

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO DC
6-30-94

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Coleman Hardware Company Building

other names/site number Sherwood School Furniture, Ohio Butt Company

2. Location

street & number 100 Nettle Street

not for publication

city or town Morris

vicinity

state Illinois

code IL

county Grundy

code 063

zip code 60450

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William L. White, SHPO 6-29-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other concrete

Narrative Description

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

B. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Transportation

Period of Significance

1874-1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Morris Public Library

Coleman Hardware Company Building
Name of Property

Grundy County, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.62

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	116	38104510	4579140
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan S. Benjamin, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date May 4, 1994

street & number 711 Marion Avenue telephone 708-432-1822

city or town Highland Park state Illinois zip code 60035

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Grundy County National Bank Trust #0444

street & number 20 Liberty Street telephone 815-942-0130

city or town Morris state Illinois zip code 60450

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Coleman Hardware Company Building

SUMMARY:

The Coleman Hardware Company Building, 100 Nettle Street, Morris, Illinois, is located at the west end of Illinois Avenue (historically known as Canal Street), 120' south of Washington Street, the city's main east-west thoroughfare, and about .3 mile west of the town center. Just to the south is the the Illinois and Michigan Canal and tow path. To the west is a two-acre field (that once belonged to the company but is now in separate ownership), Nettle Creek and Gebhard Woods State Park. The Gebhard Brewery is located north and west of the company, on Washington Street. Immediately to the north is a residential district largely comprised of 19th Century homes.

The Coleman Company Building, which dates from @1874, when the company was known as the Sherwood School Furniture Company, is a "U"-shaped complex made up of three wings, a 60' smoke stack and remnants of other building sections. They surround a 176' x 80' gravel courtyard opening east, toward the intersection of Illinois and Nettle Streets. The total dimensions of the wings surrounding the courtyard are 222' by 160'. Each of the wings is a one-story common bond brick structure with post and beam interior framing; each rests on limestone foundations and is topped by a shallow gable roof. The window configurations vary, with 2/2 windows in the office section at the east end of the north wing and predominantly 6/4 windows in the warehousing section at the west end, 6/4 windows in the west wing and 6/6 and 9/9 windows in the south wing. Roofing is of asphalt. The interiors are largely open, with fire walls separating sections of the south wing, which was used for manufacturing, and separating the south and west wings from each other. The office interior has tongue and groove

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Interior walls: all of the other walls are unfinished brick. Floors are of concrete, pine planking or oak.

The wings forming the complex today date from @1874 (the north wing), from 1876 (the south wing) and from between 1895 and 1900 (the west wing). The smokestack was built in 1874. Although there were several additions built as the company grew, those that remain have, despite deterioration, good integrity. The walls, framing, panelled doors and window casing and sash, though boarded up, are largely intact. A major change was made to the fenestration of the north facade of the south wing, presumably in the early 1900's, and later to the gable end of the south wing. Nevertheless, since there is plentiful photographic documentation, restoration is possible. Because of its original prominent location in relationship to the business district and the Canal, its Victorian design as well as its integrity and its association with the industrial development of Morris, the Coleman Hardware Company Building is worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

PHYSICAL CONTEXT

The Coleman Building is located in the City of Morris, approximately 55 miles southwest of downtown Chicago, just north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was completed in 1848, and the Illinois River. Accessed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which came through Morris in 1853, it is situated just south of the intersection of Interstate 80 and U.S. 47.

With a population of 10,270, the city occupies 6-1/2 square miles and, due to its central location, became the county seat of Grundy County in 1841. It was platted a year later

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and incorporated in 1853, named for Isaac N. Morris, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners when the town was platted. Although Morris is near the larger more industrialized city of Joliet and suffers on its periphery from suburban sprawl, it remains separated from Chicago by considerable farmland and retains, with much of its building stock intact, the scale of a small town. Its center square, surrounding the Grundy County Court House, and the main commercial streets of Washington and Liberty have no vacant lots and are lined with many 19th Century buildings that have excellent integrity. All that is missing is the sense that Morris in the decades surrounding the turn of the century took pride in its "manufactories." Only the Coleman Hardware Company survives with sufficient integrity to remind us that Morris in the 1870's and 1880's was a small factory town.

THE COMPANY BUILDING

The approach to the Coleman Building, west on Illinois Avenue, presents a vista of two gable ends forming the front of two wings which, with a third, surround an interior courtyard.

The south wing was constructed in 1876. On the gable end, three tall narrow 12/12 windows topped by segmental arches, a doorway topped by a segmental arch and an ocular window in the gable have been bricked in, and two large metal overhead doors have been added. The north elevation of the south has been altered, but during the period of significance to accommodate the functioning of the company. Much of the wall has been rebricked beginning approximately 15' in the from the northeast corner and extending almost to the west wing. There are presently eleven bays of 9/9 windows. Because these windows have concrete sills and a different

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configuration from those on the south elevation of the wing and because there is a remnant of a window hinge in the first bay, it is highly likely that this elevation was changed to accept larger windows sometime after the turn of the century. The first three bays are made up of pairs of large 9/9 double-hung windows with concrete sills and lintels that are a continuation of a row of headers. The next bay is a recessed opening with a panelled door. Beyond the door, to the west, are three single 9/9 double-hung windows, a boarded up doorway, a loading entrance with a large overhead metal door and two more pairs of large 9/9 double-hung windows. Although openings are boarded up, the tenth bay is the only bay that has missing sash. The roof of the south wing has asphalt shingles. There is a brick fire wall with a parapet topped by tile coping extending above the roof line 140' from the east gable end.

The east elevation of the west wing has eleven bays. There are ten, 6/4 double-hung windows with cast concrete sills and segmental arch brick lintels made up of two rows of headers and a doorway, located in the second bay from the left. Several of the windows have been boarded up, but the casing and sash are intact. The fourth bay has the window replaced by a large rectangular opening that is boarded up. The gable roof of this center connecting wing has a more shallow pitch than the roofs on the adjacent wings and has closely-spaced exposed rafter ends under the roof overhang.

The south elevation of the north wing, which housed the company's warehouse and offices has eighteen bays. The west end has twelve, 6/4 double-hung windows with limestone sills and segmental arch brick lintels made up of two rows of headers. On this elevation are two large loading entrances, topped by segmental arched brick lintels, in the 5th and 13th bay from the west. These were used to load merchandise

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onto railroad cars that pulled up on a siding in the courtyard just to the south of this north wing. The west entrance is enclosed by a projecting frame wing with a gable roof. Two bays east of the other loading door, which is topped by a small gable, is the office section of the building. It is entered from a panelled door with brass hardware. To the east are three, 2/2 double-hung windows with limestone sills and flat limestone lintels. At the peak of the gable, just west of the office entrance, is a low brick chimney. Although some windows are boarded up, the casing and sash is intact. The east elevation of the north wing is the building's most prominent facade. Housing the factory offices, it is five bays wide, made up of a door and four windows. The door, located on the south end is panelled with three lights and topped by a transom and a segmental arch brick lintel with two rows of headers. The windows are boarded up, but like those on the south elevation have their original casing and 2/2 sash. Portions of the east elevation of the north wing have been parged with red cement.

The elevation of the north wing facing north has sixteen bays. The two bays on the east end, where the offices are located, contain a 2/2 double-hung window with a stone sill and a segmental arch brick lintel with a double row of headers and an entrance topped by a similar segmental arch. The next six bays have 6/4 double-hung windows with limestone or cast concrete sills. Beyond these is a panelled door with a rectangular transom with three lights. West of the door are three more 6/4 double-hung windows. There are then two, 9-light windows with fixed panes and wood sills. At the west end of the north facade are two more 6/4 double-hung windows. All of the large window openings have either limestone or cast concrete sills and segmental arch brick lintels with two rows of headers. Many

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of the window openings have their original shutter hinges and decorative hold down clamps anchored into the wood.

The west elevation is complex because on the southwest end, other sections of the factory were connected to the building. The east end of the west elevation is three bays wide with two, 6/4 double hung windows with limestone sills and segmental arch brick lintels with a double row of headers. The two north 6/4 windows are tall. The south window is wide and low. In the gable is an ocular window surrounded by a row of headers. Set back behind the gable end of the north wing is the west facade of the west wing. It is nine bays wide with eight, 6/4 double-hung windows. One window has been bricked in. All openings have cast concrete sills and brick segmental arch lintels with a double row of headers. There are basement windows with similar lintels. Some of the basement wall has been parged with cement. To the south is the gable end of the south wing with one large opening infilled with brick and concrete block and two, 12/8 double-hung windows with limestone sills and segmental arch lintels with a double row of headers. All of the windows on the west elevation have been boarded up, but are intact. At the southeast corner is a concrete block addition dating from ca. 1940 with two small window openings.

The south elevation of the south wing has seven, 9/9 double hung windows with cast concrete sills and is topped by segmental arches with two rows of headers. These are intact but have been boarded up. To the west of these windows is one large boarded up window with a cast concrete sill and flat brick lintel, a large loading entrance and a second large boarded up window with a cast concrete sill and flat brick lintel. Just to the west of these is a deteriorating brick wall with a large hole. Immediately south of this are the partially-collapsed walls of the mechanical room with

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two boilers. Attached to one of the walls is a small square chimney topped by a tall cylindrical metal pipe. To the west of this room is the rectangular 1874 smokestack, with sloping brick walls. It stands 60' high and is approximately 10' x 10' at the base. The top half may have been rebuilt. To the west of the stack is a building section with tall narrow window openings that have limestone sills and are topped by segmental arches. These have been bricked in or boarded up. This section is topped by a sloping roof. Attached to this section, in the southwest corner of the factory, is the concrete block addition. Much of the area between the west wing and the tow path along the Illinois and Michigan Canal is overgrown with vegetation.

To the west of the Coleman Building is an open field that is overgrown with vegetation. Although there is no visible physical evidence, in the 1880's, this area contained a large foundry, connected to the south wing by the rattler room, and some storage sheds. To the south are a few feet of collapsed wall of a brick building that once served as the Japan room, where finishing took place.

The interior of the building reflects its original manufacturing, storage and shipping use. The south 1876 wing, where the manufacturing took place, has suffered the most deterioration, but the interior mill construction is largely intact. There is little physical evidence to indicate the specific interior uses, but the Sanborn maps refer to the south wing either as the "machine shop" or "factory". The interior is divided into three large spaces with a single row of 10" square posts supporting the wood roof structure the entire length of the wing. Floors are of concrete. The east end of the wing, with three bays of 9/9 pairs of double-hung windows on the north and seven bays of 9/9 windows on the south, is connected to the center section by a brick wall with a wide arched opening. This center

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smaller section has three bays of 9/9 windows and a door on the north and four bays of 9/9 windows on the south. At the west end of this center section is a brick fire wall that extends through the roof to the brick parapet wall. Its interior opening is topped by a pointed arch lined with a steel cap.

The west wing, built between 1894 and 1900, has two rooms with a concrete floor. There is a second brick fire wall that extends through the roof to the brick parapet between the south wing and the west wing. The south room was used as a "press room" and the north for polishing and plating. The 1927 Sanborn refers to the spaces as a "stock room". The interior wood structural system, which supports a low pitched roof, is made up of two rows of square columns.

The interior of the north ca. 1874 wing, which was used for warehousing and shipping is made up of a warehouse area and an office. The warehouse is one large open space with a single row of square columns supporting the interior structural system of the roof. The floor is of pine planking. There is a built up floor and ceiling reinforcement to accomodate a pulley system between the two south loading doors. At the east end of the wing is a wall and the office area. With walls of tange-in-groove panelling and oak hardwood floors, the office section contains a large open area and a manager's office. A masonite partition separates the open office area from a hallway connecting the south and east doors, the office and the warehouse area. There is a furnace in the office, connected to a small brick chimney extending above the roofline.

Except for the masonite partition in the office area, there appear to be few interior changes to the building. Many of the windows have been boarded up, but most of the window

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openings have their original casing and sash beneath the wood boards. The greatest changes have occurred from neglect and deterioration. The Coleman Building retains sufficient integrity to express the important role it played in the industrial development of the town of Morris.

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Coleman Hardware Company Building

SUMMARY:

The Coleman Hardware Company Building meets Criterion A for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The building has local significance for industry as the home of a company that was important in the industrial development of Morris, Illinois, a town where manufacturing played a substantial historical role, intimately tied to the community's image, growth and prosperity. Several contemporary articles and histories note that the Coleman Hardware Company was one of the town's oldest manufacturing industries and one of its major employers.

The building also has local significance for transportation. As the firm grew into a manufacturing enterprise with national and international markets, water transportation for the delivery of raw materials and rail transportation for shipping company products was pivotal to its success, with the building's primary transportation significance stemming from its direct relation to the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Coleman Hardware Company Building is the only surviving industrial building in Morris, dating from the 1870s or before, that physically demonstrates the pivotal importance of the I & M Canal in both stimulating the development of industry and sustaining it. While popular history suggests that the canal's significance was extremely short-lived, the Coleman Hardware Company Building demonstrates the economic importance of this transportation route throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries.

The building's period of significance dates from 1874, when the first section extant was constructed by the Sherwood School Furniture Company, until 1935, when the Coleman Hardware Company (which was established by Joseph G. Coleman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sherwood Company, in

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1887) declared bankruptcy. Although there were once many 19th Century industrial buildings in Morris, the Coleman Building today stands as one of only a handful left and the sole significant survivor from the town's 1860's-1870's period of industrial development. Although rear sections of the once thriving company are in ruin or gone, the existing front wings, dating from @1874, 1876 and @ 1895 and the 1874 smokestack serve as a visible reminder of the company's significance to the economic viability of Morris.

THE HISTORY OF THE COLEMAN HARDWARE COMPANY BUILDING

The history of industry on the site of the company complex dates back to the early 1850s when Morris had a population under 2000, and industry in the town consisted of small-scale operations such as lumber yards, grain elevators and grist mills--all businesses relating to the processing of natural materials. The one exception was Riddle, McKee and Co., a steam foundry located on the north bank of the Illinois and Michigan Canal on what was to become the property of Coleman Hardware. An 1856 map published by Thomas Doran shows a drawing of a small one-story frame building and locates it at this site. 1

The Hall Furniture Factory

The evolution of the company building as we know it today dates from March, 1873, when J.H. Hall, a manufacturer of school furniture and office desks, responded to industrial incentive legislation offered by the City of Morris and built a furniture factory. Hall signed a contract with the City of Morris stating that, in return for paying him \$6000, he would operate "his manufactory here, employing no less than 50 men at any time for a period of five years." 2 He

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leased three lots adjacent to the existing foundry, then known as Miller and Young's, with the right to purchase. Although he constructed a 40' x 100' building to begin his furniture operation, the company didn't survive a year. In December, doors were closed and company employees were out of work. 3

The Sherwood School Furniture Company:

Shortly after the Hall Furniture Factory closed, the Sherwood School Furniture Company, established by George and C.W. Sherwood in 1857 in Chicago, having lost its building on East Madison Street in the 1871 Fire, became interested in moving to Morris. Probably disenchanted with the failure of the Hall Company, a citizens' meeting passed a resolution to canvas the opinion of city voters regarding the propriety of accepting or refusing a proposition of the Sherwood Company to relocate its small furniture factory from Chicago to Morris. A vote was taken, and citizens voted 430 "for factory" to 52 "against factory" to request city fathers to act favorably on the Sherwood Company's proposal. 4 The Morris Herald's 1888 Holiday Supplement noted that the city took an additional \$13,000 in stock, thus making its commitment to industry at this site to \$19,000. 5 City residents clearly valued the industrial development of Morris as important to the community's economic health, an attitude that would consistently resurface into the Twentieth Century.

Almost immediately, the Sherwood School Furniture Company purchased the land leased by the Hall Company for \$1,100 and started making extensive improvements. In January of 1874, the company added a 60' x 140' building which was to be used as a foundry, a rattling room and machine shop. This was probably located to the west of the building. In March,

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they built a 40' x 40' addition at the west end of the old factory and a 60'-high smokestack. The Morris Herald reported that the company also purchased the old foundry (likely the original 1856 Riddle, McKee and Co. steam foundry) and the Washburn barn, and converted them into storehouses. 6

The September 9, 1874 Herald praised the company with the highest of accolades saying "Morris...has in her school and church furniture company the acknowledged leader in America and probably in the world." Although this likely overstated the company's relative importance nationally, it was important to the economy of Morris. The company was reported as adding \$60,000 in machinery and encouraging other branches of industry by consuming \$40,000 of lumber, \$25,000 of iron, \$10,000 of varnish, \$5,000 of screws and nails and \$1,800 of coal. The company employed 140 workers and increased the population of Morris, which in 1870 was 3135, by 300 people. (The additional people were probably family members of employees.) During this period of time, the president of the company, J.T. June, managed the factory in Morris. Joseph G. Coleman served as secretary-treasurer and directed the company's financial affairs from Chicago. The company was publicly owned, with the majority of stockholders in New York, Chicago and Morris. 7

In a profile of the company published in the November 14, 1874, Herald, the Sherwood Factory was described as a flourishing institution with wagons making continuous trips to the depot containing goods to be shipped all over the country. The "intrinsic importance of this factory to Morris" was giving employment to 150 men, "2/3 of whom were strangers at the time of its establishment". It went on to say that "Since these works commenced operations here, property has increased largely in value: house rent is higher than ever before, and more could be rented at the

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same figures were there any to rent. Our merchants are doing a better business than ever and everything is working like a charm--caused by nothing else than this one factory." The reporter added "'A kingdom' for another factory." 8 The Sherwood Company was doing so well that a dream grew for further industry in Morris. The company kept the community going during what was described in the December 22, 1875, Herald as "dull days". "While financial circles are trembling with failures...here the merchants carry the best of goods...." 9

The company was thriving--and diversifying. Ads in the April 14 and May 5, 1876 papers enumerated the factory's products. The following is a representative sampling: "Flooring, Nicely Dressed and Matched; Lumber Planed and Cut to order; Castings, Light and Heavy, made to order; Machinery and Engines repaired, Farm Machinery repaired; Office Desks; Book Cases and Secretary, Combined; The best School Desk on Earth." And, the ad read, "if this is not enough and you are tired, you can get one of our SOLID COMFORT ROCKERS to rest yourself in." 10

All went well until August 31, 1876, when the wood and finishing section housed in a two-story frame building burned. This resulted in a temporary loss of employment and workers' tools as well as the building and machinery inside. A report noted that the brick buildings--the kiln and foundry adjoining the building to the west and the storehouse, running parallel with the factory, to the north--did not burn. 11 This confirms that the north wing was built sometime before 1876. Within a month after the fire the company decided to build a fireproof 130' x 40' structure. This building is undoubtedly the existing south wing.

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The Ohio Butt Company and Coleman Hardware Company:

There are fewer available copies of the local paper to draw information from after the 1870's, but a deed dated July 3, 1924, traces the history of the Coleman Company and its name changes. The deed notes that the Sherwood School Furniture Company was incorporated in 1873 and, in 1880, changed its name to the Ohio Butt Company. Then on January 29, 1887, the name became the Coleman Hardware Company, with Joseph G. Coleman as President. 12 The business functioned for almost 50 years as the Coleman Hardware Company, and it is this name that is historically associated with the property.

Joseph G. Coleman was with the company from the early 1870's until his death in 1929. The Grundy County Directory of 1877-78 lists him as Secretary of the Sherwood School Furniture Company; newspaper accounts place him with the company even before this date. 13 In the 1880's, when the firm was known as the Ohio Butt Company, Coleman became President. In 1887, the company assumed his name.

The Colemans were prominent Chicagoans who lived in the neighborhood of South Michigan Avenue until 1886, when Joseph and his wife Leonora had a Richardsonian Romanesque home designed at 1811 Prairie Avenue by Cobb and Frost on what was then Chicago's most fashionable street. Mrs. Coleman died in early 1888, and he moved to Chicago's Near North Side and remarried. Although Coleman ran the company from Chicago, with a local superintendent in charge of operations, the second Mrs. Coleman is said to have visited the factory often and played an active role in managing the company. When Joseph G. Coleman died of heart failure, in 1929 at age 82, both he and his son Loring were active in the company. Loring had been in the business since 1916 and served as Secretary and Treasurer since 1924. Upon his father's death, Loring took over as President. With the

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Depression, he was unable to sustain the company, and the bank foreclosed on a mortgage Loring took out in 1932. The company was sold in 1935.

In 1880, when the manufacturing of school furniture became unprofitable, the business changed to the manufacture of hardware such as door hangings and fasteners, and the name was changed to the Ohio Butt Company. There is presently no evidence where that name came from. The Coleman Hardware Company, established in 1887, continued to specialize in cast iron products, focusing on such hardware goods as sash pulleys, furniture casters, screen door hinges and fine grey iron castings.

During its 48 year existence, the Coleman Hardware Company and the companies that preceded it were a great source of pride for the town of Morris. Just after Coleman reorganized the company and took over as president, the 1888 Morris Herald Holiday Supplement listed the Coleman Hardware Co. first in its list of "manufactories", saying:

The Coleman Hardware Co., located on the north side of the (Illinois & Michigan) canal and east bank of Nettle Creek, is the most extensive manufacturing establishment of our city, and furnishes constant and remunerative employment to a larger number of laborers than any other. 14

The significance of the Coleman Hardware Company to the economy of Morris continued to be acknowledged. It received a lengthy description and high praise in the 1914 Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Grundy County:

To the Coleman Hardware Company must be given the credit of being one of the oldest manufacturing industries of Morris. Backed by men of substantial

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worth, brains and business experience, it has steadily grown and developed until it now plays a most important part in the city's industrial life. Few concerns enjoy a higher reputation in business circles, and much of the prestige which Morris has gained as a center of manufacture must be accredited to this company's activities.¹⁵

Although its chief products were household hardware manufactured of grey iron, the company also made toys. The Morris Herald of May 26, 1900 notes that recently "The Coleman Hardware Company entered into the manufacture of small iron toys in addition to its otherwise large and profitable industry of making sash, locks, hinges and hardware specialties." They manufactured banks, cooking utensils and toy trucks and trains. ¹⁶

With no evidence to the contrary, it appears that the Coleman Company thrived as a manufacturer until it ran into financial difficulties in 1935. Its product line became diversified and its size remained large. When the company became Coleman Hardware, the various buildings received additions and were reported as being made more convenient and comfortable for the workman. ¹⁷ An 1888 engraving from the Morris Herald Holiday Supplement and Sanborn maps of the years 1889, 1894, 1900, 1907 (1900, corrected), 1916 and 1944 (1927, corrected) indicate a number of additions to the west including a large foundry. The foundry was expanded by 1894, but more importantly, the wing that forms a courtyard "U" was constructed between 1894 and 1900. ¹⁸ By 1900, the public front of the company looked substantially as it looks today.

In 1935, deed records indicate that the Coleman Hardware Company was sold to Morris Metal Products, who in 1943 deeded the property to Morris Paper Mills, one of the most

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prominent manufacturing concerns in Morris. The paper mill sold the property in 1951 to John H. Gilchrist, who owned Gilchrist Fertilizer Company. He operated his business out of Coleman Company buildings, using most of them for storage, until 1977, when they were sold to the current owner. 19 Long-time local residents have noted that the buildings were allowed to deteriorate and were ultimately left vacant. Many of the buildings to the rear of the 1870s wings were demolished in the last twenty or thirty years, and there was a fire in 1970. In the HABS/HAER inventory, it is noted that "The present buildings are all that remain of a once extensive manufacturing complex that was the largest employer in Morris during its peak of operation".... and that "The remaining Coleman Hardware Buildings are significant because of the importance of the company to the industrial development of Morris." 20

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF MORRIS, ILLINOIS: THE COLEMAN HARDWARE COMPANY BUILDING IN CONTEXT

Morris, like the other towns along the Illinois and Michigan Canal, became industrialized in a series of stages over the course of the 19th Century. When the Inventory of Historic Structures within the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor was assembled by HABS/HAER on Morris in 1985, the industrial development of the town was summarized chronologically into three periods: the antebellum period, when industry grew on a very small scale, the period of 1860-1880, which saw the rise of a diversified secondary manufacturing sector, and the period post 1880, when industry in Morris enjoyed substantial expansion. 21

During the antebellum period industrial development took place in the form of small-scale establishments, such as grist mills and saw mills, typically devoted to the

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processing of natural resources. 22 Silas Burd's grist mill, for example, is to be found located on the I & M Canal on Doran's 1856 town map. There were blacksmith shops and Riddle, McKee & Co.'s foundry. Agricultural products such as corn and oats comprised the early bulk product industries, and grain elevators situated along the canal (open, 1848) and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad line (completed through Morris, 1853) were a prominent feature of the pre-1860 Morris landscape. 23 Numerous warehouses lined the north bank of the canal in the 1856 map. It is likely that many of them were storage yards for lumber, one of the most important products shipped on the canal. Before the canal opened, industry generally supplied local customers. The first manufacturing company in Morris, according to The History of Grundy County, written in 1882, was the Morris Plow Factory, a manufacturer of various kinds of farm implements, wagons, carriages and sleighs, established in 1857. 24

Between approximately 1860 and 1880 a second period of industrial development took place: companies grew that did more than just process natural resources. William Cronin, in Nature's Metropolis notes that "There was a significant regional market (in Chicago as in the rest of the Great Lakes Region) for machine tools, hardware, furniture, agricultural implements and other such products." He went on to say that not all such firms were based in major cities. 25 It was during these years in Morris that the three main factories which were among the town's largest employers developed: Gebhard's Brewery, the Woelfel Leather Company and the Coleman Hardware Company, which can trace its origins to the Hall and then the Sherwood School Manufacturing Company. The Gebhard Brewery was started in 1866 by Louis Gebhard in a 1-1/2-story brick building that housed a brewing operation. The Woelfel Leather Company, which tanned leather to become footwear, harnesses and

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saddles, dates its beginning to 1864, when the Knoblock brothers opened their business on the south side of the canal, and later sold out to George Woelfel and Charles Sparr, with Sparr managing the harness, boot and shoe department and Woelfel the tannery. The Coleman Hardware Company provides the best surviving example in Morris of the type of enterprise Cronin is referring to.

After 1880, there was a period of great expansion. Old industries became larger, and new ones emerged. In 1896, the Gebhard Brewery erected a brick and steel building and a five-story brew house, where the grain was prepared. In 1906, a 2-1/2-story bottling plant was added. The company did well until prohibition; in 1920, the machinery was sold and the building was converted for use as a flour mill. The Woelfel Leather Company grew into a large complex of brick buildings, doubling its capacity in 1881. In 1886, the Woelfel Company opened a branch in LaSalle. Like the Coleman Hardware Company, Woelfel thrived until the 1930s.

In the 1880s, Morris became an important producer of clay building materials including terra cotta, drain tile, sidewalk tile and brick. The Chicago Fire Proofing Company and the Excelsior Brick Company's works were located beyond but close to the east end of the city. Numerous industrial buildings in Morris were constructed of brick during this period. In 1882, the Morris Cutlery Company, a maker of pocket knives, was founded. The manufacturing of paper, which began in the 1880's with the establishment of the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company, (that used wheat and rye straw to make paper) became one of the largest industries in town in the early twentieth century, when the company name changed to the Morris Paper Mills. The mining of coal that began in earnest in the 1850's in LaSalle, Peru and Morris, reached its peak between 1882 and 1892, when Grundy County ranked 5th in Illinois in coal production. 26 It followed

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that heavier industrialization occurred with greater production of coal.

Throughout the years, Morris consistently took pride in its manufacturing institutions. The 1882 History of Grundy County comments as follows in a section titled "Prosperity Built on Manufacturing":

Here, and particularly at Morris, owing to its desirable location and excellent railroad facilities, are gathered a number of manufacturing concerns, which supply not only the needs of the circumjacent territory, but send their products to the people of far-distant states. These include a wide range of commodities worthy of comparison with those of any section of the country and produced by the highest skilled mechanical power, under the direction of trained and fertile business brains. 27

Morris aggressively marketed itself as a manufacturing community. Postcards that likely date from the early 1900s, currently in the collection of the Morris Public Library, include a view of factories showing the Woelfel Leather Company and sections of both the Coleman Hardware Company and the Gebhard Brewery; smokestacks dot the landscape. The collection also includes separate postcards illustrating all three companies. A 1905 promotional brochure on Morris was designed to attract factories to town. It states in a section titled "Desirable Sites for Factories" that "There are several good factories and industries in Morris but more are desired. Inducements including advantageous railroad rates, the abundance of water, the proximity of coal mines and uncongested living conditions are described and several factories, including The Coleman Hardware Company are illustrated. 28 A pamphlet titled Survey of Morris

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Illinois, compiled by the Morris Chamber of Commerce, was printed in 1926 to induce industry to locate in Morris. Again the Coleman Hardware Company is illustrated.

The ready availability of excellent transportation was critical to the development of industry in Morris. The WPA Guide to Illinois of 1939 notes about Morris that "Its favorable location along the railroad and waterway has made Morris an important shipping point for the surrounding region...." 29 This was true from the moment the Illinois & Michigan Canal was completed in 1848. The first grain elevators in Morris were spawned by the construction of the Canal; after 1853, when the railroad came through Morris, more elevators were built along the rail lines. Warehousing operations and industry inevitably located along these transportation routes and prospered to a great extent because of them. Where speed was not critical, it made sense to ship bulk materials, like lumber, grain or coal on the canal. Railroads had the advantage of quick operation in all seasons and the ability to network well beyond the reach of the canal and connected waterways.

The Coleman Hardware Company and its predecessors owed a great part of their success to a favorable location on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In fact, the Sherwood School Furniture Company chose the canal site, not a location near the railroad line. The company relied on the canal as its water source. An article in the November, 1874, Morris Herald printed a story that the Sherwood Co. had to temporarily suspend work when water was drawn off from the canal and it could only resume when a trough was run from the canal to the tank. 30 It also depended on the canal as a transportation route for raw supplies. In a Morris Herald article from a few weeks earlier a reporter discusses a tour of the plant in which he describes the factory docks, "upon which the lumber is placed after its arrival on the boats."

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He says that the docks are "600' long, built in a substantial manner, the length of which will be increased in the Spring." 31 Cords of wood are clearly seen stacked up next to the turning basin on the canal in the 1900 Sanborn map. From its beginning, the company was located on a turning basin of the I & M canal. Boathouses on the property can be seen in an engraving in the 1888 Morris Herald Holiday Supplement and on a 1916 Sanborn. The boats pulling up to the building could not fail to recognize the building. In the 1888 engraving, "Coleman Hardware Co." was written on the south side of the south wing facing the canal. Lumber stacked along the canal and the location of boat houses suggest the long term viability of the canal for use by the Coleman Company--well into the twentieth century.

The company was dependent on the railroad for the distribution of its merchandise. Wagons were described as constantly making depot trips for goods to be shipped to California, Maine, the South and the "remotest portions of this country." 30 Because the railroad was so important for the distribution of merchandise, between 1900 and 1907, as the Sanborn maps indicate, a railroad spur was built along the canal side of the company with sidings terminating at the foundry to the west of the present building and in the courtyard. The company's 1926 catalog contains illustrations of railroad cars on both of these sidings.

It is interesting to note that the location of the Canal was basic to determining where the industrial districts of Morris would be established and that once fixed these manufacturing districts tended not to move, but expanded in their present location. This is true of the Sherwood School Furniture Company and its neighbors, the Gebhard Brewery and Woelfel Company. Once located along the canal, they remained there. From early on, the canal fixed the location of one of Morris's main industrial districts and, situated

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directly on the canal, the Coleman Company premises symbolizes that early and enduring connection. The significance of the railroad undoubtedly played a progressively more important role to the functioning of the company when it became Coleman Hardware. Nevertheless, the firm did not relocate to the railroad's main axis through town; the railroad built a spur and came to canalside.

Unfortunately today there is today little physical evidence, especially dating from the 1870s, that Morris was historically a thriving industrial town on the I & M Canal. Although there are two large late 19th or early 20th century elevators along the railroad lines, there are no grain elevators dating from the antebellum era. The Gebhard Brewery is still standing but the earliest 1866 section is long gone, replaced by the "Brew House," and the early additions have suffered incompatible window alterations. The Woelfel Tannery has only its engine building and a section of smokestack still standing. A large complex of buildings belonging to the Morris Paper Mills, stands empty and reflects how the company looked in the 1910s not the 1880s. No building remains from the days when it was the Allen Paper Car Company. Only the Coleman Hardware Company Building, set immediately adjacent to the I & M Canal, remains with sufficient integrity to serve as a reminder that in the 1870s and 1880s industry was critical to the economic vitality of Morris.

ENDNOTES:

1. Thomas Doran. "Map of Morris, Grundy County, Illinois." Lith of Ed. Mendel, Chicago.

2. The Morris Herald, March 29, 1873.

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3. Ibid., May 3, December 6, 1873.
4. Ibid., December 6, 1873.
5. The Morris Herald Holiday Supplement, 1888
6. The Morris Herald, February 7, March 28, 1874. The Washburn barn was owned by a canal boat captain who kept his mules there to tug boats through the water from the tow paths alongside the canal. There were mule barns situated every 15 miles along the canal during the period before steam powered boats were introduced when mules were the main source of power.
7. Ibid., September 9, 1874.
8. Ibid., November 18, 1874.
9. Ibid., December 22, 1875.
10. Ibid., April 14, May 5, 1876
11. The Morris Reformer., August 31, 1876
12. Deed filed July 3, 1924. between Loring Coleman et al and the Coleman Hardware Company. Vol. 133, p. 458. Grundy County Recorder of Deeds, Morris, Illinois.
13. D. S. Lawrence and A. B. Thompson. Lawrence & Thompson's Grundy County Directory, 1877-78. Morris, Ill.: Morris Reformer, 1878. p. 75
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16. The Morris Herald, May 26, 1900.
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19. Deed transactions in 83-310, 162-173, 180-522, 206-517, 342-616, 7. Grundy County Recorder of Deeds, Morris, Illinois.
20. Coleman Hardware Company, 500 W. Illinois, Morris, Illinois. HABS/HAER Inventory. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1985.
21. "An Inventory of Historic Structures within the Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor", HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985. pps. 7-10.
22. The Norton Flour Milling Company, established 1850 in Lockport, was to become the largest mill in Illinois outside Chicago through the 1890's
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24. History of Grundy County, Illinois. Chicago: O.L. Baskin & Co. Historical Publishers, Lakeside Building, 1882, p. 257.

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26. Michael P. Conzen, Glenn M. Richard and Carl A. Zimring. The Industrial Revolution in the Upper Illinois Valley.
27. History of Grundy County, p. 672
28. "Birdseye View of Morris", 1905. In the collection of the Morris Public Library.
29. The WPA Guide to Illinois. the Federal Writers' Project Guide to Illinois. With a new introduction by Neil Harris and Michael Conzen. New York: Pantheon Books, 1983., p. 566.
30. The Morris Herald., November 27, 1874
31. Ibid., November 24. 1874
32. The Morris Herald. November 27, 1874.

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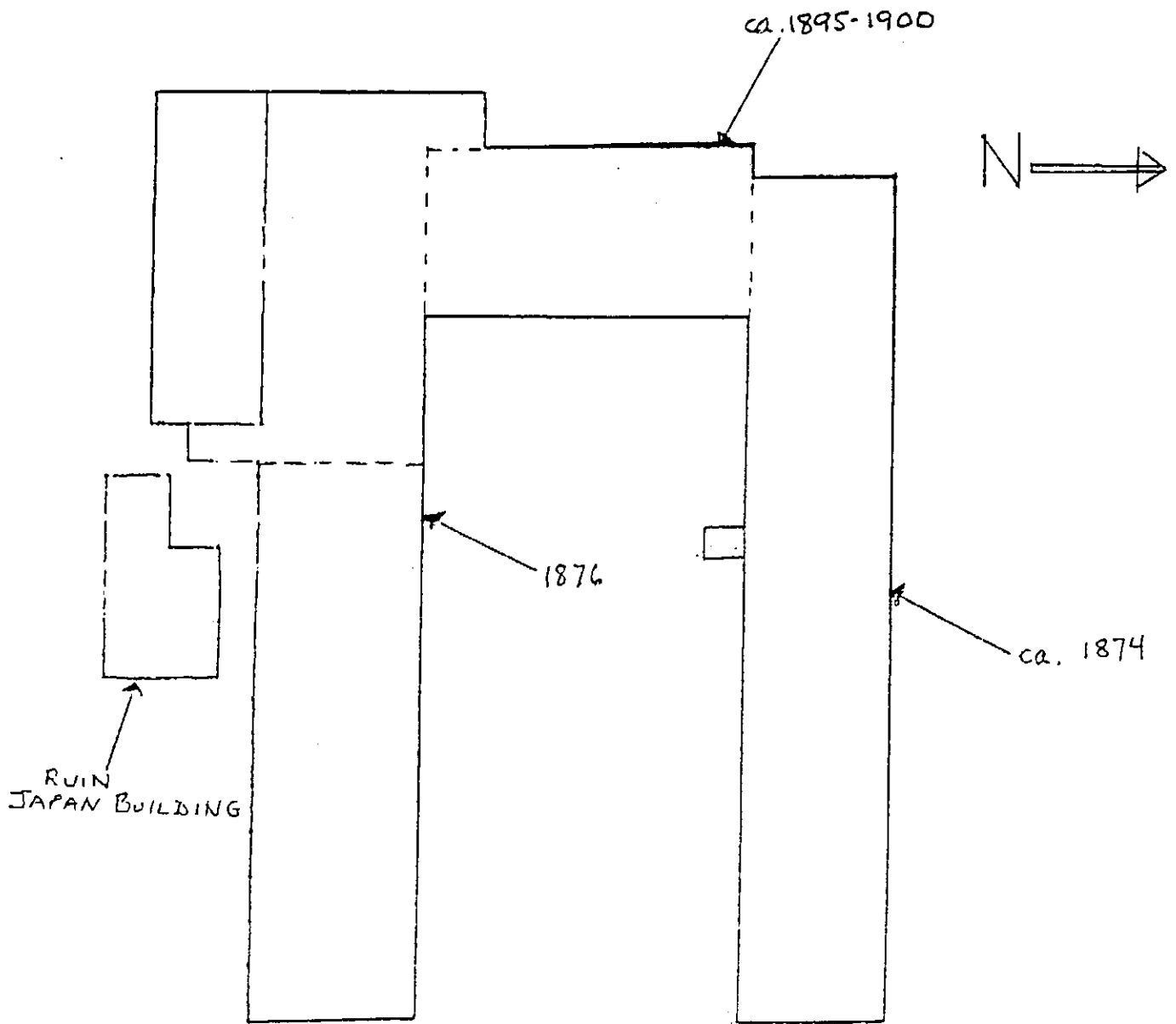
Coleman Hardware Company Building

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Block 11 and S. 1/2 Block 10, Canal Trustees Addition. Part of Vac. Canal and Benton Street of Section 9, Township 33, Range 7.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

This boundary description includes the Coleman Hardware Company Building, acreage surrounding it with building remnants and enough acreage surrounding it to provide a setting for the building. The property to the west that is not included has a different owner and contains no visible remnants of buildings that once were attached to the Coleman Hardware Company Building as it exists today.



COLEMAN HARDWARE COMPANY BUILDING
100 NETTLE STREET

MORRIS, ILLINOIS



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127



RECEIVED

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.

SEP 2 1994

Preservation Services

AUG 26 1994

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/15/94 THROUGH 8/19/94

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

- ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY, Southern Railway Passenger Station and Freight Depot, 126 W. 4th St., Anniston, 94000795, OWNER OBJECTION, 8/11/94
- ARIZONA, PINAL COUNTY, Magma Hotel, 100--130 Main St., Superior, 94000981, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- ARIZONA, YAVAPAI COUNTY, Prescott Armory Historic District, Roughly bounded by E. Gurley, E. Willis, N. Arizona, E. Sheldon and N. Rush Sts., Prescott, 94000829, NOMINATION, 8/15/94
- ARKANSAS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, Dill School, AR 5/25 W side, N of Ida, Ida vicinity, 94000854, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Public School in the Ozarks MPS)
- ARKANSAS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, Woman's Community Club Band Shell, NE corner of Spring Park, Heber Springs, 94000849, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, CLEVELAND COUNTY, Attwood--Hopson House, AR 8, N side, New Edinburg, 94000848, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, Nash--Reid--Hill House, 418 W. Matthews Ave., Jonesboro, 94000852, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, GREENE COUNTY, Gulf Oil Company Service Station, Jct. of Main and S. Third Sts., SE corner, Paragould, 94000850, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, Bartlett--Kirk House, 910 College St., Batesville, 94000856, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, LOGAN COUNTY, Chism, Dr. Stephen N., House, AR 23 E side, S of jct. with AR 217, Booneville vicinity, 94000853, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ARKANSAS, POPE COUNTY, Riggs--Hamilton American Legion Post No. 20, 215 N. Denver Ave., Russellville, 94000855, NOMINATION, 8/15/94
- ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, First Baptist Church, Jct. of 12th and Louisiana Sts., SW corner, Little Rock, 94000823, NOMINATION, 8/09/94
- ARKANSAS, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Hillyard Cabin, Old Burr Rd., W side, NE of Warm Springs, Warm Springs vicinity, 94000851, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- CALIFORNIA, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, Danville Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, 355 Railroad Ave., Danville, 94000860, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- COLORADO, CONEJOS COUNTY, Palace Hotel, 429 Main St., Antonito, 94001013, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY, Lewis, A. T., New Building, 1531 Stout St., Denver, 94001006, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- COLORADO, FREMONT COUNTY, Christ Episcopal Church, 802 Harrison Ave., Canon City, 94001011, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- COLORADO, MESA COUNTY, Handy Chapel, 202 White Ave., Grand Junction, 94001012, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
- DELAWARE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, Walnut Green School, Jct. of DE 82 and Owl's Nest Rd., Greenville vicinity, 94001014, NOMINATION, 8/19/94
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- ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, Railway Express Agency Building, 1804 Western Ave., Mattoon, 94000974, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, COLES COUNTY, Starr Hotel, 1913--1923 Western Ave., Mattoon, 94000975, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Edgewater Beach Apartments, 5555 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, 94000979, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, Coleman Hardware Company Building, 100 Nettle St., Morris, 94000980, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
- ILLINOIS, KANE COUNTY, Arcada Theater Building, 105 E. Main St. and 1st Ave., St. Charles, 94000977, NOMINATION, 8/16/94
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- MONTANA, BLAINE COUNTY, Young Brothers Chevrolet Garage, 201 Pennsylvania St., Chinook, 94000867, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in Montana MPS)
- MONTANA, HILL COUNTY, Heltne Oil Company, 140 First St., Havre, 94000865, NOMINATION, 8/16/94 (Roadside Architecture Along US 2 in Montana MPS)

201109

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

1. Name of Site:

Common Opal's Used Furniture/John's Body Shop

Historic Coleman Hardware Co.

2. Location:

Street and Number

102 Nettle St.

Township

Section

City or Town

Zip Code

Range

1/4 Section

Morris
County

Grundy

3. Classification:

Category (check one)

() District (X) Building
() Site () Structure

Integrity (check one)

(X) Altered (X) Unaltered
() Moved (X) Original Site

4. Ownership:

(X) Private
() Public

Status (check one)

() Occupied
() Unoccupied
() Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

() Yes (X) Restricted () Unrestricted () No

Present Use (check one or more)

() Agricultural () Industrial () Religious
(X) Commercial () Military () Scientific
() Educational () Museum () Transportation
() Entertainment () Park () Other (specify)
() Government () Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

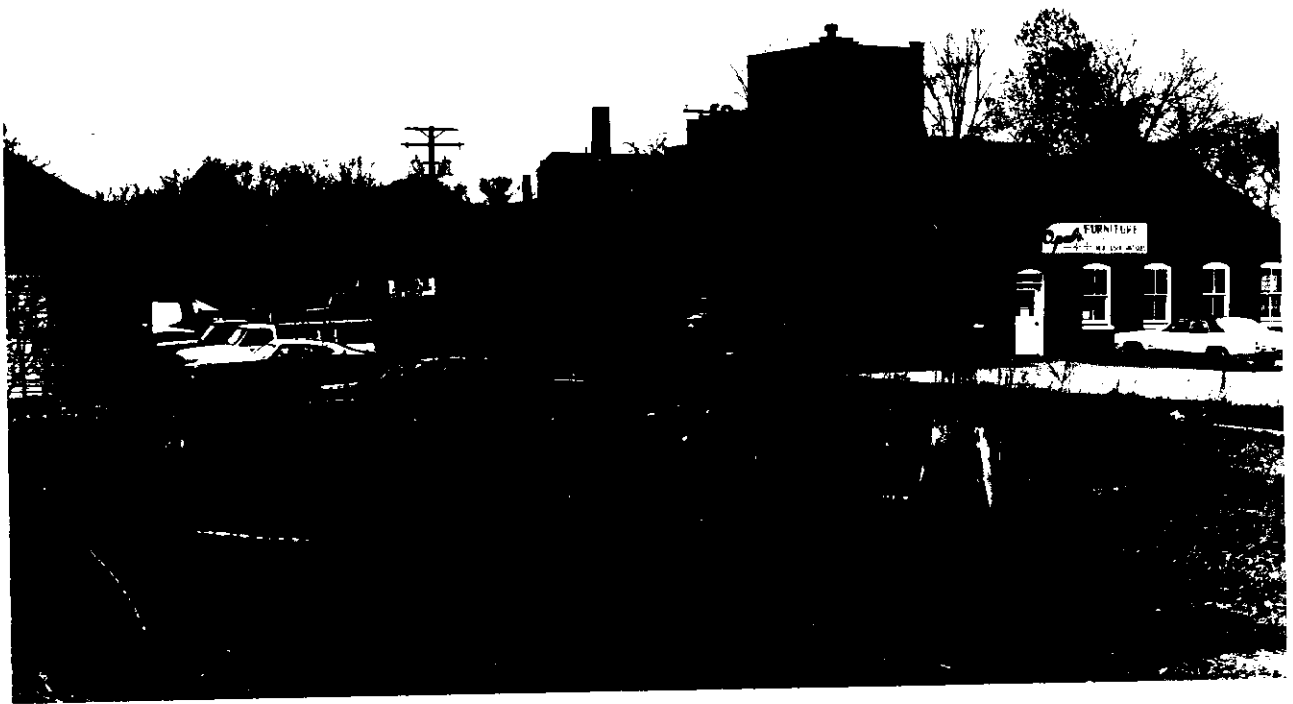
6. Description: 2 story brick blds.

Condition:

() Excellent () Good (X) Fair () Deteriorated () Ruins
() Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway? () Yes (X) No

COMMERCE



7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- Archeological Site (Pre-Columbian)
- Archeological Site (Post-Columbian to 1673)
- French Influence (1673-1780)
- Illinois Frontier (1780-1818)
- Illinois Early (1818-1850)
- Illinois Middle (1850-1900)
- Illinois Late (1900-present)
- Famous People (give names & dates)

8. Specific Date: 1873

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- Aboriginal (historic)
- Aboriginal (pre-historic)
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Art
- Commerce
- Communication
- Conservation
- Education
- Engineering
- Industry
- Invention
- Landscape Architecture
- Literature
- Military
- Music
- Political
- Religion/Philosophy
- Science
- Sculpture
- Social/Humanitarian
- Theater
- Transportation
- Urban Flanning
- Other (specify)

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)
 Use additional sheets if necessary. Set up as Sherwood School Furniture Co. which became Ohio Butt Co. which became Coleman Hardwre in 1913 -
 This was one of the most important industries in Morris.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: _____ TH _____ Date _____

Organization: _____ Phone: _____

Street and number: _____

City or Town: _____ County: _____ Zip Code: _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.