History for at least four (4) generations with Daniel's father, a native of Pennsylvania having served in the American Revolution. Daniel was educated in subscription schools and learned the weaver trade from his father along with farming and was a worker in the Evangelical Association and was a local preacher. In May 1846, the Reverend Daniel Shreffler moved his family to Will County from Pennsylvania and were joined by Michael Dillman and his family from Green in Summit County, Ohio plus The Reverend George Mottinger. Shreffler and Mottinger were largely responsible for the beginning of the Evangelical Association in the Plainfield area and by November of 1855, the Sharon Evangelical Church had been completed and dedicated.

The Dillman's emigrated from Germany via Rotterdam, Holland's largest seaport on the Rhine River and landed at Philadelphia in November 1744 and settled in Lancaster County, which was 70 miles west of Philadelphia in south-central Pennsylvania along the Susquehanna River. Conrad Dillman, the patriarch of the Michael Dillman branch of the family, was born on October 25, 1763 in Lancaster County and married twenty-three-year-old Mary Elizabeth Christina Bindnagel on October 21, 1786 in Lancaster. Following the death of their first child, Catherine in 1792, Conrad and his wife relocated to Potters Mills in Centre County where they had five children – Catherine Elizabeth (1795), Michael (1797), Elias (1801), Jacob (1803) and Anna Mary "Margrete" (1805). The Census of 1810 placed the size of the Conrad Dillman family at nine (9). On May 27, 1805, as Conrad's wife Mary gave birth to their fifth child, a purchase of farmland outside Greensburg, Ohio in Summit County was duly noted by the local township assessor for Conrad Dillman.

The earliest accurate record of the McClaskey family was in Potter Township in Centre County, Pennsylvania from 1800. Unfortunately, the last name of ***"McClaskey"*** was often corrupted – the "a" often appeared to be an **"o"** or even an **"u".** Even in late nineteenth century Plainfield, their last name had been spelled/written – McCluskey, McCloskey and McClaskey – a trip to the Plainfield Township Cemetery verifies that the correct spelling on their tombstone was ***"McClaskey".*** All eight children of William McClaskey Jr. and Elizabeth

McEwen were born in Potter Township of Centre County, and two McClaskey children – Alexander and his sister Martha would marry children of John Tonner, Sr. and Catherine Waggoner also of Potter Township, four of William McClaskey's children would eventually move to Plainfield (Alexander, Edward, Lydia, and Sarah I. "Sallie") and another McClaskey child, Alexander McClaskey's daughter, Sarah Ann, married William Henry Cain on March 17, 1880, who likely built the house of George Raymond Daily on Lot 2 of Cain's Subdivision on Lockport Street in 1888 and presumably the house of William F. McClaskey, Alexander McClaskey's oldest surviving son, whose house is the subject of this nomination. Alexander McClaskey's parents remained in Potter Township where his mother died in November 1864 at the age of seventy and his father died three years later at the age of 75.

***Alexander McClaskey*** was the oldest child of William McClaskey, Jr. (1792 – 1867) and Elizabeth "Betsy" McEwen (1794 - 1864) and was a leap year baby born on February 29, 1816 in Potter Township in Centre County, Pennsylvania. Alexander's parents, William, Jr. and Elizabeth were married in 1815 and were life-long residents of Centre County. William McClaskey, Jr. was a shoemaker and along with his wife lived most of their adult lives in and around Potters Mills, where they raised their family of eight (8) children – their four boys and four girls all lived to adulthood though two of their daughters, Eliza Jane died at age 23 in 1854 and Martha died at age 54 in 1884; three children lived to their mid-70s - Alexander and James (76), and Sarah (77) and three lived into their 80s - Henry (81), Edward (85), and Lydia (87). Of their eight children, only four - Alexander, Edward, Lydia and Sarah "Sallie" would move west to Will County, settling in and around Plainfield and all were buried at the Plainfield Township Cemetery while their four other siblings remained in Pennsylvania.

On February 1, 1842, a twenty-five-year-old, Alexander McClaskey married twenty-one-year-old, Nancy Ann Tonner in Potter Township, Pennsylvania. Nancy's parents were John Tonner, Sr. (1780 – 1859), an Irish emigrant who arrived in Philadelphia in 1802 and eventually took up farming, first in neighboring Maryland, then in Centre County by 1807 and at the time of the 1820 Census was living in Centre County and had married Catherine Waggoner (1791 – 1872) in March 1811. Over the next twenty-four years, the Tonners' would have eleven (11) children – seven boys and four girls.

Alexander McClaskey and his wife Nancy Ann Tonner along with their four children, John (10), Catherine (7), William (6) and Sarah "Sally" (2) moved to farmland in Plainfield Township, just east of the Village of Plainfield in Will County in April 1853. They had sold their farm in Potter Township and purchased eighty (80) acres of farmland in Section 12 of Plainfield Township from Michael Dillman for $2,000 on April 1, 1853 in Contract 32-206 with an additional contract that secured a mortgage from Michael Dillman in the amount of $1,815 to finance the purchase of their farmstead in Contract 28-464 using the property as collateral. In July 1854, Nancy McClaskey gave birth to their fifth child, Charles and in February 1859, the McClaskey's oldest son, John, died at the age of fifteen and was buried at Plainfield Township Cemetery on February 27.

Alexander McClaskey's twenty-three-year-old sister, Eliza Jane died on June 3, 1854 from pulmonary consumption or what today is known as tuberculosis. Once diagnosed, she was moved to Philadelphia from her home in Centre County to a sanitarium that treated patients with consumption. They knew at the time to isolate patients to curtail the spread of the disease. As she was likely a patient there for some time, historical records were not kept until the late 1800's, but records indicate that two days after she died, her body was placed in a cemetery receiving vault. She was buried sixteen days later on June 19 at the Old Cathedral Cemetery that had been established in 1849 which was the first of twelve diocesan cemeteries in the Philadelphia area. It seems likely the delay in burial was to give time for immediate members of the McClaskey family to travel from Illinois to Pennsylvania to attend the services. Though pulmonary consumption or TB was a bacterial infection affecting the lungs, the cause of the disease was not discovered until 1882, where one (1) out of every seven (7)

deaths in Europe was caused by this disease. To control the spread, treatment was to isolate patients and at the turn of the Twentieth Century, more than 80% of the population of the United States were infected by age of 20.

On February 26, 1859, the McClaskey's oldest son, John T. died at the age of fifteen (15). The 1860 Census enumerated in July listed the Alexander McClaskey family living on their eighty-acre farm in Section 12 of Plainfield Township – Alexander (44) and his wife Nancy (39) with their children, Catherine (15), William (12), Sarah (8) and Charles (5) – the census also listed Alexander McClaskey's real estate value at $4,675 and a personal estate of $450.

Almost six weeks after turning fifty years old in February 1866, Alexander McClaskey was elected to the office of Plainfield Township Assessor on April 15 for a term of four years. The first Plainfield Township meeting had taken place on April 2, 1850 at the home of George W. Bradley with later meetings moved to the Methodist Episcopal Church to accommodate attendees. Eleven days later on April 26, 1866, Alexander McClaskey purchased two lots in Elihu Corbin's Subdivision for $1,250 in Contract 95-593. Elihu Corbin's Subdivision contained approximately 65 acres and stretched east from Dillman Street to the eventual Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway right-of-way. It was separate from Corbin's Addition to Plainfield which was approved in January 1853 and consisted of four blocks stretching from Lockport Street on the north, east of West Street (now Division) & west of Dillman and south to Joliet Road. Both of the lots McClaskey purchased, eight (8) and nine (9) were located on the south side of Ottawa Street and stretched east almost 835 feet or 12.65 chains from the southeast corner of where Dillman and Ottawa Streets met and each were 517½ feet deep – Lot 9 contained 5 acres and Lot 8 was almost 5 acres with 4.91 acres. On June 4, 1866, McClaskey sold Lot 9 to John Bernard Wagner for $625 in Contract 101-39.

In April 1866, Alexander McClaskey was elected Plainfield Township Assessor for one term and was later elected to the position of Plainfield Township Supervisor, a position that he held from 1869 through 1876 and was re-elected again in 1883 through 1886. Recent research has uncovered the fact that Alexander McClaskey also served two terms as the President of the Village Board sometime during this period of 1866 though 1886. Additionally research suggests that Alexander McClaskey held a belief that development of his land purchase from Elihu Corbin in 1866 could be construed as a conflict of interest after taking his position as Plainfield Township Assessor and later as a Township Supervisor, so during the twenty years that he served in those two positions, he had no land contracts with anyone in Plainfield Township. As the 1870 and 1880 Census shows that the Alexander McClaskey was living in Plainfield Township, there were no recordings indicating any purchases within the Village during the period from 1869 through 1886, so I suspect that he was living on his farm in Plainfield Township that he had purchased in 1853.

About a year before Alexander McClaskey retired as Plainfield Township Supervisor and created his subdivision on the south side of Ottawa Street, John B. Wagner with his Plainfield partners of Chauncy Harford and Edwin Fowser created a six-lot subdivision in the West part of Lot 7 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of the NW¼ of Section 15 on July 29,1886. There were three lots that stretched south 241 feet from the south lot line of the Evangelical Church located at the corner of Dillman and Lockport Road along the east side of Dillman Street to the corner of Dillman and Ottawa Streets. At that corner, the subdivision continued east, 264 feet on the north side of Ottawa Street. This subdivision along the north side of Ottawa Street and the east side of Dillman Street was located north of McClaskey's Subdivision on the side of Ottawa Street.

Three weeks after the death of his youngest son, Charles at the age of thirty-two, Alexander, now seventy-one had the land purchased in April 1866 at the north end of Lot 8 in Elihu Corbin's Subdivision stretching from the southeast corner where Dillman and Ottawa Streets met to the northwest corner of Lot 9, surveyed and subdivided. On Wednesday, April 13, 1887, under the direction of Alexander McClaskey, A. J. Mathewson, the Will County Surveyor acknowledged he had divided the north end of Lot 8 into five lots – with each lot having

a frontage of 78.15 feet along Ottawa Street and were 140 feet deep or comprised approximately a quarter of an acre. Five days later on Monday, April 18, 1887, there was a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Plainfield to approve the Plat of Survey for McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 in Elihu Corbin's Subdivision.

Within four days later on Friday, April 22, 1887, Alexander McClaskey had sold four of his five lots (1, 2, 3 & 5) for $125 each and his last parcel, Lot 4 was purchased on July 28, 1887, by William Henry Cain, a local carpenter who lived on the north side of Lockport Street for $125. Cain had married Alexander McClaskey's youngest sister, Sarah "Sallie" on March 17, 1880 and on January 18, 1890, Cain sold the house he had built on Lot 4 in McClaskey's Subdivision for Jacob and Jane Goist for $1,100 though Jane's husband, Jacob had died 109 days earlier on October 1, 1889. John B. Wagner purchased Lot 1, Oliver Brown purchased Lot 3 and William F. McClaskey, Alexander McClaskey's oldest surviving son, purchased Lots 2 and 5. William was the oldest surviving son, since the McClaskey's first-born son, John had died in February 1859 at the age of fifteen (15) almost 6 years after the family had moved from Centre County, Pennsylvania to the farm purchased in Section 12 of Will County from Michael Dillman in April 1853. ***[Exhibit I – McClaskey's Subdivision]***

William McClaskey now eighteen took over the management of the McClaskey farm in Section 12 of Plainfield Township soon after his father was elected the Plainfield Township Assessor in 1866 and Alexander and his wife Nancy continued to live on the farm with their other children, Sarah (14) and Charles (11).William married Sarah Davis of Kalamazoo, Michigan in October 1872, who was the youngest daughter of Alexander William Davis and Elizabeth Condo. The newlyweds returned to the McClaskey farm and Sarah returned to the county where she had lived previously with her parents for ten years (***December 1851 to 1862***) once they had moved from Potter Township in Pennsylvania following the death of her father's first wife. In 1862, Alexander Davis and his second wife Elizabeth Condo sold their farm in Will County and moved the family to Kalamazoo, Michigan.

In July 1883, William McClaskey and Thomas R. Hayes opened a hardware & grocery business in downtown Plainfield – "***McClaskey & Hayes"*** replacing a similar business originally run by Daniel Robertson who had turned his business enterprise over to his two sons, Albert and Eugene in 1878 after he moved to Joliet to partner with James Riley Ashley and Civil War veteran Hiram B. Scutt to manufacture barbed wire since Scutt held ten (10) patents for varieties of barbed wire. Biographical historical records found in the Plainfield Township History listed the name of the business as ***"McCloskey & Hayes"*** however the historical records misspelled William's last name - the corrected spelling was "***McClaskey"***. Besides selling groceries, they were the agents for the *"Buckeye Reaper," "Mower, Furst & Bradley Agricultural Implements" and Knowlton's Cultivator* with annual sales exceeding $20,000. Recent research on *Ancestry.com* located a copy of the 1895 Joliet City Directory and in the Plainfield portion, there was no longer a listing of the business of McClaskey & Hayes. Further research shows that there were three families in Will County with similar last names – ***"McClaskey, McCloskey and McCluskey"*** during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century which may explain the contradictory and confusing recordings at the Will County Recorder of Deeds.

The house in this nomination was built on Lot 2 in Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision likely by William Henry Cain, a fifty-one-year-old local carpenter living on nearby Lockport Street and was a brother-in-law to Alexander McClaskey. Construction likely began soon after forty-year-old William's purchase of Lot 2 from his father on April 22, 1887. On August 1, 1887, John Bernard Wagner loaned William McClaskey $1,000 in a mortgage contract (242-194) that was repaid in 1888. Wagner was the owner of Lot 1 purchased on the same day William purchased Lot 2. Seven months later, William's father, Alexander McClaskey on March 6, 1888 loaned his son $1,000 in a mortgage contract (248-197) – both mortgages were secured by the collateral of the house being built on Lot 2 and the mortgage from his father was retired on March 3, 1890. Perhaps the second

mortgage from his father was to help pay for the increase in the size of the house to accommodate his parents living with them.

Cain built the house on Lot 4 that he purchased from Alexander McClaskey in July 1887 and sold the house in January 1890 and perhaps also built the small house on Lot 5 for William McClaskey, who sold that house to his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Wagner, a widow on March 3, 1890 for $600. Her husband John B. Wagner died on January 4, 1890 and Elizabeth died on February 14, 1892. The nominated McClaskey house was completed sometime in late 1887 or mid-1888 and seems likely William and his wife invited his parents, a seventy-one-year-old Alexander and his 66-year-old wife, Nancy, who would celebrate their forty-sixth wedding anniversary on February 1, 1888 to live with them. The house had (s) steep and narrow stairs with 3 bedrooms on the second floor, however there was a parlor on the first floor that could have been made into a bedroom for his parents. On September 14, 1887, Alexander McClaskey divided his farm that he had purchased from Michael Dillman in 1853 for $2.000 into two equal portions of 40 acres each. He sold the South half of the West half in the NW¼ of Section 12 to Samuel Mottinger for $2,600 in Contract 250-306 and the North half of the West half in the NW¼ of Section 12 to Samuel Spangler for $2,600 in Contract 250-307.

On December 1, 1890, William McClaskey provided a mortgage to George R. Daily and his wife Ella for the construction of a barn behind his house on Lockport Street on Lot 2 in Cain's Subdivision for his wagons and horses that he needed in his business as a teamster. William Cain had sold Lot 2 to George Daily and his wife and built their house in 1888. William's father, Alexander died on December 12, 1892, seventy-nine days shy of his seventy-ninth (79) birthday and his wife Nancy Ann (Tonner) died on February 7, 1899 at the age of seventy-nine (79). Both were buried at the Plainfield Township Cemetery on December 14, 1892 and February 7, 1899 respectively. On March 14, 1892, the children (heirs at law of John B. Wagner) sold Lot 1 in McClaskey's Subdivision that their father had purchased on April 22, 1887 from Alexander McClaskey to his son William McClaskey for $130. On March 30, 1896, William McClaskey sold the house on Lot 2 and the empty Lot 1 that he had purchased from the children of the late John B. Wagner to Peter John Book and his wife Lydia Book (Holdeman) for $2,350 in Contract 322-132.

William McClaskey's mother, Nancy Ann Tonner may have moved to Joliet for the last three years of her life with her son however it seems just as likely that she lived her last three years with her younger sister, Sarah who was married to John D. Shreffler, also had been living in Plainfield since the Spring of 1846. From their sale of their house on Lot 2 and the adjacent empty Lot 1 in Alexander McClaskey's subdivision in 1896, William and Sarah "Sadie" McClaskey, now forty-nine moved to Joliet in June purchasing a house at 511 Hunter Avenue on Lot 14 in Block 86 in the School Addition that was within walking distance of downtown Joliet.
***[Now most of Lot 14 on Hunter Avenue has been replaced with the westbound lanes of Interstate 80].***

The McClaskey's lived at their mortgage-free house at 511 Hunter Avenue through the next three Census - 1900, 1910 and 1920. During the 30 years that William lived at their Joliet address, he worked for nearly ten years as a clerk in a grocery store (1898 – 1910) and later as the manager of the Woodruff Safe Deposit Company (1911 – 1920) for another 10 years before retiring at age 72 in 1920. William died at age 78 on January 30, 1926 from pneumonia and was buried on Feb. 1, 1926 at the Plainfield Township Cemetery. His wife would survive him for another ten years and when the 1930 Census was taken, the value listed for their house was $7,000 and Sarah was 80, living with her was the oldest son of her late brother Alexander Nicholas Davis (1854-1905), Alfred Floyd Davis (1890-1964) and his wife Viola (1889 – 1969). Six months before her death on April 27, 1937, she sold her Joliet house to them and was buried next to her husband on April 29, 1937 at the Plainfield Township Cemetery.

John Henry Book (45) and his wife Margarethe Catherine Scheible (31) with their five children – John Peter (16), Fredericka (13), Jacob (11), Peter John (8) and Catherine (5) emigrated from Germany in 1847 landing in

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and headed west to the fertile farmlands likely via the National Road. The National Road was the first highway built entirely with Federal funds. The road was authorized by Congress in 1806 during the Jefferson Administration with construction commencing in Cumberland, Maryland and by 1818 had reached the Ohio River in Wheeling, Virginia. Eventually the road was pushed west into central Ohio and Indiana, reaching Vandalia, Illinois in the 1830s. Many traveled overland by wagon or oxcart – oxen could travel approximately fifteen miles a day to the prairies of Indiana and Illinois. We know the family arrived at their final destination, Wheatland Township since Margarethe was pregnant with her sixth child, Charles, who was born on October 12 and his birth certificate lists, he was born in Wheatland Township. When the 1850 Census was taken in September, there were seven children after Rebecca's birth in 1849. In 1853 John H. Book traveled to Grant County in southwestern Wisconsin to file a declaration of intent to become a citizen which required a waiting period of three years before he could become a naturalized citizen. On October 8, 1856, John Book traveled to the Circuit Court in Grant County, Wisconsin to take his oath to become a naturalized citizen. Once he took the oath, his wife and their five children who emigrated with him to the United States in 1847, also became U. S. citizens and their four children born in Wheatland Township automatically held United States' citizenship since they were born in the United States.

On July 2, 1862, Peter John Book (21) married nineteen-year-old Lydia Holdeman in Wheatland Township. Her parents Daniel Holdeman and Elizabeth (Wolfgang) had moved from Berks County in Pennsylvania and settled in Wheatland Township in the late 1840s. Peter and Lydia raised seven children on the farm in Wheatland Township and after thirty-four years of farming Peter retired at 57 along with his wife Lydia (53) and sold their Wheatland Township farm and moved into Plainfield on March 30, 1896 purchasing the former house of William McClaskey. In August 1907, Peter sold the empty lot east of their house for $350.

The Census of 1900 taken on June 19 shows that along with Peter and his wife Lydia living at the nominated house on Ottawa Street purchased in 1896 was their daughter Ellen, a school teacher living. An article in the Joliet Herald newspaper reported a wedding took place in the back yard of the nominated house owned by Peter and Lydia Book with their youngest daughter Mary, now thirty-three with thirty-six-year-old, Levi Austin Hartong (9/26/1875) on Wednesday, February 15, 1911. The 1920 Census was enumerated on January 9 lists the age of Peter at 79 and his wife Lydia, 76. Six years later on March 1, 1926, Lydia Book died from heart failure and almost three years later on February 27, 1929, Peter Book sold the nominated house to Oliver G. Brown and his wife Caroline E. "Carrie" (Boyd) in Contract 730-133. When the 1930 Census was enumerated on April 14, Peter Book, now ninety-one (91) had moved into a Plainfield house with his youngest daughter, Mary, now 52 and her husband Levi Austin Hartong (54) and their three children – Gertrude (16), LaVerne (15) and Frances (13). Peter passed away on September 2, 1937 at the age of ninety-eight (98) with the cause of death listed as old age and was buried next to his wife two days later at the Plainfield Township Cemetery.

When Oliver Brown and his wife Caroline E. "Carrie" (Boyd) purchased the nominated house on Ottawa Street from Peter John Book in February 1929, they both were eighty years old. Carrie's mother Hannah Colegrove had deep ties to Plainfield as Hannah's father was Lester Colegrove who was married to Permilla Ingersoll – Permilla's brother was Chester Ingersoll, the founder of Plainfield. The 1930 census enumerated on April 5 shows Oliver (81) and Carrie (82) having been married sixty-three years living in the house they purchased almost fourteen (14) months earlier with a value of $4,000. The couple both died of old age within three months of each other – Carrie died in late October 1935 at 87 and Oliver died in early February at 86. The next owner of the house on Ottawa Street was Lester George Shaw and his wife Velma Mildred, whose maiden name was "Boyd." Velma was the daughter of Carrie's youngest brother Charles Boyd so they assumed the ownership of the house in July of 1939, though no paperwork was found at the Will County Recorder of Deeds until research revealed the relationship between Velma M. Shaw (Boyd) and Caroline "Carrie" Brown (Boyd) thus continuing the chain of title.

Velma Mildred Boyd married Lester George Shaw on July 11, 1925 with Lester working as a policeman during his adult life – first as a state policeman and later with the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern RR as a policeman and later as a railroad detective. Lester died in March 1957 at the age of 68 and Velma sold the property on Ottawa Street to another widow, Janet R. Gill on May 29, 1967 and died at the age of 83 on February 11, 1973. Janice Gill sold the house to David W. Oakes in March 1979.

# Appendix D
Statement of Significance

In ArchiSearch's 2006 evaluation of this 139-year-old two-story residence the key notation –

***An excellent example of the popular T-Plan house in the Village, retaining a very high degree of integrity.***

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The evaluation of integrity is sometimes a subjective judgment, but it must always be grounded in the understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance.

The exterior of this two-story T-shape house with it limestone foundation and clapboard walls with corner boards, windows with drip caps, gable front roof and 3 façade bays continues to exhibit enduring integrity since its construction nearly 140 years ago with its shallow east side gable with two 1-over-1 double-hung sash on each story, same window parter for the gable front and a blind second story on the east façade. The entrance build-out is common to Plainfield's T-Plan houses – the asymmetrical gable extends slightly farther on the right or west, with the left portion extending over the right bay of gable front in an unusual form with turned post, engaged post and turned balustrade. The west elevation with a flat Mansard-effect roof and a hexagonal bay. The rear or south slope of the west gable pavilion slopes down farther than in front and there is a west at-grade entrance.

The nominated house was the first house built within the five-lot Alexander McClaskey Subdivision located along the south side of Ottawa Street which was surveyed and platted on April 13, 1887, approved by the Village Trustees five days later on Monday, April 18 with four lots sold to local residents by the end of the same week and the fifth lot was sold before the end of July.

The period of significance is from the time of the construction of the house and the period when the owners William and Nancy McClaskey lived in the house – **April 1887 – 30 March 1896.**

# Appendix E

Summary Statement of Significance

The house is nominated for designation as a local landmark in the Village of Plainfield under the following criteria:

**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 F
Exhibits Table of Contents

**A.** Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8

**B.** A Typical Township – Plainfield

**C.** Ingersoll's 1834 Plat of Planefield

**D.** Ingersoll's 1837 Addition to Plainfield

**E.** Arnold's Addition to Plainfield

**F.** James Mathers' East Plainfield

**G.** Dr. Oliver J. Corbin's Subdivision

**H.** Elihu Corbin's 1852 Purchase

**I.** Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision

**J.** Chain of Title for 23837 (216) W. Ottawa St.

**Exhibit A**
Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision

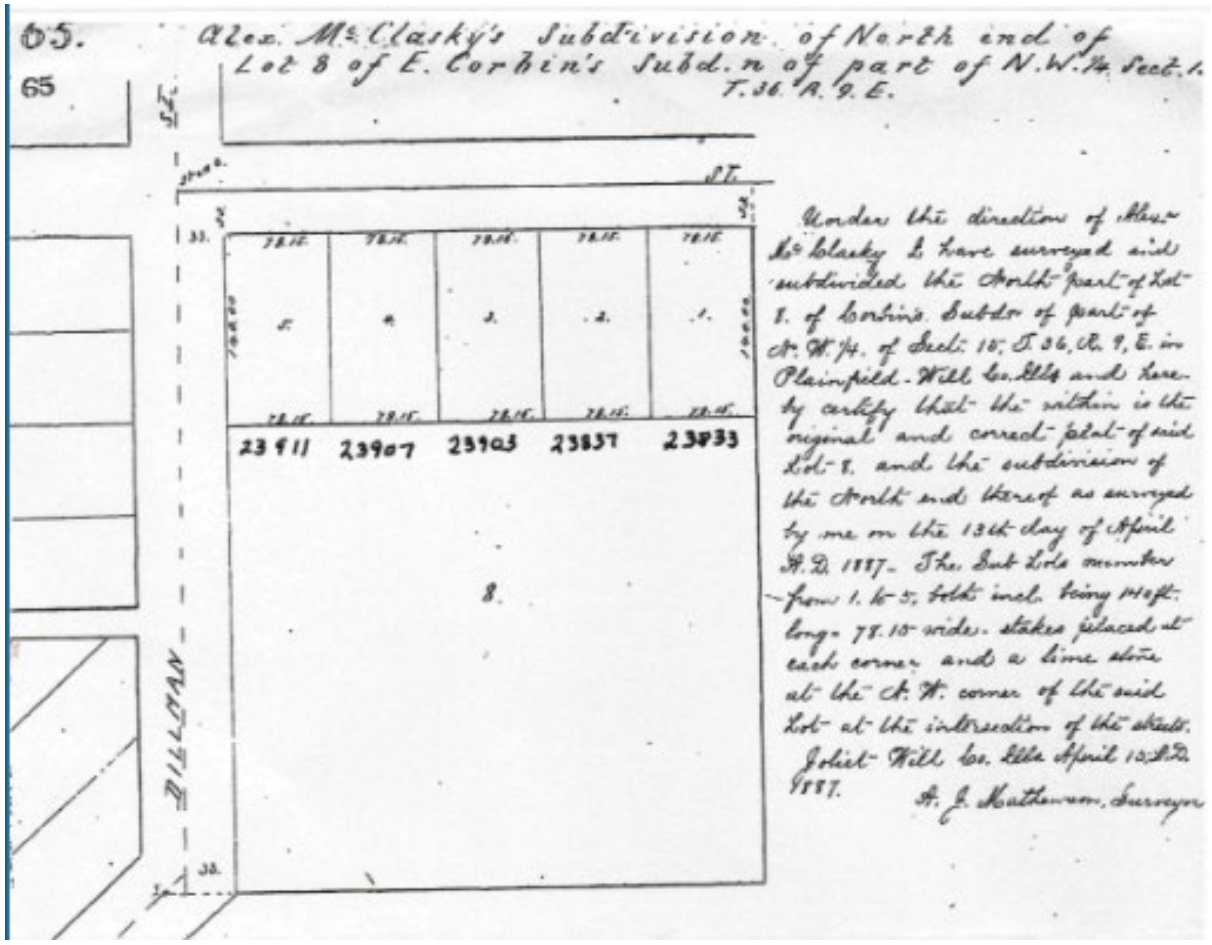


**Exhibit B**
A Typical Township – Plainfield for Example

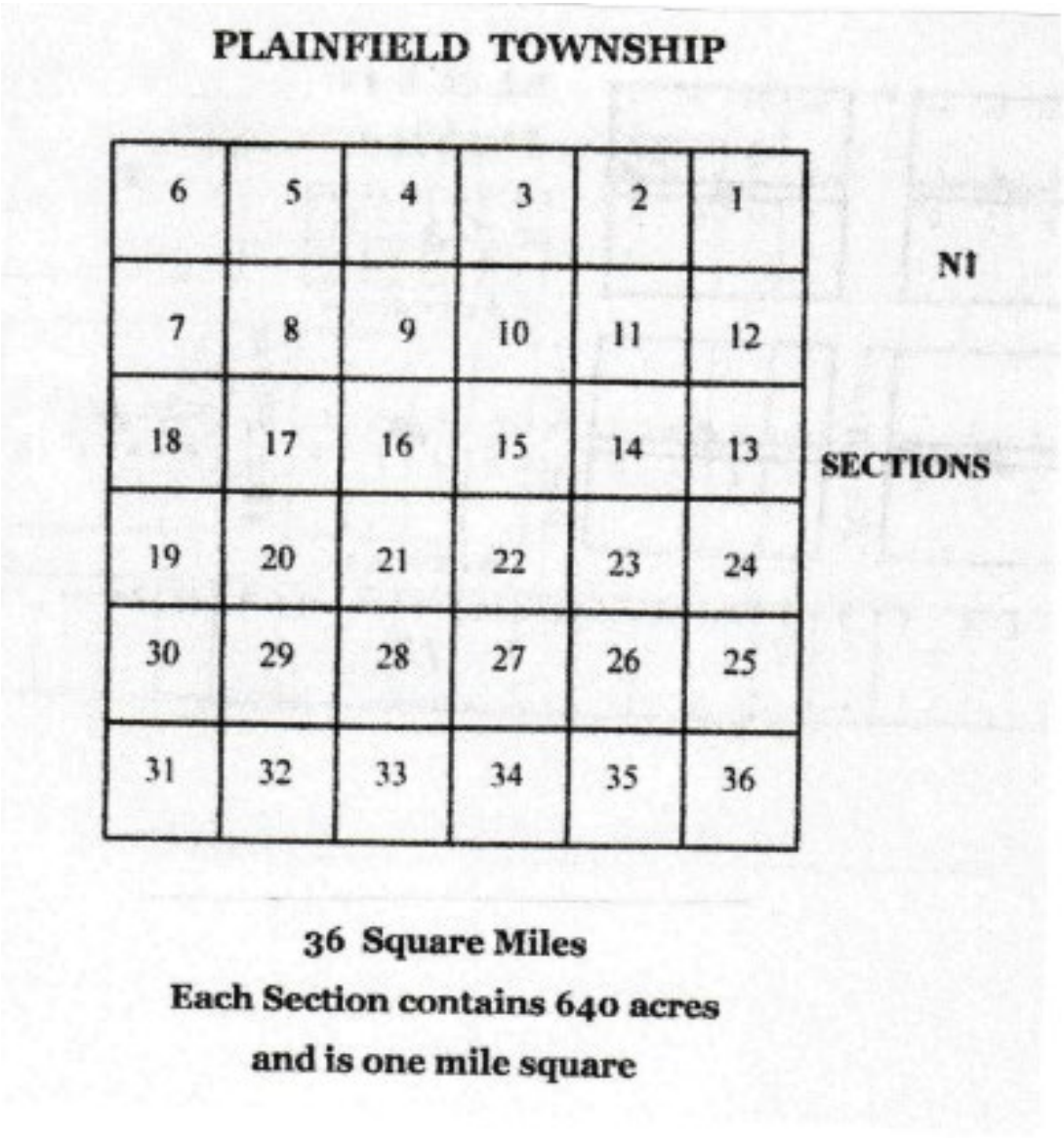


**Exhibit C**
Ingersoll's 1834 Plat of Planefield

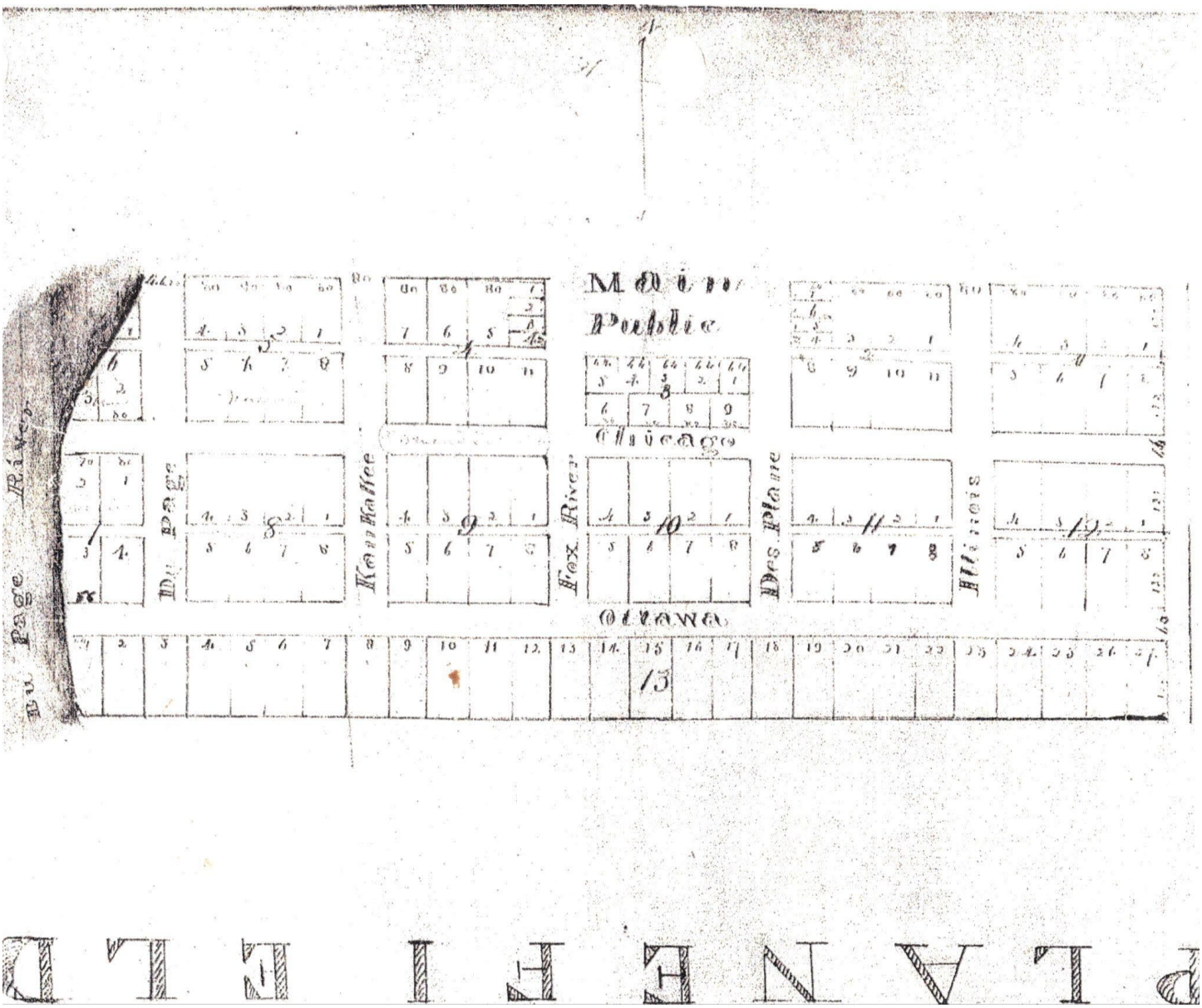


**Exhibit D**
Ingersoll's 1837 Addition to Plainfield

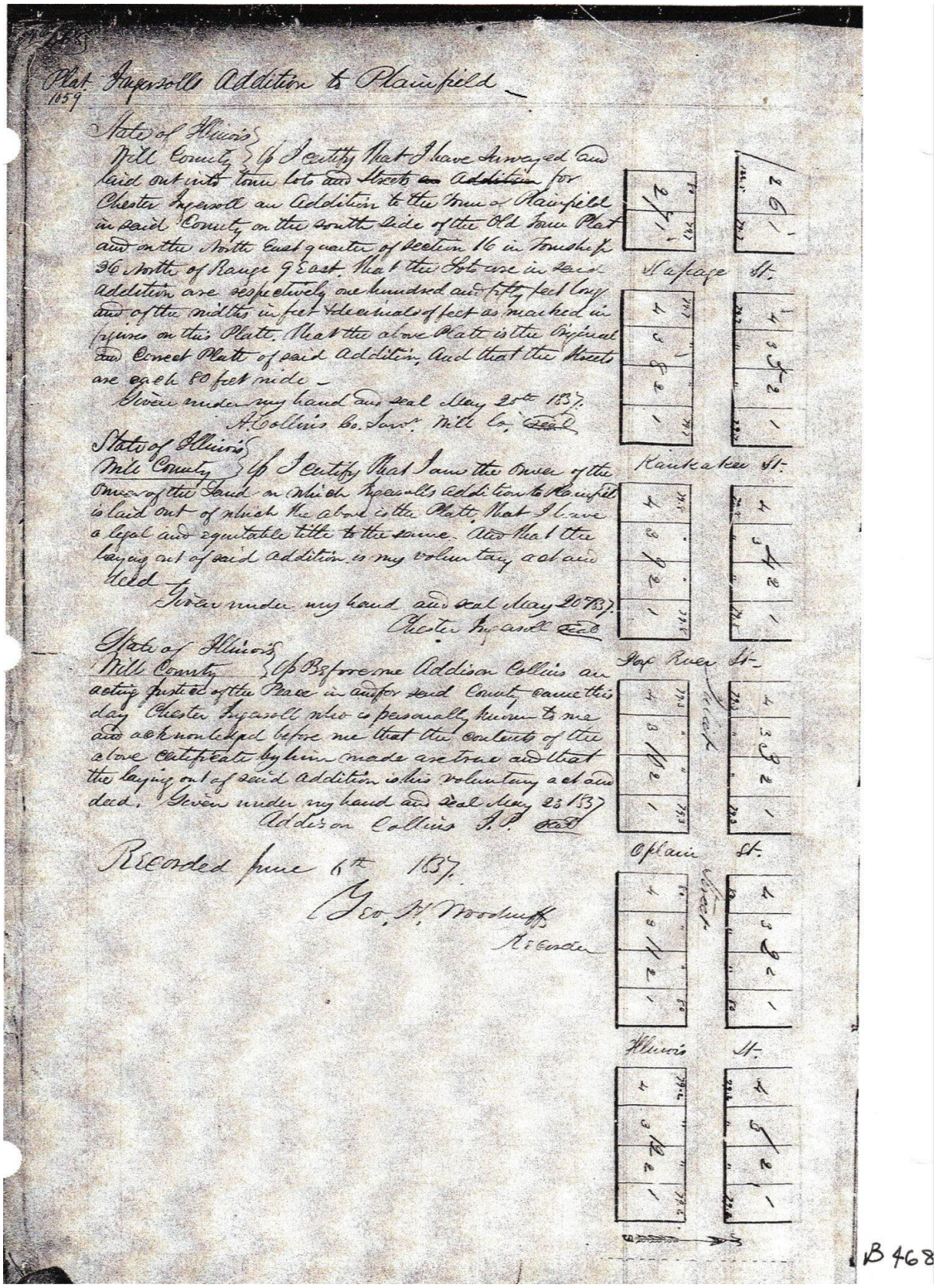


**Exhibit E**
Levi Arnold's Addition to Plainfield

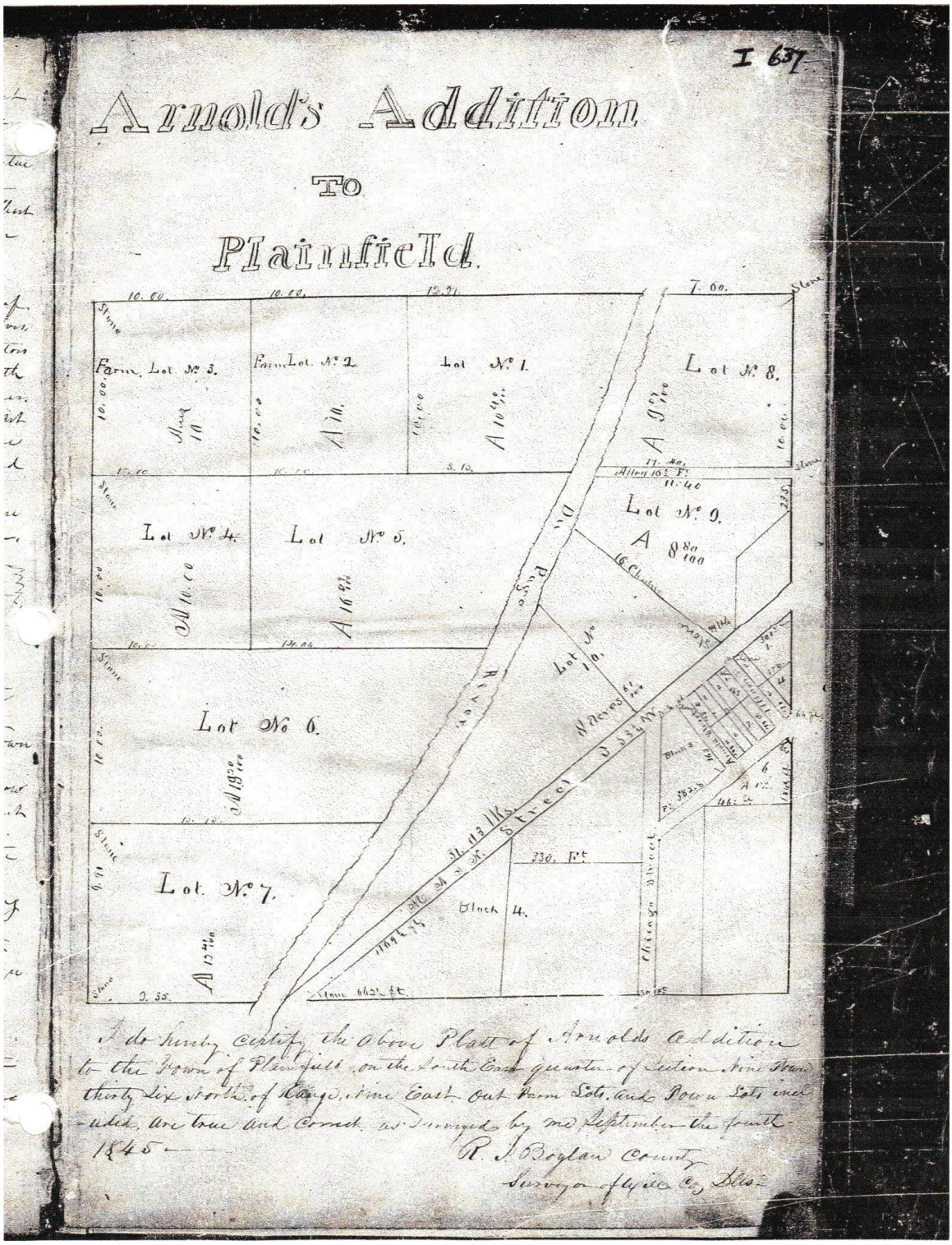


**Exhibit F**
James Mathers' East Plainfield

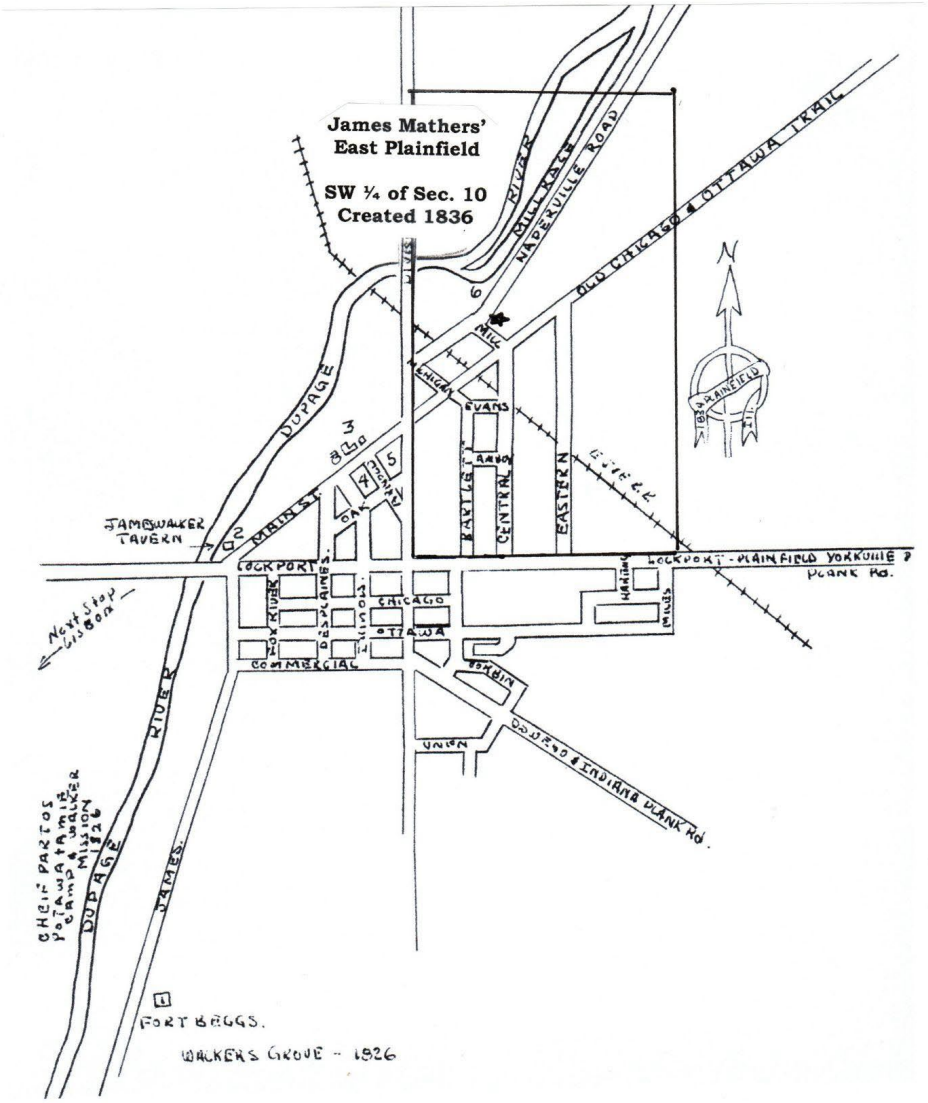


**Exhibit G**
Dr. Oliver J. Corbin's Subdivision

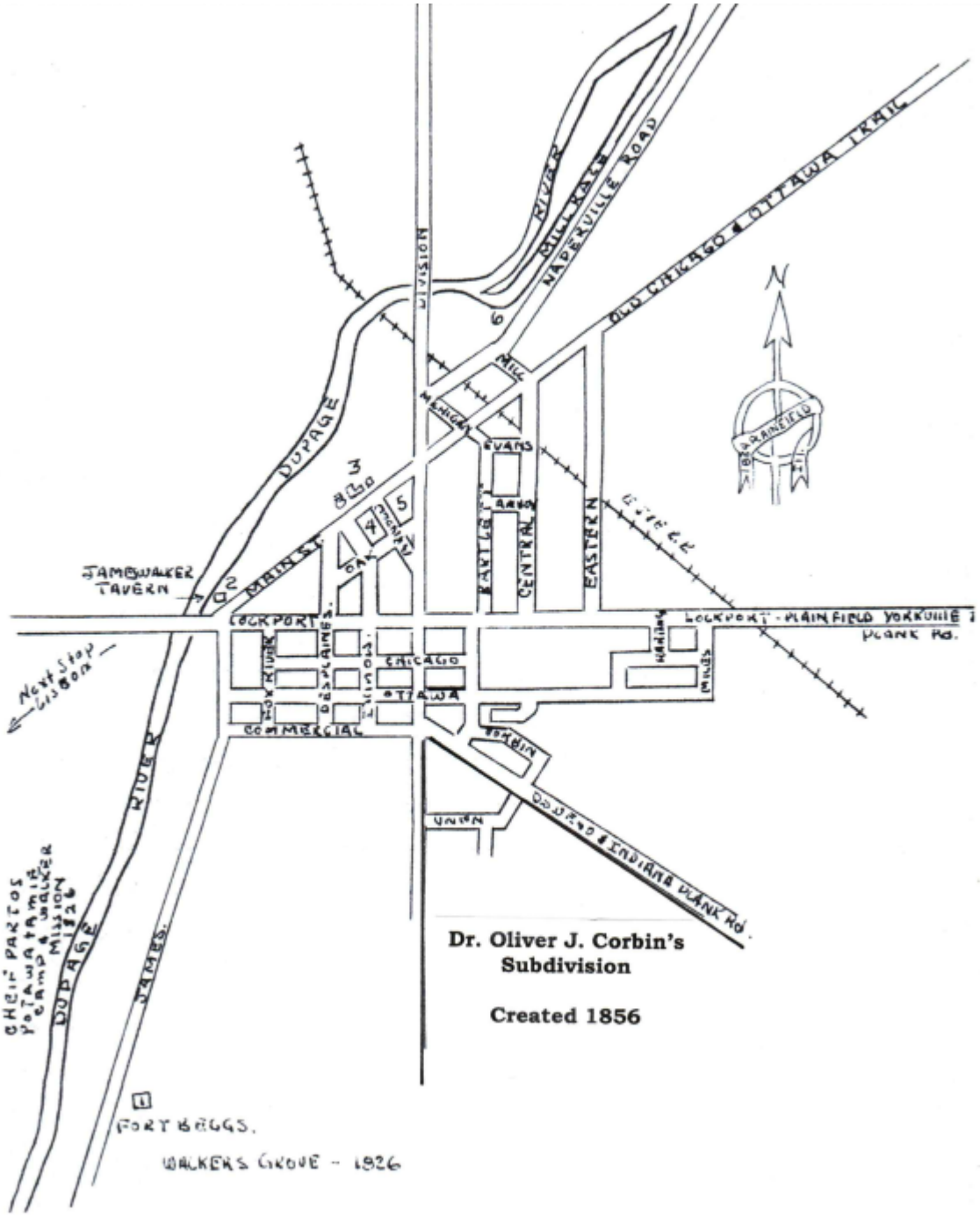
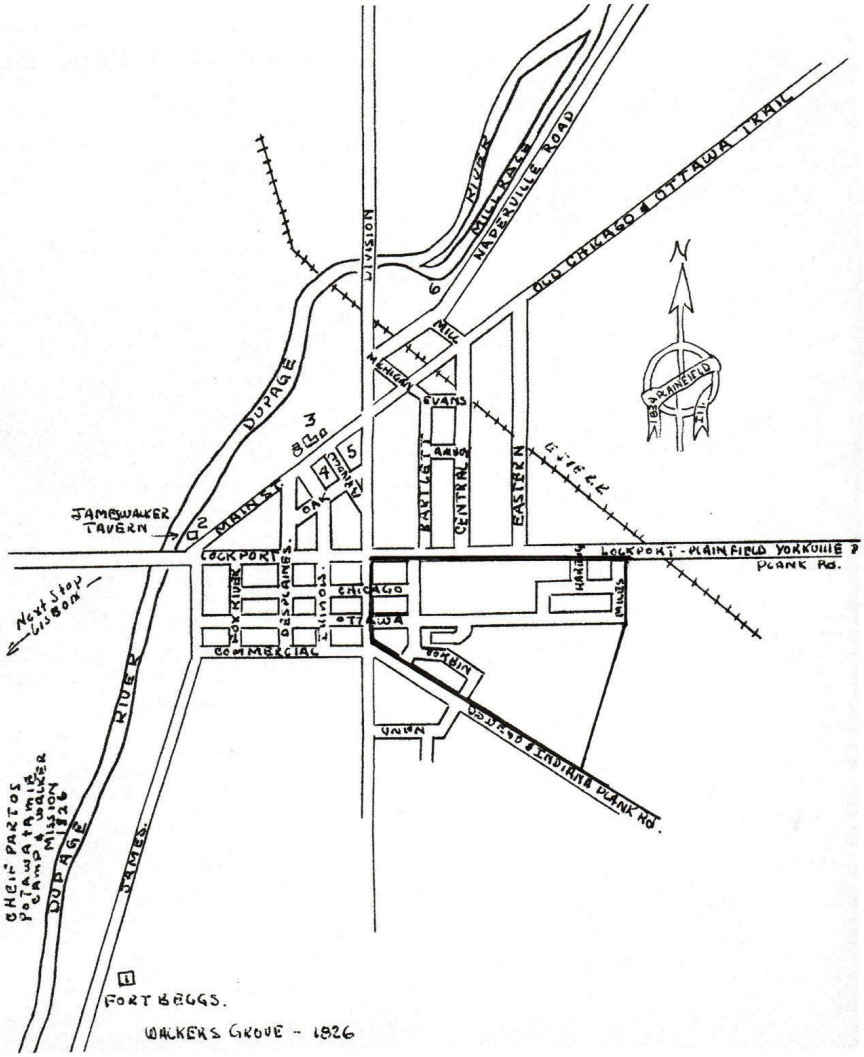


**Exhibit H**
Elihu Corbin's 1852 Purchase



# Exhibit I
# Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of the NW¼ of Section 15

**West (Dillman) to East**

| | House Number | Purchase date | Contract | Price | Purchaser |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lot 5: | 23911 | April 22, 1887 | 262-215 | $125 | William McClaskey |
| Lot 4: | 23907 | July 28, 1887 | 250-274 | $125 | William Henry Cain |
| Lot 3: | 23903 | April 22, 1887 | 251-50 | $125 | Oliver G. Brown |
| Lot 2: | 23837 | April 22, 1887 | 242-569 | $125 | William McClaskey |
| Lot 1: | 23833 | April 22, 1887 | 242-519 | $125 | John Bernard Wagner |

# Exhibit J

## 23837 (216) W. Ottawa St.

**06-03-15-106-004-0000**

***Lot 1, except the East 72' (or the West 6.15') & all of Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's subdivision of North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision***

| | GRANTOR | | GRANTEE |
|---|---|---|---|
| **6/20/2022** | **Pond, Lydia D. [WD-R20220500102]** | **$350,000** | **McLaughlin, John M.<br>Puscheck, Alexandra M.** |
| **4/15/2013** | **Federal Home Loan Mtg.[SWD-R2013059512]** | **$165,500** | **Pond, Lydia aka Lydia D.** |
| **1/12/2010** | **CitiMortgage [Foreclosure – R2010004609]** | | **Stanford, Charles A./Sheri L.** |
| **8/01/2002** | **Book, Henry/Jane [QCD-R2002134716]<br>Hartong, LaVerne/Alma<br>Volkman, Frances** | | **Stanford, Charles A./Sheri L.** |

***Lot 1, except the East 72' & all of Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **11/17/1998** | **Fritz, Roark B./Kimberly M. [WD – R980150506]** | **$134,900** | **Stanford, Charles A./Sheri L.** |
| **7/29/1983** | **Old 2nd N. B. of Aurora [TD – R83021620]** | | **Fritz, Roark B./ Kimberly M.** |

***Lot 1, except the East 72' & all of Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3/31/1979** | **Oakes, David W. [WD in Trust – R79014921]** | | **Old 2nd N.B. of Aurora** |

**Parcel 1 –** ***Lot 3 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8***
**Parcel 2 –** ***Tract of land – commence at the SW corner of Lot 5 in Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision, thence East along the South line of said subdivision 191', thence South 92', thence West 35', thence North 78' thence West 156', thence North 14' to POB***
**Parcel 3 –** ***Lot 1, except the East 72' & all of Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **3/05/1979** | **National Bank of Joliet – TR202 [TR - R79014919]** | | **Oakes, David W.** |

***Lot 1, except the East 72' & all of Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2/15/1974** | **Gill, Janet R. [QCD – R74017942]** | | **National Bank of Joliet TR202** |
| **5/29/1967** | **LaSalle National Bank TR36570 [TD-R74017941]** | | **Gill, Janet R. (Widow)** |

**Parcel 1 –** ***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 in Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15***
**Parcel 2 –** ***The North 66' of Lot 5 in Block 2 of Elihu Corbin's Addition to the Village of Plainfield***

**5/29/1967** **Shaw, Velma M. (widow) [TD-R67007119]** **LaSalle NB -Trust 36570**

**Parcel 1 –** ***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 in Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15***
**Parcel 2 –** ***The North 66' of Lot 5 in Block 2 of Elihu Corbin's Addition to the Village of Plainfield***

**4/02/1945** **Glasgow, Edward C. (Bachelor) [WD-1040-571]** **Shaw, Lester G./Velma M.**

***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's subdivision of North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of NW¼ of Sec. 15***

**7/29/1939** **Shaw, Velma M./Lester George [WD-899-475]** **Glasgow, Edward C.**

***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's subdivision of North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of NW¼ of Sec. 15***

**Caroline E. "Carrie" Boyd (3/10/1848 – 10/25/1935) was the middle daughter of Nelson Boyd and Hannah Colegrove and married Oliver G. Brown (2/6/1849 – 2/3/1936) on December 8, 1867 in DuPage, Illinois. The eighty-year old couple purchased the nominated house from the second owner of the property, widower Peter John Book on February 27, 1929 who was 90 years old when he sold the house. The 1930 Census shows that Oliver and Carrie were living in the nominated house and Carrie died on 10/25/1935 and Oliver died 100 days later on February 2, 1936. As you can see above the next owner of the house was Lester George Shaw and his wife was Velma Mildred, but her maiden name was "Boyd." She was the daughter of Carrie's youngest brother, Charles M. Boyd, so they took ownership of the house and the chain of title continued.**

**2/27/1929** **Book, Peter John [WD – 730-133]** **Brown, Oliver G./Carrie E.**
**(Widower)**
***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's subdivision of North End of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of NW¼ of Sec. 15, surveyed & platted by Artemus J. Mathewson in April 1867 & recorded in Map Book 5, Page 65. This instrument conveys Lot 2 & all the appurtenances thereof including ½ of the well which is situated on the line between Lots 2 & 3 of McClaskey's Subdivision.***

**8/16/1907** **Book, Peter/Lydia [WD-445-400]** **$350** **Mather, J. E.**

***The East 72' of Lot 1 of Alex. McClaskey's subdivision of North End of Lot 8 of E. Corbin's Subdivision***

**3/30/1896** **McClaskey, William [WD – 322-132]** **$2,350** **Book, Peter John/Lydia**

***Lots 1 & 2 in McClaskey's subdivision of part of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's subdivision***

**1/30/1893** **Wagner, William [WD-295-354]** **$2,500** **Stratton, Harvey**
**Wagner, James**
**Wagner, Andrew** ***Lot 9 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision, containing 5 acres***
**Heirs of John Bernard Wagner**

**3/14/1892** **Wagner, William E./Maria [WD-289-463]** **$130** **McClaskey, William F.**
**Wagner, James P./Sarah J.**
**Belmont, Frances R.** ***Lot 1 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of North part of***
**Wagner, Andrew H./Charlotte** ***Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of part of NW¼ of Sec. 15.***
**Heirs at law of John B. Wagner**

**3/06/1888 McClaskey, William/Sarah [MTG – 248-197] $1,000 McClaskey, Alexander**

***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North {art of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision of a part of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15; $1,000 due on or before 10 years after above date with 6% interest***

**8/01/1887 McClaskey, William F. [MTG – 243-194] $1,000 Wagner, John Bernard**

***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision - $1,000 due on or before 5 years after date at 7% interest***

**4/22/1887 McClaskey, Alexander [WD-242-569] $125 McClaskey, William F.**

***Lot 2 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North {art of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision***

**4/22/1887 McClaskey, Alexander [WD-242-569] $125 Wagner, John Bernard**

***Lot 1 of Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North {art of Lot 8 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision***

**4/18/1887 Alexander McClaskey's Subdivision of the North End of Lot 8 created**

**6/4/1866 McClaskey, Alexander [WD-101-39] $625 Wagner, John Bernard**

***Lot 9 of Elihu Corbin's Subdivision, containing 5 acres***

**4/26/1866 Corbin, Elihu/Elizabeth [WD – 95-593] $1,250 McClaskey, Alexander**

***Lots 8 & 9 of E. Corbin's subdivision***

**12/03/1852 Parmalee, Frank/Adeline [WD – Z-194] $1,000 Corbin, Elihu**

***Being N ½ of the W ½ of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15 – 40 A., except a small piece in the SW corner heretofore deeded by Riley B. Ashley to Michael Dillman, said piece lying East of the road leading from Plainfield to Joliet and on the south side of the road leading from Plainfield to Lockport, being 40 A. lying in a square form, except as above, in the NW corner of Sec.15***

**3/08/1851 Ashley, Riley B/Rhoda [WD – T-534-5] $3,200 Parmalee, Franklin**

***The N ½ of the NW ¼ (excepting that piece lying on the west end of said piece and lying between the 2 roads and deeded by R. B. Ashley to Michael Dillman), and also the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Sec. 15, containing 160 A.***

**9/18/1845 Ashley, Riley B. [Deed – Q-120] $15 Dillman, Michael**

***Part of W ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 15 in Twp. 36 N Range 9 E, beginning at a stone planted on the west section line 19.98 chains south of NW corner of Sec. 15, East 3.05 chains to the center of Joliet & Plainfield Road, thence North 42 degrees West in center of said road to the west section line, thence south to place of beginning.***

**2/23/1841 Rossiter, David B./Susan M [Deed – G-162-3] $2,000 Ashley, Riley B.**

***The N ½ of the NW ¼ & N ½ of the NE ¼ in Sec. 15, containing 160 A.***

**4/17/1839 Worner, Jacob/Catharine [WD – E-423] $600**
**4/01/1839 Worner, Jacob Van [WD –E-237] $3,600 Rossiter, David B.**

***The NE ¼ & the N ½ of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15 & the S ½ of S ½ the NW ¼ in Sec. 15, containing 280 acres, excepting/reserving from the SW corner of the S½ of the S½ of said NW ¼ in Sec. 10, with 2½ acres from the SW corner thereof or 20 square rods which is reserved as a cemetery. Also SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 in Twp. 36 N of Range 9 E, containing 80 acres.***

**1/17/1839 Harris, Joseph/Calista [WD – E-222] $2,000 Worner, Jacob Van**

***The NE ¼ & N ½ of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15 & the S ½ of the NW ¼ in Sec. 15 – 280 acres, excepting & reserving from the SW corner of the S ½ of the S ½ of said NW ¼ above described with 2 ½ acres from the SW corner or 20 Square Rods to be used as a Cemetery.***

**7/16/1838 Chapman, Robert W. [WD- D-284] $3,555.60 Harris, Joseph**

***NE ¼ & N ½ of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15 & S ½ of the NW ¼ of Sec. 15 – 280 acres excepting &reserving from the SW corner of the S ½ of the S ½ of said NW ¼ above described 2 ½ A. from the SW corner or 20 square rods to be used as a cemetery.***

**3/16/1837 United States [Land Patent 401-330 ] $200 Chapman, Robert W.**

***NW ¼ of Sec. 15, 36N 9 E, containing 160 A***

**12/11/1834 U.S. Land Office [Land Patent – 1585] $200 Chapman, Robert W.**

***NW ¼ of Sec. 15 in Twp. 36 N Range 9 E, containing 160 A.***

## 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
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**Restoring Old Houses,** Nigel Hutchins, Firefly Books, Buffalo, NY, 1997, ISBN 1-55209-144-9
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**U.S. Federal Census Records – 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950**
**Will County Recorder's Office Archives: Joliet, Illinois.**

## Researchers:

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PRESIDENT

Michelle Gibas
VILLAGE CLERK

TRUSTEES
Margie Bonuchi
Richard Kiefer
Siv Panicker
Tom Ruane
Vanessa Sula
Brian Wojowski

**TO:** **HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**
**FROM:** **JONATHAN PROULX, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING**
**DATE:** **JULY 7, 2026**
**SUBJECT:** **CASE NUMBER 2143-070726.COA**
**15022 S. BARTLETT AVE. CARRIAGE WALK**

**REQUEST:** Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)

**LOCATION:** West side of Bartlett Avenue, north of Lockport Street

**APPLICANT:** Leif and Barbara Hendricksen

**ZONING:** R-1 (within East Side Historic District)

***COMP. PLAN:*** *Single Family Neighborhoods*

## BACKGROUND

The applicant is approval of a certificate of appropriateness (COA) to reinstall a carriage walk from the curb to the sidewalk for the property at 15022 S. Bartlett Avenue, located within the East Side Historic District. The scope of work is provided in detail as an attachment to the staff report.

In accordance with the Historic Preservation article of the Zoning Code (Chapter 9, Article XV, Section 9-149(2)), a COA is required prior to the issuance of a permit for any minor or major work involving any new and other construction, alteration, repair, demolition, relocation or other material change that may affect the exterior architectural appearance of any structure or site within a historic district or of any designated landmark building or site.

The adjacent land uses, zoning, and street classifications are below.

North: Single-Family Residential (R-1)
East: Single-Family Residential (R-1)
South: School (R-1)
West: School parking (R-1)

## ANALYSIS

The applicant is proposing to replicate a carriage walk that was existing prior to the recent reconstruction of Bartlett Avenue and Lockport Street (the "Old Town North" utility and streetscape project). In order for the Historic Preservation Commission to recommend approval of

the Certificate of Appropriateness, Commissioners must consider the significance of the site/building/structure and the general design guidelines of the Village's Zoning Code, as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. Staff has identified some of the most applicable criteria for evaluating a COA request, per Section 9-149(4) of the Zoning Code outline below.

i. *Height:* The height of any proposed alteration or construction should be compatible with the style and character of the structure and with surrounding structures.

ii. *Proportions of the front façade:* The relationship between the width of a building and the height of the front elevation should be compatible with surrounding structures.

iii. *Proportions of windows and doors:* The proportions and relationships between doors and windows should be compatible with the architectural style and character of the building.

iv. *Relationship of building masses and spaces:* The relationship of a structure to the open space between it and adjoining structures should be compatible.

v. *Roof shapes:* The design of the roof, fascia, and cornice should be compatible with the architectural style and character of the building and with adjoining structures.

vi. *Scale:* The scale of the structure after alteration, construction, or partial demolition should be compatible with its architectural style and character and with the surrounding structures.

vii. *Directional expression:* Façades in historic districts should blend with and reflect the dominant horizontal or vertical expression of adjacent structures. The directional expression of a building after alteration, construction, or partial demolition should be compatible with its original architectural style and character.

viii. *Architectural details:* Architectural details should be treated so as to make a building compatible with its original architectural style and character and to not detract from the inherent characteristics of surrounding structures.

**ix. *Appurtenances:* New, replaced, or restored appurtenances shall be sensitive to the individual building or structure, its occupants, and their needs.**

x. *New structures:* New structures in a historic district shall be compatible with, but need not be the same as, the architectural styles and general designs and layouts of the surrounding structures.

Staff supports the proposed improvements. Staff is seeking concurrence from the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC).

## RECOMMENDATION

In advance of any public comment or discussion by the Historic Preservation Commission, staff supports the proposed Certificate of Appropriateness. Should the Historic Preservation Commission concur, the following motion is offered for your consideration and modification:

***I move we recommend approval of the requested Certificate of Appropriateness for replacement carriage walk and related improvements at 15022 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. _____
2. _____
3. _____



110


15022

**Project Category:**

**Streetscape / Small-Scale Features: involving the reproduction and installati0n of a replica period correct carriage mounting Path.**

**Property Address and Significance: 15022 South Bartlett Avenue. The residence and the district involved in this request have both been designated "historic" by the Village of Plainfield. Currently located within the area this project will occupy is a limestone hitching post. During recent roadway construction by the Village this post was recognized as historic and physical protected. Research by the applicant has indicated that this residence is likely the only property to meet the three criteria outlined above; landmark district, landmark residence and recognized historic hitching post, making it unique and deserving.**

**I. Project Intent**

**The purpose of this request is to reproduce and install a period correct replica carriage mounting access path connecting the primary historic residence to the associated existing historic hitching post located in the public right-of-way. The goal is to recreate the original element and enhance the historic "park-like" character of the existing thoroughfare.**

**II. Adherence to Secretary of the Interior's Standards**

**This project complies with Standard 9 (New additions shall not destroy historic materials) and Standard 10 (New additions shall be removable).**

- **Minimal Intervention: The proposed path follows the shortest logical route between the sidewalk and the mounting area to minimize the loss of existing green space.**
- **Material Compatibility: We propose using red brick pavers. This material is consistent with the historic district's historic palette and lacks the reflective glare or modern texture of standard concrete. These pavers will match the material now present on the existing locally designated historic landmark residence.**
- **Reversibility: The path will be installed using a sand-set compacted aggregate base without the use of permanent concrete footings. Should be this feature be removed in the future, the site can be easily restored to its original grassy state.**

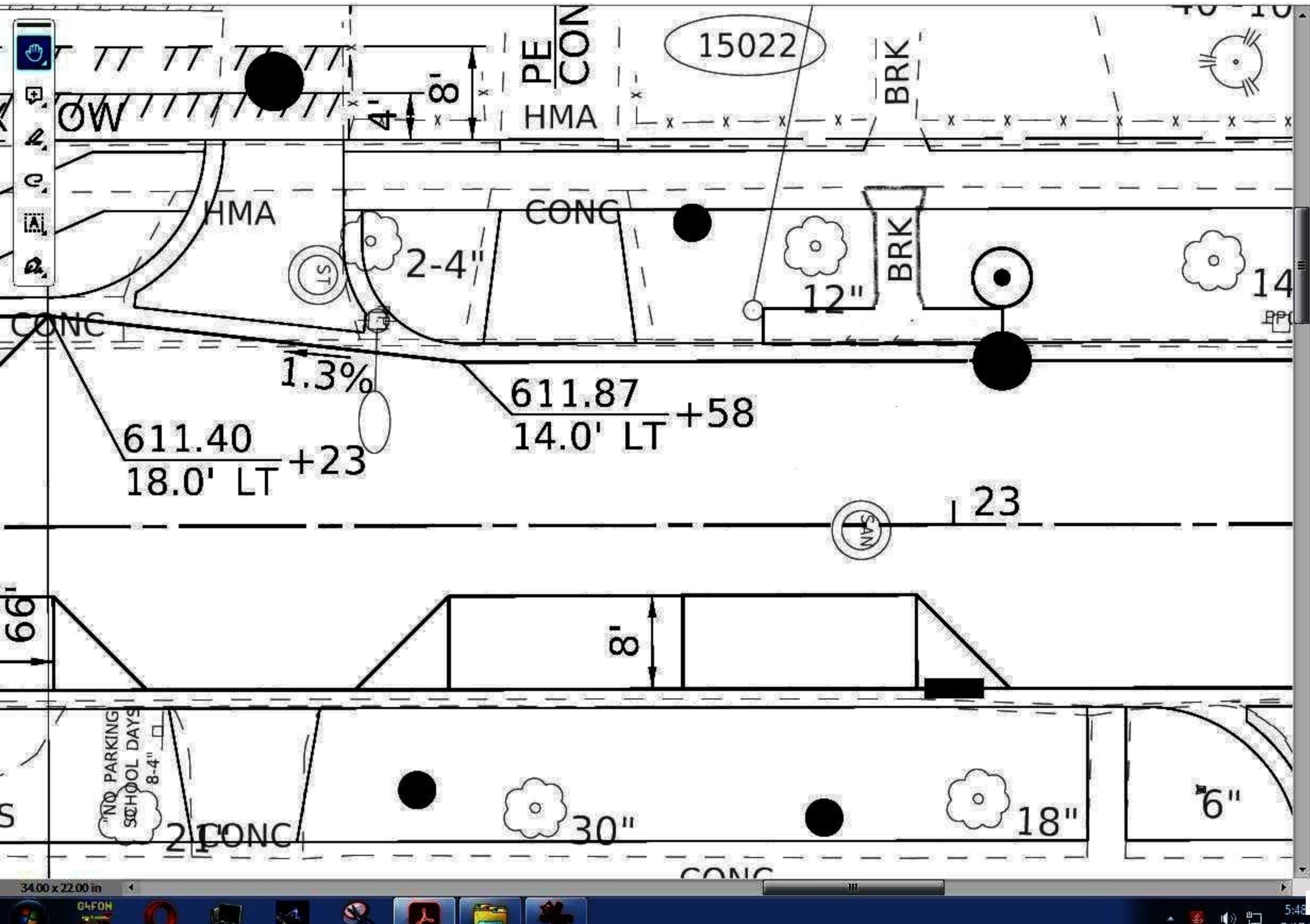
**III. Technical Specifications**

- **Dimensions: The path will take the shape of a TEE  4 feet wide to accommodate safe foot traffic and mobility aids without dominating the streetscape.**
- **Finish: The edges will be retained by a flush-mounted header to prevent migration of materials into the public gutter or adjacent lawn.**
- **Elevation: The path will be installed flush with the existing sidewalk and level with the turf through which it travels.  The proposed feature will be free of trip hazards and ensure a seamless "path of travel" as defined by the ADA. (As an aside, please note that virtually all deliveries made to this residence involve delivery personnel using this now unpaved route.)**

**IV. Impact on Character-Defining Features**

**The historic hitching post will remain in its original orientation and location only to be enhanced by the proposed path.  The proposed path acts merely as a "pedestal" to replace the original and better highlight the existing historic hitching post. The proposed project will add authenticity to the historic residence and district. The recreation of historic elements proposed will create interest for both modern residents and visitors.**

Menu
Extracted pages from 191
Create
Sign in
All tools
Edit
Convert
E-Sign
Find text or tools




34.00 x 22.00 in
114
5:48
7/17/2024

**June 20, 2026**

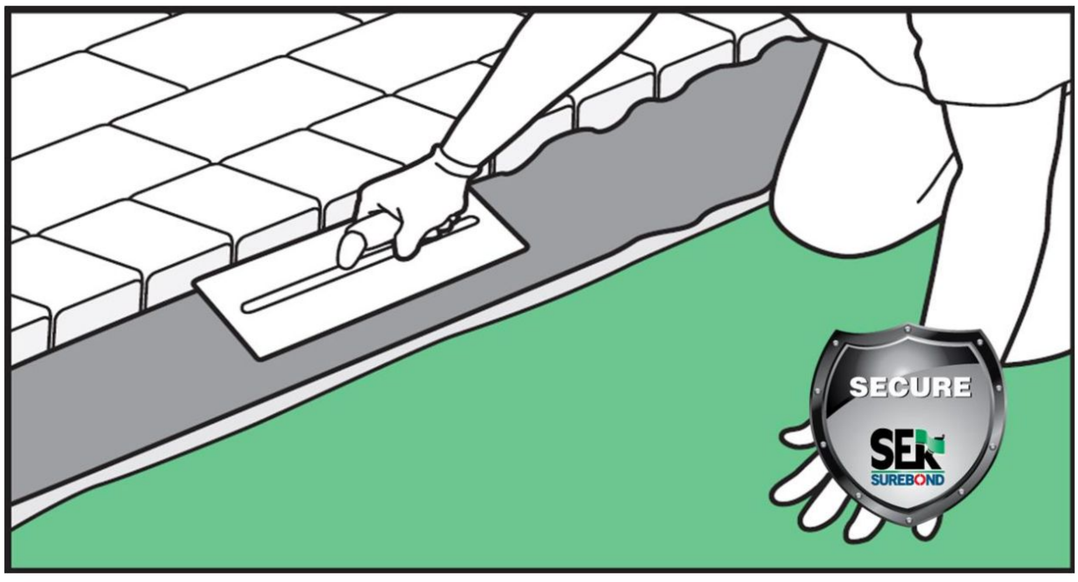
**The proposed brick paver system proposed will incorporate a different edge retaining system then the original. The plastic and spike retaining system that is now in common use has proven to from time to time be raised by the freeze and thaw cycle in our part of the country. The new installation will incorporate the use of the Edgecete product. This system has proven to be much more reliable and frost heave resistant than other systems. This product will meet adherence to the secretary of interiors standards number 10, as it is strong and reliable it will however be relatively easy to remove if necessary.**

**As described elsewhere; the brick pavers proposed will match the the material now on site.**

1:14 ring 55%
EdgeCrete | SEK ...
sek.us.com

SEK SUREBOND
HARDSCAPES Done Right!

# EDGECRETE




## EdgeCrete Paver Restraint

## Designed For Open Graded Base & Permeable Applications

**EdgeCrete**, SEK-Surebond's **Paver Restraint In A Bag** is a fiber reinforced, polymer modified concrete edge restraint

# EdgeCrete Paver Restraint

# Designed For Open Graded Base & Permeable Applications

**EdgeCrete**, SEK-Surebond's **Paver Restraint In A Bag** is a fiber reinforced, polymer modified concrete edge restraint designed for paver and natural stone applications on an open graded or permeable base.  It also can be used with paver and natural stone applications on a standard base. Just mix 1/2 gallon of water with each 50 lb. bag of EdgeCrete and install following instructions.

- Fiber Reinforced to Resist Cracking
- Polymer Modified for Superior Strength
- Simple to Install – No Spikes Required

Click here to watch the all-new "How To Install EdgeCrete" video and here for a 20 Minute webinar.

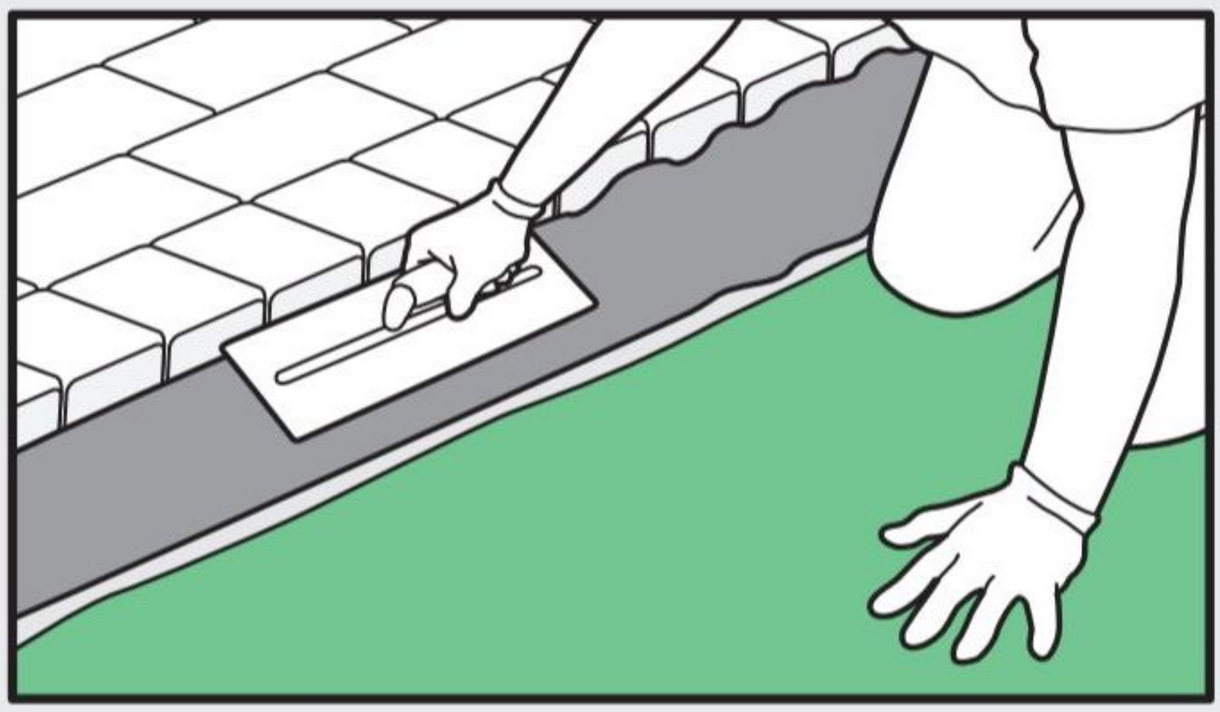
# EDGECRETE

*From the makers of SnapEdge*

# PAVER RESTRAINT IN A BAG

## *JUST ADD WATER*

**EdgeCrete** is a fiber reinforced concrete edge restraint for paver and natural stone applications on a permeable, open graded or standard base.






- Fiber Reinforced to Resist Cracking
- Polymer Modified for Superior Strength
- Simple to Install – No Spikes Required

## AVAILABLE IN:

50 lb Bags, 56 Bags Per Pallet

**Approximate Coverage:** Per 50 Lb. Bag

| BASE TYPE | AREA (LF) |
|---|---|
| Standard Base . . . . . | 17′ |
| Permeable & Open Graded Base . . . . | 13′ |

SEK SUREBOND

800-932-3343 | www.sek.us.com

EDGECRETE
From the makers of SnapEdge

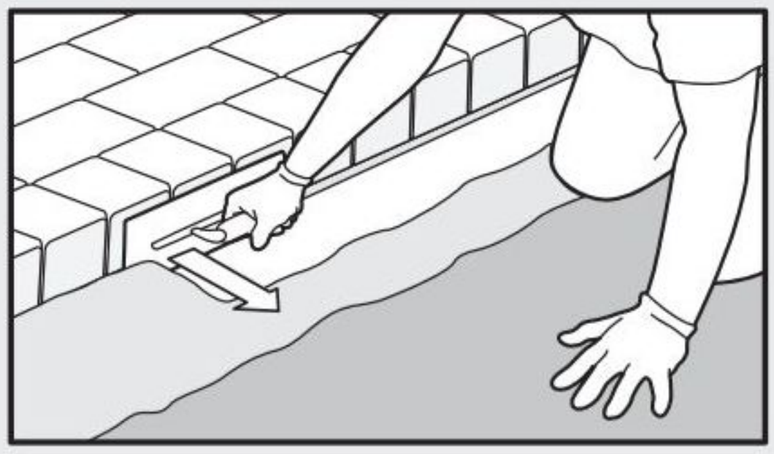
# INSTALL GUIDE

## INSTALLATION CONDITIONS:

Optimal air temperature for installation of **EdgeCrete** is above 32° F. It can be installed in below freezing temperatures if protected with a frost blanket. **EdgeCrete** will tolerate light rain during installation. Do not install during heavy rainfall.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

**STEP 1:**



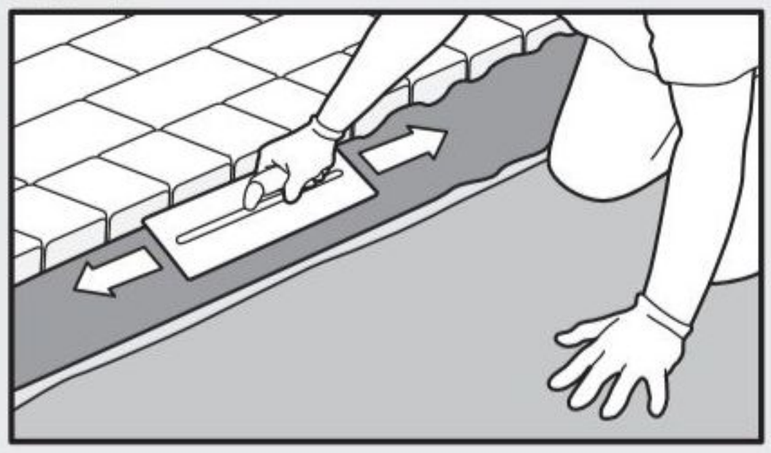
**STEP 2:**



**STEP 3:**



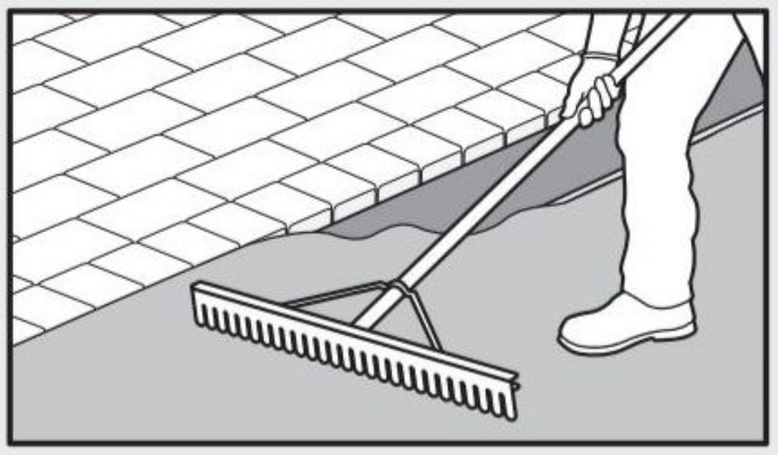
**STEP 4:**



**STEP 5:**



**STEP 6:**



**Step 1:** Prior to compacting the pavers or natural stone, remove bedding layer (sand or chips) that extends outside the perimeter. For optimal performance, remove all of the bedding material down to the base material.

**Step 2:** In a mixing tub or wheel barrow, mix ½ gallon of water with each 50 lb. bag of **EdgeCrete** until all dry contents are blended and the mixture is smooth and consistent.

**Step 3:** Using a flat shovel, distribute the freshly mixed **EdgeCrete** along the edge of the pavers or natural stone. Be sure to place enough material to form a triangular profile that will extend approximately half way up the pavers or natural stone.

**Step 4:** Using a hand trowel, form **EdgeCrete** into the triangular profile. The top of the troweled **EdgeCrete** should extend away from the pavers or natural stone at approximately a 45° angle.

**Step 5**: Compact the pavers or natural stone before **EdgeCrete** sets up. Install appropriate joint material per manufacturer instructions. For optimal results, use **SEK-Surebond's PolySweep Polymeric Sand, Joint Sand** or **PermChips**.

**Step 6:** Finish the project by back filling with topsoil, mulch or decorative stone.

**CURING: EdgeCrete** is rain safe in 5 hours and fully cures after 28 days. Walkways can be used after backfilling. Driveways can be used after 48 hours. Avoid walking or driving near the edge until **EdgeCrete** has fully cured.

**CLEAN UP:** During installation, if **EdgeCrete** comes in contact with the paver surface, clean off immediately with a wet rag or brush and water to avoid staining. Tools should be cleaned immediately after use with water and a brush before drying.

SEK SUREBOND HARDSCAPES *Done Right!*™

**800-932-3343 | ww**

**COVENANT RUNNING WITH THE LAND**

**The Declaration of Covenants made this**
**_____ day of _____, 20__,**
**by Hendricksen Barbara Trust**
**15022 S. Bartlett Ave.**
**Plainfield, IL 60544**

**being all of the owners of the following described property; to-wit:**

**Legal Description:**

**THE SOUTH ½ OF THE SOUTH ½ OF THE EAST ½ OF LOT 3, OF B.F. BARTLESS'S SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE SOUTHWEST ¼ OF SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 36 NORTH, RANGE 9 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.**

**Parcel Number: 06-03-10-307-038-0000**
**Commonly known as: 15022 S. Bartlett Ave.**

**WHEREAS, the Village of Plainfield is the owner of certain public street right-of-way across the above described property and the adjacent public right of ways including sidewalks; and**

**WHEREAS, the declarants wish to install in and across said right-of-way a BRICK service walk extending generally perpendicular to the street centerline from the west edge of the street curb to the west edge of the right-of-way (the IMPROVEMENTS);**

**NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the Village of Plainfield issuing a permit to the declarants to install the IMPROVEMENTS on the above described property in said right-of-way, said property is hereby made subject to the following covenants and restrictions, all of which shall be deemed to run with the property:**

1. **The declarants, their assigns and successors in title hereby agree to install and maintain said IMPROVEMENTS full compliance with the ordinances of the Village of Plainfield and laws of the State of Illinois.**

2. **The declarants, their assigns and successors in title hereby agree to and do hereby release the Village of Plainfield, its officers, agents and employees which are from time to time authorized to use said right-of-way and public sidewalks for any damages to the IMPROVEMENTS which may occur in the course of the installation, removal, maintenance or repair of any public improvements within said right-of-way and public sidewalks, or as the result of snow removal or street cleaning by the Village of Plainfield.**

3. **The declarants, their assigns and successors in title hereby agree to indemnify and save the Village of Plainfield, its officers, agents and employees harmless for any damages, injuries, and costs including damages to the utility equipment, occasioned by the installation, maintenance, location,**

**repair and operation of the IMPROVEMENTS on the above-described property. Said costs to include attorney fees and costs of litigation.**

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this declaration at Plainfield, Illinois.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Print Full Name** | **Print Full Name** |
| **Property Owner's Signature** | **Property Owner's Signature** |

**STATE OF ILLINOIS )**
**) SS.**
**COUNTY OF WILL )**

**I, _____, A Notary Public in and for said County, in the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that _____ personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed in the foregoing instrument appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that his/her/their signed, sealed and delivered said instrument as his/her/their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth.**

**Given under my hand and Notarial Seal this _____ day of _____, 20__.**

**NOTARY PUBLIC**

**PREPARED BY and MAIL TO:**
**Village of Plainfield**
**14400 S. Coil Plus Drive**
**Plainfield, IL 60544**
**(815)439-2937**

**THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE FILLED OUT COMPLETELY – YOU MUST HAVE IT RECORDED WITH THE COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE FOR THE COUNTY IN WHICH YOU RESIDE.**

**Will County Recorder of Deeds**
**302 N. Chicago Street**
**Joliet, IL 60431**
**(815)740-4637**

**A copy of this Document, stamped with the County's recording number, must be submitted with your Building Permit Application to:**

**Village of Plainfield, Building Department**
**14400 S. Coil Plus Drive**
**Plainfield, IL 60544**