

## ALT TEXT

### Image1:

Sketch of farm's total area, roughly rectangular, including a small island at the top.

### Image2:

Typed directions to the farm, with three redactions: Continue straight ahead on Route 71 for about 5-1/2 miles past the intersection with Route 52 when you will see a small concrete bridge. Turn to the right onto a gravel road just before reaching this bridge. Drive 1.9 miles on this road to our mailbox at a road intersection. Turn here to the right and go straight into our place, a distance of about 1.3 miles. You will be traveling generally in a southwesterly direction and the farm is about 10 miles from [x], Illinois, near the town of [x], which you will not pass through. If you get lost, they can tell you at the general store in [x] how to get to the Marsh Farm

Image3: Sketch of backyard garden with North, South, East, and West quadrants marked.

### Image4a:

Thousands of years ago, massive meltwaters from receding Pleistocene glaciers cut through St. Peter sandstone bedrock, creating what is now the Fox River valley of north central Illinois. As the glaciers retreated, the climate changed. Only where cool, moist conditions exist on a few north-facing cliffs, providing rocky soil and moist conditions, are small populations of plants from the formerly more widespread eastern forests still found. These survivors are referred to as relict species, and relict sites are important to the study of climatic changes.

### Image 4b:

Ecological descriptive language, similar to above, with superimposed hand-drawn plat map of same area.

### Image 4c:

Ecological descriptive language faded to the point of illegibility, with superimposed plat map showing property boundaries and owners' names.

### Image5:

Rough sketch of a grid representing landowners for this property from 1835 to 1850.