

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
other names/site number The Homeridge

### 2. Location

street & number 24818 Homeridge Drive  not for publication  
city or town Jerseyville  vicinity  
state Illinois code IL county Jersey code 083 zip code 62052

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Anne E. Haas Dec. 28, 2011  
Signature of certifying official Title Date

DSHP  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
 Name of Property

Jersey, IL  
 County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the 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**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
12	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
14	1	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
 DOMESTIC/secondary structure  
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSTANCE/animal facility  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
 DOMESTIC/secondary structure  
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSTANCE/animal facility  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
walls: BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
WOOD/weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: Asphalt shingle  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

The Fisher-Chapman Farmstead is located one mile north of Jerseyville, Illinois on the west side of Highway 67. The 17.80 acre property includes the residence, outbuildings, and acreage. There are two entrances to the property on the eastern side. The northern most entrance is a gravel driveway which is entered through a black wrought iron gate and has "Homeridge" spelled out over an entryway. The southern entrance to the property has a small sign which says "Service Entrance." The house faces east and sits one eighth of a mile from the highway at the end of a drive lined with Norwegian Spruce and white pine trees. The residence, a large Italianate with a cupola, is original with the only additions being a garage and bathroom, which were added onto the back in the year 2000. The house sits on the original farmstead surrounded by soft maple, white pine, cypress, and blue spruce trees. When the Chapmans lived here the south yard was a formal English garden.

The south side of the grounds has a swimming pool, a wood frame screened pool house, a water fountain, and a small building which is reportedly a ticket booth, with an ogee roof, from the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair.<sup>1</sup> Those properties are not historically associated with the property. The water pump on the north side of the residence is historically associated with the property.

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**Narrative Description**

The farmstead was a large working farm. The historical significance of the running of such a large working farm is still evident by the outbuildings found behind the homestead. Behind the main house there is a two-story and a one-story house, which housed the help. The two-story house sits behind the house and to the north. The one story house is located behind and across the driveway from the main house. A map is included of the property due to the several outbuildings existing on the property. The main house has bedrooms, which were used by the servants. The other houses provided living quarters for the help and families of those who worked on the farm. At one time there was a large two-story house on the north side of the main house for the overseer and his family. That house was demolished in the early 1960s by the previous owners.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Howard and Sue Landon, personal interview.  
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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## RESIDENCE

The house has a compound plan, consisting of the main living quarters –the hipped roof portion with a square-shaped massed plan, two units wide and two units deep, connected to a rectangular, gable on hipped appendage. The appendage, which houses the kitchen and family room, has a lower roofline and is recessed back from the main living quarters. A one-story garage was constructed to the rear of the appendage on the west elevation in 2000 and the area for the breakfast room was enclosed in the 1960s.

The house has a brick and stone foundation about eight feet below ground extending upward into exterior and interior walls of solid brick in a common bond pattern with seven stretcher rows per header row. The bricks for the house were made on the property. There are no records to name the original architect. However, records do show that Joe Page was an apprentice carpenter here under the direction of William Embley.<sup>3</sup> During the time the house was built, Embley was the architect for several other houses with similar architectural styles. The house is cubic shaped with a symmetrical front façade. The rear of the house has a slight drop in elevation for the two story service wing.

The hipped roofs are low pitched with wide overhangs and are covered in a gray asphalt shingle. There are dentils under the soffit. Capitals crest the roofs of the belvedere and the porte cochere. The belvedere has a weathervane atop its gray shingled roof and sits centered on the main part of the house. The belvedere is clapboard, painted white with paired hooded windows on each side. There are three brick chimneys. One is located on the south elevation toward the southeast, one on the north elevation toward the northeast, and one is off center on the northeast part of the service wing. The home has 15 rooms which include the belvedere. There are 55 double-hung windows with two-over-two lights. All have brick segmental arched hoods and wood sills. There are eight half windows in the basement.

The front façade of the house faces east and there is a one -story partial width covered porch which extends out 15 feet. The north side of the porch has four long stone steps leading up to the porch. There is a railing around the east and south sides of the porch. The porch supports are clusters of slender columnettes with Corinthian capitals. There is a double door entrance to the house from the front porch. Each door has a ruby red glass etched window with pictures of hanging baskets. Both doors have molded trim. There is a window on each side of the porch and a window on each side of the door. There is a set of paired windows centered over the door. The upper level has one window on each side of the porch then moving in toward the center there is a window next to each outer window.

The south elevation has four windows on the upper level and four windows on the lower level on the main wing of the house. Each window is directly over another window. In the center of the upper level there is a small window. The small window is in the bathroom which is shared between two bedrooms. The small window is a single pane with white molding around it. The small window has four black iron rails with a diamond shape in the upper center. Going west on the south elevation there is an opening under the first lower level window to a previous storage area for wood. There is a tri-split half window under the last three lower level windows with a window well around each basement half window. White trim separates the foundation from the house. Before reaching the service wing the main wing has an upper and lower window facing west. Both windows have the

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<sup>3</sup> Reminiscences of Uncle Joe Page, Joe Page, 1937, p. 1. A book shows that Joe Page was an apprentice carpenter here under the direction of William Embley. "I did not incline to this mode of life and bound myself out to William Embley, carpenter of Jerseyville, for three years at \$2.00 a week and my board....The inside work of 'Hazel Dell,' Colonel Fulkerson's farm north of Jerseyville, 'Home Ridge,' the Chapman property, the Gubser House in Jerseyville...are evidences of the work, I performed."

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same trim as all of the other windows in the main wing of the house. The upper level has a half window on the north side of it. Below the lower window there is an outside entrance to the basement with a white wooden double lift door.

The second appendage of the south elevation has a split roof which drops about two feet with decorative moldings and a wide eave overhang. There are two windows over what was a porch and is now a room with an outside entrance. There are two one-over-one windows on each side of the door with white wooden window boxes under each window. There is a water pump next to the east window box. Two concrete steps lead up to the door. The third appendage of the house has a roof rising to a center gable with white wooden extensions in the center of the wing. Just below the centered roof is an upper window and directly below it is a lower level window, which has the same trim as all the other service wing windows of only brick arches. The next appendage was originally the summer kitchen and is now used as a family room. There are two single split pane windows with the arch shaped brick molding. The one-story garage and bathroom were added to the back of the family room. There is a step up to the porch door and two small windows like the windows in the fourth wing. East of the door is a small black decorative statue attached to the outside wall.

Continuing on around to the west elevation is the rear of the house. The sloping gable roof has a chimney centered on the roof of the third extension. Below the roof are two upper level windows facing west. Both windows have the same hooded brick arch trim as the other service extension windows. The roof then extends out to the end of the garage with an entrance door on the south end of the wing facing west.

The garage continues on around the north elevation with doors for a two car garage. East of the two double doors is a doorway with two concrete steps leading up to an entry door. There is a window on the east end of the family room just like the two on the south elevation. The third wing has an upper and lower level window in its center. The second wing has two upper and lower level windows in its center. The house continues on around to the main wing.

All of the windows on the north elevation of the main wing are the same as the other windows on the rest of the main wing. The north elevation only has seven windows. There are four windows on the upper level. Continue to the east end of the lower level and there are windows under all the upper level windows except for the next to last window. Under the next to last window is a doorway found under the roof of the port cochere. The porte cochere was added on during the time of the Chapman residence (c. 1910).<sup>4</sup>

## Interior

The main entrance to the house is from the double doors on the east side of the house. The staircase features a curved handrail, turned balusters, and a decorative newel post. Beneath the treads on the open stairs there is ornamentation resembling brackets in profile. Two wood paneled doors with door surrounds are located beneath the stairs; a half-door followed by a full-length door. The main hallway leads straight back to the breakfast room. All of the door openings have wood trim. Halfway down the hall is the staircase which extends up to the belvedere. At the back end of the hall on the left is a half bathroom. The bathroom was added to the house when indoor plumbing was installed. There is a small window with the original glass pane on the west side of the bathroom. The north side of the hallway has a built-in for a telephone. The ceiling in the hallway is a 12 foot ceiling as are those on the first floor of the main wing. The hall floors and the floors throughout the main part of the house are wooden oak.

<sup>4</sup> Howard and Sue Landon, personal interview.

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Turning left (south) from the main hall is the south parlor. The south parlor entrance has two, six panel double pocket doors. The chandelier is original to the house since the time of electricity. There are two windows on the east side and two windows on the south side of the room. The south parlor has a brick fireplace with white mantle shelf. The original fireplace was replaced by an Art Deco fireplace (c. 1920) with the two arms for the Chapman family to display prominent porcelain pieces. The west end of the south parlor connects to the library with an open doorway. The library has two windows on the south side and one window on the west side. The ceiling-high shelves were added to the room (c.1910-1911) about the same time indoor plumbing was added to the house.

Turning right (north) from the main hall is the north parlor. The north parlor entrance has two six panel double pocket doors. There are two windows on the east side and one window on the north side of the room. There is a black marble fireplace on the north side of the room. The chandelier is original to the house since the time of electricity. The west side of the fireplace has a two panel door with a windowed transom which leads outside to the porte cochere. The west end of the north parlor has two six panel pocket doors leading into the dining room.

The dining room has two windows on the north side. The west wall of the dining room has had a built in china cabinet since 1912. The top half of the china cabinet has two doors and each door has 12 small glass panes. The doors also have the original glass knobs. The center of the cabinet has an open shelf. The lower portion of the china cabinet has six storage drawers which have the same molding as the windows. At the back end of the dining room on the south side is an open doorway leading to the main hallway. Directly across from the open doorway is a small storage area with a wooden door at the back of the staircase.

Continuing west from the hallway is a step down to the breakfast room. Originally the breakfast room had been a sun porch with French doors. The breakfast room has four windows on the south side and a door leading to the outside. The breakfast room has a bead board seven-and-a-half foot ceiling. The sun porch was original to the house until (c. 1965). The bead board was added in 2001; the original ceiling had water damage and needed to be replaced. The floor is vinyl tile.

The north side of the breakfast room has a step up to a doorway to the kitchen. The east side of the kitchen has an open doorway to the dining room. Directly upon entering the kitchen from the dining room, to the right, is a door leading down to the basement. The north side of the kitchen has two windows. The northeast corner of the kitchen has a door leading to the back stairs which was the servant's entrance to the kitchen. The wooden floor with two and one fourth inch planks are original to the house. There are seven support beams running across the ceiling which were put in (c.1965) by the previous owners. The south and west walls have built in cabinets which were put in (c.1965) after the previous owners removed the original cabinets. There is a cabinet on the north wall between the two windows. The center of the kitchen has an island with a double sink.

The northwest corner of the kitchen has an open doorway leading into the butler's pantry. The south wall is a built in cabinet area. The upper part of the area has two overhead cabinets. Below the overhead cabinets are two doors, each made with six small glass panes. Underneath the doors is an open storage area. Under the open area are four drawers and two single panel swing out doors are at the bottom of the wall. The northwest end of the room has a window. Next to the window is another cabinet area with two panel swing out doors. Below are then two doors, each made with nine small glass panes and three single panel doors at the bottom of the wall.

The northwest end of the butler's pantry has an open doorway leading to what was originally a holding kitchen.

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This area was used as the operation center when the home was a bed and breakfast. In the past food was held here, after being cooked in the summer kitchen, until it was time to carry it to the dining room. There is a window on the south side of the room. The south side has a sink which was installed when the house first got plumbing. Continuing west through the doorway is the family room, which was the summer kitchen. There are two windows on the south side and one window on the north side. All three windows are single pane glass windows. The windows are custom windows designed to maintain the original exterior brick archways. Before the windows were added the room's north and south exits had two barn-like sliding doors. The custom windows were added in 2000. The southwest corner of the room has a small entryway leading to a bathroom. The northwest corner of the room leads to a small hallway. Continuing straight across the hallway is a double car garage addition which was done in 2000. The garage has two of the original windows from the summer kitchen on the south side of the room. The west side of the garage has an exit on the west side of the room. The north end of the hallway has an outside entrance.

## Second Floor

The full wrap-around staircase leads up to a small landing to the west and curves around to the attic on the east side. Half way up the staircase is a small double-sash window on the west side. The small landing leads to a bathroom, with a four panel door, over the family room. The bathroom stool tank lid has the year 1903 on it. The stool has a pull chain. The bathroom has a two-over-two window on the south side of the room. The southwest corner of the room has a small closet with a two panel door. Both the closet door and the entry door have original gold decorative doorknobs. The sink has the original faucets. The floor is one inch hexagon ceramic tile with one-half inch borders.

The staircase then leads to a hallway, lit by a glass light fixture with a grape motif. The east end of the hall has a window seat with built-in storage beneath paired windows with segmental arches. The storage area has four single-paneled doors.

The second floor has four bedrooms in the main building: two bedrooms on the south side, and two bedrooms on the north side. Each entry way of the bedrooms is directly across from the one on the opposite side of the hallway. All of the rooms have four-paneled doors with wood surrounds and brass door knobs.

At the top of the stairs on the southwest end of the hall is the room that was originally the master bedroom. The northeast end of the room has a small closet with a four panel door. Over the top of the closet is a storage area with a two panel door. Next to the closet in an alcove is a white porcelain pedestal sink; above the sink is the original wooden medicine cabinet. To the south of the sink is the entryway to a small bathroom. The south side of the room has two windows and the west side of the room has one window. There is a steam heater under each window. The eleven-and-a-half foot ceiling has a fan with lights.

Between this and the next bedroom is a small bathroom. The bathroom has a south window with leaded glass. The top half of the window is diamond shaped. The screened part of the window swings inward. A door on the east side of the bathroom connects to the next bedroom. The west side has a small closet with a four panel door. Next to the closet is a white porcelain sink. This is the only other original remaining porcelain sink from the Chapman's renovations. The bedroom has two windows on the south side and two windows on the east side. Originally there was a fireplace between the two windows but it was removed around 1900 and replaced by steam radiators. There is a steam heater under the southwest and east side windows. The ceiling light fixture has two large bulbs resembling an old glass lantern.

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Continue up the staircase which ends at a doorway to the attic. Another set of stairs then goes south to the belvedere. The belvedere has eight windows with two windows in each direction. The windows are two over two with arch frames, as are the other main wing windows. Originally the belvedere had a trap door leading to it. The trap door is now gone and is replaced by an open area surrounded with wooded railing. Return back down the stairs to the main hallway.

The next bedroom is entered from the northeast end of the hallway. There are two windows on the south side and two windows on the east side. Originally there was a fireplace between the two windows on the north side which is no longer there. There are steam heaters under both east windows and the northwest window. The northwest corner of the room has a doorway to a private bathroom with a sink, shower, and stool. The bathroom was converted from a closet after the Landons moved here. The bathroom door is original from the closet.

The southeast part of the northwest bedroom has a full private bathroom. The bathroom was converted from a closet after the Landons moved here. The bathroom door is original from the closet. Next to the bathroom is a small closet without overhead storage. The north side of the room has two windows with a steam heater under each one. Originally there was a fireplace between the two windows which is no longer there. The top half of the ceiling lamp has a floral motif. The northwest end of the room has an entry door to the main hallway. The southeast corner of the room has a four panel entry door. The other side of the door has two steps leading down to the back hallway. There is not an entrance to the back hallway from the main hallway. The back hallway leads to what was the servant's quarters.

The hallway continues back to the west end of the house. The ceiling is eight and a half foot and the width of the hallway is three feet. Halfway down the hall there is a bathroom on the south side. Two steps lead down into the bathroom. The floor has two inch hexagon ceramic tile. The walls and ceiling have small light fixtures which are original to the time electricity was installed in the house.

The floor in the hallway and the bedroom on the north side have four inch wide pine wood planks. The bedroom is directly across the hall from the bathroom. Upon entrance to the bedroom is a small closet with a two panel door on the west side. The bedroom has two two-over-two windows on the north side. There is a steam heater under the northwest window. There is a closet in the northeast corner with a step up and a four panel door. The west wall is covered with shelves which later had doors added on to it. The butler's bell still exists on the east wall.

At the end of the hall is another bedroom. This bedroom floor has three and a half inch wide planks. There are two windows on the west side, one window on the northwest side, and one window on the southeast side. There is a closet on the northeast side and a closet on the southeast side of the room which were added in 1992. Originally there were no closets in this room. All of the back bedrooms have eight and a half foot ceilings.

The staircase continues to the attic, where another set of stairs leads to the belvedere. The belvedere has eight windows; two on each wall. The windows are two-over-two with segmental arched tops. Originally there was a trap door but that was opened up and has a railing around it.

#### Basement

The full basement of the house can be accessed by two cellar doors on the north side of the house or by a



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southeast interior door in the kitchen. The basement has eight half windows plus another half window in the furnace room. There are three rooms in the basement. The floors in the basement are brick floors.

#### MACHINE STORAGE BUILDING (Building A)

This building is a frame structure covered with corrugated fiberglass siding. It is a U-shaped with a total of 3544 square feet, plus a 14' x 36' shed addition off the southwest corner. The main structure has a concrete floor; the shed addition is only gravel. There is an overhead door in the shed addition and several sets of swinging doors on the front of the main building. The floor of the main structure is a combination of metal and asphalt composition. The shed addition has a minimal-pitched roof which is covered with rolled roofing. The building is currently used for storage. It was built c. 1900 and is a contributing building.

#### GARDENER'S HOUSE ( Building B -- Office)

The house is a small four room house. The roof is a gabled composition roof. The house has painted clap-board siding and a brick foundation. The house is T-shaped. The entry door is on the east elevation. There is a one over one window on both sides of the door. The porch has a wooden overhang. Continue on around to the south side. There is a one over one window. Then there are five two over two windows. The west elevation has three two-over-two windows. Then there is a larger one-over-two window. The north elevation has two one-over-one windows. The house was used as housing for some of the farmhands. The house was built c.1890. It is a contributing building and is currently used as a rental house.

#### EQUIPMENT WORKSHOP BUILDING (Building C)

This building is a combination garage and workshop plus a modern carport addition. The carport was constructed to cover a hydraulic lift. The exterior of the building is covered with aluminum siding and has a combination asphalt and corrugated metal roof. There are large over-head doors to the front (east side) and the south side of the building. Two smaller over-head doors are also on the south and west sides. This building has been insulated, has a concrete floor and a built-in window air conditioner. The building was built c. 1900 with the newer addition being added on c. 1964. It is a contributing building and is currently being used as storage building for boats.

#### CHICKEN HOUSE

The chicken house is a wood frame building with hinged double doors and a shed roof. It was built in the 1890s and is a contributing building.

#### WEST SIDE BARN (Building D)

This barn is located north of the main house on the west side of the property. It is a large frame barn constructed by mortise and wooden pegs with no metal nails. It has a gambrel style, corrugated metal roof which affords loft storage. It was built c. 1890 and is a contributing building.

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### CARRIAGE/BLACKSMITH SHOP (Building E)

This building is a frame structure one-story at the south end and two-story at the north. The area on the first floor (north end) was utilized as a black-smith's shop. There are eight swing-out type doors. The roof on the two-story portion is composition shingle and hipped type. The one-story garage addition roof is combination shingle and corrugated metal. The building was built c. 1890 and is a contributing building. The one story addition is currently being used for storage. The first floor of the two-story addition is currently being used as an office and the second floor is being used as an apartment.

### EAST SIDE BARN (Building F)

This barn is located north of the main house on the east side of the property. The barn was built c.1890 and is a contributing building. The barn is a large frame barn with shed additions on the north and south sides. The center portion is two-story with loft storage. This building was originally utilized as a horse barn and still has the stables in place.

### BRICK STORAGE BUILDINGS

There are two brick storage buildings. Each building has a shed roof. The southern most building has a two-over-two window. The building with the window was built to cover a well. The buildings were built c. 1870. They are both contributing buildings.

### SUPERVISOR OF THE GROUNDS HOUSE (Tenant's House)

This house had a two-fold purpose. It was the home for the supervisor of the grounds and his family who lived on the first floor. The second floor was where some of the hired hands slept in two dorm style rooms. The front of the house has two separate entrances to the first and second floors. It is a contributing building, built c. 1920, and is currently being used as a rental house.

### SHED

The shed behind the tenant's house has a shed roof. There is a 1 single pane window on the west side. It was built c.1890 and is contributing.

### TICKET BOOTH

The ticket booth is believed to have come from the 1904 World's Fair but was not located on the farmstead until the 1970s and is a non-contributing structure. It is small wood frame building with an ogee roof adorned by a finial.

### SILO

The silo is tile with a conical roof. It was built in the 1920s and is a contributing structure.

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## STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Fisher-Chapman Farmstead has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of changes to the house and on the property house have occurred well within the period of significance. Historic changes to the exterior include the porte cochere, which was added to the north side of the house c. 1910. Modern changes --the addition of a bathroom and garage in 2000-- are in the back of the house and do not detract from the building's historic character. The rear wing between the house and garage was originally the outside kitchen. It was remodeled in the 1960s. Inside, the house is also mostly original, with the only modern changes being the addition of the breakfast area (c. 1960) and modern kitchen cabinets (c. 1992). The parquet floor in the upstairs hallway and bedroom was completed in 1912.

The only missing element to the house's exterior is the balustrade on top of the front porch, which was removed in the early twentieth century, probably due to deterioration. The remaining chimneys have been rebuilt above the roofline in a plain style, compared to the original Italianate style chimneys.

The historic farmstead itself is largely intact, with the only modern changes being the in ground pool and screened shed. Originally there was an old frame house on the property. It was believed to have housed the Fisher family while the brick house was built. Previous owners who purchased the property from the Chapmans were told by Mrs. Chapman that when it was a big working farm the lady of house used the old house to cook in and serve meals to all of the hired help during farming season. The house was torn down in c. 1970. The 1890s greenhouse, which sat directly behind the main dwelling, was deteriorated beyond repair and had to be torn down. The other historic buildings, including the barns, secondary dwellings, chicken coop, silo and sheds still remain.

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**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1867 – 1960 Agriculture

1867 – c. 1910 Architecture

**Significant Dates**

1867, c. 1890

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown/Page, Joe

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1867, the date of the oldest property, through 1960, the year the Chapman family sold the property and it no longer served as a farm.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
Name of Property

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Fisher-Chapman farmstead is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture as a good local example of a working farm with full time help living on the property and the main dwelling. This is from the period of 1867 when purchased by Mr. Fisher and until 1960 when the property was sold by Mrs. Theodore (Ted) Chapman and no longer functioned as a farm. The farmstead meets the Criterion C for architecture because of the Italianate design and the belvedere. The house has also maintained its integrity over the years. The time period for architecture is from 1867, the year the house was built until c.1910, when the porte cochere was added.

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

#### Criterion A: Agriculture

The Fisher-Chapman Farmstead is located one mile north of Jerseyville in Jersey County, Illinois. In 1839, when the county was about to be organized, Thomas Cummings, Dr. Edward A. D'Arcy and Judge Joseph G. Scott met at the residence of Joel Cory for the purpose of selecting its name. After some discussion of naming the county "South Green", "Lafayette" and several other names, Dr. D'Arcy said that "we had a Jerseyville and why not have a Jersey County?" This is how Jersey County came by its name. Jersey County previously was part of Greene County. The boundaries of Jersey County on the south are the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, on the west is the Illinois River, on the east is Macoupin County and on the north is Greene County.<sup>5</sup>

At the time Jersey County was founded, farming in Illinois, while some progress was made in implements and production, was largely done for self-sufficiency. Land was inadequately cultivated and livestock received little if any shelter or feed to sustain them through winter.<sup>6</sup> Agriculture was greatly impacted by the railroads in the 1850s; local timber supplies and transportation waterways, once essential components in determining farm systems, were no longer an issue. By 1870 regional influences in types of farming were more based upon the climate, the land productivity, and the market demand.<sup>7</sup>

After 1870, further developments in technology and industry, population growth, and land conditions impacted Illinois agriculture. Dairy production increased in the areas of the state with greater populations; hog and cattle production was impacted by refrigerated railcars, better transportation, and the shift westward of the range cattle industry, leading to an increase of production in western and northwestern Illinois which has less tillable land than the rest of the state; land drainage in the eastern part of the state turned land once considered unusable to productive land. These and other factors made farming in Illinois even more complex.<sup>8</sup> Between 1870 and 1900, the major crops in Jersey and the neighboring counties were corn and wheat; livestock production shifted

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<sup>5</sup> Ruby Postlewait, Project Director, History of Jersey County, Illinois. Jerseyville, Illinois: Jersey County Historical Society, 1991, p. 53.

<sup>6</sup> Peter Nelson, A History of Agriculture in Illinois with Special Reference to Types of Farming. Thesis Abstract. Urbana, Champaign: University of Illinois, 1930, pp. 7-8.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, pp. 10 – 11.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, pp.12-13.

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from cattle to hogs in Jersey and the counties to its north and east, while south of Jersey saw an increase in milking cows.<sup>9</sup>

Further developments in science, technology, and economics impacted Illinois farming during the early to mid twentieth century. Land appreciation since the 1880s afforded more farmers the opportunity to retire and rent out their land. The increase in land value made farm land more attractive to investors and speculators, but also made it more difficult for the less affluent to purchase farm land.<sup>10</sup> Illinois had the advantage of being both a large industrial and agricultural center. Industry was good for farming; industries may have performed functions that were once relegated to farms, but the increase in manufacturing created an increase in the distribution of food products, which benefitted farmers.<sup>11</sup> Illinois also had good transportation routes, both vehicular and rail, which helped farmers distribute their goods. Farmers in Illinois were also benefitted from an increase in crop and livestock production due to scientific advances that improved soil quality, pest and disease control, and breeding and feeding practices for livestock.<sup>12</sup> The 1918 edition of Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders, Jersey County touched on all of these concerns. In the directory, the Jersey County Farm Bureau reported on how to improve soil fertility, how road improvements would benefit the dairy industry, how to improve breeding practices among livestock, and how conditions in the county made it one of the best places for apple orchards in the state.<sup>13</sup> Both Jersey County and Jersey Township, where the Fisher-Chapman farmstead is located, was considered an agricultural community in the early part of the twentieth century. Soil conditions proved good for the development of the apple orchard industry; the other main crops were wheat, corn, oats, hay, clover, and livestock included horses, cattle, and hogs.<sup>14</sup>

Technological advances during the early-to-mid twentieth century proved advantageous for Illinois farmers. New machinery worked well in those parts of the state that were flat, expansive, and had fertile soil. Illinois' ideal conditions gave it an advantage over other states and ensured its crops profitability.<sup>15</sup> Between 1930 and 1950, dramatic changes in farm operations occurred, in which... "the number of farms with electricity multiples five times. The number of tractors and trucks on Illinois farms more than doubled, the number of horses and mules decreased 78 percent... within the period of 1950 – 1954, the number of combines increased 12 percent; corn pickers, 13 percent; and pickup hay balers, 19 percent."<sup>16</sup>

Studies conducted in 1934 and 1956 at the University of Illinois divided the state into nine sections based upon the different types of farming occurring in each area. Jersey County, along with several other counties located in the west-central region, was part of Area Five, General Farming. General farming consisted mostly of livestock (mainly cattle and hogs) and grain (typically corn, oats, wheat, and hay). In 1934 about 40% of the

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid, p. 14.

<sup>10</sup> H. C. M. Case and K. H. Meyers, Types of Farming in Illinois: An Analysis of Differences by Areas (Bulletin 403). Champaign, IL: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, 1934, p. 119.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, 122.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, p. 122.

<sup>13</sup> Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders, Jersey County. Prairie Farmer Publishing Co., 1918. Reprint Carrollton, IL: Greene County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1979, pp. 118 – 119.

<sup>14</sup> Oscar B. Hamilton, ed., History of Jersey County. Chicago, IL: Munsell Publishing Co., 1919, pp. 409-410.

<sup>15</sup> Case and Meyers, p. 122.

<sup>16</sup> R. C. Ross and H. C. M. Case, Types of Farming in Illinois: An Analysis of Differences in Areas (Bulletin 601). Champaign, IL: Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, 1956, p. 86.

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farms in the area were livestock farms, 26% were general farms, and 17% were grain farms. Compared to the rest of the state, this area had a larger proportion of self-sufficient farms (those where the majority of produce was used by the farm operator's family) than anywhere else in the state.<sup>17</sup> By 1950, 46% were livestock farms, 30% were grain farms, 15% were general farms, and 6% were dairy farms.<sup>18</sup>

After 1940 the trends in agriculture in Illinois shifted towards larger farms:

The number of farms in the state declined [from 1940 to 1950] 9 percent, and while the total area of land in farms decreased slightly, the size of the average farm increased from 143 to 159 acres.... This trend continued at an accelerated rate between 1950 and 1954, during which time the number of farms decreased by 10 percent and the average size increased to 173 acres.<sup>19</sup>

This was certainly the case in Jersey County, where in the period between 1958 through 1964, the average size farm increased from 180 acres to 213 acres. Agriculture was still considered one of the most important industries in the county. By 1964, over 200,000 acres in the county were comprised of farmland – of that about 46% was crop production. The most important cash crops were wheat, soybeans, and apples. Corn for livestock production, however was considered the most important crop.<sup>20</sup>

The Fisher – Chapman Farmstead

The Fisher – Chapman Farmstead, with its mixture of livestock, orchards, and grains, would be classified a general farm, which was typical of the types of farms in Jersey County and the surrounding area. The farmstead was first established by Cornelius B. Fisher, an early settler of Jersey County, who, at the age twenty-nine, came to the area in 1838 from New Jersey. Fisher, a blacksmith by trade, purchased his first farm of 250 acres in Jersey County.<sup>21</sup> After years of dabbling in farming and other speculations, Fisher bought 160 acres on Section 17, Jersey Township in 1867, where he then built a brick, two-story home, containing 14 rooms, at a cost of \$14,000.<sup>22</sup> The residence appeared in the Atlas Map of Jersey County, Illinois, 1872, with a view of the Farmstead from the front of the house showing numerous small trees, farm animals, and several outbuildings. The caption on the picture is "COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF C. B. FISHER SECTION 17 TOWNSHIP 8 RANGE 11 11/2 MILES NORTH OF JERSEYVILLE JERSEY CO. ILLINOIS".

Fisher's farming pursuits are documented in the 1880 Agricultural Census Records for his farmstead, which provide a good indication of the type of activity that was occurring under his ownership of the property:

<sup>17</sup> Case and Meyer, p. 1978.

<sup>18</sup> Ross and Case, p. 49.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid, pp. 85 – 86.

<sup>20</sup> Adolph Schulz, "Agriculture and Industry," Jersey County Quasiquicentennial, 1839 – 1964, p. 7.

<sup>21</sup> Jersey County History, pp.

<sup>22</sup> History of Greene and Jersey Counties, Illinois. Springfield: Continental historical Company, 1885, pp. 474-475.

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Improved acreage/ pasture orchard	Value of Farm	Value of Machinery/ Livestock	Fences Cost of Building and Repairing, 1879	Labor – Amount Paid	Weeks hired labor (1879)	Estimated Value of all farm products	Acres of Grass land (unmowed)	Horses	Milk Cows
160/50	\$9,000	\$300/\$300	\$25	\$200	40	\$2,500	50	4	4
Calves dropped	Pounds of butter	Swine	Barnyard Poultry	Eggs produced	Indian Corn	Wheat	Potatoes	Apples	Total value of orchard products
3	100	12	30	150	20 acres/1, 000 bushels	15 acres/300 bushels	½ acre/ 20 bushels	2 acres/ 60 bearing trees/ 200 bushels	\$40

In 1891 the farm was purchased by Senator Theodore S. Chapman who named it “Homeridge”.<sup>23</sup> Senator Theodore S. Chapman moved to Jerseyville in 1869. He taught school for three years and was a principal for two years at the Otterville grade school. He devoted all his spare time to studying law and was admitted to the bar in 1874. That year he married Sarah A. Landon and they had four boys; Harry Landon Chapman, Theodore S. Chapman, Paul Wadsworth Chapman, and Truman Landon Chapman. In 1886 he was elected as a State Senator and in 1888 was chosen as president pro tem, a term which ended in 1891.<sup>24</sup>

Chapman and his son Harry Chapman both took an active interest in having a farm which was a showcase and one of the leading farms in the area. He took an avid interest in improving the soil so it would continue to remain fertile. He also took several premiums at the International Show at Chicago for fat cattle. The Chapman family raised and sold pure bred Percheron horses and Duroc-Jersey Hogs. The family received numerous blue ribbons for some of the hogs and had many articles written about the winnings.

While Chapman was very involved in the workings of the farm, it is clear that during the Chapman Family’s ownership of the farm, Homeridge was more of a hobby farm. Senator Chapman remained active in other business pursuits. He organized the Jersey State Bank in 1903 and was its president until his death. The Jersey State Bank remains as a local bank. He was also actively involved in securing a library through Andrew Carnegie to be started in Jerseyville.

After Senator Chapman’s death in 1914 his son, Harry Chapman, continued with the farming. Harry Chapman had a reputation for keeping detailed records on the purchase and sale of livestock. During this time the garden was so extensive that a gardener resided on the property in a cottage and there was a greenhouse. Grounds south and west of the main dwelling were for flower gardens and a vegetable garden. A video exists which shows the gardens of Homeridge.

<sup>23</sup> Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Volume 8, April, 1915, from the Necrology, pp. 190-195 on Sen. Theodore S. Chapman.

<sup>24</sup> Hamilton, p. 234.



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An orchard was bounded on the north by the drive from the garage to the main dwelling and on the west by the service drive. The grounds between the service drive and the poultry lots were bounded on the north by the shop and on the south by the machine shed. The triangular grounds west of the machine shed were bounded on the south by the road running to the lake, on the west by the pasture fence adjoining the lake and on the north by the poultry lot fence. This area was customarily used for an asparagus bed, strawberry patch, apple and peach orchards and commonly referred to as the exterior garden spot.

After Harry Chapman left the area another son, Theodore (Ted Chapman) took over managing the farm. Ted Chapman was also a prominent lawyer in Chicago but frequently returned home to Homeridge. Theodore (Ted) Chapman continued with his father's practice of contributing to the community of Jerseyville. During the Great Depression Theodore Chapman bought local farms which were going into foreclosure for the purpose of allowing the owner to continue to live and work their family farm. Theodore Chapman also bequeathed a fund to start a community hospital in Jerseyville.

Homeridge and Ted Chapman's other farms (estimated around 20) were managed by the Doane Agricultural Service in St. Louis Missouri. Under Ted Chapman, Homeridge's superintendant was Orlando Leach, and his family lived on the farm.<sup>25</sup> Homeridge was still considered to be an impressive farm:

Homeridge Farm in 1938 was a showplace of the county. The farm consisted of rich farmland, a large brick mansion, three frame houses, large white barns, garages, shops, a greenhouse, and beautifully landscaped grounds. The main house was furnished with oriental rugs and many fine antiques. A long treelined [sic] drive and a large formal flower garden added to the beauty of the farm. There was an abundance of flowers, fruit, vegetables, poultry, livestock and grain produced on the farm. Many people were employed in some capacity to maintain the farm.<sup>26</sup>

After the death of Ted Chapman, in 1943, his widow Helen Busch Chapman supervised the farm manager until she sold the farm to Homer Adams Realty, a real estate development company, in 1960. Homer Adams sold the 17 acres to the Abbotts in 1963. There had been 20 acres there but the government took out around 2.6 acres to widen the highway. The company made the rest of the property into a subdivision called Homeridge Estates. By the time the Abbotts bought the property there were no longer any farm animals on the property. The Abbott family sold the property in 1992 to the current owners, Howard and Sue Landon.<sup>27</sup>

## ITALIANATE RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

The Italianate style dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880. It was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest as well as in many older but still growing cities of the northeastern seaboard. In these decades San Francisco grew from a village to a principal American port; most of its earliest town houses were constructed of wood in this style. Many of these escaped the 1906 earthquake and fire to survive today. Italianate houses are least common in the southern states, where the Civil

<sup>25</sup> Postlwait, p. 521.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid, p. 521.

<sup>27</sup> Interview, op. cit.

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War, Reconstruction, and the 1870s depression led to little new building until after the style had passed from fashion.<sup>28</sup>

Italianate houses built in the United States generally followed the informal rural models of the Picturesque movement. In America these Old World prototypes were variously modified, adapted, and embellished into a truly indigenous style with only hints of its Latin origin. Far less commonly, the formal Italian Renaissance town house, rather than the rural folk house, served as model; these were sometimes imported relatively intact. In purest form such Renaissance Revival houses are austere square or rectangular boxes with little decorative detailing save for formal window crowns (most typically a triangular pediment) and restrained cornice moldings. They are always of masonry (typically stone ashlar or stucco) and typically have horizontal belt courses and corner quoins. As in the originals, most American examples were town houses. Relatively few were built and only a handful survive. More commonly, one or more characteristics of the Renaissance town house were mixed with the general Italianate vernacular.<sup>29</sup>

### ITALIANATE CHARACTERISTICS

Italianate houses were usually two stories high with low pitched roofs with widely overhanging eaves. The eaves were supported by decorative wood brackets, often paired. Windows were usually tall and narrow, often with segmental or full arched tops. Windows frequently had decorative hood molds, particularly on full or segmental arched shapes.

Porches are quite common on the Italianate style with restrained detailing and of one story height. While small entry porches were common, so were full width porches. The porch posts were usually square with beveled corners.

Doorways were either paired or single with large pane glazing in the door. Doorways are similar in shape to windows with crowns or lintels similar to those found on windows.

The main residence of the Fisher-Chapman is an excellent local example of the style. Its identifying characteristics are the belvedere, low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, paired brackets, tall two-over-two windows with segmental arched lintels, paired front doors, and a one-story porch with square posts and beveled corners.

### OTHER ITALIANATE HOUSES IN THE JERSEY COUNTY AREA

The Fisher-Chapman farmstead compares favorably to other examples of Italianate residences in Jersey County. The Colonel William H. Fulkerson Farmstead is another Italianate farmhouse just north of the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead. It is an Italian Villa style tower house which has retained much of its original Italianate details, and several period farm buildings. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998.

The Colonel William L. Ruyle House built in 1872 is a 17 room two story brick Italianate located approximately six miles east of the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead. The house is of an asymmetrical design forming a large U-

<sup>28</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002) pp. 212.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, pp. 212-213.

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shaped configuration. It was built by N. F. Smith. The house has ornate bracketed eaves with five chimneys. It has a partial inset porch on the west side and originally had a front entry porch which is now gone. The foundation is of large rough-faced stone. The front of the house is of centered gable design. It has arched windows throughout with an arched double door front entrance.

The Abijah Davis House, 903 North State Street, Jerseyville is approximately two miles south of the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead. This home is an early brick two story Italianate side gabled home with a centered gable front. The house has a partial centered front porch with arched glass transom entrance. The house has six of arched and pedimented windows with shutters and bracketed eaves. There are two chimneys on the house, one on the north and the other on the south wall.

The Dr. Clarence Hamilton House built in 1864, 108 North Liberty, Jerseyville, is approximately 2.5 miles from the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead. This two-story brick cubic Italianate house has arched hooded windows and a partial centered front porch with ornate bracketed eaves. There is a large center belvedere with eight arched windows. The house has one chimney on the north wall. There is a large newer addition on the rear of the house.

Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
Name of Property

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Atlas map of Jersey County, Illinois. Davenport, Iowa: Andreas, Lyter, & Co., 1872.

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Necrology, "Theodore Chapman." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Volume 8, April, 1915.

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Nelson, Peter. A History of Agriculture in Illinois with Special Reference to Types of Farming. Thesis Abstract. Urbana, Champaign: University of Illinois, 1930.

Page, Joe, Reminiscences of Uncle Joe Page, 1937.

Postlewait, Ruby, Project Director. History of Jersey County, Illinois, Jerseyville, Illinois: Jersey County Historical Society, 1991.

Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders, Jersey County. Prairie Farmer Publishing Co., 1918. Reprint Carrollton, IL: Greene County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1979.

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

Schulz, Adolph. "Agriculture and Industry," Jersey County Quasquicentennial, 1839 – 1964.

Standard atlas of Jersey County, Ill. : Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1916.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Illinois Presidential Library and Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.80  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	729309	4335862	3	15	729624	4336024
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	729710	4335857	4	15	729396	4335687
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

A tract of land in the northwest quarter of Section 17 Township 8 North , Range 11 West of the 3<sup>rd</sup> P.M., more particularly described as follows: From the North line of Section 17 Township 8 North, Range 11 West of the 3<sup>rd</sup> P.M. measure Southeasterly along the center of the line of State Bond Issue Route 3 (Illinois Highway Route 267, formerly U.S. Alternate Route 67) a distance of 812.43 feet to the point of beginning of the tract herein described: thence from said beginning point continue Southeasterly along the center line of said highway 650 feet; thence deflecting to the right at an angle of 90 degrees 04 minutes a distance of 1193 feet; thence Northwesterly parallel with the center line of said highway a distance of 650 feet; thence deflecting to the right at an angle of 90 degrees 04 minutes a distance of 1193 feet to the point of beginning; situated in the County of Jersey and State of Illinois. This plat of survey was prepared by Patrick Neimeyer a professional Illinois land surveyor and is recorded in Cabinet A-11 page 955 in the Recorder's Office, Jerseyville, IL.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the house that maintains its historic integrity, all contributing surrounding out buildings, and contributing site. State Highway 67 is the boundary on the east, a Service Road is the boundary on the south, and farm ground owned by others are the boundaries on the north and west.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cindy Linn

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number 821 W. Exchange telephone 618-946-0100

city or town Jerseyville state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 62052

e-mail phynwhyn@gtec.com

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fisher Chapman Farmstead (Homeridge)

Vicinity: Jerseyville

County: Jersey

State: Illinois

Photographer: Rosa Linn

Dates of Photographs: November, 2010(DSC photos), May, 2011(DSCN photos)

Location of Original Digital Files: 114 S. State, Jerseyville, IL 62052

Photo #1 of 14- IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman001

Northeast façade of house, camera facing southwest

Photo #2 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman002

East façade of blacksmith shop, camera facing west

Photo #3 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman003

North façade of house, camera facing south

Photo #4 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman004

Northeast façade of blacksmith shop and southeast facade of tenant house, camera facing west

Photo #5 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman005

South façade of house with ticket booth, camera facing north

Photo #6 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman006

North parlor, camera facing southwest

Photo #7 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman007

East façade of house, camera facing west

Photo #8 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman008

west side barn, camera facing northwest

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Photo #9 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman009

South parlor, camera facing east

Photo #10 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman010

Gardener's House, sheds, and carriage house/blacksmith shop, camera facing west

Photo #11 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman011

Equipment workshop building, camera facing west

Photo #12 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman012

Machine storage building, camera facing west

Photo #13 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman013

Tenant's House, camera facing north

Photo #14 of 14 - IL\_JerseyCounty\_FisherChapman014

East side barn, camera facing north

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**Property Owner:**

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

name Howard and Sue Landon  
street & number 24818 Homeridge Drive telephone 618-498-3442  
city or town Jerseyville state IL zip code 62052

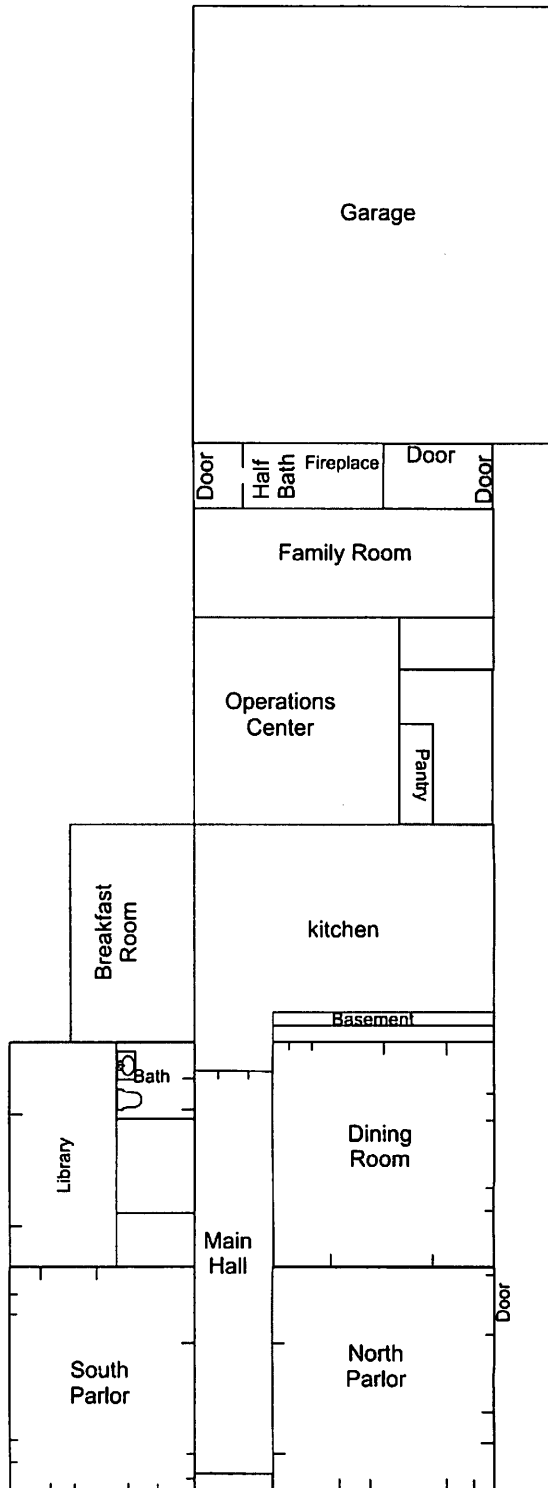
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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First Floor  
(Not to scale)



NORTH ⇨

Floor plan for the residence on the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois.

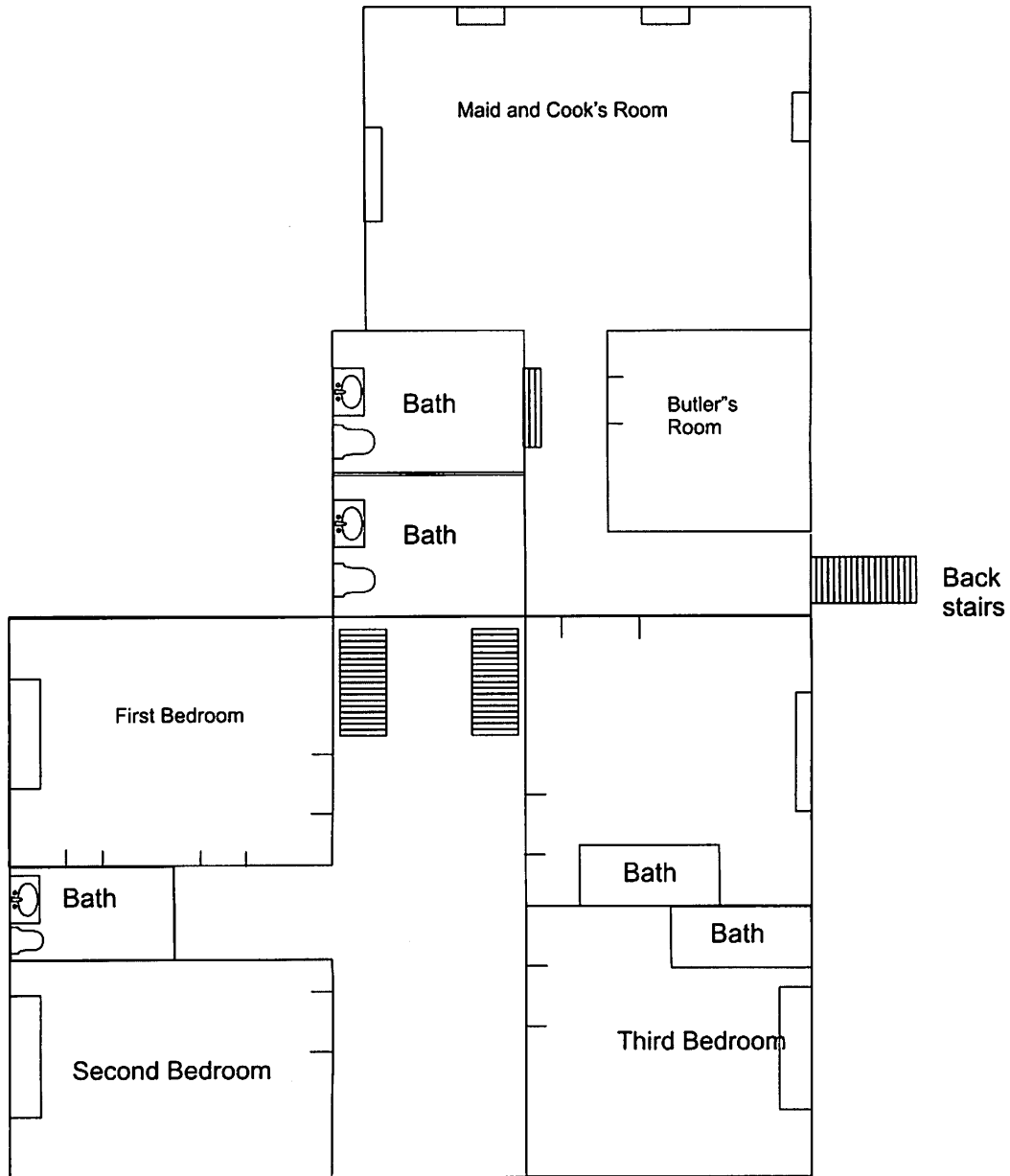


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# SECOND FLOOR

(Not to scale)



NORTH ⇨

Floor plan for the residence on the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois.

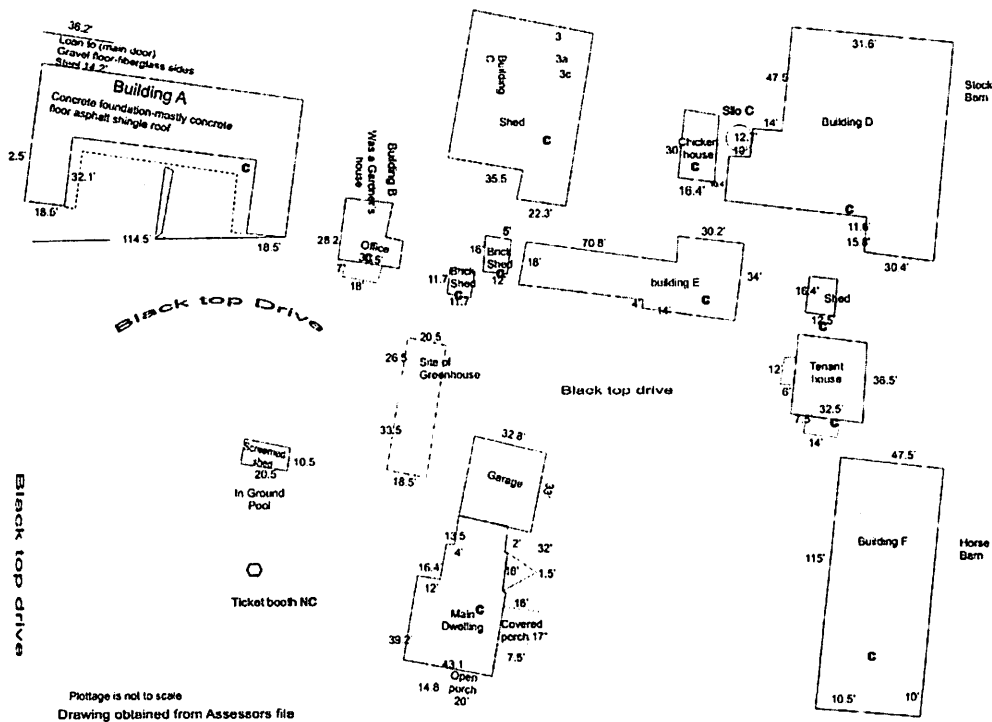
Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
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Site plan for the residence on the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois.

NORTH ⇨

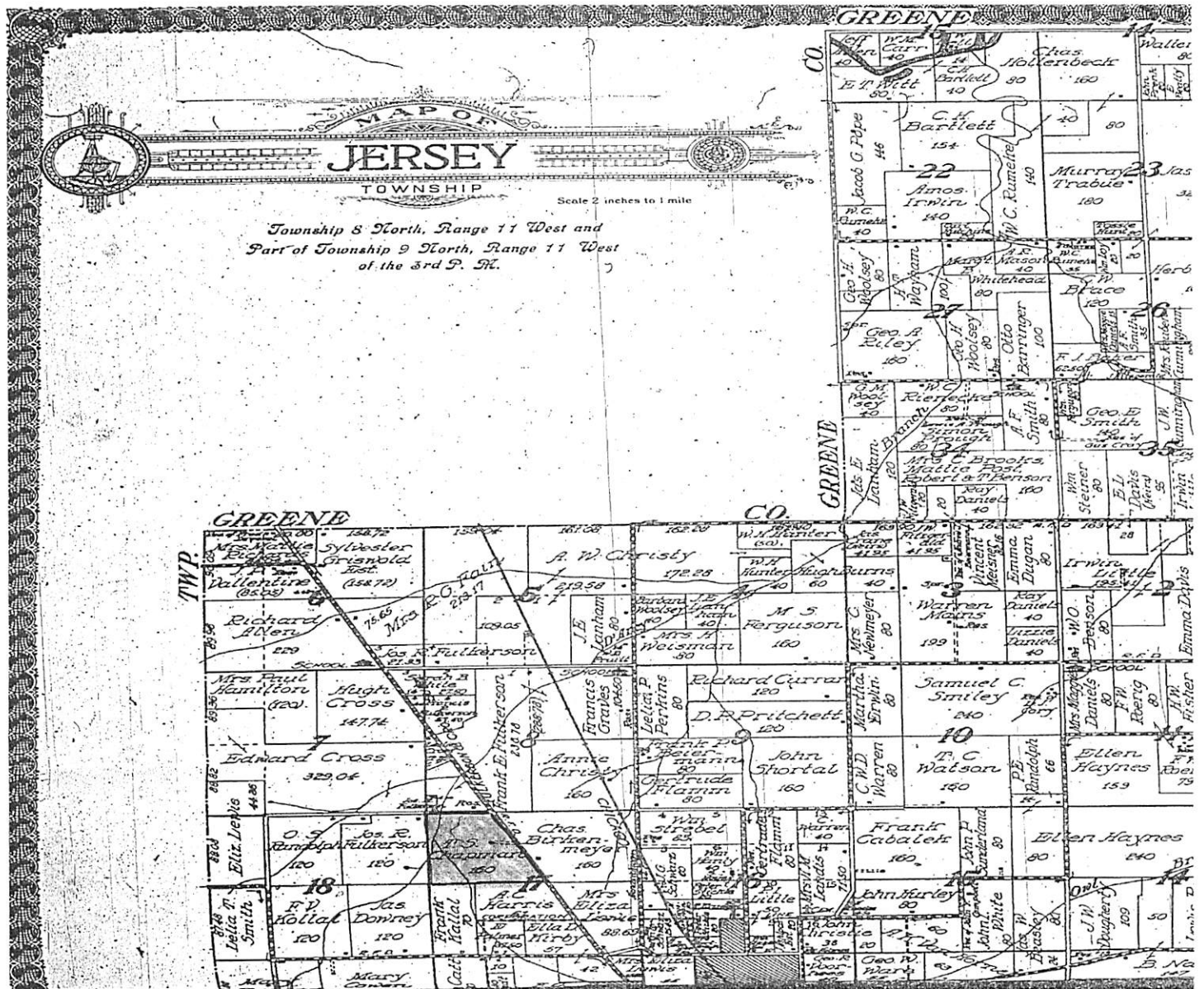
MAIN DWELLING AND OUT BUILDINGS



Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
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County Atlas showing the acreage of the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead in 1916.  
Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois.



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Name of Property

Jersey, IL  
County and State

Residence of the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead in 1912.  
Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois.

*From:  
Reids Brochure of a Busy American City - Jerseyville, Illinois  
1912*



COUNTRY HOME OF T. S. CHAPMAN,  
State Road, Jerseyville, Illinois.

Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
Name of Property

Jersey, IL  
County and State

2007 Aerial photograph showing farmstead and environs.  
Floor plan for the residence on the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity,  
Jersey County, Illinois.

NORTH ↑



Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
Name of Property

Jersey, IL  
County and State

Buildings on the Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois. Aerial from 2007.

NORTH ↑

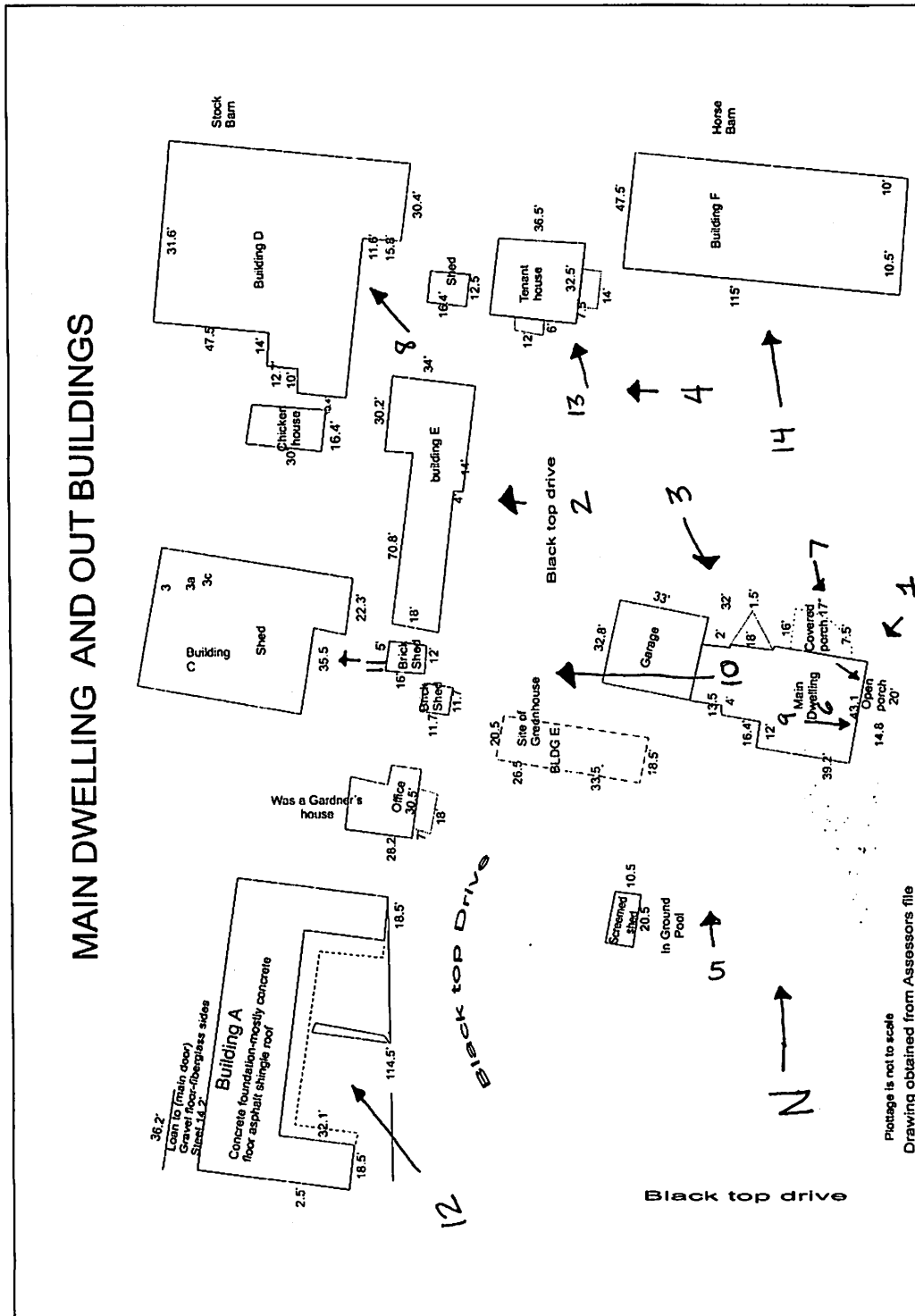


Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
Name of Property

Jersey, IL  
County and State

Photograph Key, Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois.

NORTH ↑



Photage is not to scale  
Drawing obtained from Assessors file

Fisher-Chapman Farmstead  
Name of Property

Jersey, IL  
County and State



COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF C.B. FISHER SECTION 17 TOWNSHIP 8 RANGE 11 1/2 MILES NORTH OF JERSEYVILLE JERSEY CO. ILLINOIS.

C. B. Fisher Farmstead, Atlas of Jersey County, 1872

Fisher-Chapman Farmstead, 24818 Homeridge Drive, Jerseyville vicinity, Jersey County, Illinois.