

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Flanders House  
other names/site number The Flanders' Place, Mapleview Farm, Bragaw-Klomhaus Residence

### 2. Location

street & number 405 West Main Street  not for publication  
city, town Plainfield  vicinity  
state Illinois code IL county Will code 197 zip code 60544

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

William C. Schuler 10-2-91  
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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - single dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - single dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC - FederalMID-19th CENTURY - Greek Revival

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls WoodAsbestosroof Asbestosother Stone/limestoneWood/shingle

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Flanders House is located in Plainfield on the northwest side of Main Street with its main facade parallel to the street. The house is located along the one-time principal thoroughfare of the north section of Plainfield, which was known as Walker's Grove prior to 1834. This thoroughfare also served as part of the Dr. Temple Stage Line Chicago-Ottawa route. The Flanders House survives as one of less than twelve of the original 1830-1860 vintage buildings along Main Street which includes Plainfield House (previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places). The Flanders House was erected in either 1841 or 1842 by a Mr. Jason Flanders and, today, stands nearly intact compared to most of its neighbors.

The two-story, side gabled, rectangular building, which sits low to the ground, is approximately 30'x40' with an attached smaller service wing and a mid-twentieth century concrete block garage to the rear (north). Also, an early shed stands to the rear of the main house. The frame structure exhibits characteristics of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles, including symmetrically arranged fenestration and a central entrance obscured by a ca. 1920 porch. The original walnut siding exists beneath cement asbestos shingles installed ca. 1940. The gable roof has been covered also with cement asbestos shingles; however, original wood shingles are visible from the attic side. Support posts from a ca. 1855 front porch have been re-utilized in a portion of the basement.

**Construction Features**

From an 1878 county history, we have a record that Mr. Flanders built a house of hewn logs, "sided" it with walnut, finished it inside with walnut, upper

 See continuation sheet

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story walls, floor and ceiling finished in walnut, neatly "planed", and after it was all finished in fine style, had it immediately whitewashed, showing how much a fine walnut finish was appreciated in those days.

The foundation is of limestone which has been encased more recently in concrete. A basement exists below the major portion of the building. The building frame which is exposed (in the basement and attic) incorporates milled joists 2"-3" wide and 10"-12" deep.

Although the historical record indicates the extensive use of wood in the construction of the building, the account is somewhat confusing because of its grammatical style. However, one can assume the following:

- 1) Walnut was not used because of its beauty but, rather, was used because of its apparent abundance in the Plainfield area at the time the house was constructed. Had the walnut been prized for its color or grain, Mr. Flanders would not have whitewashed it.
- 2) By whitewashing the building, Mr. Flanders was attempting to imitate the appearance of white marble temples which had formed the basis of the Greek Revival style of architecture. By so-doing Mr. Flanders contributed a sense of elegance to the 1840 frontier community.
- 3) The exact interior location of the planed walnut finish is not clear. It may be interpreted that the second story was finished entirely in planed walnut boards (walls, floors and ceiling); or that the floors throughout the house were of walnut, the upper story walls were of walnut, and ceilings had some wood treatment of mouldings. It is

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thought that the first interpretation is most probable. Because of its expense, plaster routinely was reserved only for the main rooms of many early houses in this area of northeastern Illinois. Furthermore, because wood was plentiful, it was, most likely, an inexpensive, durable finish. (Vernacular houses of this period in the Ohio River Valley often utilized board walls and ceilings which were subsequently wallpapered over and, in later years, replaced with plaster.) Additional site investigation may reveal more exact information regarding the interior finishes.

Nonetheless, evidence suggests that if indeed the first story walls were plastered originally, then the upper story walls were plastered within a short time of the construction of the house due to the early pattern, style and level of refinement of the interior casing and trimwork.

As an example of architecture of the northeastern Illinois early settlement period, the Flanders House embodied a good level of architectural detail, incorporated established and evolving construction techniques and maintains a reasonable level of integrity.

Front Elevation

The rectangular building sits along Main Street such that its long side and gable ridge run parallel to the street. Although most of the original ca. 1841 walnut siding is obscured by later accretions, large corner pilasters are visible and "support" a simple entablature. The southeast or front facade of the house has symmetrically arranged windows placed either side of the central main entry. The 6 over 6 wood, double-hung windows are not original (believed to be 1920's replacements) but replicate the original windows. The lower story windows are slightly deeper than those of the

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upper story; however, the width does not vary. The front porch with its thin columns was added in the 1920's and encroaches on the original frontispiece. The panelled door (which is early and possibly original to the house) has been modified and is flanked by two sidelights and transom which are glazed with original rose-colored glass. The entire doorway is framed by two broad pilasters. The chimney, rebuilt at the top and off-set from the center, is original. An identical chimney was located symmetrically in the house prior to the 1920's remodeling.

#### Side Elevations

The side elevations are similar in character to the main facade. The only distinguishing characteristics between the two side elevations is that the northeast elevation has four window openings at each level while the southwest elevation has only two openings at each level. (Prior to 1920, the fenestration of the side elevations was identical.) The entablature returns a short distance, horizontally, and is "carried" by corner pilasters. The simple entablature treatment follows the gable upward to the peak.

#### Rear Elevation

The original appearance of the northwest or rear elevation has been obscured significantly; however, the original form is quite evident. The attached service wing (which was added after 1875) has been enveloped on two sides by an enclosed porch and a flat-roofed, concrete block, one and one-half car garage. Of the original eight windows, which match the windows on the other elevations of the house, only one has been replaced with a shorter window. The service wing retains original window openings and doorways. At the time the garage addition was constructed, a door was added through the north side of the service wing between the two rooms.

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Interior Features

Although the interior of the Flanders House has been remodeled (ca. 1920), the basic features of the house and general arrangement of the rooms were unaltered. However, some significant changes were made.

Most noticeably no interior parlor stoves remain, the original interior walnut siding has been removed or plastered over, and the original 4 over 4 central hall plan was opened. On the first floor, the wall between the foyer and main parlor was removed, and the doorway between the main parlor and current dining room was enlarged. On the upper floor, rooms were remodeled to create several closets while eliminating portions of the hall and providing passage between some rooms (these odd spaces were dictated by the existing window arrangement). Non-original walls are easily distinguished from original walls by their construction.

Nonetheless, the general 1841 interior appearance is essentially intact. The original staircase survives. Unusual for this period was the interior basement stair which ran below the main stair. This stairway has been converted to a closet and only the basement stair from the service wing remains.

The original shouldered architrave window and door casings are in place and, like the other woodwork, are painted (most likely the trimwork has been painted since its installation, assumed to be installed along with the plaster). A bevelled detail along the base board repeats the bevelled detail of the front door surround, implying that the trim is from the same general period as the house itself. The original board flooring remains beneath narrow-strip hardwood floors of the 1920's and contemporary floor coverings. Walls are a combination of plaster and gypsum board. Twentieth century ceiling cove mouldings have been installed in some rooms.

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The first floor consists of five rooms including a foyer and a large parlor to the southeast. The foyer and parlor have been combined into a single room. Across the central hall are two smaller rooms now used as a den and a bedroom. To the rear of the main parlor was the largest room that serves as a dining room and kitchen. Beyond the present dining room is the ca. 1880 service wing.

The one-room, one story service wing retains its painted board walls as well as stairs to the basement. This room most likely served as a wash house/larder and was in use during the ownership of Mr. Bragaw who occupied the house after his service in the Civil War. (Mr. Bragaw kept honey bees and sold the honey from this service wing to supplement his \$35.00/month Civil War pension.)

The basement is a large, deep room with an abandoned cistern in the north corner. Original porch posts are visible in the basement, utilized as structural supports where the original interior basement stair had been.

All of the windows of the service wing are double-hung and replicate the windows of the main structure except for one window in the service wing which is 2 over 2 with a decorative lintel moulding.

The upper floor consists of a large, open stairhall on to which five rooms open. The northeast room has been divided into two large bedrooms with closets. The southwest and southeast rooms are original bedrooms. The rear northwest room has been divided into a small room (which is connected to the front room) and a bathroom (the bathroom window is the rear elevation window that has been shortened). The northeast bedrooms have been combined into a single room; closets have been built into the east extension of the hallway. An attic stair, added during the ca. 1920 remodeling, is located off the open stairhall in what had been the west extension of the hallway.

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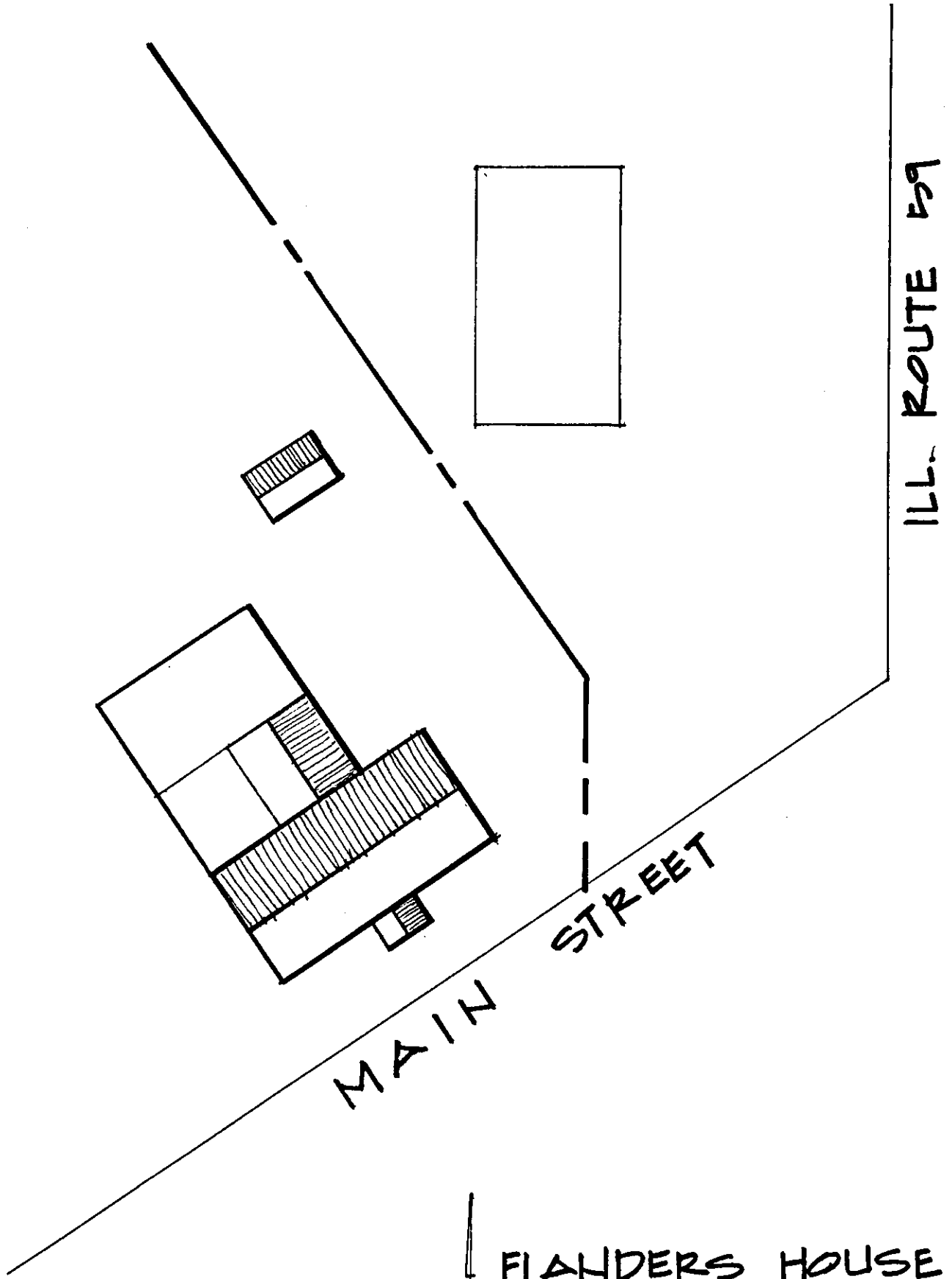
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This landmark house has survived relatively intact for more than one hundred-fifty years, an architectural remnant representing the early development of the Plainfield community.

Shed

A simple, one-story frame shed stands to the north of the main building. With a gable roof and ship-lap siding, it probably dates from the turn-of-the-century. Its original function is uncertain but believed to be either a wash house, chicken coop or tool shed. The shed is approximately 8'x12' and is non-contributing to the significance of the 1841 house.

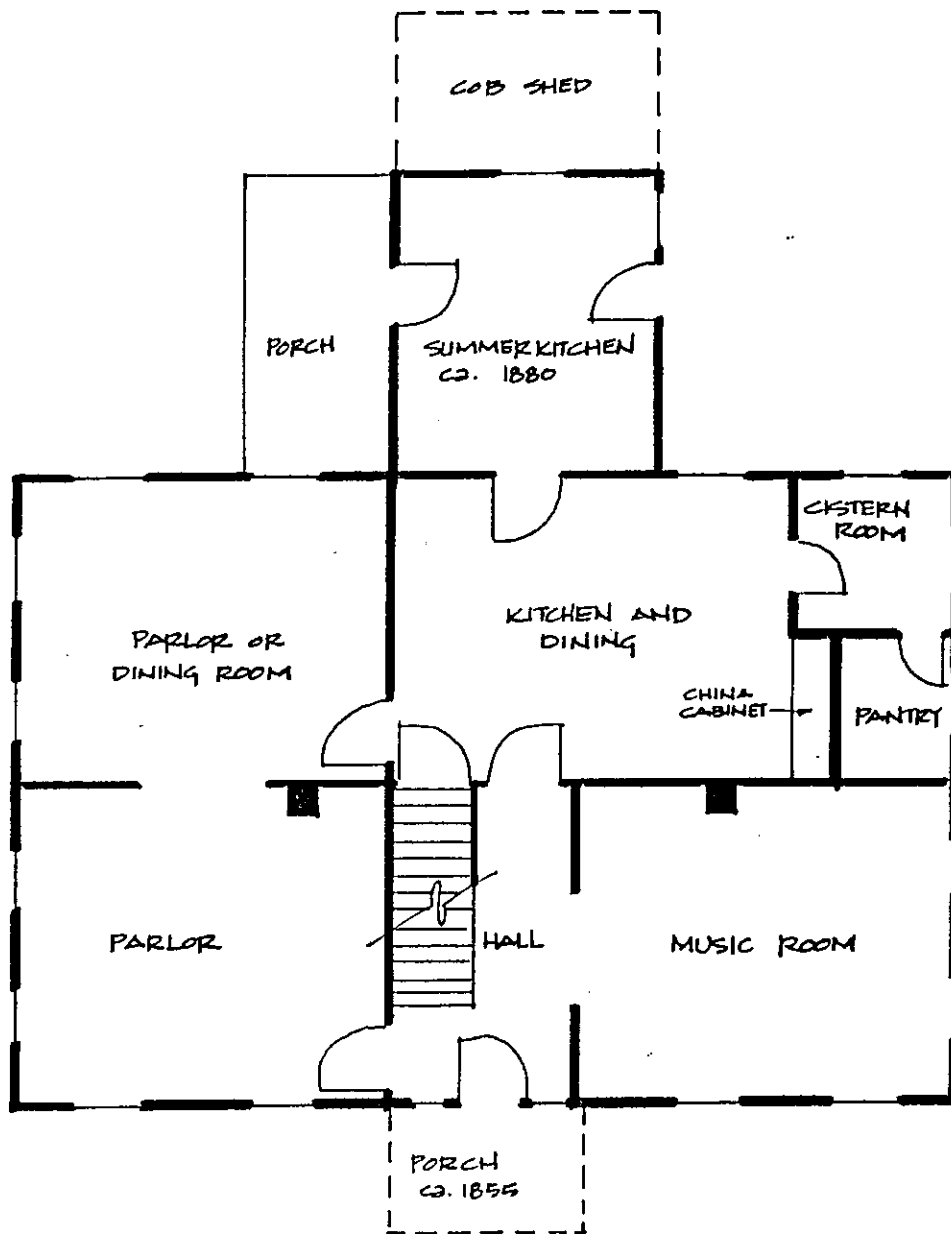




MAIN STREET

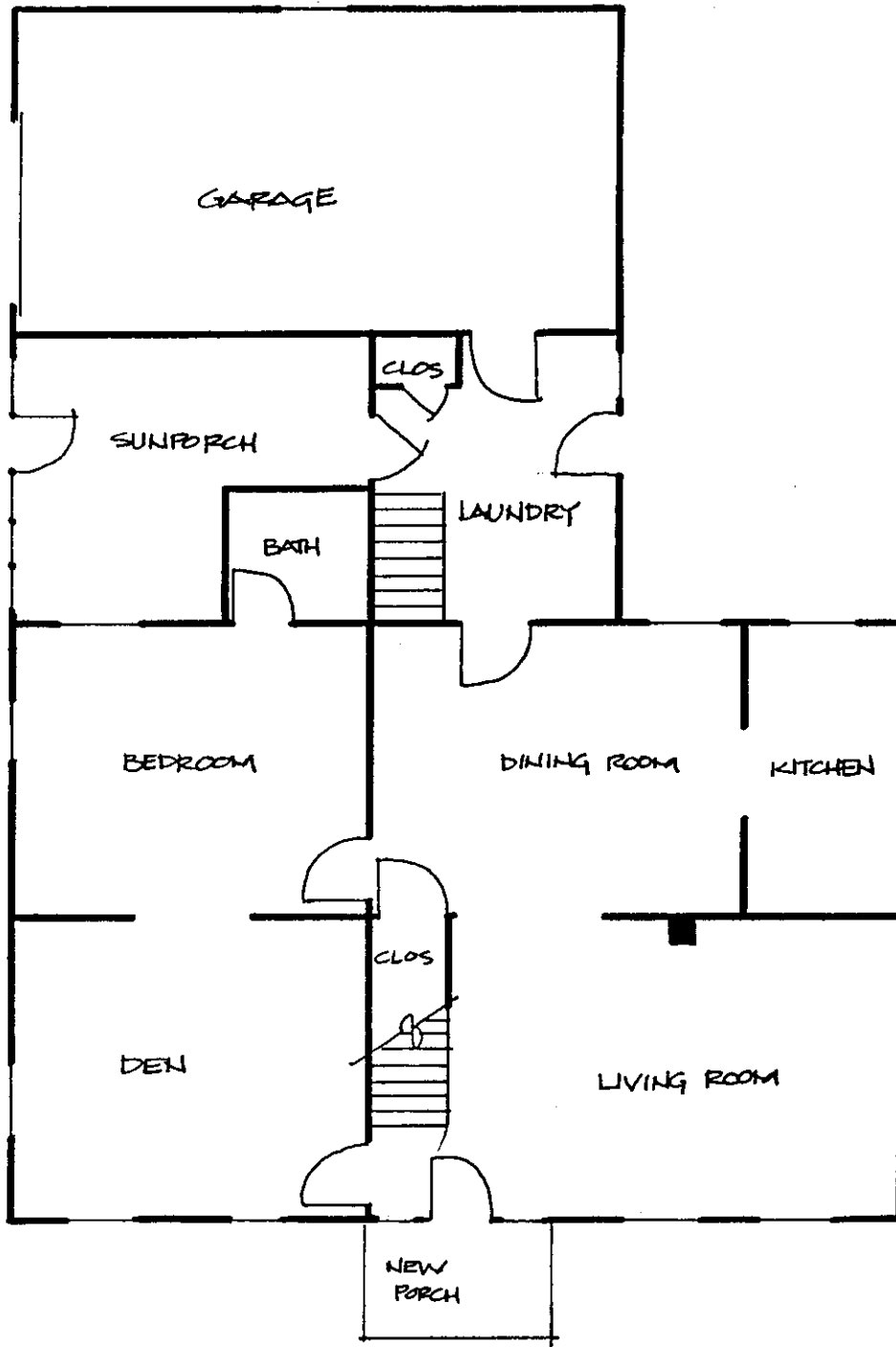
ILL. ROUTE 159

FLANDERS HOUSE  
SITE PLAN



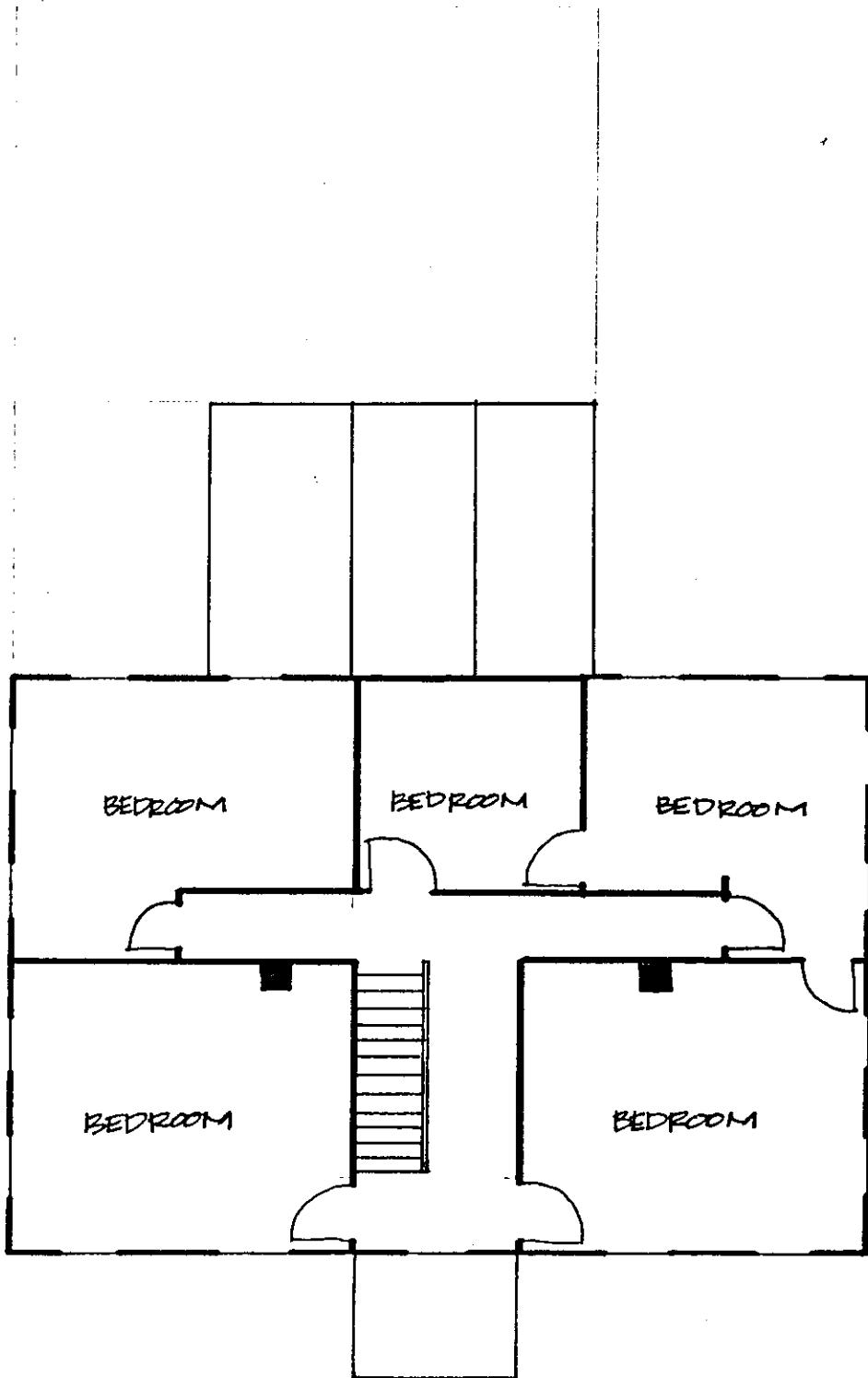
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
1841-1922

FLANDERS HOUSE



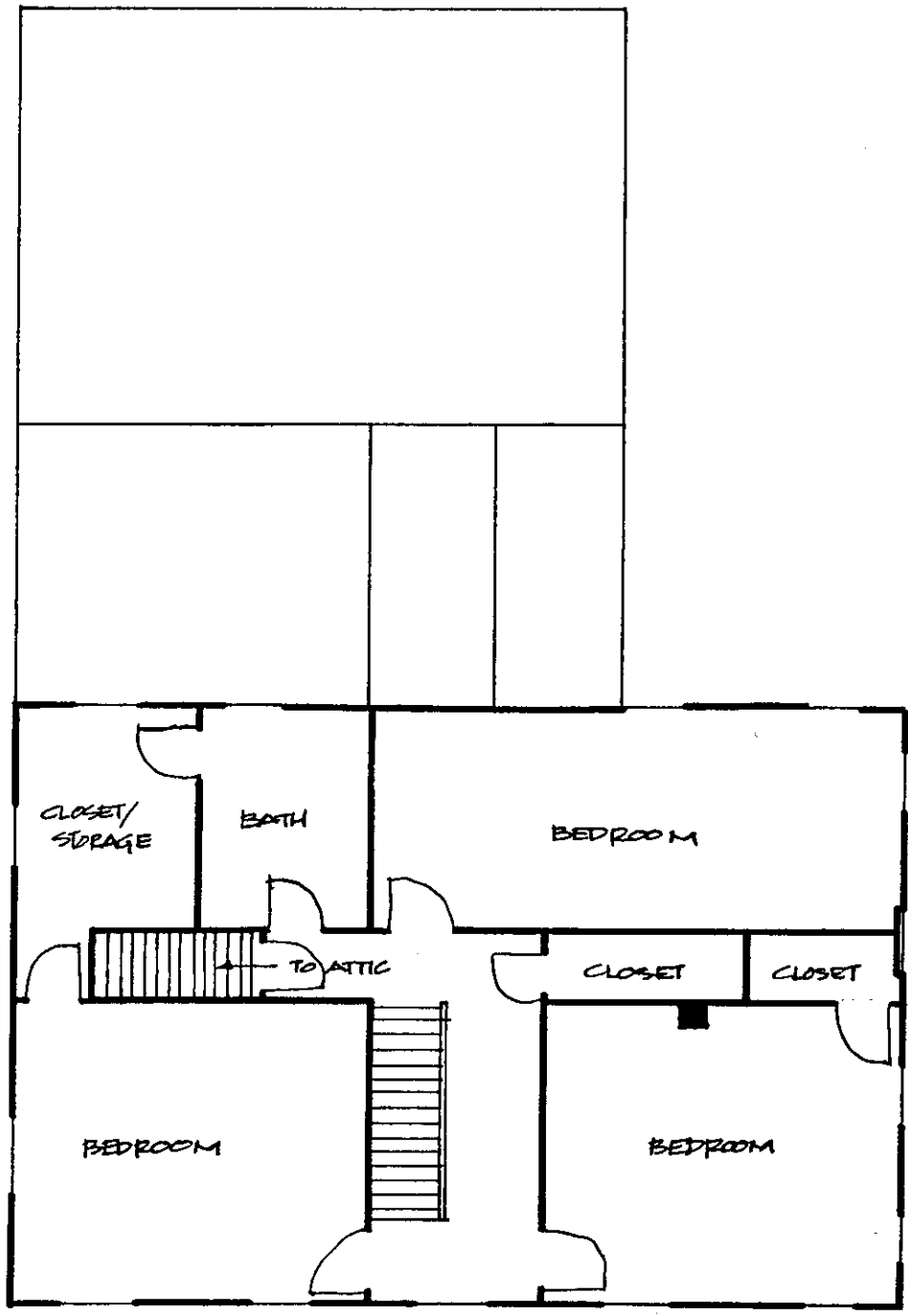
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
AFTER 1922

FLANDERS HOUSE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
1841-1922

FLANDERS HOUSE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
AFTER 1922

FLANDERS HOUSE

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Exploration/settlement

Period of Significance

ca. 1841  
ca. 1841

Significant Dates

1841

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Flanders House is a building that reflects significant aspects of the development of Plainfield (Walker's Grove), Illinois. It meets the National Register criterion A: "associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history" as an early building representing the settlement of Plainfield as well as criterion C: "embodying the distinct characteristics of a type" as a surviving example of early settlement architecture in the Will County/northeastern Illinois region. The Flanders House embodies the characteristic features of early Illinois inns but more importantly the Federal and Greek Revival architecture introduced to the frontier of the early 1830's and 1840's: classically-derived details, balanced fenestration and a prominent central entry.

**Historic Theme/Context**

The historic context of the Flanders House nomination is based upon the importance of the development of Main Street in establishing the town of Plainfield, Illinois, an early community in northeastern Illinois. Relatively few buildings erected before 1845 are known to exist in Illinois, especially in the northeastern region of the state. Therefore, because of the early construction period of the Flanders House (1841), this building is a significant resource representing the early settlement and development of the region and this particular community.

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General Development of Plainfield, Illinois

The original settlement at Plainfield, Illinois was made by James Walker. Although others had preceded him, Mr. Walker staked the first claim in 1829. That same year, he and several other men established a sawmill along the DuPage River and in so-doing established Will County's first "community". Until 1833, no sawmills existed in northeastern Illinois. However, after that date, several new, nearby communities had established mills, including Chicago. Also, the new community of Walker's Grove was advantageously located at the approximate midpoint along the Dr. Temple Stage Line which ran from Chicago to Ottawa. The Temple; Frink & Walker; and Hinton stage lines carried travelers and goods beginning January 1834 until about 1886 when railroad service became well-established and the preferred mode of travel.

The combination of virgin timber, a good river and stage access, attracted numerous settlers to the new community within a few short years. By 1834, the new town of Plainfield was platted incorporating a southern business area (Commercial Street) and a northern business area (Main Street). However, the majority of the platted village was not recorded until 1845.

By 1840, Main Street had attracted several businesses including at least two taverns/inns, a livery, drug store, wagon shop, general store, doctor's office, cobbler's shop and a few residences. Between 1840 and 1860, additional enterprises were attracted to Main Street: the first public school, a shoe store, tin shop, blacksmith, tailor, and slaughterhouse as well as several more substantial residences. Within the distance of one-eighth of one mile, a grist mill, cheese factory and several other inns were soon established.

Of these early buildings, only two pre-1840 structures remain. Plainfield House (1834), listed on the National

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Register, is a similar, but not nearly as refined, house which served as an inn. Plainfield House is approximately one block southwest of the Flanders House. A very small one and one-half story cottage with Greek Revival details sits across Main Street at the opposite end of the block from the Flanders House. This cottage (410 Main Street) dates to ca. 1837 and served as a cobbler's shop. Although its exterior form and details are recognizable, additions and remodelings jeopardize its integrity.

Other early buildings also survive along Main Street. The Dennison Greene House (1844) is identified in several books, including Talbot Hamlin's Greek Revival Architecture in America, and is a refined one and one-half story, square-plan, hipped roof building. The McCallister Store (ca. 1840) served as a meat market/slaughterhouse and, later, a feed and grain store. The remodeled, one and one-half story building with its street-facing gable and Greek Revival details now serves as a private residence.

After 1850, several other surviving buildings were erected. Although most are vernacular with uncertain construction dates, the Hagar House is an unusual Gothic Revival/Italianate hybrid which has been recently restored to its near-original appearance.

After 1866, Main Street lost its prominent role as a business thoroughfare to Lockport Street which was more centrally located in the growing village and which continues to serve as the main business district of Plainfield today.

#### Architecture of the Northeastern Illinois Frontier

Fostered by an interest in ancient republics, the new American republic of the early 19th century began measuring its achievements against the Greek democracy ideal. After the War of 1812, the architecture of the period reflected



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the classical Roman and Greek details and shunned any details that might be thought of as English. Politically, the young republic was becoming more crystallized; socially, more sophisticated. Incredible economic expansion occurred as the seemingly limitless natural resources were being developed and exploited. As the population increased and pressed further westward, new frontiers were successively converted into settled territories.

The Greek Revival style was the favored architecture of public buildings in the East as the great westward trek began. Taking their cues from where they were leaving, the settlers transplanted the forms to the Middle American frontier. Talbot Hamlin writes:

The settlers pushed their way from New York to Ohio and on to northeastern Illinois. The rapid settlement of these states, the swift development of government, the prompt emergence of a local culture and an educational system, as evidenced by the proliferation of academies and colleges - these are all well-known facts of American history. All contributed to make the area especially fitted to develop a vivid and vital architecture. That part of it built between the late 1820's and 1850 - and this period was in many localities the one that saw growth of rough pioneering communities into prosperous, settled, well-constructed towns - naturally was chiefly under the influence of Greek Revival ideals.

The style's simple massing and austere decorative elements made it ideal for use in the newly settled American territories. It was easily built in brick, stone, braced frame or balloon-frame construction - the first architectural style to implement this technique. Because virgin timber was most plentiful in northeastern Illinois, most of its Greek Revival buildings were constructed of wood.

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With the advent of builder's pattern books and manuals, classical details made their way to the prairie in a variety of adapted forms. Oftentimes, builders blended styles, introduced modifications to the style and simplified patterns to match their abilities or available tools. In general, the buildings erected in Illinois between 1820 and 1860 were simplified in comparison to their Eastern counterparts: low roofs, plain lintels and cornices and painted wood walls. These were good frame houses with good Greek doorways and window casings but few of the other elaborate characteristics of the style. In the northeast region of Illinois, these details were applied to three variants of the Greek Revival style: street-facing gable with derivative temple details; gable roof buildings with ridge parallel to the street and a main entrance on the long side; and a square plan with hipped roof.

The Flanders House

Jason R. Flanders was born in Hebron, Vermont on August 18, 1810. At age 20, Mr. Flanders moved to Boston, Massachusetts and worked for seven years as a store clerk. On March 29, 1833 at Lowell, Massachusetts, he married Lucy Ann Clark (b. November 4, 1810 at Amherst, New Hampshire; d. January 2, 1893).

The newlyweds departed Massachusetts on May 19, 1833, traveling overland in wagons to Troy, New York (a Greek namesake) and then by water to Detroit. From Detroit, he travelled overland to Troy Township (then part of Cook County), arriving on June 20, 1833.

Jason Flanders bought government land near Troy, a small settlement of less than one dozen people six miles south of Walker's Grove (now Plainfield). He farmed this land for eight years before moving to land he purchased at Plainfield

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In 1840. The two initial acres he bought in Plainfield evolved thusly:

- 2-17-1837 - U.S. Government sold 160 acres to Squire Levi Arnold who platted north portion of Plainfield (i.e. Lockport Street to Main Street recorded 1845).
- 8-24-1837 - Arnold sold 2 acres to Ralph Smith for \$100.00 (Warranty Deed).
- 4-21-1837 - Samuel and Lucy Shively quit claim deed to Ralph Smith for the same parcel for \$230.00. Notation: "the aforescribed land being the place where the said Shively now resides."
- 1-13-1840 - Ralph and Betsy Smith to Jason Flanders the same 2 acre parcel for \$287.50.

Jason and Lucy Flanders erected a large house in 1841 for their family:

Martha (b. 7-21-1835, d. after 1916)

Sarah (b. 6-12-1838, d. 10-12-1858)

George (b. 2-13-1840, d. 1862 at Bowling Green, KY during the Civil War)

Emma (b. 6-5-1841, d. 7-29-1916)

George (b. 9-10-1843, d. in infancy)

James (b. 8-27-1846, d. after 1916)

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One county history records that Mr. Flanders "and his neighbors used to cut timber in the Plainfield woods, have it sawed into boards, and then haul them to Chicago to build some of the first frame houses put up in that city."

It seems certain that the Flanders' House was constructed in front of the existing ca. 1837 Shively house (see photographs). Additionally, the lumber for the Flanders' House may have been felled in the Plainfield area woods but was milled elsewhere since the Walker Mill was destroyed by flood in 1838 and not rebuilt.

Whether or not the Flanders House was used ever as an inn on a regular basis is not documented. However, because of its size compared to other local buildings of the 1830-1840 settlement period, its similarity to "Plainfield House" (which did serve as an inn), and its location along the stage routes between Chicago and Ottawa, it may be assumed that Mr. Flanders at least may have entertained the idea of operating an inn at one time. For even with a family of six children, it is a large building for that early period in Plainfield. In fact, the operation of an inn at this stopping point must have been a lucrative business since at least four other nearby locations were serving as inns by 1850.

Very little personal information is recorded about Jason Flanders. Like many of the early settlers of Plainfield, he was a Methodist. He was, also, the first elected constable in the Village of Plainfield. At his death on February 26, 1874 (or 1875), he had acquired approximately 300-400 acres of land in the Plainfield area.

With purchases between 1845 and 1850, Jason Flanders added approximately 24 acres to his original parcel:

9-05-1845	8 acres	for \$114.00
3-17-1847	9.87 acres	for \$100.00
5-31-1850	6.11 acres	for \$ 50.00

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The site has been referred to as "the Flanders' Place" in at least one history. After Mr. Flanders' death in 1875 and Mrs. Flanders' death in 1892, the property was passed on to their surviving children:

Emma, who in 1874 married a Civil War veteran, John Bragaw, and lived together with her parents in the house;

Martha, who had married and was raising a family in California; and

James who served as Will County State's Attorney in Joliet, Illinois where he resided with his family.

Emma Flanders Bragaw acquired James' 1/3 interest in the property by warranty deed in 1893; and Martha's 1/3 interest by warranty deed in 1894.

On November 6, 1915 the parcel was registered as "Mapleview Farm." Emma Flanders Bragaw died the following year.

About 1920, Cecelia and Fred Klomhaus moved their family from their country farm to Plainfield. Mr. Bragaw rented a former chicken coop turned cottage on the property to the Klomhaus family.

On June 21, 1928, the property was granted to Cecelia and Fred Klomhaus as part of a life estate established by John Bragaw. Their daughter, Ella, remembers that most of the interior rooms were decorated with deep red wallpaper. Miss Klomhaus noted also that ten stoves kept the house warm: four stoves on the first floor; five stoves on the second floor; and one stove in the basement.

Mr. Bragaw installed the first furnace in the house with a single, large register in the front hall floor.

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During the late 1920's and early 1930's, Fred Klomhaus remodeled the house to its near-present appearance. He also installed a large, forced-air furnace which had originally been ordered for installation in the Plainfield United Methodist Church.

Mr. Bragaw died on Decoration Day, May 30, 1933.

Miss Ella Klomhaus assumed the property from her parents, during which time several improvements were made. The chicken coop/cottage and a barn were razed. The existing concrete block garage was constructed. She also installed a new furnace and the present synthetic siding. Miss Klomhaus constructed a service station on one corner of the property and operated a restaurant in it. Under her ownership, the remainder of the property was subdivided and sold off. During her tenure, the house became known as the Bragaw-Klomhaus Residence.

Miss Klomhaus sold the house to Peace Lutheran Church in 1974 for use as a parsonage.

The house was sold most recently in 1990 so that it might be restored to its 1841 appearance and continue to serve as a tribute to and reminder of Plainfield's early settlement.

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Major Bibliographical references (cont'd.)

6. Kwedar, Melinda F. and Hawes, Edward L., Inns and Taverns in the Midwest: Typical Functions, Forms and Layouts, Sangamon State University, 1986.
7. Plainfield Historical Society Archives, Plainfield, Illinois.
8. Telephone Interview with Ron Bryant, Kentucky Historical Society Library Curator, Summer 1990.
9. Telephone and Personal Interviews with Ella Klomhaus, former owner, Summer and Fall 1990.

Verbal Boundary Description (cont'd.)

southwesterly along said line 130 feet, thence northwesterly 175.07 feet on a line perpendicular to said north line of Main Street, thence northeasterly 163.25 feet on a line parallel with said north line of Main Street to a point which is the north west corner of said part conveyed to Texaco, Inc., thence 129 feet along the southwesterly line of said part conveyed to Texaco, Inc., thence southerly 50.64 feet along the westerly line of said part conveyed to Texaco, Inc., to the point of beginning, in Will County, Illinois.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

1. Bach, Ira., Chicago's Historic Suburbs On Wheels & On Foot, University of Ohio Press, 1982.
2. Chicago Historical Society Archives, Chicago, Illinois.
3. Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America, Oxford University Press, Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1944.
4. A History of Plainfield: Then and Now, Second Edition, Plainfield Bicentennial Commission, Plainfield, Illinois, 1977.
5. The History of Will County, Illinois, Wm. LeBaron, Jr. & Co., 186 Dearborn Street, Chicago, 1878.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 

16
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3	9	9	7	8	0
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4	6	0	7	2	3	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

That part of the south east 1/4 of Section 9, Township 36 North, Range 9 East of the third principal meridian, described as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the east line of Section 9 with the north line of Main Street, thence southwesterly 105 feet along the north line of Main Street to a point for a point of beginning, which point is the south west corner of that part conveyed to Texaco, Inc., thence continuing

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the portion of the city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Michael A. Lambert/Architect  
 organization Corsetti-Lambert, Inc. date August 8, 1990  
 street & number 150 Youngs Avenue telephone 815/727-4040  
 city or town Joliet state Illinois zip code 60432

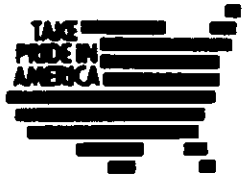




# United States Department of the Interior

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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. For further information call 202/343-9542.

NOV 22 1991

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/11/91 THROUGH 11/16/91

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

FLORIDA, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, Old Palmetto Hotel, 1889 Old Dixie Hwy., Vero Beach, 91001650, NOMINATION, 11/13/91  
ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, McFarland House, 895 Seventh St., Charleston, 91001690, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
ILLINOIS, HANCOCK COUNTY, Laharpe City Hall, 207 E. Main St., Laharpe, 91001689, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Delavan Commercial Historic District, 307, 309--324, 400, 401, 404--410, 412 and 414 Locust St., Delavan, 91001687, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY, Flanders House, 405 W. Main St., Plainfield, 91001688, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
KENTUCKY, WEBSTER COUNTY, Webster County Courthouse, Courthouse Square, Dixon, 91000924, NOMINATION, 8/08/91  
LOUISIANA, EAST CARROLL PARISH, Byerley House, Jct. of Lake and Ingram Sts., Lake Providence, 91001681, NOMINATION, 11/13/91  
LOUISIANA, ST. MARTIN PARISH, Patin House, 219 W. Bridge St., Breaux Bridge, 91001680, NOMINATION, 11/13/91  
NEW YORK, NASSAU COUNTY, Long Island Rail Road Station at Farmingdale, Along LIRR tracks between Farmingdale and Forest Aves., Farmingdale, 91001677, NOMINATION, 11/13/91  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Ames Leonard Farmhouse, 5707 Main St., Mexico, 91001630, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Arthur Tavern, Jct. of Clarke Rd. and NY 16, Arthur, 91001632, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Chandler Peter House, 5897 Main St., Mexico, 91001626, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Fowler--Loomis House, 6022 Main St., Mexico, 91001628, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Mexico Academy and Central School, 5805 Main St., Mexico, 91001633, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Red Mill Farm, 7177 Red Mill Rd., Cotosse vicinity, 91001629, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Slack Farmstead, 5174 Row Rd., Mexico vicinity, 91001627, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Thayer Farmstead, 5933 Church St., Mexico vicinity, 91001631, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Mexico MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Coraopolis Armory, 835 Fifth Ave., Coraopolis, 91001695, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Hunt Armory, 324 Emerson St., Pittsburgh, 91001697, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Cambria City Historic District, Roughly bounded by Broad St., Tenth Ave. and the Conemaugh R., Johnstown, 91001706, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
PENNSYLVANIA, CHESTER COUNTY, South Brook Farm, Jct. of Street Rd. and Bird Rd., East Marlborough Township, London Grove, 91001710, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
PENNSYLVANIA, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Berwick Armory, 201 Pine St., Berwick, 91001692, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, DAUPHIN COUNTY, Harrisburg 19th Street Armory, 1313 S. 19th St., Harrisburg, 91001696, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, ERIE COUNTY, Hamot Pierre S. V. House, 302 French St., Erie, 91001707, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, Connellsville Armory, 108 W. Washington St., Connellsville, 91001694, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA COUNTY, Indiana Armory, 621 Wayne Ave., Indiana, 91001698, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, LANCASTER COUNTY, Lancaster Armory, 438 N. Queen St., Lancaster, 91001699, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, LEHIGH COUNTY, Bethlehem Armory, 301 Prospect St., Bethlehem, 91001693, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, LYCOMING COUNTY, Williamsport Armory, 1300 Penn St., Williamsport, 91001704, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Old Pottstown Historic District (Boundary Increase), High St. between Hanover and Franklin Sts., Pottstown, 91001715, BOUNDARY INCREASE, 11/14/91  
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 32nd St and Lancaster Ave. Philadelphia Armory, Jct. of 32nd St. and Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, 91001703, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Ogontz Hall, 7175--7165 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia, 91001708, NOMINATION, 11/14/91  
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, Special Troops Armory, 5350 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia, 91001702, NOMINATION, 11/14/91 (Pennsylvania National Guard Armories MPS)  
PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, YMCA of Germantown, 5722 Greene St., Philadelphia, 91001709, NOMINATION, 11/14/91