NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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	7108						
historic name Alternate Ro	oute 66, Wilmin	gton to Joli	et				
other names/site number _I	Ilinois Route 53						
2. Location							
street & number Illinois Ro	ute 53 between	Wilmingto	n and Joliet			☐ not for p	oublication
city or town Joliet, Wilming							icinity
state Illinois	code IL	county	Will	code	197	zip code	60431 60481
3. State/Federal Agency C	ertification						
Signature of certifying official. State or Federal agency and In my opinion, the property for additional comments.)	bureau	ot meet the N	3 /	Date Date riteria. (□ See Co	ontinuatio	on sheet	
Signature of certifying official	Title			Date			
State or Federal agency and	bureau						
*			_				
4. National Park Service C	ertification		Signatu	e of the Keeper			Date of Action
I hereby certify that the property is: entered in the National Reg See continuation: determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation: determined not eligible for National Register removed from the National Register.	sheet sheet the	32	Signatu	Sav	rje		5/5/06
cexplain:)							

Alternate Route 66, Wilmi Name of Property	ngton to Joliet	Will County, Illinois County and State				
5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in count)				
☐ private ☐ public-local	☐ building(s)☐ district	Contributing	Noncontributing			
□ public-State	☐ site	0	0	buildings		
☐ public-Federal		0	0	sites		
	☐ object	7	4	structures		
		0	0	objects		
		7	4	Total		
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not pa		Number of Contrib	uting resources previ	ously listed		
Historic and Architectural Route 66 Through Illinois	Resources of	0	_			
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ns)	Current Functions (Enter categories from in	structions)			
TRANSPORTATION: roa	dbed	TRANSPORTATION: roadbed				

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) OTHER: Limited Access Four-Lane Highway OTHER: Limited Access Two-Lane Highway

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof

N/A

other

CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

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DESCRIPTION

Alternate Route 66 between Wilmington and Joliet, Illinois, was constructed between 1926 and 1945. Currently designated as Illinois Route 53, this section of roadbed has both two-lane and four-lane sections and passes through the townships of Joliet, Jackson, Florence, and Wilmington in Will County. The terrain through this area is primarily agricultural in character and contains the former Joliet Army Ammunition Plant or Joliet Arsenal. Much of the highway is lined with agricultural fields, but residential development is also increasing along the roadbed. The nominated section is described going south to north and begins in downtown Wilmington (2000 pop. 5,134). The roadbed extends for 15.9 miles before ending near the Interstate 80 interchange in Joliet (2000 pop. 106,221).

The nominated segment of roadbed includes seven contributing structures and four non-contributing structures. Contributing structures include the 1945 roadbed itself, which consists of both north and southbound lanes. In addition to the roadbed, one bridge, one overpass, and four concrete box culverts serve as contributing resources. The bridge is located on the northbound lanes and dates to circa 1950. It is a three-span continuous steel multibeam bridge with concrete balusters and top rails. The Union Pacific Railroad overpass was built circa 1942 and is near the northern end of the roadbed's boundary. The four culverts were built as part of the roadway's foundation and have concrete boxes that range from five to nine feet in width. The four non-contributing structures are highway bridges that were constructed in the 1970s and 1980s.

The two-lane section of roadway has lanes which are nine- and ten-feet in width. The four-lane roadway consists of two sections of twenty-four foot wide, ten inch-thick concrete pavement with macadam overlays that are generally striped for eleven foot driving lanes. A thirty-four to thirty-seven feet, edge-of-pavement to edge-of-pavement grass median separates the northbound and southbound lanes. In a few places the median expands to one hundred feet to accommodate the terrain. The inside shoulders are overgrown and undefined, while those outside generally incorporate two feet of pavement and from seven to eight feet of gravel. Although the northbound and southbound lanes have a macadam overlay, the road still maintains its original cross-section template.

For the purposes of the nomination, the roadbed is described going south and north and begins at mile marker 0. The roadbed begins at the junction of State Route 53 (Alternate Route 66) and Illinois Route 102 (Water Street) in downtown Wilmington (Photo 1). The roadbed then extends northeast through commercial and residential areas of Wilmington. Through Wilmington, the roadbed is two lanes and has an asphalt surface with concrete curbs and sidewalks. From this point of origin the roadbed is as follows:

- 0.1 Crosses Kankakee Street.
- 0.2 Then crosses Joliet St., then crosses Washington Street (Photo 2).

¹ 25th Annual Report of the Department of Public Works and Building, Division of Highways, 1942, (Springfield, Illinois: Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways), 75.

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0.3 – Then crosse	es a County I	Road, then cros	sses Mitchell, McIntyre and East Streets.
0.5 – Launching	Pad Restaura	nt and Daniels	Street.
			g is a concrete beam bridge rebuilt in 1981 by the state of tributing Structure) (Photo 3).
	s to the north on either sid		dge and through the curve, the road goes through
		ne Road. At the	e southwest corner is a Dow Chemical office complex. hree corners.
1.7 – A new hous	sing develop	ment appears of	on the east side of the road.
1.8 – Intersection	with 30700	S.	
2.3 - Four-lane b	egins (Photo	5).	
2,5 – Four-lane c	ontinues.		
3.0 – Pass headq the road.	uarters of M	idewin Nation	al Tallgrass Prairie. Tall grass prairie preserve is on both sides of
3.4 – Pass the ent	trance to Pra	irie Creek Gra	in Co. on the west.
			099-0090 - northbound lane ca. 1950 (Contributing Structure); 1978 (Non-Contributing Structure).
4.4 – Median wid	lth extends o	ver one hundr	ed feet.

- Tricular what careful over one managed rees.
- 4.7 Nine-foot -wide concrete box culvert (Contributing Structure).
- 5.4 The road goes under the Union Pacific overpass. From 3.9 to 5.4 there are open fields. Joliet Army Base is on the east side of the road.
- 5.5 Five-foot-wide concrete box culvert (Contributing Structure).
- 6.5 Leave Midewin Prairie Preserve.

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6.8 – Hoff Road intersection.	
7.2 - Cross Strawn Road.	
7.3 - Enter community of Elwood (Photo 6).	
7.7 – Leave community of Elwood.	
7.8 - Intersection with Mississippi Ave. From 7.8 t cornfields and a scattering of houses (Photo 7	
8.5 - Seven foot-wide concrete box culvert (Contri	buting Structure).
9.5 - Six-foot-wide concrete box culvert (Contribu	ting Structure).
10.2 - Manhattan Road intersection. Housing deve	lopments appear on either side of the road.
10.4 - Crosses Jackson Creek. Bridges 099-0087 a	nd 099-0086 built in 1989 (Non-Contributing Structures).
11.2 - Breen Road on the right. Increased houses for of the road (Photo 8).	rom the 1940s through the 1970s on either side
12.0 – Pass under utility lines.	
12.3 - Pass Gate 19 into Route 66 Raceway on the	east side of the road.
12.8 – Pass Schweitzer Road and entrance to Ramedian towards Laraway Road (Photos 9-1)	aceway. Continue north on four-lane section with grassy 0)
13.8 - Pass Laraway Road with Laraway School to	the west.
14.4 – Pass Pheasant Run Apartments on the east.	
14.8 - Pass Zarley Boulevard on the crest of a hill	(Photo 11).
15.5 – Junction with Doris Avenue (State Route 52	2)
15.7 & 15.8 - Pass beneath Union Pacific Railroad	overpass. (Contributing Structure)

15.9 - End at Patterson Road. Beyond this is a modern bridge and widening for I-80 interchange.

Alternate Route 66, Wilmington to Jo	liet
Name of Property	

Will County, Illinois	
County and State	

8. Statement of Significance			
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)		
A Property is associated with events that have made	TRANSPORTATION		
a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ENGINEERING		
■ 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 who's components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance 1926-1956		
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.			
Criteria Considerations N/A (Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates 1926, 1942, 1945		
Property is:			
A owned by a religious institution or used for			
religious purposes.	Significant Person		
☐ B removed from its original location.	(complete if Criterion B is marked) N/A		
C moved from its original location.			
☐ D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation N/A		
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.			
☐ F a commemorative property			
	Architect/Builder		
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Unknown		
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation she	eets.)		
9. Major Bibliographical References			
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form of	on one or more continuation sheets.)		
Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A	Primary location of additional data:		
preliminary determination of individual listing (36	State Historic Preservation Office		
CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register	 ☐ Other State Agency ☒ Federal Agency – National Park Service, Santa Fe, NM 		
Previously determined eligible by the National Register	Local Government University		
designated a National Historic Landmark	Other		
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Name of repository:		
recorded by Historic American Engineering			

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE - SUMMARY

Alternate Route 66 between the cities of Wilmington and Joliet in Will County, Illinois, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its historic and engineering significance. The segment meets National Register Criterion A for its significance in transportation as an important link in the Route 66 corridor from 1926 to circa 1970. The road enhanced the local and state economy by providing a reliable corridor for the fast transport of goods and services both within the states borders and within wider markets outside of Illinois. Route 66 was the primary roadway between Chicago and southern California, and Alternate Route 66 between Wilmington and Joliet played a major role in this important long-distance highway. The road eased the shipment of freight and manufactured goods to and from the local areas to outlying cities such as Chicago and St. Louis, and benefited the smaller towns, such as Joliet, Elwood, and Wilmington, along its route.

Alternate Route 66 between Wilmington and Joliet is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its significance in engineering. The two-lane section reflects the initial period of highway construction in the state during the 1920s while the 1945 roadbed is an excellent example of highway construction in the United States during the mid-twentieth century. Its design, construction, and materials reflect the engineering and workmanship of road building of this period. When it was improved in 1945, Alternate Route 66 employed the latest developments in road design including its four-lane, divided form, wide cross-section, and thick pavement and subbase. The highway also incorporated modern road construction principles such as horizontal and vertical alignment, sight distances, railroad and highway grade crossing separation and protection, and other safety features for high-speed traffic.

Alternate Route 66 between Wilmington and Joliet is of statewide significance and its period of significance extends from its construction date of 1926 to the construction of Interstate 55 through the area in 1956, which shifted traffic away from the highway. The property meets the registration requirements for "Roadbeds" set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Route 66 Through Illinois."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Designated as a national highway in 1926, Route 66 quickly became the predominant vehicular travel route between Chicago, Illinois, and Santa Monica, California. In Illinois, Route 66 extended from Chicago to Springfield and on into St. Louis, and by the 1940s, the corridor carried more traffic than any other long-distance highway in the state. The original alignment of Route 66 through this section of Illinois included a road between the cities of Wilmington and Joliet. This road was constructed in 1926 and the road was approximately 18' in width. Heading southwest from Joliet, the route passed through the communities of Elwood, Wilmington, Braceville, and then Gardner. But alterations and new alignments of the route were common, as traffic needs shifted and new roads developed. During the late 1930s, Illinois State Route 59 was extended south from Route 52 west of Joliet, across US Route 6 to the west side of Gardner, where it intersected Route 66. This new two-lane highway was completed by 1939 and allowed motorists who

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traveled Route 66 and Route 6 to bypass Joliet. Also, those traveling through Plainfield could connect with Route 66 north of Joliet via Route 126. These connections made for a quicker and more direct course for those passing through the area, and so the extension was soon designated as Route 66. The original alignment from Gardner through Wilmington and Elwood to Joliet was then designated as Alternate Route 66.

Despite this change in designation, Alternate Route 66 remained an important and well-traveled road. In 1941, traffic along Alternate Route 66 between Joliet and Elwood averaged 8,000 vehicles per day, and around 5,000 vehicles traveled the route between Elwood and Wilmington each day. America's entrance into World War II, in 1941, led to the establishment of the Kankakee Ordnance Works and the Elwood Ordnance Plant, as well as other wartime industries in the area. The construction of these plants greatly increased traffic along Alternate Route 66, and it was soon realized that the narrow, 1920s roadbed was inadequate to carry this many vehicles. Also, convoys of heavy trucks transporting wartime materials quickly caused the highway to deteriorate. In 1942, plans were completed for the widening and modernizing of Alternate Route 66. The improvements called for a limited access divided four-lane highway with a central median. The pavement was to be of Portland cement and measure 24' in width and 10" thick in order to handle the heavy truck traffic. The new road was completed in 1945, and provided a new roadbed between Joliet and Wilmington as well as south of Wilmington toward Gardner.³

The construction of this new four-lane highway was part of a proposed freeway from Chicago to St. Louis that was authorized under the Federal Defense Highway Act of 1941. This road was to be a limited access, four-lane design that bypassed cities and towns in order to provide a freer flow of traffic by avoiding local traffic tie-ups. The road incorporated modern construction and design principles intended for high-speed through traffic. These included the latest developments in horizontal and vertical alignment, sight distances, railroad and highway grade crossing separation and protection, and other safety features. Improvements in highway construction also required the completion of a soil survey, which led to the special subgrade treatments along the route. These included the placement of a gravel and crushed stone subbase below the new concrete. This treatment stabilized the subgrade and prevented water from being trapped beneath the older roadbed, which caused significant erosion.⁴

Alternate Route 66 also played a significant role in the travel of tourists, travelers, and local drivers. The four-lane highway allowed for safer and faster highway travel for all motorists in the area. It provided an

² David Newton, "Alternate Route 66, Joliet to Wilmington," Draft National Register Nomination, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, n.d., 8-6.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 8-7; "25th Annual Report of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways," (Springfield, IL: Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways, 1942), 75; "28th Annual Report of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways," (Springfield, IL: Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways, 1945), 122.

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alternative road to the formal Route 66 alignment for those who passed through the region, and offered access to local towns. Alternate Route 66 was especially important for employees of the defense plants along its path, many of whom lived in the Wilmington and Joliet areas and used the highway to commute to and from work. The road also served the plants themselves as a route for delivery of materials and the transport of finished products.

Alternate Route 66 between Wilmington and Joliet retains a high degree of its historic character and continues to convey a strong sense of time and place from its period of significance. The road's location as part of the historic Route 66 alignment has been well verified through records and maps of the Illinois Department of Transportation. The road also retains much of its original design, materials, and workmanship. The original cross-section template remains intact, and the width, median, and shoulders of the road retain their historic profile. Alterations to the road have been minimal and largely consist of the addition of a macadam overlay, which does not seriously detract from the road's historic character. The road's retention of materials and design also contribute to a strong degree of integrity of feeling, setting, and association. The road segment's length of 15.9 miles conveys a strong sense of travel, and throughout its length the surrounding setting remains largely agricultural in character with minimal modern development. The period of significance extends from its initial planning and construction in 1926 to 1956, when construction of Interstate 55 through Illinois ended its significance as a major artery.

Additional information is within the Multiple Property Documentation Form, the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Route 66 Through Illinois" and the "Route 66 Corridor, National Historic Context Study."

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

AAA Official Road Map of Illinois. Washington, DC: American Automobile Association, 1942, 1945.

- Cassity, Michael. "Route 66 Corridor National Historic Context Study." Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program, National Trails System Office Intermountain Region, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 15, 2004.
- Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways. "25th Annual Report of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways," Springfield, IL: Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways, 1942
- _____. "28th Annual Report of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways," Springfield, IL: Department of Public Works and Buildings, Division of Highways, 1945.
- Illinois Official Highway Map. Springfield, IL: State of Illinois, 1954, 1955, and 1956.
- Newton, David. "Alternate Route 66, Joliet to Wilmington," Draft National Register Nomination, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, n.d., 8-6.
- Seratt, Dorothy and Terri Ryburn-Lamont, Route 66 Association of Illinois. Multiple Property
 Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Route 66 Through Illinois." 1997.

Alternate Route 66, Wilmington to	Will County, Illinois County and State		
Joliet Name of Property			
10. Geographical Data			
Acreage of Property Approximately 275 acres			
UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)			
Zone Easting Northing 2	Zone Easting Northing 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 Philip Thomason/Teresa Douglass			
organization Thomason and Associates	date November 9, 2005		
street & number 1907 21st Ave. S.	telephone 615-385-4960		
city or town Nashville	state TN zip code 37212		
Additional Documentation			
submit the following items with the completed form:			
Continuation Sheets			
Maps A USGS map (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the	he property's location		
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties h	naving large acreage or numerous resources.		
Photographs			
Representative black and white photographs of t	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 Illinois Department of Transportation			
street & number 3200 South Dirksen Parkway	telephone 217-782-7820		
city or town Springfield	state IL zip code 62706		

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 listing. 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 20303.

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UTM COORDINATES

- 1. 16/403995/4573305
- 2. 16/405295/4573855
- 3. 16/405145/4579755
- 4. 16/409805/4586955
- 5. 16/409875/4592515
- 6. 16/409815/4596655

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the Alternate Route 66, Wilmington to Joliet roadbed is illustrated on the accompanying aerial maps of Will County, Illinois, which are at a scale of 1:6000 and 1:12500. The western boundary begins at the intersection of State Highway 53 (Alternate Route 66) and Illinois Route 102. The roadbed then turns north and turns from a two-lane paved highway to four-lanes. The road continues north to its northern boundary which is at Patterson Road, south of the I 80 interchange. The roadbed is 15.9 miles in length and the width of the roadbed is generally 97'. An additional 20' of right-of-way on either side is also included to encompass the approaches to the culverts and bridges. This corridor includes approximately 275 acres.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the roadbed historically associated with Alternate Route 66, Wilmington to Joliet from 1926 to 1956 and which retains integrity.













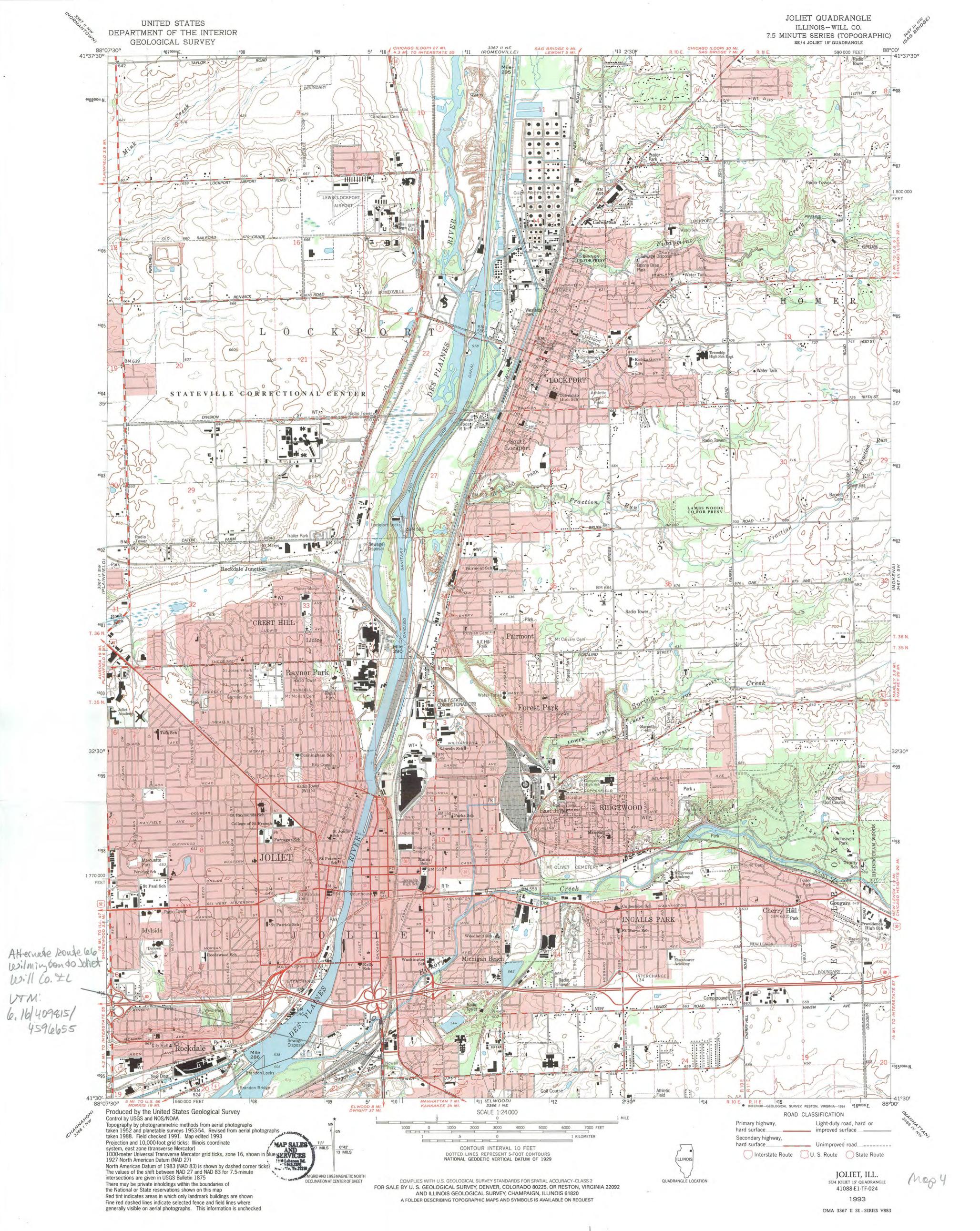


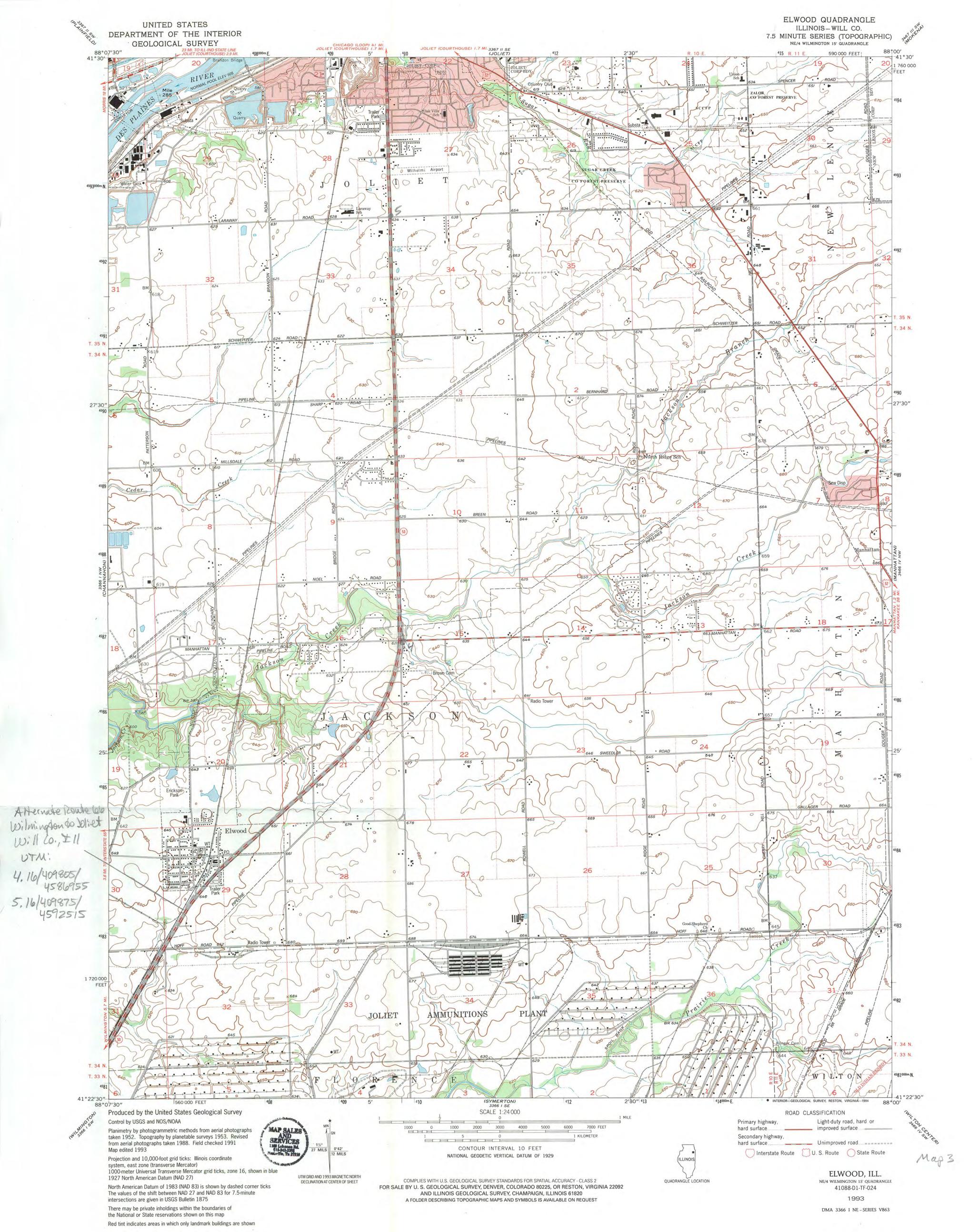


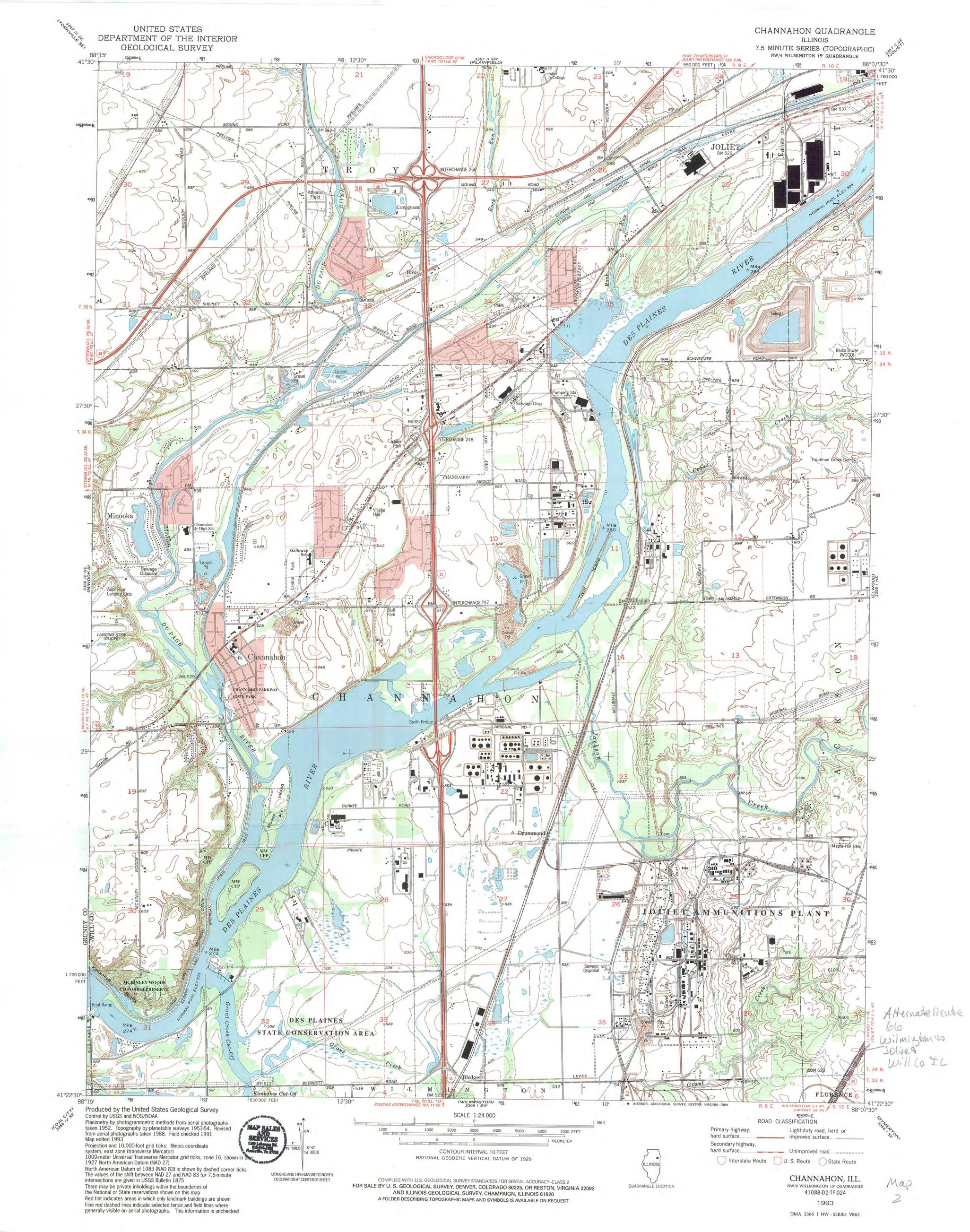














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MEMORANDUM

TO: Lawrence M. Walsh, Will County Chief Executive Officer

Nina Klekner, Will County Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Tracey A. Sculle, Survey and National Register Coordinator A

DATE: December 16, 2005

SUBJECT: Preliminary Opinion on Alternate Route 66, Wilmington to Joliet, Will County,

Illinois

In the past year, the National Park Service Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program staff hired a consultant to prepare a number of National Register nomination forms for properties in Illinois located along historic Route 66. Alternate Route 66, Wilmington to Joliet is one of the properties proposed for nomination. This road segment beginning in downtown Wilmington and continuing to the Interstate 80 interchange in Joliet meets Criterion A for transportation and Criterion C for engineering for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It meets Criterion A for transportation history for its association with Route 66, a major national transportation route from Chicago to Santa Monica, California. The road segment also meets Criterion C for engineering, as a representative example of two-lane design standards from 1926 and later four-lane divided highway standards from 1945. The road is a verifiable alignment of Route 66 and possesses statewide significance from 1926, when the road was first constructed, to 1956, the fifty-year cut off for National Register significance and also the year the Federal Interstate Highway Act was passed. Alternate Route 66, Wilmington to Joliet meets the registration requirements of the property type "Road Segment" as set forth in the approved Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Route 66 Through Illinois.

While there have been some changes over time to the road, this segment of Route 66 clearly conveys both its historic and engineering significance and will make an excellent addition to the National Register of Historic Places.



WILL COUNTY LAND USE DEPARTMENT

58 E. Clinton Street, Suite 500 Joliet, Illinois 60432

Via Facsimile Transmittal 217-524-7525

February 17, 2006

Tracey Sculle, National Register Coordinator Preservation Services Division Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 1 Old State Capitol Plaza Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507

Re: National Register Nomination
Alternate Route 66 Wilmington to Joliet
Illinois Route 53 Between Wilmington and Joliet
Joliet and Wilmington, Illinois

Dear Ms. Sculle:

At the February 1, 2006 Will County Historic Preservation Commission meeting, members reviewed, voted on, and unanimously agreed with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's opinion that the above referenced National Register nomination satisfactorily meets the criteria required for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commission appreciates the opportunity to provide comments to the State regarding the subject National Register nomination.

Should you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (815) 774-3364 or amunro@willcountylanduse.com.

Sincerely,

Jamy Muno

Amy Munro, Historic Preservation Planner

cc: Lawrence M. Walsh, Will County Executive Curt Paddock, CEcD, AICP, Director, Will County Land Use Department Tyson Warner, AICP, Planning Director, Will County Land Use Department Virginia Ferry, Chairwoman, Will County Historic Preservation Commission