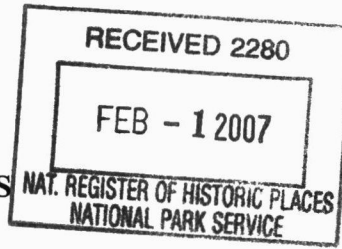


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new

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Woodlawn Farm**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **1463 Gierke Road** Not for publication

city or town **Jacksonville** vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Morgan** code **137** zip code **62650**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter C. Gierke ISHP
Signature of certifying official

1-30-07
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Name of Property **Woodlawn Farm**

County and State **Morgan, IL**

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	<u>Patrick Andrews</u>	<u>6/6/2007</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **N/A**

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

N/A

Name of Property **Woodlawn Farm**

County and State **Morgan, IL**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and culture/museum

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic/Federal

Other I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Limestone**

Roof **Asphalt**

Walls **Brick**

other **Wood**

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

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Woodlawn Farmstead is situated in the northeast corner of Section 19, Township 15 North, Range 9 West in Morgan County, Illinois, approximately 3 ½ miles east of Jacksonville, Illinois, the Morgan County seat. The surrounding countryside is flat to slightly rolling and mostly in cultivation, planted primarily with corn and soybeans. U.S. Interstate 72 travels east/west a few hundred yards to the north of the house. The property is entered from the south by a north/south road, Gierke Road, exiting from Arnold Road, and curving west across the front of the house and terminating just to the west of the farmstead.

The house and several outbuildings were once part of a 160-acre tract of land owned by Michael Huffaker. (Photo 1). An 1872 Atlas of Morgan County is the source of the earliest visual documentation of the farmstead available. It shows the front section of the farmhouse substantially as it exists today with the exception of a small, columned and balustraded entrance porch, which was removed before 1950. The rear of the house appears to have had a small ell and porch in the area now occupied by the 1920s addition. This earlier addition also appears to have a small, shed-roofed attachment on the south, possibly a wood shed or other storage building. The only other farm building visible in the heavily treed landscape is an end gable barn sided in board and batten with a shed roof extension on the west. A circa 1941 aerial view shows a demolished corncrib/machinery shed, garage, cob house and chicken house. Mrs. Leon Gierke, whose parents purchased Woodlawn in the 1920s, reports that the original barn burned in the 1920s or 1930s and was replaced by the present structure. The entry road running north/south and curving directly west in the front of the house was lined on both sides with horizontal board fence. A more elaborate paling or picket fence with decorative corner posts was used across the front of the dooryard. Non-native evergreen trees indicate attempts at high style landscaping. Today the majority of the wooded area at the rear of the house has been cleared. The 1941 aerial view shows a barn and a half-dozen outbuildings including one across the entrance lane to the east.

This nomination includes only the actual farmstead site of 6.01 acres purchased by the Morgan County Historical Society in 2003 as a site for interpretation of the history of the Underground Railroad in the county. Surrounding farmland has greatly changed in

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character since the 19th century and now reflects the large expanse of single crop farming. The original hedgerows and other field boundaries have mostly disappeared. The farmstead contains three contributing and one non-contributing buildings. These buildings are as follow.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Main Farmhouse (circa early 1840s).

The Huffaker house is a five bay, end-gable design with interior chimneys on the east and west gable ends. The original structure is an I-House with a central hall plan, one of the most typical traditional house forms used for central Illinois farmhouses before the Civil War. This form adapted well to several of the Classical Revival styles popular in America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries—Georgian, Federal and particularly the Greek Revival. The severely plain detail of the Huffaker house makes it as primarily Federal in style. Some details, like the deep frieze board and main entrance, mark the coming of the Greek Revival style. The entrance has a transom and sidelights and is divided by simplified columns, reflecting the Greek Revival. The main section of this brick, two-and-one-half story structure (43' x 20') faces north and has an original, one-and-one-half story kitchen ell projecting south from at the rear, which has been partially incorporated into the 1920s addition. A major two-and-one-half story addition was built circa 1928 and covers the remainder of the south (rear) elevation and projecting partially into the original ell. The main section and original ell are full masonry wall construction including two brick partitions dividing the main house into thirds on the interior. The 1920s addition is of frame construction veneered with brick. All exterior brick, except for some chimneys on the roofs, has been painted white. The house has a full basement under the addition with original 1920s poured-concrete foundation. The original ell also has a full basement with limestone walls and newer, poured concrete floor. The main house sits over a crawl space.

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North Elevation [Façade] (photos 1, 2). The façade, with end-gable roof, has a central entrance flanked with sidelights and a pair of windows placed nearly symmetrically on either side. The eastern (parlor) half of the façade is slightly wider than the western (bedroom) half of the façade. Careful window placement makes this scarcely noticeable. All windows in the house are two-over-two light, possibly having been changed in the late 19th century and matched in the 1920s addition. A porch, possibly original and visible in a 1870s illustration, was removed before 1950 and replaced with a concrete stoop and wrought iron balustrades. On the second floor a central window is similarly flanked by a pair of windows on each side. This formal balance indicates the classical tradition generally followed in early 19th century Illinois farmhouses. At the far right (west) side at the first level, the projecting glassed-in, rear porch is visible.

West Elevation. (photo 5)The end-gable section of the original house rises two-and-one-half stories surmounted by an interior brick fireplace chimney which breaks the roof at the top point of the gable. This wall is blank except for a single window at the far right (south) at the first and second floor. On the first floor the original brick ell projects south 25 feet. This atypical arrangement is longer than average, but nearly identical to a Huffaker family house a few miles northeast. The window arrangement has been changed on this ell slightly with a half-height window at left (north) paired with a full-height sash at right and a pair of full-height sash windows on the south (right) end. At the far south end of the ell a glassed-in, single-story porch is attached to the ell and has a modified hip roof. Above the original ell roofline the top of the 1920s addition is visible with its modified hip roof and projecting dormer and partial wall. A bulkhead covers exterior stairs to the basement on the south end of the ell.

South [rear] elevation. (photo 4)This is the most visually complex elevation of the house. Projecting from the rear of the main house is the original, gable-end ell at the left (west) side with an added glassed-in porch on the south end of the ell. The largest, single element is the two story, hip-roofed addition of the late 1920s with projecting dormers attached to the roof of the ell on the west, and a single-story, screened porch on the right (east). This complex massing is tied together by the uniform white paint used on the

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entire structure. All sash in the main structure and addition are of the same two-over-two pattern found in the main house.

East elevation. (Photo 3) The end-gable, two-and-one-half story of the main house on the right (north) side is nearly identical to the west elevation except that it was originally a blind wall with no window or door openings. A pair of windows flanking the fireplace on the first floor have been cut into this side. At the left (south) of this wall is the two-and-one-half story 1920s addition with hip roof set back to the west with a modified hip roofed, screened porch at the first story. Further left (south) is the projecting, original ell and glassed in porch

Interior: The main section of the house retains its central entrance hall and one of equal size on the second floor. The stairs, which rise from north to south on the right (west) side of the hall, once likely turned a right angle at the top, continuing east for a short rise, followed by a landing, turning north for a short rise to the upper hall. This arrangement was modified during the 1920s remodeling and the stairs now rise straight from first to second floor hall, which was extended into the 1920s addition. The stairway was rebuilt during the remodeling but contains much of the original material and framing.

On the east (left) of the central hall is the original parlor with a fireplace on the east wall. The original fireplace has been rebuilt, enlarged and fitted with new mantel. A pair of windows with sash and trim likely taken from elsewhere in the house was opened flanking the fireplace. To the right of the entrance hall on the first floor is a room that has traditionally functioned as the master bedroom. Its fireplace has been closed and a circa 1840 clothes press has been removed and replaced with a modern closet.

South of this bedroom, on the west end of the main house, the original brick ell now contains a long hall with bathroom and laundry room along the west side and row of pantry cabinets along the east side. This leads into the kitchen with its glassed-in porch at rear. A rear, enclosed stairway in the northeast corner of the kitchen, leads to the second floor. To the east of the kitchen and connecting with the parlor on the north, is the dining room, which is entirely contained in the 1920s addition. The dining room has plain casing with backbands, complimenting the simple trim in the 1840s section of the

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house. There is also a mission-style, built-in sideboard fabricated from walnut taken from elsewhere in the house during the 1920s remodeling.

The second floor of the main house mimics the arrangement of the first floor with its central hall and flanking rooms. The bedroom on the east is the larger and its original fireplace and paired clothes closets have been removed. Larger, projecting closets replaced the originals. The bedroom on the west has the original clothes press to the north of the fireplace and window to the south as well as a large, 20th century closet on the northeast. Its mantel and firebox have been covered over. The back (south) wall of the original hall was removed and the hall extended into the addition, which has a bedroom in the eastern two-thirds and bath and rear stairs in the western third. On the west wall of the stairwell a hatch opens to give access to the attic of the 1840s ell showing the original tree trunks used for joists.

Barn (Circa 1930s).

(Photo 15) This structure replaces a barn that reportedly burned. The main, central section is one-and-one-half stories in height with a gable running east-to-west. A pent-roof projection projects on the east as a weather protection for hay being lifted to the upper hay mow or loft. Modified hip-roofed, single story additions have been added on the north, south and west sides of the barn. Examination reveals that the original siding of the main barn, covered by these additions, has been exposed to weathering and construction techniques indicate attached roof framing rather than an integral part of the original building. The modified hip roofs terminate as lower pitched, shed roofs on the east, conforming with the upper gable roof. The entire roof is covered with a raised seam, metal roof. The interior of the main section contains horse stalls on the south side of the first level and cattle feeding area on the south. A tack room is located on the southeast corner of the main floor.

South elevation. The steep slope of the upper gable meets the pitch of the addition. The east third of the addition is enclosed with board and batten siding with poured concrete foundation below. The grade drops sharply from east to west. The western two-thirds of

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the addition is open, supported by a central and a corner pier with angle braces at top. The ground angles gently downward to the north allowing access by dairy cattle to the basement of the barn to a milking/feeding facility. The interior wall of this addition is the north exterior wall of the main barn section.

West (rear) elevation. The steeply-pitched gable of the central section of the barn projects above the modified hip roof of the rear addition. A small, louvered ventilation grill is located at the peak of this upper gable. The addition has a poured concrete foundation with board and batten walls above. A single, six-light barn sash, slightly off-center to the south, is the only opening in the addition on this side. On the interior a feeding trough of poured concrete runs along the west wall and the earth is ramped up from north to south to accommodate all ages of cattle from large to the smallest.

North elevation. As on the south, the lower-pitched addition roof joins the steeper pitch of the main roof. Sliding barn doors open on the east and west ends of the addition and a small ventilation window opens in the center.

East (Façade) elevation. The center section, with its projecting roof pent, has an opening near the peak for loading straw into the loft. A tall window opens on the north side of the second floor of the center section. On the first story triple sliding and folding barn doors open for cattle access on the additions on the north and south. The central section has double barn doors on the north and a "Dutch" passage door allowing the top half to open for ventilation while preventing cattle from leaving with the bottom half remaining closed.

Storage Building (Circa early 20th century). (Photo 6) This structure, circa first quarter of the 20th century, is an end gable building facing east/west, approximately 18 x 15 feet. Vertical board siding covers the exterior at the first level with clapboarding in the gable ends. A large, sliding door, to accommodate autos and machinery, opens on the west. A pair of windows is centered on the south elevation and a centered passage door

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

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with small window at left (south) open on the east elevation. The north elevation has only a single, six-light barn sash window near the center.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

Garage (circa 1980s). A triple bay garage approximately 36 x 38 feet.

Name of Property **Woodlawn Farm**

County and State **Morgan, IL**

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.
- 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance
1840-1956

Significant Dates
ca 1840, 1928

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **Michael Huffaker**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) **See Continuation Sheet**

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Woodlawn Farmstead is associated with one of Morgan County Illinois' first settlers, Michael Huffaker, and qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under both Criterion A and B. The farmstead meets Criterion A for its local importance in documenting Illinois agricultural history in its original farmhouse and surrounding grounds. The house exemplifies physical and stylistic changes typical of farmhouses in the century between 1840 and 1940, the greatest period of growth for Illinois agriculture. The period of significance is 1840-1956. The farmstead meets Criterion B in its significance to Morgan County through association with Michael Huffaker, an important historical personage and one of the earliest settlers in central Morgan County. There is also oral traditions that Michael Huffaker was involved in the transportation of escaped slaves and his home served as a stop on the Underground Railroad, although that evidence is not conclusive.

Michael Huffaker was born in Kentucky in 1800. His grandfather, also Michael, was a farmer in western Virginia and ardent Methodist. Eight of his nine sons became Methodist preachers. Jacob, his only son who did not become a preacher, moved to Wayne County, Kentucky in 1796, where his son, Michael, was born. "Due to poor soil, Jacob failed as a farmer but became a successful breeder of fine horses."¹ The younger Michael set out on horseback in 1821 seeking land in Illinois. Following the lure of fertile, inexpensive, government lands in the new state, he made his way eventually to Morgan County where he discovered the rich prairie lands in an area known as Diamond Grove, south of present-day Jacksonville. Unfortunately, before he could purchase land, Michael Huffaker became ill with one of the fevers affecting pioneers. He went home to Kentucky to recuperate and soon after married Jane Bartleson. Huffaker returned to Illinois with his bride in 1824, bringing with him \$200.25 in cash. According to a Morgan County history he invested all but twenty-five cents of this in Morgan County lands purchased at the Springfield land office.² The Diamond Grove prairie was then only sparsely inhabited and the city of Jacksonville was not founded until the next year.

¹ Fannie Grassly, *Michael Huffaker Pioneer* manuscript p. 2

² Charles Eames, *Historic Morgan and Classic Jacksonville* (Jacksonville: Daily Journal Printing Office 1885) 43-44.

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PIONEER AGRICULTURE

Michael Huffaker was soon followed by his parents, brother Jacob Jr., and at least two of his six sisters. Michael, his brother and father began purchasing government land and, within a decade, the three men along with Nancy Huffaker and her husband, George Curts, owned nearly a thousand acres in the immediate vicinity. The Huffakers also worked at the backbreaking task of opening the prairies with oxen and became subsistence farmers. The land that Michael Huffaker chose was a mix of open prairie and woodlands following along a branch of the Mauvaisterre creek. Pioneers typically preferred acreage with this mix of prairie, woodland and water source. In addition to the obvious need for water, they also required timber for building and fuel. Woodlands often followed along the banks of the numerous streams and branches crisscrossing the prairie and Michael's acreage had this as well. This preference for wooded and streambed lands left large tracts of treeless prairie unsold at first. Pioneers often used these lands as free-range pasture for their livestock. Gradually, as more people moved in, with plows and labor to bring larger tracts under cultivation, these open sections of prairie were purchased by area farmers and speculators for resale. Michael Huffaker gradually added to his holdings by buying additional prairie over the next 30 years.

A Scotsman, Patrick Shirreff, visiting the region in the early 1830s, described the still largely uncultivated central Illinois landscape a decade after Huffaker's arrival.

I became fully sensible of the beauty and the sublimity of the prairies. They embrace every texture of soil and outline of surface, tall grass interspersed with flowering plants of every line...occasionally clumps of trees stood on the surface like islands on the sea. Sometimes I found myself amidst of the area without trees or object of any kind within the range of vision...the surface clothed with interesting vegetation around me, appearing like a sea, suggested ideas which I had not then the means of recording and which cannot be recalled.³

³ Sigfried Giedion, *Mechanization Takes Command, a contribution to anonymous history* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1948) 143.

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Michael Huffaker, amidst this “sublimity of the prairies,” began the arduous, task of breaking his land with oxen. Over the next 20 years he increased his holdings to 200 improved and 100 unimproved acres. Many farmers did not own oxen and it is likely that Michael Huffaker leased his oxen to neighbors or opened prairie himself for cash or barter. Typically farmers managed to break an average of 20 acres of virgin prairie land annually.

Historian Siegfried Giedion, in *Mechanization Takes Command*, documents the life of pioneer farmers like the Huffakers.

Almost as in the seventeenth [century], these settlers were left upon their own resources, without help and without communication. They were content to survive. Whatever the pioneers needed, they had to bring in with them. “Their oxcarts were loaded with tools, seeds, poultry, utensils and simple furniture, livestock were driven along.” They were self-sufficient and lived from hand to mouth. They settled near the fringes of the woods [including Huffaker]. There was game in abundance. In autumn, it is said; they sometimes burned down woods, or set fire to the prairie for easier hunting. And, as in colonial times, the settlers used wooden implements and utensils, wooden plows, wooden harrows with hickory sticks, mostly of their own fashioning. The primitive prairie plow, the bull-tongue plow, was used in southern Illinois; it is said, down to 1850.⁴

But these conditions would alter radically beginning in the 1830s.

Few, if any, pioneer Illinois farmers could have envisioned the rapid leap about to take place from subsistence to commercial agriculture on a massive scale. This change involved mechanization, mass-production and the shipping of Illinois agricultural products worldwide. Between 1830 and 1870 this change made a few men fabulously rich and brought comparative wealth to an entire class of farmers like Michael Huffaker. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, says Siegfried Giedion, England was the model for agricultural efficiency and that country’s agriculture “...had risen to an extraordinary

⁴ Giedion, 144.

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status.” Giedion quotes a German agriculturalist’s praises for rural England with its “appearance of a vast rich garden: the large fields...surrounded by growing hedges, the powerful teams drawing elegant and handsome implements, the fine herds of milch cows at pasture...the cleanly dwellings of the tenants...”⁵ McCormick’s famous reaper, which revolutionized agriculture, could not succeed in a small scale, domestic landscape like England’s, but rather needed the vast, open lands of the young United States. Although “all the elements of the McCormick reaper had been embodied in English patents by the end of the eighteenth century and the first decades of the nineteenth,” it was America where the reaper met with great success. Describing England’s small, orderly scale, Giedion remarks:

What a contrast with the American landscape at this time! Boundless stretches of wilderness, virgin soil – this, after all, is what seemed indispensable for the mechanization of man’s most ancient calling. It is no accident that even within the American continent the early-settle Atlantic States remained comparatively passive, while the mechanization was carried through on soil that no plowshare had hitherto touched: the Middle West...The revolutionizing of agriculture by mechanization is bound up with a specific region, a specific era, and a specific layer of society...the mechanization of agriculture is indivisibly connected with the prairies of the Middle West...Illinois forms the heart and the beginning of the Prairie, just as Chicago became the economic and industrial center of the Middle West.⁶

Giedion credits this revolution in agricultural production to the large-scale fields available, the willingness of farmers to gamble on new machinery and a transportation revolution including “[t]he canal system linking the Middle West with the Hudson and New York on the one hand and with Quebec on the other...between 1825 and 1850.” And, “[w]hen around 1850 the first miles of track sprang forth from Chicago into the Prairie, the signal was given for an irresistible development” in agriculture.⁷ Michael Huffaker was an integral part of this process. Almost certainly Huffaker was aware of

⁵ Giedion, 140.

⁶ Giedion, 140-142.

⁷ Ibid, 146.

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the reaper's introduction. Patrick Shirreff, during his visit, noted that, "[a] reaping machine was used at Jacksonville in 1834 and it is on the lawned surface of the prairie where this and almost every other description of agricultural machinery can be used with advantage."⁸

This change came about in part because the ideals of the agrarian myth, which consisted of living a self-sustaining, independent life in a rustic, rural paradise were, "...gradually losing ground to another, even stronger, ideal, the notion of opportunity, of career, of the self-made man." This, according to Jeremy Atack and Fred Bateman in their landmark *To Their Own Soil*.⁹ Huffaker, as he grew wealthy and respected in his rural neighborhood, was a typical example of this "self-made" stereotype identified by Atack and Bateman:

Social mobility among rural households was largely dependent upon the accumulation of wealth. In the antebellum rural paradise farmers were indeed wealthier than other residents, as might be expected in an economy where land was both a major productive input and a personal asset. Additions to wealth beyond age fifty-five were minimal; wealth maximization typically was reached by one's mid sixties.¹⁰

This was true of Michael Huffaker who had acquired about 300 acres of land by his late 50s, a substantial amount in pre-Civil-War Illinois. This wealth made a handful of the most prosperous farmers clearly the community leaders. And, while the early 19th century rural Middle West is recognized as being more egalitarian than at any other time "in human history about which we have substantial knowledge..."

The ranks of the wealthiest held a disproportionate number of individuals who were male, native-born, white, literate, and middle-aged. The last is predictable, given simple relationship between the passage of years and the building of wealth. While the others do not necessarily imply outright, deliberate discrimination, they

⁸ Giedion, 144.

⁹ Jeremy Atack, *To Their Own Soil: Agriculture in the Antebellum North* (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1987) 271.

¹⁰ Atack, 269.

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are nevertheless more difficult to justify. All these attributes together would obviously tend to concentrate wealth into those who fit the profile indicated above.¹¹

MORGAN COUNTY AGRICULTURE 1820-1870

When Michael and his extended family arrived in the 1820s he built a small cabin for his immediate family and, reportedly, also eventually erected other cabins to house hired labor, which included free blacks. Jane Huffaker gave birth to seven children, six in this cabin, before 1833, when she died in childbirth. Michael re-married to Frances Jane Smith who bore him 10 additional children between 1835 and 1855. In the meantime Michael Huffaker continued to purchase and improve acreage until, by 1850; he ranked in the top ten percent of farmers in the entire county in terms of wealth. His brother, Jacob, Jr. was also in this category and their father, Jacob Sr., ranked in the top five percent.¹²

“It was not crops but cattle that were the specialty of Morgan County farmers from the beginning,” says one agricultural historian:

Crops there were, of course, and good crops too, but they were raised chiefly for feed to be used on the home farms...It was cattle and hogs and all that was involved in raising and feeding them and getting them to market that the farmers of Morgan County depended on for their livelihood.¹³

Livestock played a large part in Michael Huffaker's operation. The federal census for 1850 details his farm inventory including six horses, two milk cows, four oxen, 30 “other” cattle (probably beef as opposed to dairy cattle) and 60 head of swine. He raised 100 bushels of wheat and 3,200 bushels of corn and his 300 acres of land had a value of \$6,000.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² 1850 United States Census (Free Schedule) Morgan County, Illinois.

¹³ Clarence P. McClelland, “Jacob Strawn and John T. Alexander, Central Illinois Stockmen.” *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*. Vol. 34, no. 2 June 1941, p. 181.

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Michael's granddaughter confirmed that he raised all the grain to feed his livestock in the pattern described above by Clarence McClelland. His need for hired hands in this labor-intensive operation led to his hiring of free blacks.

Michael made most of his money feeding cattle. He bought them in Texas, shipped them up the Mississippi boat to St. Louis and from there drove them overland by the old South Main road, now [circa 1960] Route 67, to Jacksonville, and from there to the farm by the state road which bordered his land on the north. He handled a good many fine horses, also. He raised the grain to feed all his stock. Hence the need of four or more hands the year round.¹⁴

He also employed free blacks as extra help on the farm and as cowboys to drive the cattle according to granddaughter Fanny:

Michael, having been accustomed to Negro labor in Kentucky and needing a good many farm hands, built cabins on his farm and established colored families in them, the men doing outside work and the women helping in the house when needed.¹⁵

To house this growing family and to reflect his increasing wealth, Michael began the construction of a substantial brick farmhouse about 1840. His granddaughter recalled family tradition that he made all the brick on site "...from clay banks and glazing them with sand from his own sand pits."¹⁶ This would have been typical of farmers who were used to satisfying the majority of their needs from their own soil.

The house Michael built was typical for a prosperous farmer in antebellum Illinois. This traditional I-House with central hall plan was embellished with fashionable details from

¹⁴Fannie Grassly, *Michal Huffaker Pioneer* manuscript p. 9

¹⁵ Grassly, 8-9

¹⁶ Grassly, 4.

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the Greek Revival style. These included a large frieze board and Greek Revival entrance with sidelights and simplified columns. Virginia and Lee McAlester note that the Greek Revival "was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from about 1830 to 1850 (to 1860 in the Gulf Coast states) during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style."

The style moved with the settlers from the older states as they crossed into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Old Northwest Territory (today's Midwest)...Not surprisingly, the largest surviving concentrations of Greek Revival houses are found today in those states with the largest population growth during the period from 1820 to 1860. They are, in descending order of growth: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois...¹⁷

The Morgan County Atlas in which Huffaker's house is illustrated shows over two dozen other examples of similar I House design. Today Woodlawn farmstead remains one of fewer than a half dozen in its rural neighborhood. The closest in size and character is the Curts House about two miles northeast of Woodlawn. The Curts house was built for Michael's sister Nancy and her husband, George Curts about the same time. This house is strikingly similar to Michael Huffaker's house, including the long rear kitchen ell. Most similar houses in the immediate neighborhood have been significantly altered. Woodlawn has, arguably, the highest profile of these earliest, pre-Civil-War houses in the Diamond Grove area. This is partially because of its later-recognized association with the Underground Railroad. It also exhibits a complex series of changes representing the evolution of central Illinois farmhouse design and use between 1840 and 1940.

By the 1870s Michael Huffaker had reached the enviable position of wealthy, successful farmer, well respected in his community. The 1870 Census of Agriculture lists Michael's farm value as \$29,000, making him among the handful of wealthiest farmers in the area. Personally he had a reputation as well educated and an avid reader. While no books turned up in his estate listing, a number did appear in his father's estate inventory where

¹⁷ Virginia McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses* (New York:Knopf, 1990) 182.

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Michael purchased one “lot of books.”¹⁸ The Huffaker farmstead is prominently illustrated in the Atlas Map of Morgan County. Its dooryard is laid out with central walk and symmetrical balance of exotic evergreens and deciduous shade trees in an older-styled, but still popular formally balanced arrangement. The house, although then over 30 years old, is still described as a “mansion” in the related description and clearly the home of a wealthy and refined family.¹⁹

Michael Huffaker grew wealthy through his skill in farming and adapting to new agricultural methods including mechanization—his estate inventory lists a “single diamond plow,” double shovel, scraper, mower, two cultivators and a breaking plow. Michael Huffaker remained open to new methods, including tiling, which began in Illinois as early as the 1850s. In the 1960s an elderly neighbor, Hilding Matson recalled that Michael Huffaker was the first in the immediate area to drain wet soils by the use of tiles. Flat, clay tiles were made by his laborers to line the sides and bottoms of shallow ditches they dug to carry water to the Mauvaisterre branch.

In his final years Michael invested capital in the Jacksonville grocery and china ware store of his son-in-law, Fred Grassly. The Jacksonville city directory of 1880-81 lists “M. Huffaker....”²⁰ It is unlikely, however, that he was directly involved in its management or spent much time in Jacksonville judging from a letter to a daughter living in rural Missouri in 1869. In contemplating a visit to her he said “If you go to live in town I do not think I will [visit you]. I never liked town folk.”²¹

Although Michael Huffaker was considerably less wealthy than neighboring cattle barons, Jacob Strawn and John Alexander, those men were rare exceptions in any time or place. It was extremely unusual to have two such wealthy citizens in a single township. Michael Huffaker was more representative of the typical agricultural “aristocracy” found in the rapidly mechanizing Middle West of the 19th century. Unlike many of his class

¹⁸ Barbara Schneider to Mary Hathaway May 20, 2005.

¹⁹ *Plat Book of Morgan County, Illinois* (Evansville, Indiana: Unigraphic, 1975) 71.

²⁰ Charles M. Eames, *Business Directory of Jacksonvill and Morgan County for 1880-'81* (Jacksonville, Illinois: Printed at the Journal Steam Power Job Office, 1881)

²¹ Schneider

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who served as local officials, Michael Huffaker never held public office. He was distinguished in a more unusual way however. He was reputedly a major figure in an active Underground Railroad system that operated in central Illinois. While not recognized as a public abolitionist at the time, there is a strong tradition that he quietly and regularly helped refugee slaves, concealing them among the free blacks he employed. While the census of 1850 lists no Negro employees (Huffaker was missed on the 1860 population and agricultural census schedules), his granddaughter, Fanny Grassly, recounted her mother, Frances's (born 1854) many recollections including one of a frightened, black family being brought to their door in the middle of the night. Michael Huffaker and others who participated in Underground Railroad activities risked their personal fortune and lives in consequence.

There is no written documentation of Michael's involvement with the Underground Railroad, but this was typical of the vast majority of its history. Underground Railroad historian Glennette Tilley Turner finds that, while UGRR activities in northeastern states are generally known, "operations in Illinois and neighboring Midwestern states are less well known."²² Despite this general lack of written documentation, there is a strong oral tradition supporting Michael's role and use of his farmstead as an important link in the railroad's activities in Morgan County.

Michael and Jane Huffaker were close friends with the Henderson family. In fact, on the night Jane Huffaker died in childbirth in 1833, the doctor was unable to reach the farmstead in time and Mrs. Henderson rushed to attend. On that night a meteor shower frightened the horse that Mrs. Henderson rode with her little son, D. Pat, in tow. D. Pat Henderson grew up to edit an abolitionist newspaper in Jacksonville and had a national reputation as an anti-slavery minister.²³ A history of Waverly, Illinois reports that "some runaway slaves were taken over to the Huffakers north of Waverly."²⁴ This could be a reference to Woodlawn, but more likely to the home of Wellington, Michael's son by his

²² Glennette Tilley Turner, *The Underground Railroad in Illinois* (Glen Ellyn, Illinois: Newman Educational Publishing, 2001) 9.

²³ Grassly, 5.

²⁴ *History of Waverly, Illinois 1836-1986*, (Waverly, Illinois: Waverly Genealogical & Historical Society, 1986?) 211.

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first wife. Further, Michael's second wife, Jane Frances Smith, was the daughter of Edwin Bathurst Smith, "...of an old Virginia family, who had moved to Xenia, Ohio, after freeing his slaves."²⁵ Edwin Smith spent the last years of his life at Woodlawn and was buried in the family cemetery, and his influence cannot be discounted.²⁶ (BS letter to Mary Hathaway 3/8/2005 "additional data" "Woodlawn Cemetery"). Jane Frances Smith Huffaker and her father may have influenced and supported Michael Huffaker's covert activities.

Additionally, Michael and his father, Jacob, were involved in the founding of the nearby Antioch Christian Church. Barton Stone and D. Pat Henderson were the first officials. Stone, having freed his own slaves, left Kentucky and preached for immediate emancipation, especially in his *Christian Messenger* newspaper. All of these clues indicate a family supportive of the mission of the Underground Railroad.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN ILLINOIS AND MORGAN COUNTY

Illinois was a state connecting the southern slave states with the free north and, eventually, Canada, where many escaped slaves made their way to freedom. The movement for helping fugitive slaves to freedom in Canada or the northern U.S. states became increasingly active throughout the first half of the 19th century, with the period of greatest activity in the years 1835-1861.²⁷ The Underground Railroad adopted the terminology associated with America's new transportation phenomenon, the railroad. "Stations" and "conductors" ferried "passengers" on invisible "railroads" from the south to the north. Many escaped slaves coming through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri entered Illinois at Mississippi River towns including Quincy, Alton and Chester. A great many traveled through to Chicago, the northern terminus of most lines in the state.²⁸

²⁵ Grassly, 5.

²⁶ Barbara Schneider to Mary Hathaway March 8, 2005.

²⁷ Turner, 2.

²⁸ Turner, xvi, xvii.

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A number of well-established routes developed over the years including the Quincy route from that city northeast through Galesburg, Princeton and Ottawa to Chicago. The Chester Route led through Vandalia, Springfield, Decatur, Bloomington and Joliet. There were several west-to-east routes in the northern section of the state. The most likely route serving Morgan County was the Alton Route from the Mississippi River, following the Illinois River, west of Jacksonville, and continuing north through LaSalle and Ottawa towards Chicago.²⁹ Fugitives often followed along waterways as directional guides and for the cover provided by heavy growth typical along rivers and creeks. The Mauvesterre Branch, near Woodlawn Farmstead, is reputed to have served this purpose.

Morgan County, like much of south central Illinois, was settled by families from the upland south who favored the rights of slaveholders. They clashed with neighboring abolitionist settlers, many from New England states. These conflicts were especially sharp in Jacksonville. Here a group of New Englanders, the "Yale Band," had arrived to found Illinois College and the Jacksonville Congregational Church. Chief among the group was Illinois College President Edward Beecher, brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Others included Professor Jonathan Turner and a large number of civic leaders. The college took a strong stand against slavery which angered the pro-slavery factions in the county and state.

The Illinois Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Alton, Illinois in 1832 with Jacksonville's Elihu Wolcott, Edward Beecher and Julian Sturtevant as founding members.^{30 31} Morgan County was a locus of Underground Railroad activity. In addition to Woodlawn Farmstead, there are seven other, identified sites associated with the UGRR: The Talcott, Grierson, Gillett, Clay, Smith and Fayerweather houses and the Congregational Church—all in Jacksonville. Amidst all of these abolitionist activities Michael Huffaker reportedly worked quietly and steadily, taking in fugitive slaves and

²⁹ Turner, 165-174.

³⁰ Arthur Wilson, "Underground Railroad had deep roots in Jacksonville." *Jacksonville Journal-Courier*. July 14, 1993, 11.

³¹ Jackie May, "Jacksonville houses sheltered fugitives from slavery." *Illinois Times*, December 23-29, 1977.

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housing them for short periods among his farm workers before helping them to move on further north.

Michael's youngest daughter, Fanny (born 1854), often recalled an incident from her girlhood for her own daughter, also Fanny, which the younger Fanny wrote down many years later.

Mother did not know about the Underground Railroad till long afterwards. The only evidence she would have had, had she been old enough to put two and two together, was the fact that some of the colored help did not stay very long; also an incident in the middle of a certain night. The children slept upstairs and were never allowed to come down after being once sent to bed...but on this particular night some unusual sound awakened little Fanny. She heard people moving about in the hall downstairs and a baby crying. She jumped out of bed, crept to the head of the old walnut stairs and, clinging to the banisters, looked down into the hall. There were a colored man and two white ones whispering together and a mulatto woman with a little child in her arms. The woman's eyes rolled with fright and she tried to hush the child's cries. Then she [Fanny] saw a neighbor, Hess Craig, open a door and hustle the strangers into a room. The colored people were in a pitiful state, bedraggled and only half clothed. Mother thought they must be some new help and thinking she would see them in the morning she went back to bed. Early next day she went to all the cabins but those she sought were not there. Not finding them in the big house she asked her mother where they were. Her mother seemed strangely troubled and made her solemnly promise she would never tell anyone about having been there because the Negroes were in great trouble.³²

The majority of this kind of help was never written down or otherwise recorded. The younger Fanny also quoted Morgan County local historian Ensley Moore as saying, "...shortly before he died, in speaking of the Underground Railroad: 'Mr. Huffaker was a valuable man because he was fearless, won every one's [sic] respect and never talked.'"³³

³² Grassly, 10.

³³ Grassly, 8.

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WOODLAWN FARMSTEAD, 1890-1960

Shortly before their deaths, Frances (1815-1883) and Michael (1800-1883) deeded Woodlawn to their youngest son, Francis "Frank," with provision for their own care. Through a series of unfortunate financial decisions Frank lost ownership of the farm and it was sold to Oliver Coultas in 1889. Coultas' son, Samuel, lived in the house for a few years in the early 1890s before being divorced by his wife, whose plainly worded petition complained about her husband's frequent visits to "whorehouses." Afterward the farm was apparently rented to tenant farmers before Coultas finally sold it to William J. Hemphill in 1902. Hemphill died in 1906, leaving the farm in trust for his son, Chester, who rented the house and land to various tenant farmers. John Holley was the last of these tenants farming at Woodlawn when Chester Hemphill sold the property to Mr. & Mrs. Albert C. Lovekamp in 1926. Albert Lovekamp was a tenant farmer in neighboring Cass County, perhaps on a farm owned by his parents, who were large landholders. The Lovekamps were seeking a farm of their own at the time Woodlawn came on the market. The Huffaker house had fallen into serious disrepair in the previous 30 years during its years as a tenant farm, but the acreage and quality of soil appealed to Albert Lovekamp.

The Lovekamps began extensive updating and remodeling almost immediately, contracting for a large, two-story, hip-roofed addition on the rear of the house, adjoining and cutting into the kitchen ell on the east. This addition contained a modern dining room with built-in, Arts and Crafts style sideboard handmade by the contractor from walnut taken from the original house. The kitchen was completely remodeled and outfitted with custom built cabinetry, fold-down ironing board, laundry room and half bath. New sub floors and finish floors of narrow oak were installed as was a new rear stairway. Upstairs a new master bedroom and full bath completed the interior. The addition and its first-floor, screened porch rest on a poured concrete foundation (as does the new barn). The house was wired for electricity powered by a gasoline engine and basement generator. The contractor for the project was John Wolke, a local builder of German descent.³⁴

³⁴ The invoices for the 1928 addition are in the private papers of Leon and Trudy Gierke.

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Although the Lovekamps were unabashedly modern in the fitting of their new rooms and mechanical updating, they clearly appreciated the historical character of the original house. The contractor carefully dismantled the front staircase, straightening out its turn, and rebuilt it with new risers and treads and some trim while maintaining and matching original balusters and handrail. He also took care to blend new door and window casings with existing work – a simple flat trim with backband. In the second floor northeast bedroom Albert Lovekamp built a set of closet and entry doors to imitate early board-and-batten doors. Mrs. Trudy Gierke recalls her mother spending hours removing layers of paint from the parlor woodwork and doors.³⁵ The Lovekamps had a modern, Arts and Crafts-inspired fireplace built to replace the original in the parlor and opened two new windows but were careful to match the trim to others in the room. In a mix of preservation and thrift, the contractor reused clothes press doors from elsewhere in the house for the built-in kitchen pantry cabinets.

The Lovekamp occupancy and remodeling reflects the changing expectation of what constituted a comfortable rural home. When Michael and Jane Huffaker lived in the house, with their half dozen children, it was commonly thought of as a mansion. This, despite the fact that there were only four rooms and two halls in the main house and a long kitchen extension. The Huffaker's house, in size and amenities like clothes presses and other storage in a quantity seldom found in more modest houses of the time, indicated their wealth and status. But, in the 1920s, the Lovekamps felt the need to enlarge closets in the original bedrooms to replace the early, smaller clothes presses. The modern closets were needed to hold ever-greater amounts of clothing possessed by 20th century householders. Much of this new clothing, too, was now cheaper and mass manufactured, not homemade as in Jane Huffaker's era. The Lovekamps, with far fewer children than the Huffakers, nevertheless, felt the need to nearly double the size of the original house and add two bathrooms to replace the outhouse and portable bathtubs previously used. An upstairs bedroom and bath, divided from the main house by a hallway, provided convenience and privacy from the rest of the rooms. The use of electricity and closing up all but one fireplace reveal technological changes of the 20th century. Electricity lightened housework with appliances like refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and toasters and made it more pleasant in the summer with electric fans.

³⁵ Trudy Gierke telephone interview, February 1, 2006.

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Central heating allowed dispensing with all fireplaces but one, which was retained for its charm alone. But it is the kitchen, which exhibits greatest contrast between 19th and 20th century ideals of comfort. The Huffaker kitchen shows physical evidence of a large, open cooking fireplace. All food was laboriously raised and prepared and long-term food storage was primitive. By the 1920s vast strides had been made in food preparation and the new “home economics” spoke of a “scientific,” efficient approach to food preparation and serving. The first experiments with frozen food on a commercial scale had already taken place. The Lovekamp’s large kitchen, with its long wall of custom-built cabinetry and built-in sink, was a bellwether of these changes. Even new kitchens in that era often had only one built-in cabinet supplemented by portable work cabinets and an individual sink unit. The Huffaker kitchen also had a wall mounted ironing board, and roomy pantry and storage cabinets. This integrated cabinetry indicates sophisticated and advanced household design for its time. There was also a convenient half bath in the hall adjacent to the kitchen. The large, screened porch off the dining room was a pleasant amenity on summer days before air conditioning. All of these architectural and technological advances, beginning in the late 19th century, affected popular ideas about how a substantial residence for a prosperous farm family should look.

The Huffaker house strikingly illustrates this transition with elements from both the 19th and 20th centuries. The duality of a house divided, literally, in half, between the antique and modern, was typical of the early Colonial Revival movement which stressed the patriotic “Americanism” and simplicity of the style, while embracing modern technology, design and furnishings. The Lovekamp family preserved the house’s historical elements – original log joists, and beams, walnut doors and trim; as well as keeping its oral history alive – but, clearly, they appreciated modernity. “The objective,” says design historian William Seale, “was seldom anywhere to have a setting wholly antique or colonial; old things- and, in the east, family things –were initially only a part of the personal effect.”³⁶

³⁶ William Seale, *The Tasteful Interlude: American interiors through the camera’s eye 1860-1917*, (Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1981) 21.

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Rather, the ideal was allusion to the historical within a modern home, as is well illustrated in Woodlawn. "This colonial," continues Seale, "as the years went by, became entwined with the genealogical interests of its prime supporters." While not their own genealogy, the Lovekamp family was proud of their modernized historical home and its particular genealogy. Fanny Grassly, Michael Huffaker's daughter, and her daughter, also Fanny, visited the Lovekamps at least twice to share the house's rich history and connection to the Underground Railroad. The Lovekamps afterward continually enjoyed telling of the house's early history and showing its early structural elements to visitors.

This modernization was reflected in the farmstead and farming operations as well. The Lovekamps maintained a modern dairy farm and gradually demolished the remaining, deteriorated outbuildings and constructed a new barn after an earlier one burned. They successfully rescued Woodlawn Farm from its decline as a neglected tenant farmstead and built it into a successful business amidst the rapidly changing business, social and cultural world of agriculture in the second quarter of the 20th century. This process would affect the farm's physical appearance.

Throughout the 20th century Morgan County followed the national and state trend towards fewer farms of larger size each. In 1920 there were 2,420 farms in Morgan County averaging 140 acres each.³⁷ In 1952, the year that Albert Lovekamp died, the number of farms dropped to 1,612, with an average of 207 acres each.³⁸ Agricultural mechanization allowed fewer landowners control ever greater acreage while markets expanded worldwide. These changes had significant ramifications for rural life and farming operations. Beginning in the late 19th century through the World War II period, the ideal of the small, prosperous, family-owned farm gave way to the reality of gigantic farms, many of a thousand acres or more, operated on a massive scale of efficiency. At the same time, fewer farm hands were needed, leaving generations of young, landless men with no place to seek employment except in the growing cities. And fewer farms

³⁷ *Information Pertaining to Farm, Home and Community with Special Reference to Type-of-Farming, Area 5A: Christian, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Morgan, Scott, Shelby Counties* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois College of Agriculture, 1936) 3.

³⁸ *Morgan County, Illinois, The Twentieth Century* (Jacksonville, Illinois: Morgan County Board of Commissioners 1968) 37.

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also meant fewer families populating rural areas. Already, in the early post-Civil-War years boom and bust was no longer as tied to climate and pests as much as it was dependant on commodity prices set far from rural areas. The rise of corporations and their economic dominance reached into every aspect of U.S. production, including farming. This intensified as corporations sought control of every step, from production through retailing. Siegfried Giedion documented outside economic conditions growing influence over farmers' agricultural decisions:

Lingering depressions darkened the agricultural picture. This was the price paid for access to the world market. As grain, meat, fruit were exported after the Civil War, the slumps set in, and with them a new unrest such as agriculture had not before known. It was no longer a matter of disenfranchised peasant masses, as in the time of the Reformation, but of free farmers, gathered in various political and organizational struggles against the dictatorship of the great corporations and the middle-men. It was a campaign against price fixing from without at sub-market levels...Mechanization had a decisive influence upon the expansion in size of the farm as observed from 1880 on.³⁹

The rise of corporate managed agriculture and trade, coupled with a worldwide market, made the small farmer more and more irrelevant. "The position of the independent farmer is severely menaced in the great production areas of the Midwest" Giedion reports.⁴⁰ In this economy farming decisions could literally mean the difference between continued ownership and loss of a farm. In these changing times Frank Huffaker suffered the misfortune of losing his inherited farm through unfortunate decision-making. The two, subsequent owners were part of the trend of consolidation into large holdings. Oliver Coultas and William Hemphill were Woodlawn owners who never lived in the farmstead and were primarily interested in the productive acreage, letting the house itself fall into disrepair.

Some individual farmers found niches beyond the main grain and meat producing assembly line. One of these alternatives was dairy farming. A successful dairy farm

³⁹ Giedion, 166.

⁴⁰ Giedion, 167.

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required fewer acres to return a profit than a grain or cattle farm and had fewer competitors. In 1929 less than five percent of the farms in Morgan County were considered to be primarily dairy farms.⁴¹ At the same time milk production was increasing to supply a growing market. In Morgan County alone production rose from 2.5 million gallons annually in 1919 to 3.7 million by 1929.⁴²

Albert Lovekamp was a skillful dairyman and had a long success in the dairy business, which he continued until after World War II, even as government regulation and inspection became increasingly more restrictive. Lovekamp's 169 acres represented a typical family farm in size—the 1920 Morgan County average farm was 140 acres, increasing to 150 by 1935.⁴³ But Lovekamp was clearly far above average in financial and management ability. He was among the only 41% of farmers who owned and operated their own farms⁴⁴ and his operation, with its newer buildings, poured concrete facilities and electrical power, indicated a modern approach using the newest technologies. Electricity was especially rare at the time. A 1934 survey of 21,318 houses in rural Illinois found only 6.69 percent of family farm houses operated their own home electric plant as did the Gierkes. Another 13 percent used electricity from a commercial power plant. This left nearly 80 percent of Illinois farms without electricity at all.⁴⁵

Lovekamp's financial success was based on his careful attention to business. His herd 20-25 cows was double the typical 10-cows-or-fewer operations that produced over half the milk in Illinois by 1939.⁴⁶ But this success required nearly constant attention. Gertrude "Trudy" Gierke Lovekamp as a young girl was concerned about her parents' long hours and hard work that tied the family to the farm most days, and recalled once saying to her father, "If you would just sell those cows you could go places." He replied that the dairy

⁴¹ *Information Pertaining to Farm, Home and Community with Special Reference to Type-of-Farming, Area 5A: Christian, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Morgan, Scott, Shelby Counties* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois College of Agriculture, 1936) 49.

⁴² *Information Pertaining to Farm*, 42.

⁴³ *Information Pertaining to Farm*, 3.

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, 51.

⁴⁵ *Ibid*, 53.

⁴⁶ Ralph Joseph Mutti, *Dairying and dairy-manufacturing in Illinois: An Economic Analysis of their development*, (Urbana, Illinois: Ralph Joseph Mutti, 1947) 12.

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was the source of their income.⁴⁷ The ambitious Lovekamp not only managed his dairy and farmed his own acreage, but also farmed 300 rented acres adjoining his property on the east.

Woodlawn Farmstead appeared much different than it had in Michael Huffaker's day. In addition to the new barn built for dairy rather than beef cattle, there was a large machinery shed and corn crib at the far south end. Albert Lovekamp not only adopted modern technology, he sought out mechanized equipment, employing a tractor by the 1930s and other equipment as it became available.⁴⁸ Lovekamp began raising soybeans in the 1930s, which became the county's number two crop, after corn, by the 1960s. Woodlands and windbreaks of trees and shrubs were cleared beginning in the 1940s. This clearing left larger fields needed for more intensive agriculture made possible by bigger, highly efficient machinery and chemical fertilizers. Pasturelands were reduced to accommodate more row crops by farmers whose "use of fertilizers has reduced the belief that rotations [of crops] are necessary and ...also reduced the practice of green manuring."⁴⁹ Overall, as the 20th century progressed, the rural landscape became more open with sweeping views unencumbered by woods, windbreaks and numerous farmsteads. Woodlawn farm's changes mirrored that trend.

Albert Lovekamp remained in the dairy business until about 1950. His main customer was the Producers Dairy Company in Jacksonville, which sent a driver each morning to collect fresh milk in large cans from Woodlawn.⁵⁰ More restrictive health and safety inspections forced small dairies out of business in large numbers after World War II, including Lovekamp. When he was required to put in new equipment or lose his certification, Albert Lovekamp decided to retire from the dairy business. "Now, with specialization being the watchword of many," noted a Morgan County history in 1968, "there are very few farmers who keep dairy cows for their own use and only a handful who produce milk for sale in Morgan County."⁵¹

⁴⁷ Trudy Gierke Interview, February 1, 2006.

⁴⁸ Leon Gierke Interview, August 16, 2006.

⁴⁹ *Morgan County in the Twentieth Century*, 41.

⁵⁰ Leon Gierke Interview, February 1, 2006.

⁵¹ *Morgan County in the Twentieth Century*, 41.

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After Albert Lovekamp's death, his daughter, Gertrude "Trudy" Gierke and her husband, Leon, purchased the farm in 1959. They maintained the property and farmstead until selling the house and 6.01 surrounding acres to the Morgan County Historical Society in 2003.

The Michael Huffaker farmstead deserves listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a representative example of an early Illinois farmhouse that exhibits stylistic changes typical from 1840-1940 as well as possessing a high quality example of a typical dairy barn from the second quarter of the 20th century. It also qualifies under Criterion B for its association with a prominent Morgan County pioneer family and its long recognized association with Underground Railroad activity in central Illinois.

Name of Property **Woodlawn Farm**

County and State **Morgan, IL**

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository **Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **6.01 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 **16 745172 4402114** 3 _____

2 _____ 4 _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

See Continuation Sheet

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**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

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1850 United States Census, (Free Schedule), Morgan County, Illinois.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Park of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of section 19, Township 15 North, Range 9 West of the Third Principal Meridian, Morgan County, Illinois, being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of said Section 19; thence North $88^{\circ}44'14''$ East along the North line of said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) a distance of 1,189.99 feet; thence South $01^{\circ}15'46''$ East perpendicular to the North line of said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) a distance of 731.41 feet to an iron rod, said iron rod being the True Point of Beginning:

Thence South $00^{\circ}10'50''$ East a distance of 881 feet to an iron rod; thence North $89^{\circ}49'10''$ East a distance of 495 feet, more or less, to a point on the centerline of an existing public road running in a North-South direction, known as Gierke Road; thence North $00^{\circ}10'50''$ West along said North-South centerline a distance of 881 feet, more or less, to the intersection with the centerline of that portion of said Gierke Road which runs in an East-West direction; thence South $89^{\circ}49'10''$ West along said East-West centerline, and along the Westerly extension of said centerline, a distance of 495 feet, more or less, to the True Point of Beginning, except the South four (4) acres thereof, said parcel containing 6.01 acres, more or less, subject to existing roadways as presently located.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected because they comprise the parcel of land owned by the Morgan County Historical Society.

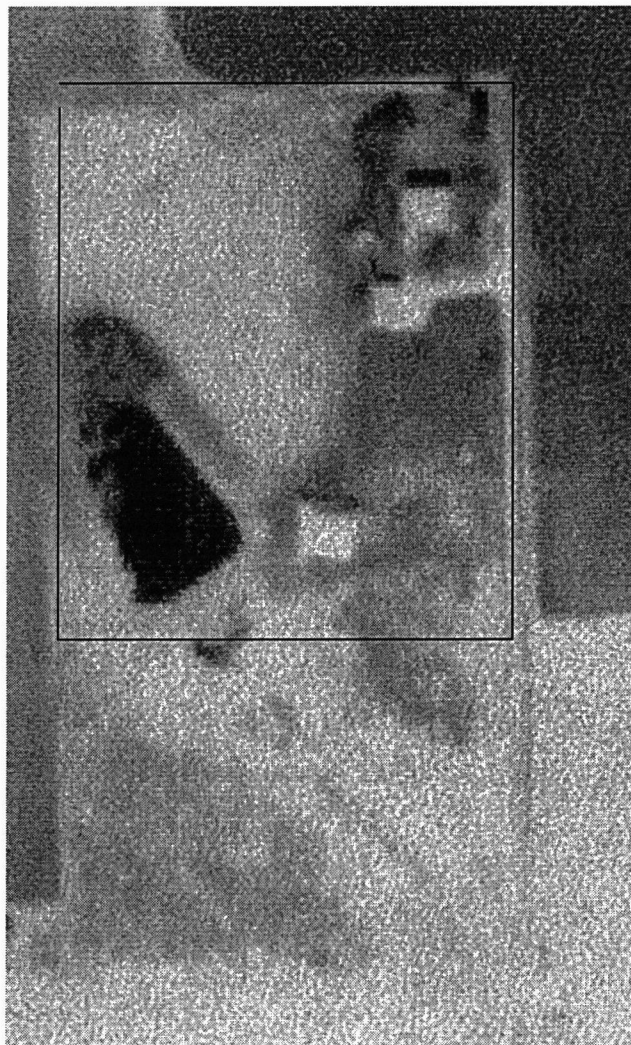
United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

Section 10 Page 2

Boundary Map

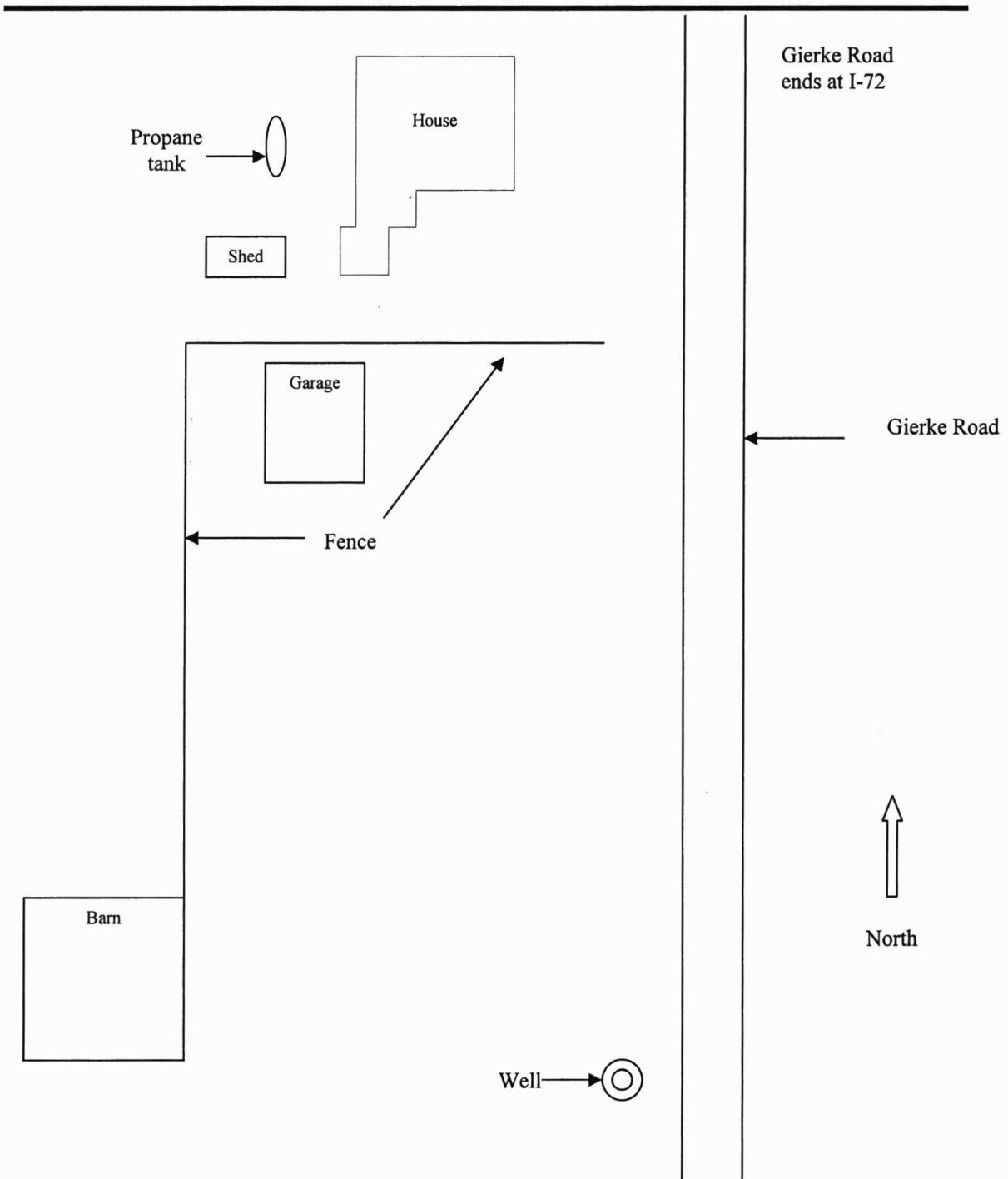


2005 Aerial photograph of Woodlawn Farm

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 3



Name of Property **Woodlawn Farm**

County and State **Morgan, IL**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Edward J. Russo, Curtis R. Mann**

organization **Sangamon Researchers**

date **September 20, 2006**

street & number **P.O. Box 5805**

telephone **217-414-0052**

city or town **Springfield** state **Illinois**

zip code **62705**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Morgan County Historical Society**

street & number **234 N. Webster**

telephone **217-245-9971**

city or town **Jacksonville**

state **Illinois**

zip code **62650-1870**

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 1

Photographic Documentation – Photo List

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn Farm

1. Woodlawn Farm
2. Morgan County, Illinois
3. Photographer for current photographs: Edward J. Russo, Curtis Mann
Photographers for historical photographs unknown.
4. 1941, December 2005, September 2006,

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn01 1872 illustration of the Michael Huffaker house and farm.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn02 Façade (North). Camera facing southeast.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn03 East Elevation. Camera facing northwest.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn04 South Elevation. Camera facing north.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn05 West Elevation. Camera facing east.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn06 Outbuilding. Camera facing southwest.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn07 Interior. Entrance hall. Camera facing north.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn08 Interior. Front stairs. Camera facing southwest.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn09 Interior. Hallway second floor. Camera facing northwest.

IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn10 Interior. Parlor. Camera facing east.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 2

- IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn11** Interior. Parlor from dining room. Camera facing northeast.
- IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn12** Interior. Dining room showing 1928 sideboard and trim made from walnut taken from house during remodeling. Camera facing west.
- IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn13** Interior. Kitchen showing original custom-built cabinetry. Camera facing southeast.
- IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn14** Interior. East bedroom, second floor, showing added closets of 1928 with 20th century board/batten doors. Camera facing east.
- IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn15** Barn. Camera facing west.
- IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn16** 1941 aerial view of farm.

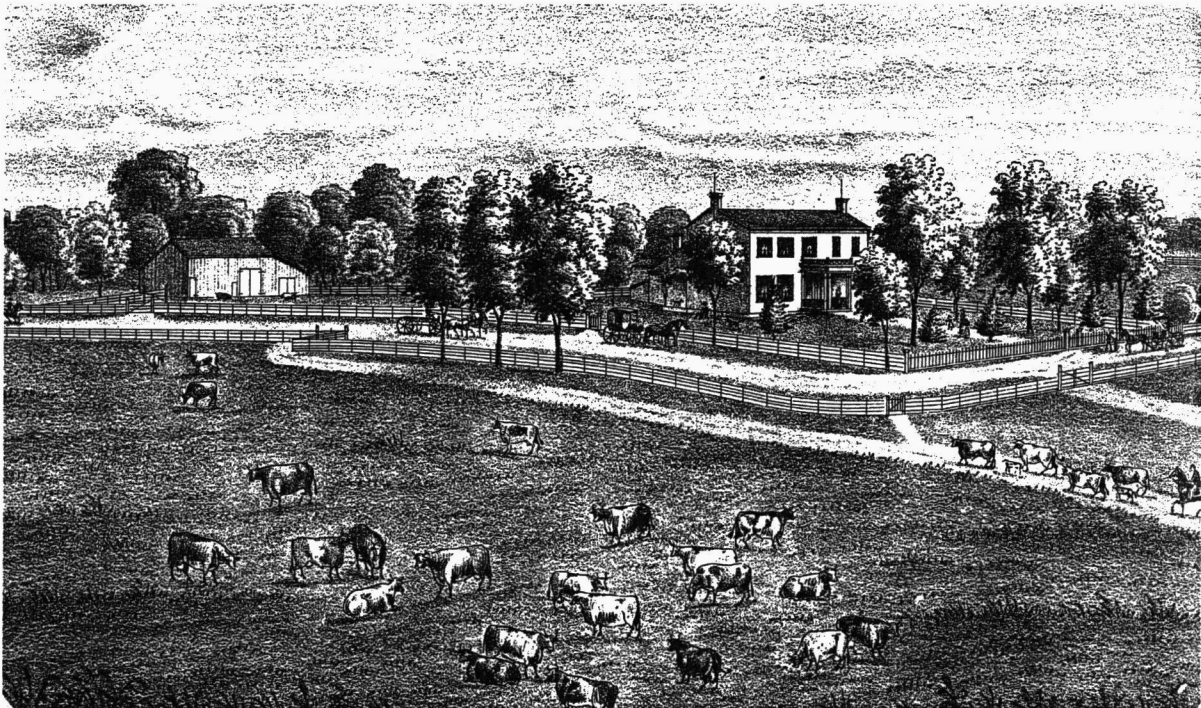
NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 3



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn01 1872 illustration of the Michael Huffaker house and farm.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 4



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn02 Façade (North). Camera facing southeast.

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(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 5



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn03 East Elevation. Camera facing northwest.

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**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 6



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn04 South Elevation. Camera facing north.

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(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 7



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn05 West Elevation. Camera facing east.

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**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 8



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn06 Outbuilding. Camera facing southwest.

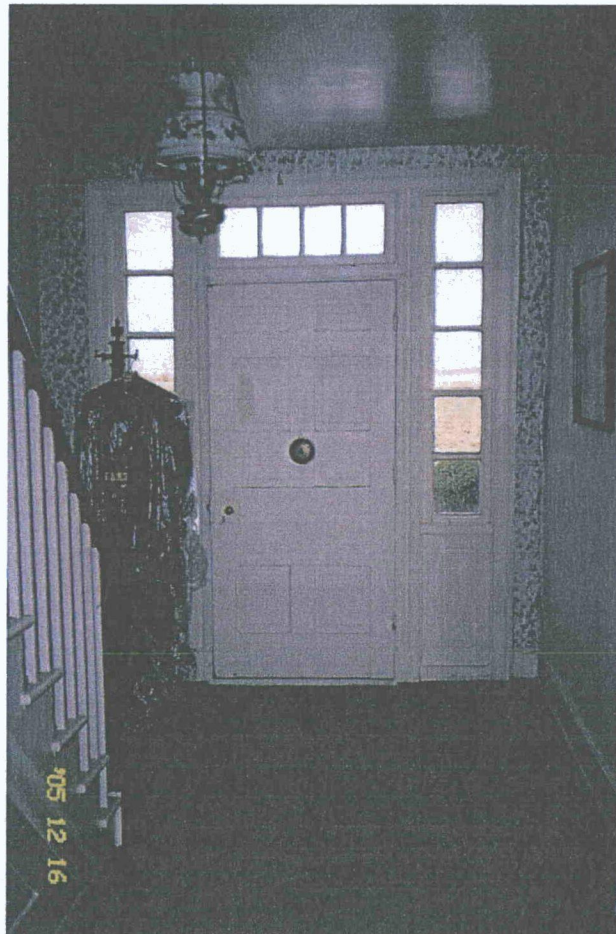
NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 9



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn07 Interior. Entrance hall. Camera facing north.

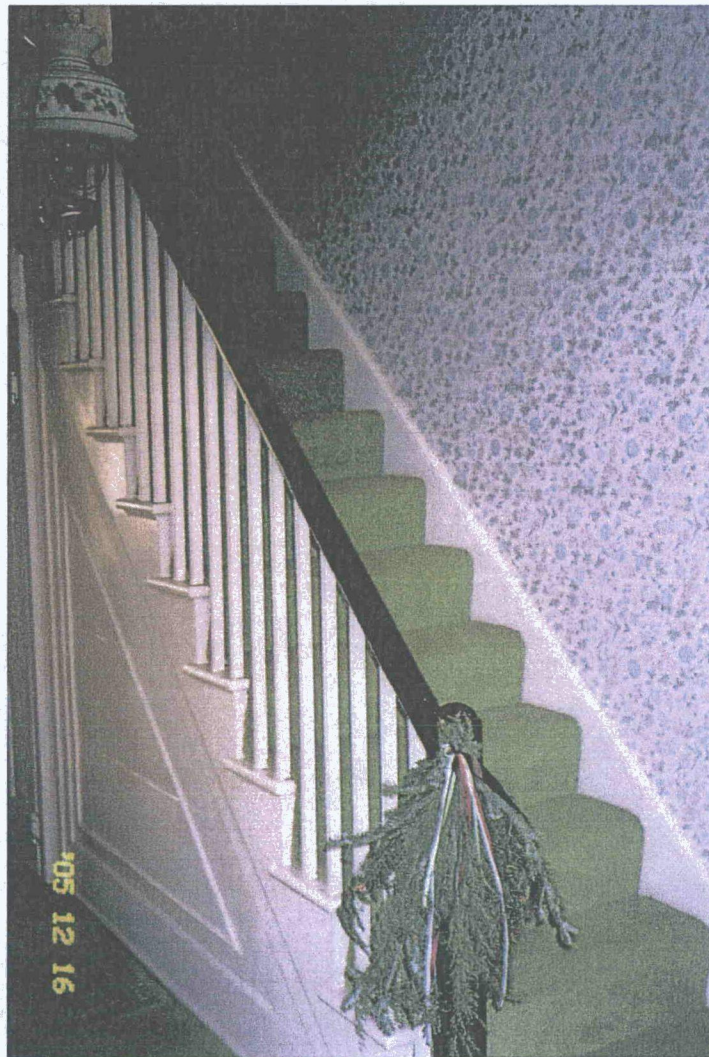
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OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 10



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn08 Interior. Front stairs. Camera facing southwest.

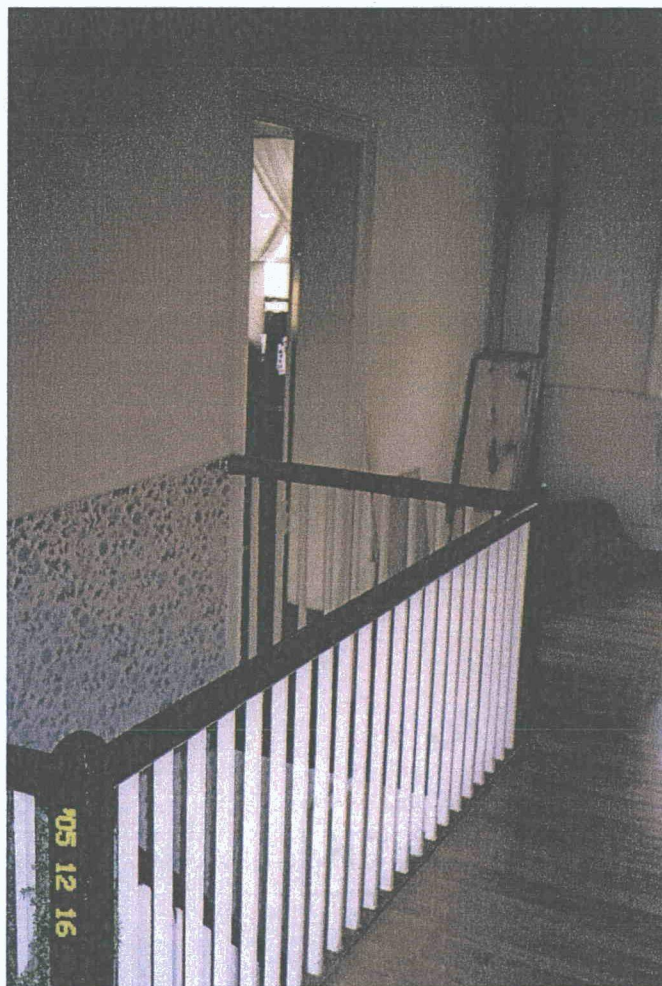
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(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 11



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn09 Interior. Hallway second floor. Camera facing northwest.

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(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 12



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn10 Interior. Parlor. Camera facing east.

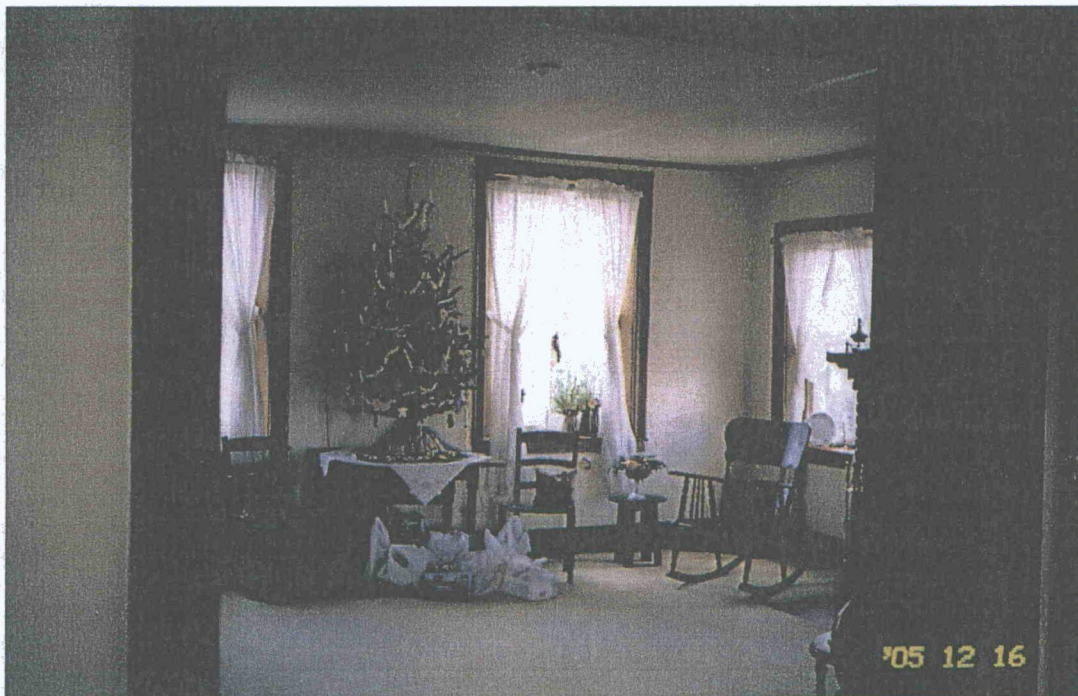
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**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 13



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn11 Interior. Parlor from dining room. Camera facing northeast.

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**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 14



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn12 Interior. Dining room showing 1928 sideboard and trim made from walnut taken from house during remodeling. Camera facing west.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 15



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn13 Interior. Kitchen showing original custom-built cabinetry. Camera facing southeast.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 16



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn14 Interior. East bedroom, second floor, showing added closets of 1928 with 20th century board/batten doors. Camera facing east.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 17



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn15 Barn. Camera facing west.

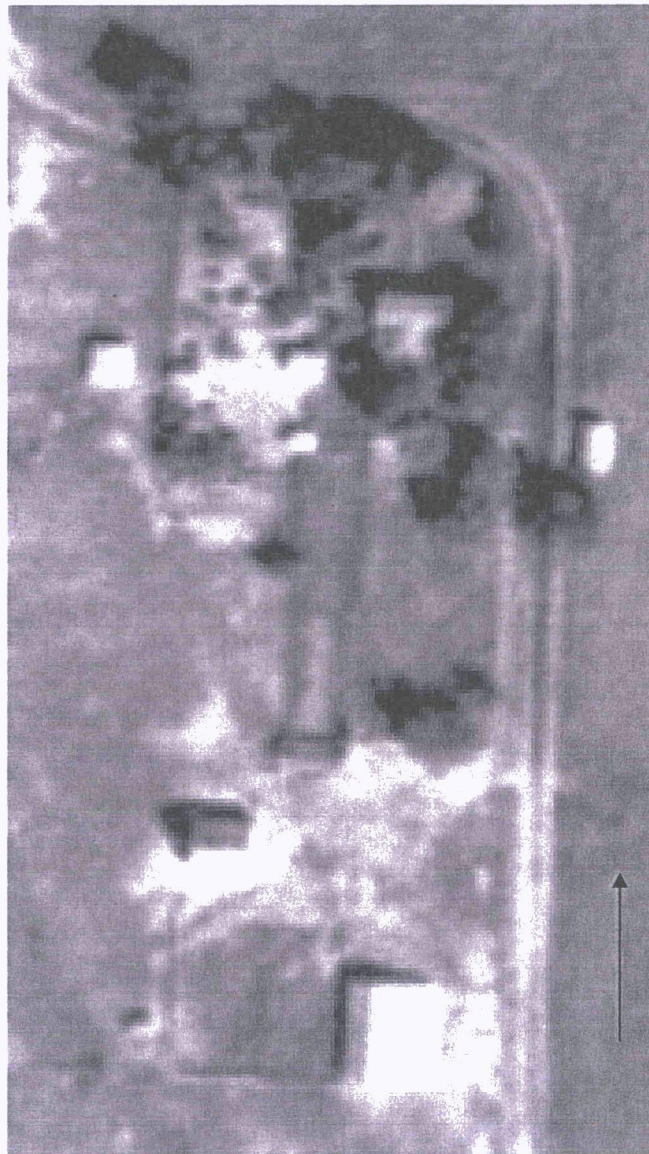
NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

**Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 18



IL_MorganCounty_Woodlawn16 1941 aerial view of farm.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Woodlawn Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Morgan

DATE RECEIVED: 2/01/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/16/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/03/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/17/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000146

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Nomination must be returned for substantial and technical problems. See attached Return Sheet for detailed comment.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER Pattik Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 3/15/2007

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.



United States Department of the Interior

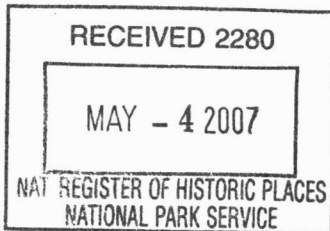
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RECEIVED

MAR 28 2007

PRESERVATION SERVICES



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL

Reference Number: 07000146

Reason for Return:

The nomination is being returned for substantive and technical problems with the form.

Statement of Significance: The nomination makes a convincing case that Woodlawn Farm is historically significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the history of agriculture in Morgan County, and that it is important under Criterion B for its association with the life of Michael Huffaker, one of the county's earliest and most successful farmers. There is not sufficient documentation provided, however, to justify listing the property under Criterion A for its association with the Underground Railroad.

As the nomination states, "there is no written documentation of Michael (Huffaker)'s involvement with the Underground Railroad," Section 8, p. 10. There is one oral tradition by a descendant that Michael was involved in assisting freedom seekers, but there is no documentary evidence to support this assertion. In evaluating sites for their association with the Underground Railroad, the National Park Service's policy is that oral history can be one important source of information on Underground Railroad activity, but it is rarely sufficient, in and of itself, to confirm such events. As the nomination states, there "are clues that indicate a family supportive of the mission of the Underground Railroad," Section 8, p. 11. It is recommended that the opening paragraph of the Statement of Significance be revised to indicate that there is some evidence of Underground Railroad activity at Woodlawn Farm, but the evidence is not conclusive.

Continuation Sheets: None of the thirty-five or so continuation sheets are labeled with the nominated property's name, county and state. Please label all continuation sheets.

Boundary Justification: The boundary justification included in Section 10 of the form does not



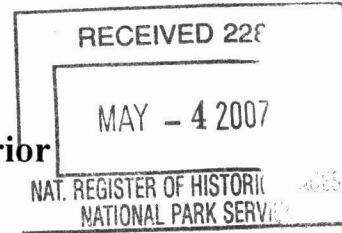
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



IN REPLY REFER TO:

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property: Woodlawn Farm
Morgan County, IL

Reference Number: 0700146

follow the guidance in the National Register Bulletin "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," p. 55 and following. Please provide a justification for the boundary which explains how the nominated area reflects the property's historic significance and integrity.

Acreage: The nomination form gives two different acreage figures for the nominated area. In section 10 of the form (Geographical Data) 6.01 acres is listed, while in Section 7, p.1 it states that "the nomination includes only the actual farmstead of 10.01 acres." Please clarify the acreage figure of the nominated area.

UTM: In section 10 of the form, please provide a UTM reference point locating the nominated area. Note: if it is determined that the nominated area includes 10.01 acres (see comment above) then we will need at least three UTM points locating the farm and the USGS map will need to be amended.

Section 3: Please indicate in section 3 of the form whether this is a nomination or a determination of eligibility request.

Section 8: In the first section of Section 8 (Statement of Significance) please enter the Areas of Significance for which the property is being nominated under National Register Criterion A and B.

Patrick Andrus

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
3/15/2007

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Woodlawn Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Morgan

DATE RECEIVED: 4/25/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/08/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000146

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6/6/2007 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

On resubmission the State has amended the Statement of Significance regarding the claimed link to the Underground Railroad (as suggested in the Return Sheet), has clarified the acreage, and provided a UTM point

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A & B

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6/6/07

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



STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF MICHAEL HUFFAKER SEC. 19 TR 15 RANGE 9 MORGAN CO. ILLS.

1. Woodlawn Farm
2. Morgan co., IL
3. Curtis Mann
4. 12/05
5. 1872 illustration of the Michael Huffaker house and farm
6. #1



05 12 16

1. Woodlawn Farm
2. Morgan Co., IL
3. Curtis Mann
4. 12/05
5. Facade (North)
6. #2



'05 12 16

1. Woodlawn Farm

2. Morgan co., IL

3. Curtis Mann

4. 12/05

5. East Elevation

6. #3



1. Woodlawn Form

2. Morgan Co., IL

3. Curtis Mann

4. 12/05

5. Seat Elevation

6. # 4



'05 12 16

1. Woodlawn Farm

2. Morgan Co., IL

3. Curtis Mann

4. 12/05

5. West Elevation

6. # 5



1. Woodlaw Farm
2. Morgan Co., IL
3. Curt's Mann
4. 12/05
5. Outbuilding
6. #6



05 12 16

1. Woodlawn Farm
2. Morgan Co., IL
3. Curtis man
4. 12/05-
5. Interior. Entrance Hall
6. #7



05 12 16

1. Woodlawn Farm
2. Morgan Co., IL
3. Curtis Mann
4. 12/05
5. Interior. Hallway 2nd
Floor
6. #9



'05 12 16

1. Woodlawn Farm

2. Morgan Co., IL

3. Curtis Mann

4. 12/05

5. Interior, East Bedroom, 2nd floor, showing
added closets of 1928 w/ 20th Century
board/batten doors

6. # 14



1. Woodlawn Farm
2. Morgan Co., IL
3. Curtis Mann
4. 12/05
5. Barn
6. #15



1. Woodlawn Farm
2. Morgan Co., W
3. Curtis Mann
4. 12/05-
5. 1941 aerial view of
Farm
6. #1b

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name
Woodlawn Farm

County, State
Morgan County,
Illinois

Reference Number
07000146

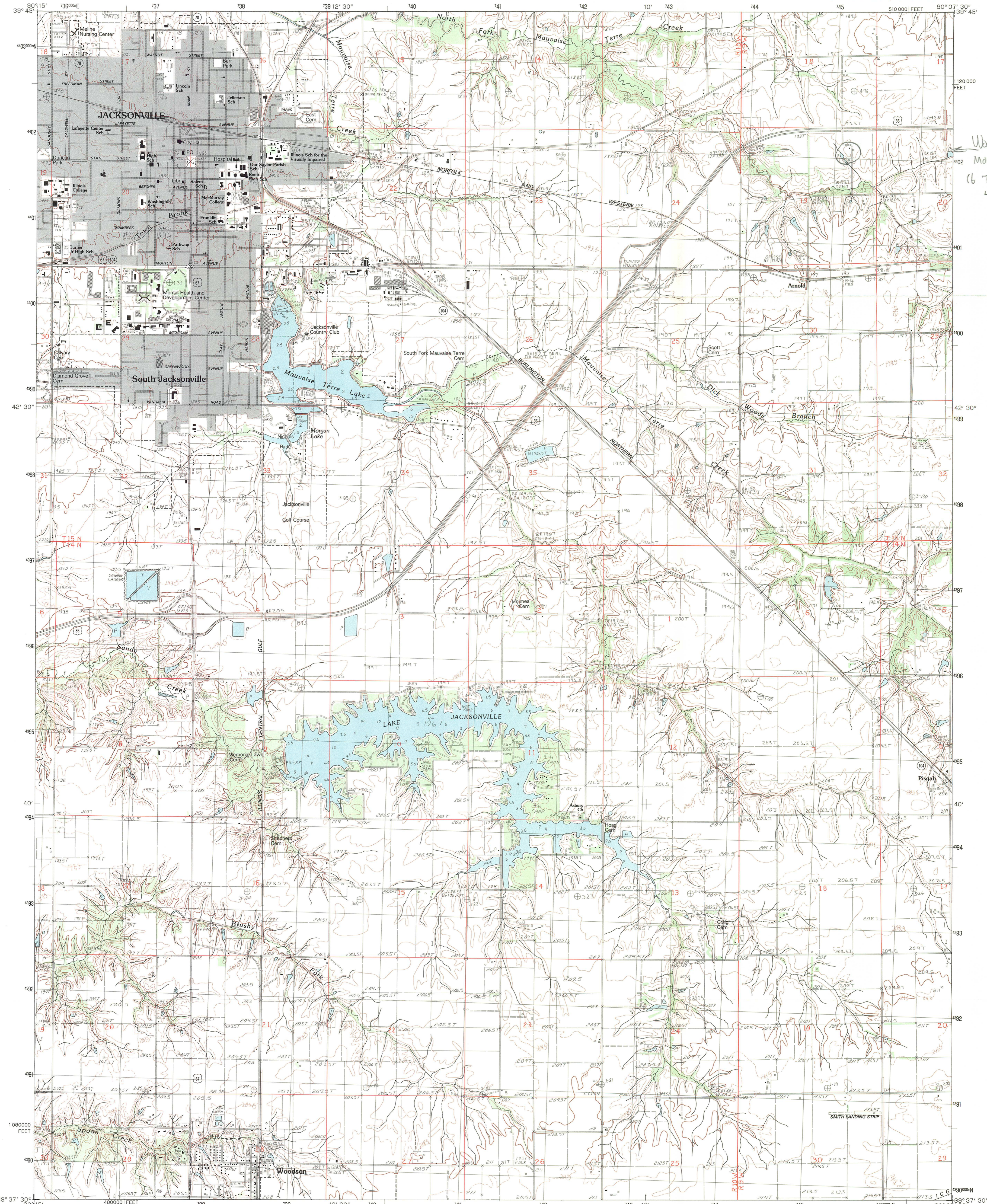
The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs (missing #8 and 10-13)

USGS Map

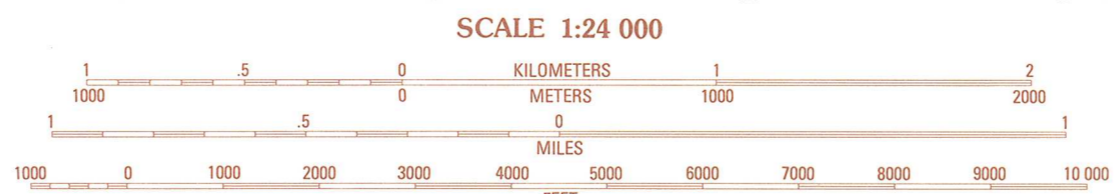
Woodlawn Farm, Jacksonville, IL
National Register of Historic
Places Nomination
Sangamon Researchers



WEDDANN FARM
MORGAN CO-IL
16 745172E
4402114 N

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
FIELD CHECKED 1979. MAP EDITED 1983
PROJECTION UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
ZONE 15
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ILLINOIS, WEST ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 148° EAST
1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 230° EAST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
Hydrography compiled from information furnished by Illinois
Department of Conservation
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(1 meter south and 9 meters east)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Informa-
tion shown as of date of
field check.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.5 METERS
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
To convert feet to meters multiply by 3.2808
To convert meters to feet multiply by .3048
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820

1	2	3	1 Concord
			2 Litterberry
			3 Prentice
4	5		4 Lynnville
			5 Alexander
			6 Manchester
6	7	8	7 Nortonville
			8 Franklin

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES
CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS
IN METERS

ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983

39090-F2-TM-024