

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Washington 3/24/87

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rainey, Henry T., Farm

and or common Walnut Hall

2. Location

street & number Rural Route #1, on north side of State Route #108 not for publication

city, town 1 mile east of public square X vicinity of Carrollton,

state Illinois 62016 code 012 county Greene code 061

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied (farm)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied (house)	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site (farm)	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Frank Timothy Dowd Sullivan, Jill White Sullivan, Deborah M. Sullivan, Dennis J. Murphy, and Martha M. Sullivan - c/o Dowd Sullivan

street & number 2129 Illini Road

city, town Springfield, vicinity of state Illinois 62704

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds, Greene County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Carrollton, state Illinois 62016

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Landmarks in Greene County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975 federal state county local

depository for survey records Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

city, town Springfield, state Illinois 62701

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent (farm)	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair (main house)	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Rainey Farm

The 425 acre Rainey Farm is located on the north side of State Route 108 just east of Carrollton, Illinois. The farm is outlined on a page from the Greene County Plat Book (See Exhibit A) and its general characteristics and location of buildings are shown in the accompanying aerial photo (Exhibit B). The various buildings located on the farm are outlined and identified on Exhibit C. The farm has public highway or road frontage on all four sides. At the time the main farmhouse was built in 1868-70, some of the current acreage was a part of a 620 acre farm owned by Luman Curtius, a prosperous early settler in the area.

The Rainey farm land is comparatively flat with some areas that are slightly rolling. The farm is currently a livestock and grain operation with approximately 340 acres of its prairie type soil being tillable. There is some timber and three small lakes near the north side of the farm. The crop land is used on a rotational basis for corn, soybeans and wheat with some layover for clover. The untillable portions of the farm are used as pasture for cattle. Exhibits B and C illustrate the layout of the crop land and pasture. The farm is surrounded by a fence and there is a fence with a gate separating the timber area from the rest of the farm to the south. In addition to the public roads there is an infrequently used farm lane that runs north from the farmstead to the northernmost lake. The layout of the fields are similar to that employed during the period the farm was owned by Henry T. Rainey. The only principal difference is that there is less timber now, approximately 45 acres having been cleared since Rainey's ownership.

At the time Henry T. Rainey purchased the farm in 1909, it was a stockfeeder operation including both cattle and hogs. During World War II, Rainey switched the emphasis of the farm operation to dairy farming and a new tile dairy barn was built. The chief crops at that time were corn, alfalfa and legumes. These crops were grown in the fields where corn, beans and wheat are currently raised. Most of the principal buildings located on the farm during the period Rainey owned it are still in existence and are shown on Exhibit C. In addition to Walnut Hall (the main house), there were three tenant houses, one 900 feet west of the main house, and two to the north; a corn crib, shed/barn, and a large barn north of Walnut Hall. This barn and the northernmost tenant house are gone. The tile dairy barn that Rainey built is still standing.

In addition to the new tile barn, the Rainey's developed a number of park and recreational facilities on the farm that were often made available to the public. These facilities included a playground and wading pool for children, a small golf course, tennis courts, bridle paths, a lake for swimming and another lake for boating and fishing with an adjoining one room summer house. Also on the grounds were a flower garden, a fountain, statuary, and a camping-picnic grounds. In addition to these features, Rainey maintained a herd of Japanese Sika-Siko (sacred) deer. The herd was bred from a buck and two does originally obtained from the Washington Zoo in exchange for one porcupine. None of these features remain except the small lakes and remnants of a fountain on the front lawn. Since many of these features were impermanent in nature, (e.g., grass courts, natural paths, etc.) their loss does not appreciably detract from the integrity of the farm.

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Description of the main farmhouse and other outbuildings on the farm are as follows:

Main Farm House (Walnut Hall) P-3 through P-16

Walnut Hall is a two story brick building with a partially exposed basement level. The house, which was built between 1868 and 1870, is situated approximately 400 feet north of Illinois Route 108. It is sited on a knoll and is surrounded by a six acre park-like area. The entry to the curving drive is flanked with two 7 feet high, rough-cut limestone pillars. The entry has wrought iron gates which are still standing but not used. The grounds around the house contain a number of large trees, some forming an "allee" up to the house from the highway.

The house faces south and has a "T" shaped floor plan. The front two story, five bay section is side gabled and has a central entrance. The rear story wing also has a gable roof which intersects perpendicularly with the front gable. It too has five bays and a central entrance. To the rear of the two story wing are a one story gabled section that served as a summer kitchen, and a frame garage built during Rainey's ownership. The garage has vertical board and batten siding and a gable roof. The original wood shingle roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles.

Walnut Hall exhibits design motifs based on more than one of the architectural styles that were popular from the early to late 19th century, namely the Greek Revival and Italianate. The Greek Revival influence is exhibited in the treatment of the two main doorways with their sidelights and rectangular glass transoms, as well as in the design of the 6/6 windows with their flat stone lintels. The Italianate influence shows in the bracketed wood cornices used at the eave lines, as well as the use of long decorative verandas.

The dominant exterior features of Walnut Hall include a large three sided bay window on the east and three long verandas, one on the front, one on the east side, and one on the west (which has been enclosed). The open verandas have turned spindle railings, fluted wood posts topped with unusual paired brackets and jig saw-cut spandrels with quatrefoil designs. The posts rest on railing high, decorative wood paneled plinths. Originally, the verandas and the bay window were capped with decorative wood balustrades. (See exhibit D) In addition to framing in the west veranda, it appears that Rainey also built a small enclosed sleeping porch above this veranda, which is still in place.

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All of the 6/6, double hung windows are double glazed with a half-inch separation between panes. A majority of the windows are 6'-6" high and 2'-6" wide. The windows formerly had exterior wood louvered shutters, which no longer exist. However, all interior wood shutters are intact. There are four exterior doors; the front main entry features double wood paneled doors, a divided rectangular transom and sidelights. The principal side entry on the east has a single wood paneled door with a divided rectangular transom and sidelights. The other two doors are wood paneled.

There are four brick chimneys with corbeled caps which served the fireplaces, four of which are still intact (one in the library in the west front room, and three in upstairs bedrooms.)

The floor plans of the first and second levels of the house are shown on Exhibits E.1 and E.2. In the front section of the house on the first floor, a library and parlor flank a wide central hallway with its curving stairway. Above these two rooms are two large bedrooms on either side of the second floor hallway. Extending back from the front wing on the first floor are the dining room, pantry, kitchen, summer kitchen and garage. This wing is flanked by two long verandas, the one on the west having been enclosed. The rear wing at the second level contains two bedrooms and a bathroom. A rear stairway serves the back part of the house, as well as the attic level.

The interior of Walnut Hall is largely intact. The ornate pine door and window trim appear to have always been painted. The floors are also pine. The curving walnut stairway railing, and walnut balusters and banister are in fine condition. There are four well preserved fireplace mantels, a metal one with a black marbelized finish in the first floor library, and three marble mantels in upstairs bedrooms. The plaster has fallen from most of the ceilings and some of the walls, which still retains pieces of early wallpaper. The ceilings are 11 feet high in most of the rooms.

Rental House #1 P-17

This one story frame house is located about 125 feet north of Walnut Hall. Basically a T-shaped plan dwelling with later modifications, it appears to have been constructed c. 1875 and contains approximately 1,200 square feet of floor space. It has clapboard siding, two brick chimneys and 9-6/6 original double hung windows. Two small double hung kitchen windows were added when the house was remodeled. The asphalt shingled roof is formed by two transecting gables, the central (north and south) gable extending over the front porch. There are two doorways, one in the front and one on the east. This house was occupied after World War I by the superintendent of Rainey's dairy, and before that was probably a tenant house.

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Rental House #2 P-18

About 900 feet west of Walnut Hall is a 3,000 sq. ft. frame rental house which appears to have been originally constructed c. 1900. The front portion is two stories with a side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The front porch has been partially enclosed with wood columns supporting the open portion; the columns rest on a concrete floor at grade. The front porch has a simple wood gallery. A doorway at the second level opens onto the roof deck. A one story, gabled wing extends northward from the front section of the house. Attached to the rear part of the house is a one car, gabled roof garage built of concrete blocks. There is a wide brick chimney for the fireplace on the west side of the house, and the foundation has been partially faced with cut limestone. The house has vinyl siding. Due to the many modifications that have been made to the house since it was built, it is a non-contributing element to this nomination.

Mobile Home P-22

Just north and east of Walnut Hall is a mobile home that is used by the caretaker. The mobile home is a metal structure with a small frame addition on its southwest corner. The mobile home is a non-contributing element.

Dairy Barn and Silo P-19

A large dairy barn and silo are located approximately 400 feet northeast of the main house. The barn and silo are both constructed of glazed tile made in Brazil, Indiana. The barn was probably built after World War I when Rainey shifted his operations into the dairy business. The one story gable roofed barn is 35' X 87' in size. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has two air extractors placed at each end of the ridge. There are seven pairs of windows (with glazing missing) along the east and west sides of the barn, and steel track wood sliding doors at each end. The silo at the north end of the barn, which is connected to the barn, is approximately 35 feet high and 15 feet in diameter. The silo has been damaged by fire. The interior of the dairy barn at one time contained milking stalls. A metal feed track is still visible above the areas where the stalls were located. At the south end of the barn was a room that was used to sterilize the milk and a scale room. The barn is in a deteriorated condition and is presently used for hay storage.

Old Shed/Barn P-20

There is an old wood shed (c. 1900) just west of the dairy barn and north of the corn crib. It measures 31' x 32'-6" in size, has a medium pitched gable roof over the main part with a pent roofed extension to the west. The framing,

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which makes use of knee braces, is based on no particular type, but appears to have been improvised to accommodate the pent roofed addition. The building is covered with random width, vertical wood siding and has a pair of large wood hinged doors, and a single wood hinged door on its south elevation. It appears to have been used to store equipment and is presently used as a garage for the caretaker's truck.

Corn Crib P-21

A 40' by 80' corn crib (c. 1900) is located just west of the dairy barn. It is constructed of traditional wood framing. The roof is covered with deteriorating wood shingles. The building is sided with 3 1/2" wide wood slats placed horizontally with a 1/2" space between each slat. The corn crib is divided horizontally into three evenly spaced sections, with space for corn storage on each side of a dry central aisle. Corn was loaded into the crib from square openings in the roof. There are sliding wood doors on each end of the building. The corn crib is in a deteriorating condition and is presently unused.

This nomination contains one contributing site, five contributing buildings, and two non-contributing buildings.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1868-70; 1909-1934 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Rainey Farm (Walnut Hill) meets National Register Criteria B: "Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past" and Criteria C: "Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type." The farm is associated with one of the most important national political figures to come from Illinois in the early 20th century - Henry T. Rainey. Rainey gave thirty years of service to his district, state and country in a national legislative capacity from 1903-1934 - providing leadership in such areas as conservation of natural resources, determination of tariff and tax rates, waterway transportation, and establishment of programs beneficial to farmers, laborers, and veterans. His tenure in the House of Representatives culminated in his role as majority leader and Speaker of the House, where he helped push through Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Legislation. The entire Rainey Farm is significant since it served as the basis for Henry T. Rainey's development as a champion of the American farmer and American agriculture. Farming activities at Walnut Hall such as the demonstration of scientific agricultural techniques, diversification of farm production, and the fostering of self-help programs among farmers all provided Rainey with the perspectives he needed to assume agricultural leadership in Congress. The main house itself (Walnut Hall) is a representative example of a type of farm house (two story I-house with a rear extension) that is found throughout Illinois, one that is embellished with well preserved architectural ornamentation that is a blend of at least two mid-nineteenth century styles - Greek Revival and Italianate. The house also exhibits certain interesting energy conservation features such as double glazing and exterior walls with an air chamber between double rows of bricks.

Henry T. Rainey - 15 Term Illinois Congressman

Congressman Henry T. Rainey was one of Illinois' most influential, national political figures in the first third of the twentieth century. As a 15 term congressman from Illinois (1903-1934), he skillfully influenced major legislation in a number of key areas. In 1916, a national voters' organization said that Rainey was one of the 10 percent of Congress who controlled the legislative process. He gained a reputation as a reformer, skilled debater and orator, muckraker, and a fiercely partisan Democrat.

In his more than three decades in public office, Rainey earned the confidence and friendship of leaders such as William Jennings Bryan, Samuel Gompers, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. His only defeat for re-election as a congressman was in the Republican landslide of 1920 - at which time he quipped, "Every congressman ought to lose each 18 years." His colleagues thought so much of him that during the one term he was out of office, they took the unprecedented step of saving a seat for him on the powerful Ways and Means Committee until he was re-elected.

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At various times in his political career, Rainey was suggested as a possible candidate for the senate, for governor of Illinois, vice president, U.S. Supreme Court Justice, and even as a dark horse candidate for president. However, he resisted all of these offers. Despite such support, prominent Republicans were less than charitable in their views of him. Teddy Roosevelt called him a scoundrel; William Howard Taft blacklisted him from White House social functions, and Herbert Hoover said that Rainey "held honorary degrees in all the schools of demagoguery. Even some members of his own political party considered him a radical with a "loose jaw."

Despite such strong feelings on the part of his political peers, the people in his west-central Illinois congressional district (the 20th) considered Rainey to be a wise and hospitable county squire, the Sage of Walnut Hill, as his farm was called. His cousin, Julia Pierson, said that "Everyone who knew him liked him. He was a very handsome man with flowing white hair - rather large and impressive. He had a pleasing personality and a great many friends and admirers."

Rainey and his talented wife, who was also his political aide, led quiet lives, socializing infrequently in Washington and pursuing a temperate preference for buttermilk over alcohol. In spite of this, he was a colorful figure. TIME magazine referred to him as a "picturesquely independent fire-eater" - who looked every inch the congressman.

When at home in Carrollton, he presided over affairs at Walnut Hall, his 11 room, red brick mansion. Walnut Hall was a working farm as well as the Rainey's home. Before running for Congress, Rainey had been a country lawyer, but he told his constituents he was a "farmer by birth, a farmer by education, a farmer by preference and a farmer in fact."

Rainey's Legislative Accomplishments: Due to his membership in the minority party during most of his legislative years, his achievements came slowly and in a piecemeal fashion. He helped draft some of the nation's first laws controlling dangerous drugs, and sought and won adoption of a commission to set tariffs. The commission replaced politics with scientific principles in setting tariff rates. Agricultural aid programs and flood control, especially for his Illinois constituents, were other of his priorities.

Rainey earned a reputation as a radical fighting for such notions as the eight hour work day, trade with the Soviet Union, U.S. support for the League of Nations, high income taxes for the rich, and women's right to vote. He was also pro-labor and opposed industry trusts and protective tariffs that supported them. He saw politics as "the people versus greed."

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Rainey was one of the first congressmen to work for environmentalism, especially conservation measures relating to public power, pollution and flood control. At the apex of his career Speaker Rainey urged that conservation be promoted more rigorously than ever before. He defined conservation as the effort to "preserve for future generations all those things adapted to the physical well-being and the comfort and the happiness of the people who will live on this earth and within the boundaries of the continental United States long after we are gone."¹ He also fought to clean up the Illinois River, which was contaminated by industrial waste and sewage from the city of Chicago.

For fourteen years, Rainey was involved in the promotion of water conservation legislation, culminating in the passage and signing into law by President Wilson on June 11, 1920 of the Water Power Act of 1920. The passage of the act inaugurated a new policy of continuing public ownership and federal trusteeship of water power sites. It did not provide for flood control, as Rainey desired, nor for pollution regulations, which he also preferred. But it did prevent speculative holding of power sites by requiring prompt construction. The legislation imposed a fifty-year lease with definite recapture opportunities. It also imposed a charge for the privilege of using public waters. While the measure was a compromise, most conservationists greeted it as the culmination of a successful progressive reform.² Congressman Rainey had provided substantial public and private input into legislation which contained necessary restraints and yet fostered appropriate economic opportunity. He had assisted in moving the concept of conservation of waterpower from the theoretical to the practical by means of political action.³

Rainey's greatest political success was an instigator and promoter of the Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico waterway, which provided transportation and flood control along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Rainey said he wanted to "bind the corn fields of the north to the cane fields of the south" and fought for the waterway from the start of his term in Congress until it was completed in May, 1933. He was the waterway's only major political supporter who was involved through the whole period of its development. The system of locks and dams along the Illinois River now is referred to as his monument, and the lock and dam at Alton is named in his honor.

The last act of Rainey's career was to help initiate Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs. As Speaker of the House during the first sessions of Congress after Roosevelt became president, Rainey helped pass much New Deal legislation. Using his well-honed skills as a parliamentarian, and his knowledge of the legislative process, Rainey ran the bills through in record time.

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He later travelled across the country helping to generate public support for the new laws. It was his speaking tour that finally sapped his strength, and Rainey died of a heart attack on August 19, 1934, a day short of his 74th birthday.

Rainey's funeral drew an estimated crowd of 25,000 to Carrollton, ten times the city's normal population. Included were scores of dignitaries including congressman, Illinois Governor Henry Horner and President Roosevelt himself.

The Rainey Farm (Agriculture)

Rainey's ownership of his Carrollton farm, along with a large rural constituency, were key factors in his involvement in the national agriculture issues of the 1920s. It was during this era that farm leaders fought to achieve two principal objectives: wresting control of agriculture policy from representatives of the industrial community, and a national policy commitment to equalize agriculture with manufacturing interests.⁴ Since Rainey represented the largest agricultural district in the state, he became deeply involved in the farmers' plight for a better rural economy and political power.

The controversy during this era centered on the McNary-Haugen farm legislation proposal. The legislation provided for a two-price system for eight basic farm commodities: wheat, flour, corn, wool, cattle, sheep, and swine. There was to be a higher American price for the domestically consumed portion of the crop, while the remainder would be sold in foreign markets at the world price. During the Coolidge administration, McNary-Haugenism became the same type of rallying symbol for twentieth century agrarians as free silver had been for nineteenth century populists.⁵

From the time Rainey returned to Congress in 1923 until his death, he was deeply involved with the farm issues of the time - issues much like those facing farmers in the 1980s. In this rural versus urban struggle, he was personally as well as professionally involved. His involvement in such issues were grounded in his second career as a gentleman farmer. In 1909, he had purchased a farm a mile east of Carrollton for the then record price of \$150 per acre. The farming arrangement was carried out in partnership first with David R. Reynolds and then A. D. Bower who provided year-round management of the farm. By 1920, the farm was considered a demonstration mecca for those interested in scientific agriculture. The improvement of this farm was Rainey's chief nonpolitical interest.

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Rainey's farm operation was a showplace of modern agriculture and he became an enthusiastic supporter of purebred livestock and of improved farming techniques. During World War I the emphasis of the farm changed from that of a stockfeeder operation including cattle and hogs - to a dairy operation. Rainey considered dairy farming more profitable and he hoped to encourage agricultural diversification in an area dominated by wheat, corn, and fruit growing. His dairy herd was registered Holstein-Friesian, and his physical facilities were a model in the dairy field. As a sideline, Rainey raised Japanese deer commercially. The farm was also used by the University of Illinois College of Agriculture as a demonstration center for scientific agriculture. According to Farm Bureau records, tests were conducted on the yields of wheat varieties. This led to the introduction of "folcaster", a wheat variety now commonly used in the Carrollton area. Also, soil fertility treatments were carried out.

Rainey was also instrumental in the establishment of the Greene County Farm Bureau and the Bureau's newsletters were filled with references to his activities on behalf of local agricultural issues. The Farm Bureau helps develop legislative programs of interest to farmers and provides continuing information on the marketing of agricultural products.

The Rainey farm, through example and persuasion, encouraged self-help programs among farmers. At each Greene County Fair, Walnut Hill usually had a tent display. Also, in order to promote the use of purebred animals for breeding purposes, Walnut Hill through the Farm Bureau, donated young bulls to groups of farmers who would organize into clubs to raise these animals.

During the years of Rainey's involvement with farm problems, he dealt with an array of concerns, including economic issues, policy formulation, legislation, and program administration. The complex agrarian issues of the 1920s and 1930s provided a significant learning experience for Rainey. As he advanced through leadership positions within his party and Congress, the responsibilities he faced became heavy burdens. His work in the agrarian area involved two major contributions - focusing political attention on the plight of the farmers and providing a clear understanding of the congressional legislative process. While sometimes frustrated in these areas, he continually pushed for constructive reform which culminated in the first Agricultural Adjustment Act in March, 1933. This act sought to achieve agricultural equality by working toward the restoration of parity prices. This was to be done by limiting production and eliminating surpluses, by making direct payments to farmers who participated in the production control programs, and by working out voluntary agreements with processors and distributors of farm commodities in order to get higher prices for farmers and eliminate marketing abuses. The act also left wide discretionary powers to the Secretary of Agriculture.⁶

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The Architecture of Walnut Hall

Walnut Hall is one of the finest remaining examples of a mid-nineteenth century farm dwelling to be found in Greene County. This impressive red brick, 11-room house, which was built by a prosperous early settler and civic leader, Luman Curtius, in 1868-70 - exhibits characteristics of at least two architectural styles that were popular in the nineteenth century, Greek Revival and Italianate. The Greek Revival style is reflected in the two main entryways with their sidelights and rectangular glass transoms, as well as in the fenestration, including the flat stone lintels. Italianate characteristics include bracketed wood cornices and several long verandas.

The massing of the house is an "I" House with a rear extension (See exhibits E.1 and E.2). The form used in Walnut Hall descended from house types built in the mid-Atlantic region and is a form that remained a popular dwelling from in Illinois throughout the 19th century.

The house exhibits several interesting architectural features which set it apart from the ordinary farm dwelling of the era. One of the most unusual features found in the house is the double glazing found in its windows. While this treatment was sometimes found in places such as northern Russia in the 19th century, double glazing does not appear to have been commonly employed in dwellings in this country this early.

Another outstanding element is the recessed front entryway. Its double wood paneled doors and divided rectangular transom and sidelights are framed with roped molding.

In addition to the interesting wood detailing of the verandas (see description in Section 7), the interior woodwork is well articulated. The window and door frames and baseboards are very wide and heavily molded. Below many of the windows are ornamental recessed wood paneling, and all wood interior shutters are intact. The curved walnut main stairway is also well executed.

Another feature that was rather unusual for its time are the built in closets that appear to have been installed in all of the bedrooms at the same time the house was built. They each have a series of shelves and a pair of drawers for storage.

The Rainey's made no significant architectural changes to Walnut Hall and maintained the basic exterior and interior characteristics it had when built.

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Footnotes

¹Robert A. Waller, "Rainey of Illinois: A Political Biography 1903-34,"
Chapt. 5, "Champion of Water Conservation", p. 78.

²Bates, "Fulfilling American Democracy," p. 53; Hays, "Conservation and
Gospel of Efficiency," pp. 239-240.

³Waller, op.cit., p. 84.

⁴Robert A. Waller, "Rainey of Illinois: A Political Biography 1903-34",
Chapter 8, "Friend of the Farmer," p. 139.

⁵ibid, p. 138

⁶Robert A. Waller, "Rainey of Illinois: A Political Biography 1903-34,"
Chapter 8, "Friend of the Farmer," p. 153.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 425 acres

Quadrangle name Carrollton, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1,5	7,2,5	4,6,0	4,3	5,5	3,0,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

B	1,5	7,2,5	8,3,0	4,3	5,5	3,0,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

C	1,5	7,2,5	8,5,0	4,3	5,4	7,2,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

D	1,5	7,2,5	7,2,0	4,3	5,4	7,2,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

E	1,5	7,2,5	7,6,0	4,3	5,3	3,3,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

F	1,5	7,2,4	7,2,0	4,3	5,3	3,1,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

G	1,5	7,2,4	7,1,0	4,3	5,3	6,8,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

H	1,5	7,2,4	2,8,0	4,3	5,3	6,8,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

see continuation sheet for I-N

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Kirchner

organization _____

date December 9, 1986

street & number Suite 701, 522 East Monroe

telephone (217) 789-1330

city or town Springfield,

state Illinois 62701

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title Director

date 3-16-87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Rainey, Henry T., Farm

Major Bibliographical References

1. Waller, Robert A., Rainey of Illinois, University of Illinois Press, 1977.
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4. History of Greene County: Its Past and Present, Chicago: Donnelley, Gassette & Lloyd, Publishers, 1879; pp. 512-513 (Curtius biography)
5. Waller, Robert A., "Illinois Waterway from Conception to Completion 1908-1933", Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. LXV, No. 2, Summer, 1972; pp. 125-141.
6. Block, Marvin W., "Henry T. Rainey of Illinois", Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. LXV, No. 2, Summer, 1972; pp. 142-157.
7. McAlister, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Architecture, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1984..
8. Rifkind, Carole, A Field Guide to American Architecture, New American Library, New York and Scarborough, Ontario, 1980.
9. Pokorski, Doug, "Henry T.", State Journal-Register, (feature article), December 1, 1985; pp 17 and 19.
10. Carrollton, Illinois 1818-1968, Carrollton Business and Professional Women's Club; (to commemorate Carrollton's Sesquicentennial) pp. 19 23, 24, 25, 26.
11. The Carrollton Gazette, Carrollton, Illinois, August 23, 1934; p.1.
12. The Carrollton Patriot, Carrollton, Illinois, August 23, 1934; p.1.
13. "It's Farmer Rainey - Our Congressman to Become Tiller of Soil", The Carrollton Patriot, Carrollton, Illinois, 1909.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

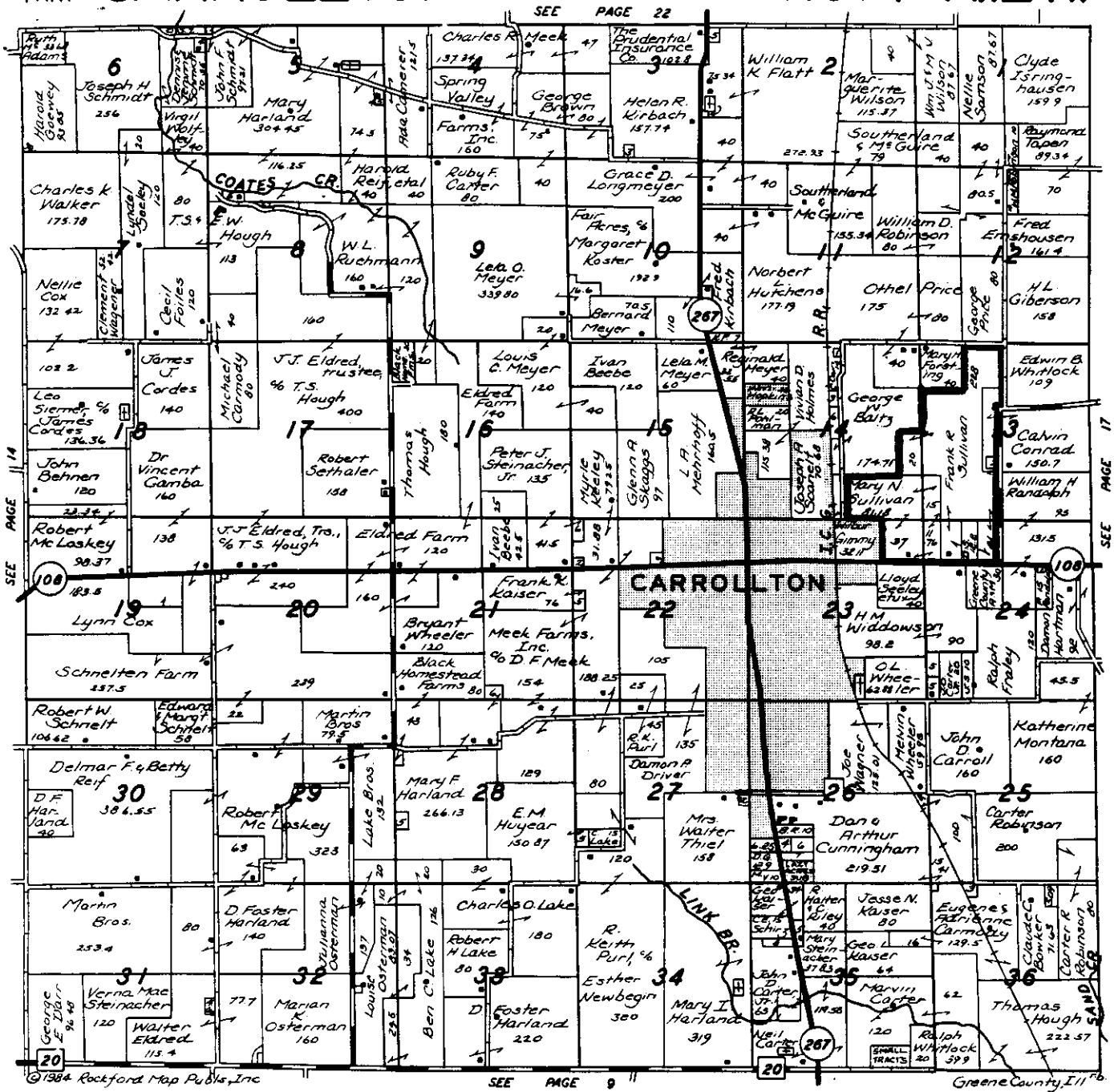
Rainey, Henry T., Farm

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point which is the midpoint of the southern boundary of Sec. 13 T10N R12W, then south 1250' + to the north ROW of Illinois Route 108, then west 3700'+, then north 1200'+, then west 1300'+ to the east ROW of a public road, then northwesterly 1300'+, then east 1900'+, then north 1331', then east 663.5', then north 1318.6', then east 1309', then north 1294', then east 1232', then south 1884' to the north ROW of a public road, then west 458' to the west boundary of a public road, then south to the point of beginning, all a part of Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 of T10N R12W 3PM, Greene County, Illinois.

UTM continued

I: 15 724260 4354080
J: 15 724880 4354080
K: 15 724860 4354500
L: 15 725070 4354500
M: 15 725050 4354890
N: 15 725460 4354890



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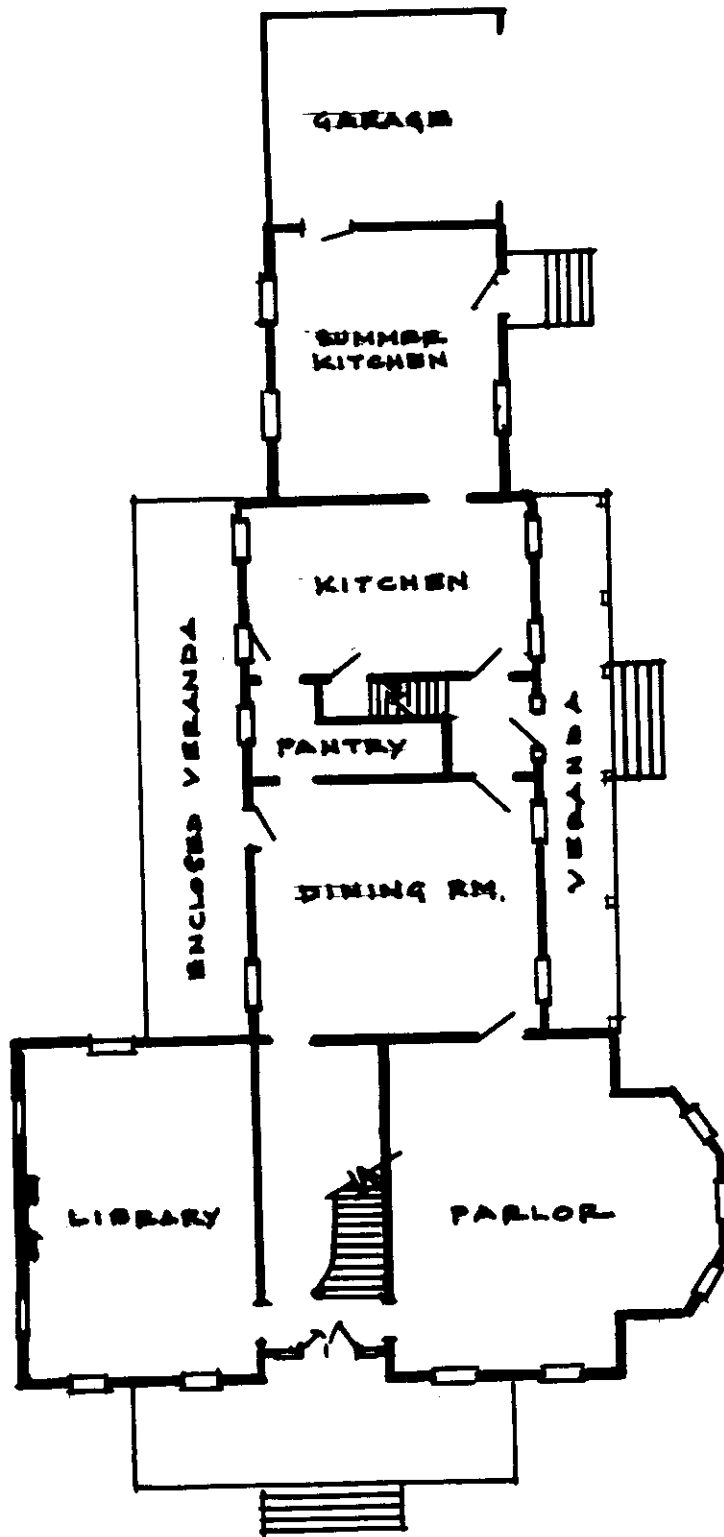
STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES

JOSEPH CARMODY - Agent

428 South Main — Carrollton, Illinois 62016
PHONE: 942-3914



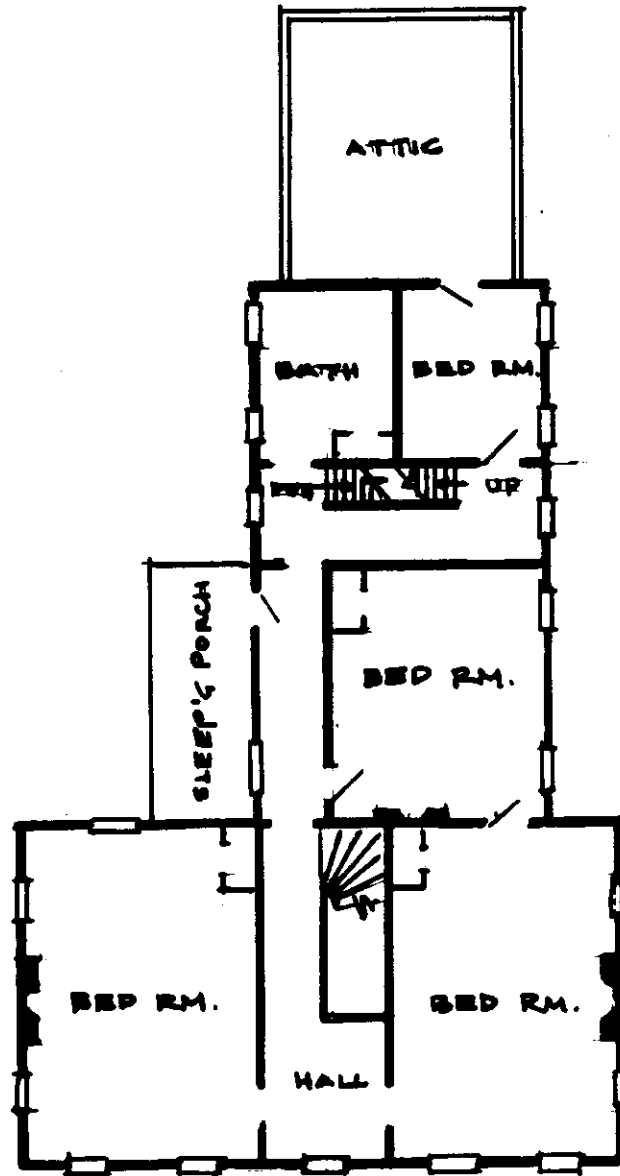
EXHIBIT E.1



1ST FLOOR PLAN
WALNUT HALL

HENRY T. RAINEY FARM

EXHIBIT E.2



1" = 10'

2ND FLOOR PLAN
WALNUT HALL

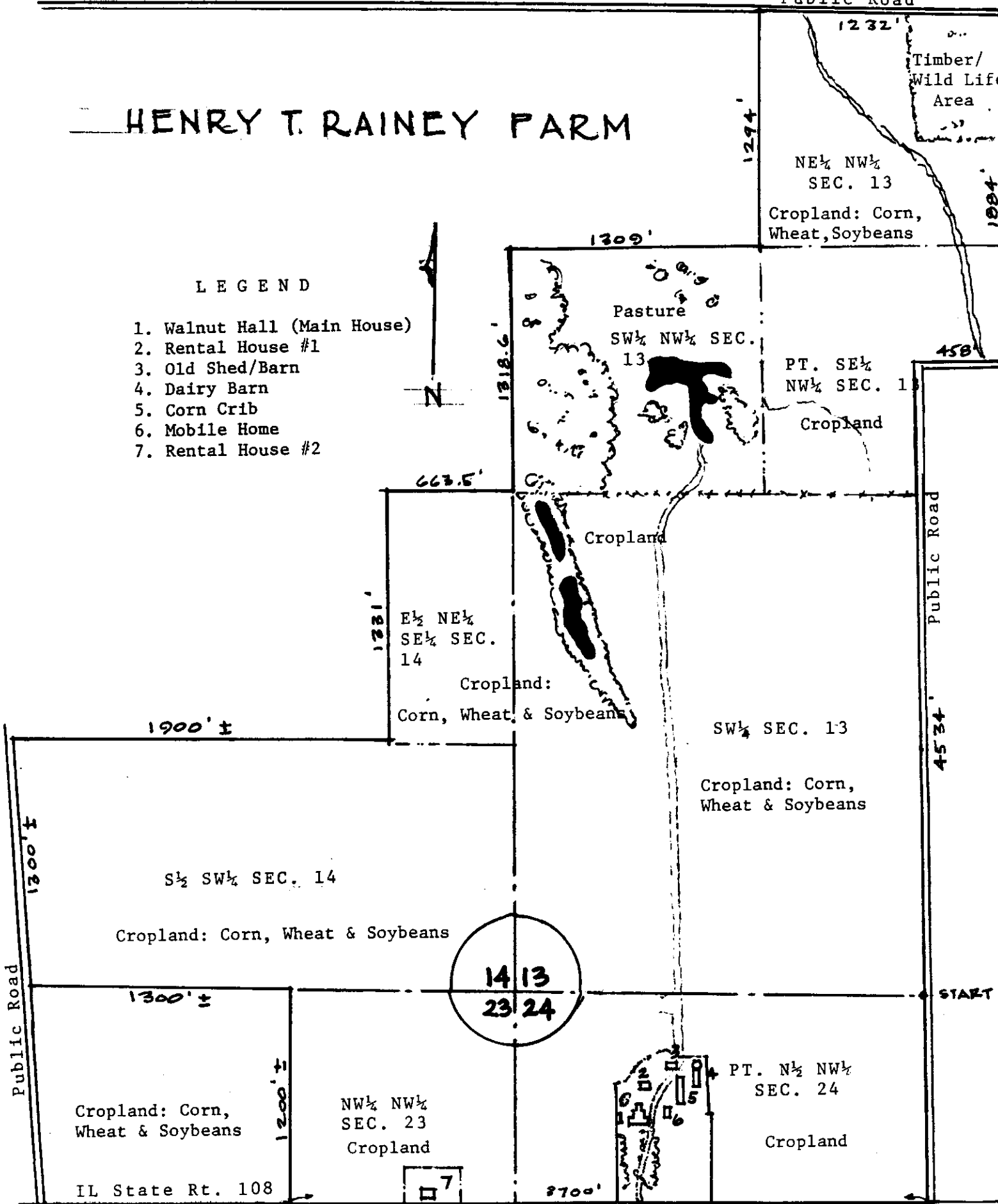
EXHIBIT C

Public Road

HENRY T. RAINEY FARM

LEGEND

1. Walnut Hall (Main House)
2. Rental House #1
3. Old Shed/Barn
4. Dairy Barn
5. Corn Crib
6. Mobile Home
7. Rental House #2



SCENES AT WALNUT HALL



THE HENRY T. RAINEY FARM AS IT LOOKED IN 1909



SUPERVISORS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS AND THEIR FAMILIES AT A PICNIC HELD AT WALNUT HALL IN 1915



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

MAY 22 1987

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places beginning May, 10, 1987 and ending May 16, 1987. For further information call (202) 343-9552.

STATE, County, Vicinity, Property, Address, (Date Listed)

ARIZONA, Maricopa County, Phoenix, Tweed, Judge Charles Austin, House, 1611 W. Fillmore Ave. (05/14/87)

DELAWARE, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly bounded by Shallcross Ave., Harrison St., Pennsylvania Ave., and Rodney St. (05/12/87)

GEORGIA, Clarke County, Athens, Young Women's Christian Association Complex, 345-347 W. Hancock St. (05/12/87)

ILLINOIS, Clark County, Clarksville, Millhouse Blacksmith Shop, Main and Poplar Sts. (05/12/87)

ILLINOIS, Greene County, Carrollton vicinity, Rainey, Henry T., Farm, RR 1, N side of IL 108 (05/12/87)

ILLINOIS, Lake County, Barrington Hills, Grigsby Estate, 125 Buckley Rd. (05/12/87)

KENTUCKY, Lewis County, Kirkville, Ohio River Lock and Dam No. 31—Grounds and Buildings, Rt. 1, Box 18 (05/12/87)

LOUISIANA, Caddo Parish, Greenwood, Trosper House, 304 Magnolia St. (05/14/87)

LOUISIANA, Clairborne Parish, Lisbon, Killgore House, Jct. of LA 2 & LA 518 (05/14/87)

LOUISIANA, East Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge vicinity, Audubon Plantation House, 21371 Hoo Shoo Too Rd. (05/14/87)

LOUISIANA, Natchitoches Parish, Natchitoches, Texas and Pacific Railroad Depot, Sixth St. (05/14/87)

MISSISSIPPI, Chickasaw County, Okolona, Merchants and Farmers Bank Building, 423 Main St. (05/14/87)

NEW MEXICO, Union County, Folsom, Folsom Hotel, SW Jct. of Grand Ave. & Wall St. (05/14/87)

NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County, Elizabethtown vicinity, Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, SW corner of NC 87 and SR 1712 Jct. (05/13/87)

OHIO, Guernsey County, Cambridge, Wheeling Avenue Historic District, Roughly bounded by Steubenville, 10th, Wheeling & 4th Aves. (05/11/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Chester County, Coatesville, Coatesville Historic District, Roughly bounded by Chestnut St., Sixth Ave., Oak St., Fifth Ave., Harmony St., and First Ave. (05/14/87)

PENNSYLVANIA, Westmoreland County, Westmoreland City vicinity, Brush Creek Salems Church, SE of Westmoreland City on Brush Creek Rd. (05/11/87)

PUERTO RICO, Ponce County, Ponce, Albergue Caritativo Tricoche (19th Century Civil Architecture in Ponce TR), Tricoche St. (05/14/87)