

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.
10-14-99

**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 Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn
other names/site number Smith-Duncan site; Duncan Farmstead; Eastman Farmstead

2. Location

street & number IL Rte 100 at Pere Marquette State Park, 2000' W. of Deer Lick Hollow
city or town Grafton vicinity not for publication
state Illinois code IL county Jersey code 083 zip code 62037

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.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO
Signature of certifying official

10-5-99
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

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn
Jersey County, IL

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- see continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- see continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 4 </u>	<u> 1 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant/Not in Use Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Central Hall, double pile
Other: Raised Three-Bay Barn

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Metal
walls Stone
other N/A

Narrative Description

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

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.

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

C: Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1861-1876

Significant Dates

1861
1876

Significant Person(s) (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder house- unknown
barn- Allen Cleason, builder

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (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: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.38 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	15	<u>4316122</u>	<u>715467</u>	3	<u>15</u>	<u>4316093</u>	<u>715604</u>
2	15	<u>4316134</u>	<u>715599</u>	4	<u>15</u>	<u>4316085</u>	<u>715468</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marge Schroeder, Floyd Mansberger, Chris Stratton
organization IL Dept of Natural Resources & Fever R. Research date June 30, 1999
street & number 524 S. Second, Lincoln Tower Plaza telephone (217) 524-5462
city or town Springfield state IL zip code 62701

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 Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Pere Marquette State Park
street & number 524 S. 2nd St. telephone (217) 524-5462
city or town Springfield, state IL zip code 62701

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.

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Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn
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7. Description

The Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn are part of a late nineteenth-century farmstead located at the base of the east bluff of the Illinois River in what is now Pere Marquette State Park, in rural Quarry Township, four miles west of Grafton, Illinois. The house is partially built into the slope at the bluff base and the barn, which is 250 feet west of the house, is similarly constructed with the ground level built into the slope. A twentieth-century garage sits about 20 feet west-southwest of the house. The area between the house and barn is presently covered with tall grasses but was probably farm yard or pasture originally. Stone retaining walls in the front and back of the house provide level domestic yards. The house is constructed on the 480-foot elevation (above mean sea level) and, from the front, commands a fine view of the Illinois River floodplain to the south, clear to Gilbert Lake (420' elevation), a backwater slough of the Illinois River. Immediately behind the farmstead, the bluff faces rises steeply. The land west and east of the farmstead is heavily dissected by tributaries and intermittent streams. This rough terrain lends a feeling of isolation to the farmstead. There are no neighboring farmsteads visible from the Smith-Duncan House.

Details for the description of the Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn are taken from the compendium "Historic Structure Report: The Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn, Rural Jersey County, Illinois," compiled by Christopher Stratton and Floyd Mansberger (1998), with background information taken from the 1995 Mansberger and Stratton report "Traditional Building Construction in Illinois: A National Register of Historic Places Assessment of Multiple Properties Located on Illinois Department of Conservation Land."

The Smith-Duncan House is a substantial three-bay, two-story, side-gable vernacular stone dwelling that was built into the side of a hill (Figure 1) between 1861 and 1868 for Jacob Smith of Grafton, Illinois. The house, which is 34' 3" east to west (the south and north faces) by 26' 4" north to south, has a double-pile plan with central hallway. The exterior walls utilize native limestone approximately 1' 7" to 1' 8" in thickness; the front (south) elevation is laid in relatively even courses with both dressed and rock-faced blocks, while the remainder of the building has been laid more randomly with less uniform stones. The mortar joints on the front of the house have been struck with a raised bead joint. In contrast, the two side and rear elevations have mortar joints that are struck flush with the stone. The foundation is of quarried stone and may rest on bedrock. There is a two-story wooden front porch (8' 1" wide) across the full facade of the house and a full-length, single-story wooden back porch (7' 6" wide) that is accessed from the second story of the house. As originally designed, the main portion of the house had four rooms up and four rooms down (Figure 2).

One of the most striking features of the front (south) facade is the open, two-story, wooden porch that stretches across the full length of the house. This porch is covered by a shed roof that extends directly off the roof of the house. The porch has four composite posts on each of its levels,

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with a balustrade running between posts on the upper level. The materials used in construction of this porch (i.e., white pine and machine-cut nails) strongly suggest a nineteenth-century construction date, although it is possible that the porch may represent a replacement of an earlier porch--possibly a single-story construction. This is suggested by the fact that the front eave of the house, which is now covered by the porch roof, is trimmed with decorative molding as if it was once exposed. On the upper and lower ends of the two pilasters against the front wall of the house, at opposite ends of the porch, there are decorative cut-outs that allow air to circulate through the post and help prevent deterioration due to moisture. These pilasters are also trimmed with decorative moldings. This workmanship suggests these supports are part of the nineteenth-century porch construction. The posts and balustrade along the front of the porch on the upper level also appear to be nineteenth-century constructions. The upright posts on the lower elevation of the porch are definitely twentieth-century replacements, and the concrete pad on this same level is suspected to be a twentieth-century addition.

Due to the steep grade of the terrain, the single-story wooden porch (34' 3" by 7' 6") on the rear of the house opens into the second story of the house. This rear porch, which appears to be a nineteenth-century construct, was originally designed to have open sides and was roofed with wood shingles on the extended shed roof. Sometime during the very late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, the wood shingles were overlain with a standing seam metal roof. Within the last fifty years, the porch has been framed-in and had the original wood deck replaced with concrete.

Beneath the back porch is a stone-sided, vaulted brick-ceilinged-, 5' 10"-by-30' 10"-cellar that was excavated into the bluff slope not long after the main portion of the house was constructed on its terraced location or at the time the farm was being expanded for dairy operations (c.1870-1876).

Two interior chimneys are present, one at each gable end. The western of the two chimneys originally vented two fireplaces. Its lower extent is constructed of stone and the upper stack of brick, with evidence for rebuilding using hard-pressed brick. The eastern chimney is entirely brick, also rebuilt at its upper extent with hard-pressed brick, and originally vented cooking and heating stoves. This chimney was terminated below the roof line at an unknown date.

None of the original exterior doors from the house remain; however, the dressed-stone lug sills and lintels of the exterior doorways are in unaltered condition. Two doorways are centrally located on the south (front) face, one above the other. The lower, formal entrance has a fixed, three-light transom window, but no side-lights. In addition, there are two exterior doorways at ground level on the east side and another on the north side that opens from the second-floor hallway of the house onto the porch. One of the east side doors opens into the kitchen, the other into the dining room--a convenient entrance for farm help.

The window openings, similar to the doorways, have dressed stone lug sills and lintels. On the south elevation there are two window openings per floor, with a central doorway in between. The east elevation has four window openings; one on the first floor, two on the second floor and one in the

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attic. Due to the slope of the hillside, the north elevation has only one window, located on the second floor. The west elevation has three window openings on the first floor and two openings on the floor above. Two of the windows on the first floor of the west elevation hold small awning windows, while the remaining windows in the house have double-hung sash with three-over-one lights (popular ca. 1905-1935). [The original windows were also double hung but probably would have been six-over-six or two-over-two lights.]

The roof of the Smith-Duncan House has a moderately sloped side-gable roof with a ridge that runs east-west. Originally, the roof was covered with shingles, but these have been overlain with standing-seam metal roofing. Brass lightning rods are located at opposite ends of the ridge and have ground wires composed of twisted bar iron, suggesting a nineteenth-century manufacture date.

The house has open eaves with enclosed rafters. The studs and rafters (no ridge board present) in the original construction of the house proper are full-dimensioned 2" x 4", circular-sawn oak (rough on four sides). The roof sheathing is 3/4"-thick, circular-sawn, unedged oak planks, 1' 2" to 1' 5" in width (also rough on four sides). The flooring is 7/8"-x-5-1/2" tongue-and-groove, vertically sawn pine. The mixture of vertically sawn and circular saw wood is consistent with an 1860s date of construction.

The lower level of the Smith-Duncan House (see Figures 2 and 3) has a central hallway (5' 7" x 14' 9") with a 2'-10"-wide staircase leading up, a 14'-10"-by-12'-9" parlor (Room 102 in Figures 2 and 3) that may have functioned as a bedroom, a dining room (Room 103: 13' 7" x 11' 7.5"), kitchen (Room 104: originally 9' 0" x 11' 7"; now 9' 0" x 19' 4" at its maximum extent), pantry (Room 105: originally 6' 9" x 18' 9"; now 6' 9" x 11' 2"), and a cellar built into the bluff slope at the rear of the house (Room 106 in Figure 2: originally 5' 10" x 30' 10", subsequently subdivided into Rooms 106 and 107, Figure 3). Attached to and opening off the ground-floor cellar on the east side of the house is an early-to-mid twentieth-century addition (Room 108 in Figure 3: 13' 6" x 8') made of yellow pine lumber with wire nails. This addition was possibly a summer kitchen or some kind of processing area for products stored in the adjacent cellar, but was more recently used as an office.

The ground floor in the main (non-addition) structure has a ceiling height of 9' 1". The stone walls are plastered on the interior except within the pantry (Room 105), which has only whitewash on its three stone walls. There is an original plank door on the closet that is beneath the narrow, paneled stairway to the upper floor. An original doorway from the parlor (Room 102) to the back pantry (Room 105) is blocked up with stone--a material that suggests the doorway was closed off at a relatively early date in the history of the house. The cellar (Room 106 in Figure 2) also has stone walls, but has a brick arched ceiling. It is possible this cellar was added for cold storage ca. 1870-1876, after Henry Eastman purchased the farmstead and started commercial dairy production.

The second level (Figures 4 and 5) is reached via a very steep, narrow flight of steps from the

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lower central hallway. This upper level has a narrow hallway (5' 7") that runs the entire 26' 4" depth of the house, with two rooms to either side. The hall originally had a partition near the head of the stairs that separated the house into north and south. Another staircase leads to the attic from this hallway; there is an original plank door on this stairway. The second floor ceiling height is 8' 3". The largest bedroom (Room 202 in Figures 4 and 4) measures 15' 2" by 12' 9" and is at the front of the house. It possessed a fireplace (now bricked-up) and wooden mantel (illicitly removed during the later 1990s). This room has a doorway (which may or may not be part of the original design) leading into a 7' 5" x 14' 9" room (Room 203), possibly a dressing room, nursery, workroom, or small bedroom originally, but now a bathroom. This small room also opens onto the central hallway. The other two bedrooms (Room 204 and Room 205) are on the east half of the house. In all of the bedrooms, clothes closets have been added. The rear porch, which is over the cellar (Figure 6), is accessed from the second floor hallway. The attic is a single room with the original wood flooring still exposed. A window is located on the east end gable, and chimney stacks are located in each gable end wall. The attic was probably used solely for storage.

There are a few insignificant alterations to the interior decor of the house. Wood panelling was added post 1960 in the kitchen (Room 104) and the parlor (Room 102), at which time a large parlor fireplace mantel was removed from the west wall and the fireplace covered over. A post-1945 plywood-and-nominal-2x4-framed partition is present in the original pantry, enlarging the kitchen space and defining a furnace/water heater room on its west end (see Figure 3). This utility room may have been created c.1950 after the Duncans purchased the farm. The original partition between the kitchen and pantry was likely removed at this same time. Carpet and tile cover the wood flooring on both the first and second floor. The cellar was originally entered from outside the house, on the east side, but when the house was modernized, an entrance was cut into the cellar through the north wall of the kitchen. Other twentieth-century additions include the windows and doors now present, although the dressed stone lintels above both the windows and exterior doors date from the period of significance. A post-1945 partition was put up in the cellar to create a bathroom (5' 10" x 12' 7") containing a toilet and shower. The doorway into the kitchen was likely added at this same time.

Two above-ground features relating to the Smith-Duncan House are the front yard retaining wall with its flight of stone steps and the back yard retaining wall. The retaining walls potentially define separate use areas (e.g., kitchen yard and hired-help entrance vs. front yard). The stone retaining wall located in the front yard of the Smith-Duncan House is believed to be contemporary with the house or to have been built shortly after house construction. This wall is constructed of irregularly coursed, rock-faced and dressed limestone and is approximately four feet in height. It is approximately 120 feet in length (east to west) and shores the terraced hillside. A six-foot section of the wall west of the steps has partially collapsed due to failure of the drainage tiles. Smaller sections of the wall have been infilled with concrete and exhibit substantial cracking. A flight of eleven steps (between 35.5" and

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66.5" wide, 9" to 20" deep) leads over the retaining wall up to the terrace, in line with the front entrance to the house. The dressed stone used for the six stone steps is comparable in thickness (6"-10") to that of the larger stones in the wall. Although requiring some maintenance (relaying of settled steps; removal of poured caps and replacement concrete steps [five steps], and modern hand rail), this feature retains the character of a landscaped approach to a nineteenth-century dwelling. The retaining wall that extends off the northeast corner of the rear porch is believed to have been built at the time the cellar was constructed. This wall is constructed similar to the front-yard retaining wall. Despite a cap of concrete, which was probably poured when the twentieth-century addition was constructed abutting this wall, much of the original wall is visible. The concrete sidewalk running from the front porch to the steps probably does not date within the period of historic significance. A second sidewalk, dating to the early-to-mid twentieth century, runs parallel to the front terrace wall. A 1950 aerial photograph shows several fenced areas on the site, including a wooden and wire fence around the house. Other than a wire fence along the north side of the yard, none of these fences survive. This aerial photograph also shows a larger garage at the location of the current garage. The extant garage, which sits just west of the house at the location of the earlier garage, is a front-gable frame structure, probably built ca. 1960-1970. Since it is not from the period of significance, it is considered a noncontributing feature of the farmstead.

The Eastman Barn, which is 250 feet west of the Smith-Duncan House, is a three-story stone and frame structure built into the bluff slope. This barn, which measures 26' north-south by 38' 1" east-west, is an example of a late-nineteenth-century Three-Bay Raised Barn.

The lower story, which is built into the bluff slope on the building's north side, is constructed of rock-faced, regularly coursed limestone (1' 6" to 1' 7" thick), while the upper two stories are of a timber frame construction resting on a 6" x 9" circular-sawn oak sill on the stone foundation and covered with vertical plank (pine) siding. No trim is present. The basement (Figure 7) has three door openings on the south elevation and one small venting window each in the north corner of the east and west walls. Above the central door is a carved stone lintel that reads "H. Eastman 1876", clearly indicating the construction date. The three doorways probably once held Dutch doors, but the doors have been removed. This basement (ground-story) level was originally constructed with a central service aisle (7' 5" wide and having a raised wooden floor) and eight dirt-floor stalls (four either side of the central aisle) with associated feed mangers for the horses necessary to work the farm. Portions of the original wooden tack rack (sufficient for holding tack for eight or nine horses) are present along the west wall. After the stalls were removed the west bay was refitted with feed bunks, converting the area into a milking parlor, while the east bay functioned as a loafing area for livestock feeding. A grain bin was added on the north end of the aisle during the early-to-mid twentieth century. An open stairway in the middle of the central aisle allows access (through a trap door) to the above floor.

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The first floor of the barn (Figure 8) is accessed from the outside via the ramped north side; here the barn has an 8'-wide doorway with tall bifold doors of plank construction. The first floor has two window openings on the east and one on the south. These are 2' 10" wide, have narrow flat trim, and hold single sashes with four lights. The first story has a wide (13' 3" central aisle) that is flanked by multiple grain bins. This aisle would have allowed storage of farming equipment (such as threshing machines) and miscellaneous tools. A steep open stairway at the south end of the central aisle accesses the upper story. Recently the eastern grain bins have been removed and replaced with a work shop and storage area, and a new wooden bin with diagonal wall (see Figure 8), probably meant for corn, has been constructed in the northwest corner of the barn. An overhead grain door was added when this bin was constructed.

The second floor, or loft, was used for bulk hay storage. The overhead hay track running down the ridge is probably part of the original construction, as is the hay mow in the west gable end. Another mow door is located in the north wall. This floor has no windows.

The roof is moderately sloped, side-gabled, with the ridge-line running east-west. Presently, corrugated metal attached to edged, circular sawn nailers covers the roof, but presumably wood shingles were originally present. A lightning rod with a twisted-iron ground wire is found at the west end of the ridge line. Presumably, this is contemporary with the 1876 construction date of the barn.

A distinctive feature of this barn is the large, side-gabled cupola perched on the roof. This cupola has louvered openings to allow for better air circulation through the upper stories of the building. A lightning rod with a twisted-iron ground wire is found on the cupola roof.

The sill, horizontal girts, and vertical posts of the building are constructed of oak. Although most of the vertical posts are 6" x 9" circular-sawn oak, there is an occasional hand-hewn post representing salvaged materials. The horizontal girts are 4" x 6" circular-sawn timbers. All timber joints are mortise and tenon. The bents are typical H-shaped bents except for the unusually long central post in the east end bent (Figure 9). This extra-long post extends approximately 6' 6" past the top girt. A large metal ring attached to the end of this post probably functioned as a pulley post for the overhead hay track (a mow door is located on the opposite gable end wall). On the east bent, the upper girt consists of two beams of equal length that are connected with a splice joint. At the scarf joint, these beams pass through the upright post as a through tenon and are pegged with trenails. Knee braces are present on both the upper and lower sill plates. Although both sets of knee braces are positioned at 45 degree angles, the lower set is considerably larger than the upper set. The floor joists, flooring, and rafters are made of pine. The floor joists in the barn are 2" x 12"s, some circular sawn and others vertical sawn. The lower-story joists are placed on approximate 1' 4" centers while the upper-story joists are placed on 1' 6" centers. The flooring on the upper two stories of the barn is unusual in that it consists of 2" x 4" planks set on their narrow sides in order to create a thick, heavy-duty floor. The rafters in the barn are 2" x 4" circular-sawn pine placed 2' 0" on center.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn represent the primary domestic and agricultural structures of a working nineteenth-century farmstead that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. This non-owner-occupied farmstead was probably operated and/or occupied by a farm manager for a local Grafton merchant. The building types represented by the two structures at this farmstead include the Central Hall, Double-Pile House (constructed of native limestone) and the substantial Raised Three-Bay or Basement Barn. Although ancillary structures were once present at this farmstead, these two buildings represent the backbone of this working farmstead. The period of significance for this site extends from circa 1861 (the suspected date of construction of the original stone dwelling) to 1876 (the documented date of construction of the adjacent barn). This non-owner-occupied farmstead documents the later nineteenth-century lifeways and agricultural occupation of a fairly successful farm manager.

The "Central Hall, Double-Pile House" at the Smith-Duncan farmstead is a large, two-story structure constructed of native limestone and built into the side of the adjacent bluff slope. By definition, a double-pile dwelling consists of a structure two rooms deep. The Central Hall, Double-Pile House plan consists of a dwelling with two rooms arranged each side of a central hallway (which runs from the front to the rear of the building). Two-story examples of this house form are often referred to as "Four-Over-Four" houses (see Noble 1984:46). Houses of this form generally have four nearly equal-sized rooms per floor with a relatively wide hallway running down the center of the structure. Although the Smith-Duncan House has a through central hallway on the second floor, the ground (or first) floor has a central hallway that does not extend completely through the building. Distinctive features of the house include the enclosed stairway on the ground floor and a barrel vaulted cellar along the entire rear of the ground floor.

Glassie (1968:49,54) notes that Old World house forms (such as the single pile I-house) "were almost completely replaced after about 1760 by houses influenced by the English two-room deep, two-story Georgian mode. The classic floor plan of the Georgian type consisted of two rooms on each side of a broad central hall." Glassie (1968:54) further noted that this Georgian floor plan type "was not dissimilar to that of some Central European house types and some of the Germanic houses of the early Moravian settlements." Similarly, Noble (1984:46) notes that "as Georgian styling became popular, Germanic and Georgian ideas meshed..." Glassie (1968:55) notes that many of the Georgian-style houses of the Mid-Atlantic region combine the Georgian plan with earlier folk elements. Conservative German families often built houses without the central hallway and with a medieval-style boxed-in stairway often curling up in a corner of the building. Glassie (1968:55) notes that "Like many of the early Pennsylvania German houses, these houses are frequently built into a bank with a semi subterranean cellar." It is not surprising that both Smith and Eastman were of German ancestry. Numerous 1-1/2-story, double-pile houses with central hallways are common in the rural

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area of St. Clair County (two counties southeast of Smith-Duncan), a region settled predominately by German immigrants. Denny (1990), who refers to this 1-1/2-story version of the Central Hallway, Double-Pile House as a "Georgian Cottage," suggests that this house form is a common southern form that contrasts dramatically with the "more flamboyant I house."

The use of stone for the construction of the Smith-Duncan House attests to the willingness of the local merchant to build a dwelling that would last, instilling a sense of permanence to his farmhouse (and security for the farm manager/tenant). The size and method of construction (stone) of the Smith-Duncan House indicates the relatively high socio-economic status given to this farm manager/tenant in contrast to the small, frame tenant houses more typical of the late nineteenth century in this region. Although fairly large in size and constructed of stone, the Smith-Duncan House is somewhat atypical of similar Central Hallway, Double-Pile houses. The most striking character of this dwelling is the nature of the enclosed stairway and rear, domed cellar--two attributes that potentially emphasize the German influence of the builder and/or owner. More substantial houses of this form generally have a formal, open staircase located within the central hallway. Similarly, the house lacks substantial ornamentation. As such, this particular example of the Central Hall, Double-Pile House appears to represent a substantial, yet conservative dwelling potentially constructed for a German merchant and his farm manager. No other houses of this form are known in the immediate vicinity.

Barns of the type represented by the Eastman Barn have been referred to by cultural geographers variously as "Raised Three-Bay," "Side-Hill," "Bank," and "Basement" barns. As is suggested by their name, Three-Bay barns have three interior divisions. These divisions are aligned horizontally with the long axis of the building and are framed by four bents--prefabricated sets of post and beams (hand-hewn or sawn) that represent the principal structural element. The traditional Three-Bay Barn is a one-story, side-gabled structure with a loft above. The central bay of the barn typically was utilized as a threshing floor and had doors at either end, while the side bays were used for grain, hay storage, and limited livestock. Due to the abundance of names that have been ascribed to this barn type (Three-Bay, English, New England, Yankee, and Connecticut), Allen Noble has proposed that it be designated as the "Three Bay Threshing Barn" (Noble 1994:49-50). The actual use of the central bay as a threshing floor diminished over time, however, as wheat was replaced by other crops and mechanical threshing methods were developed. John Fraser Hart (1994:40-43) has pointed out that this versatile barn type came to be stylized over time, and while the barn retained its essential form, its interior space was used for a wide variety of functions, depending on the region and individual farmer. One key change witnessed by many of these barns through time was of integration of stable space into one or more of the bays. Raised Three-Bay or Bank barns like the Eastman Barn transpose the traditional Three-Bay Barn upon a raised foundation built of brick or stone, thus creating a useable basement story that can be accessed at grade level on one or more sides. This basement story was typically used to house livestock (cows and/or horses) and had a central aisle with

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stables to either side. With such an arrangement, fodder could be conveniently fed down from the upper story and deposited into the mangers flanking it. The yard space adjacent to the basement entrances was often used as a paddock, creating an extremely functional and efficient structure for the management of grain and livestock. This adaptation of the traditional Three-Bay Barn was common among the German immigrants of Pennsylvania and the Mid-Atlantic region--a region known for its distinctive Pennsylvania Bank Barns (Ensminger 1992; Noble and Wilhelm 1995). By the middle nineteenth century, barns of this type (although often associated with German farmers) were constructed by a wide range of successful farmers.

The stonework on the Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn are significant features of their construction. The stonework for the raised foundation on the Eastman Barn is rock-faced, regularly coursed limestone, about 1' 6" to 1' 7" thick, with walls rising about 8-1/2' above the dirt floor of the barn. The stonework on the north wall is banked by the hillside, allowing wagon access directly to the first floor of the barn while providing a full-sized, usable basement. The carved stone lintel reading "H. Eastman 1876" is a decorative as well as immortalizing touch on a building that has little embellishment. The large cupola on the roof, although being a practical structure for venting, is another distinctive flourish on the Eastman Barn. The Smith-Duncan House is somewhat austere in its detailing--its main entranceway, with its three-light transom over the door and lack of side lights, is simple in design. The stonework on the front (south) elevation is more elaborate than the other building faces, as it utilizes both dressed and rock-faced blocks mainly 1' 7" to 1' 8" in thickness while less uniformly cut stones laid more randomly are used elsewhere on the building. The dressed stones tend to form the corners and opening edges, while rock-faced blocks infill the areas between the dressed stones. The dressed stone lug sills and lintels and the full-length front porch are other distinctive features of the Smith-Duncan House.

In the town of Grafton, four miles to the east of the Smith-Duncan House, only two limestone residential structures, the Slaten-LaMarsh House and the Paris Mason Building, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and both these are modest one-and-one-half-story, rock-faced structures, built c. 1840. By the late 1840s in Grafton, untooled stone was out of favor for construction. Dressed stone consisting of squared blocks often laid in courses with finely dressed quoins and stone lintels was preferred, especially along the primary elevation. Although commercial limestone quarry operations were well established around the village of Grafton, by the 1850s--employing 2,000 men by 1867 (Edwards 1993d:8,11) and supplying stone for several commercial and domestic buildings in Grafton, there are few stone buildings present in the more rural areas such as the Smith-Duncan House vicinity (Quarry Township) and within western Jersey County in general. By this time (1860s) much of the quarried stone was being shipped to metropolitan areas, such as the greater St. Louis area.

The only other stone dwelling in the immediate area of the Smith-Duncan House that is similar

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in massing and construction to the Smith-Duncan House is the Shallenberg House, located 3 miles up Illinois Route 100 from the Smith-Duncan House. The Shallenberg House has less integrity than Smith-Duncan (Pero and Copeland 1995).

As imported brick gained favor over stone in the late part of the century, stone became a building material whose status was filtering down the economic scale. In previously mentioned for the Smith-Duncan House, it appears to have been chosen as a quality material for a dwelling of permanence constructed by an affluent farm owner for his farm manager.

Objects of landscaping of the Smith-Duncan farmstead are also contributing elements for the Smith-Duncan property. The four-foot-high, irregularly coursed stone retaining wall and stone steps located in the front yard of the house are believed to be contemporary with the house or to have been built shortly after house construction (c.1861-1868). This is a contributing object to the farmstead because it retains the character of a nineteenth-century landscaped approach to a dwelling. The retaining wall off the northeast corner of the rear porch is constructed similar to the front-yard retaining wall and is believed to have been built at the time the cellar was constructed (between 1861-1876). It is significant in defining the side and back yards of the house, which potentially were areas of different use.

The original owner, Jacob Smith (b. 1827 or 1828 in Hesse, Germany), a farmer living in Grafton, acquired this 80-acre property (E1/2 NW 1/4 Sec. 14, T6N, R13W) from Thomas McDow in May of 1861 for \$1,000. Thomas McDow may have acquired the land directly from Mary Gilbert, the widow of David Gilbert, but the monetary value of the land from this (speculative) transaction is unknown. This 80 acres was part of a larger tract purchased from the Federal government by David Gilbert in 1828, and, given that there is not a great deal of arable land in this section, may have been the acreage occupied by Gilbert and later by his widow until possibly as late as 1854, when master-in-chancery deeds (L:247-8) record the sale of adjacent Gilbert land (deeds for this tract were not found).

When the property was auctioned as directed in Jacob Smith's will the year after his death in 1868, the successful bidder, Samuel Journey, paid \$5,200. The difference between what Smith paid in 1861 and what Journey paid in 1869 strongly suggests that the stone house was constructed by Smith sometime between 1861 and 1868. Because Smith was recorded in both the 1860 and 1865 censuses as a resident of Grafton, it is suspected that he never occupied the house, unless it was between 1865 and his death in 1868. Samuel Journey died in January 1870, having owned the Smith property for less than a year, and his properties were auctioned off to settle his considerable debts. Henry Eastman acquired the Smith tract in 1870 for \$4,000.

Henry Eastman, a native of Prussia, arrived in Jersey County in 1855 and eventually established a mercantile business in Grafton. By 1872 Eastman had acquired over 346 acres of land in Sections 11 and 14 in Township 6N Range 13W, about 200 acres of which was cleared of timber (Andreas,

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Lyter, and Co. 1872). The 1872 atlas indicates there was a schoolhouse in the W1/2 NW1/4, a house in the SW1/2 SW1/4, and a house in the E1/2 NW1/4 that almost certainly is the Smith-Duncan House. With his primary business concerns in Grafton, it appears that Henry Eastman never occupied the Smith-Duncan House. Instead he probably rented out the house and the surrounding real estate to a tenant farmer or hired a farm manager while himself residing in Grafton. It is possible the cellar on the Smith-Duncan House was added (as a cold storage room) during the period Henry Eastman owned the house (1870 till his death in Dec. 1876), at the commencement of his commercial dairy production.

Filed with the probate records of the Henry Eastman Estate is an invoice for \$114.25 from Allen Cleason [or perhaps Clearson?] for work contracted by Eastman prior to his death. This included \$75. for "framing barn," \$7.50 for "cupilo," \$11. for "lower flore," \$8. for "Upper flore," \$4.25 for fixing a well, and \$4. for "basement doors." Cleason had received 100 bushels of corn and 207 feet of lumber as credit towards the invoice and in March 1879 he was paid the balance in cash (Jersey County Probate Records:Box 134). The addition of the cupola is of interest in that its construction, at an additional \$7.50, made up one tenth the cost to frame the entire building.

While it unknown to whom Henry Eastman may have initially rented these properties, around 1876 he turned over management of this property to Antoine DeFossa, who managed the farm for the Eastman family for several years. The arrangement appears to have been very successful. The U.S. Agricultural Census of 1880 for Quarry Township notes that Antoine De Fossa managed 200 acres of tilled ground and 222 acres of timberland, together valued at \$10,000. This farm was the largest in this rural neighborhood; in 1880, DeFossa paid for 150 weeks of hired labor compared to the 20 to 100 weeks of hired labor employed by the adjacent farmers (Agriculture Schedule 1880:Quarry Township). Eastman's construction of the stone-based barn would certainly have been a boon to the agricultural endeavors at the farm. By 1880, the farm's machinery and implements alone were valued at \$600, which was far above the value of equipment used on any of the adjacent farms. The livestock handled by DeFossa was valued at \$800 and included 6 horses, 8 mules, 9 milk cows, 32 head of cattle, 60 sheep, and 50 chickens. The census indicated the farm produced 3,000 bushels of corn, 900 bushels wheat, 50 bushels potatoes, 500 pounds butter, 200 dozen eggs, 217 pounds wool, and 30 pounds honey during the year ending June 1, 1880. These products were valued at \$2,000.

After Henry Eastman's death, which appears to have been in December 1876, the farm passed to a John N. Eastman, probably Henry's son. John Eastman sold the "undivided half interest" in the E1/2 NW1/4 Sec.14 to May C. Eastman for \$2,200 on Aug. 14, 1890. An 1893 county atlas indicates the tract as part of the Henry Eastman Estate, as do atlases published in 1916 and 1926 (Ogle & Co. 1893, 1916; Hixson 1926). Deed records indicate that John and May Eastman were both residents of Grafton, so it is probable that the Smith-Duncan House continued to be occupied by a tenant farmer or farm manager into the late 1920s (Jersey County Deed Record 77:79). The Eastman family

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retained ownership until November 1950, when they sold the property to Zula Duncan for \$10 (Jersey County Deed Record 184:395). During the early 1960s the Illinois Department of Conservation (now Illinois Department of Natural Resources) acquired the land from the Duncan family and incorporated it into the Pere Marquette State Park holdings.

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Section 9 Page 13 Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn Jersey, IL
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Section <u>9</u> Page <u>14</u>	<u>Smith-Duncan House and Eastman Barn</u> Name of Property	<u>Jersey, IL</u> County and State
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Jersey County Treasurer		

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property forms a rough rectangle. The southern boundary is Illinois Route 100; the northern boundary is approximately 40 meters north. Approximately 20 meters east of the house is the eastern boundary. From eastern boundary to western boundary the distance is 140 meters.

Boundary Justification

Only the portion of land which connects the Smith-Duncan House, with its front, side, and back yards, to the Eastman Barn and 20 meters beyond is included in this listing. The northern boundary coincides with the wire fence separating the house yard from the timber on the bluff slope. The eastern boundary extends to include all the level ground east of the house as well as the head of the driveway on Route 100--a road that was present historically and which is the southern boundary of the farmstead. The western boundary is an arbitrary 20 meters west of the barn, a distance which is estimated to include any barnyard that might have existed west of the barn.

Farmstead boundary

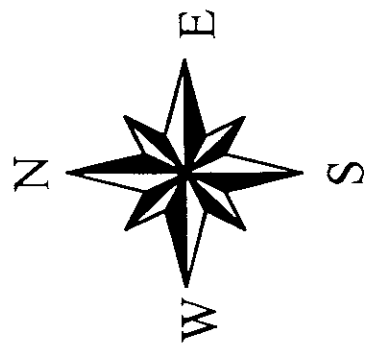
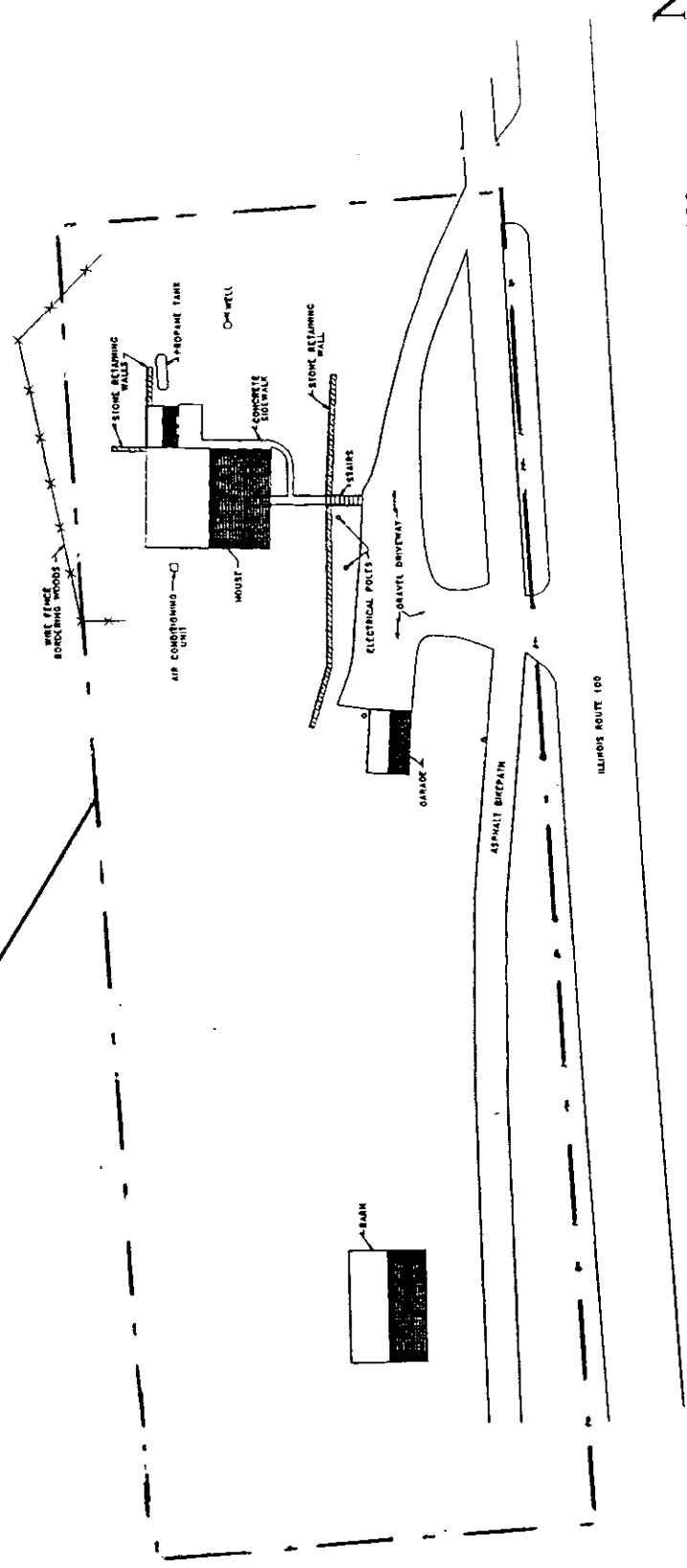


Figure 1. Site plan of the Smith/Duncan Site, showing existing conditions.

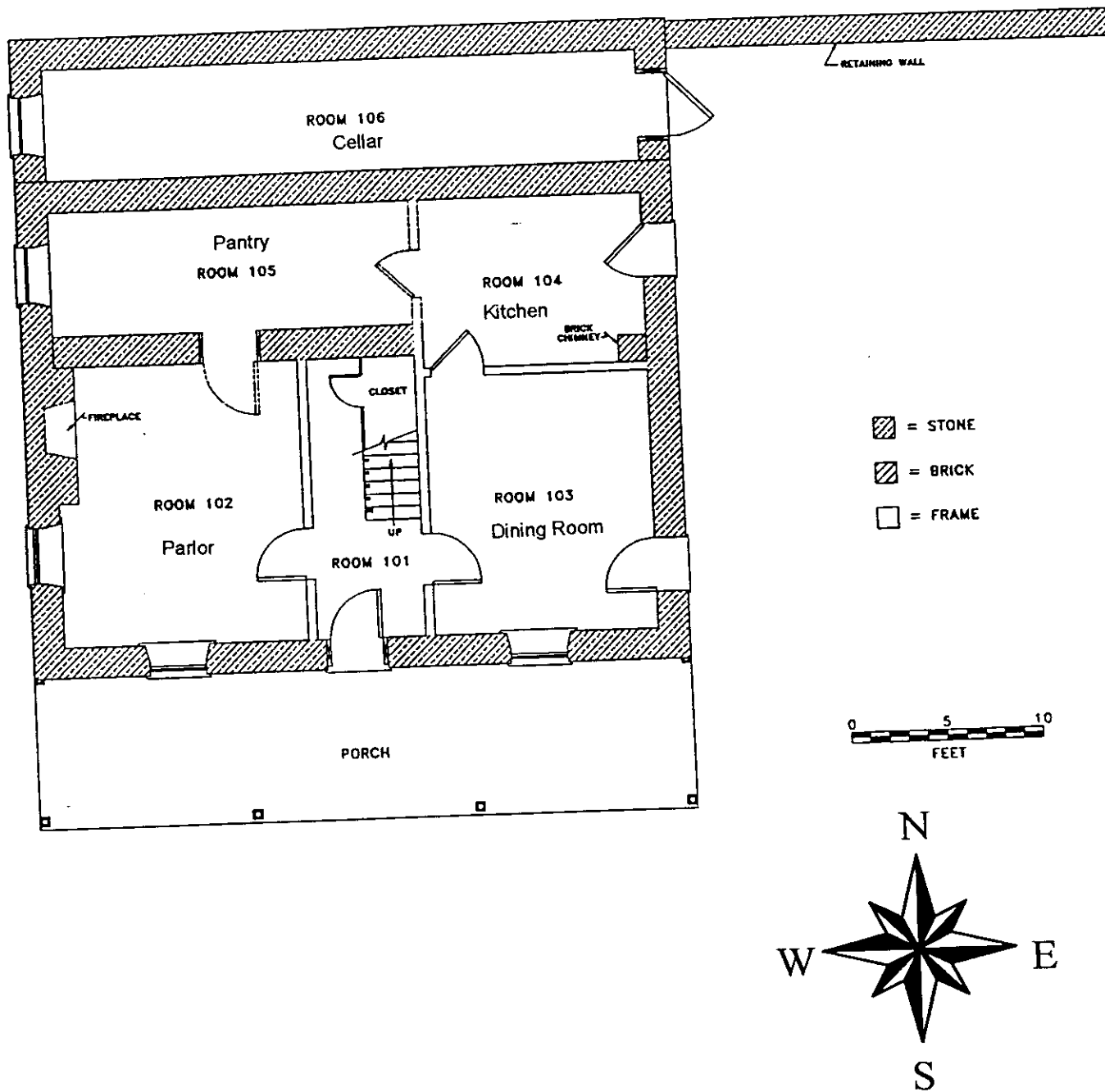


Figure 2. Ground floor plan of the house at the Smith/Duncan House, circa 1876

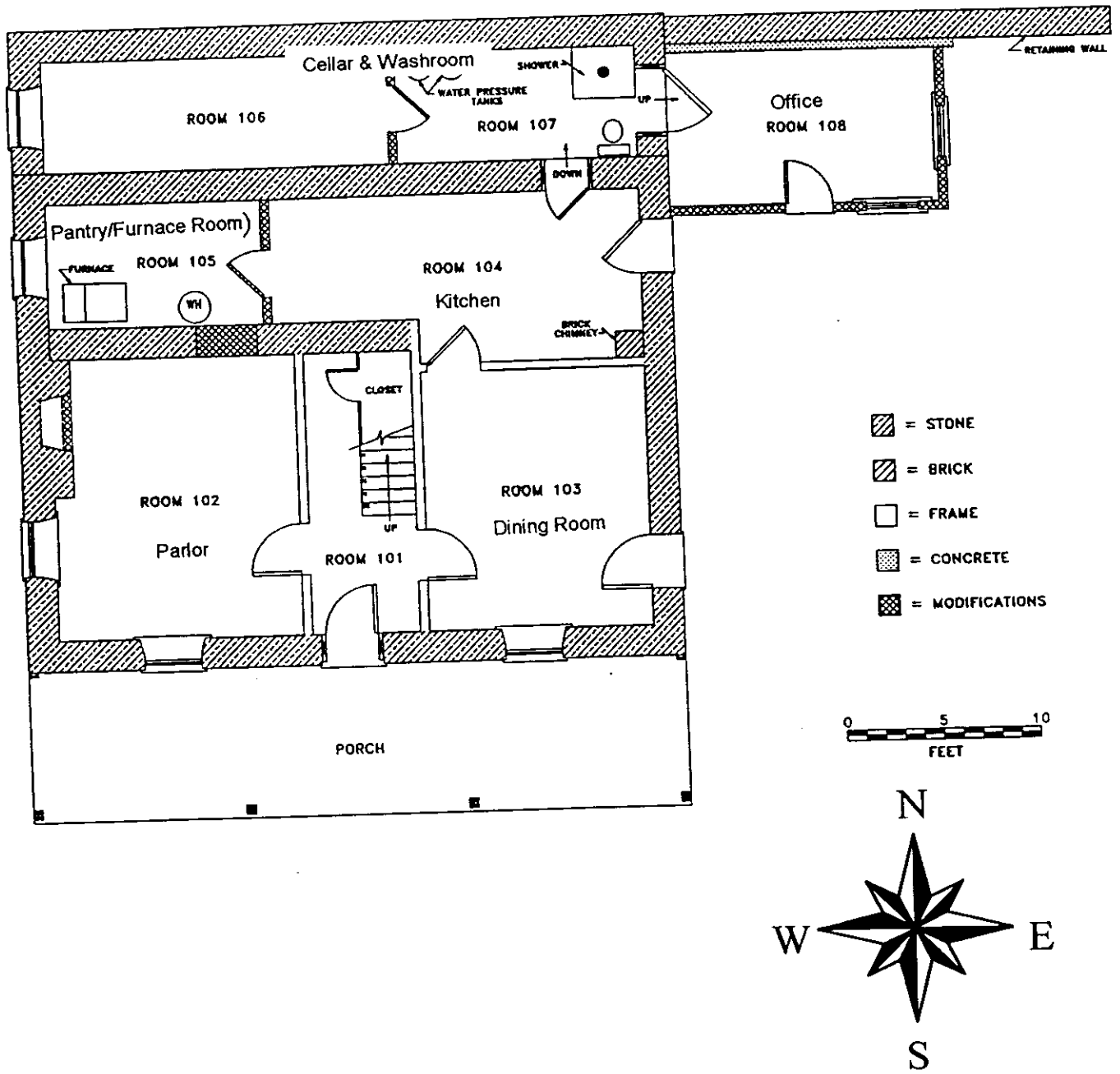


Figure 3. Ground floor plan of the Smith/Duncan House, existing conditions.

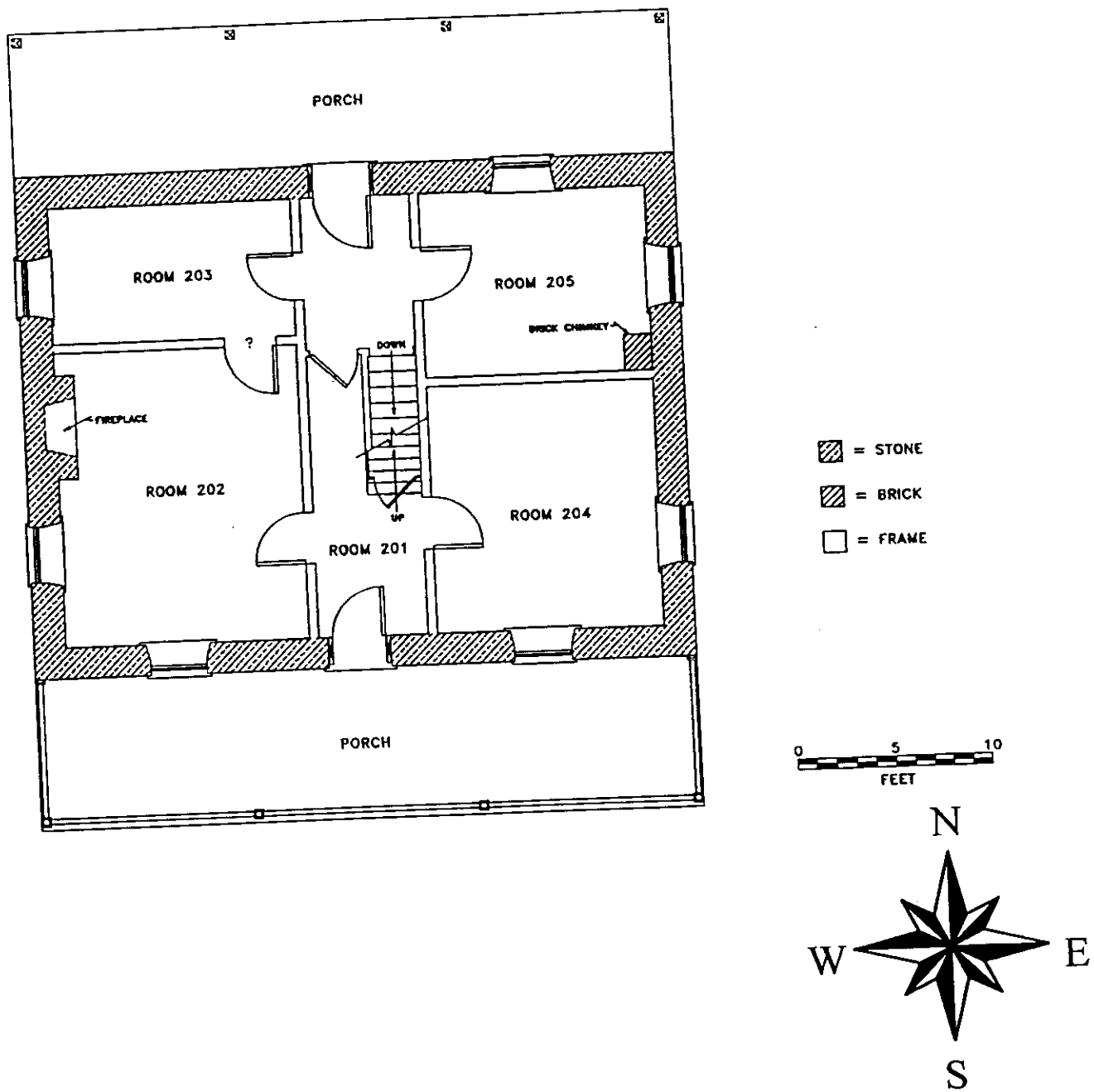


Figure 4. Upstairs or second-story floor plan of the Smith/Duncan House, 1876.

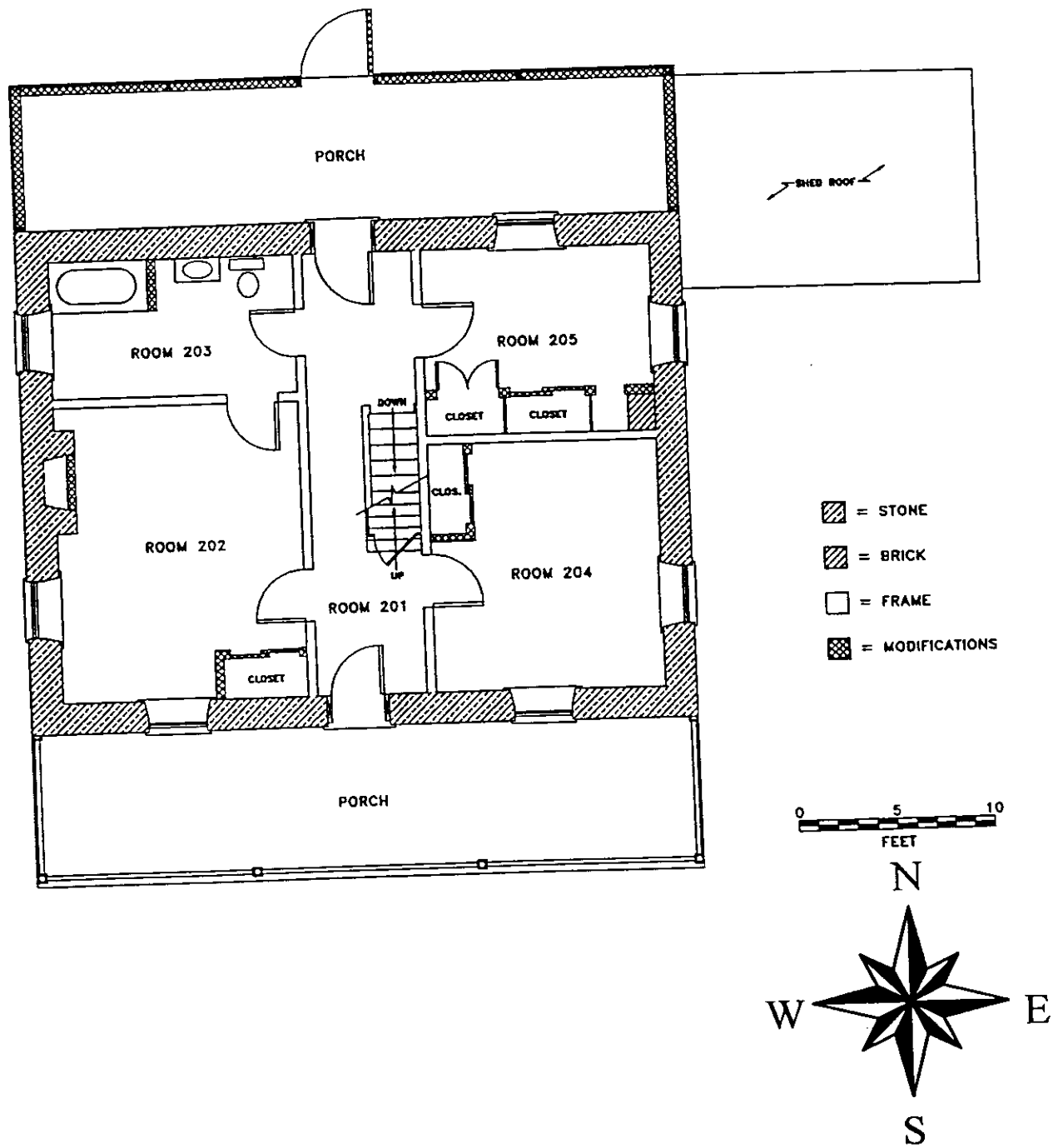


Figure 5. Second story floor plan of the Smith/Duncan House, existing conditions.

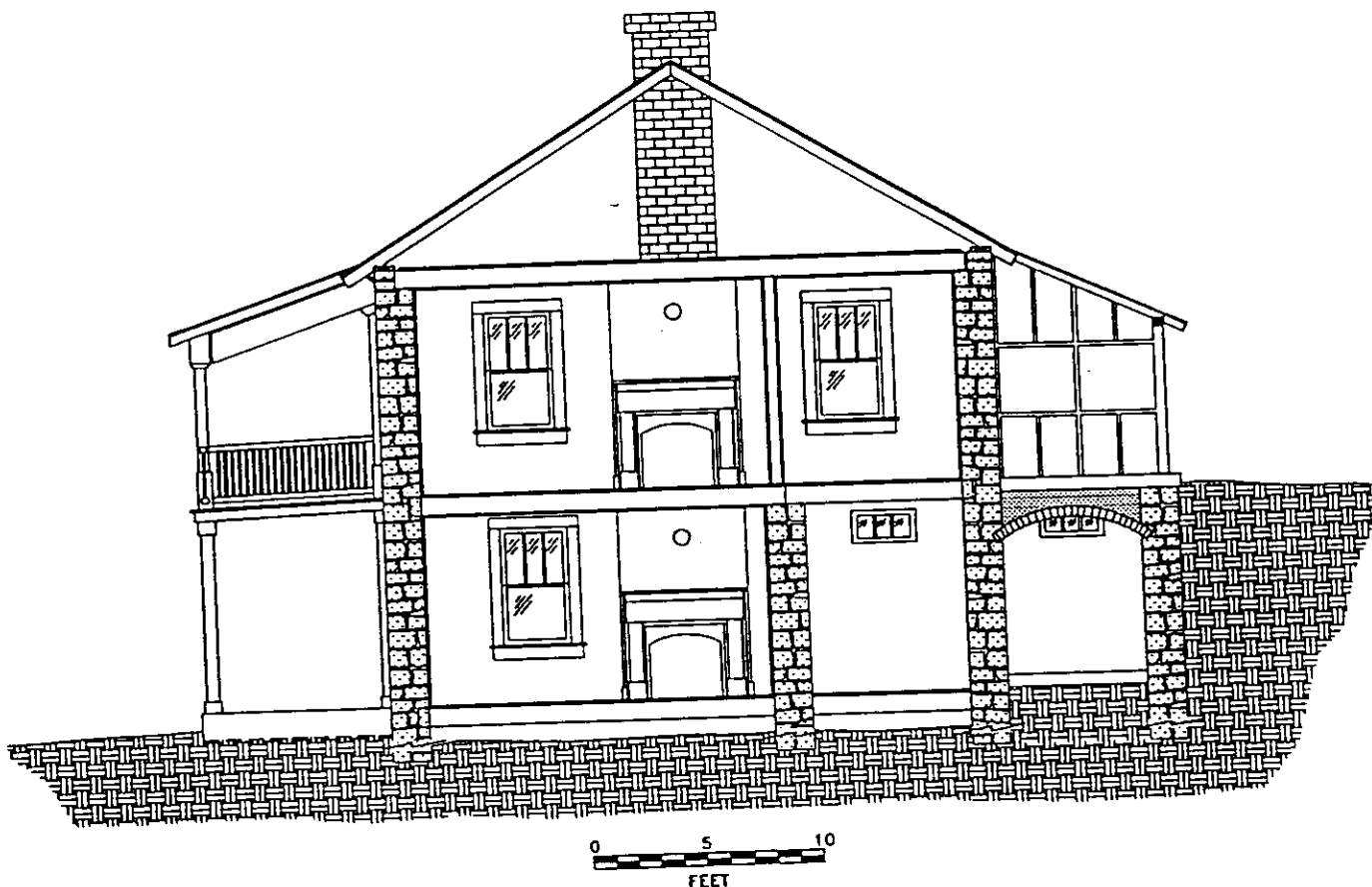


Figure 6. Sectional view of the Smith/Duncan House. Although the domed cellar on the rear of the house probably is not original to the dwelling, it was constructed at an early date and falls within the period of significance of this building. Neither fireplace mantel is currently in place—both have been removed from the house over the past years.

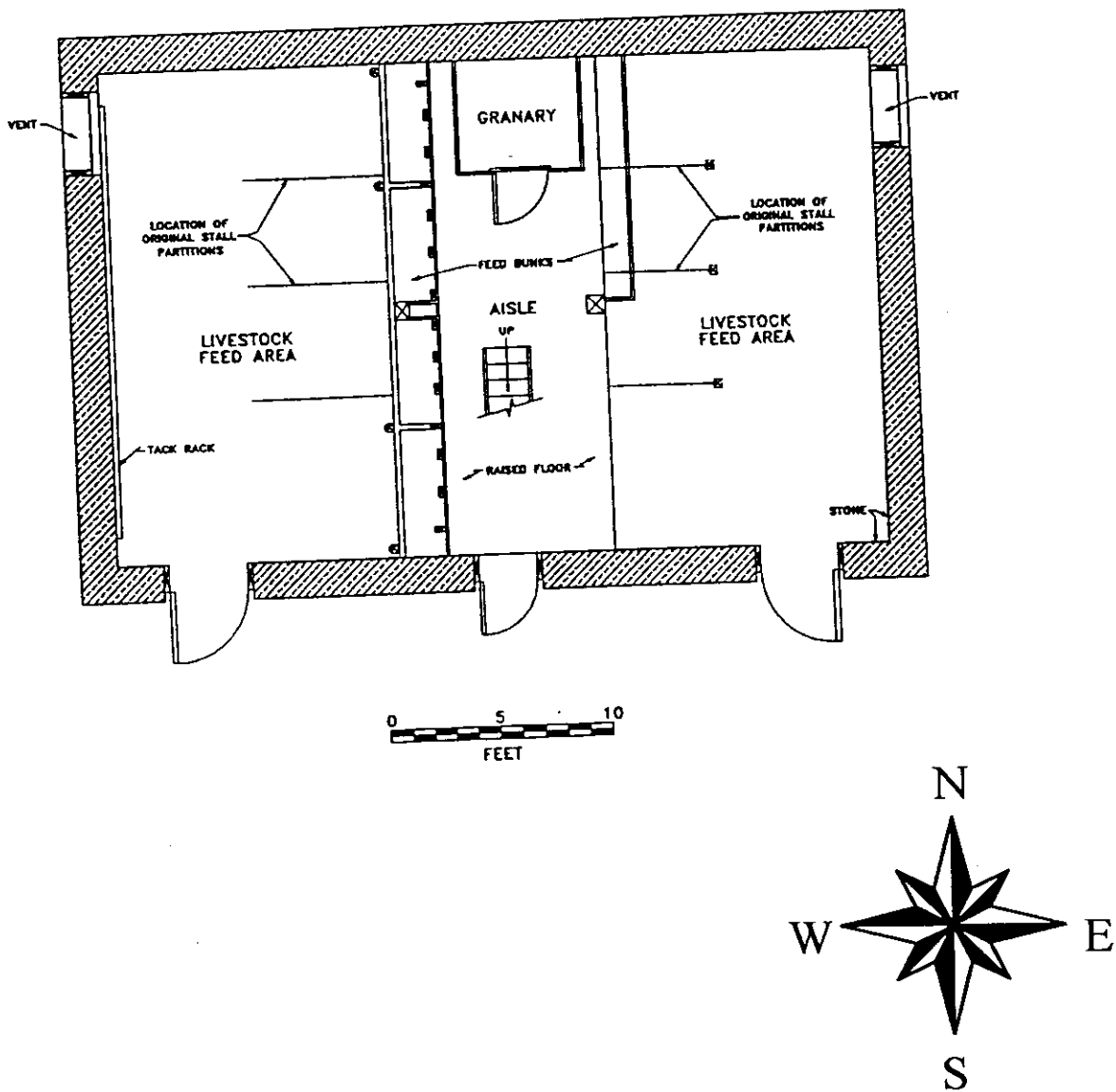


Figure 7. Basement or ground-story floor plan of the Eastman Barn.

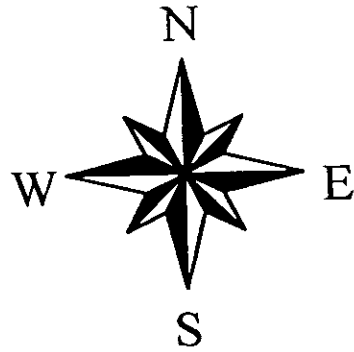
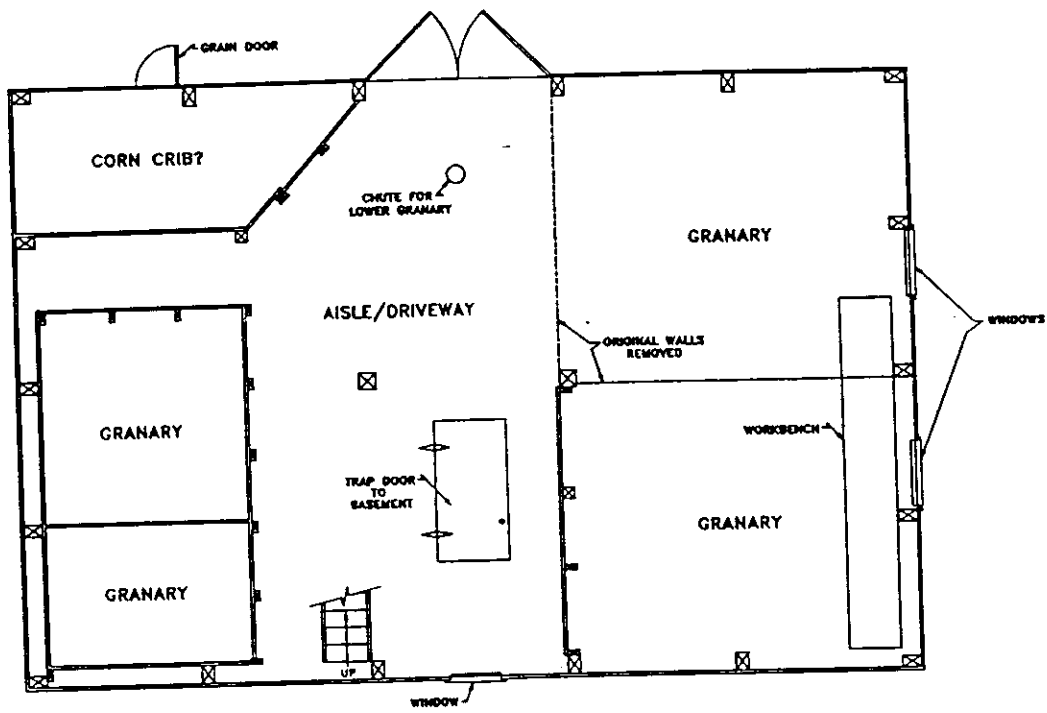


Figure 8. First-story floor plan of the Eastman Barn.

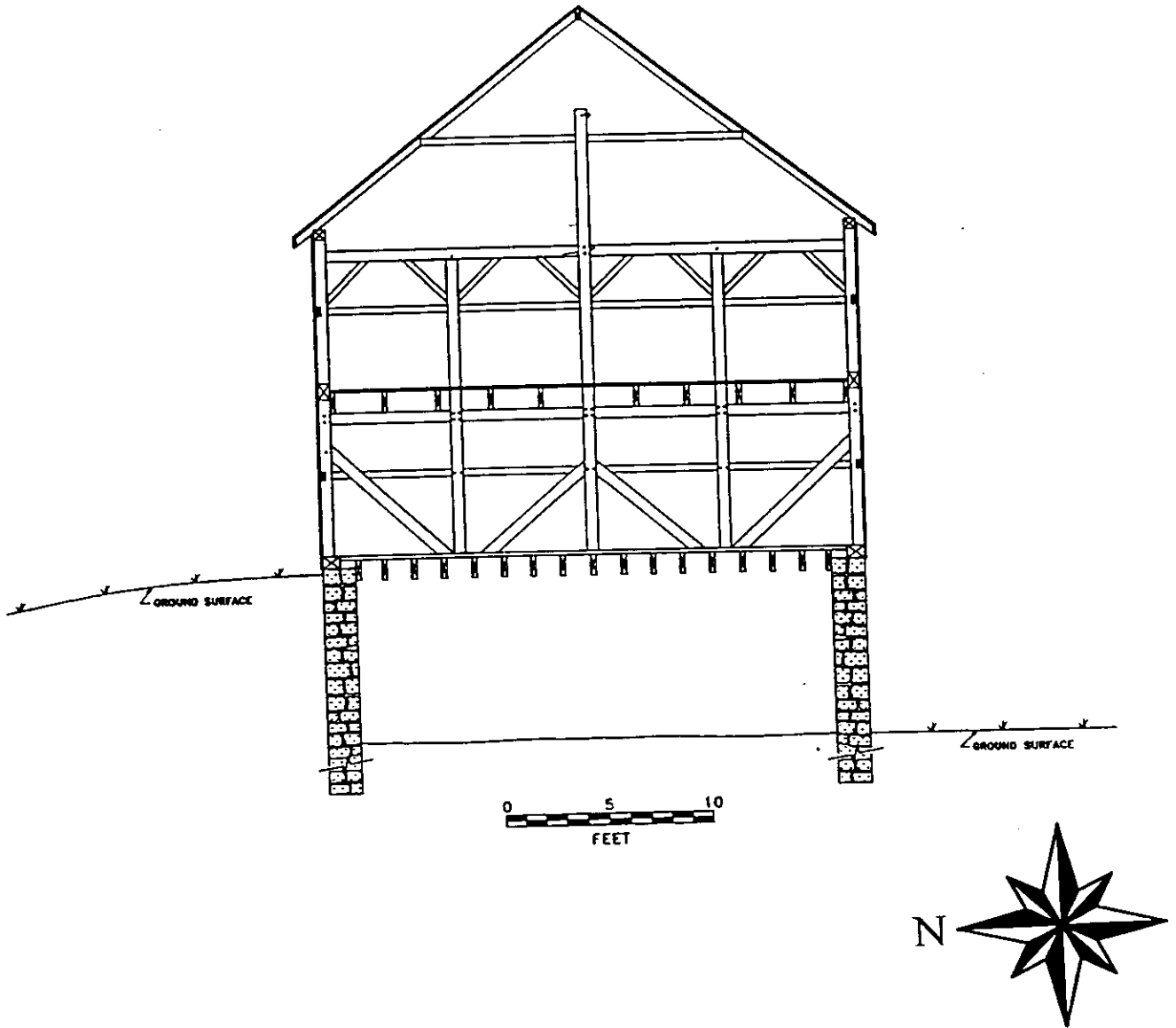
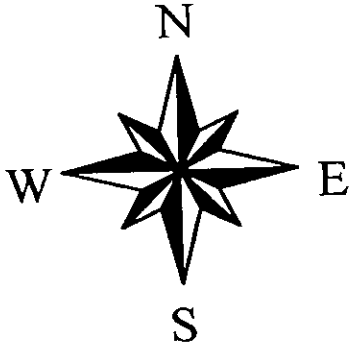
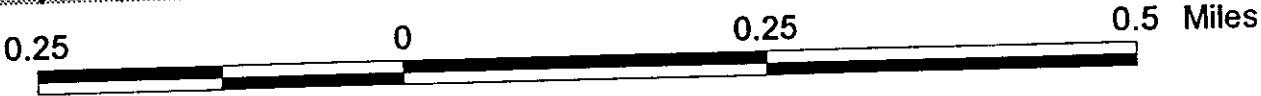
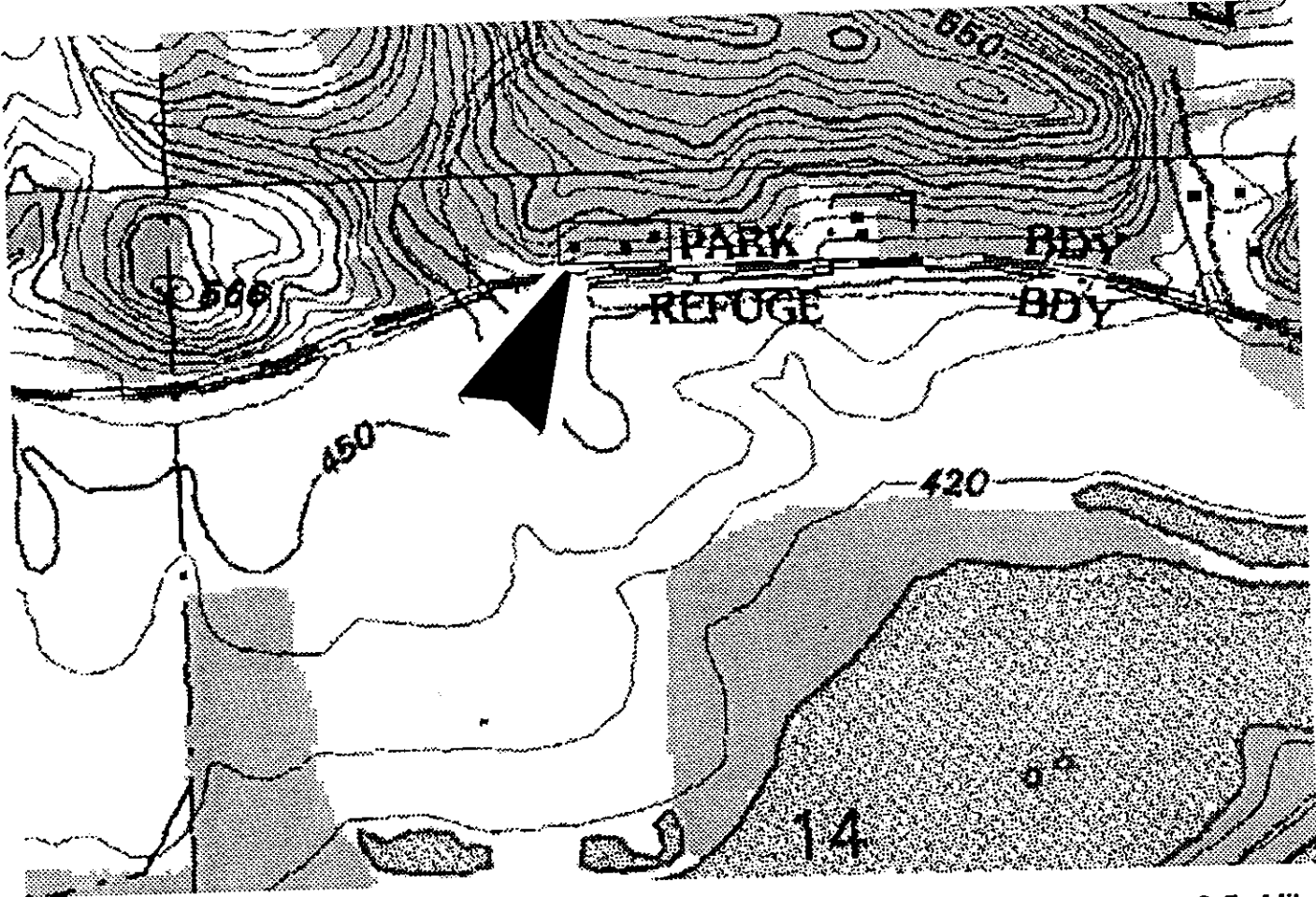


Figure 9. Sectional view of the Eastman Barn, looking at the eastern-most bent.

Smith-Duncan House & Eastman Barn





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IN REPLY REFER TO:

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(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

DEC 3 1999

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/22/99 THROUGH 11/26/99

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARKANSAS, DREW COUNTY, Rough and Ready Cemetery, Approx. 1 mi. SE of Monticello Civic Center on AR 19, Monticello vicinity, 99001376, LISTED, 11/22/99

CALIFORNIA, INYO COUNTY, Coso Rock Art District, Address Restricted, China Lake vicinity, 99001178, LISTED, 10/08/99

ILLINOIS, ADAMS COUNTY, Lesem, S.J., Building, 135-37 N 3rd St., Quincy, 99001377, LISTED, 11/22/99

ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, Fifteenth Street and Oklahoma Avenue Brick Street, 500 through 1217 Fifteenth St. and 1500 through 1521 Oklahoma Ave., Mattoon, 99001357, LISTED, 11/22/99

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, One LaSalle Street Building, 1 N LaSalle St., Chicago, 99001378, LISTED, 11/22/99

ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Smith--Duncan, House and Eastman Barn, IL 100 at Pere Marquette State Park, 2000 ft. W of Deer Lick Hollow, Grafton vicinity, 99001379, LISTED, 11/22/99

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Adler, David, Estate, 1700 N Milwaukee Ave., Libertyville, 99001380, LISTED, 11/22/99

ILLINOIS, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, Peoples National Bank Building--Fries Building, 1729-1731 and 1723-1727 2nd Ave., Rock Island, 99001381, LISTED, 11/22/99

IOWA, CLINTON COUNTY, Cherry Bank, 1458 Main Ave., Clinton vicinity, 99001382, LISTED, 11/22/99

IOWA, SCOTT COUNTY, East Hill House and Carriage House, 5004 State St., Riverdale, 99001384, LISTED, 11/22/99

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Phillipston Center Historic District, Roughly along The Common, Baldwinville, Petersham and Templeton Rds., Phillipston, 99001385, LISTED, 11/22/99

MINNESOTA, RED LAKE COUNTY, Clearwater Evangelical Lutheran Church, Co. Hwy 10 (Equality Township), Oklee vicinity, 99001386, LISTED, 11/18/99

MISSISSIPPI, ADAMS COUNTY, Natchez National Cemetery, 41 Cemetery Rd., Natchez, 99001387, LISTED, 11/22/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, JONES COUNTY, G.W.O. Site, Address Restricted, Lanham vicinity, 99001361, LISTED, 11/23/99

NEBRASKA, FURNAS COUNTY, Faling, W.H., House, 606 Parker St., Cambridge, 99001388, LISTED, 11/22/99

NEBRASKA, HALL COUNTY, Grand Island Senior High School, 500 Walnut St., Grand Island, 99001390, LISTED, 11/22/99

NORTH CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY, Faucette, Maude, House, 1830 Hall's Mill Rd., Efland vicinity, 99001391, LISTED, 11/22/99

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Pope, Dr. M.T., House, 511 S Wilmington St., Raleigh, 99001392, LISTED, 11/22/99

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Raleigh Water Works and E.B. Bain Water Treatment Plant, 1810 Fayetteville Rd., Raleigh, 99001452, LISTED, 11/22/99

TENNESSEE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Madison Street Historic District, Address Restricted, Clarksville, 99001393, LISTED, 11/22/99 (Clarksville MPS)

TENNESSEE, OBION COUNTY, East Main Street and Exchange Street Historic District, Roughly along Main, Exchange and Church Sts., Union City, 99001394, LISTED, 11/22/99 (Union City, Tennessee MPS)

TEXAS, BEXAR COUNTY, San Antonio National Cemetery, 517 Paso Hondo St., San Antonio, 99001395, LISTED, 11/22/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

VERMONT, WINDSOR COUNTY, Wilder Village Historic District, Portions of Norwich, Passumpsic, and Horseshoe Aves., Chestnut, Gillette, Fern, Hawthorn, Locust and Division Sts., Hartford, 99001396, LISTED, 11/22/99

WEST VIRGINIA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Boidstones Place, Shepherd Grade, Shepherdstown vicinity, 99001397, LISTED, 11/22/99

WEST VIRGINIA, KANAWHA COUNTY, Charleston Municipal Auditorium, 224-232 Virginia St. E., Charleston, 99001398, LISTED, 11/22/99

WEST VIRGINIA, NICHOLAS COUNTY, Hamilton, Martin, House, WV 39, Summersville, 99001403, LISTED, 11/22/99

WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO COUNTY, East Wheeling Historic District, Roughly bounded by Chapline, Eoff, 18th, McColloch, 12th and 11th Sts., Wheeling, 99001402, LISTED, 11/22/99

WEST VIRGINIA, TYLER COUNTY, Friendly City Building and Jail, WV 2, Orchard St., Friendly, 99001404, LISTED, 11/22/99