

GEORGE & DELILAH CASSEDAY HOUSE

411 East Jackson Street

Joliet

Will County

Illinois

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

SKETCH PLANS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service

U.S. Department of Interior

1849 C Street NW

Washington, DC 20240

IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Name:

Historic American Building Survey

George & Delilah Casseday House

HABS No. IL-1254

Location:

411 East Jackson Street
Joliet, Will County, Illinois

The house sits at the northeast corner of the intersection of East Jackson and Collins Streets. The location is in the northeast portion of Joliet. Both Jackson (US Route 6) and Collins Streets are heavily trafficked thoroughfares with significant commercial development. The house sits back considerably from Jackson and fronts that street, facing south.

Present Owner:

BSTP Midwest, LLC

Present Use:

Vacant

Significance:

The house was built circa 1851 for the George W. and Delilah Casseday family. George Casseday was a wealthy land speculator who owned a significant amount of land in what is now northeast Joliet. This land was eventually sold into city lots. The attributed date of construction of 1851 makes the Casseday House one of the oldest homes in Joliet and one of the few built entirely of Joliet limestone.

PART 1 – HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection:

The house was built circa 1851. Despite owning the land on which the house sits since about 1836, George Casseday and his family lived in Danville, Illinois where he also had extensive land holdings. The family did not move to Joliet until 1851. It is believed that the house was built at that time. It is possible, even likely, that the two wings were built

at different times. It was common for a small one story house to be built quickly, then later the larger two story wing. Often, the one story wing was then used as a kitchen. Originally, the bay window was not extant; it was a recessed porch.

2. Architect:

There is no known architect or builder.

3. Original, subsequent owners, occupants, uses:

The property's first private owner was John McBride. McBride bought the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 10 on May 13, 1835. Joliet Township land was made available for sale by the US Government Land Office in 1835, although it was common and accepted practice for settlers to stake a claim to land owned by the government prior to that date. Settlers could make a valid claim by clearing a few acres, building a cabin and/or otherwise making productive use of the land. Although settlers were required to buy the land at the \$1.25 per acre purchase fee, they generally had first claim to do so when the land was put up for sale by the government. Even though Joliet had a fair number of residents by 1835, it seems that many of the original land owners were speculators and many did not live or actually settle on the land they laid claim to. McBride seems to fit that category. While it is not known how he made a claim to the land, there is no record of any McBride in the 1830, 1840 or 1850 US census or in the extensive lists of early settlers of Joliet and Joliet Township.

In December 1837, a formal recording with the US Land Office in Danville was made for the 80 acres initially claimed by John McBride. In that document, McBride was noted as the land owner but assigned it to George W. Casseday for \$100. There is reason to believe that Casseday had already purchased the land from McBride in 1836, but formal documentation was not made until late 1837. It should be noted that Casseday also formally documented his purchase of other lands, including the northwest quarter and east half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, at the same time. As with the property in question, Casseday was assigned those lands from early claimants that had pre-empted the land and then sold it to Casseday. Title histories of some of those properties indicate that Casseday had actually bought the land from the first owners in mid-1836.

George Casseday and his family lived in Danville, Illinois where he had extensive land holdings. The family did not move to Joliet until 1851. It is believed that the house was built at that time.

The Casseday farm included the entire 80 acres of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 10. Casseday began to subdivide and sell off lots to the northwest of the intersection of Jackson and Collins as early as 1836, but mostly after the early 1850s (Casseday's Addition). However, he did not seem to subdivide the 80 acres of the property in question during his lifetime.

George died in 1863. His widow Delilah continued to live in the house until her death in 1893. Her son, Henry Clay, also lived with her for much of that time. After George's death, much of the 80 acre farm was subdivided and sold in lots as part of Durham & English's Addition to Joliet. John Durham and Joseph English were married to daughters of George and Delilah (both lived in Danville). Mary C. Durham acted as executor of Delilah's estate after her death in 1893 and seems to have taken responsibility for the house. By the time of Delilah's passing, only the lots containing the house had not been sold off for new development.

It seems that the house was converted to rental almost immediately after Delilah's death in 1893. While it is not clear who owned the property after 1893, the house was rented by John Bollons and his family from about 1895 until just after 1900. Bollons worked at the Illinois Steel Company, which was located north on Collins Street. By 1906, the house was divided into three apartments with tenants Emil Anderson, Henry McCune and Frank Joyce. Anderson was Swedish and represented a growing Swedish immigrant population in that part of Joliet. McCune was a foreman at the Illinois Steel Company. In 1914, the occupants were Edward Huntley (foreman), Charles Lindstrom (blacksmith) and James Draper (railroad switchman). In 1925, the occupants were Thomas Lewis, Gustave A. Johnson, and Charles Smith. Gustave Johnson's widow lived there in 1930, as did Flynn Patk and Pluma Deaton.

At some point the property was purchased by Jane Shreeve as part of her extensive real estate business. Ms. Shreeve was a successful real estate owner in Joliet. She was active from the 1920s through the 1940s. Shreeve sold the property in 1946 to sisters Ellen, Catherine, and Mary T. McCauley. The sisters owned the property until 1985. There is no indication that any owners after the Cassedays actually lived in the house.

4. Builder:

The builder is unknown.

5. Original plans and construction:

The structure is a two story Joliet limestone house with an attached one story Joliet limestone wing. The main wing of the house is constructed of ashlar cut blocks of Joliet limestone with a side gable roof. The main façade (south elevation) has a central entry that has been altered and is flanked by individual double hung windows. A one story wing is located at the east end and mostly constructed of ashlar cut blocks of Joliet limestone. There is a pressed metal bay window adjacent to the entry, which was likely originally a recessed porch. The rear and side elevations are all of limestone and individual double hung windows. The rear elevation has some secondary entry doors. The eaves are contemporary plywood but appear to be either a copy of or sympathetic to the original details.

Records indicate that there were at least two outbuildings on the north side of the house, both built of stone. One was likely a privy; the other may have been a storehouse. Both

were rather small. A larger structure may have been located closer to the intersection of Jackson and Collins (shown on the 1862 map). This may have been a barn.

The earliest image of the house dates from an 1862 Will County map, which shows a rendering of the Casseday House. The rendering suggests that the original porch was nearly full width and built of wood. It has Gothic Revival style details such as pointed arch framing and a balustrade along the roofline. The rendering also shows a widow's walk at the center of the roof. It is of wood construction with a balustrade. The side wing is mostly obscured but the recessed porch (where the pressed metal bay window is now) is distinct. There are masonry chimneys at either end of the main gable roof and a single large chimney near the east end of the side wing.

6. Alterations and additions:

The exterior has been altered in some ways and details, but still retains its overall form and massing. Its most distinctive feature, the Joliet limestone masonry, is intact with few alterations. The roof and eaves have been replaced. The plywood eaves and fascia boards may be a match or similar in detail to the historic appearance; a historic photo would be needed to verify.

A prominent new entry vestibule has been added to the exterior face of the main façade. Although constructed in similar-colored concrete block, it is clearly a modern alteration and not in keeping with the house. The one story wing has a pressed metal bay window and entry that was added after 1891 (most likely circa 1900). That bay window infills what had been a recessed porch. All windows and doors are modern replacements and none are sympathetic to the historic character. A large wood deck covers the area at the front of the one story wing. The rear elevation has a modern wood stair and a small concrete block vestibule for the basement.

The interiors have been significantly altered. The main house has a central entry and stair hall, but these are not original. A ground floor apartment is accessed from the hall and has several rooms that do not appear to relate to a single family layout. The stair is older but appears to be of the early 20th century and was likely built when the house was converted to multi-family. The one story wing has a separate apartment with its own entry. It also has several rooms unrelated to a historic layout. The only historic interior features observed were some decorative window and door casings. Interior finishes and features are otherwise all modern.

The site has been extensively altered. There were two outbuildings behind the house on the north side. One was stone, the other frame. Those have been demolished and houses now occupy the land immediately north of the alley behind the house. The front of the house does have a large, deep yard with some mature trees. Surrounding the house are a mix of vacant and residential lots.

B. Historic Context

George Casseday was a very wealthy and prominent early resident of Joliet. He moved to Joliet in 1851 but had been buying land in the northeast part of town as early as 1836. Originally from Virginia, George moved to east-central Illinois by the 1820s and was buying land all across east-central Illinois. He mostly lived in Danville, although there was a period in which he moved around that part of the state. George married Delilah Murphy in 1825 and they had numerous children. Many came of age in Danville and settled there with their families. Some however, were still minors or living at home when the family moved to Joliet in 1851. Son Henry Clay was among those that made the move to Joliet and settled on the new family estate.

George Casseday also dabbled in business enterprises. He was an officer of the Joliet & Terre Haute Railroad Company, established in 1852. Although the railroad was never built or operated, the rights were bought by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (CB&Q). The 1860 US census lists George's occupation as "speculator" and his property value at \$75,000 (a very high value at that time). Son Clay was listed as a farmer. Four other children were also living in the house at the time (daughter Maria and son Clay were adults). The family had three servants. An 1863 tax record notes his property valuation at \$150,000, far higher than most of the others listed on the tax assessment form.

George died in 1863 and left a will passing much of the property to his wife Delilah. Some land went to his children. 1870s and '80s city directories indicate that Delilah lived in the house while Clay and some of the other adult children lived elsewhere. Daughters Maria and Mary both lived in Danville. Their husbands, John Durham and Joseph English, created the Durham & English Addition to Joliet, perhaps as a way to provide funds for Delilah.

Delilah Casseday died in 1893. Her son Clay had been living with her at the house until that time. After her passing, he moved out. No other family members seem to have been living in the house by 1890.

The Casseday House appears to be one of the older houses in Joliet and a comparison was made with other comparable historic Joliet houses. Most Joliet Historic Landmarks are late 19th and early 20th century homes, but a few are mid-19th century houses. A comparison was made to houses dating from the mid-19th century that are local landmarks or National Register properties.

Campbell/Strong House – 306 Nicholson

The Campbell/Strong House was built between 1845 and the late 1850s of Joliet limestone. The historic integrity appears to be very good on the exterior. The house has some Italianate styling along with some Colonial Revival details added in the early 20th century. It is also located in the Upper Bluff National Register District. The house is a direct contemporary to the Casseday House and features far better integrity. It too is set back considerably from the street. It also served as a farmhouse, although it is now in the center of town. It is the only stone house in the historic district.

Wagner House – 520 Hickory

The Wagner House was built in 1850 of Joliet limestone. It does not have much architectural styling but does feature smooth cut window sills and lintels. It is described as one of the oldest houses in Joliet. Like the Casseday House, it has a side gable roof. The exterior integrity is fair; a large modern addition was added to the side. It was built by a stone mason just west of the river and north of Bridge Street.

John Scheuber House – 225 Broadway

The Scheuber House was built about 1855 of Joliet limestone. It has some Greek Revival style details and ashlar cut stone. It also has historical significance as the home of Illinois Governor Joel Matteson. The exterior integrity appears to be very good. The construction date and details are very similar to the Casseday House but it was an in-town house located west of the river.

Henry/Folk House – 28 S. Eastern

The Henry/Folk House was built in 1864 of wood frame and clapboarding. It is designed in the Italianate Style and has very good exterior integrity. It is also located in the East Side National Register District. As a wood frame structure, it would not have cost as much as a stone building and allowed more applied ornamentation. It was built later than the Casseday House as an in-town house, rather than a farmhouse.

John Leiser House – 523 Broadway

The Leiser House was built in 1874 of Joliet limestone. It has a more distinctive Italianate Style and details, especially the arched window hoods. The historic integrity appears to be very good on the exterior. The house has more architectural styling than the Casseday House, but that may be in part because of the later construction date. It is located on the west side of the river, just north of Bridge Street (Jackson turns into Bridge Street at the river).

Several other houses date from the 1850s but are not historic landmarks. There are a few located in the East Side Historic District, including the previously mentioned Henry/Folk House. The Van Horn House at 301 Sherman is another frame, Italianate Style home built in 1852. It has good exterior integrity. The house at 23 Eastern dates from about 1859 but is wood frame with Italianate Style details.

It should be noted that there were longtime rumors that this house was a stage coach stop along one of the stage routes that passed through Joliet in the 1830s and '40s. There are also rumors that the house was somehow affiliated with the Illinois State Prison, which is just up the road on Collins Street. Both rumors appear to be completely false. No evidence of any kind was found to suggest either was possible.

PART II – ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character:

The attributed date of construction of 1851 makes the Casseday House one of the oldest homes in Joliet and one of the few built entirely of Joliet limestone.

2. Condition of fabric:

The exterior has been altered in some ways and details, but still retains its overall form and massing. Its most distinctive feature, the Joliet limestone masonry, is intact with few alterations. The roof and eaves have been replaced. The plywood eaves and fascia boards may be a match or similar in detail to the historic appearance. Exterior alterations include a concrete block entry portico and a wood deck. Windows and doors are all modern replacements. The interior has been significantly modified from its original construction, but its layout may largely date from the conversion of the house into apartments circa 1906.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions:

The main two story wing is 45'-3" by 28'-1". The one story wing is 39'-5" by 28'-1".

2. Foundations:

Joliet limestone of a smooth ashlar cut. A water table projects at the top of the foundation.

3. Walls:

Joliet limestone walls of a smooth ashlar cut. Window openings have a projecting stone sill and a flush stone lintel. A pressed metal bay window is on the south elevation of the one story wing. The painted metal is pressed into a rough ashlar cut stone shape with grapevine joints.

4. Structural system, framing:

Exterior stone walls are load-bearing. The floors are wood framed.

5. Porches, stoops, porticoes:

The main entry is a concrete block portico with an arched opening and front gable roof. The portico rests on two limestone steps. The concrete block is tan colored, similar to the color of the Joliet limestone.

A large wood deck sits in front of the one story wing. The deck is unpainted and has standard wood railings.

6. Chimneys:

A small brick chimney sits at the center peak of the two story roof. A small brick chimney sits at the center peak of the one story roof. Both chimneys appear to be for mechanical venting; there are no associated fireplaces inside the house.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

Main entrance is at the center of the south elevation of the main wing. There is a slight recess of the entry door and sidelight from the face of the limestone wall. This entry is located within the concrete block portico. The entry has a wood door and sidelight. The door is not historic. Some original wood casing of the opening remains.

The main entry into the one story wing is adjacent to the pressed metal bay window. It is a single, modern door. Historic wood casing is intact.

Secondary entries are located on the rear (north elevation) for both the main wing and one story wing. There is a rear entry for the second floor apartment served by a wood stair. All doors are modern.

b. Windows:

Windows are double hung, one-over-one sash. All windows are modern replacements. Openings are un-ornamented with flush stone lintels and projecting sills. Interior openings on the first floor have some original wood casings.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering:

Main roof is a side gable with modern asphalt shingles.

One story wing roof is a side gable with a projecting front gable over the bay window. It is covered with modern asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves:

Main roof has slightly projecting eaves and a wood fascia. The eaves and fascia are modern plywood but may be similar to the historic appearance. The side gables are not closed.

One story wing roof has slightly projecting eaves and a wood fascia. The front gable is closed with a wood pediment. The eaves and fascia are modern plywood.

C. Description of Interior**1. Floor plans:**

The first floor of the main wing is a single apartment accessed from the front entry hall. The apartment has a living room, three bedrooms, kitchen and a bathroom. The kitchen, bathroom and third bedroom are accessed by a hallway.

The second floor of the main wing is a single apartment accessed from the main stair. The layout is similar to the first floor apartment and includes a living room, three bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom – all in the general locations as the first floor rooms. There is a small vestibule entry hall but no main hallway as in the first floor apartment.

The one story wing is a single apartment accessed from the main entry into a central hallway. The apartment has a living room, three bedrooms, kitchen and a bathroom.

2. Stairway:

The main wing has a stair located in the main entry hall. The stair is a switchback layout with a landing near the bottom of the stair. The stair is generally flanked by solid walls, but there is a short wood railing leading to the first landing and a wood railing and balustrade on the upper run and landing. Balusters are turned wood. Treads and risers are solid wood.

3. Flooring:

Flooring in all three apartments are modern materials, including oak, vinyl and tile.

4. Wall and ceiling finishes:

Walls and ceilings in all three apartments are mostly modern gypsum board with some plaster. Perimeter walls have also been furred-out with gypsum board in many rooms. Most rooms have wood baseboard – some modern and some historic.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

All interior doors are modern replacements. The apartment entry doors are steel. Doors to bedrooms, bathrooms and closets are a mix of flush wood doors and paneled doors. The public rooms have openings without doors. Some openings have historic wood casing and trim. Non-historic openings have more standard modern casing.

b. Windows:

Most windows in the main wing have original wood casings and jamb trim. These include molded profiles and inset panels. The jambs are slightly angled to allow more light inside due to the thickness of the exterior walls.

Windows in the one story wing have plain wood jambs, sills and casings.

D. Site

The house is set significantly back from Jackson Street and faces south. A public alley runs along the west side of the site. There is a paved parking slab along the west end of the front yard. A concrete sidewalk leads from the public sidewalk along Jackson Street to the main entry. The rest of the front yard is landscaped with grass and some trees. A second concrete sidewalk runs along the front of the house and connects the alley at the west side with the front entry and deck.

A small grass yard runs along the west end of the house between it and the alley.

A public alley runs along the north end of the property. A small grass yard separates the alley from the house.

The east end of the site has trees and a narrow slip of landscape between the one story wing and the neighboring property's fence.

PART III – SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Early Views

The earliest view of the house is from a rendering in the 1862 Map of Will County.

A rendering from 1925 by artist Adele Fay Williams was published in a local newspaper. The source paper was not determined; the rendering was discovered online. The title of the rendering is "A Study in Light and Shadow."

B. City Directories

A review of Joliet city directories was made for all available dates prior to 1900. These include 1881-82, 1895 and 1899/1900. From 1900-1945, directories were researched about every five years. All extant directories are located at the Joliet Public Library, local history collection. A few directories from the 1870s and '80s and '90s are available online at ancestry.com.

C. United States Census

A review of census data was conducted via ancestry.com. Census records often include occupation and place of birth, and sometimes whether a family owned or rented their residence. The census was conducted every ten years – the 1890 census is not extant.

D. Public Property Records

A thorough title history was attempted at the Will County Recorder of Deeds, although there are gaps in the chain of title due to the difficulty of searching older documents at the Recorder of Deeds office.

Online resources also include the Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database that lists all original private owners of lands in Illinois. There is also a database of original plat surveys conducted by the US government prior to land sales.

E. Bibliography

Burhans, S.H. & Van Vechten, J. Map of Will County, Illinois. Chicago: Burhans & Van Vechten, 1862.

The History of Will County, Illinois. Chicago: William La Baron Jr. & Co., 1878.

Mathewson, A.J. Map of the City of Joliet, Will County, Illinois. Thompson Brothers and Burr's Will County Atlas, 1873.

Maue, August. History of Will County, Illinois. Topeka-Indianapolis: Historical Publishing Company, 1928. Vol. 2.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Will County, Illinois. Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1890.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Joliet, Illinois. 1891, 1938 with updates to 1955.

F. Supplemental Material

Several historical images are included to supplement the report, plans and photos. These include two early images of the house: one as it may have appeared in 1862 during the era of

George and Delilah Casseday's occupation and one as it may have appeared in the 1920s after it was converted to apartments. Also an image of the 1837 federal land deed that assigns ownership to George Casseday. Several historic maps that show the property and house in 1862, 1891 and 1938. These maps show the site and alterations over time to the house and site. A final image is of George Casseday.

PART IV – PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was overseen by Douglas Gilbert of Douglas Gilbert Architect, Inc. The project is part of a Memorandum of Agreement among BSTP Midwest, LLC, The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office.

Historical research was conducted by Douglas Gilbert and Elizabeth Trail. Both Gilbert and Trail are licensed architects that specialize in historic preservation and have extensive experience with historic research and architectural history. Research work was done in June and July of 2017.

Field measurements and digital photography were completed by Douglas Gilbert in June 2019.

Plans were drawn by Jennifer Ries with review and oversight by Douglas Gilbert in the summer and fall of 2019. Plans were based on the field measurements.

The photography was conducted by Leslie Schwartz, a professional photographer with decades of experience in architectural photography. Shots were selected by Douglas Gilbert in coordination with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office. Leslie Schwartz developed the negatives and printed the images. Photography was completed in June 2019.

This report was written by Douglas Gilbert. The report was completed in the fall of 2019.



Figure 1 – Digital copy of a rendering of the Casseday House from the 1862 Map of Will County, Illinois. This shows the house as it may have existed during the ownership of George Casseday.

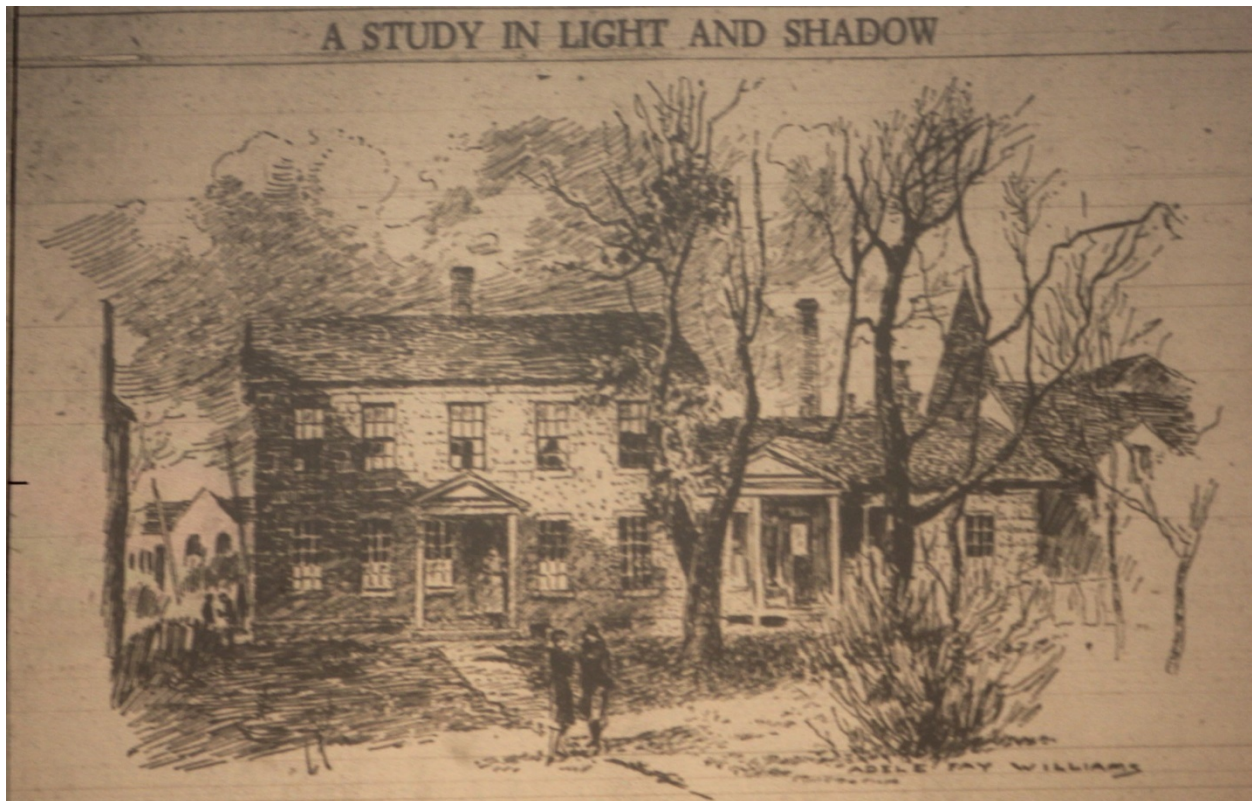


Figure 2 – Digital copy of the rendering of the Casseday House from 1925 and published in a local newspaper. The rendering is by artist Adele Fay Williams. This shows the house after it had been converted to multi-family residential in the early 20th century.

Pre-emption
CERTIFICATE
 No. 2187

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *Ep. 113*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *George W. Casseday, Assignee of John McBride.*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the **REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE** of *Danville* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *John McBride*

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the *West half, of the North East quarter, of Section ten, in Township thirty five, North, of Range ten East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Danville, Illinois containing Eighty acres.*

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the **SURVEYOR GENERAL**, which said tract has been purchased by the said *John McBride*

NOW KNOW YE, That the **United States of America**, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED**, and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT**, unto the said *George W. Casseday*

and to his heirs, the said tract above described, **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said *George W. Casseday*

and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, *Martin Van Buren*
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT**; and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON**, the *sixth* day of *December* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty seven* and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the *eighty second*

BY THE PRESIDENT: *Martin Van Buren*

By *A. Van Buren* Sec'y.
J. S. Mearns, acting **RECORDED** of the General Land Office, *ad interim*

Figure 3 – Digital copy of the federal land deed assigning the property to George Casseday from John McBride, dated December 1837.

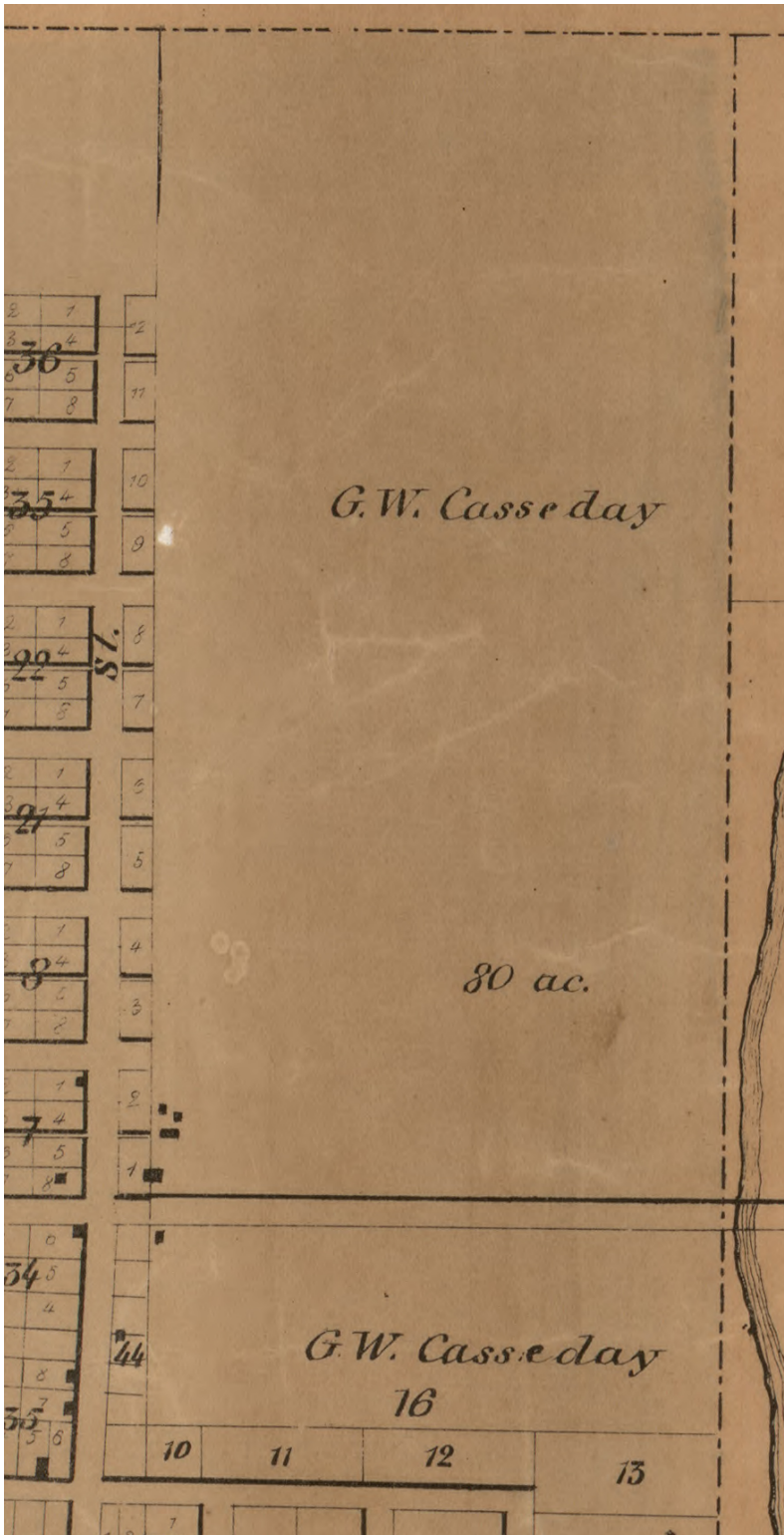


Figure 4 – 1862 Map of Will County, Illinois showing the Casseday farmstead. The house and outbuildings are shown just to the right of block 7. The large building closest to the intersection of Jackson and Collins is thought to be a barn.

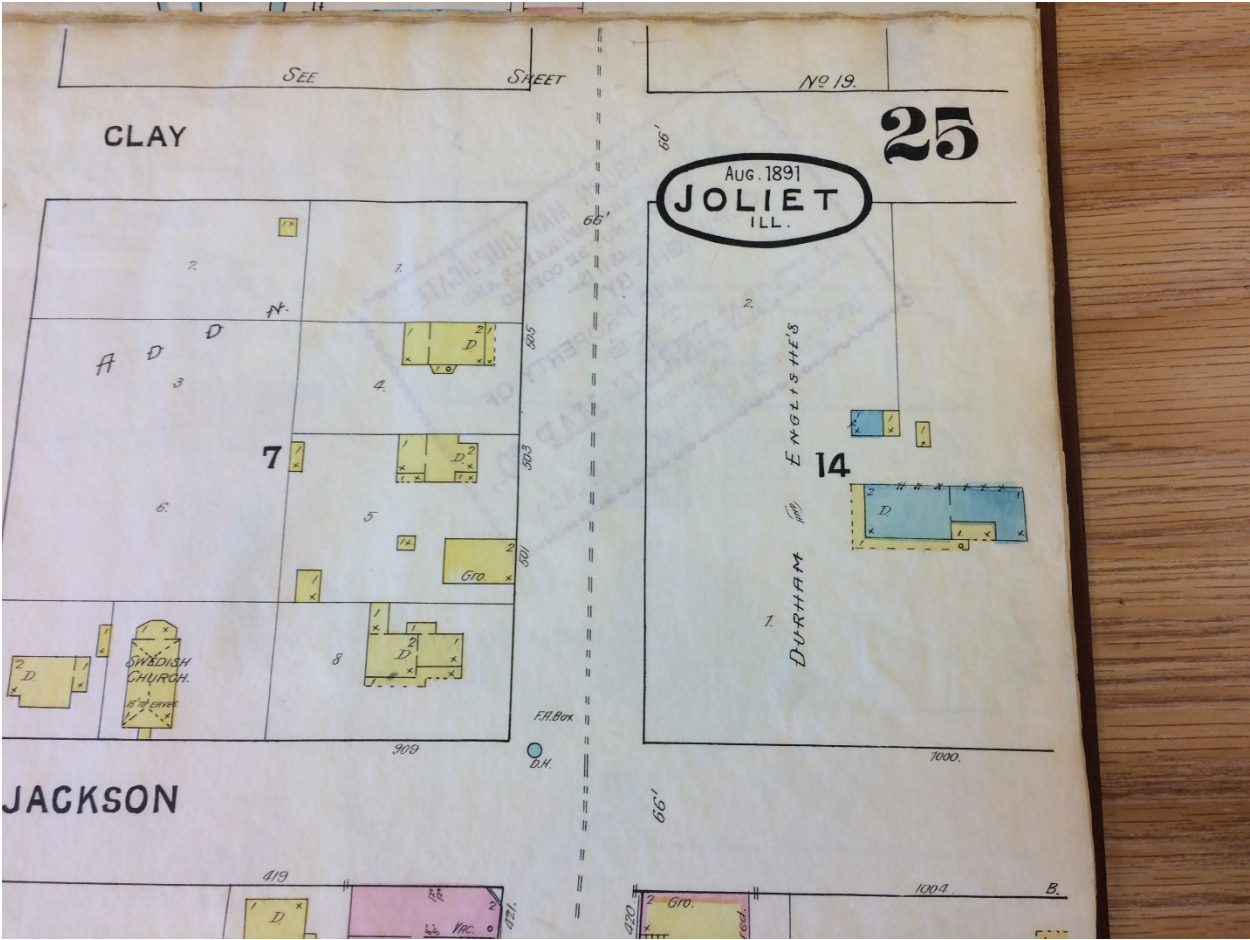


Figure 5 – 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of the Casseday House and outbuildings.

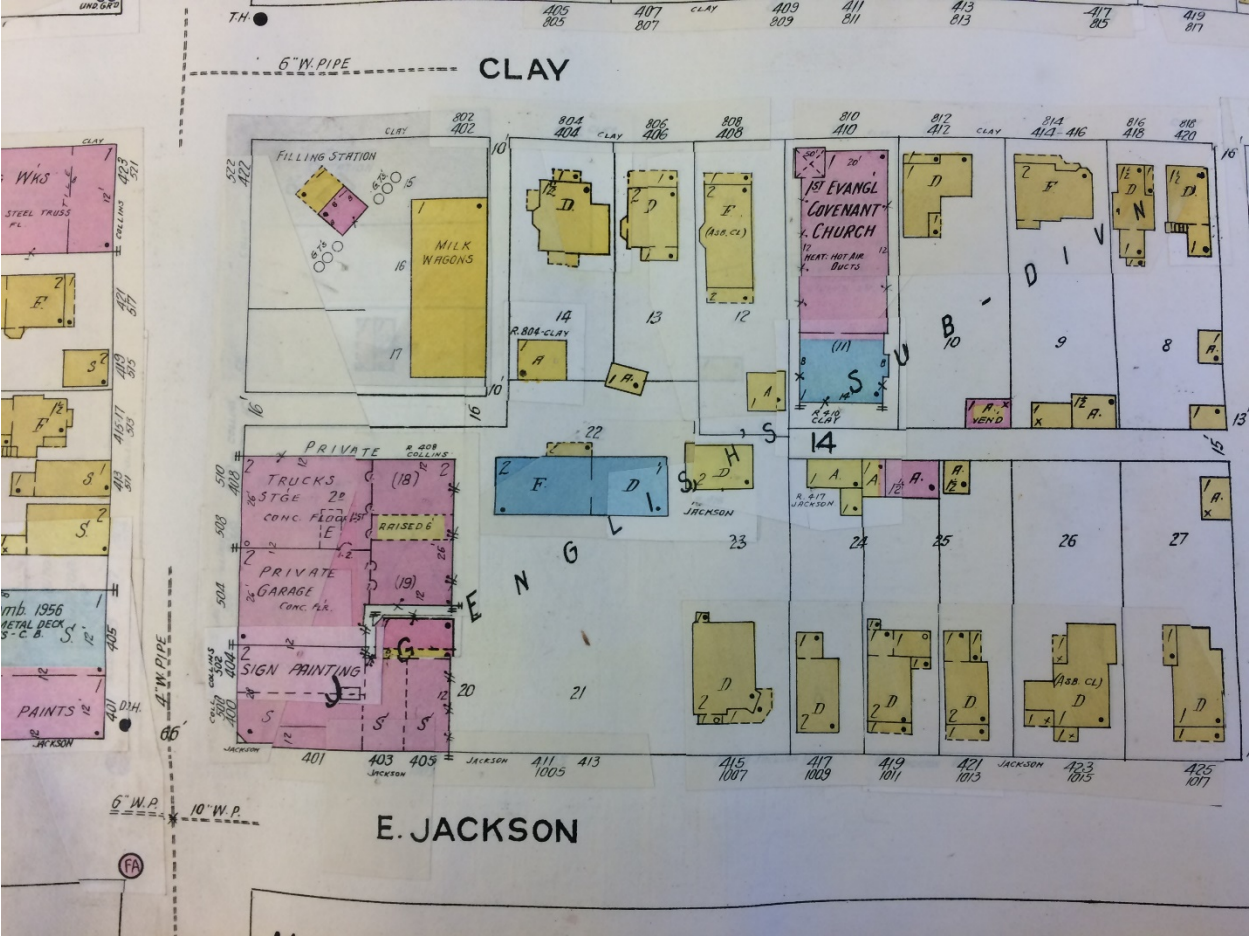
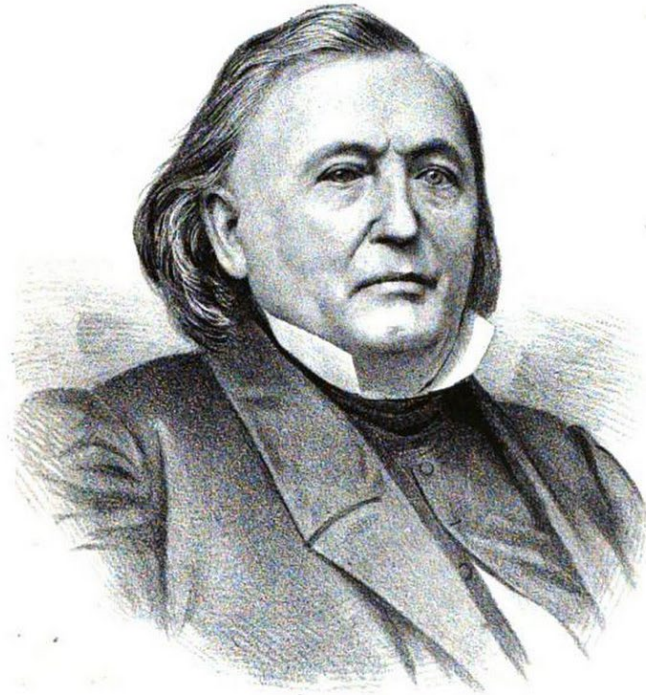
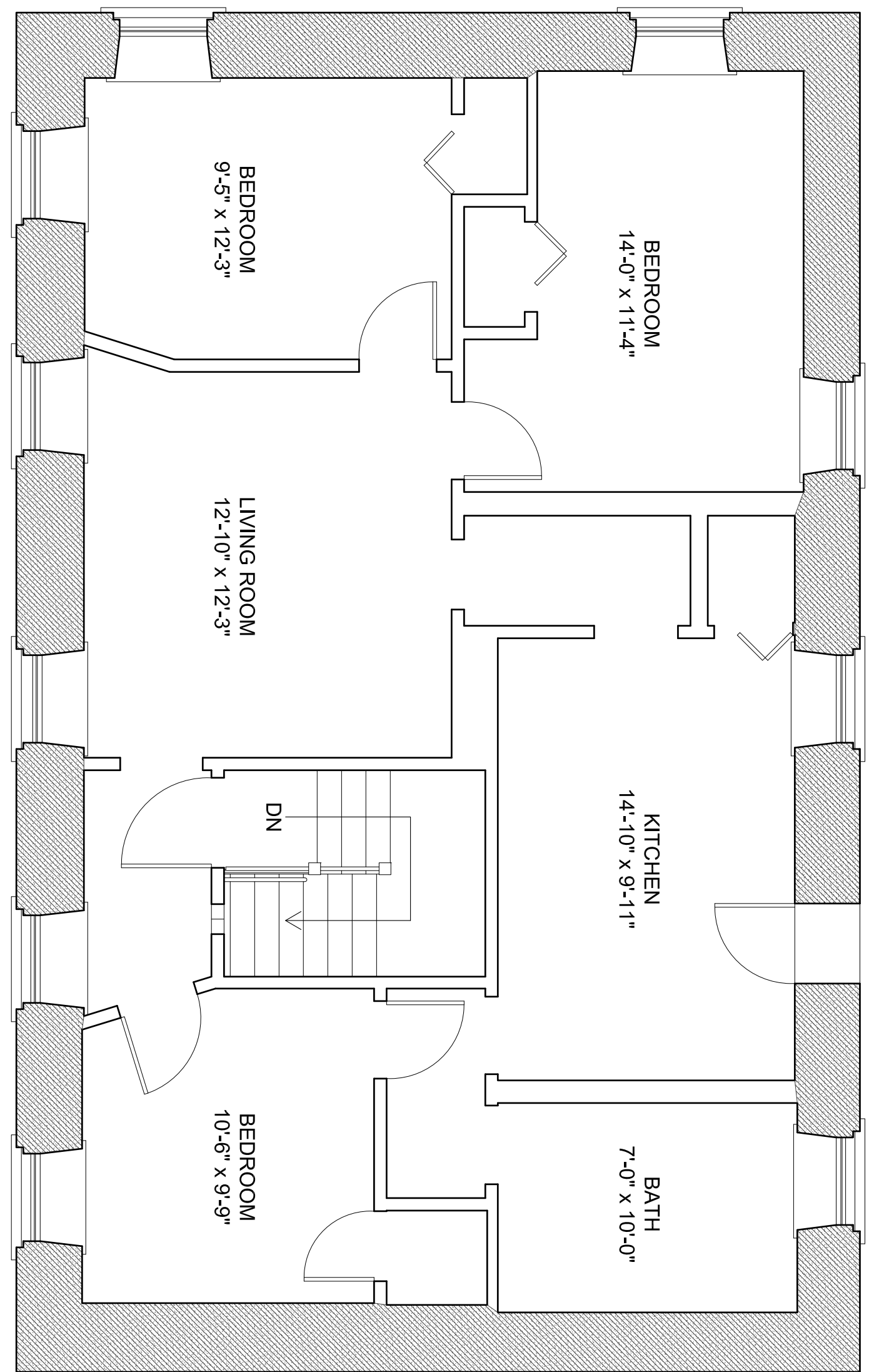


Figure 6 – 1938 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing the Casseday House surrounded by commercial and residential development. The outbuildings are gone and the inset porch has been filled.

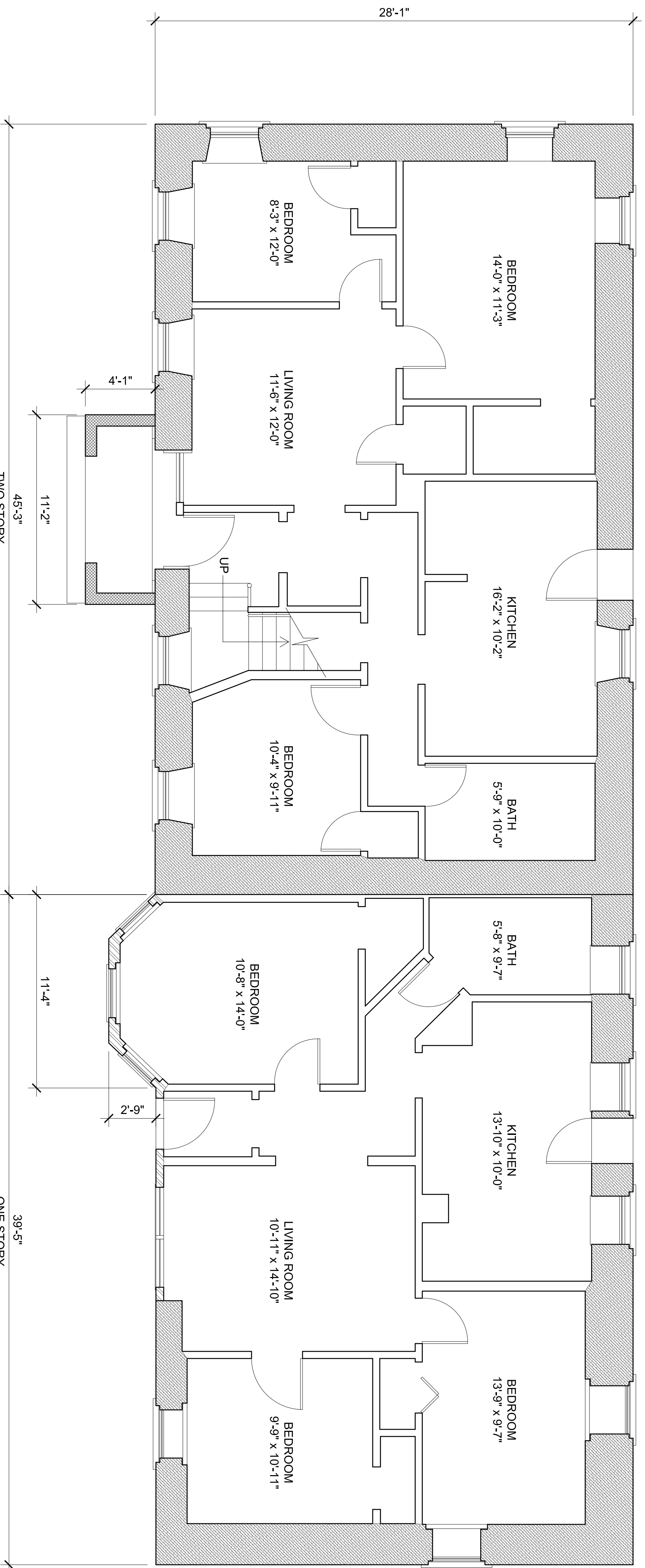


G. W. Casseday
(DECEASED)
JOLIET.

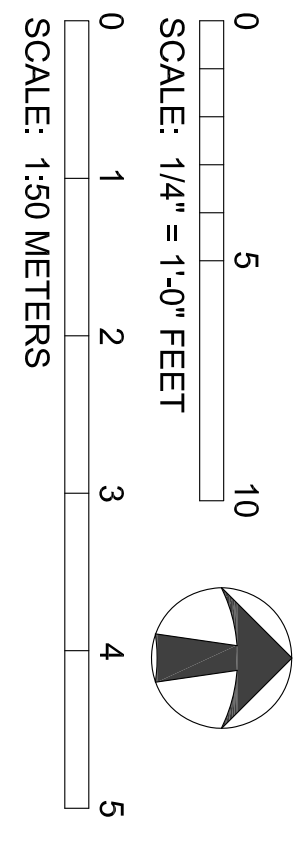
Figure 7 – Image of George W. Casseday from the 1878 History of Will County, Illinois.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



DRAWN BY: DOUGLAS GILBERT AND JENNIFER RIES, 2019

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEORGE AND DELILAH CASSEDAY HOUSE
411 EAST JACKSON STREET JOLIET WILL COUNTY ILLINOIS

SURVEY NO.
IL-1254

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

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IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

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GEORGE & DELILAH CASSEDAY HOUSE

HABS IL-1254

411 East Jackson Street

Joliet

Will County

Illinois

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Leslie Schwartz, photographer, August 2019

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IL-1254-14	Living Room of 2 nd Floor Apartment
IL-1254-15	Bedroom of 2 nd Floor Apartment
IL-1254-16	Entry Hall of East Wing Apartment
IL-1254-17	Living Room of East Wing Apartment
IL-1254-18	Hall of East Wing Apartment
IL-1254-19	Bedroom in East Wing Apartment











411



























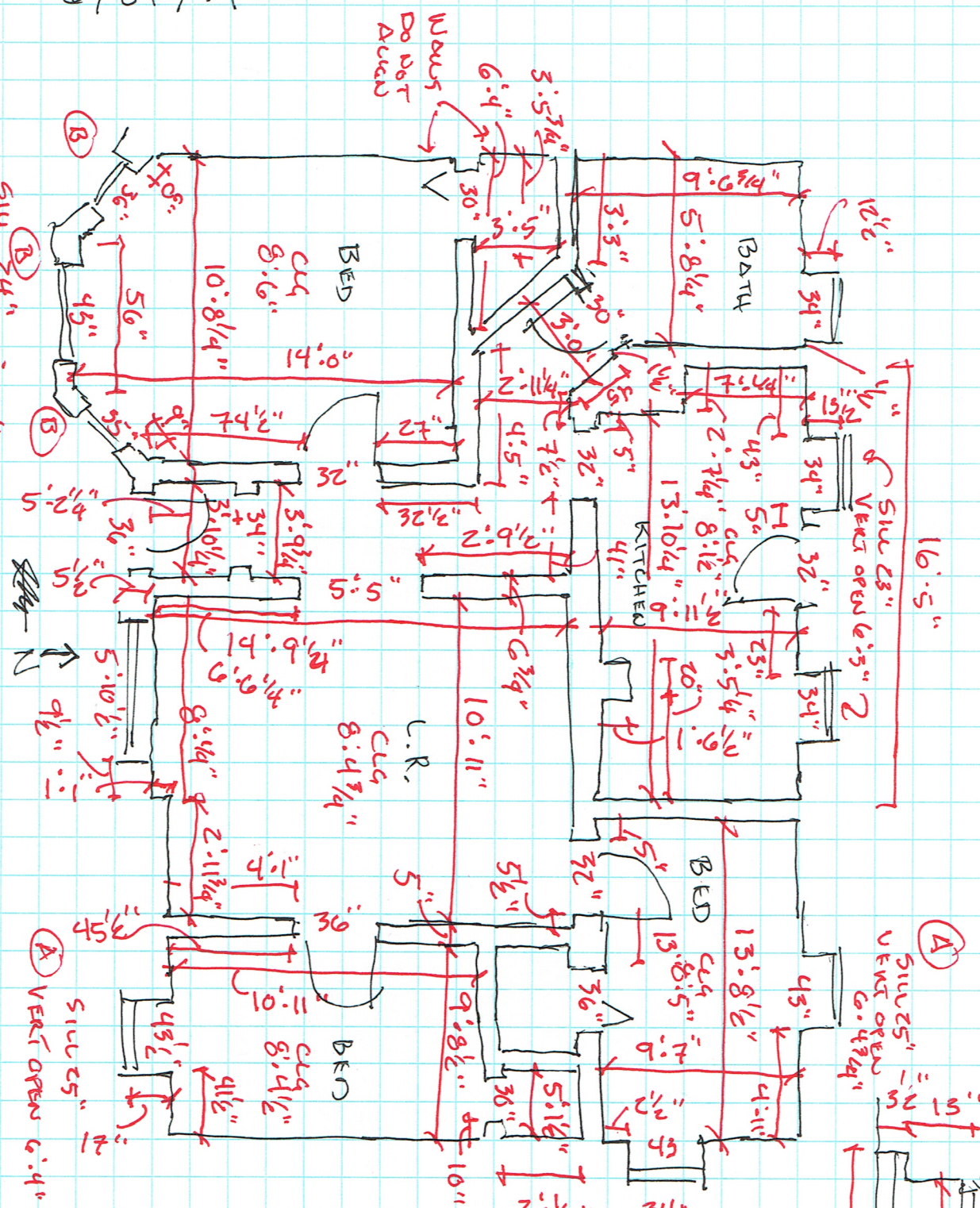


CASSEDAY HOUSE

6/27/19

NOTE: MEASURE
WEIGHTS, ARE TO
DRYWEIGHT
DETAILS

WOOD SILL
WOOD CASING
WINDOW DETAIL B



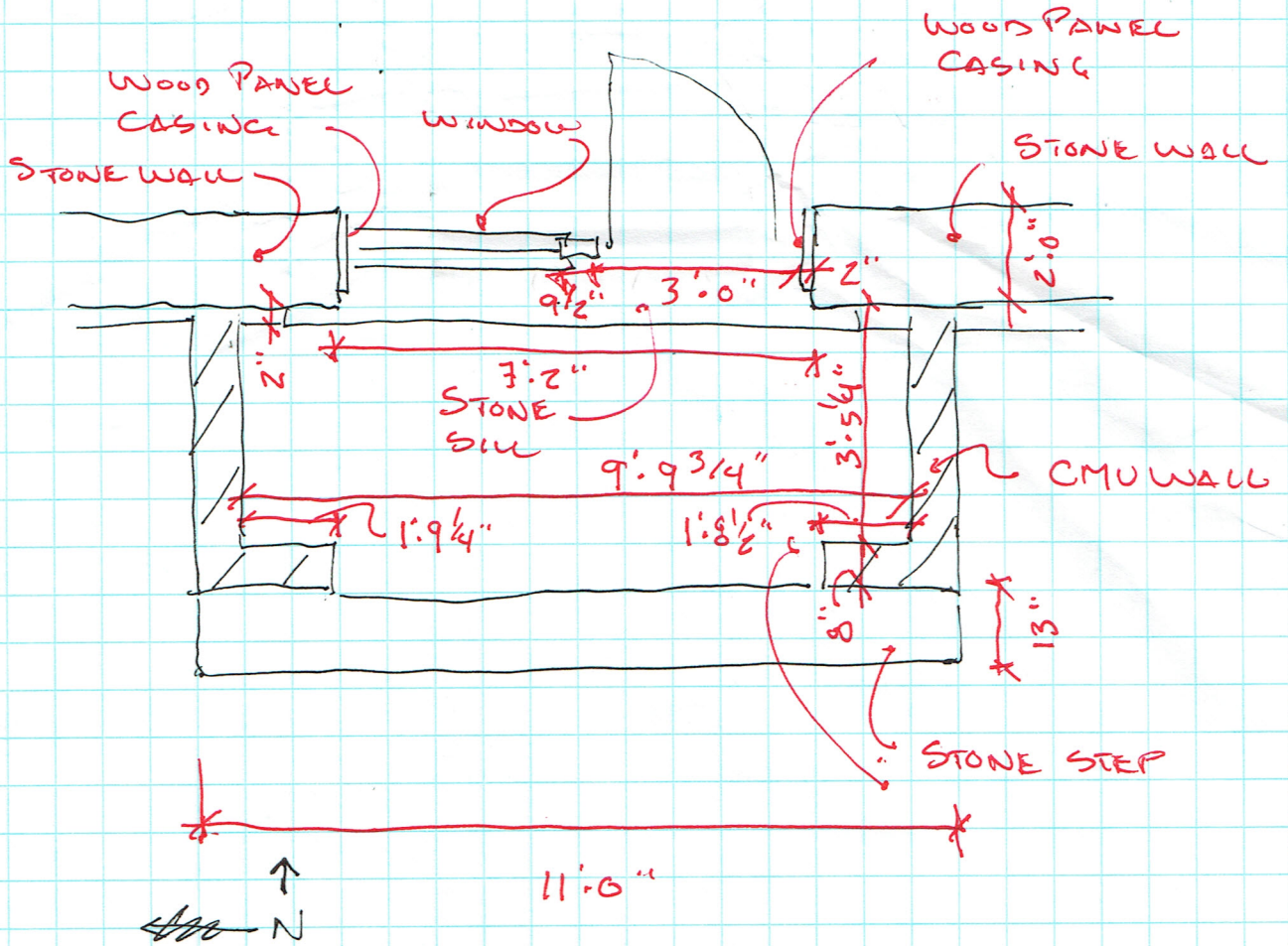
NOTE - MEASUREMENTS
ARE TO DRYWEIGHT
DETAILS

PLAN OF
SOUTH WIND

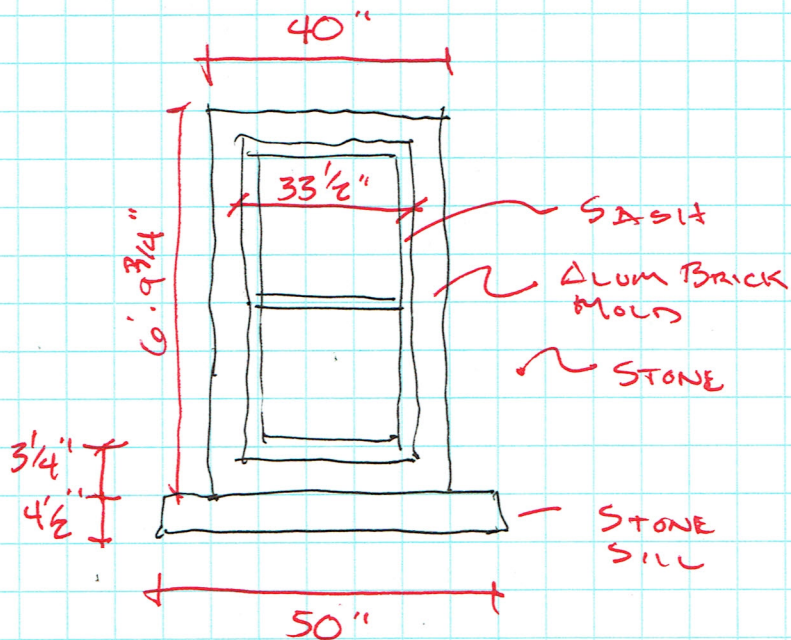
WOOD CASING
WINDOW DETAIL A

CASSEDAY HOUSE
6/27

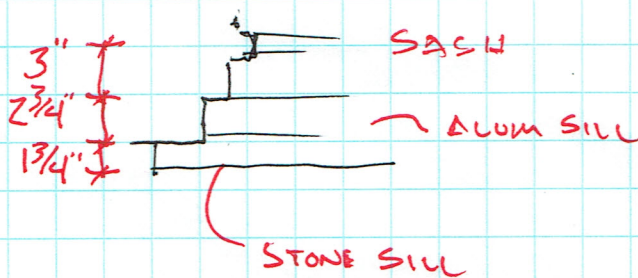
ENTRY VESTIBULE



CASSEIDAY HOUSE
6/27/19



1ST FLOOR WINDOW
EXT OPENING



1ST FLOOR WINDOW
EXT SECTION

Digital Photos Used for Field Notes

June 27, 2019



South elevation and site context

George & Delilah Casseday House
411 E. Jackson St.
Joliet, Will County, IL

IL-1254



Southwest corner view



West elevation and site context

George & Delilah Casseday House
411 E. Jackson St.
Joliet, Will County, IL

IL-1254



Southwest corner detail



Window at south elevation, west end



Window head at south elevation, west end



Window sill at south elevation, west end



Northwest corner showing north elevation



Detail view of south elevation of addition



Entry casing and stair hall



Entry hall and stair



Entry Hall



Stair view to entry hall



Stair view to landing



Stair view down from landing



Stair and entry to 2nd floor apartment



Stair view down to landing from 2nd floor



Apartment 1 living room with view to entry



Apartment 1 living room



Apartment 1 living room with view to bedrooms



Apartment 1 bedroom at southwest corner



Apartment 1 southwest corner bedroom showing historic window casings



Historic window casings in southwest bedroom of Apartment 1



Apartment 1 bedroom at northwest corner



Apartment 1 bedroom at northwest corner



Apartment 1 bedroom at northwest corner



Apartment 1 hallway view east



Apartment 1 hallway view west



Apartment 1 kitchen



Apartment 1 kitchen



Apartment 1 kitchen and rear entry door



Apartment 1 southeast corner bedroom showing historic door casing and transom



Apartment 1 southeast corner bedroom



Historic window casings in southeast bedroom of Apartment 1



Historic window casings in southeast bedroom of Apartment 1



Apartment 1 bathroom



Apartment 2 entry hall with view to living room



Apartment 2 living room with views into bedrooms



Apartment 2 living room view towards entry



Apartment 2 living room view to west



Apartment 2 southwest corner bedroom



Apartment 2 southwest corner bedroom



Apartment 2 northwest corner bedroom



Apartment 2 northwest corner bedroom



Apartment 2 southeast corner bedroom with view toward kitchen



Apartment 2 southeast corner bedroom



Apartment 2 kitchen showing rear entry door



Apartment 2 kitchen



Apartment 2 bathroom



Apartment 2 bathroom



Apartment 3 entry and hallway



Apartment 3 hallway with views to bedroom, bath and kitchen



Detail of interior door casings in Apartment 3 hallway



Apartment 3 living room with view to bedroom



Apartment 3 living room with view to bedrooms



Apartment 3 southwest corner bedroom with view to bay window



Apartment 3 southwest corner bedroom



Detail of window casing in bay window of southwest bedroom in Apartment 3



Apartment 3 southeast corner bedroom



Apartment 3 southeast corner bedroom window



Apartment 3 northeast corner bedroom



Apartment 3 northeast corner bedroom



Apartment 3 northeast corner bedroom



Apartment 3 kitchen showing rear entry



Apartment 3 kitchen showing rear entry



Apartment 3 kitchen



Detail of window sill and casing in kitchen of Apartment 3



Apartment 3 hallway to bathroom



Apartment 3 bathroom