

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

326

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

APR 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: Timothy Powers Garfield Farmstead

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 39W962/958 Route 38

City or town: Campton Hills

State: Illinois

County: Kane

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A B x C D

 DSHPO 4-18-16

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:)

Lawrence H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

6-7-16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/STORAGE

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL FIELD

AGRICULTURE/ANIMAL FACILITY

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING

DOMESTIC/SECONDARY STRUCTURE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE

AGRICULTURE/STORAGE

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL FIELD

AGRICULTURE/ANIMAL FACILITY

AGRICULTURE/AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDING

RECREATION AND CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/CARPENTER GOTHIC

LATE VICTORIAN/QUEEN ANNE

OTHER/VERNACULAR

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD
CONCRETE
STONE
METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

This amendment to the Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (GFGT) National Register nomination is to include the additional acreage historically associated with the farm. The acreage of the boundary extension was not included in the original GFGT nomination, as it was not owned at the time by Garfield Heritage Society or Campton Historic Agricultural Lands, who prepared the original nomination and now owns the combined acreage of 332.8 acres. The Garfield Heritage Society, Inc. and Campton Historic Agricultural Lands are working to reunite as much of Timothy Powers Garfield's original acreage as possible for preservation of the historic buildings and conservation of the farmland and landscape to be interpreted as an 1840s living history farm and inn museum. Timothy Powers Garfield, the farm's original owner, deeded ninety-nine acres of his farm to his son, Edward, in 1858. After Timothy's passing in March 1859, Timothy's remaining acreage was split between Edward and his brother Robert. Timothy's farm was passed on to Robert and Edward acquired the remaining 107 acres. Timothy's farm remained under the ownership of the Garfield Family until 1977 at which time Elva Ruth Garfield founded Garfield Heritage Society Inc.

In 1928 Edward's son Earle sold Edward's ninety nine acres and other acreage to the Mongerson Brothers who owned the land until 2002 when Campton Agricultural Lands purchased 95 acres. The remaining acreage of the original farmstead was sold between 1845 and 2007 based on available maps. Today, this last acreage has been redeveloped into residential subdivisions that still retain some of the open land, as Campton Township Open Space Program, or remains as small farm parcels awaiting residential development.

Narrative Description

The Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (GFGT) Boundary Extension is located on level land, situated among the prairie and rolling hills in Campton Hills, Illinois. The boundary extension is roughly bounded by U.S. Route 38 on the south and Garfield Road on the west, and State of Illinois Youth Center and St. Charles Township Park District to the east. To the north and east, the farmstead is bordered by a row of

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trees, serving as the boundaries between the adjacent farms. These boundaries are part of the historic boundaries of the GFGT dating back to 1841 when Timothy Powers Garfield bought 440 acres from Samuel Culberson.

The combined acreage of the original GFGT and Boundary Extension consists of a total of 332.8 acres of the original acreage purchased by Timothy Powers Garfield in 1841. The boundary extension is the ninety-nine acres gifted by Timothy to his son Edward Everett in 1858, creating two separate collections of buildings on the farmstead. Part of the original GFGT nomination included just over four acres of the ninety-nine acres gifted to Edward, making this boundary extension only 95.8 acres. The historic and present-day legal description for the GFGT Boundary Extension is as follows: Township 40N, Range 7E, and the northeast quadrant of Section 35 and the west half of the northwest quadrant of Section 36.

The two farmsteads are connected by Garfield Road that runs through the center of the combined acreage. The road gently rises and falls under a canopy of cherry, walnut, and locust trees, with a remnant Osage orange hedge row. Garfield Cemetery is also in the center of the farmstead. The cemetery begun in 1846 lies on the east side of Garfield Road, diagonally south of the Timothy Powers Garfield House and Tavern.

The GFGT Boundary Extension consists of a main residence, workers housing, two barns, four original outbuildings, and one new outbuilding. The buildings at present can be grouped into four major categories: house-related, barns, livestock sheds, and feed-related, and storage. The farmstead is arranged around a y-shaped drive, which runs along the east of the main residence and then splits in the center with a branch serving the outbuildings on the east and a branch serving the outbuildings on the west of the farmstead. Lands to the north, east, and west were devoted to row crops.

The boundary extension retains a high degree of integrity making it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of the historic resources are intact and have sustained little if any exterior modifications. Outbuildings such as the corncrib have been lost, but as smaller structures their loss does not impact the overall character and integrity of the farmstead.

Below is a description of each of the man-made contributing and non-contributing resources:

Resources in the GFGT Boundary Extension: The Edward Everett Garfield Farmstead

Contributing

1. Farmhouse

The Main House and residence of Edward Everett Garfield is a two-story Carpenter Gothic farmhouse constructed in 1859. The farmhouse is a two-story Carpenter Gothic Farmhouse constructed in 1859. The house has a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof and is clad in horizontal wood clapboards. On the south (front) elevation there are two pairs of windows centered under the peak of the gable, one pair on the first floor and one pair on the second floor.

All first floor windows are four-over-four double hung with an arched top. The window hoods for all of the first floors windows are rounded as well. All second floor windows are one-over-one double hung with gothic-arch tops. The window hoods for all of the second floor windows are gothic arches. All windows hoods are detailed with offset trim mimicking the overall shape of the window hood and

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window until the trim reaches the center of the hood where there is an applied, wooden ornamentation. This applied ornamentation varies on the first floor between an elongated diamond or circle, but is consistent on the second floor with a diamond under the peak of the arch.

Additionally, on the south (front) elevation, on the inner part of L-shape created by the cross-gable, is an enclosed porch. The enclosed porch is typical of the 1920s.

On the east (side) elevation, there is a bay window at the first floor with four, one-over-one double hung windows with arched tops. There is one pair of windows on the second floor as described above.

The north (rear) elevation is where the farmhouse and its kitchen addition meet. There is one first floor window, as described above, on the east end of the north elevation under the eave of the cross-gable and two one-over-one second floor windows under the front-gable. The second floor windows are rectangular and do not have window hoods.

The west (side) elevation has a side entry flanked by two windows on the first floor and a pair of windows under the peak of the cross-gable on the second floor.

Lastly, the corners of the exterior walls are detailed with corner post trim.

The farmhouse highlights the Carpenter Gothic architecture of the 1850s and is only one of four remaining Carpenter Gothic farmhouses in the unincorporated areas of Kane County as confirmed in the 1986 Rural Structures Survey of Kane County.

2. Workers' Housing

The Workers House is an Upright and Wing. It is frame construction, clad in horizontal wood siding with later Queen Anne details on the porch columns and door frames of the wing and rear addition. The home may have been constructed as early as 1865 and housed farm hands who lived and worked on the farmstead and by 1900 Edward's widow and daughter. The Upright section (14' by 20') was originally built as a two-story, front-facing workers cottage and built without the one-story wing or addition. The house was later expanded during the period of significance with the wing (22' by 14') and with a one-story, rectangular addition (22' by 14') on the east façade which runs perpendicular to the wing. These were determined to be later additions by the early six-over-six double hung windows, compared to the later two-over-two double hung windows on the wing and addition.

3. Dairy Barn

The Dairy Barn was constructed in 1859 as a bank barn approximately 30' by 50' with hand hewn timber frame construction. Prior to c. 1910 it was lengthened to 100' and widened to 36' with the addition of a small milk house off the south side of the west end. Immediately east of the milk house was a pre-1900 windmill. By c. 1930, a one story, 50' long addition which runs north and south was added to the south of the barn, creating an L-shaped plan to house cattle. Overall, the barn is comprised of a main two-story block which runs east-west and a one-story wing which runs north to south. Its overall length is 100' with an overall width of 86'. The barn sits on a stone foundation with a concrete floor (the addition's foundation and floor is concrete), under metal gable roofs, and is clad in board and batten siding. Fenestration openings on the two-story, main block have been boarded up, but the hopper windows and sliding door on the one-story wing remain intact. A large concrete pad cow yard creates a

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rectangular footprint nestled in the inner part of the L shape created by the intersection of the of barn and one-story wing. The only historic photograph c. 1900 shows the south side of the barn prior to the cattle shed addition and with the windmill. There are no other historic photographs that show the barn in its entirety.

The bank barn gets its name from its construction technique: the barn is built into the side of a hill, thus permitting two levels to be entered from the ground. The lower level or understory housed animals, the upper levels served as threshing floor and storage. The hillside entrance gave easy access to wagons bearing wheat or hay.

Bank barns were constructed with their long side, parallel to the hill, and on the south side of it. This placement gave animals a sunny spot in which to gather during the winter. To take further advantage of the protection its location afforded, the second floor was extended, or cantilevered, over the first. The overhang sheltered animals from inclement weather. The extended forebay thus created is one of the most characteristic features of these barns.

4. Silo

A silo is an airtight structure that holds fresh organic matter for winter animal feed. It is filled with shredded or chopped grass, corn, or at times other plant material, which ferments into a highly nutritious and palatable feed.

The Silo is a vertical silo, popular during the first half of the twentieth century. The Silo is located at the northeast corner of the Dairy Barn and is 16' in diameter and constructed of cement staves popular just after 1910.

5. Hay Barn

A hay barn is smaller than the main barn and built specially for storing hay, constructed of a light wood frame and covered with vertical board, often with a gabled roof, and a large opening in the upper gable end for the hay lift, and sometimes a hay hood. Hay barns are smaller than the main barn, and rectangular in footprint. Edward's hay barn also served as a horse barn. A horse barn generally contains box stalls for horses, and a tack room for saddles, harnesses, and other equipment. Other characteristic features can include divided or "Dutch" doors or small windows to provide light and ventilation.

The Hay Barn is a frame building, constructed before 1939 based on available aerial photographs. The barn is 38' by 32' with a concrete foundation and a metal front-facing gable roof. The concrete foundation and floor was added later, suggesting the lower portion of the walls and framing were cut away to allow for a higher concrete foundation. The barn is clad in board and batten siding. On the south (front) façade there is a large sliding door with a six-light fixed window on either side. Underneath the gable peak is the original hinged hay lift door.

On the east façade there are four, evenly spaced, six-light fixed windows on the first floor (installed in 2012 as the originals were missing) and a large hinged door centered on the second floor. The north (rear) façade has no fenestration openings. Finally on the west (side) façade there are two, six-light fixed windows along the first floor and an addition with a shed roof at the southwest corner of barn.

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6. Shed

The shed can cover many multi-purpose buildings on a farm whose specific function cannot be determined. Farm sheds are mainly used for storage, of tools, small machines, and other equipment.

The Shed was constructed in the period of significance between 1939 and 1965 based on available aerial photographs. It is a frame building, 25' by 56' on a concrete foundation with a dirt floor. The roof is a metal front-facing gable and is clad in board and batten siding. There is a small opening under the eave that once allowed for light and ventilation into the outbuilding. The original doors were replaced with much larger hinged doors during the period of significance, when farm implementations became larger and could no longer fit through the earlier door opening.

7. Combination Structure

Often, farmers combined functions in a single outbuilding. The possibilities are quite varied and could include combinations such as wood house/smokehouse, summer kitchen/smokehouse, corncrib/machine shed, or hog house/chicken coop. The function of the Garfield combination structure is a granary/machine shed.

The Combination Structure is a frame building and was constructed by 1939 based on available aerial photographs. The outbuilding is 36' by 48' on a concrete foundation with a metal saltbox roof. Along the ridge of the roof are a cupola and two vents. As with many of the structures, the Combination Structure is clad in board and batten siding. On the east (front) façade, there are sliding doors that allow for the entry/exit of larger farm machinery and one window opening, the window under the eave has been removed and used as a lift to store heavier items on the second floor. Also, under the shed roof on the east façade is one double-hung four-over-four wood window. There are no fenestration openings along the north or south façades. On the west (rear) façade there is an additional sliding door and two fenestration openings to the north of it. There is one, double-hung, six-over-six wood window underneath the eave which is missing its bottom sash.

8. Carriage Barn

A carriage barn served to shelter horse drawn vehicles and at times housed stalls and feed for horses. Large doors (either hinged or sliding) and few windows are characteristic features. A carriage barn is difficult to distinguish from other shelters for animals and wagons. Some clues would be that a carriage house would not usually be as large as a barn, and it might sit on the same side of the road as the house and have a clear relationship to the dooryard.

The Carriage Barn is a frame building with hand-hewn timbers constructed by 1939 based on the available aerial photographs. The structure is 26' by 24' on a concrete foundation with a metal front-facing gable roof and clad in board and batten siding. There is one six-light fixed window under each eave and one double-hung four-over-four window on the south façade. There is a small addition with a shed roof at the northeast corner with a separate entry door (3'x7').

As the motor vehicle revolution came to the farm, the garage and carriage barns were modified. Farm garages were typically rectangular buildings, made of wood or concrete. They would have large garage doors (sliding or hinged) under each eave or gable and sometimes an entrance door, as seen at the northeast corner of the carriage house. Garages were usually sited near the farmhouse, accessed by a

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driveway or directly from the road. The Garfield Carriage Barn/garage is located directly behind the main farmhouse.

9. Hoghouse/Chicken Coop

A hoghouse is a separate building for housing hogs. Generally, this is a low building with a gable or shed roof. This is a classic half monitor design being promoted by agricultural universities in the early 1900s. A key characteristic would include individual pens for each animal, revealed on the outside by square openings in the eaves side. Above this range of doors, to avoid breakage, openings or vents gave air and light. A hog house would have hens' quarters or feed storage above the pens. A feed aisle ran behind the pens, accessed by a gable-end door. From the outside, the hog pen can be "read" by the presence of this door in a blank wall. The hog pen also usually has an asymmetrical profile, with a gabled portion with the pens under a shed roof.

The Hoghouse and Chicken Coop, was constructed by 1939 based on the available aerial photographs. It is a frame building, 20' by 70' on a concrete foundation and floor, with a metal shed and lean-to roof and clad in board and batten siding. The main entry is centered on the east (front) façade and flanked by a two-over-two fixed window. The south façade is lined with seventeen four-light hopper windows above and fourteen four-light windows below that correlate to the individual pens. The west (rear) façade has one sliding door at the north end and one window opening to the south of the entry.

Non-Contributing

10. Workshop

The Workshop is a contemporary pole barn on a concrete foundation. The outbuilding has a front-facing gable roof and is clad in wood board and batten siding.

Historically, the name "workshop" referred to a small structure dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. The "work" that took place there could be artisan trades like blacksmithing, or "putting-out" work such as broom-making. During the winter many farmers did other labor to occupy their time or to make extra money. Workshops also permitted the repair and maintenance of farm equipment. Today, the Workshop is used as the center for restoration and maintenance work at the GFGT Boundary Extension.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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☒

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐

A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐

B. Removed from its original location

☐

C. A birthplace or grave

☐

D. A cemetery

☐

E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐

F. A commemorative property

☐

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1835-1966

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Timothy Powers Garfield

Edward Everett Garfield

August Sembler

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The boundary extension for the Garfield Farmstead and Garfield Tavern (GFGT) will recoup the acreage that was sold outside of the Garfield Family during the Great Depression. Timothy Powers deeded the acreage to his son, Edward Everett, in 1858 for him to start his own farm. The boundary extension is historically and architecturally consistent with the Garfield Farmstead and Garfield Tavern under Criterion A for Agriculture and Exploration and Settlement and Criterion C for Architecture. The historically-connected properties represent mid-19th century farmsteads that developed during the early settlement period of Kane County and Campton Township- as well as Northeastern Illinois.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Property

The boundary extension was once a part of the Timothy Power Garfield Farmstead. In 1858, Timothy Powers Garfield gifted his oldest son, Edward Everett Garfield, ninety-nine acres of his farmstead and began building his son's house and barn. The house and barn were built with help from Prussian carpenter August Sembler. The foundation and walls were completed by winter and both were completed by June 1859. In February of 1859, with August Sembler, Timothy began creating framing/square timbers for Edward's buildings. Timothy became sick in February due to age, overwork, and the weather. Timothy died in Campton Township on March 27, 1859.

Edward and his wife Frances had one son, Earle Wing Garfield, born on April 18, 1866. Edward Everett Garfield and his family continued to produce the crops first planted by Samuel Culbertson and Timothy Powers Garfield in the 1830s and 1840s, and operated a successful dairy operation on the site.

Based on the available 1860, 1870, and 1880 agricultural censuses Edward Everett Garfield was a productive dairy farmer while also harvesting crops such as corn, oats, and potatoes and being a sheep shearer. In 1860, the first full year of operation, Edward's farm produced 400 pounds of wool, 1,100

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pounds of butter, and 200 pounds of cheese in additions to 45 tons of hay, 100 bushels of Indian corn, 80 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of Irish potatoes.

Over the next decade, the farm continued to expand not only in production amounts but also with new crops. By the 1870 census, Edward had diversified his livestock to include swine and his crops with peas, beans, barley, and wheat. During this decade the farm's production soared with 750 bushels of Indian corn, 316 bushels of oats, 265 bushels of barley, 1,170 pounds of wool, 153 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 70 tons of hay. At this time, Edward also shifted his attention from producing butter and cheese to selling the milk to factories who would manufacture the final product. In 1870, only 680 pounds of butter was produced, but 1,900 gallons of milk was sold.

By 1880, Edward's farm continued to grow and succeed. At this time, he began harvesting eggs and increased his swine from nine in 1870 to forty-five in 1880. He also sold wood products and planted an apple orchard on top of producing 65 tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, and 25,049 gallons of milk.

The farm's success continued on into the early 20th century. Edward died on August 4, 1896 and Frances on April 19, 1917. Earle continued the family operation with his son Everett Ewing Garfield.

Earle sold the farm in 1928 to the Mongerson Brothers, Rudolph, Adolph, Wilbur, and Edward. Rudolph and wife Alice Peterson lived on the farm with their children Dorothy and Melvin. The Mongerson Brothers continued to farm the land and expanded the original operations of the Garfield Family with a beef farm and converted the dairy use into cattle. By the 1970s the land was only used for cropping and today the site is a support facility for Garfield Farm Museum and will ultimately be historically interpreted as it reflects the transition from wheat to dairy farming in the 1860s and further demonstrates the historic role of transportation as Illinois Highway Rt. 38 was once part of the Lincoln Highway, America's first modern cross country route.

In 2002, Campton Historic Agricultural Lands, Inc. and Garfield Heritage Society, Inc. were able to purchase the ninety-nine acres and preserve the agricultural, historic, and natural resources.

Architecture on the Farmstead

The land was first settled in 1835. The farmstead was further developed and expanded beginning in 1841 when Timothy Powers Garfield purchased the land claim from Samuel Culbertson and through the 1860s after Timothy gifted ninety-nine acres to his son Edward in 1858 to build his own farmstead.

Buildings on the farmstead can be categorized by architectural style and form. An architectural style is well-defined by common features that are distinctive in overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing. The architectural style of the GFGT Boundary Extension is expressed through Edward's Carpenter Gothic farmhouse built in 1859.

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Gothic Revival Architecture

Carpenter Gothic is a subcategory of the Gothic Revival style popular in the United States between 1840 and 1880. The Gothic Revival style is based on medieval design precedent and was widely popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing who published pattern books of stylistic details and championed the use of the style. It was promoted as an ideal picturesque rural style, suitable for residential use.

This style was promoted as an appropriate design for rural settings, with its complex and irregular shapes and forms fitting well into the natural landscape. Thus, the Gothic Revival style was often chosen for country homes and houses in rural or small town settings. The style was losing popularity for residential designs by the late 1860s, but resurgence during the 1870s occurred in applying the style to public and religious buildings. Typical architectural characteristics include:

- Steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables
- Gables commonly have decorated vergeboards (commonly called gingerbread or stickwork)
- Wall surfaces extend into gable without break
- Windows commonly extend into the gable, frequently having pointed-arch shape (Gothic arch); other window shapes include the clover-like foil with three, four or five lobes
- Doors often have pointed-arch and/or heavy hood ornament
- Roof peaks are often topped with pinnacles
- Decorative crowns (gable or drip mold) over windows and doors
- Porches with turned posts or columns

Carpenter Gothic is further characterized by intricate, decorative vergeboard or gingerbread ornament. This style is commonly found in rural areas and applied to simple wooden structures built by house-carpenters, such as Prussian carpenter, August Sembler who helped build Edward's farmhouse.

When the Kane County Rural Structures Survey was completed in the late 1980s, Edward Everett Garfield's Carpenter Gothic Farmhouse was only one of seventeen Carpenter Gothic residences identified out of 1,297 high style residences. Additionally, the main farmhouse was only one of four Carpenter Gothic residences extant in the unincorporated areas of Kane County, making the Carpenter Gothic style "rare in rural Kane County."

Vernacular Architecture

Early residential forms are represented in the gable-front workers' cottage and the summer kitchen at the Edward Everett Garfield Farmstead

Gable-Front

The workers' cottage is an Upright and Wing residence. The original residence is a two-story gable-front house that dominated the landscape during the 19th century. Common during the Pre-Railroad era (pre-1850) and early National era (ca. 1850-ca.1870) an additional one to one and half story side-gabled wing was added at a right angle to the gable-front plan, typically with a shed roof porch placed within the "L" to create an Upright and Wing form. Additionally, with the coming of the railroad and light-weight lumber, original Hall and Parlors or one-story cottages were expanded with a two-story gable-front or

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one-story wings were added to I-Houses. Many Upright and Wing residences also use details of the Greek Revival style, popular during the early to mid-19th century. Here, the Upright and Wing cottage is relatively simple, except for later 19th to early 20th century additions of the Queen Anne style porch supports.

The Rural Structure Survey does not address simple gable-front residence in Kane County. The Upright and Wing form is addressed and is identified as the second most common residential form in Kane County. The Kane County Rural Structures Survey documented 639 Upright and Wings of which 187 are wood frame and sided with clapboards, like the workers' cottage at the Edward Everett Garfield Farmstead.

Summer Kitchen

The summer kitchen is visible on the rear of the main farmhouse as previously discussed in the narrative description. The summer kitchen housed cooking facilities for the hot, heavy processing work. Farm families may have also ate their warm weather meals in the summer kitchen. Its characteristic features include: a rectangular footprint, about 150-250 square feet; chimney or stovepipe; windows in both the gable ends and eaves sides; human doors in either the gable end or the eaves side; and a relatively high degree of finish for an outbuilding. The summer kitchen can be attached or detached to the main house. Frame is the most common material, but summer kitchens are also built with brick, log, and stone.

The summer kitchen was introduced as an accommodation to technological change, gendered work, and expanded methods of production and consumption of food. By the mid-nineteenth century, conditions inside the house had changed, owing to the introduction of the cookstove, which protruded into the kitchen, not only took up space but also oppressively radiating heat. At the same time, new highly diversified methods of food production and consumption were developed. Gardens and orchards produced bounties that had to be pickled, canned, salted, dried, or made into jellies, jams, and apple butter. Hogs were butchered and their meat processed not only into hams and bacons, but also sausage and other delicacies.

Most importantly, the summer kitchen should be interpreted foremost as an expression of increasingly complex and demanding production work for women. The work was productive because it resulted in tangible articles to consume, sell, or trade.

In the Kane County Rural Structures Survey only 51 summer kitchens were identified. The survey did not identify the summer kitchen on the rear of the Carpenter Gothic Farmhouse, possibly due to the appearance of being attached to the main house or not being clearly visible from the public right of way. In Campton Township only two summer kitchens were identified, not including Edward's making the summer kitchen a rare extant outbuilding type in the Township and County.

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)

Kane County, Illinois

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The Farmstead

A farmstead is the buildings and adjacent service areas of a farm. In the Kane County Rural Structures Survey, a farmstead was defined as any site containing a house and at least one major agricultural outbuilding. An agricultural outbuilding is defined as any building used for running the farm other than a house for human habitation. Examples of agricultural outbuildings include barns, chicken coops, sheds, hog houses, granaries, silo, corn cribs, summer kitchens, smoke houses, outhouses, or pump houses. Structures historically associated with a farmstead include windmills, fences, and water tanks. Natural elements such as rows of trees and a garden may also be found on a farmstead.

Buildings and structures on the farmstead were placed according to use and to take full advantage of environmental influences. Structures built in close proximity to the main farmhouse were directly associated with residential use, including the outhouse, summer kitchen, and chicken coop. Barns were built in the vicinity of the house so the farmer would be close to the livestock and equipment but far enough to prevent the spread of fire. If livestock were housed in the barn, the building was located near or had access to water. The silo and milk house were attached to the barn on a dairy farm, such as the Garfield Farmstead. Silos provided convenient food for the cows and the milk could quickly be carried to the milk house for storage and temperature control. Structures such as the well, windmill, pump house, and water supply tank were usually grouped together on a hill or subtle rise in the land to provide power and water to the farmstead.

The main environmental influence consulted with deciding the layout of the farmstead was the wind. Important for aiding in winnowing grain and drying of stored crops, threshing barns were oriented to take advantage of wind just as corn cribs allowed free flow of air. Later, in the post 1850s, windmills generated power and it also carried away odors but its force could be destructive. Outbuildings including the barns, outhouse, chicken coop, hog house, and smokehouse were always positioned downwind of the house to carry their odors away from the residence. Rows of trees were retained or planted near the house to provide shade, beauty, and a windbreak.

Outbuildings such as corncribs and granaries were found on crop farms while dairy barns, milk houses, and silos were associated with dairy farms. Sheds, chicken coops, outhouses, windmills, and smokehouses were located on both types of farms. At the Garfield Farmstead outbuildings for crop farming and dairy farming survive, representing the diverse agricultural history of the Garfield Family.

Farmsteads reflected the individual needs and desires of the farmer who owned or operated it. Broad trends in agriculture over the last 175 years can be seen in the historic agricultural structures in Kane County, but the evolution of these numerous agricultural outbuildings on the county's farmsteads is more dependent upon individuals in society than on societal influences.

Since the original listing, permanent conservation easements have been placed on all of the farmlands in the original nomination and boundary extension with the easements being mostly held by Open Lands of Chicago and with the Edward Garfield/Mongerson Brothers Farm easement held by Campton

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)

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Township Open Space Program backed by the Federal USDA Farm Land Protection Program. Garfield Heritage Society Inc. and Campton historic Agricultural Lands, Inc. have also worked on and are working to restore the historic resources including Timothy's farmhouse and tavern, the 1842 threshing barn, the 1849 horse barn, Edward's farmhouse, and the historic prairie, wetlands, and oak savanna landscapes.

The history and development of the GFGT Boundary Extension captures the early exploration and settlement of the Midwest and the evolution of agriculture in Kane County. The Boundary Extension retains a high degree of architectural integrity and historical significance making it eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Campton Township Maps for 1860, 1871, 1892, and 1904. Courtesy of Kane County.

Case, H. C. M. and Meyers, K.H. Types of Farming in Illinois: An Analysis of Differences by Areas (Bulletin 403). Champaign, IL: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, 1934.

Corrin, Lucinda. Campton Township, 1835-1976. Illinois, 1976.

Garfield, Elva Ruth and Richard Edward Garfield, The Life of TIMOTHY POWERS GARFIELD, A Sketch by His Eldest Son, F.G.F. ((Franklin Green Garfield)), ((Compiled by Robert K. Garfield)) Geneva, IL 1934.

Kane County Development Department. Built for farming: A guide to the historic rural architecture of Kane County. Aurora, IL: Kelmscott Press, Inc., 1991.

Kane County Development Department. Rural Structure Survey: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Farmsteads and Rural Landscapes of Kane County, Illinois. Geneva, IL: Kane County Development Department, 1987.

Le Baron, Jr., William. The Past and Present of Kane County, Illinois Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, &c., a Directory of Its Citizens, War Record of Its Volunteers in the Late Rebellion, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, General and Local Sta. Chicago, Illinois: Wm. LeBaron Jr. &, 1878.

McAlester, Virginia, and A. Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 2nd Ed. New York: Knopf, 2013.

National Register Nomination Form, "Tim Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern". Washington D.C.: National Park Service, 1974.

Ross, R. C. and Case, H. C. M. Types of Farming in Illinois: An Analysis of Differences by Areas (Bulletin 601). Champaign, IL: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, 1956.

Additional Sources:

Bureau of Land Management Land Patent Records
Garfield Farm Museum Archives
United States Census Records
United States Agricultural Census

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 95.8

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41°54'34.26"N Longitude: 88°23'58.39"W
2. Latitude: 41°54'22.05"N Longitude: 88°24'1.95"W
3. Latitude: 41°54'17.82"N Longitude: 88°23'22.61"W
4. Latitude: 41°54'34.49"N Longitude: 88°23'23.47"W

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The expansion is bordered by Route 38 on the south, Garfield Road on the west, and stands of trees to the north and east.

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected are based on the historical boundaries of Timothy Powers Garfield's Farmstead. The boundary increase reunites 95.8 acres with the 237 acres listed in the original nomination to encompass 332.8 acres of Timothy Powers Garfield original farmstead.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Erica Ruggiero

organization: N/A

street & number: 1222 West Victoria Street Unit 1

city or town: Chicago

state: Illinois

zip code: 60660

e-mail: ericaruggiero@gmail.com

telephone: 954.839.4887

date: November 18, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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FIGURE 1: MAP OF LATITUDE/LONGITUDE POINTS FOR BOUNDARY INCREASE IN GREEN

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: <u>41°54'34.26\"N</u> | Longitude: <u>88°23'58.39\"W</u> |
| 2. Latitude: <u>41°54'22.05\"N</u> | Longitude: <u>88°24'1.95\"W</u> |
| 3. Latitude: <u>41°54'17.82\"N</u> | Longitude: <u>88°23'22.61\"W</u> |
| 4. Latitude: <u>41°54'34.49\"N</u> | Longitude: <u>88°23'23.47\"W</u> |

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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FIGURE 1.A: MAP OF ORIGINAL GARFIELD FARM AND GARFIELD TAVERN IN BLUE AND BOUNDARY INCREASE IN GREEN

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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County and State



FIGURE 2: BUILDING KEY FOR GFGT BOUNDARY INCREASE

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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Kane County, Illinois
County and State



FIGURE 3.A: PHOTOGRAPH KEY FOR TIMOTHY POWERS GARFIELD

***Photograph number identifies location of camera**

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
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FIGURE 3.B: PHOTOGRAPH KEY FOR EDWARD EVERETT GARFIELD
***Photograph number identifies location of camera**

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Garfield Farm/Garfield Tavern

City or Vicinity: Campton Hills

County: Kane

State: Illinois

Photographer: Erica Ruggiero

Date Photographed: May 20, 2014 and October 25, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Timothy Powers Garfield Residence and Tavern looking northwest.
1 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Timothy Powers Garfield Residence and Tavern looking southwest.
2 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Garfield Road looking north from Tavern.
3 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Garfield Road looking north from farm access road.
4 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking north from Pen.
5 of 24.

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking south from Tavern Stable.

6 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking south.

7 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking southwest from Carriage Barn.

8 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking north from Poultry Housing.

9 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking north from Dairy Barn.

10 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Dairy Barn and Granary looking northwest.

11 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead looking west from Garfield Road.

12 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: View of Farmstead look west.

13 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Edward Everett Garfield Farmhouse looking northwest.

14 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Edward Everett Garfield Farmhouse looking south.

15 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Workers' Housing northeast.

16 of 24.

Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)

Kane County, Illinois

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dairy Barn looking northeast.

17 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Dairy Barn looking east.

18 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Farmstead looking north.

19 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Hay Barn and landscape looking northeast.

20 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Shed and landscape looking west.

21 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Combination Structure and landscape looking northeast.

22 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Hoghouse and Chicken Coop looking northwest.

23 of 24.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Farmstead looking north from the Farmhouse.

24 of 24.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





T.P. GARFIELD





























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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Kane

DATE RECEIVED: 4/22/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/25/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/09/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/07/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000326

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 6.7.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

One Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • www.illinois-history.gov • TTY 217.524.7128

RECEIVED 2280

APR 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

April 18, 2016

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW Suite NC400
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed for your review are three National Register Nomination Forms. They have been recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. They are being submitted in a digital format on the enclosed disks, and are the true and correct copies.

Freeport City Hall - Freeport, Stephenson County
Downtown Aledo Historic District - Aledo, Mercer County
Margaret and Bird Van Leer Broadview Mansion - Normal, McLean County

Also being submitted are two additional documentation forms, and one boundary increase.

Colonel Gustavus A. Palmer House (additional doc.)
Garfield Farm and Garfield Tavern (additional doc.) (boundary increase)

Please contact me at the address above, or by telephone at 217-785-4324. You can also email me at andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov if you need any additional information or clarification. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures