

ADDED 10-25-73

1117

Form 10-300
Rev. 6-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE:	Illinois
COUNTY:	DeKalb
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE:	

Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON NAME: Glidden House
 AND OTHER HISTORIC: Joseph W. Glidden House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 917 West Lincoln Highway
 CITY OR TOWN: DeKalb CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 15th Dist.; Leslie Avenue
 STATE: Illinois CODE: 17 COUNTY: DeKalb CODE: 037

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY <i>Check One</i>	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Object			

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME OR NAME: Jessie, Carter, & Nansen Glidden
 STREET AND NUMBER: 917 W. Lincoln Highway
 CITY OR TOWN: DeKalb, STATE: Illinois CODE: 17

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: County Recorder, DeKalb County Courthouse
 STREET AND NUMBER: State Street
 CITY OR TOWN: Sycamore STATE: Illinois CODE: 17

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: NONE
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Illinois DeKalb

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lot description from County recorder's office: Joseph P. Glidden Subdivision, E 110 ft. Lot 22 and Lot 21, NW 1/4 Sec 11 and East of NW 1/4 Sec 21, T 40 N, R 4 E.

The house was constructed in 1861 for Glidden by Jacob Haish, who was later to become Glidden's competitor in the barbed wire industry. It is a two story brick house with a raised foundation of field stone. A front porch (original) runs the length of the house and is about 6 feet off the ground. The porch has been screened-in, but apparently the original porch structure was left intact. The roof is a low gable with a single stack, straddle ridge chimney at each end. The roof trim is a boxed, decorated cornice. There have been no additions save for an enclosure around the small wooden porch on the rear.

In 1909 or 1910, two distinctive features of the house were removed. One was an iron belvedere or "widow's walk" on the roof ridge and the other was a large gable dormer in the middle of the front wall that was decorated in the same manner as the cornice.

The roof presently has a low shed-type dormer that replaced the larger gable. It is covered with green asphalt shingles.

The large yard surrounds the building on three sides with the remains of an orchard (in the rear), large planting beds of flowers, and several large shade trees.

The east end of the house is completely blocked by several greenhouses and a recently constructed florist shop, as the family is now in the flower business. These buildings are set off to one side leaving the view from the west and the front unimpeded.

Except for modernizing improvements, the interiors remain about the same as when the house was first constructed. Two marble fireplaces were replaced with brick in 1910. Most flooring has been replaced when needed. The everyday business of homemaking was carried on in the basement which had the kitchen, living room, and a dining room. The upper floors were used mainly for guests and sleeping quarters. This basement living area is now a workshop and storage area.

In 1943 there was a minor chimney fire that caused no damage to the structure. The exterior walls are made of locally fired brick, which is rather soft. The walls are one foot thick.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE (If Applicable and Known) 1861=bdg. cont. - 1873

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Specify _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house was the home of Joseph Farwell Glidden (1813-1905) who in 1873 invented barbed wire, an event of tremendous significance for the settlers of the treeless expanses of the Trans-Mississippi West. In May 1874 Glidden attended a fair where, along with Isaac Ellwood and Jacob Haish, a merchant and lumberman, respectively, he witnessed Henry Rose's fence board with projecting wire points. All three of the men were struck with the idea of attaching barbs to a wire fence.

Glidden experimented in the kitchen of his home. He saw that wherever he used the barbed strands the twisted wire pieces slid along the fence strand and realized that he must find a way to crimp the barbs. He took a coffee mill and fitted two pins into the end of the shaft, one centered and the other slightly off-center. By placing the wire between the pins and rotating the crank a full turn the wire wrapped around the center pin making an eye in the wire loop. This produced a uniform barb, which could be strung on a wire. To prevent the barbs from slipping, he took another wire and attached the ends of both wire to a poplar tree (the present site of a Burger King) and the other ends to grinstone which was used to twist the wires to prevent the barbs from slipping.

Isaac Ellwood realized Glidden's method was superior to the one he was working on and struck a partnership with Glidden. In the town of DeKalb, between First and Second Streets, on the south side of present Ill. Route 38, they set up the world's first barbed wire factory in 1874.

Jacob Haish began manufacturing his barbed wire about the same time. When Haish learned of Glidden's application for a patent, he quickly filed interference papers on Glidden and filed his own patent application. Haish, who always had something of a bombastic style, always claimed that he was the inventor of barbed wire. At any rate, he set up his own factory and made a fortune from it.

In 1876 the Washburn and Moen Wire Company of Worcester, Mass. bought out Glidden's share of the business with Ellwood.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Illinois
COUNTY	DeKalb
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

No. 8 - Significance, cont.

for \$60,000 and royalties. Glidden was about 60 years old at the time and had always had a greater interest in farming than in manufacturing, but Ellwood and Haish were younger and went on to make De Kalb the barbed wire manufacturing center of the world up to the 1930's when larger steel corporation merged and moved much of the manufacturing out of DeKalb.

Barbed wire made a significant contribution to the settlement of the West where no wood or stones were available for fences to surround crops and to contain livestock. In 1955 the Illinois State Historical Society erected a historical marker commemorating barbed wire manufacturing on the highway in front of the Glidden House. The nick-name of DeKalb is still "Barb City".

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. The Biographical Record of DeKalb County, Ill. Chicago: S.C. Clarke Pub. Co., 1898.
2. Henry D. and Frances T. McCallum, The Wire that Fenced the West, Norman: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1965.
3. Lewis M. Gross. Past and Present of DeKalb County, Ill. 2 vols. Chicago: Pioneer Press, 1907.
4. Harriet Wilson Davy, (ed) From Oxen to Jets, A History of DeKalb County, 1835-1963. DeKalb Co. Board of Supervisors.
5. Joseph M. McFadden, "From Invention to Monopoly: The History of the Consolidation of the Barbed Wire Industry." Unpub. Ph.D. Dissertation, Northern Ill. Univers., 1966.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NA	°	'	"	°	'	"	42°	55'	53"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	88°	46'	14"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.5 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Ted Hild

ORGANIZATION: Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: 250 1/2 N. 11th Street

CITY OR TOWN: DeKalb STATE: Illinois CODE: 17

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Anthony T. Rizzo

Title: _____

Date: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

SENT TO D.C.
6-27-02

Section 1, 2, 3 Page 1

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

Amendment--Addition of contributing resource and acreage correction--This amendment relates to the addition of the historic barn to the Joseph F. Glidden House National Register registration form. The barn was not previously included, but does contribute to the historic associations of the property. The acreage was indicated in 1973 as 1.5 acres, the actual acreage is 0.91

Section 1. Name of Property

Joseph F. Glidden House

Section 2. Location

street & number **921 West Lincoln Highway** _____ not for publication
city or town **DeKalb** _____ vicinity
state **Illinois** code **IL** county **DeKalb** code **037** zip code **60515**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

William C. Wheeler, SHPO

Signature of commenting or other official

6-25-02

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
OBJECT TWA 2
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 4, 5 Page 2

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined eligible for the	_____	_____
National Register		
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the	_____	_____
National Register		
<u> </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: **1**

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 6, 7 Page 3

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

6. Function or Use

Historic Function (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence	agricultural outbuilding
Industry/Processing/Extraction	manufacturing facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Work in Progress	Sub:
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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Transverse Frame

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Limestone
Roof	Asphalt shingles
Walls	Brick
other	

Narrative Description

The barn is located on the property owned by the J. F. Glidden Homestead and Historical Center and is adjacent to the Joseph F. Glidden House which was previously listed included in the National Register on October 25, 1973. The acreage when the property was listed was indicated as 1.5 acres. Since the barn was not included, that acreage was not correct. The house and barn are located today on 0.91 acres.

The barn is a mid-19th century brick transverse frame, post and beam barn. The two story structure is rectangular in shape and has dimensions of 50 feet in length and 30 feet in width. The orientation of the barn is north-south, the same orientation as the Joseph F. Glidden residence which faces Lincoln Highway in DeKalb, Illinois. The exterior surface is red brick manufactured by a local brick works during the mid-19th century. The brick is set on a foundation of locally quarried limestone. There are a total of 14 eight-paned double-hung windows on three sides (south, east and north) and seven small single-pane windows on the west side. The archways of the 14 double hung windows are topped by a segmented arch consisting of a double row of bricks. The main entrance doors on the gable (north and south) ends of the structure are also topped by segmented arches containing three rows of bricks.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7,8 Page 4

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

The barn contains two massive transverse wooden beams and three interior areas or bays. The west bay includes a space for an enclosed staircase leading to the hayloft and seven stalls. The middle of the first floor is the runway. The eastern bay contains a fully enclosed rectangular office in the Southeast corner and an open animal stall in the Northeast corner. The first floor is topped by the two transverse support beams (oriented north-south) which support the second floor hayloft. The loft is full-sized and accessed by an enclosed staircase set against the south wall. As the roof structure is completely supported by the exterior brick walls, the hayloft is completely open with the exception of the existence of post and beam construction which support several laminated beams acting as tie rods at the base of the roof structure.

The barn was originally topped by a common gable roof having a pitch of 12/12 (e.g. at a 45 degree angle) with a hayhood at the south end of the structure which sheltered the hayloft door. Although the original surface of the roof was wooden shingles, over the years a number of repairs were made, the most recent being in 1992, when a number of roof boards were replaced and the entire roof surface was replaced with asphalt shingles.

A number of other relatively minor changes have occurred to the structure since it was completed. Most notably was the addition of a lean-to structure attached to the east side of the barn some period of time after the initial production of barbed wire in 1873. This structure contained numerous additional stalls for pigs and cows and was connected to the barn by removing the northern most double-hung window of the east wall and enlarging the opening to allow a doorway. This structure was removed early in the century. In addition, the arched main entrance door facing north was reduced in size to approximately 4 ½ by 7 feet tall.

This barn retains excellent integrity and is a contributing resource to the Joseph F. Glidden House property.

8. Statement of Significance

Barn

The Joseph F. Glidden barn is an important building because of its association with Joseph Glidden, inventor of the first practical barbed wire fencing, and because of barbed wire fencing's connection to monumental events which shaped U.S. growth and history. The significant events which occurred in the barn and the barnyard were Glidden's invention of barbed wire on October 27, 1873 and the early manufacturing of the first barbed wire in the barn during the period of 1873-74. Joseph F. Glidden, a local farmer who resided on the property from 1845-77, had the barn built sometime during the period of 1861-71. The exact date of the barn construction is not known, but it does appear in a drawing in the 1871 DeKalb County Atlas, as an outbuilding. The house was built in approximately 1861.

Documents listed in the bibliography confirm that the barn was used as a manufacturing site to fasten the barbs on 2 pieces of straight wire which were fastened to a grindstone and the other ends to a tree, then twisted together by turning the crank of a grindstone. In a sworn court testimony given to Glidden's attorney, a former employee of Glidden, Andrew Johnson, stated, "For twisting the cable, we took the crank from an old grindstone; at this time we were working in the barn, and would make about forty feet of barb wire at a time;

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

there was a wood frame work made of 2 x 6's and braced, and the crank of the grindstone was set in one of them, the wire being stretched to the crank from the other post. The barbs were slipped on to one of the wires by hand and set tightly by striking them a blow with a hammer against an iron block.... The crank was then turned, twisting the two strand wires. The next spring (1874) after having made wire in the barn all winter, we made it out of doors in the woods, part of the time on Mr. Glidden's farm and afterwards down on the fair grounds."

In Glidden's sworn court testimony to defend his patent he stated: "...deponent commenced the manufacture of barbed fence wire, in the town of DeKalb, as early as the 1st of November, 1873, at his farm located on the main thoroughfare running from DeKalb, west. ...That deponent continued himself, and had the assistance of two men, to work making this barb fencing at intervals, in bad weather and evenings, during the latter part of the year 1873, and the forepart of 1874; the men being employed by him on his farm. That in April, 1874, deponent put up some 30 rods of said fence along the public roads, on his farm." In "Memoirs of John Glidden", Glidden's nephew also confirmed the details about the invention and manufacture of the barbed wire and verbally shared with Carter Glidden, Joseph's great nephew, that Joseph's office for the company was located in the southeast corner of the barn.

The Lewis Gross volume Past and Present Of DeKalb County refers to Joseph Glidden, along with Whitney Morse, and Bell, as "one of the foremost inventors of the age" because of his invention of barbed wire. That volume also refers to the first wire as being manufactured "on the farm". In addition to the small scale manufacture of the wire for his own use and that of friends and local citizens as noted above, Joseph Glidden and Phineas Vaughn, a local blacksmith, also created Glidden's barbed wire semi-automatic machine and the barbed wire stretcher at the barn site. Glidden applied for and received patents in 1874 for the machine. The machine, referred to by Johnson and Glidden in their sworn testimonies, was an early development of the semiautomatic machine which Glidden and Vaughn later perfected.

Barbed wire made significant contributions to national growth and development. The lack of effective and cheap fencing had been a long term problem of the grange farmer and the stock raiser, particularly in the newly settled areas of the prairie states. There was an extreme shortage of lumber supply which could be used for fencing, thus wood for fencing was scarce and expensive. In 1871 there was a report made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture which stated that even in wooded areas, the cost of wood fencing was very high. They stated that split rails when shipped for homesteaders could cost as much as \$1000. In 1871 the Kentucky State Agricultural Report justified the need for cheaper fencing and reported that 80 rods of four board fencing would cost \$86.29 and compared to 80 rods of three wire fencing which would cost \$41.33. Once constructed, wooden fences were subject to rotting, prairie fires and destruction by animals. The DeKalb County Portrait and Biographical Album stated that "for 40 years the question of fencing the broad, beautiful acres of the prairie section of the United States remained unanswered, and hampered the farmers in all their projects; and there seemed for years no remedy for the existent condition."

Barbed wire was to be the primary factor in the eventual transition of much of the U.S. land from Open Range land to cultivated, self contained farms by 1890. With the completion of the railroad through the Prairie States in the 1850's along with the passage of the U.S. Homestead Act in 1862, in which the government would

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Section 8, 9 Page 6

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

provide 160 acres to any naturalized citizen after living on and improving the land over a 5 year period, there was a huge increase in migration of settlers to the Prairie/ Plains States and a large increase in demand for affordable fencing. Animals running rampant trampled crops and injured people and prompted the passage of the Illinois Herd Law in 1867. The DeKalb County News in 1868 stated that "there is a law now in force prohibiting horses, cattle, etc., from running at large." Glidden's invention greatly impacted the agricultural and homesteading movements in the U.S. since barbed wire could be utilized by farmers and railroads to provide reasonable, durable and effective fencing to fence animals in or out of areas or to fence off the railroad tracks. (Please refer to the Hayter papers and the "Memoirs of Mabel Glidden").

In addition to offering an affordable source of fencing, barbed wire made it possible to begin to control the breeding of animals for food sources. The Smithsonian July 1991 article referred to the invention of barbed wire and the issue of "to fence or not to fence" as an issue which was more important in the settlement of the West than the Gold Rush. The U.S. Patent Office refers to barbed wire as one of the "epoch making" inventions. The barn is the historical site of that invention.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Atlases Of DeKalb County , 1871 and Plat Books, Thomas & Everts, Geneva, Illinois.

Boies, Henry L. (Henry Lamson), 1830-1887. The History of DeKalb County, Illinois. La Crosse, Wis.: Brookhaven Press, 2000.

DeKalb County Census, 1870.

Hunt, Charles, ed. DeKalb County Manufacturer , 1882, DeKalb Chronicle Press (reprinted 1972).

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Section 9 Page 7

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

"Obituary of Joseph Glidden", The DeKalb Advertiser, October 10, 1906.

"Official Gazette of The U.S. Patent Office," 11/24/74, #157124 wire fences.

Phillips, Richard M, Illiniwek, v. xii, No. 1(Jan.-Feb. 1974), E. Peoria, Il. (Memoirs of John Glidden, Quote from Lucinda Glidden, Quote from Andrew Johnson, Quote from Henry Condon, Quote from Dan Carroll as related by John W. Glidden)

Portrait and Biographical Album Of DeKalb County, Illinois. Chapman Brothers, 1885, p. 208.

"The Barbed Wire Patent", Appeal From The Circuit Court of U.S. for the Northern District of Iowa, December 16, 17, 1891, decided Feb. 20, 1892.

The Voters and Tax-Payers of DeKalb County, Illinois. Chicago: H.F. Kett and Co., 1876, pp. 115-116, 145-6.

Secondary Sources:

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"Barbed Wire". New Encyclopedia of the American West. Howard Lamar, ed. New Haven: Yale University, 1998, pp. 79-81.

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Bigolin, Steve. "The Barbed Wire Saga," Gurler Chronicle #9, Gurler Heritage Assoc., 1993.

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"Glidden, Joseph Farwell". American National Biography, V. 9, New York: Oxford University, 1999, p. 121.

"Glidden, Joseph Farwell". Webster's American Biographies, Charles Van Doren, ed., Springfield, Mass., G.C. Merriam Co. 1974, pp. 405-6.

Hayter, Earl W. "Barbed Wire Fencing- A Prairie Invention", Agricultural History V. XIII, No. 4 (October 1939), pp. 189-207.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9, 10, Page 8

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

_____ "The Fencing of Western Railways", Agricultural History V. 19 (163-167).

_____ "Livestock-Fencing Conflicts in Rural America", Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 10-20, 1963.

Jones, Shirley Glidden. Thorny Cage, 1981 (privately published- copy owned by Sarah DeMink).

Sicilia, David B. "How The West Was Wired," Smithsonian, June 15, 1997, pp.

"The Barbed Wire Story," Wireco Life, American Steel and Wire Division, April, 1956.

"The Expansion of the Nation: 1874". Encyclopedia of American History, J. Morris & R. Morris, eds. Harper Collins, 1996, p. 587.

"The Wire That Fenced the West". The Old West: The Ranchers, Alexandria, Virginia: Time Life, pp. 128-9.

"Time Was When The West Danced To The Devil's Rope." Smithsonian, July 1991, pp. 77-83.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.91

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	422154	4638241	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
_____	See continuation sheet.					

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

The Joseph Glidden House is located on part of Lot 3, Glidden Gardens in the town of DeKalb in the northwest corner of Section 22, DeKalb Township in DeKalb County, Illinois

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

The boundary includes the house and barn and the immediate area that was historically associated with the property and retains integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11, Property Owner Page 9

Joseph F. Glidden House Amendment

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Sarah G.DeMink, Secretary**

organization **J. F. Glidden Homestead and Historical Center** date **November 20, 2001**

street & number **4904 Seeley Avenue** telephone **630-968-8122**

city or town **Downers Grove** state **Illinois** zip code **60515**

Property Owner

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

name **J. F. Glidden Homestead and Historical Center**

street & number **921 West Lincoln Highway** telephone **815-756-7904**

city or town **DeKalb** state **Illinois** zip code **60115**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, Prospect Hill Historic District, Off CT 10, New Haven, 79002670, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 8/08/02

FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, St. George Episcopal Church, 10560 Ft. George Rd. E, Jacksonville, 02000839, LISTED, 8/09/02 (Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches MPS)

FLORIDA, POLK COUNTY, Thompson and Company Cigar Factory, 255 N. Third St., Bartow, 02000838, LISTED, 8/09/02 (Bartow MPS)

GEORGIA, CANDLER COUNTY, Metter High School, Jct. of College St. and Vertia St., Metter, 02000840, LISTED, 8/09/02

GEORGIA, MARION COUNTY, Ables, Alfred and Jane, House, 230 E. Fifth Ave., Buena Vista, 02000841, LISTED, 8/09/02

ILLINOIS, DE KALB COUNTY, Glidden, Joseph F., House, 917 W. Lincoln Hwy., De Kalb, 73002159, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 8/07/02

ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Henderson, Frank B., House, 301 S. Kenilworth, Elmhurst, 02000844, LISTED, 8/09/02

ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY, Giant City Stone Fort Site, Stone Fort Rd., Makanda vicinity, 02000848, LISTED, 8/09/02

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Karcher Hotel, 405 Washington St., Waukegan, 02000845, LISTED, 8/09/02

MAINE, OXFORD COUNTY, First Universalist Society of West Sumner, 1114 Main St., Sumner, 02000850, LISTED, 8/09/02

MISSISSIPPI, CHICKASAW COUNTY, Okolona College, US 245 N, 1.1 mi N of jct. with MS 41 and MS 32, Okolona, 02000853, LISTED, 8/09/02

MISSISSIPPI, COAHOMA COUNTY, WROX Building, 257 Delta Ave., Clarksdale, 02000854, LISTED, 8/09/02

MISSISSIPPI, FORREST COUNTY, Hub City Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly along Main, Market, Newman and Walnut Sts., Hattiesburg, 02000855, LISTED, 8/09/02

MISSISSIPPI, FORREST COUNTY, Parkhaven Historic District, Roughly along S. 22nd Ave. and S. 21st Ave., from Hardy to Mamie Sts., Hattiesburg, 02000856, LISTED, 8/09/02

MISSISSIPPI, HARRISON COUNTY, Benton, Thomas and Melinda, House, 14115 Rippy Rd., Gulfport, 02000857, LISTED, 8/09/02

MISSISSIPPI, NOXUBEE COUNTY, Scales, William Henry, House, 1108 Magnolia Dr., Macon, 02000858, LISTED, 8/09/02

MISSISSIPPI, PIKE COUNTY, Lieb-Rawls House, 303 Magnolia St., Magnolia, 84000051, REMOVED, 8/07/02 (Magnolia MRA)

MISSISSIPPI, TISHOMINGO COUNTY, Edwards, R. D., House, 603 Indian Creek Rd., Iuka, 91000933, REMOVED, 8/07/02 (Iuka MPS)

MISSOURI, CHARITON COUNTY, Dalton Vocational School Historic District, jct. of Fourth St. and MO J, Dalton