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LINCOLN HOME
BLOCKS 6 AND 11

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE / ILLINOIS

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HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY
AND
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
HISTORICAL DATA
BLOCKS 6 AND 11
LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
ILLINOIS

by
Edwin C. Bearss

DENVER SERVICE CENTER
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DENVER, COLORADO

August 1977



PREFACE

This report has been prepared to satisfy the research needs as enumerated by Superintendent Albert Banton and his staff of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Historical Architect George Thorson of the Denver Service Center, and Contract Architect Earl Henderson of the firm of Ferry and Henderson. At Superintendent Banton's request, the study was expanded to include Lots Nos. 1-8, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition, and Lots Nos. 7-16, Block 6. This study is designed to be both a historic structure report and a historic resource study. As such, it is a structural history of the houses and outbuildings that stood on these eighteen lots during the Lincoln years. To implement the proposed interpretive prospectus, which calls for a tour of the Lincoln neighborhood with stops at each house or house site, information concerning the people associated with these properties has been compiled.

In researching this report, all published materials focusing on the eighteen lots, on their owners and residents, were reviewed. On field trips to Springfield in April and May 1975, records involving these properties and the individuals and families were studied at the Illinois State Historical Library, Illinois State Archives, Springfield City Hall, Sangamon County Courthouse, local insurance companies, and the Lincoln Library. Local persons familiar with the properties were interviewed. Unfortunately, few historical photographs were found.

Many persons assisted with the preparation of this report. Particular thanks are due Superintendent Albert Banton, Chester Hamilton, Ruthanne Heriott, and other members of the staff of Lincoln Home NHS for their assistance on-site and for doing my Springfield legwork after my return to Washington. During the seventeen years I have been associated with Al Banton, he has been a personal friend, a capable historian and administrator, and a champion of historic preservation.

As usual, I am indebted to those two distinguished Lincoln scholars--Dr. James T. Hickey, Curator of the Lincoln Collection, Illinois State Historical Library, and Dr. Wayne Temple, Special Projects Curator, Illinois State Archives. These men, who are familiar with every move Lincoln made, cheerfully shared their encyclopedic knowledge of Lincolniana. Local historians--Ross Wright, R. R. Morrison, and George Cushman--provided interesting details and guided me to descendents of Lincoln neighbors and subsequent property owners.

Mrs. Mildred Shultz, Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, and her staff, as always, were a pleasure to work with, going out of their way to be helpful. Personnel at the Springfield City Hall and at the Sangamon County courthouse, especially the staffs of the Recorder of Deeds and of the County Probate Clerk, in whose offices I spent many hours, were cooperative, patient, and helpful.

Mr. G. Greeley Wells of Sanborn Map Company, Inc., kindly gave his firm's permission for reproduction of the maps of Blocks 6 and 11 that document certain physical changes in the structures.

Finally I wish to express my appreciation to a number of individuals whose talents were necessary to the successful completion of this report. My historical architect friends--Ms. Carolyn Pitts, and Messrs. Henry Judd, Earl Henderson, and George Thorson--were always ready to answer my questions on the structural fabric, some of which must have taxed their patience. Chief Park Service Historian Harry Pfanz, Regional Historian Dave Clary, Chief, Historic Preservation Division, John Luzader, and Superintendent Al Banton and his staff read the manuscript in draft and made a number of valuable contributions. Editor Linda Greene and typist Lael Cleys of the Denver Service Center had the most challenging tasks of all, deciphering my scrawl and turning it into a typed manuscript.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iii

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS xvii

I. AN OVERVIEW OF BLOCKS 6 AND 11, 1821-1914 1

 A. Architectural Style and City Growth 1

 B. Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, and Gardens 5

 C. Privies, Wells, and Cisterns 8

BERNARD STUVÉ HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA 9

 A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure 9

 B. Proposed Use of Structure 9

 C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan 9

 D. Provision for Operating Structure 9

 E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for
 Operating Structure 9

 F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity 9

 G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction 10

II. HISTORICAL DATA 11

 A. Significance 11

 B. Legal Description and Chain of Title 11

 C. People and Institutions Associated with Lots Nos. 7 and 8 16

 1. John A. Keedy 16

 2. The Central Academy 17

 3. Bernard Stuvé: Doctor, Lawyer, Historian 19

 a) Stuvé Becomes a Doctor 19

 b) Dr. Stuvé Takes a Wife 19

 c) Dr. Stuvé Moves to Springfield and Becomes a Lawyer 20

 d) Dr. Stuvé as a Historian and Commentator 20

 e) The Twilight Years 21

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA 23

 A. Date and Cost of Construction 23

 B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn
 Maps 23

 1. Sanborn Map of 1884 23

 2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890 23

 3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896 24

4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952	24
C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	24
D. Panoramas and Photographs	24
1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	24
2. Augustus Koch Panorama	25
3. Photograph of Seventh Street, North from Edwards Street, 1889	25
4. The Stuvé House ca. 1935	25
E. Hidden Structural Details Revealed by Repairs to Plaster in May 1975	25

W. O. JONES HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	27
A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	27
B. Proposed Use of Structure	27
C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	27
D. Provision for Operating Structure	27
E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure	27
F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	27
G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction	28
II. HISTORICAL DATA	29
A. Significance	29
B. Legal Description and Chain of Title	29
C. People Associated with Lots Nos. 9 and 10, 1849-1905	32
1. John Larrimore	32
2. Mason Brayman	33
a) Brayman Comes to Springfield	33
b) Brayman Rents the Lincoln Home	33
c) Brayman: Railroader, Soldier, and Governor	34
d) The Braymans as Mr. Lincoln's Neighbors	34
3. James K. Catlin	35
4. W. O. Jones	35
5. George W. Shutt	37
6. Louis and Mary Tichnor	37
7. Frank W. Tracy	38
8. John Lutz	38
III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA	41
A. Date and Cost of Construction	41
B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	41
1. Sanborn Map of 1884	41
2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	42
3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	42
4. Sanborn Map of 1952	42

C.	Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	43
D.	Panoramas and Photographs	43
	1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	43
	2. Augustus Koch Panorama	43
	3. Photograph of John Lutz House ca. 1900	43
	4. Photograph of the Lutz Home ca. 1910	44

JESSE K. DUBOIS HOME

I.	ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	45
	A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structures	45
	B. Proposed Use of Structures	45
	C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	45
	D. Provision for Operating Structure	45
	E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structures	45
	F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	45
	G. Estimated Cost of Construction	46
II.	HISTORICAL DATA	47
	A. Significance	47
	B. Legal Description and Chain of Title	47
	C. People Associated with Lots Nos. 11 and 12, 1837-1900	50
	1. Myers Truitt	50
	2. Nicholas Garland	50
	3. James H. Matheny	50
	4. Asa Eastman	51
	5. Jesse K. Dubois	52
	a) His Background and Formative Years	52
	b) His Early Years of Public Service	53
	c) Dubois is Elected Auditor and Moves to Springfield	54
	d) The Dubois as Mr. Lincoln's Neighbors	55
	e) A Much Traveled Wartime Auditor	57
	f) Dubois Fails in his Bid to Secure the Nomination for Governor	60
	g) Dubois's Friends Push for His Appointment to the Cabinet	61
	h) Dubois and the Lincoln Funeral	62
	i) Dubois and the Lincoln Monument Association	64
	j) Jesse Dubois's Personal Estate	64
	k) Adelia Dubois's Personal Estate	66
	6. James H. Barkley	67
III.	ARCHITECTURAL DATA	69
	A. Date and Cost of Construction	69
	B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	69

1. Sanborn Map of 1884	69
2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	70
3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	70
4. Sanborn Map of 1952	70
C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	70
D. Panoramas and Photographs	71
1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	71
2. Augustus Koch Panorama	71
3. Photograph of the Lutz Home ca. 1910	71
E. Real Estate Advertisements	71

ALLEN MILLER HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	73
A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	73
B. Proposed Use of Structure	73
C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	73
D. Provision for Operating Structure	73
E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure	73
F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	73
G. Estimated Cost of Construction	74
II. HISTORICAL DATA	75
A. Significance	75
B. Legal Description and Chain of Title	75
C. Owners Cited as Delinquent with Taxes on Lots Nos. 11-14	77
1. Myers Truitt	77
2. Elijah Iles	77
3. Asa Eastman and M. Gable	78
D. The Allen Miller Family, 1855-64	78
III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA	81
A. Date and Cost of Construction	81
B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	81
1. Sanborn Map of 1884	81
2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	82
3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	82
4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952	82
C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	82
D. Panoramas	83
1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	83
2. Augustus Koch Panorama	83
E. Howarth & Howarth Restore the Home	83

JULIA SPRIGG HOME

I.	ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	87
	A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	87
	B. Proposed Use of Structure	87
	C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	87
	D. Provision for Operating Structure	87
	E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure	87
	F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	87
	G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction	88
II.	HISTORICAL DATA	89
	A. Significance	89
	B. Legal Description and Chain of Title	89
	C. People Associated with Lot No. 15, 1837-69	90
	1. Foley Vaughan	90
	2. John B. Weber	90
	3. John and Julia Sprigg	91
	a) John Sprigg--Clerk, Secretary, and Justice of the Peace	91
	b) John Sprigg's Estate	92
	c) The Widow Sprigg Moves to South Eighth	94
	d) The Spriggs and the Lincolns	94
III.	ARCHITECTURAL DATA	97
	A. Date and Cost of Construction	97
	B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	97
	1. Sanborn Map of 1884	97
	2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	97
	3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	98
	4. Sanborn Map of 1917	98
	5. Sanborn Map of 1952	98
	C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	98
	D. Panoramas and Photographs	99
	1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	99
	2. Augustus Koch Panorama	99

CHARLES S. CORNEAU HOME

I.	ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	101
	A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	101
	B. Proposed Use of Structure	101
	C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	101
	D. Provision for Operating Structure	101

E.	Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure	101
F.	Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	101
G.	Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction	102
II.	HISTORICAL DATA	103
A.	Significance	103
B.	Legal Description and Chain of Title	103
C.	People Associated with Lot No. 16, 1845-68	105
1.	Edmund and William Pease	105
2.	John George C. Wessells	106
3.	Charles Gove	107
4.	Abner Wilkinson	107
5.	Charles S. Corneau	107
a)	Corneau and Diller Form a Partnership	107
b)	Roland Diller--The Man	108
c)	Charles Corneau Takes a Wife	108
d)	The Fire of February 13, 1858	108
e)	The New Drugstore	109
f)	Charles Corneau--Citizen	109
g)	The Death of Charles Corneau	109
h)	Charles Corneau's Personal Estate	110
i)	Bills Owed by Corneau at His Death for Home Improvements	111
III.	ARCHITECTURAL DATA	113
A.	Date and Cost of Construction	113
B.	Information Regarding the House and Outbuildings Found in the Probate Records of Corneau's Estate	113
C.	Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	114
1.	Sanborn Map of 1884	114
2.	Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	114
3.	Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	114
4.	Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952	115
D.	Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	115
E.	Panoramas and Photographs	115
1.	Beck & Pauli Panorama	115
2.	Augustus Koch Panorama	115
3.	The Whipple Photograph	116
4.	Photograph of the Charles S. Corneau House ca. 1890	116
5.	1960 Photograph of Rear of Corneau House	116
6.	1962 Photograph of East and North Elevations of Corneau House	116
F.	The Relocation and Restoration of the Corneau House	117
1.	The Junior League Saves and Relocates the Structure	117
2.	Hagen Presents His Plan and Estimates	119
3.	The Restoration of the Corneau Home, 1964-65	121
a)	Shutters, Gutters, Downspouts, and Shingles	121
b)	Mayor Howarth Intervenes to Get the Project Moving	121

- c) John Reilly Removes the Interior Walls 122
- d) Electrifying and Heating the Cottage 123
- e) Shaughnessy Gets the Lathing and Plastering Contract . 123
- f) Governor Kerner Releases \$8,000 to Complete the Project 123
- g) Carey & Son Install the Lavatory Fixtures 124
- h) Brennan Cleans the Gutters and Installs 16-Inch Exhaust Fan 124
- i) Esslinger Rebuilds the Chimneys, the Front Porch, etc. 125
- j) Brennan Provides the Metalwork for Chimneys and Fireplaces 125
- k) Bruckner Installs a Gas Line 125
- l) B & B Electrical Installs a New Underground Electric Service 125
- m) The Tile Contract 126
- n) Reif's Gets the Carpeting Contract 126
- o) Painting and Papering the Cottage Interior 126
- p) Friedman Supplys the Drapes 127
- q) Fritsch & Sons Paint the Cottage and Fences 127
- 4. The International Visitors' Council and the Cottage 127

CHARLES ARNOLD HOME

- I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA 129
 - A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure 129
 - B. Proposed Use of Structure 129
 - C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan 129
 - D. Provision for Operating Structure 129
 - E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure 129
 - F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity 129
 - G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction 130
- II. HISTORICAL DATA 131
 - A. Significance 131
 - B. Legal Description and Chain of Title 131
 - C. People Associated with Lot No. 1, 1837-76 132
 - 1. The Ruckel Brothers 132
 - 2. The Reverend Francis Springer 133
 - a) The Pennsylvania and Maryland Years 133
 - b) Springer as a Springfield Educator and Minister 133
 - c) Springer Serves His Country 135
 - d) Dr. Springer's Last Twenty-five Years 135
 - 3. Charles Arnold--Public Servant 136

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA	139
A. Date and Cost of Construction	139
B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	139
1. Sanborn Map of 1884	139
2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	139
3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	139
4. Sanborn Map of 1917	140
5. Sanborn Map of 1952	140
C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	140
D. Panoramas, Photographs, and Engravings	141
1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	141
2. Augustus Koch Panorama	141
3. Photograph of Political Rally at Lincoln Home, Summer of 1860	141
4. Photograph of the Lincoln Home ca. 1888	142
5. Photograph of Lincoln Home ca. 1890	142
6. Engraving of Lincoln Home Made from ca. 1890 Photograph	142
7. Photograph of the Arnold House ca. 1916	142

JARED P. IRWIN HOME

I. HISTORICAL DATA	145
A. Recommendations	145
B. Significance	145
C. Legal Description and Chain of Title	145
D. Persons Associated with Lot No. 2	146
1. Robert Arnold	146
2. William C. Foley	146
3. James Zwisler, Jr.	147
4. Henry Yeakle	148
5. James Zwisler, Sr.	149
6. William Matthews	151
7. Henry Oswald	151
8. Jared P. Irwin	151
II. ARCHITECTURAL DATA	153
A. Date and Cost of Construction	153
B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	153
1. Sanborn Map of 1884	153
2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	153
3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	153
4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952	154
C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	154
D. Panoramas and Photographs	154
1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	154
2. Augustus Koch Panorama	154

JOHN A. MASON HOUSE

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	157
A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	157
B. Proposed Use of Structure	157
C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	157
D. Provision for Operating Structure	157
E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure	157
F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	157
G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction	158
II. HISTORICAL DATA	159
A. Significance	159
B. Legal Description and Chain of Title	159
C. People Associated with Lot 3, Block 11, 1837-87	161
1. William Wallace	161
2. Robert Reid Kalley	161
3. Dana J. Boynton	162
4. John A. Mason	162
5. Nelson Newman	163
6. Sarah Cook	164
7. Luther Brown	164
III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA	165
A. Date and Cost of Construction	165
B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	165
1. Sanborn Map of 1884	165
2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	166
3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	166
4. Sanborn Map of 1917	166
5. Sanborn Map of 1952	166
C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	167
D. Panoramas and Photographs	167
1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	167
2. Augustus Koch Panorama	167

JOHN E. ROLL PROPERTY

I. HISTORICAL DATA	169
A. Recommendations	169
B. Significance	169
C. Legal Description and Chain of Title	169
D. People Associated with the John E. Roll Property	171

1.	John E. Roll	171
	a) John Roll Meets Abraham Lincoln	171
	b) John Roll--Builder	171
	c) John Roll's Springfield Potpourri	171
	d) John Roll Retires and Passes On	173
2.	Frederick H. Webber	173
3.	Harrison D. Lyon	173
II.	ARCHITECTURAL DATA	175
A.	Date and Cost of Construction	175
B.	Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	175
	1. Sanborn Map of 1884	175
	2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	175
	3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	175
C.	Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	176
D.	Panoramas	176
	1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	176
	2. Augustus Koch Panorama	176

JAMESON JENKINS HOME

I.	HISTORICAL DATA	177
A.	Recommendations	177
B.	Significance	177
C.	Legal Description and Chain of Title	177
D.	People Associated with Lot No. 5, 1838-81	179
	1. Edward J. Johns	179
	2. Alexander P. Willard	180
	3. Peter Van Bergen	180
	4. James Blanks	180
	5. Jameson Jenkins	181
	6. Thomas W. S. Kidd	181
	7. Debold Paulen	182
II.	ARCHITECTURAL DATA	183
A.	Date and Cost of Construction	183
B.	Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	183
	1. Sanborn Map of 1884	183
	2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	183
	3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	183
	4. Sanborn Map of 1917	184
C.	Structural Details Revealed by Insurance Rates	184
D.	Panoramas and Photographs	184
	1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	184
	2. Augustus Koch Panorama	184
	3. Photograph of South Eighth Street ca. 1889	185

HENSON ROBINSON HOME

I.	ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	187
A.	Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	187
B.	Proposed Use of Structure	187
C.	Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	187
D.	Provisions for Operating Structure	187
E.	Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure	187
F.	Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	187
G.	Estimated Cost of Construction	188
II.	HISTORICAL DATA	189
A.	Significance	189
B.	Legal Description and Chain of Title	189
C.	People Associated with Lot No. 6, 1837-1900	190
1.	James W. Keyes	190
2.	Henson Robinson	191
III.	ARCHITECTURAL DATA	193
A.	Date and Cost of Construction	193
B.	Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	193
1.	Sanborn Map of 1884	193
2.	Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	194
3.	Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	194
4.	Sanborn Map of 1917	194
5.	Sanborn Map of 1952	194
C.	Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	194
D.	Data About Structures and Furnishings Found in Inventory of Estate of Henrietta Robinson	195
E.	Panoramas and Photographs	198
1.	Beck & Pauli Panorama	198
2.	Augustus Koch Panorama	198
3.	Photograph of South Eighth Street ca. 1889	199
4.	Photographs from the Stuart Robinson Collection	199

SOLOMON ALLEN BARN

I.	ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	201
A.	Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	201
B.	Proposed Use of Structure	201
C.	Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	201
D.	Provision for Operating Structure	201
E.	Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure	201
F.	Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	201
G.	Estimated Cost of Construction	202

II. HISTORICAL DATA	203
A. Significance	203
B. Recommendations	203
C. Legal Description and Chain of Title	203
D. People Associated with Lots Nos. 7 and 8, 1839-81	205
1. Jacob G. Loose	205
2. Abel W. Estabrook	205
3. James M. Morse	206
4. Solomon Allen	207
5. Milton Hay	208
III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA	211
A. Date and Cost of Construction	211
B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps	211
1. Sanborn Map of 1884	211
2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890	211
3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896	212
4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952	212
C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates	212
D. Panoramas	212
1. Beck & Pauli Panorama	212
2. Augustus Koch Panorama	213
APPENDICES	215
A. Illinois State Census: 1850	217
B. Illinois State Census: 1855	235
C. Illinois State Census: 1860	239
BIBLIOGRAPHY	257
ILLUSTRATIONS	267

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1.	1884 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition	268
2.	1884 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition	270
3.	1890 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition	272
4.	1890 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition	274
5.	1896 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition	276
6.	1896 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition	278
7.	1917 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition	280
8.	1917 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition	282
9.	1948 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition	284
10.	1952 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition	286
11.	Augustus Koch 1875 panorama	288
12.	Bernard Stuvé house ca. 1932	290
13.	Seventh Street, looking north from Edwards Street intersection ca. 1889	292
14.	John Lutz house ca. 1900	294
15.	Charles Corneau house ca. 1887	296
16.	Lithograph of Lincoln Home, with Charles Arnold house in the background	298
17.	1916 photograph of relocated Charles Arnold house	300



I. AN OVERVIEW OF BLOCKS 6 AND 11, 1821-1914

A. Architectural Style and City Growth

In September 1825 the first frame house was erected in Springfield, as "log cabins could no longer be tolerated." But until 1830, the majority of homes continued to be built of logs. Many of these were subsequently covered with framing. Lumber was sawed and brick kilned in Springfield as early as 1834. This was two years after Springfield had been incorporated as a town.

In 1836 the "great town lot speculation" struck Springfield, and many "staid business men 'lost their heads.'" Town plats were laid out in the adjacent cornfields, and soon many men had more town lots than they could pay taxes on.¹

Springfield replaced Vandalia as the State capital in 1839. The next year the town was incorporated as a city, and in April 1840 the first election for the city officers was held.²

The Greek Revival was introduced to Springfield in 1837 with construction of the State Capitol Building. This style had been increasing in popularity in the eastern half of the United States since about 1820. Architects and laymen were fired with sympathy for the Greeks in their struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire. Renewed interest in the classic style of architecture had been earlier engendered by the drawings of Greek and Roman structures popularized by the British archeologists, Stuart and Revett, in the 1760s. Soon the idea of grandeur became closely associated with the academic use of classical Greek forms.

By the middle 1840s the people of Springfield became connoisseurs of architecture as a language, and their homes, which before that time had been quite similar in appearance, displayed more individuality and became reflections of the owners' preference for a style from the past. Following the pattern they had established in their public buildings, such as the Second Presbyterian Church and the Capitol Building, homeowners became acutely aware of the facades. To carry out its decoration as a self-sufficient unit, they began to reverse the axial direction of the roof.

Previously, as in the Forquer and Robert Irwin houses, the ridge of the roof had run along the long axis of the building, and each dwelling seemed akin to its neighbors, an effect achieved through the continuity of the horizontal

1. Tom Cavanaugh, *A City is not Builded in a Day: The Architecture of Springfield, Illinois, 1819-1949* (Urbana, Ill., 1949), pp. 2-3.

2. *Springfield, City Improvements in the Year 1857, Statistics, Railroads, etc.* (Springfield, Ill., 1858), p. 7.

rooflines of the adjacent structures. The homeowners now shifted the axes. Houses were erected with ridges perpendicular to the line of the street. With the gable facing the street, the facade was open for applied decorative features. Because of the broken lines that the gables afforded, each structure now appeared to be independent of those adjacent, and the treatment of the facades soon began to heighten this effect of individuality.

In 1840, the year after Springfield became the capital, there was a building boom in the city, with more than 100 new structures erected.³

Several travelers passed through Springfield in the late 1840s and commented on what they saw. J. H. Buckingham, a Bostonian in Springfield in 1847, reported that in the city and its neighborhood were "many beautiful residences."⁴

John Lewis Peyton stopped off in Springfield in 1848. Among the distinguished men to whom he was introduced were Joel Matteson, Ninian Edwards, and Mason Brayman. Abraham Lincoln was absent in Washington as a member of the 30th Congress.

Peyton found "little in and about Springfield to interest or amuse a stranger." Because the weather was very cold, he did not extend his visit any longer than necessary.

Among the inhabitants Peyton discovered "much genuine hospitality, and a republican simplicity of manners and habits which was very pleasing." Visiting cards were not yet in vogue. Springfield dinners were excellent. Evening meals were almost as much an institution with the citizens as with the English. Every dish was placed upon "the table and the tables groaned with the profusion of venison, wild turkeys, grouse, partridges, hares, and other game."

Even at dinner there was little form or ceremony. Peyton assured his readers that during his short stay he did not meet a "vulgar or ill-bred person."⁵

By 1855 Springfield had 7,250 inhabitants. During the middle 1850s, with the population explosion, hundreds of new dwellings were erected. Three hundred were built in 1854. Early in the following year it was estimated that tenants for 200 more houses could be easily found. During 1856 nearly 400 houses were constructed. Half a million dollars went into the building boom that year in Springfield, and the next two years saw the expenditure of equal sums.

Although most of these were modest homes, some were mansions. "Almost palaces of homes have been reared since you were here," Mary Todd Lincoln wrote

3. Cavanaugh, *A City is not Builded in a Day*, pp. 3-4.

4. Harry E. Pratt, *Illinois as Lincoln Knew It: A Boston Reporter's Record of a Trip in 1847* (Springfield, Ill., 1938), p. 39.

5. John Lewis Peyton, *Over the Alleghanies and Across the Prairies: Personal Recollections of the Far West, One and Twenty Years Ago* (London, 1869), pp. 300, 303-4.

one of her sisters in the autumn of 1857, "hundreds of houses have been going up this season and some of them very elegant." On South Sixth Street was "Aristocracy Hill." Here were the homes of Jacob Bunn, G. W. Chatterton, and others. West of Aristocracy Hill, the new Governor's Mansion was completed in 1856. The showplaces of the city were the homes of Joel A. Matteson and N. H. Ridgely's Cottage Garden.⁶

Many city improvements were lacking. In the spring of 1853 the editor of the Rockford, Illinois, *Form* had informed its readers:

Springfield presents neither a pleasant nor cheerful appearance nor does it give any demonstrations of great enterprise, either public or private. There does not appear to be much taste or neatness in the arrangement of things, either of a private or public character, especially of a public, judging from streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc. . . . As to city improvements, it is horrible to think of them. Just think of a city containing seven or eight thousand inhabitants, with all the boasted wealth of this city, and so favorably patronized too, without a single good sidewalk in it, or even a public lamp to light a street!?

John Reynolds in 1854 reported that no city in Illinois had a more varied population, although the "southern tone and character predominates." Many of its citizens had emigrated from Kentucky and Virginia.

There were ten or more churches in the city--one Catholic, three Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Baptist, and one Lutheran.⁸

Mrs. Mary Hedges Hubbard, a visitor, wrote her sister on September 28, 1857:

I find Springfield very interesting indeed. We have ridden about considerably and I think it very pleasant though none of the towns here have that clean fresh look that eastern villages do. . . . There is so much building going on and so much dirt and dust everywhere in the streets. I have met nearly all the nice Springfield ladies, though but few of the

6. Paul M. Angle, *"Here I Have Lived": A History of Lincoln's Springfield, 1821-1865* (Springfield, Ill., 1935), pp. 175-76; *Springfield, City Improvements, 1857*, p. 7.

7. Angle, *"Here I Have Lived,"* pp. 176-77.

8. John Reynolds, *Sketches of the Country, on the Northern Route from Belleville, Illinois, to the City of New York, and back by the Ohio Valley, together with a Glance at the Crystal Palace* (Belleville, Ill., 1854), p. 72.

young ladies--some of them are out of town and when others called we were not in.⁹

Springfield continued its rapid growth during the war years. In the decade ending in 1865, its population doubled.

Charles A. Page, special correspondent for the New York *Daily Tribune*, sent to Springfield to describe the funeral ceremonies and burial of Abraham Lincoln, reported:

Springfield has a population of 15,000. It is the best-built small city I have ever seen. The private residences and grounds of the leading citizens indicate an opulence and a tasteful elegance [*sic*] not to be found in many larger towns. It is laid out in wide streets, running with the cardinal points of the compass, and covers immense ground for so small a population. The location is upon a black, prairie-soiled plateau, which, in default of a regular pavement, necessitates the building of a plank road along every street. Fifteen years ago the State House (which is located in a public square in the very center of the city) was considered the finest structure in the West. The Executive Mansion, owned by the State, and occupied by the successive governors--now the home of Governor Oglesby--is certainly the finest gubernatorial residence in the country; spacious, excellent in architecture, and elegantly furnished. Some of the private residences are scarcely less elegant and imposing. That of ex-Governor Mattison [*sic*] is considered the best house in the State.

The importance of the city has consisted mainly in its being the State capital, yet it has a large trade with the surrounding country, and railroads intersect here, which gives communications north and south, east and west.¹⁰

Lecturer Thomas Notion, however, was somewhat disappointed with the general appearance of Springfield. He saw a "number of wooden houses of an old date, and the streets were not so uniform as in the large cities of the United States." The situation was improving. In certain sections of the city could be seen "good modern houses and well-furnished shops, in which great taste was displayed."¹¹

An anonymous contributor to the *Inland Magazine* in 1875 reported that Springfield had wide streets, intersecting at right angles, running north to

9. Kenneth Scott, "A New York Girl Plays Cards with Mr. Lincoln," *New York Historical Society Quarterly* 56 (January 1957): 73.

10. *New York Daily Tribune*, May 8, 1865.

11. Thomas Notion, *Two Lectures on America: Being a Few Jottings Made During a Tour in the United States of America* (London, 1871), pp. 21-22.

south and east and west. The north-south streets--especially Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth--were the most desirable for residences. South Sixth was still deemed the most fashionable. On it were the majority of the city's "handsomest" private homes, as well as the Leland Hotel, the post office, the Sangamon County courthouse, three banks, the *Illinois State Journal* building, the opera house, and four churches.

Many of the private residences were "quite palatial, in both their exteriors and interiors."¹²

By 1914 the character of the Lincoln neighborhood had begun to change. Since construction of the first houses in the late 1830s and early 1840s, the four-block area centering on Eighth and Jackson streets had been predominately one-family, owner-occupied units. In the 1890s, on Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Block 7, the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church was built. Between 1907 and 1914, on the rear of Lots Nos. 9-11, Block 6, had been erected a brick four-unit apartment, the City Steam Bakery, and an electrical appliance shop. Earlier, the cottages formerly on the front of Lot No. 16, Block 6, and Lot No. 1, Block 11, had been relocated and large two-story dwellings erected on their sites. Several of the larger houses had been converted into multifamily units.

John Ihlder, in his 1914 report on Springfield housing, wrote that in every part of the city the "single family house with a good sized yard or lawn" was the norm. Even in nearer sections of the city, in real estate developments designed for wage earners, this continued to be the practice. Houses and cottages were usually more than fifteen feet apart. There were, however, indications that Springfield was in danger of "throwing away this great advantage." In several parts of the city, multiple unit dwellings--apartments, flats, and tenements--had been erected. These units, Ihlder reported, were of two sorts--those made by converting old houses into multiunit dwellings and those created by new construction.

Ihlder warned that there were two dangers to be guarded against when converting single-unit dwellings into multifamily housing, particularly in the old section of Springfield. The first of these was that the old rooms would be subdivided so that some of the new rooms would not open onto fresh air. The other was that water and toilet facilities, even if installed, would be insufficient in number and would be placed in out-of-the-way corners where they would be inaccessible or unventilated.¹³

B. Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, and Gardens

Springfield was a city of trees. Local historian J. C. Power, in 1871, reported that much time and effort had gone into planting trees along all the principal streets. Those trees had grown to such heights that in summer they shaded the sidewalks and gave the streets the appearance of "beautiful avenues and gay promenades."

12. "Springfield Illinois," *Inland Magazine* (April 1875): 419.

13. John Ihlder, *Housing in Springfield, Illinois* (Springfield, Ill., 1914), pp. 3-4.

Photographs and illustrations confirm this description. In the late 1880s photographs taken from the intersections of Eighth and Edwards and Seventh and Edwards, looking north toward Jackson Street, show rows of shade trees between the sidewalks and curbing. The trees border on the walks. A copy of the Eighth Street photograph is found in E. C. Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park* (Washington, 1969), Plate XXV.

During the late 1840s and the 1850s many of the Lincoln neighbors planted fruit trees in the backyards and shrubbery and roses around their houses and outbuildings.

By late 1848 William Greenleaf had established his Cottage Garden Nursery. On March 3, 1851, he advertised for sale a "stock of roses, and geraniums (the former full of buds)" that were especially handsome.¹⁴

In May 1851 Greenleaf announced that he had for sale "12 or 15 fine varieties of dahlias now growing in pots," also roses, geraniums, heliotropes, verbenas, and calceolarias.¹⁵

Maurice Doyle succeeded Greenleaf as owner/operator of Cottage Garden Nursery in the summer of 1851. On October 2 he advertised for sale apple and pear trees, "including a fine lot of dwarf pears (grafted on quince stock)."¹⁶

Simeon Francis, editor of the *Illinois Journal* and friend of Abraham Lincoln, entered the nursery business in the spring of 1852. On April 19 he advertised for sale a wide variety of apple trees--northern spy, pryor's red, Canada reinette, red bellflower, stockdale sweeting, Hartford sweeting, alexander, monstrous bellflower, pound sweeting, Montreal beauty, bratan's bellflower, finley's early, and striped June.

He also stocked these evergreens--balsam firs, spruce firs, white pines, chinese arbor vitae, and American arbor vitae.¹⁷

In October 1852 M. Doyle & Co. advertised for sale apple, pear, cherry, peach, plum, and quince seedlings.¹⁸

On April 5, 1853, Cottage Garden Nursery announced that it had a choice assortment of perennial roses for sale--bourboy, mosette, and tea. Also stocked were these varieties of "beautiful climbing hybrids"--queen of the prairies, Mrs. Harvey's, Milledgeville, Baltimore, Belle, etc., and a collection of hardy June roses.

14. *Illinois Journal*, Mar. 3, 1851.

15. *Ibid.*, May 28, 1851.

16. *Ibid.*, Oct. 2, 1851.

17. *Ibid.*, Apr. 19, 1852.

18. *Ibid.*

The nursery also had for sale hardy shrubbery, including forsythia, viridissima, rosea and spirea, colystegea pubecea, recently introduced from China, and Robinson's defiance, "the finest scarlet verbena yet introduced."¹⁹

In April 1853 Simeon Francis advertised for sale evergreens, including hemlock, red cedar, balsam fir, Norway spruce, American arbor vitae, Chinese arbor vitae, Siberian arbor vitae, and white pines. Subevergreens on hand included cypress, emperor larch, and black American larch. His stock of ornamental deciduous included mountain ash and English horse chestnut. Fruit trees were dwarf apple and standard cherry.²⁰

For sale by M. Doyle & Co. in March 1857 were apple, pear, peach, cherry, quince, and plum saplings, along with raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, and blackberry plantings. Also on hand were Isabelle and Catawba grapevines.²¹

Alexander Graham owned and lived on Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition. When his estate was probated in February 1861, James Spaulding presented an unpaid bill for three evergreens at \$1.00 each, two pear trees at .75¢ each, and two evergreens at \$1.25 each.²²

Most of Lincoln's neighbors on Blocks 6 and 11 kept gardens. Personal and seasonal tastes dictated the vegetables raised. Among the seeds and plantings advertised were:

asparagus
dwarf beans--early China, early valentine, and early Mohawk
pole beans--early Dutch, case knife, and Indian chief
beets--finest early blood and lone blood red
kale--green curled and scotch kale
broccoli--large purple cape
cabbage--early York, early sugar loaf, large French ox heart,
large late American drumhead, green globe, savoy, and
red Dutch.
cauliflower--large late asiatic
carrots--large orange
celery--white solid
cress--pepper grass
cucumbers--early Russian and London long green
egg plant--long purple
gourds

19. *Ibid.*, Apr. 5, 1853.

20. *Ibid.*

21. *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 18, 1857.

22. Alexander Graham, Probated Estate, File 1,510, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse, Springfield, Illinois. At his death, Graham owned Lots Nos. 1 and 2 and the undivided one half of Lot No. 3, Block 6.

Indian corn--early rib col, sweet, large sweet, early white
 flint, early tuscarora
 Irish potatoes--rohart's and mercer and Smith's early white
 lettuce--royal cabbage and Dutch brown .
 melons--green citron and beechwood
 watermelons--mountain sprout and mountain sweet
 onions--weatherfield red, yellow silver skin, and white
 Portugal
 parsley--curled or double
 parsnips--long smooth
 peas--albert, extra early May, early June, and dwarf blue
 peppers--large squash and mammoth
 pumpkins
 rhubarb--early tobolsk
 radishes--early short tip, and early scarlet turnip
 spinach--round and summer
 salsify
 squash--early bush, summer crookneck, Boston, and winter
 crookneck
 tomatoes--large red, pear-shaped, and large yellow
 turnips--early flat Dutch, red top flat, yellow globe, and
 crowhorn
 sweet herbs--sage, sweet marjoram, sweet thyme, balm, summer
 savory, tansy, mint, shallots, annis, confrey, and
 horseradish.²³

C. Privies, Wells, and Cisterns

For each dwelling there would be a suitable privy:

The vault of which shall be sunk under ground at least
 six feet deep, and walled up with brick or stone, and shall
 be so constructed that the inside of the same shall be at
 least two feet distant from the line of every adjoining lot,
 unless the owner of the adjoining lot shall otherwise agree,
 and also the same distance from every street, lane or avenue.²⁴

Associated with each dwelling were surface wells and pumps. These were in the backyards or side yards. Many of the property owners also had cisterns.

As late as 1914 there were 7,530 surface wells and 7,431 privy vaults in the city. There were five wells and six privy vaults in the east half of Block 6 and eight wells and eight privy vaults in the west half of Block 11.

23. *Illinois Journal*, May 18, 1851; Apr. 19, 1852.

24. John Calhoun, *The Revised Ordinances of Springfield* (Springfield, Ill., 1851), p. 115.

BERNARD STUVÉ HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Bernard Stuvé Home, Structure No. 5, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. The Bernard Stuvé Home is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the house will be restored to its appearance at the time of its construction in 1869. Its interior will be adapted for use as the park's administrative offices.

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The current master plan, approved February 1970, notes that one of the existing structures--"probably the one on the northeast corner of Seventh and Edwards Streets"--will be used as a headquarters building.

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The structure will be used as the park's administrative center.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate this structure.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the exterior of the Stuvé Home to its appearance ca. 1870 will involve

(a) Replacing the roof. The new roof, except for that part covering the south porch, will be cedar shingles. The south porch was roofed with either tin or slate, probably the former

(b) Reopening and restoring the single-story south porch, now enclosed

(c) Removing the plaster from the house and painting the exposed brickwork

(d) Restoring the front porch to its original configuration, and positioning iron posts and railings

(e) Reopening and restoring window openings in the north elevation that have been bricked in or altered

(f) Positioning iron hitching posts near the Seventh Street curb

G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction

The cost estimate form will constitute part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

Bernard Stuvé erected this handsome home on the northeast corner of Seventh and Edwards streets more than eight years after Abraham Lincoln had left Springfield for Washington and four years after the martyred President was laid to rest in Oak Ridge Cemetery. This house, therefore, postdates Lincoln's Springfield years. It is, however, typical of the 2-story, 2-1/2-story, and 3-story Springfield mansions built in the late 1850s with which Lincoln was familiar.

The Stuvé house has been a part of the historical scene for more than 100 years, and its demolition would mean the loss of a structure characteristic of the way of life of the upper middle class in the second half of the nineteenth century. The Stuvé house blends with, and is part of, the Lincoln neighborhood.

Bernard Stuvé and his family were well-known and respected members of Springfield society during the last third of the nineteenth century. Dr. Stuvé had been a doctor before moving to Springfield, and during his years in the capital city he was a prominent member of the local bar. He was a local historian of note, and a sought-after public speaker.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Stuvé Home is in the Northwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 16 North, Range 5 West, of the Springfield District. Pascal P. Enos, on April 10, 1824, became the first white owner of the subject quarter section when he deposited with the General Land Office "a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Springfield . . ., whereby it appears that full payment has been made" by him for the said 160 acres.¹ Five days later, on April 15, Elijah Iles

1. Patent, Entry No. 79,805, Apr. 10, 1824, filed Dec. 1, 1905, Sangamon County Deed Book 132, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 187.

Pascal P. Enos was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1770, a son of Roger Enos, who was destined to win distinction in the Revolutionary War. Pascal graduated from Dartmouth in 1794, and soon afterwards removed with his parents to Vermont, where he was elected sheriff of Windsor County. There he was married in September 1815 to 24-year-old Salome Paddock. The newlyweds left almost immediately for the West, first locating in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In September 1816 they headed farther west, spending the winter at St. Charles, Missouri, where their first child was born. The following spring the family relocated in St. Louis.

(Continued)

secured a patent to the West one half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 16 North, Range 5 West, containing 80 acres, from the General Land Office. In accordance with the law then on the books, Iles paid \$1.25 per acre for his land.²

Enos's and Iles's patents were subsequently judged defective on the grounds that they were not signed as required by law. To correct this situation, on

1. (Continued)

In the autumn of 1821 Pascal Enos moved his growing family to Madison County, Illinois, where he entered on two half sections of land. At the solicitation of the Vermont congressional delegation, President James Monroe in 1823 named Enos receiver for the land office for the Springfield District.

Enos arrived in the district in September 1823, and opened the land office in a double-log cabin. Soon afterwards he became associated with Elijah Iles, John Taylor, and Thomas Cox. Each entered on a quarter section of land and platted a town, calling it Calhoun in honor of John C. Calhoun, the South Carolina statesman. Subsequently, the name of the town was changed to Springfield. Joseph Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois*, 2 vols. (Chicago, 1904), 2:997.

2. Patent, Entry No. 72,287, Apr. 15, 1824, filed Oct. 23, 1903, Sangamon County Deed Book 118, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 202.

Elijah Iles was born in Kentucky in March 1796, the son of Thomas and Betsey Crocket Iles. His mother died in 1802, leaving her husband with five children, the youngest eight days old. Elijah's education was limited, and the beginning of the War of 1812 found his father sheriff of Bath county, Kentucky. Six years later Elijah left home and headed west, settling at Franklin, Missouri. Before returning to Kentucky in 1821, Iles visited Fort Osage.

While en route back to Missouri from Kentucky, Iles heard "much talk about the Sangamon country in Illinois," and he determined to reconnoiter it. On reaching the area he found "a stake, set up for a temporary county seat." There he met "Charles R. Matheny, living in a one-room log cabin, with a large family." Within two miles of the stake were eight more families. Iles liked the area, and determined to make it his home. Because the land was not yet on the market, he erected a cabin sixteen feet square, traveled to St. Louis where he bought a general assortment of merchandise, and opened the first store in the area in 1821.

When the land was put on the market by the General Land Office in April 1824, Iles bought an eighty-acre tract. Henceforth until 1830 when he sold his store and stock of goods to John Williams, Iles divided his time between the store and his farm. He raised hogs and cattle that he marketed in St. Louis and mules that were sold in Kentucky. *History of Sangamon County, Illinois, Together with Sketches of its Cities, Villages and Townships, Educational, Religious, Civil, Military, and Political History* (Chicago, 1881), pp. 580-82.

September 23, 1903, the General Land Office certified to the "truth and literalness of the exemplification from the records of this office" of Iles's patent. A similar correction was entered on November 28, 1905, in the case of the sale of the land to Enos.³

On September 22, 1825, Enos sold to Elijah Iles for \$100 "one lot beginning parallel with Seventh Street, 80 feet South of the S. E. corner of Block 23; thence S. parallel with said Street to the Southern boundary line of the N. W. 1/4 of Section 34 T. 16 N. R. 5 W. . . ., thence east with said quarter section to the S. E. corner of said" quarter section; then north "with said 1/4 Section line . . . until it strikes a line with Monroe Street; thence Westerly with said street to the beginning, containing 29 acres, more or less."⁴

Springfield's growth during the next ten years was slow. Elijah Iles, however, held onto his land. In 1836, sensing that a real estate boom was coming, he platted an addition to the town of Springfield. "Elijah Iles' Addition" was to begin on the south side of Monroe Street, at the corner of Monroe and Sixth, and to extend southeast and northeast from that point. There were twenty-seven blocks of sixteen lots each, and six lots in fractional Block B fronting on Adams and Monroe streets, and west of Ninth Street. There was a Market Square 40 by 320 feet.

In Iles' Addition there were seven streets, running north to south, numbered from Sixth to Twelfth, and six east-west streets--Adams, Monroe, Market, Jackson, Edwards, and Cook--together with a street passing south of Market Square, designated Rear Market Square. Monroe, Market, Jackson, Edwards, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth streets were 80 feet wide; Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Adams, and Cook streets were each 66 feet wide; and Rear Market, 60 feet. The blocks north of Market Street were 320 by 330 feet each, with a 16-foot alley parallel with Monroe Street. Blocks south of Market, except Nos. 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 22, and 23, were 320 feet square; the enumerated blocks were 320 by 360 feet; and Block No. 15, 220 by 320 feet. All blocks south of Market Street, except Block 15, had 16-foot alleys parallel to Seventh Street. The lots in Blocks Nos. 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, and fractional Block B had a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 157 feet. Lots in Block No. 15 were 40 by 102 feet, while lots in Blocks Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 20, 21, 24, and 25 had a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 152 feet. Lots in Blocks Nos. 4, 5, 12, 13, 22, and 23 were 45 feet in front and 152 feet deep. The total number of lots in Iles' Addition, including Market Square, was 423. Block No. 1 was not included because it had already been recorded.

The survey of Iles' Addition was made by James B. Watson, Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County, and filed on April 11, 1836.⁵

3. A. L. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," *Lincoln Centennial Papers* (Springfield, Ill., 1925), p. 22.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 22, 1825, Sangamon County Deed Book B, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 127.

5. Plat, "E. Iles' Addition to Springfield," entered June 22, 1836, Sangamon County Deed Book J, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 69.

Elijah and Malinda Iles, on March 15, 1837, sold to C. H. Ormsby of Sangamon County for \$240 Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 6, in Iles' Addition to Springfield.⁶ Twenty-seven months later, on June 13, 1839, Charles and Cornelia Ormsby sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to John A. Keedy for \$200. This was \$40 less than they had paid for them.⁷

John A. and Susan Keedy, on June 22, 1840, sold Lot No. 8 to Charles Arnold for \$200, the same sum they had given for both lots twelve months before.⁸ On July 23, 1850, Arnold conveyed the lot to the trustees of the Second Methodist Church.⁹

The trustees erected a church on Lot No. 8, which subsequently became a Methodist-supported school. On August 25, 1855, the trustees of Central Academy (Noah W. Matheny, Gilbert S. Manning, John S. Condell, Absalom Kalb, Isaac C. Kimbon, Enos Hinkle, John Cassidy, and David Short) sold Lot No. 8, along with the improvements thereon, to Thomas Clark of Sangamon County for \$1,500.¹⁰

Keedy, in the meantime, had conveyed Lot No. 7 to Zacches McComas of Washington County, Maryland. On May 26, 1853, Zacches and Susan McComas sold the subject lot for \$275 to Gilbert S. Manning of Sangamon County.¹¹ Twenty-eight months later, on August 25, 1855, the same day he purchased Lot No. 8 from

6. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 15, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book L, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 99-100. Elijah Iles had married Malinda Benjamin in 1824. In April 1839 Ormsby was secretary of the Union Harmonica Society of Springfield. *Sangamo Journal* (Springfield, Ill.), Apr. 14, 1838.

7. Warranty Deed, dated June 13, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 339-40. By 1846 Ormsby was residing in Waynesboro, DeWitt County, Illinois, where he operated a store. *Sangamo Journal*, Mar. 12, 1846.

8. Warranty Deed, dated June 22, 1840, Sangamon County Deed Book P, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 708-9.

9. Warranty Deed, dated July 23, 1850, Sangamon County Deed Book EE, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 266-67.

10. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 25, 1855, Sangamon County Deed Book TT, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 389-90.

11. Warranty Deed, dated May 26, 1853, Sangamon County Deed Book LL, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 407. Gilbert S. Manning was a prominent citizen of the area. In the summer of 1852 the stockholders of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank elected G. S. Manning of Petersburg and John A. Keedy of Springfield to the board of directors. In 1856 the *Illinois Journal* commended Manning for his invention of a half-elliptic steel carriage spring. At the recent county fair, Manning's carriage had taken the "first and only premiums . . . over even the fine" St. Louis buggy. *Illinois Journal*, Aug. 25, 1852, and Sept. 27, 1856.

the Central Academy trustees, Thomas Clark bought Lot No. 7 from Gilbert S. and Frances Manning for \$300.¹²

Clark sought to continue the Central Academy, but with the opening of public schools in Springfield he experienced difficulty in meeting his bills and paying his taxes on Lots Nos. 7 and 8. To tide him through his difficulty, he executed two promissory notes on August 16, 1856. The first was for \$589.87, payable to Noah Matheny on or before December 1, 1859, and commanded ten percent interest. The second was for \$530.85, in favor of David Spear. The interest and date of maturity were the same as for the first. Both notes were secured by a deed of trust on the subject real estate made out to S. S. Whitehurst.

On August 26, 1858, the financially-strapped Clark signed a third promissory note. This one was for \$2,000 and was in favor of Isabella McElroy of Philadelphia. It was due in one year.¹³

When Clark defaulted on the notes, Whitehurst, as trustee, announced in the *Illinois State Journal* that he would sell Lots Nos. 7 and 8 at public sale at the Sangamon County courthouse door to the highest bidder on January 3, 1860.

The highest and last bidder for Lots Nos. 7 and 8 was John B. Myers of Philadelphia, who paid \$1,432.¹⁴ Four years later, on January 15, 1864, John and Ann Myers of Philadelphia sold for \$1,432 to Albert McElroy, a Philadelphia dry goods merchant, their interest in Lots Nos. 7 and 8, "being the same premises which Stephen Whitehurst as trustee . . . conveyed on January 3, 1860, to John B. Myers." It should be noted that, although the Civil War had caused a severe inflation of the Nation's currency, there had been no escalation in the value of the subject real estate.¹⁵

On March 29, 1864, Albert and Emma Jean McElroy sold to John W. Smith of Sangamon County for \$1,450 Lots Nos. 7 and 8.¹⁶ Smith retained possession of

12. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 25, 1855, Sangamon County Deed Book TT, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 390.

13. Mortgage Deed, dated Aug. 26, 1858, Sangamon County Mortgage Book 5, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 247-48.

14. Trustee's Deed, dated Jan. 3, 1860, Sangamon County Deed Book 7, p. 346, and Sangamon County Mortgage Book 5, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 207-9.

15. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 15, 1864, Sangamon County Deed Book 17, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 415. John Myers listed his occupation as auctioneer.

16. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 29, 1864, Sangamon County Deed Book 19, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 220.

the lots for thirty-three months. On January 14, 1867, John W. and Ann Smith sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to D. L. Phillips of Sangamon County for \$2,800.¹⁷

On September 4, 1869, David S. and Charlotte Phillips sold to Bernard Stuvé of Springfield, Sangamon County, for \$2,000, Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition. This was \$800 less than they had paid for the property 2-1/2 years before.¹⁸

C. People and Institutions Associated with Lots Nos. 7 and 8

1. John A. Keedy

John A. Keedy, who owned the lots from mid-June 1839 to mid-June 1840, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and in 1830 was married in Maryland to Susan Wolgamott. The Keedys headed west in 1838 in covered wagons and settled in Springfield.¹⁹

Keedy, John Duff, John Taylor, and Marcellus Eastham contracted in March 1841 to complete the unfinished sections of the Northern Cross Railroad between Jacksonville and Springfield. They were successful, and on February 15, 1842, a locomotive entered Springfield, although the track was not completed all the way to the center of the city.²⁰

In 1842 the State leased the railroad to John B. Watson and James M. Morse, who bid \$10,300 for the franchise to operate the pioneer railroad for one year. After "much perseverance, disasters from breakage of machinery and loss to themselves, they surrendered" their lease. In July 1842 S. M. Tinsley and Co. (composed of Tinsley, John A. Keedy, Edmund D. Taylor, and William Cowgill) took up the abandoned lease, agreeing to pay \$10,000 a year for four years.²¹

S. M. Tinsley and Co. was also a Springfield business house selling dry goods, hardware, and groceries. Keedy withdrew from the company in May 1844. In April 1848 he was operating a steam distillery and "flourishing mill" four miles north of Springfield. He died on September 27, 1854, leaving his widow and three children as heirs.²²

17. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 14, 1867, Sangamon County Deed Book 39, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 37.

18. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 4, 1869, Sangamon County Deed Book 37, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 629.

19. John C. Power, *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois, "Centennial Record"* (Springfield, Ill., 1876), p. 422.

20. H. J. Stratton, "The Northern Cross Railroad," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 28, no. 2 (April 1935): 24.

21. *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

22. *Sangamo Journal*, Mar. 25, 1842; May 30, 1844; and Apr. 27, 1848; Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 422.

2. The Central Academy

By 1854, if not earlier, the building housing the Methodist Church's Central Academy was located on Lot No. 8. The map of the "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill.," published in 1854, depicts a "school" on the lot. The symbol indicates that this structure had a rectangular configuration, with its long axis east and west. The building's west elevation was about ten feet east of Seventh Street and its south elevation abutted on Edwards Street.²³

A map of the "City of Springfield," ca. 1855, details the division of Block 6 into lots. Lot No. 8 is identified by the word "school."²⁴

Central Academy held its first term in 1853. On April 30, 1853, an announcement appeared in the *Illinois Journal* that "the institution recently established in the city will be opened in the Second Methodist Church for the reception of students, both male and female, on Monday, May 2."

The trustees had employed the Reverend R. Andrus, A.M., as principal. His success as a teacher would commend him to the community. The academy's rooms were convenient and pleasant. Facilities for the "rapid improvement of the students" would be provided as needed.

There were two departments--primary and regular. The former would teach orthography, reading, mental arithmetic, geography, and history. The regular department would teach English and classical subjects.

Tuition for a ten-week quarter, payable in advance, was three dollars per primary student and four dollars for regular students.²⁵

On November 2, 1854, a board assigned to examine the documents relating to the sale of the property of the "second charge Methodist Church" to trustees of the Central Academy reported that the transaction had been conducted in a regular and legal manner. The trustees of the academy accordingly had a valid title to Lot 8 and the improvements thereon.

In view of the conference's "weighty educational responsibilities," the board did not feel at liberty to recommend to it that it accede to the proposal of the academy trustees to take the institution out of their hands and assume the liabilities. But the board would recommend Central Academy "to the fostering

23. "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854, Surveyed & Published by Hart & Mapother, C. E. & Architect, 140 Pearl Street, New York, in connection with M. McManus, City Surveyor," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

24. "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., published by the Chicago Printing Company, Chicago, Illinois, 189 Lake Street," 1856, in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

25. *Illinois Journal*, Apr. 30, 1853. J. S. Condall was secretary of the board of trustees in 1853.

care of the Conference and the confidence and support of the friends of education in the city."²⁶

Two years later, on August 30, 1856, it was announced that Central Academy, at the corner of Seventh and Edwards streets, would open for the new term on Monday, September 8. This school, it was explained, had been established on the "basis of the American modern classes, and the best English models." It offered an opportunity, unsurpassed in either the United States or Great Britain, for a thorough education. Only the outstanding student, it was warned, could profit by attendance. To secure admission for their children, parents of the prospective students were asked to submit "testimonials of good conduct" with their applications.

The school now operated on the semester plan rather than by the quarter. Tuition for the first ten-week session was twenty dollars per pupil. One half this sum would be paid on registration.²⁷

Central Academy at this time was a private school. In August 1855 the trustees had sold Lot No. 8 to Thomas Clark.²⁸

The establishment of public schools in each of Springfield's four wards doomed Central Academy. In February 1858 Thomas Clark was cited as delinquent with his taxes for 1857 on Lots Nos. 7 and 8. Lot No. 8 had been assessed at \$1,600, and Clark owed \$13.60 in taxes on it.²⁹ Once again, in February 1859, Clark was listed as delinquent for the previous year's taxes on the subject lots. On Lot No. 7 he owed city taxes of \$1.80, school taxes of \$1.60, and gas taxes of .80¢; on Lot No. 8 his city tax was \$8.11, his school tax \$7.20, and his gas tax \$1.80. His taxes on the two lots totalled \$20.70.³⁰

By 1866 the building that had housed Central Academy was no longer standing on Lot No. 8. In that year, when the Springfield Fire Underwriters published their tariff on minimum rates, they listed no improvements on Lots Nos. 7 and 8.³¹

26. *Illinois Journal*, Nov. 2, 1854. The board included H. Buck, R. E. Guthrie, and William J. Rutledge.

27. *Illinois State Journal*, Aug. 30, 1856.

28. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 25, 1855, Sangamon County Deed Book TT, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 389-90.

29. *Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 15, 1858. The delinquent tax list for 1857 gave the assessed value of Lot No. 7 as \$1,800, and the tax due as \$15.20. Because there were no improvements on the lot, this was a mistake on the assessor's and tax collector's parts.

30. *Ibid.*, Feb. 5, 1859. Residents of Seventh Street paid a tax for gaslights, while those on Eighth Street did not. This documents that by 1858 gaslights had been installed on Seventh Street, but not on Eighth.

31. *Minimum Tariff of Rates, Adopted by the Board of Fire Underwriters of Springfield, Illinois, October, 1866* (Springfield, Ill., 1866), p. 56.

3. Bernard Stuvé: Doctor, Lawyer, Historian

a) Stuvé Becomes a Doctor

Bernard Stuvé, a son of Hermann Heinrich Stuvé, was born in Vechta, Oldenburg, Germany, on September 10, 1829. The father was a bridge-builder and contractor. In 1833 Hermann Stuvé, his wife, and children emigrated to the United States, landing in Baltimore. The family traveled overland and down the Ohio River, settling in Minster, Auglaize County, Ohio. The mother died in the mid-1840s, and the father of cholera in 1847.

Bernard Stuvé was educated in the Minster public schools. Soon after the death of his father, Bernard traveled to Cincinnati to live with a relative who had been appointed his guardian. There he joined a number of young men who were going to St. Louis to seek their fortunes. After several months, disappointed in his expectations, he returned to Cincinnati, where he enrolled in the Cincinnati Medical College. Before the end of the first term, he found himself running short of funds. Meanwhile, he had become friends with a middle-aged Tennessean who was also attending the college. This gentleman told Stuvé that he had a large practice and was in need of an assistant. He "painted things in such glowing colors" that Stuvé purchased a partnership.

They secured a stock of drugs and started south. On arriving in Tennessee, Stuvé found that he had been deceived. Dissolving the partnership and taking his share of the drugs and medicines, his sole capital, Stuvé made his way to a steamboat landing on the Mississippi. There he boarded a St. Louis-bound vessel. When the craft tied up at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, a number of his fellow passengers went ashore. Seeing them pay the clerk, he realized that he did not have enough money to take him to St. Louis, from where he hoped to contact his guardian. He decided to get off. After paying his fare to Cape Girardeau, Stuvé had just twenty-five cents in his pocket.

Putting on a bold front, he walked to the best tavern in town and, calling the landlord aside, explained his situation. The landlord assured Stuvé that it was all right and told him that there was need for a doctor in Benton, a village fifteen miles south of Cape Girardeau. Stuvé remained at Benton eighteen months, at the end of which time he had \$800 in gold, a good horse, a saddle and bridle, and a rifle.

Stuvé returned to Cincinnati in the autumn of 1850. Completing his course in medicine, he was graduated in March 1851. He now located in Evansville, Indiana, where he formed a partnership with a local physician. After several years he removed to Carmi, the county seat of White County, Illinois. There he continued to practice his profession.³²

b) Dr. Stuvé Takes a Wife

Dr. Stuvé, while at Carmi, became acquainted with Miss Mary Illinois Wilson, the eldest daughter of Judge William and Mary Davidson Wilson. A Virginian,

32. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 2:1300-1301.

Wilson had been a justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for twenty-nine years, from 1819 to 1849. Daughter Mary Illinois was educated in Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, and also at Mrs. Fauntleroy's in New Harmony, Indiana.³³ Dr. Stuvé and Mary Wilson were married in 1857.³⁴

c) Dr. Stuvé Moves to Springfield and Becomes a Lawyer

In 1858 Dr. Stuvé and his bride moved to Hickman, Kentucky. They remained there until 1860 when, on the eve of the Civil War, they returned to Illinois. Dr. Stuvé first took up residence at Illiopolis, twenty miles east of Springfield, where he invested in land. He continued to practice medicine until 1866, but he found that the "profession with its varied duties, was not entirely congenial to him." He also felt that he had been "unwisely influenced in his choice of a lifework." Although he "practiced" for fifteen years, "and his labors were attended with great success when viewed from both a financial and professional standpoint," he was never satisfied with being a doctor. He took the first favorable opportunity to plunge into another field.³⁵

Dr. Stuvé accordingly moved his family to Springfield in 1866 and began to study law. He had by this time amassed considerable capital through his medical practice and from his investments in real estate, so he was able to provide for his family while continuing his education. He studied long hours, and graduated with the class of 1868 from the Chicago Law School. He was admitted to the Sangamon County bar and to practice before the higher courts. For the next three decades Dr. Stuvé occupied a place among the "able members of the Springfield bar." As a lawyer he was "systematic and methodical in habits, discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty and withal devotedly attached to his profession." These qualities enabled him to rank among "its most distinguished lawyers." His arguments elicited warm commendation. His briefs showed careful research and thought and were presented in logical form and in a style "unusually lucid and convincing."³⁶

d) Dr. Stuvé as a Historian and Commentator

Dr. Stuvé was a man of "broad reading and scholarly attainments." He delighted in historical research. In 1874 he and Alexander Davidson coauthored *A Complete History of Illinois from 1673 to 1873*. The authors, in searching out material, traveled the State, compiling information from every available source, consulting early newspapers, and interviewing men and women from all walks of life. The first edition traced the history of the State from the first French explorers to the Chicago Fire.

33. Mrs. Fauntleroy was a sister of Robert Dale Owen.

34. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 2:1301.

35. *Ibid.*, pp. 1303-4.

36. *Ibid.*

In 1884 a second edition, which the authors had expanded, was published by H. W. Rokker & Co. of Springfield. Soon thereafter, a fire gutted the publishing house and destroyed the plates.

In their division of labor, Davidson, who had been researching the book for several years before being joined by Dr. Stuvé in the undertaking, wrote, with few exceptions, the chapters detailing the discovery and early settlement of Illinois. Dr. Stuvé handled the State's political and economic history and development.³⁷

A close and attentive observer of men and measures, Dr. Stuvé, an able and incisive writer, was a frequent contributor to newspapers. In his articles and letters to the editors he discussed many of the political and economic questions that convulsed the Nation during the years from 1866 to the 1890s. He was a popular public speaker.

His last literary effort was a paper on "The State's Internal Improvement Venture of 1836-38," read before a meeting of the State Historical Society, of which he was a member, at Jacksonville in January 1902. This paper was published in *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1902*.³⁸

In politics Stuvé was a lifelong Democrat. He held no ambition for State office, however. He held no public offices beyond those of county supervisor and membership on the county board of education.³⁹

e) The Twilight Years

To Bernard and Mary Wilson Stuvé were born five children--one son and four daughters. Of these, four lived to adulthood--Wilson, Mary Catherine, Clementine, and Alice D.

Dr. Stuvé was above medium height, had a powerful build, a ruddy complexion, and was of sanguine temperament.

In his twilight years Dr. Stuvé spent more and more of his leisure time in travel. Several years before his death, accompanied by daughter Mary, he made a lengthy trip to Europe. Among the places visited was his birthplace in Vechta, Germany.

Bernard Stuvé's greatest enjoyment was his home and his greatest interest centered there. He put forth every effort to promote the happiness and welfare of his family.

37. *Ibid.*

38. Bernard Stuvé, "The State's Internal Improvement Venture of 1837-38," *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1902* (Springfield, Ill., 1902), 7:114-25.

39. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 2:1304-5.

On April 11, 1903, death came to Dr. Stuvé in his seventy-third year. He died in the handsome home he had built more than a third of a century before at the northeast corner of Edwards and Seventh streets. His wife survived him less than one year, dying on February 7, 1904.⁴⁰

The family home at 526 South Seventh was willed by their parents to daughters Mary Catherine, Clementine, and Alice Davidson. At the time of his parents' deaths, the son had married and was living in Oklahoma City.⁴¹

40. *Ibid.*

41. Bernard and Mary Stuvé, Probated Estates, Files 6,217 and 6,218, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

Immediately after Dr. Stuvé purchased Lots Nos. 7 and 8 in 1869, he engaged to have a 2-1/2-story brick house erected on the property. When completed, the house cost \$20,000.¹

The Springfield city directory for 1872-78 lists Bernard Stuvé, a lawyer, as residing at the northeast corner of Seventh and Edwards streets.²

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Stuvé house was located at 526 South Seventh Street, on Lots Nos. 7 and 8. It was a 2-1/2-story brick house with two bays. At the northeast corner of the structure was a 2-story kitchen wing. Attached to the south elevation, east of the south bay, was a single-story twenty- by five-foot porch. A ten- by four-foot back porch attached to the kitchen wing was also single story. No front porch was indicated. The entire structure, with the exception of the south porch, had a shingle roof. The south porch had a slate or tin roof, probably the latter.

In 1884 there were two outbuildings on the rear of Lot No. 7. One was a two-story frame servant's quarters with a shingle roof, and the other a frame one-story shed with a shingle roof. The former's dimensions were twenty by thirteen feet, with its axis east and west, and the latter, a twenty-seven- by twelve-foot structure, adjoined it on the south, with its axis north and south.³

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

This map identified two structural changes to the house since 1884. A single-story front porch, ten feet by seven feet, roofed with slate or tin, probably the latter, had been added to the west elevation. The shingle roof on the house and back porch had been replaced with one of slate or tin, probably the latter.⁴

1. John C. Power, *History of Springfield, Illinois, Its Attractions as a Home and Advantages for Business, Home, and Manufacturing, etc.* (Springfield, Ill., 1871), p. 65.

2. Julius Babeuf, *Babeuf's City Directory of Springfield, Illinois, for 1872-73* (Springfield, Ill., 1872).

3. *Springfield, Illinois. Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., February 1884* (New York, 1884), Plate 8.

4. *Sanborn-Perris Map & Publishing Co., February 1890* (New York, 1890), Plate 9.

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

According to the subject map, no changes had been made to the exterior of the house or outbuildings during the previous six years.⁵

4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952

By 1917 the south porch had been enclosed, and by 1952 the building had been converted into offices. The frame outbuildings on the rear of the lots had been demolished and replaced by two rectangular buildings with their axes north and south. The north building, on Lot No. 7, was brick, while the structure on Lot No. 8 was cement block. In the years after 1952, a yellow brick veneer was added to the south elevation of the cement block building.⁶

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Underwriters' Union on December 1, 1879, identified the dwelling on Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 6, as a 2-1/2-story brick house belonging to the Stuvé.⁷

Twelve years later the insurance people still listed the Stuvé house at 526 Seventh Street. It was identified as a two-story brick building with "metal, slate, or composition roof."⁸

In April 1899 the Fire Underwriters identified the Stuvé house as a two-story brick house at 526 Seventh Street.⁹

D. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The *Beck & Pauli Panorama*, ca. 1870, shows the Stuvé house as a 2-1/2-story structure with a south bay and porch. The south porch is single story and open to the south. Although the east elevation of the house is depicted, no back porch is shown there.

5. *Insurance Maps of Springfield, Illinois. Published by the Sanborn-Perris Map Co.* (New York, 1896), Plate 15.

6. *Insurance Maps of Springfield, Illinois*, 3 vols. (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1952), 2: Plate 158.

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates Adopted by the Underwriters' Union of Springfield, Illinois, December 1st, 1879* (Springfield, Ill., 1880), p. 185.

8. *Rules and Regulations and Tariff of Rates of the Springfield, Illinois, Local Board of Fire Underwriters, June 1891* (Peoria, Ill., 1891), pp. 116-17.

9. *Rules and Regulations and Tariff of Rates of the Springfield, Illinois, Local Board of Fire Underwriters, April 1899* (Springfield, Ill., 1899), p. 126.

On the northeast corner of Lot No. 7 is a single-story outbuilding. On the southeast corner of Lot No. 8 and in front of the house are several trees.¹⁰ A print of this panorama is found in E. C. Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park* (Washington, D. C., 1969), Plate XXIV.

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

The *Augustus Koch Panorama*, 1875, shows the north and east elevations of the Stuvé house. The structure is 2-1/2 stories with a north bay. No back porch is depicted. On the northeast corner of Lot No. 7 is a single-story outbuilding.

No trees are shown on Block 6.¹¹

3. Photograph of Seventh Street, North from Edwards Street, 1889

This photograph documents that by 1889 concrete curbs had replaced the wooden curbs of the 1860s. Sidewalks were brick. Parallel to and west of the sidewalk were a row of deciduous trees.

The only features of the Stuvé house shown are the front steps and the iron posts and railings.

Adjoining the curb in front of the house is a stone carriage step flanked by three iron hitching posts. A copy of this photograph appears later in this report.

4. The Stuvé House ca. 1935

A photograph of the west and south elevations of the Stuvé house ca. 1935 was found in the Robert Ide Collection of the Illinois State Historical Library. The structure by this time had apparently been plastered. The iron stair posts and rails were still in position on the front porch. A copy of this photograph appears later in this report.

E. Hidden Structural Details Revealed by Repairs to Plaster in May 1975

In the third week of May 1975, a maintenance crew, while repairing cracks in the plaster, removed the plaster from the side walls of the front steps and from the north elevation wall of the raised basement. On doing so, original fabric was exposed.

The removal of the plaster from the exterior wall of the raised basement exposed the brick. An examination revealed that this brick had originally been painted an orange-brown. The brick was scored to provide a bond for the plaster that was applied later and painted a grey similar in tone to that found on the

10. *Beck & Pauli Panorama* (Milwaukee: A. C. Giesler & Co., n.d.).

11. *Augustus Koch Panorama*, 1875, in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

Allen Miller house in 1975. White paint was applied later. The woodwork of the windows was originally dark green, and the door and window frames were the same color of grey as the plaster.

When the plaster was removed from the side walls of the front porch, the original stone steps were exposed.¹²

12. Telephone interview, Albert Banton with Bearss, June 11, 1975.

W. O. JONES HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The W. O. Jones Home, Structure No. 6, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. The W. O. Jones Home is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the W. O. Jones house and the grounds will be restored to their appearance ca. 1860. Its interior will be adapted as quarters for the park's chief of maintenance.

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes that "around the core of complete restoration [the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets] a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene." Period structures on Eighth Street, south of the Corneau Home, will be "retained to maintain the residential character." The memorandum from Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, dated February 10, 1975, proposes that the interior of the W. O. Jones Home be adapted for use as quarters for the park's chief of maintenance.

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The building will be used as quarters for park personnel.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate this structure.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the exterior of the W. O. Jones Home to its appearance ca. 1860 will necessitate

(a) Removing at least the second story of the front porch. In 1884 the house had a single-story front porch and in 1860 it may have had only a stoop porch

(b) Reconstructing a partially enclosed single-story porch in the angle formed by the south bay and the south elevation of the front of the house

(c) Removing the second story of the back porch and a twelve- by seven-foot addition made to the first story of the back porch

(d) Installing a shingle roof on the house and west half of the back porch, and a metal one on the front and side porches, on the east half of the back porch, and on the small single-story bay protruding from the south bay

(e) Painting the house the color it was in the 1860s

(f) Hanging shutters if an examination of the fabric demonstrates that they existed originally

G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction

The cost estimate form will be a part of the architectural data section to be written by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The W. O. Jones house, although it has been relocated from Lots Nos. 9 and 10 to Lot No. 10, was occupied during the decade preceding Abraham Lincoln's election as President by several interesting families. Abraham Lincoln knew Mason Brayman intimately. A member of the Springfield bar, Brayman rented the Lincoln Home for nine months in 1847. Brayman had a distinguished career as lawyer, editor, soldier, railroader, and territorial governor. In 1860 the W. O. Jones house was the home of George Shutt, who supported Douglas for President and campaigned against his neighbor.

The W. O. Jones house complements the Lincoln Home and is part of the urban setting in which the Lincoln family lived from 1844 until February 1861.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The W. O. Jones house is on Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On May 3, 1836, less than four weeks after he platted this--his first addition to Springfield--Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Ninian Edwards four lots for \$490. These were Nos. 9 and 10 in Block 6 and Nos. 13 and 14 in Block 8.¹

Ninian Edwards, in whose home Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married on November 4, 1842, retained possession of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 until August 6, 1849. On that date Ninian and Elizabeth Todd Edwards sold the subject property to John Larrimore for \$200.²

John and Mary Larrimore sold Lots Nos. 9 and 10 to Mason Brayman for \$900 on September 16, 1850. The rapid escalation in value in just thirteen months proves that the Larrimores had improved the property.³ Five years later, on November 6, 1855, Mason and Mary Brayman sold James K. Catlin Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 in Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition, for \$2,500.⁴ The Braymans, who had moved from Springfield and were now living in DuPage County, had purchased

1. Warranty Deed, dated May 3, 1836, Sangamon County Deed Book J, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 284.

2. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 6, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book CC, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 273-74. Elizabeth Todd Edwards and Mary Todd Lincoln were sisters.

3. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 16, 1850, Sangamon County Deed Book EE, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 364-65.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 6, 1855, Sangamon County Deed Book TT, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 526-27.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 from Asa Eastman for \$225 on April 12, 1850.⁵ The increase in value of the property leads to the conclusion that the Braymans, besides adding two lots, had made other major improvements.

James and Augusta Catlin, having removed from Springfield to Hancock County on August 20, 1857, sold Lots Nos. 9 and 10 to W. O. Jones of Sangamon County for \$2,300.⁶

Jones paid Catlin \$500 in cash and executed in his favor a mortgage secured by the real estate for the balance of \$1,800. The mortgage was secured by three promissory notes, each carrying ten percent interest. The first (\$500) fell due on January 1, 1858, the second (\$650) was due on January 1, 1859, and the third (\$650) was payable on January 1, 1860.⁷ Catlin assigned these notes to C. C. Ladd.

After making several payments, Jones became delinquent, and so Ladd brought suit against him in the Sangamon County Chancery Court. The court ruled against Jones and ordered that unless he paid Antrim Campbell, the master of the chancery court, for "use of the complainant \$1,223.50" by May 8, 1860, the subject property (Lots Nos. 9 and 10) was to be foreclosed on by Chancellor Campbell and sold at public sale.

Jones failed to make the payment as ordered, and the lots were sold to Eliza Allen, the highest and last bidder. On November 20, 1861, Chauncey and Susan Ladd and Caldwell and Mary Ladd conveyed to Eliza Allen, for \$2,649, their title to Lots Nos. 9 and 10.⁸

The Circuit Court for Sangamon County, during its October 1865 term, heard the case of *Abner Allen v. Willis Allen et al.* The court decreed that George W. Shutt, as master of chancery, after giving twenty days notice, sell Lots Nos. 9 and 10 at public sale at the courthouse door to the highest and last bidder. Terms of the sale provided for one third the sale price in cash and the remainder "in equal payments of one and two years, the purchaser to execute the notes and a mortgage on the premise sold to secure the payment."

In accordance with the court order, Chancellor Shutt advertised and sold the lots to Abner J. Allen for \$3,500 on December 21, 1865.⁹

5. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 12, 1850, Sangamon County Deed Book HH, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 296.

6. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 20, 1857, Sangamon County Deed Book 1, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 236.

7. Sangamon County Mortgage Book 3, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 410-11.

8. Chancery Deed, dated May 8, 1860, Sangamon County Deed Book 12, pp. 585-87, and Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 20, 1861, Sangamon County Deed Book 12, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 585.

9. Chancery Deed, dated Dec. 21, 1865, Sangamon County Deed Book 32, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 355-56.

To finance his purchase of Lots Nos. 9 and 10, Allen borrowed \$2,000 from the Springfield Savings Bank at ten percent interest. He prevailed on Jesse K. Dubois to become his surety. If Allen defaulted on his loan, Dubois was to sell Lots Nos. 9 and 10 at public sale to the highest and last bidder.¹⁰

Three years later, on November 28, 1868, Abner J. and Julia Allen sold Lots Nos. 9 and 10 to John M. White for \$3,850.¹¹

The Whites financed their purchase of the subject real estate by a loan from Harry Watson, giving as security a mortgage on Lots Nos. 9 and 10. When they failed to make payment, Watson brought suit for foreclosure. The court ruled in favor of Watson, and Robert McGuire, as master of equity, was ordered to advertise the lots for sale to the highest and last bidder.¹²

Consequently, on January 22, 1875, John M. and Elizabeth White quitclaimed to Harry C. Watson for \$1 Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition to the City of Springfield.¹³ Seventeen months earlier, on September 17, 1873, Watson had purchased from Charles and Louise Arnold, for \$300, their interest in Lots Nos. 9 and 10.¹⁴

On April 5, 1869, the city of Springfield had passed an ordinance directing the city assessor and tax collector to sell Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in Block 6 at public sale to satisfy the claims of the city for taxes due in 1868 from the Whites plus costs.

The sale was held on May 8, 1869, at the assessor's office. Charles Arnold bid \$46.95, the amount of taxes due, and on November 9, 1871, was given a tax deed to the subject lots.¹⁵

On March 15, 1875, Harry Watson, having secured clear title to the property, sold Lots Nos. 9 and 10 to Mary E. Tichnor for \$2,500.¹⁶ Nine years

10. Deed of Trust, dated Sept. 21, 1867, Sangamon County Mortgage Book 22, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 437-38.

11. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 28, 1868, Sangamon County Deed Book 37, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 35.

12. Sangamon County Mortgage Book 25, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 12.

13. Quitclaim Deed, dated Jan. 22, 1875, Sangamon County Deed Book 52, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 178.

14. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 17, 1873, Sangamon County Deed Book 52, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 362-63.

15. Tax Deed, dated Nov. 9, 1871, Sangamon County Deed Book 46, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 36.

16. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 15, 1875, Sangamon County Deed Book 53, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 159.

later, on February 7, 1884, to perfect their title to the subject lots, the Tichnors paid Mason and Mary Brayman of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, \$1 for their interest in Lots Nos. 9 and 10 and in the south ten feet of Lot No. 11 in Block 6.¹⁷

Twenty months later, on October 29, 1885, Louis and Mary Tichnor sold to Frank H. Tracy for \$6,000 Lots Nos. 9 and 10 and the south ten feet of Lot No. 11.¹⁸

The following spring, on May 25, 1886, Frank and Sarah Tracy sold to Peter Mayer, for \$5,500, Lots Nos. 9 and 10 and the south ten feet of Lot No. 11. This conveyance was made subject to the taxes for 1886 and to "all special taxes or assessments for paving and curbing, all of which taxes and assessments" Peter Mayer was to assume and pay.¹⁹

On October 24, 1889, Peter and Mary H. Mayer of Pueblo, Colorado, sold to Charles Pfeffer, for \$3,500, Lots Nos. 9 and 10 and the south ten feet of Lot No. 11.²⁰

Three and one-half years later, on February 7, 1894, the Pfeffers (Charles and Mary) subdivided their property. Lot No. 9 and the south five feet of Lot No. 10 were sold to John Lutz for \$2,000.²¹ More than ten years later, on May 20, 1905, the Pfeffers, having moved to York County, Nebraska, sold Conrad Hartmann, for \$5,500, the north thirty-five feet of Lot No. 10 and the south ten feet of Lot No. 11.²²

C. People Associated with Lots Nos. 9 and 10, 1849-1905

1. John Larrimore

On August 22, 1849, a notice in the *Illinois Journal* stated that if John N. Larrimore would consent to become a candidate for city assessor and collector,

17. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 7, 1884, Sangamon County Deed Book 77, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 72.

18. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 24, 1885, Sangamon County Deed Book 77, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 423.

19. Warranty Deed, dated May 25, 1886, Sangamon County Deed Book 79, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 64.

20. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 24, 1889, Sangamon County Deed Book 84, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 400.

21. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 7, 1894, Sangamon County Deed Book 94, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 461.

22. Warranty Deed, dated May 20, 1905, Sangamon County Deed Book 126, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 101.

he would have many supporters. By 1854 Larrimore was no longer a resident of Springfield, having moved to Bloomington, Illinois.²³

Larrimore maintained close contact with his Springfield friends. On April 9, 1860, the *Journal* informed its readers that he had been elected 3d Ward Alderman in Bloomington.²⁴

2. Mason Brayman

a) Brayman Comes to Springfield

Mason Brayman was an important man in nineteenth-century America. He was born in Buffalo, New York, on May 23, 1813. Before reaching his twenty-first birthday, he was successively a farmer and a printer. At the age of twenty-two he became editor of the Buffalo *Bulletin*. He also read law and in 1836 was admitted to the New York bar. In 1837 Brayman moved west, settling in Monroe, Michigan, where he was city attorney. Removing to Kentucky, he edited the *Louisville Advertiser* in 1842. The following year he arrived in Springfield, where he opened a law office. In 1843 he was named by Governor Thomas Ford as a commissioner to mediate disputes between the Mormons and their hostile neighbors at Nauvoo.

In 1844-45 Brayman was appointed to revise the Illinois statutes. Subsequently, he served as a regent of the University of Illinois, and reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention of 1847 for the *St. Louis Union*.²⁵

b) Brayman Rents the Lincoln Home

When Abraham Lincoln left Springfield in the autumn of 1847 to attend the first session of the 30th Congress, he rented his home at Eighth and Jackson streets to Cornelius Ludlum. But beginning on February 1, 1848, the home was occupied by a new tenant, Mason Brayman. On June 8, 1848, Brayman wrote his sister, "We have an excellent house and garden--with plenty of cherries and currents [*sic*], and peaches growing--with vegetables of my own raising."²⁶

23. *Illinois Journal*, Aug. 22, 1849, and Oct. 14, 1854.

24. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 9, 1860.

25. Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders* (Baton Rouge, La., 1964), pp. 43-44; Linda J. Evans to Bearss, June 6, 1975. Linda Evans is Assistant Curator of Manuscripts at the Chicago Historical Society. In this depository's manuscript collection are the Mason Brayman Papers, consisting of more than 4,000 documents and one reel of microfilm. Because nearly all of the manuscripts for 1847-55 concern Brayman's business transactions, primarily land investments and railroads, the writer did not examine them.

26. "Lincolniana Notes," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 69, no. 2 (Summer 1956): 213-14.

On August 1, 1846, Brayman paid Irwin & Co. \$22.50 for rent of the Lincoln Home for the three months ending April 30. Subsequent payments were made directly to Lincoln and do not appear on the Irwin account. Four persons are recorded on the lease. Lincoln and his family returned to Springfield on October 10, 1848. There is no record of where the family stayed until November 1, when they reoccupied the home and the Braymans moved elsewhere.²⁷

c) Brayman: Railroader, Soldier, and Governor

From 1851 to 1855, when he moved to DuPage County, Brayman was general solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad. It was during these years that Brayman and his family lived in the two-story frame house on Lots Nos. 9 and 10 at the northwest corner of Eighth and Edwards streets.

When he left the Illinois Central in 1855, Brayman projected construction of a railroad from Bird Point, Missouri, into Arkansas, which was partially completed when the secession of Arkansas brought a stop to construction. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Brayman volunteered for service, and on August 19, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Richard Yates, major of the 29th Illinois Infantry. He was promoted to colonel in April 1862, and was named a brigadier general of volunteers, to rank from September 25, 1862. Brayman fought at Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh with his regiment and commanded the post at Bolivar, Tennessee, until June 1863. While at Bolivar, Brayman was active in protecting the West Tennessee railroads against raids by hard-hitting Confederate cavalry leaders. Next Brayman commanded Camp Dennison, Ohio, and during the last year of the war was in charge of the post at Natchez, Mississippi. Brevetted a major general in May 1865 for gallant and meritorious service, Brayman soon left the Army.

He resided in Arkansas and Missouri for several years and endeavored to recoup his railroad investments. He then returned to Springfield as editor of the *Illinois State Journal*. In 1873 he moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in 1876 was named governor of Idaho Territory by President U. S. Grant. He returned to Fond du Lac on leaving office. Several years later he moved to Kansas City, where he lived until his death in 1895.²⁸

d) The Braymans as Mr. Lincoln's Neighbors

On May 26, 1851, the *Illinois Journal* reported that the May Day festival of the Young Ladies' Institute, because of inclement weather, had to be held in the schoolroom. Among the maids of honor was Miss Sarah Brayman, a daughter of Mason and Mary Brayman.²⁹

27. Harry E. Pratt, "The Lincolns Go Shopping," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 48, no. 1 (Spring 1955): 69, 71.

28. Warner, *Generals in Blue*, p. 44.

29. *Illinois Journal*, May 26, 1851.

On Thursday, June 12, 1851, the Springfield Insurance Company was organized. Among the officers elected were Antrim Campbell, president; Robert Irwin, vice president; and Mason Brayman, S. T. Logan, J. C. Lamb, Jacob Bunn, and John Williams, directors.³⁰

Brayman moved from Springfield to the Chicago area in 1855 when he severed his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. The Braymans returned to Springfield in 1860.

3. James K. Catlin

James K. Catlin, stationmaster for the Great Western Railroad, was the next owner/occupant of the house. Before acquiring the property, he had boarded at Mrs. Forsyth's.

On October 3, 1855, one month before he purchased Lots 9 and 10 from the Braymans, Catlin was married by the Reverend George P. Giddings of Quincy to Miss Augusta P. Kinner, daughter of Alfred S. Kinner.³¹

Catlin was active in the Horticultural Society. When the committee on arrangements met on May 28, 1855, it was determined to hold a floral exhibition on the thirty-first in Metropolitan Hall. The committee selected to assist with preparations for the program included, from the Fourth Ward, James Catlin, William Mazo, F. J. Dean, J. W. Mather, C. E. Lawson, and William Taylor.³²

Catlin resigned his position as stationmaster for the Great Western Railroad in late July 1856 and was succeeded by Charles Clark. Soon thereafter the Catlins moved from Springfield to Hancock County.³³

4. W. O. Jones

W. O. Jones, gentleman, purchased the property from the Catlins in August 1857. He and his family lived on the lots until 1860.³⁴

Like Catlin, Jones was active in the Sangamon County Horticultural Society. When the society met in May 1851 at the Washington Hall to make preparations

30. *Ibid.*, June 14, 1851.

31. *Illinois State Journal*, Oct. 11, 1855; E. H. Hall, comp., *Springfield City Directory and Sangamon County Advertiser for 1855-56* (Springfield, Ill., 1855).

32. *Illinois Journal*, May 29, 1855.

33. *Illinois State Journal*, Aug. 2, 1856.

34. E. B. Buck and F. P. Kriegh, *Revised City Directory, Springfield City Directory for the Year 1859* (Springfield, Ill., 1859).

for its annual spring exhibition, Jones was among those chosen to be members of the committee on arrangements.³⁵

Jones was present on July 4, 1851, at a meeting of a number of young men in the grove north of Judge Logan's to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Nation's independence. After the flag was unfurled, the meeting was called to order by W. O. Jones. Taking the chair, Jones appointed W. Hutchinson secretary.³⁶

In 1856 Jones was living in Chatham, Illinois. He served in September as a judge in a contest sponsored by the Sangamon County Farmers' Association held in Springfield on September 23 and 24.³⁷ One month before the fair, Jones declared himself a candidate for circuit clerk.³⁸ Although he was backed by the influential *Illinois State Journal*, Jones was defeated by Lindsey Wright by 2,648 votes to 2,538. Commenting on the election, the editor of the *Journal* reported that the official returns for Sangamon County showed that the entire Whig county ticket, with the exception of W. O. Jones, was elected.³⁹

W. O. Jones, at the time he bought Lots Nos. 9 and 10 in September 1857, was residing in the Fancy Creek community. He was one of the judges at the Sangamon County Mechanics' Fair.⁴⁰ He was then in business with N. V. Hunt. On September 12, 1857, Hunt and Jones advertised in the *Illinois State Journal* that Hunt & Co. took great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the vanguard of their stock of seasonable goods.⁴¹

In June 1858 W. O. Jones and Austin M. Garland purchased *The American* from J. L. Craft. On reporting the sale, the *Illinois State Journal* identified Jones and Garland as "old citizens" who "require no introduction."⁴² Jones soon lost interest in the newspaper business, and in November 1858 disposed of his partnership in *The American* to Charles L. Wheeler, a late owner of the *Lincoln Herald*.⁴³

35. *Illinois Journal*, May 26, 1851.

36. *Ibid.*, July 9, 1851.

37. *Illinois State Journal*, Sept. 28, 1856.

38. *Ibid.*, Aug. 6, 1856.

39. *Ibid.*, Nov. 7, 1856.

40. *Ibid.*, May 29, 1857.

41. *Ibid.*, Sept. 12, 1857.

42. *Ibid.*, June 12, 1858.

43. *Ibid.*, Nov. 27, 1858.

Jones's business interests had taken a turn for the worse. He was unable to make payments on the promissory notes secured by a mortgage on Lots Nos. 9 and 10. On February 5, 1859, Jones was among those cited by the city tax assessor and collector as being delinquent with taxes in 1858. Jones was listed as owing \$14.88 for taxes on Lot No. 9 and \$3.48 on Lot No. 10.⁴⁴ Again, on February 3, 1860, he was cited as delinquent for his 1859 taxes. He owed \$12.80 on Lot No. 9 and \$3.20 on Lot No. 10.⁴⁵

5. George W. Shutt

Eliza Allen used Lots Nos. 9 and 10 as rental property. Residing in the house at the northwest corner of Seventh and Jackson in 1860, the year Abraham Lincoln was nominated for and elected President, was George W. Shutt and his family.⁴⁶ A young lawyer, Shutt campaigned for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency against his neighbor.

On April 15, 1857, the Reverend Henry Powell married George W. Shutt and Mary Osburn, late of Jefferson County, Virginia.⁴⁷ Before another two months passed, Shutt was admitted to practice before the U.S. District and Circuit courts.⁴⁸

Shutt, as a Democrat, worked against Lincoln in 1860. The *Illinois State Journal* on August 22 reported that a Douglas meeting had been held at Pleasant Plains on the afternoon of the eleventh. The speakers were George Shutt and Judge Taylor Wicks. The editor observed that "the ambitious young man who accompanied the Judge was . . . effectively Shutt down."⁴⁹

6. Louis and Mary Tichnor

Louis and Mary Tichnor owned the property for ten years, from 1875 to 1885. While in possession they added to it by purchasing the south ten feet of Lot No. 11 from Virginia Ragland.

Louis H. Tichnor was born in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1843, a son of Barton P. and Hannah Smith Tichnor. His parents were native New Yorkers and Morgan County pioneers. Louis's mother died when he was a child. He was educated in the public schools, and at age fifteen went to work in the Morgan County circuit clerk's office.

44. *Ibid.*, Feb. 5, 1859.

45. *Ibid.*, Feb. 3, 1860.

46. C. W. Williams, *Springfield Directory, City Guide, and Business Mirror, for 1860-61* (Springfield, Ill., 1860).

47. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 24, 1857.

48. *Ibid.*, June 12, 1857.

49. *Ibid.*, Aug. 22, 1860.

In April 1861 Louis left the clerk's office to answer President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. He enlisted in Company B, 10th Illinois Infantry, a ninety-day regiment. When mustered out in August 1861, young Tichnor returned to Morgan County in poor health. The following spring he entered the Paymaster's Office in St. Louis as a clerk. He resigned in the autumn of 1863 and came to Springfield. He soon became a deputy in the Sangamon County clerk's office. In November 1874 he was elected sheriff of Sangamon County, as a Republican, and in November 1877 was elected county clerk.

In February 1867 Louis Tichnor married Mary E. Deyo, a native of Fairfax County, Virginia. The couple had one child, Fred, born in 1868.⁵⁰

7. Frank W. Tracy

Frank and Sarah Tracy owned the property from October 1885 to May 1886. Frank Tracy was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 31, 1834. His father, J. P. Tracy, was a purchasing agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Frank was graduated from Baltimore College in 1851, and soon thereafter moved with his parents to Mason County, Illinois, where the senior Tracy purchased a farm.

Frank went to work for Henry Foster, a Beardstown dry goods merchant. In 1856 he became a bookkeeper for Messrs. Nolte & McClure. In 1863 Tracy left Beardstown and came to Springfield, where he found employment as a bank teller. In 1864 he and several others (John Williams, Elijah Iles, and George Black) organized the First National Bank of Springfield, of which he became cashier. Fifteen years later, in 1879, Tracy became the bank's president.

Aside from his banking activities, Tracy served on the board of directors of a number of manufacturing and mining companies. As a member of the Springfield board of education he was a "zealous friend and advocate of liberal education."

On October 23, 1855, Tracy was married to Sarah Jones of Cass County. Five children were born to the couple.⁵¹

8. John Lutz

John Lutz, to whom the Pfeffers sold Lot No. 9 and the south five feet of Lot No. 10 in 1894, promptly built a handsome two-story frame house on the property. It was completed by 1896. The Lutz house was demolished by the National Park Service in 1974.

John Lutz was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1856, the son of John M. and Margaret Hoffman Lutz. In 1862 the Lutzes moved to Springfield, where the father continued the cooper's trade that he had learned in the East. He was engaged for a number of years in the manufacture of flour and pork barrels.

50. *History of Sangamon County*, p. 722.

51. *Portrait and Biographical Album of Sangamon County, Illinois* (Chicago, Ill., 1891), p. 297; *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 463-64.

John, the eldest of the four Lutz children, was educated in the Springfield schools. At age thirteen he left school to go to work for Kimber & Ragsdale, dry goods merchants. For the next thirteen years Lutz remained with that firm. In 1884, having accumulated considerable capital, he established his own business, opening a men's haberdashery at No. 204 South Sixth Street.

In 1890 John Lutz was married to Miss Julia Giblin. "Mr. Lutz," the editor of *Past and Present of the City of Springfield* reported in 1904, "is the owner of good residence property at No. 529 South Eighth Street."⁵²

52. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 2:1175-76. In addition to John, three other children (Margaret, Elizabeth, and Caroline) moved to Springfield with their parents in 1862.



III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The first improvements were made to Lots Nos. 9 and 10 by John Larrimore in 1849-50. He purchased the lots for \$200 in 1849 and sold them in 1850 for \$900. The great increase in price, in comparison to that being paid for other property, leads to the conclusion that Larrimore had improved the lots. When Brayman sold the property in 1855, he received \$2,500 for Lots Nos. 9 and 10 and the two adjoining unimproved lots, Nos. 11 and 12. This indicates that the Braymans had further improved the property.

A map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates a rectangular structure, with an addition attached to its west elevation, on Lots Nos. 9 and 10. The south eighty percent of the structure is on Lot No. 9.¹

In 1857, following their move to Hancock County, the Catlins placed the sale of their Springfield property in the hands of Primm & Gibson, real estate agents. The agents, in April, advertised that they had for sale in the south-east part of the city "a private home" and two lots--Nos 9 and 10 in Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition. "This property was in a pleasant neighborhood, and was being offered at a very low price, as the owner had moved to a distant part of the state, and was anxious to 'curtail his capital' in Sangamon County."²

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

In February 1884 there was a two-story frame house, with two-story north and south bays, on Lot No. 10. Attached to the south bay was a small single-story one. Extending across the front of the house was a single-story porch, with another porch in the ell formed by the south elevation of the house and the south bay. At the rear of the house was a single-story fourteen-foot by twelve-foot back porch. The section of the back porch adjoining the house was enclosed.

The house and back porch were shingled, while the front porch, side porch, protruding south bay, and east half of the back porch were roofed with tin or slate, probably the former.³

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 23, 1857.

3. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

According to the Sanborn-Perris map no structural changes were made to the house at 527 Eighth Street in the years between 1884 and 1890.

On the rear of Lot No. 10 there was a single-story frame shed with a shingle roof. This shed may have been on-site in 1884 but simply not visible because the area where it stands was obliterated by a label reading, "Feb. 1884, Springfield, Ill."⁴

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

During the six years between 1890 and 1896, the property was subdivided by the Pfeffers, Lot No. 9 and the south five feet of Lot No. 10 being sold to John Lutz. In 1895 the Lutzes had erected on their property a handsome two-story frame home with north and south bays. The house had a two-story front porch extending several feet west of the southeast corner. At the rear of the house was a single-story porch. The Lutz house was razed by the National Park Service in 1974.

In the years after 1890, the Pfeffers had made some changes to their house at 527 South Eighth. The southeast porch had been enlarged and rebuilt. Its east elevation was now aligned with the east elevation of the house.

On the rear of Lots Nos. 9 and 10 a two-story stable with tin roof had been constructed.⁵

4. Sanborn Map of 1952

This map documents changes to the structures and outbuildings. The front porch on the W. O. Jones house at 527 South Eighth had been raised from one to two stories; the south porch in the ell between the south bay and south elevation of the front of the house had been removed; and the west half of the back porch had disappeared.

Subsequent to the purchase of the lots by Conrad Hartman in 1905, a large single-story brick building, which for many years housed the City Steam Bakery owned by Conrad Hartman & Sons, had been constructed on the rear of Lots Nos. 10 and 11. On the rear of Lot No. 9, a two-story, four-unit brick apartment house had been erected. The structure was demolished by the National Park Service in 1974.⁶

4. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

5. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.

6. Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 158.

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 lists a wooden dwelling on Lots Nos. 9 and 10, Block 6.⁷

Thirteen years later, in December 1879, the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed no building on Lot No. 9 and a two-story frame dwelling owned by the Tichnors on Lot No. 10.⁸ In 1891 the local board of underwriters listed a two-story frame house at 527 South Eighth Street.⁹ Eight years later, in 1899, the Springfield underwriters listed two two-story frame dwellings at 527 and 529 South Eighth Street. The second of these was the Lutz home.¹⁰

D. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama, ca. 1870, depicts the south and east elevations of the W. O. Jones house. The house, as shown, is two stories with a south bay. There are double windows in both stories of the bay, with single windows in the south elevation east of the bay. There is no front porch.

There are a number of trees on the rear of Lots Nos. 9 and 10.¹¹

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

This 1875 panorama depicts the east and north elevations of a house on Lots Nos. 9 and 10. The structure is a single-story building with its gable elevations fronting east and west. To the rear of the house is an outbuilding with gable ends in its north and south elevations.

No trees are found in Block 6.¹²

3. Photograph of John Lutz House ca. 1900

In this photograph may be seen the southeast corner of the W. O. Jones house. At this time the house at 527 South Eighth had: (a) a single-story front porch; (b) an enclosed single-story side porch in the ell framed by the

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 56.

8. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.

9. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17.

10. *Rules and Regulations*, 1899, pp. 145-46.

11. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

12. *Augustus Koch Panorama*.

south bay and the south front elevation of the house; (c) a double second-story window that is no longer in evidence; and (d) a shingled roof.

A low board fence separated Lots Nos. 9 and 10. A copy of this photograph may be found in this report.

4. Photograph of the Lutz Home ca. 1910

In this photograph construction details of the southeast corner of the W. O. Jones house may be seen. The front porch is still one story. The double second-story window has been removed and framed in. The side porch east of the south bay ell has been removed. A copy of this photograph may be found in this report.

JESSE K. DUBOIS HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structures

The Jesse K. Dubois Home, Structure No. 7, Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The Jesse K. Dubois Home is of Third Order of Significance. The Walter Aitkin Barn, Structure No. 8, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structures

The exterior of the house, along with the grounds, will be restored to their appearance ca. 1860. The interior of the Dubois house will be restored and refurnished to the same period to "provide a comparison of life styles within this mid-19th Century urban community." The exterior of the Walter Aitkin barn will be restored to its appearance ca. 1900.

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes that "around the core of complete restoration [the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets] a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene." Period structures on Eighth Street south of the Corneau Home will be "retained to maintain the residential character" of the neighborhood. The memorandum from Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, dated February 10, 1975, recommends that the Dubois Home be one of the "restored period houses which will be open to visitors."

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The Dubois Home will be used as a historical house/museum to interpret and provide a "comparison of life styles within this mid-19th Century urban community."

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structures

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate these structures.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the exterior of the Jesse K. Dubois Home to its appearance ca. 1860 will require:

- (a) Restoring the front porch
- (b) Reconstructing the one-story south bay

- (c) Hanging shutters
- (d) Restoring the rear of the house by lowering the back and south rooms to one story
- (e) Reconstructing a single-story back porch
- (f) Possibly reconstructing the brick kitchen
- (g) Roofing the house, except the front porch and south bay, with cedar shingles
- (h) Roofing the south bay and front porch with metal
- (i) Painting the house its original color

The Aitkin barn will be rehabilitated, its interior adapted for compatible use, and the exterior repainted.

G. Estimated Cost of Construction

The cost estimate form will constitute a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The Jesse K. Dubois house was built for Jesse K. Dubois, and was his family home from 1859 until 1863. Dubois at this time was the Illinois State auditor. A powerful Republican politician and officeholder, Dubois was a confidant of Lincoln. The Lincoln and Dubois families moved in the same social circles, and the Duboises named one of their sons for Abraham Lincoln.

The Dubois house and grounds were familiar to the Lincolns. They complement the Lincoln Home, and were important and integral parts of the Lincoln neighborhood during the period Abraham Lincoln was nominated and elected as our sixteenth President.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Jesse K. Dubois house is on Lot No. 12, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition. On May 8, 1837, eleven months after he had platted his addition, Elijah and his wife Malinda Iles sold to Myers F. Truitt for \$450 Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block 6.¹

John Stuart, during the March 1842 term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, obtained a judgment in favor of William Butler against Myers Truitt for \$284. A writ of execution, in lieu of Truitt's failure to pay the judgment, was issued by the court on April 14, 1842, directing Sheriff William Elkin to sell Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 to the highest and last bidder.

Butler purchased the lots at the sale, but Sheriff Elkin neglected to give him a sheriff's deed conveying title to the subject lots. In April 1850 Butler brought this to the attention of the authorities and was granted a sheriff's deed by the then incumbent sheriff, Charles Arnold.²

Five years before, on August 7, 1845, William and Elizabeth Butler sold to Nicholas Garland for \$400 Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14.³ On August 7, 1849, Nicholas and Rhoda Garland quitclaimed their interest in the subject lots to

1. Warranty Deed, dated May 8, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 494-95.

2. Sheriff's Deed, dated Apr. 12, 1850, Sangamon County Deed Book DD, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 513.

3. Warranty Deed dated Aug. 7, 1845, Sangamon County Deed Book X, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 95-96.

James H. Matheny for \$10.⁴ Eight months later, on April 12, 1850, James and Maria Matheny sold Asa Eastman and Mason Brayman Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 for \$225.⁵

Brayman and Eastman divided the lots, Brayman taking title to the two south lots, Nos. 11 and 12, and Eastman to the two northern lots, Nos. 13 and 14. Brayman, on September 16, 1850, had purchased Lots Nos. 9 and 10 from John and Mary Larrimore. This gave Brayman possession of the four lots constituting the southeast quarter of Block 6.

On November 6, 1855, Mason and Mary Brayman, having removed to DuPage County, Illinois, sold Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 to James Catlin for \$2,500.⁶

Five months later, on March 13, 1856, James and Augusta Catlin sold Springfield carpenter/contractor Alexander Graham Lots Nos. 11 and 12 for \$750.⁷

Alexander and Rebecca Graham, on May 13, 1857, borrowed \$5,270 from Robert Officer. As security, they gave Officer a mortgage on this property: (a) the East one-half and 60 acres of the West one-half of the Southeast one-quarter of Section 8, and the Southwest one-quarter of Section 9, lying west of Prani Creek, all in Township 16 North, Range 6 West of the 3d Principal Meridian; and (b) Lots Nos. 11 and 12, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition, fronting 80 feet on Eighth Street, and extending 157 feet west to an alley.

The mortgage was covered by three promissory notes, the first for \$3,000 due May 13, 1858, and the others, each for \$1,135, falling due on May 13, 1859. These notes each commanded ten percent interest.

The Grahams paid off these promissory notes and were given a release by Officer on January 27, 1859.⁸

Alexander Graham died on February 10, 1861. When his estate was probated, it was found that the only real estate owned by the deceased was Lots Nos. 1 and 2 and the undivided one half of Lot No. 3 in Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition.

4. Quitclaim Deed, dated Aug. 7, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book DD, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 513-14.

5. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 12, 1850, Sangamon County Deed Book HH, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 296.

6. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 6, 1855, Sangamon County Deed Book TT, Sangamon County Courthouse, pp. 526-27.

7. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 13, 1856, Sangamon County Deed Book WW, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 214-15.

8. May 13, 1857, Sangamon County Mortgage Book 3, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 150-52.

After being given his release by Robert Officer, and before his death, Graham had sold Lots 11 and 12 to Jesse Dubois.⁹ This conveyance was not recorded.

On November 4, 1867, Jesse K. and Adelia Dubois sold James C. Ragland Lots Nos. 11 and 12 for \$6,750.¹⁰ James Ragland died on November 5, 1874. His widow, Virginia Ragland, on April 2, 1877, sold Mary Tichnor the south ten feet of Lot No. 11 for \$250.¹¹ Thirty-two months later, on January 28, 1880, Virginia Ragland sold James Barkley the south thirty feet of Lot No. 11 and all of Lot No. 12 for \$4,000.¹² To perfect Barkley's title, Mason and Mary Brayman of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on February 7, 1884, quitclaimed to him for \$1.00 their title to Lot No. 12 and the north thirty feet of Lot No. 11.¹³

James H. Barkley and Cora Lax were declared bankrupt by the court on March 15, 1900. On October 6, 1900, the court ordered Charles G. Averell, as trustee, to sell at public auction, to the highest and last bidder, Lot No. 12 and the north thirty feet of Lot No. 11.

The sale was held on November 7, 1900. The high bid was Howard Weber's for \$4,236.90. On November 19 James H. and Ella Barkley quitclaimed to Weber for \$1.00 Lot No. 12 and the north thirty feet of Lot No. 11.¹⁴

On April 2, 1906, Howard and Katie Weber sold to Walter Aitken of Pratt County, Illinois, for \$4,500, Lot No. 12 in Block 6. This deed was drawn in accordance with a contract for purchase made between the Webers and Aitken, dated April 2, 1902.¹⁵

9. Alexander Graham, Probated Estate, File 1,510, Sangamon County courthouse. Graham, who died intestate, left as his heirs his wife Rebecca and six children--Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, Alexander, Rebecca, and John.

10. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 4, 1867, Sangamon County Deed Book 33, Sangamon County Courthouse, p. 92.

11. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 2, 1877, Sangamon County Deed Book 59, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 245. John Ragland died on November 5, 1874, leaving as his heirs his wife Virginia and two children--Herbert A. and Mary A. John Ragland, Probated Estate, File 2446, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

12. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 28, 1880, Sangamon County Deed Book 64, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 147.

13. Quitclaim Deed, dated Feb. 7, 1884, Sangamon County deed Book 77, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 27.

14. Quitclaim Deed, dated Nov. 19, 1900, Sangamon County Deed Book 109, p. 213, and Bankruptcy Deed, dated Mar. 15, 1900, Sangamon County Deed Book 106, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 286.

15. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 2, 1906, Sangamon County Deed Book 127, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 214.

C. People Associated with Lots Nos. 11 and 12, 1837-1900

1. Myers Truitt

Myers Truitt was a brother of Henry B. Truitt, whom Abraham Lincoln in 1838 successfully helped defend against a murder charge for shooting to death Jacob M. Early. Stephen A. Douglas prosecuted the State's case against Truitt.¹⁶

Myers Truitt was cited by the assessor and tax collector in the *Sangamo Journal* for February 3, 1838, as delinquent on his taxes for Lots Nos. 11-14 in 1837.

In accordance with the ordinance for "the good government of the town of Springfield," passed by the board of trustees, January 19, 1836, it was announced that the lots on which taxes were delinquent for 1836 and 1837 would be sold at public auction at the courtroom door between ten o'clock and five o'clock on Tuesday, March 6, 1838. Truitt owed \$20 in taxes on the subject lots.¹⁷

Truitt redeemed Lots Nos. 11-14 at this time but lost them to William Butler in 1842. In the early 1850s Myers Truitt and his brother (Harry) left Illinois, emigrating to California.

2. Nicholas Garland

Garland, who held title to the lots from 1845 to 1850, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Whig nomination for sheriff of Sangamon County in 1844.¹⁸

Garland, as city tax assessor and collector, listed Elijah Iles as delinquent with taxes on Lots Nos. 11-14 for 1845. Lots 11 and 12 were assessed at \$50 each and Lots 13 and 14 at \$25 apiece.

On February 5, 1846, Garland announced in the *Sangamo Journal* that in accordance with the ordinance passed by the city council of Springfield on October 5, 1841, he would expose the "smallest pieces or portion" of the enumerated lots, etc., to public sale between ten o'clock and five o'clock at the courthouse door. Persons desirous of purchasing the lots would pay Garland the amount of taxes assessed against the same for 1845.¹⁹

3. James H. Matheny

James H. Matheny, a son of Charles R. and Jemima Ogle Matheny, was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, on October 30, 1818, thirty-five days before Illinois

16. Harry E. Pratt, "Abraham Lincoln's First Murder Trial," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 37, no. 3 (September 1944): 242-49.

17. *Sangamo Journal*, Feb. 8, 1838.

18. *Ibid.*, Feb. 8, 1844.

19. *Ibid.*, Feb. 5, 1846.

was admitted to the Union. He was three when his parents moved north to Sangamon County.

At age fourteen James was appointed deputy postmaster for Springfield, and he held this position until the death of the postmaster. He next served as deputy in the county clerk's office under his father. When Springfield became the State capital in 1837, he was named deputy clerk, an office he held until the Constitutional Convention of 1848 to which he had been elected. When the convention adjourned, Matheny returned to the circuit clerk's office and continued his work as deputy until November 1852, when he was elected circuit clerk on the Whig ticket. He held office for four years, but declined to be a candidate for reelection in 1856 because he wanted to read law. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857.

While deputy circuit clerk in 1849-50, he held title for eight months to Lots Nos. 11-14.

James Matheny served in the Civil War as lieutenant colonel of the 130th Illinois Infantry. He was present at the siege of Vicksburg, after which he became a judge advocate. He presided at military courts until late 1864, when he resigned his commission and returned to his Springfield law practice.

Matheny was an ardent Whig in his early years, casting his first vote in 1840 for William Henry Harrison. When the Whig party foundered, he cast his fortunes first with the Know Nothings and then with the Republicans. Shortly before the 1860 campaign he became disenchanted with the Republicans and embraced the Democrats.

On February 11, 1845, Matheny was married to Maria L. Lee. His bride was born in Greene County, Illinois, in 1827, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Lee. Her father soon died, and her mother remarried to Edward D. Baker.²⁰

4. Asa Eastman

Eastman, who in partnership with Mason Brayman acquired title to Lots Nos. 11-14 from Matheny in 1850, was born in Winthrop, Maine, on September 16, 1804, a son of Thomas and Sarah Eastman. The mother soon died, and the father remarried, taking Susan Frothingham of Boston as his second wife. In 1830 Thomas Eastman headed west, making the trip by wagon and boat. Settling at Waverly, Morgan County, Illinois, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Cook. They built a large flour mill and store known as the Illinois Company.

After education in the public schools of Maine, Asa Eastman worked for the Illinois Company in Waverly. There he married Susan Elizabeth Tanner, a native of Warren, Connecticut, who had moved west with her parents in 1835. To the couple were born two children--Allen T. and Annie.

20. *Portrait and Biographical Album*, pp. 297-99.

Soon after their marriage, the Eastmans removed to Auburn, Sangamon County, where Asa erected a flour mill and sawmill. Within several years he located in Springfield, where he again focused his attention on flour milling. In the meantime his wife had died.

Eastman built a large grain elevator in Springfield. Sensing an opportunity, he expanded his operations and eventually became one of the largest mill owners and grain dealers in central Illinois. He was also owner/operator of flour mills in Mechanicsburg, Decatur, Moweaqua, and Cairo. He continued in the flour and grain business until his death in 1888. He was a large stockholder in the Leland Hotel and was president of the company that owned the hotel at the time it was built. He platted and developed Eastman's Addition to Springfield.²¹

On December 18, 1852, S. B. Moody, as city assessor and tax collector, cited Asa Eastman and M. Gable as delinquent for their taxes on Lots Nos. 11-14. On each of the four lots they were assessed \$1.64 in taxes. If the back taxes were not paid by January 2, 1853, the lots would be sold at public sale.²²

5. Jesse K. Dubois

a) His Background and Formative Years

Jesse Kilgore Dubois, a son of Toussaint and Jane Baird Dubois, was born on January 11, 1811, in Edwards County, Illinois. His father, a Canadian by birth, was a son of John Baptiste and Euphrosyne du Bois. John Baptiste was living in Vincennes as early as 1744. Toussaint was residing on Dubois Hills, west of the Wabash, as early as 1774. Educated in France, Toussaint was a close friend of Governor William Henry Harrison. A captain in the scouts and guides, he was sent by Harrison to confer with The Prophet. Captain Dubois led a battalion of Rangers at Tippecanoe in the autumn of 1811.

One night, when Captain Dubois was absent from his home, a party of Indians appeared at sunset and asked Mrs. Dubois for her youngest child, Jesse K., then about two, saying that if it were true that "the 'Dubois' was their friend she need not fear." Mrs. Dubois placed the baby in their arms, knowing that he was being held as hostage and that lives of the settlers were in great danger. All night she paced the floor weeping and torn by anguish. At sunrise she was overjoyed to see the Indians coming up the hill carrying her boy, who had been "formally adopted as their chief's son."²³

21. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 2:823-24.

22. *Illinois Journal*, Dec. 18, 1852.

23. Mary Tracy White, "Historical Notes on Lawrence County, Illinois," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 10:390.

Toussaint Dubois became the first county clerk when Lawrence County was organized in 1821. He soon resigned, and was drowned in the Little Wabash while returning home from Kaskaskia.²⁴

Jesse Dubois's father was a Catholic and his mother a Presbyterian, and he was baptised and raised in his mother's faith. After attending the local common schools, young Dubois was sent to college at Indiana University in Bloomington. He did not remain long enough to graduate, dropping out of school to marry.

According to tradition, when Thomas Lincoln and his family crossed the Wabash at Vincennes in March 1830 on their move from Spencer County, Indiana, to Macon County, Illinois, they camped for the night at the foot of Dubois Hills. Because it was customary in those days for settlers to extend the hospitality of their homes to emigrants, Mrs. Dubois sent her son Jesse, then home from college, on this errand. There he first met Abraham Lincoln, who was then twenty-one years old.²⁵

b) His Early Years of Public Service

In 1834, at age twenty-two, Dubois was elected to the general assembly to represent Lawrence County; he was reelected in 1836. While in the State legislature Dubois "formed an intimate friendship" with Abraham Lincoln. In 1841, the Whigs having captured the Presidency, Dubois was appointed by his father's friend William Henry Harrison as Register of the land office in Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois. He held this position for a little over a year.

In 1842 Dubois was again elected to represent Lawrence County in the lower house of the State legislature. Zachary Taylor, a Whig, having been elected President in November 1848, Dubois was named by him in 1849 to the office of Receiver of Public Monies for the Palestine land office. He held this position until the spring of 1853, when, with the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, he resigned. On July 19, 1853, Dubois was elected and commissioned a justice of the peace for Lawrence County by Governor Joel Matteson.

Dubois's first wife died, leaving him with two young children--Jane and Susan. In 1840 he was married to Adelia Morris, daughter of John H. Morris of Lawrenceville. To the couple were born five children: William, Lincoln, Kilgore, Frederick, and Delia.²⁶

24. *Ibid.*, pp. 367, 390; Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:56-58; *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 522-23.

25. White, "Historical Notes on Lawrence County, Illinois," 10:384; Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:56.

26. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:56-57; *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 522-23.

c) Dubois is Elected Auditor and Moves to Springfield

At Bloomington, on May 29, 1856, the Illinois Anti-Nebraska Convention nominated its slate of candidates for the November election. The ticket included William H. Bissell of St. Clair County, a Mexican War hero, for governor; Francis A. Hoffman of DuPage County for lieutenant governor; Ozais M. Hatch of Pine County for secretary of state; Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence County for auditor; James Miller of McLean County for treasurer; and William H. Powell of Peoria County for superintendent of public instruction.²⁷

Abraham Lincoln at this time had championed the inclusion of Dubois on the ticket because he was from the southern part of the State. Lincoln told the delegates "not to worry--that a friend of his, a redheaded Frenchman from Lawrence County was on the way, and he would take care of Southern Illinois."²⁸

Thinking it would assist the campaign, Dubois wrote Lincoln on September 1: "If you could stop down here [Lawrenceville] one day next week during our court and make us one big rousing speech I would give you my hat but if you can not why I will think as much of you as ever."²⁹

Eighteen fifty-six was a Republican year in Illinois, and the newly-organized party's State ticket swept to victory on a storm of protest against the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. When Dubois moved his family to Springfield on taking office in January 1857, Lincoln helped him find a home in the Third Ward.³⁰

Orville H. Browning (a diarist, Republican wheelhorse, and future United States Senator) of Quincy, Illinois, was in Springfield on Monday, June 8, 1857, to attend court. The day was hot and humid, with rain in the afternoon. He had tea at Jesse Dubois's with some friends and afterwards called on Mrs. R. V. Dodge.³¹

Auditor Dubois liked to travel. On February 23, 1858, he returned to Springfield from Washington, D.C. He reported that the Republican congressmen were "in good spirits and determined to make a desperate fight over the Lecompton swindle." He believed the Lecompton constitution would be forced through Congress by the Democratic majority.

27. *Illinois State Journal*, May 30, 1856.

28. White, "Historical Notes on Lawrence County, Illinois," 10:384.

29. Dubois to Lincoln, Sept. 1, 1856, found in *ibid.*, p. 385.

30. White, "Historical Notes on Lawrence County, Illinois," 10:385.

31. Theodore Pease and James G. Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, vol. 1, 1850-1864 (Springfield, 1925), in *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library*, 20:288.

Washington, he continued, was full of anti-Douglas Democratic office-seekers from Illinois, and the Buchanan administration was determined to war on the Douglas men.³²

In the summer of 1858, Dubois was still living in Springfield's Third Ward. On Tuesday night, May 18, fire destroyed his stable.³³

d) The Dubois as Mr. Lincoln's Neighbors

In the latter half of 1858 Dubois moved his family into the new two-story frame house erected by Graham and Dallman on Lot No. 12, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition, one-half block south of the Lincoln Home at Eighth and Jackson streets. The Dubois were living on Eighth Street during Lincoln's unsuccessful 1858 campaign for the United States Senate against Stephen Douglas and in 1860 when Lincoln was nominated and elected President.

On January 28, 1859, Orville H. Browning was in Springfield for court. The day was pleasant, with a party that evening at Jesse Dubois's. At the party, Browning made the acquaintance of Mrs. Tom Marshall, "a very pleasant agreeable lady."³⁴

June 12, 1859, was a very warm day in the capital city, with occasional showers. After attending court, Browning stopped at Dubois's, where he had tea with Lincoln, Williams, Grimshaw, and others.³⁵

Browning was in Chicago on Tuesday, July 19. It was a bright warm day, "but not so hot as it has been attending court." In the afternoon he had tea at the Tremont with Mrs. Lincoln, the Misses Logan, Mrs. Powell, and others. Later he took a ride with Mesdames Lincoln and Dubois and Mr. Doolittle.³⁶

Browning reached Springfield at midnight on August 24, 1859, and stopped at the American House. He had hastened to Springfield at the request of Auditor Dubois to attempt to prevent James Miller from resigning as State treasurer. It had been arranged that he resign and Governor Bissell name Dr. Alonzo Mock as his successor.

Mock was deemed unfit for this office by Dubois, and it was believed that if this arrangement were implemented, it would be "highly injurious to the interests of the State, & probably fatal to the Republican party in Illinois."

32. *Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 25, 1858.

33. *Ibid.*, May 20, 1858.

34. Pease and Randall, *Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, p. 348.

35. *Ibid.*, p. 367.

36. *Ibid.*, p. 370.

Next morning Browning met with Dubois and Miller in the auditor's office. Miller assured them that he would not resign. Moreover, he had concluded on reviewing the Illinois constitution that even if he did, Mock would be ineligible for appointment as his successor because he was a member of the legislature.

Lincoln and Dubois, however, who participated in the discussions, did not place much faith in "the old man's promises." They suspected that his resignation was already in Governor Bissell's hands.³⁷

On Thursday, May 10, 1860, Browning was in Decatur for the Republican State convention. The convention was called to order at 9:00 A.M. Before the day was over, Dubois had been nominated for auditor and Hatch for secretary of state.³⁸

Thursday, June 14, 1860, found Browning in Springfield. During the forenoon he attended court and spent the evening at the Lincolns. Next day he took tea at the Dubois' with Lincoln.³⁹

Jesse Dubois had attended the Chicago convention of the Republican Party, which on May 19 nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate for the Presidency in the November 1860 election. Lincoln did not attend the convention. On May 12 he handed Dubois a note addressed to Hamlin Taylor. It read:

This will introduce our Auditor of State Jesse K. Dubois-- you may safely confide in him, and in all others in whom he will advise you to confide. Our friend William Butler will also be on the ground.⁴⁰

When the Nation's voters went to the polls on November 4, they elected Abraham Lincoln President, while the Illinois electorate returned the Republican State slate, headed by Richard Yates of Jacksonville for governor, to Springfield for another four years. The election of Lincoln precipitated a sectional crisis. Southern fire-eaters threatened secession.

On November 17, J. W. Gordon of Indianapolis warned Dubois that all people in and about Springfield must "sleep with one eye open to see that no miserable assassin from the land of traitors harms the lord's anointed." In referring to Lincoln in such a manner, Gordon was doing so advisedly, "for if a king may be so designated, how much more worthy *he* to be so regarded, upon whom the choice of the great and free people, looking out for a deliverer, has fallen."⁴¹

37. *Ibid.*, p. 374.

38. *Ibid.*, pp. 405-6.

39. *Ibid.*, p. 416.

40. White, "Historical Notes on Lawrence County, Illinois," 10:385-86.

41. Gordon to Dubois, Nov. 17, 1860, Dubois Papers, Illinois State Historical Library.

On January 14, 1861, three weeks after South Carolina withdrew from the Union and seven weeks before Lincoln was inaugurated as President, the Springfield Zouaves, Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth commanding, held an exhibition drill and hop at the armory. At the close of the drill, the ladies of Springfield presented the Zouaves with a "splendid silk flag." This was followed by a dance.

Jesse K. Dubois and Secretary of State O. M. Hatch were present as members of the prestigious committee on invitations.⁴²

Orville Browning was present on February 11 when Lincoln made his farewell address. At 8:00 A.M., he recorded, the President-elect and his suite started for Indianapolis on their way to Washington. Lincoln had invited Browning to accompany him, but he had declined. A ticket, however, was given him, and he agreed to start, but to travel no farther than Indianapolis.

When they detrained in Indianapolis that evening, Browning shared a room with Dubois, Peck, Martin Cassell, and George Latham. They slept two in a bed in a dingy hotel.

On February 12 Browning and Dubois returned to Springfield with Grimshaw, Irwin, and others.⁴³

e) A Much Traveled Wartime Auditor

On Friday, June 7, 1861, Browning attended a meeting of the Springfield bar in the federal courtroom. He offered a resolution mourning Senator Douglas's death. It was presented to the court by O. B. Ficklin and ordered "spread upon the record."

Afterwards Browning had tea at the Dubois with U.S. Representative Daniel Voorheis of Terre Haute, Indiana, and others.⁴⁴

Governor Richard Yates, State Treasurer William Butler, and Auditor Jesse Dubois were in Washington on July 6, 1861, two weeks before the Union rout at First Manassas. They spent a frustrating day negotiating for the sale of State war bonds with New York bankers. Bids were few and low; the highest was \$85 for a \$100 bond. They hated to sell at a discount, but the State had to have money to finance its war effort.⁴⁵

Dubois returned to Springfield on July 10. He informed the press that the Governor and Butler were expected within a few days. The banks would then reopen for "the exchange of state bonds for 'stumptail' bank notes."⁴⁶

42. *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 10, 1861.

43. Pease and Randall, *Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, pp. 453-55.

44. *Ibid.*, pp. 471-72.

45. *Illinois State Journal*, July 10, 1861.

46. *Ibid.*, July 11, 1861.

Jesse Dubois was in Washington at the end of the year on State business. While there he met with the President. He returned to Springfield on Friday evening, January 3.⁴⁷

On learning of the heavy fighting at Fort Donelson in mid-February, Governor Yates, Auditor Dubois, Secretary of State Hatch, and several other men left Springfield for Cairo. There they boarded a steamboat bound for the Cumberland River, where they would "render any assistance that may be necessary to the wounded and disabled in the hospitals." The *State Journal*, in reporting their departure, noted it had no doubt but that "all the volunteer surgeons and nurses who can go down will be gladly welcomed at Cairo." A number of volunteers had left Springfield by special train on the evening of the seventeenth.⁴⁸

Auditor Dubois, Governor Yates, and Secretary Hatch returned to Springfield on February 25.⁴⁹

Dubois soon returned to the Cumberland River. This time he accompanied Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to Nashville to confer with Brig. Gen. Don C. Buell, whose Army of the Ohio had occupied the Tennessee city as a result of Grant's victories at Forts Henry and Donelson.⁵⁰

The battle of Shiloh, fought April 6 and 7, with its frightful losses, caused Jesse Dubois to again travel south. He returned to Springfield on the fourteenth and reported that a large number of wounded, evacuated from the field hospitals, had been aboard the boat that had carried him to Cairo. The wounded, he continued, were well taken care of. Major General Henry W. Halleck had arrived at Pittsburg Landing from St. Louis and had taken personal command of Grant's and Buell's armies. The troops, he assured his listeners, were "rapidly recovering from the effects of the terrible battle."⁵¹

Dubois spent several weeks in the east in late May. Besides transacting business for the State in Washington and calling on the President, he visited the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula.⁵²

News of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's victory at South Mountain, Maryland, caused President Lincoln to telegraph his friend Dubois on September 15, 1862:

47. *Ibid.*, Jan. 6, 1862.

48. *Ibid.*, Feb. 16, 1862.

49. *Ibid.*, Feb. 26, 1862.

50. *Ibid.*, Mar. 8, 1862.

51. *Ibid.*, Apr. 16 and 18, 1862.

52. *Ibid.*, June 2, 1862.

I now consider it safe to say that General McClellan has gained a great victory over the great rebel army in Maryland between Frederick and Hagerstown. He is now pressing its flying forces.⁵³

McClellan, however, was unable to capitalize on his South Mountain success. General Robert E. Lee was permitted to assemble his scattered divisions behind the Antietam, where there was a bloody battle on the seventeenth, following which the Army of Northern Virginia withdrew from Maryland. Several days later, on the evening of the twenty-second, Governor Yates, Auditor Dubois, Secretary of State Hatch, John Moses (the governor's private secretary), Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, and Senator Lyman Trumbull boarded an eastbound train for Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Washington.⁵⁴

Dubois and Moses returned from the Nation's Capital on the last day of September.⁵⁵

Dubois and his wife were in Washington at the beginning of the new year. Dubois had remained close to Lincoln despite his complaints, voiced in the summer of 1861, that the administration had been cool toward men he had recommended for public office.⁵⁶

On January 10, 1863, Browning, having succeeded to Douglas's seat in the Senate, attended church in the morning. Mrs. Lincoln drove him home in her carriage. The First Lady was accompanied by two of her Illinois friends-- Mesdames Jesse Dubois and David Davis.⁵⁷

On September 3, 1863, two months after the great Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, there was a mass meeting of Unconditional Union men at Springfield. Among the sponsors of the meeting were Governor Yates, Auditor Dubois, Secretary Hatch, Treasurer Butler, Milton Hay, John B. Weber, William H. Herndon, Peter Van Bergen, and Charles W. Matheny.⁵⁸

On November 5 Dubois departed Springfield for a brief visit to his "old home in Lawrence County." The *State Journal*, when reporting his travels, referred to him as "our whole-souled and popular state auditor."⁵⁹

53. *Ibid.*, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862.

54. *Ibid.*, Sept. 23, 1862.

55. *Ibid.*, Oct. 1, 1862.

56. Angle, "*Here I Have Lived*," p. 284.

57. Pease and Randall, *Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, p. 654.

58. *Illinois State Journal*, Aug. 18 and Sept. 3, 1863.

59. *Ibid.*, Nov. 5, 1863.

A fire on January 19, 1864, destroyed the home of J. A. Amos, 1-1/2 miles west of the city. An inquiry at the office of Hall & Co., insurance agents, by the editor of the *Illinois State Journal* disclosed that the house belonged to William Dubois, who resided in the same neighborhood as Jesse K. Dubois.⁶⁰

This documents that by the beginning of 1864 the Duboises had moved from their home on South Eighth Street and were now living at 1225 West Monroe Street.⁶¹

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the Representatives Hall on the night of February 1. The political elite, including Auditor Dubois, Governor Yates, Secretary Hatch, and Col. John J. Mudd, had gathered to salute General McClernand, who was preparing to depart for the Department of the Gulf, where he would resume command of his combat-tested Thirteenth Corps.⁶²

f) Dubois Fails in his Bid to Secure the Nomination for Governor

Auditor Dubois traveled about the State in the spring of 1864, promoting his candidacy for the Union Party's nomination for governor. Richard Yates had determined not to seek reelection. On May 14 Dubois, along with Adj. Gen. Allen C. Fuller, Col. Thomas Turner of Freeport, and S. W. Moulton, was at Salem, the county seat of Marion County. In addition to campaigning, Dubois was there to encourage enlistments in the 100-day regiments then being organized.⁶³

Major General William S. Rosecrans, the commander of the Department of the Missouri, was in Springfield on the twentieth. He spent the morning at Governor Yates's office, where he greeted many citizens. In the afternoon Rosecrans, accompanied by his staff, Governor Yates, Auditor Dubois, Secretary Hatch, and others, visited Camp Butler.⁶⁴

On May 25 the Union Convention assembled at 10:00 A.M. in the Hall of Representatives to nominate their State ticket for the November general election.

60. *Ibid.*, Jan. 19, 1864.

61. Floyd S. Barringer, *Historic Homes of Springfield*, (Springfield, Ill., 1966), p. 38.

62. *Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 2, 1864. At the time of Lincoln's election, McClernand was a Democratic congressman for the Springfield District. He resigned this office and entered the military, participating in the battles of Belmont, Donelson, and Shiloh, distinguishing himself in the last two. He served as a corps commander in the Vicksburg Campaign during which he clashed with Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant and was subsequently relieved of duty. He returned to the service briefly in 1864, and then resigned.

63. *Ibid.*, May 7, 1864.

64. *Ibid.*, May 21, 1864.

Four men were nominated for governor. They were Auditor Dubois, Adj. Gen. Allen C. Fuller, Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, and Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer. The latter two were Civil War field commanders who had distinguished themselves on a number of battlefields.

On the first ballot General Oglesby received 283 votes, General Fuller 220, Dubois 103, and General Palmer 75. Because 341 votes were necessary to nominate, the convention proceeded with a second roll call. This time Oglesby received 358 votes, Fuller 103, Palmer 74, and Dubois 66. As soon as the vote was totaled by the clerk, and it was seen that Oglesby had been nominated, L. Weldon, a delegate from DeWitt, moved that the vote for Oglesby be made unanimous. The motion was carried. Oglesby would lead the Union Party's State ticket against the Democrats in the fall election.⁶⁵

Jesse Dubois was a loyal party man, and, despite his disappointment at failing to get the gubernatorial nomination, was active in the autumn campaign. When B. C. Kook was nominated for United States Representative from the Sixth District, Dubois was appointed as his replacement on the National Union Central Committee.

Commenting on the appointment, the editor of the *State Journal* noted, "Mr. Dubois' extensive acquaintance throughout the State and his political sagacity will make him a valuable member of the committee."⁶⁶

Major General John A. Logan, a popular and successful politician turned soldier, returned from Georgia, where he had been leading the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, on October 4 to bolster the election campaign. He was welcomed at the depot by Governor Yates, Auditor Dubois, Secretary Hatch, and others.⁶⁷

On October 22 Governor Yates, Auditor Dubois, Judge Pitt Kellogg, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, and Brig. Gen. John Cook left Springfield on the morning train for Jacksonville, where they addressed an evening mass meeting.⁶⁸

When the voters went to the polls on November 8, the Union ticket swept to victory. Abraham Lincoln was reelected to a second term as President, while in Illinois the ticket headed by Richard Oglesby steamrolled the Democrats.

g) Dubois's Friends Push for His Appointment to the Cabinet

Jesse Dubois, after eight years as State auditor, left office on January 16, 1865. Rumor had it that John P. Usher planned to resign as Mr. Lincoln's

65. *Ibid.*, May 26, 1864.

66. *Ibid.*, Sept. 14, 1864; White, "Historical Notes on Lawrence County, Illinois," 10:386.

67. *Illinois State Journal*, Oct. 5, 1864.

68. *Ibid.*, Oct. 22, 1864.

Secretary of the Interior. Dubois's friends urged the President to name him to his cabinet. On January 12 the *Illinois State Journal* endorsed Dubois for appointment to this office, stating he had always been an "ardent and firm friend of the President, one on whose judgment Mr. Lincoln has much relied in the past."⁶⁹

Every Union member of the Illinois General Assembly, except one or two, signed a petition asking the President to name Dubois as Secretary of the Interior.⁷⁰

William Baker of Santa Fe, New Mexico, advised Dubois that he had seen by the newspapers that Dubois was an "applicant" for the appointment as Secretary of the Interior. If he received the position, he should carefully watch William Pole, who had been serving as Acting Indian Commissioner under Secretary Usher, as well as Col. J. H. Leavenworth and the firm of Carney & Stevens of Leavenworth City, Kansas.⁷¹

U.S. Representative James S. Rollins of Missouri wrote Dubois on February 27 that he had just come from a "pleasant interview with the President." Prospects were excellent, he noted, for Dubois's appointment as Secretary of the Interior. "West of the Mississippi" everyone was for him, Rollins added.⁷²

Dubois, however, did not get this plum. Usher decided to remain as Secretary of the Interior into Lincoln's second administration, and when he resigned in May 1865, Lincoln was dead.

h) Dubois and the Lincoln Funeral

To celebrate the surrender of General Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, there was a mass meeting at Representatives Hall on April 10. Jesse Dubois presided, while Charles Arnold and George H. Harlow were named secretaries to prepare resolutions commemorating the momentous event.⁷³

The mood changed from euphoria to gloom on April 15. News that President Lincoln had been shot reached the city long before daybreak. By 8:00 A.M. the dread information that the President was dead had spread throughout the city. The principal business houses were draped in mourning; flags were fringed with

69. *Ibid.*, Jan. 12, 1865.

70. *Ibid.*, Jan. 14, 1865.

71. Baker to Dubois, Feb. 15, 1865, Dubois Papers, Illinois State Historical Library.

72. Rollins to Dubois, Feb. 27, 1865, Dubois Papers, Illinois State Historical Library.

73. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 11, 1865.

crepe and placed at half-mast. A public meeting was held at the capitol at noon by order of U.S. Representative Shelby M. Cullom, who addressed the assembly and nominated Jesse K. Dubois to preside. Of the several resolutions presented and passed, one proposed that the body of the martyred President be returned to Springfield for burial. A special meeting of the city council had been held at 10:00 A.M. and Mayor John S. Vredenburg asked for another at 4:00 P.M. More resolutions were passed at both meetings.

On Monday afternoon, April 17, a meeting held in the State library in the capitol was attended by State officials, members of the city council, and citizens. A dispatch from Governor Oglesby stating that the "remains of Mr. Lincoln would be brought to Illinois for interment" was read. As a result, a committee on arrangements for the funeral was named, consisting of John T. Stuart, chairman, Sharon Tyndale, John Williams, Samuel H. Treat, John Cook, Ozias M. Hatch, Thomas J. Dennis, Arlin H. Miner, and James C. Conkling.⁷⁴

A committee of leading citizens had left Springfield for Washington on April 16. These men--Jesse Dubois, J. T. Stuart, John Williams, S. H. Melson, S. M. Cullom, and Thomas J. Dennis--were to represent the city at the funeral ceremonies in the Nation's Capital and to accompany the remains to their final resting place in Springfield.⁷⁵

By April 25 the committee on the selection of grounds for the tomb had chosen the Mather Block (site of the present statehouse) and had accepted the offer of Jared P. Irwin, a Lincoln neighbor and brickmason, to erect the burial vault gratis.

On April 29 the committee received a message from Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, reporting that Mrs. Lincoln wished that the remains be deposited in the vault at the Oak Ridge Cemetery. The committee replied it would honor her wishes.

Even so, work on the vault continued, and it was finished in the hope Mrs. Lincoln might change her mind and abide by the wishes of the people of Springfield.⁷⁶

Dubois returned to Springfield with Lincoln's body. On May 3 he was one of the fourteen pallbearers at the Springfield funeral.⁷⁷

74. James T. Hickey, "Springfield, May 1865," *Journal of the Illinois Historical Society* 58, no. 1 (Spring 1965): 27-28.

75. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 19, 1865.

76. Hickey, "Springfield, May, 1865," 58:29-30.

77. *Illinois State Journal*, May 3, 1865.

i) Dubois and the Lincoln Monument Association

On his retirement from public life in 1865, Dubois engaged in various businesses. He was one of the founders of the *Chicago Republican*, a daily newspaper, which, after the great fire in 1871, merged with the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. In 1865 he helped organize the Capital Horse Railway Company, which built and operated the first street railway in Springfield. He was vice-president of the Lincoln Monument Association.

At a meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association held on February 12, 1867, Jesse Dubois was invited to visit the Indiana Legislature, then in session, as a special agent of the association. He would invite the legislature to make an appropriation to aid in construction of the National Lincoln Memorial.⁷⁸

Dubois, on October 15, 1874, made the principal address at the dedication of the National Lincoln Memorial in Springfield.

j) Jesse Dubois's Personal Estate

Jesse Dubois died intestate on November 22, 1876, leaving as his heirs his widow, Adelia, and five children--Mrs. Jane White (the widow of Austin White), Lincoln, Jesse K., Frederic, and Delia. He was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, on the opposite side of the hollow and north of the Lincoln tomb.

When his estate was probated, the appraisers found that the Dubois house at 1225 West Monroe Street contained:

FIRST FLOOR

Parlor

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value</u>
1 carpet	\$18.00
1 marble-top table	5.00
6 chairs	4.00
1 stove	3.00
2 small tables or stands	2.00
1 rocking chair	2.00
2 short divans	5.00

Library

1 bookcase	\$10.00
1 stove	5.00
1 mirror	5.00
1 carpet	5.00

78. Hatch to Dubois, Feb. 12, 1867, Dubois Papers, Illinois State Historical Library.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value</u>
2 chairs	\$ 1.00
sundry books	1.00
2 oil paintings, family portraits, & family paintings	50.00

Sitting Room

1 carpet	\$ 5.00
1 bedstead and bedding	20.00
1 bureau	5.00
6 chairs	3.00
1 stove	5.00
1 washstand	2.00
3 small tables or stands	1.50
1 lounge	1.00

Hall

2 hatracks	\$ 5.00
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Dining Room

1 sideboard and contents, dishes, etc.	\$10.00
2 extension tables	1.50
7 chairs	1.50

Kitchen

1 cookstove & ordinary kitchen furniture	\$30.00
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SECOND STORY

5 bedsteads and bedding	\$50.00
2 wardrobes	20.00
1 stove	2.00
4 tables	4.00
10 chairs	2.50
3 bureaus	10.00
3 washstands	5.00
2 carpets	<u>5.00</u>

Total \$304.00

Cellar

50 bushels of coal

Other personal property owned by Dubois included:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value</u>
2 horses	of no value
3 cows	\$100.00
4 calves	50.00
2 sows	20.00
7 hogs	87.50
13 pigs	10.00
2 tons of hay	10.00
2/5 of corn in a 15-acre field	70.00
1 spring wagon	20.00
1 set of harness	5.00
1 buggy	10.00
1 cedar press	1.00
1 plow	no value
2 iron 30-gallon kettles	<u>2.00</u>
Total	\$385.50 ⁷⁹

k) Adelia Dubois's Personal Estate

Adelia Dubois survived her husband ten years, dying on October 18, 1886. Lincoln Dubois administered his mother's estate. An inventory of the deceased's personal property listed:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value</u>
22 chairs	\$22.00
1 sofa	6.00
1 hatrack	
1 stand	10.00
1 sewing machine	1.00
100 yards of carpeting	23.00
4 stoves	5.50
3 tables	8.00
5 bureaus	11.00
1 bedstead and bedding	5.00
1 dressing table	1.00
1 sideboard	2.00
1 wardrobe	1.00
3 bedsteads and bedding	14.00
1 dressing case	3.00
1 washstand	1.00
1 kitchen stove and furniture	20.00
1 wagon (old)	2.00
1 gasoline stove	3.00
1 bedroom set	25.00

79. Jesse K. Dubois, Probated Estate, File 2,619, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Value</u>
1 wardrobe	\$ 5.00
1 carpet	10.00
4 kitchen chairs	<u>1.00</u>
Total	\$197.50 ⁸⁰

Adelia Dubois was buried next to her husband in Oak Ridge Cemetery. The Dubois's youngest son, Frederic, moved to Idaho and represented that State in the United States Senate from 1891 to 1897 and from 1901 to 1907.

6. James H. Barkley

The Dubois house was the home of James H. Barkley for twenty years, from 1880 to 1900. Barkley was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, on February 17, 1844. His parents moved to Gibson County, Tennessee, soon after his birth, and remained there until 1854, when they relocated in Memphis. Before the year was over, they traveled farther south to Jackson, Mississippi. In 1857 the family came to Springfield and purchased a farm a mile east of the city.

James worked as a farmhand until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, 114th Illinois Infantry. He served for three years, the last two on the staff of Brig. Gen. Ralph P. Buckland.

Upon being mustered out, Barkley returned to Sangamon County, where he found employment as a salesman with a furniture store. Next he moved to Christian County, where he owned and operated a grocery store. At the end of the year he returned to Springfield to again work for the furniture store. In 1868 he formed a partnership and opened his own furniture store, known as Nutt & Barkley, on the north side of the square. In 1875 he bought out his partner, and six years later he moved into a new store at 219 South Fifth Street, where he occupied three floors and the basement.

Barkley, on Christmas day 1865, married Ella DeCamp, a Springfield native. The couple had three children, two--Cora Bell and Kennie Weber--surviving their childhood.

Barkley retained his interest in the military and was active in the Springfield Zouaves, of which he was elected colonel in July 1877.⁸¹

80. Adelia Dubois, Probated Estate, File 3,580, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

81. *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 639-40.



III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lots Nos. 11 and 12. No improvements are shown, which corroborates information found in the Sangamon County deed books that indicates there were no improvements on these lots until after 1857.¹

The Dubois house was erected in 1858, probably by Graham & Dallman, Springfield builders. There is no data on the cost of construction. According to Buck & Kriegh's *Revised City Directory* for 1859, Jesse Dubois was living on Eighth Street, between Jackson and Edwards.

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Jesse K. Dubois house on Lot No. 12, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition. The house was a two-story, ell-shaped frame structure. At the rear of the house was a thirteen- by sixteen-foot single-story addition, while in the angle formed by the ell was a second one-story addition with a length of eighteen feet and a width of ten feet. The house had a one-story porch fronting its east elevation and a single-story back porch. Attached to the south elevation was a small one-story bay. The house, with the exception of the front porch and south bay, was roofed with shingles. The bay and front porch were either roofed with slate or tin, probably the latter.

Immediately behind the house was a one-story brick kitchen with a small ell. This ten- by fifteen-foot structure had a slate or metal roof, probably the latter.

At the rear of Lots Nos. 11 and 12 was a large two-story frame structure used as a barn and servants' quarters. This building measured thirty feet by sixty feet and had a shingle roof. Attached to its north elevation was a twelve- by thirty-foot single-story addition, while adjoining it on the east was a large shingle-roofed porch.²

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 indicates that Barkley made no additions to these structures or any changes in the type of roofing during the years 1884-90.³

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

A comparison of the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn-Perris maps details the rather substantial changes made to the rear of the Dubois house during this period. The east half of the twenty-eight- by ten-foot addition in the angle formed by the ell had been raised from one to two stories. The back porch had been enlarged and its configuration changed. The entire roof had been shingled, except for the addition, which had been raised to two stories and roofed with slate or tin, probably the latter.

The large two-story frame structure on the rear of Lots Nos. 11 and 12 had been reroofed, the shingles being replaced with tin or slate, probably the former. The shed and addition were still roofed with shingles.

A small one-story outbuilding had been erected on Lot No. 11 southeast of the servants' quarters/stables.⁴

4. Sanborn Map of 1952

A few changes to the house are documented on this map. The south bay had been removed. The single-story addition at the rear of the house had been extensively modified. It was now a rectangular structure with an enclosed porch at its southwest corner.

All the buildings formerly on the rear of Lots Nos. 11 and 12 had been removed. The brick building that in 1910 housed the City Steam Bakery extended onto Lot No. 11. On the rear of Lot No. 12 stood a two-story frame barn. Because this was an old building, it was either moved onto this site when the two-story frame servants' quarters was razed, or it was constructed of salvaged materials.⁵

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The Minimum Tariff of Rates adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 lists a frame dwelling on Lots Nos. 11 and 12, Block 6.⁶

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3. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.
 4. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.
 5. Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 158.
 6. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 56.

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a two-story frame dwelling at 519 South Eighth Street owned by James Barkley. The structure was identified as being on Lot No. 12.⁷ The local board in 1891 continued to list a two-story frame dwelling at 519 South Eighth,⁸ as did the local board in 1899.⁹

D. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama shows the south and east elevations of the Dubois house. As depicted, the structure consisted of two two-story sections. The front of the house was wider, north to south, than the rear. No front porch is shown.

The rear of the lots is wooded.¹⁰

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

This panorama features the north and east elevations of the Dubois house. A full-length shed porch is shown attached to the east elevation. The axis of the two-story front of the house was north-south and the axis of the two-story rear of the house was east-west. Attached to the rear of the structure was a single-story addition.

On the rear of Lots Nos. 11 and 12 were three single-story outbuildings. No trees existed on these lots.¹¹

3. Photograph of the Lutz Home ca. 1910

In the subject photograph, a copy of which is found in this report, the southeast corner of the Dubois house may be seen. Features to be noted are: (a) a porch column, pedestal, and railing; (b) the roof and cornice; and (c) two double first- and second-story windows with shutters.

E. Real Estate Advertisements

Dubois, when he sold his South Eighth Street property in 1867, placed it in the hands of Snider & Webber, real estate agents. On October 30 Snider & Webber

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.

8. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17.

9. *Rules and Regulations*, 1899, pp. 145-46.

10. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

11. *Augustus Koch Panorama*.

advertised the house in the *Illinois State Journal*: "fine residence (home new) two stories, eight rooms, all improvements, pine and shade trees, on South Eighth, between Jackson and Edwards, price \$3500."¹²

12. *Illinois State Journal*, Nov. 2, 1867.

ALLEN MILLER HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Allen Miller Home, Structure No. 9, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the Allen Miller house and the grounds will be restored to their appearance ca. 1860. The interior of the house will be adapted for use as quarters for the park's law enforcement specialist.

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes that "around the core of complete restoration [the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets] a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene." Period structures on Eighth Street, south of the Corneau Home, will be "retained to maintain the residential character." The memorandum from Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, dated February 10, 1975, proposes that the interior of the Allen Miller Home be adapted for use as quarters for the park's law enforcement specialist.

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The building will be used as quarters for park personnel.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate this structure.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the exterior of the Allen Miller Home will involve

- (a) Reconstructing the southeast corner to reestablish the ell shape
- (b) Reconstructing the front porch to make it conform to the reduced width of the east elevation
- (c) Reconstructing the one-story rear addition and its shed porch
- (d) Repainting the structure its original color

(e) Roofing the front porch with metal and the main structure with cedar shingles

G. Estimated Cost of Construction

The cost estimate form will constitute a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The Allen Miller house was erected in the mid-1850s. In 1860 it was the home of Allen Miller, a prosperous Springfield leather dealer. Miller's family and Lincoln's family were neighbors during the years Lincoln was emerging as a national leader. The Miller house and grounds complement the Lincoln Home, and as such were part of the urban environment with which the Lincolns were familiar.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Allen Miller Home is on Lot No. 14, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On May 8, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles conveyed Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 of Block 6 to Myers F. Truitt for \$450.¹

John Stuart, at the March 1842 term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, obtained a judgment against Truitt in favor of William Butler for \$284. A writ of execution in lieu of Truitt's failure to pay the judgment was issued by the court on April 14, 1842, directing Sheriff Elkin of Sangamon County to sell Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 to the highest and last bidder. Butler purchased the subject lots at the sale, but Sheriff Elkin failed to give him a sheriff's deed to the property. In April 1850, four years after he had disposed of the lots, Butler was granted a sheriff's deed by the incumbent Charles Arnold.²

On August 7, 1845, William and Elizabeth Butler had sold Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 to Nicholas Garland for \$400.³ Four years later, on August 7, 1849, Nicholas and Rhoda Garland quitclaimed their title in the subject lots to James H. Matheny for \$10.⁴ Eight months later, on April 12, 1850, James and Maria Matheny sold Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 to Asa Eastman and Mason Brayman for \$225.⁵

1. Warranty Deed, dated May 8, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 494-95.

2. Sheriff's Deed, dated Apr. 12, 1850, Sangamon County Deed Book DD, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 513.

3. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 7, 1845, Sangamon County Deed Book X, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 95-96.

4. Quitclaim Deed, dated Aug. 7, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book DD, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 513-14.

5. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 12, 1850, Sangamon County Deed Book HH, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 296.

Eastman and Brayman divided the lots. Eastman took possession of the two north lots, Nos. 13 and 14, and Brayman of the two south lots, Nos. 11 and 12. On February 28, 1854, Eastman sold Lots Nos. 13 and 14 to Reuben Coon for \$400.⁶ Four months later, on July 12, 1854, Reuben and Missouri Coon borrowed \$250 from a Mr. Gable at ten percent interest. To secure the loan, they put up as collateral Lots Nos. 13 and 14. The mortgage was retired on April 21, 1857, and the Coons given a release.⁷

More than two years before, on January 10, 1855, while the subject lots were still encumbered by the mortgage, Reuben and Missouri Coon sold Allen Miller Lots Nos. 13 and 14 for \$650.⁸ On March 15, 1864, Allen and Clarissa Miller sold James Keyes of Sangamon County Lots Nos. 13 and 14 for \$3,500.⁹ Within three weeks, on April 4, 1864, James and Nannie Keyes sold the subject lots to John H. Brewer for \$3,800.¹⁰

On April 22, 1865, the week after President Lincoln's assassination, John H. and Margaret Brewer sold Lots Nos. 13 and 14 to Abner Allen of Sangamon County for \$4,250. The lots, it was noted in the deed, were subject to a mortgage to secure a promissory note for \$1,660 given by Brewer to Keyes. Of this sum, \$820 was still due. Allen agreed to assume this obligation.¹¹

Abner and Julia Allen, on January 5, 1866, mortgaged to Henry Cone for \$1,500 Lots Nos. 13 and 14. The mortgage, which commanded a rate of ten percent, was retired on April 23, 1873.¹²

Abner and Julia Allen, on March 31, 1866, sold Lots Nos. 13 and 14 to Julia E. Beech for \$4,500.¹³

6. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 28, 1854, Sangamon County Deed Book PP, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 168.

7. Deed of Trust, dated July 12, 1854, Sangamon County Deed Book PP, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 169.

8. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 10, 1855, Sangamon County Deed Book RR, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 114.

9. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 15, 1864, Sangamon County Deed Book 18, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 184-85.

10. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 4, 1864, Sangamon County Deed Book 19, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 95.

11. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 22, 1865, Sangamon County Deed Book 23, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 25-26.

12. Mortgage Deed, dated Jan. 5, 1866, Sangamon County Mortgage Book 19, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 58.

13. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 31, 1866, Sangamon County Deed Book 27, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 360.

Seven years later, on August 9, 1873, Edward and Julia Beech, having moved from Springfield to Otoe County, Nebraska, sold Lots Nos. 13 and 14 to Harriet Winston for \$3,000.¹⁴

James Winston died on December 4, 1900, in the family home at 511 South Eighth Street. At the time of his death, workmen were installing steam heat in the house.¹⁵

On July 12, 1912, Harriet Winston died. She left as her heirs Miller Winston of Sidney, Illinois; James Winston of Clayton, Illinois; Bryant C. Winston of St. Louis, Missouri; George B. Winston of Springfield, Illinois; Lewis Winston of Oakland, California; Julia A. Cloyd of Morisonville, Illinois; and Mary Ellen Raymond of Girard, Kansas. Miller Winston was named administrator of his mother's estate, which included Lots Nos. 13 and 14, Block 6.¹⁶

Lewis Winston, on February 10, 1913, quitclaimed his interest in Lots Nos. 13 and 14 to Miller Winston for \$1,000.¹⁷ On August 13, 1913, James and Martha Winston, George B. and Catherine Winston, Julia A. Cloyd, Miller and Mary S. Winston, Bryant C. and Katherine Winston, and Mary and John Raymond sold Conrad Hartmann Lots Nos. 13 and 14 for \$7,000.¹⁸

C. Owners Cited as Delinquent with Taxes on Lots Nos. 11-14

1. Myers Truitt

Myers Truitt was cited as delinquent with his taxes on Lots Nos. 11-14 for 1837. Five dollars was due on each of the four lots.¹⁹ To retain the lots and relieve the encumbrance, Truitt paid the back taxes before the land was sold.

2. Elijah Iles

City Tax Collector and Assessor Garland, on February 5, 1846, advertised that Elijah Iles was delinquent with taxes for 1845 on Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13,

14. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 9, 1873, Sangamon County Deed Book 48, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 194-95.

15. James Winston, Probated Estate, File 5,641, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

16. Harriet Winston, Probated Estate, File 8,198, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

17. Quitclaim Deed, dated Feb. 10, 1913, Sangamon County Deed Book 111, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 544.

18. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 13, 1913, Sangamon County Deed Book 159, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 152.

19. *Sangamo Journal*, Feb. 3, 1838.

and 14, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition. If the back taxes were not paid by March 11, 1846, the subject lots would be sold at public auction.²⁰

Elijah Iles had not held title to the four lots since May 1837, when he sold them to Myers Truitt. Title to the lots had been conveyed to William Butler in April 1842, but Sheriff Elkin had failed to record the deed. Butler and his wife had sold the lots to Garland in August 1845. By his action, City Tax Collector and Assessor Garland was endeavoring to establish an unencumbered title to the subject real estate.

3. Asa Eastman and M. Gable

S. B. Moody, as city tax collector and assessor, on December 18, 1852, cited Asa Eastman and M. Gable as delinquent with their 1851 taxes on Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14. Unless the back taxes were paid by Monday, January 2, 1853, the lots would be sold at public auction. The tax due on each lot was \$1.64.²¹

Eastman and Gable paid the taxes before the deadline. Twelve months later, on December 20, 1853, the city tax collector and assessor cited M. and M. Gable as delinquent with taxes for 1853 on Lots Nos. 13 and 14. The tax due on each lot was \$1.63.²²

Once again the delinquent taxes were paid, enabling the property owners to keep their lots. M. and M. Gable were in partnership with Eastman, in whose name title to the lots was vested.

D. The Allen Miller Family, 1855-64

Allen Miller, the son of Solomon and Nancy Antle Miller, was born in 1828 in Sangamon County. He married Clarissa Keys and to the couple were born seven children.²³ In July 1860 three of the children--Laura, Mary, and Charles--were living with their parents.²⁴

Mrs. Miller's parents were Isaac C. and Elizabeth Hess Keys. Her brothers were Isaac and James Keys. The former was born on January 16, 1825, and on February 14, 1852, was married to Almira J. Neal. Three children were born to the couple. Isaac Keys was Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois from 1857 to 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln as Provost Marshal for the 8th Illinois Congressional District. He served in this capacity until September 1865.

20. *Ibid.*, Feb. 5, 1845.

21. *Illinois Journal*, Dec. 16, 1852.

22. *Ibid.*, Dec. 20, 1853.

23. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 523.

24. Eighth Decennial Census, 1860, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, National Archives.

Keys was a charter proprietor of the 6th Street Horse Railroad, and he superintended its construction. Subsequently, he became interested in the Barclay Coal Mine, which he superintended.²⁵

James Keys, the younger brother, was born on April 11, 1828, and in 1860 he and his wife were living with their brother-in-law on South Eighth Street.²⁶

The *Illinois State Journal* for January 6, 1857, listed Allen Miller as a Springfield dealer in stoves and tinware.²⁷

On June 11, 1860, Miller was empaneled as a petit juror for the U.S. District Court.²⁸

25. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 426.

26. *Ibid.*; Eighth Decennial Census, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., National Archives.

27. *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 6, 1857.

28. *Ibid.*, June 11, 1860.



III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lots Nos. 13 and 14. No improvements are shown. This corroborates data found in the Sangamon County deed books and delinquent tax lists indicating that there were no improvements on these lots before 1855.¹

Allen Miller purchased the lots in 1855, and soon thereafter had a home erected on Lot No. 14 for him and his family. By 1859 the Millers were living on Eighth Street, between Jackson and Edwards.² Four years before, Miller, then a clerk for James Keys, lived on Jackson, near Tenth Street.³

No information concerning the cost of the house or the identity of the builders has been found.

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Allen Miller house on Lot No. 14, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition. It was a frame, two-story, ell-shaped structure, with a single-story front porch. Attached to the rear of the house was a single-story (twelve- by twelve-foot) addition. Fronting this addition on the south was a single-story porch. The house and addition had shingle roofs, while the porches had roofs of either tin or slate, probably the former.

Immediately behind the house was a frame outbuilding with a shingle roof. On the rear of the lots, principally on Lot No. 13, were two more frame outbuildings. The first, about eleven feet wide by thirty-two feet long, may have been used as a dwelling or servants' quarters by the Winstons in the 1880s. The second structure, about ten feet square, adjoined the first on the south. Both these structures had shingle roofs.⁴

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Buck & Kriegh, *Revised City Directory, 1859*.

3. Hall, *Springfield City Directory, 1855-56*.

4. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 shows only one change made by the Winstons during their six years of occupancy. They had reroofed their house and the west addition with either tin or slate, probably the former.⁵

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

In the six years since 1890, the Winstons had made extensive alterations to their house: a side porch had been added in the ell formed by the front and rear of the structure; and the west addition had been enlarged, and its east-west dimensions increased from about thirteen to twenty-six feet. The extension of this wing to the west had necessitated the relocation, nearer the rear of Lot No. 14, of the frame outbuilding at the rear of the house.⁶

4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952

During this thirty-five-year period, a number of changes were made to the Allen Miller house. The ell was eliminated by enclosing it within the house. The front porch was extended south to correspond in form and length with the house's new east elevation. The addition and back porch were removed and replaced by a small two-story back porch. By 1952 the Allen Miller house was a rectangular structure with a single-story front porch and a small two-story back porch.

By 1917 the three outbuildings had been replaced by two structures.⁷

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lots Nos. 13 and 14, Block 6.⁸

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a two-story dwelling at 511 South Eighth Street owned by Harriet Winston. The house was identified as being on Lot 14.⁹ Again in 1891 the local board listed a two-story frame

5. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

6. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.

7. *Insurance Maps of Springfield, Illinois*. Published by the Sanborn Map Co., 3 vols. (New York, 1917), 2: Plate 158; Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 158.

8. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 56.

9. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 185.

dwelling at 511 South Eighth.¹⁰ The structure commanded the same description in 1899.¹¹

D. Panoramas

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama depicts the south and east elevations of the Allen Miller house. The structure is a two-story box house without gables.

No outbuildings are shown, and the rear of Lots Nos. 13 and 14 is wooded.¹²

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

In the subject panorama, the Miller house's east and north elevations are featured. The front of the house is two story with north and south gables. There is a stoop porch at the south corner of the east elevation. The rear of the house is single-story and is perpendicular to the front part of the structure.

There are no trees on Lots Nos. 13 and 14.¹³

E. Howarth & Howarth Restore the Home

In 1962 Howarth & Howarth, Attorneys, purchased Lot No. 14 and the north one foot six inches of Lot No. 13 from the Mary I. Minnikin estate.

After acquiring the property, the Howarth Brothers (Nelson and John) prepared to restore the exterior of the Allen Miller Home to its appearance ca. 1860 and to adapt the interior for use as offices for their law firm.¹⁴

On September 20, 1962, John and Nelson Howarth received a building permit from the city to remodel the interior of the Allen Miller Home at 511 South Eighth Street as law offices. The estimated cost of this project was \$3,500.¹⁵

The house, at the time of its purchase by the Howarths, had been a two-family apartment with a kitchenette and bath both upstairs and downstairs. When

10. *Rules and Regulations, 1891*, pp. 116-17.

11. *Rules and Regulations, 1899*, pp. 145-46.

12. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

13. *Augustus Koch Panorama*.

14. Personal interview, Nelson Howarth with Bearss, Apr. 7, 1975.

15. Building Permit No. 2,246, Sept. 20, 1962, files, Dept. of Public Health and Safety, Springfield City Hall, Springfield, Ill.

converting the first floor into offices, a reception area, and a law library/conference room, the Howarths panelled these rooms and dropped the ceilings.

The carpenters, Nelson Howarth recalled, pointed out to him the original timbers, and salvaged hundreds of wrought-iron nails.¹⁶

In 1964 the Howarths moved to restore the exterior of the house to its appearance ca. 1860. The brothers' plans to replace the front porch with one in "Southern Colonial Style" were frustrated when the Lincoln Home District Advisory Commission refused to give its approval. This was a disappointment to Nelson Howarth, who was mayor of Springfield at this time, because he had supported the ordinance giving the commission authority to review and approve proposed architectural changes to buildings in the four-block Lincoln Home Historic District.

Rebuffed in this effort, the Howarths revised their proposal. On October 20 they withdrew their petition of September 8 setting forth plans for remodeling the exterior of 511 South Eighth Street, and submitted their revised one to the Springfield City Council and the Lincoln Home District Advisory Committee: The work they now proposed was as follows:

FRONT

1. Remove front porch and reweather board where necessary
2. Remove present front steps
3. Install a concrete or brick platform entrance of the depth of the removed porch (six feet) and approximately ten feet wide
4. Install new steps to connect with present private sidewalk leading to public sidewalk
5. Remove present private sidewalk and replace with brick of the style contemplated by Lincoln Home Area
6. Install wrought iron railings around porch with appropriate wrought iron railings for steps
7. Construct slanted rain shed roof with small gutter over front door entrances and approximately three feet deep
8. Install new front doors for each of the two front doors, said doors and framing to conform with Lincoln Home
9. Install either a post approximately five and one-half feet high or a gas light of the form approved by the area on the private property side of the public walk and near the private side walk at a point at least three feet back

16. Personal interview, Nelson Howarth with Bearss, Apr. 7, 1975.

from the public sidewalk, from which a bracket will be extended to support a professional sign conforming with City ordinances and bearing the name and title of the law firm using the first floor of said premises

10. Landscape vacant space caused by removal of front porch with small evergreens

BACK

11. Remove existing porch for first and second floor

12. Construct new back entrance porch for first and second floor of same general design as present porch except that present vertical slatings will be removed. Stairs will be reversed to lead on to north driveway, and entrance to basement will be reversed so that it can be entered under cover of porch

13. Weatherboarding of rear of building will be completed

PAINTING

14. Entire building will be painted one or two coats of either the weird brown color of the Lincoln Home, or in the alternative, a white¹⁷

On December 1 the city council, upon being notified that the Lincoln Home District Advisory Commission had reviewed and approved the proposal, resolved that Howco, Inc., "be and is authorized to make the improvements to the exterior" of the subject building, in accordance with its amended petition. Howco, Inc., first had to obtain the necessary building permit. Mayor Nelson Howarth signed the resolution.¹⁸

The previous week, Howarth, Howarth & Walbaum had been granted a building permit to "Remove Front Porch & Remodel Front of Residence" used as their law offices at 511 South Eighth Street. The estimated cost of construction, which was to be done by Davenport Builders of 601 Griffiths Avenue, was \$3,000.¹⁹

Davenport Builders undertook and completed the project in the winter of 1964-65.

In conjunction with the restoration and rehabilitation of their property, the Howarths had the "ancient" row garage on the rear of Lot 14 demolished.²⁰

17. "Resolution Approving Alteration of Exterior of Building at 511 South 8th Street, Springfield, Illinois," adopted Dec. 1, 1964, by the Springfield City Council.

18. *Ibid.*

19. Building Permit No. 4,175, Nov. 23, 1964, files, Dept. of Public Health and Safety, Springfield City Hall, Springfield, Ill.

20. Personal interview, Nelson Howarth with Bearss, Apr. 7, 1975.



JULIA SPRIGG HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Julia Sprigg Home, Structure No. 10, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the Julia Sprigg house and the grounds will be restored to their appearance ca. 1860. Its interior will be adapted as quarters for park staff members, whose residence in the area, in proximity to the Lincoln Home, will act as a deterrent to vandalism.

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes that "around the core of complete restoration [the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets] a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene." Period structures on Eighth Street, south of the Corneau Home, will be "retained to maintain the residential character." The memorandum from Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, dated February 10, 1975, proposes that the interior of the Julia Sprigg Home be adapted for use as quarters for staff personnel.

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The building will be used as quarters for park personnel.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate the Julia Sprigg Home.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

In the 1850s the subject house was probably a single-story frame cottage. In the 1860s or early 1870s it was either rebuilt or raised to a two-story house. Whenever the Service secures possession, an investigation of the fabric by a historical architect will answer this question.

Restoration of the two-story house to its appearance in the 1870s will necessitate:

(a) Removing the two-story front porch and reconstructing a one-story porch

(b) Removing the two-story back porch and reconstructing a large one-story porch with a room at its northwest corner

(c) Roofing the house and back porch with shingles and the front porch with sheet metal

(d) Repainting the structure to reflect and complement the historical scene

G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction

The cost estimate form will constitute a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The Julia Sprigg house, although greatly altered, was part of the historical scene during most of Lincoln's Springfield years. From 1853 until 1869 it was the home of Mrs. Lincoln's dear neighbor Julia Sprigg. When restored, the Sprigg house and grounds will complement and enhance the Lincoln Home. They are an integral part of the urban environment in which the Lincoln family and their neighbors, such as the Spriggs, lived, played, sorrowed, and worked out their destinies.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Julia Sprigg house is on Lot No. 15, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On February 3, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in Block 6 to Foley Vaughan for \$262.¹ Seven years later, on June 27, 1844, Foley and Emeline Vaughan, who in the meantime had moved from Sangamon County to Logan County, Kentucky, sold Lot No. 15 to Andrew Fountain of Hamilton County, Ohio, for \$300. Erastus Wright, a Springfield attorney, represented the Foleys in the transaction.²

On September 18, 1851, Andrew and Louisa Fountain, now residing in Fleming County, Kentucky, sold Lot No. 15 to John Weber of Sangamon County for \$450. Erastus Wright looked after the Fountains' interests in consummating the sale.³

Seventeen months later, on February 11, 1853, John B. and Sarah Weber sold Lot No. 15 to Julia Ann Sprigg, a widow, for \$970.⁴ On March 24, 1869, four years after Abraham Lincoln's assassination, Julia Ann Sprigg sold Lot 15, Block 6, to Herman Hoffer camp for \$1,500.⁵

1. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 3, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 671-72.

2. Warranty Deed, dated June 27, 1844, Sangamon County Deed Book V, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 410-11.

3. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 18, 1851, Sangamon County Deed Book GG, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 556-57.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 11, 1853, Sangamon County Deed Book LL, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 336-37.

5. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 24, 1869, Sangamon County Deed Book 37, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 360.

C. People Associated with Lot No. 15, 1837-69

1. Foley Vaughan

Foley Vaughan, in the August 1837 election, ran last in a three-man race for sheriff of Sangamon County. He collected 598 votes to 1,437 for Garret Elkin and 1,166 for a Mr. Shepherd.⁶

2. John B. Weber

John B. Weber was born April 7, 1810, in Shepherdstown, Virginia. On September 23, 1832, he was married to Sarah A. Woltz, also of Shepherdstown. With their two children, they came west in 1836 and located in Springfield. After settling here, eight more children were born to the couple.⁷

In mid-May 1838 Weber associated himself with Ruckel & Co. It was announced in the *Sangamo Journal* that the new firm took this opportunity to inform the community that it would carry on the business of cabinet and furniture making and upholstering at the old stand of Ruckel & Co. several doors south of the public square.⁸

Within three weeks the partnership had been dissolved by mutual consent.

Weber engaged in the manufacture of cabinet furniture in Springfield and at Howlett from 1836 until 1841, when he lost his left hand in an accident at his mill.⁹

Weber had two brothers--George R. and Jacob J.--also living in Springfield. George was an editor of the *Illinois Republican*, the capital city's Democratic newspaper. In 1840 the Webers and their partisans were involved in an infamous brawl caused by politics. A mob led by Sheriff Elkin, late one afternoon after work, broke into the *Republican's* Fifth Street office. The three Weber brothers, then living on North Fifth, were eating supper when they learned of the disturbance. They rushed to the scene, where they were joined by Stephen Douglas, a number of *Republican* employees, and sympathizers. Within a few minutes the "lawless invaders" were routed from the office.

After regrouping, the mob, urged on by Sheriff Elkin, accosted John B. and George Weber as they were walking along a street. Elkin, approaching George from behind, felled him with a blow to the head with a heavily-loaded whipstock. John, a born fighter, assailed Dr. Merriman, "who was reputed to be the most

6. *Sangamo Journal*, Aug. 11, 1837.

7. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, pp. 760-61.

8. *Sangamo Journal*, May 19, 1838.

9. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, pp. 760-61.

proficient devotee of the so-called 'manly art' in Springfield." Rushing the doctor, John Weber butted him in the stomach with such force that he himself was decked. Jacob Weber, seeing his brother George prostrate on the street, and supposing him dead, whipped out a knife and plunged it into Sheriff Elkin. The sheriff collapsed and was carried to his home. This ended the riot.

Elkin recovered from his wound, and Jacob Weber was indicted and tried on the charge of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury. He was defended by Stephen A. Douglas and acquitted.

Subsequently, George Weber and Garret Elkin became intimate friends.¹⁰

John Weber, after the loss of his hand in 1842, was employed by the legislature to copy the State's land records in numerical order. These kept him occupied until 1849.¹¹

On March 29, 1849, John Weber and F. S. Dean were among the twenty-one members of the Illinois and California Mining Mutual Insurance Company who left Springfield for the California goldfields.¹²

Weber returned to Springfield in the summer of 1851. Three years later, in 1854, he was elected sheriff of Sangamon County, an office he held until 1856.¹³

3. John and Julia Sprigg

a) John Sprigg--Clerk, Secretary, and Justice of the Peace

John C. Sprigg, a twenty-one-year-old Maryland native, was living in Fayette County, Illinois, on June 13, 1832, when he was married to nineteen-year-old Julia Ann Remann by the Reverend William K. Stewart. Julia Ann had been born in Germany and was a sister of Henry Black Remann, who, like his sister, was a Lincoln neighbor.

On June 27, 1834, Sprigg was commissioned a major in the Effingham Militia Battalion. The following year Sprigg was on the State payroll at Vandalia as Senate engrossing and enrolling clerk.¹⁴

10. John Richard Weber, "An Episode of Journalism in 1840," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 23, no. 4 (1930): 503-10.

11. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, pp. 760-61.

12. *Illinois Journal*, Mar. 29, 1849.

13. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, pp. 760-61.

14. John C. Sprigg Card File, in Illinois State Archives.

The Spriggs moved to Springfield after it became the State capital on July 4, 1839. On November 17, 1849, Sprigg was commissioned a justice of the peace for Sangamon County. He maintained his office in the local bank, where he worked as a clerk.¹⁵

On Thursday, June 12, 1851, the Springfield Insurance Company was organized. Antrim Campbell was elected president, Robert Irwin vice-president, and John C. Sprigg secretary. The board of directors included: Antrim Campbell, Robert Irwin, S. T. Logan, Mason Brayman, J. C. Lamb, Jacob Bunn, and John Williams.¹⁶

b) John Sprigg's Estate

Within fourteen months Sprigg was dead at age forty. He died in his home at 1:00 A.M. on Tuesday, August 24, leaving his widow (Julia) and six children-- Margaret, Frederick B. R., John C., Anne D., Zachary T., and Julia J. Only one child, Margaret, was of age.¹⁷

The men named by the court to appraise Sprigg's estate (Henry Vanhoof, John Williams, and Isaac Hawley) reported on September 23, 1852:

Inventory of John Sprigg's personal property

1 sofa	\$ 20.00
6 cane bottom chairs	9.00
2 rocking chairs	7.50
1 parlor table	12.00
1 lard lamp	2.00
1 pair window curtains and hooks	1.50
1 parlor carpet	7.50
6 windsor chairs	2.50
1 clothes press	8.00
1 washstand	2.50
1 bureau	5.00
2 pair window curtains	2.00
1 bedstead	3.00
1 bedstead	4.00
1 bedstead	2.00
1 bedstead	2.00
1 bedstead	2.00
4 feather beds	25.00
3 mattresses	5.00
Bedding	10.00

15. *Illinois Journal*, Jan. 2, 1851.

16. *Ibid.*, June 14, 1851.

17. *Ibid.*; John C. Sprigg, Probated Estate, File 1,003, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

1 carpet	6.00
40 yards rag carpeting	10.00
6 common windsor chairs	1.50
2 rocking chairs	1.00
1 lamp stand	.75
1 breakfast table	2.00
1 stand	1.00
1 piece carpeting	1.50
1 cookstove and other kitchen furniture	12.00
1 air tight stove	5.00
1 10-plate stove and pipe	5.00
1 cupboard	3.00
1 kitchen table	1.50
1 fire screen and spittoon	.50
1 rug and oil cloth	.50
1 lot queensware, glassware, cutlery, etc.	15.00
1 dozen teaspoons and 1/2 dozen tablespoons	18.00
5-1/2 cords of wood	13.75
1 looking glass	1.00
1 looking glass	.50
1 pair brass anchors	2.00
1 pair cast and irons	.75
1 clock	4.50
1 trundle bed	1.50
1 shotgun and accoutrements	10.00
1 cradle and willow wagon	1.50
1 buggy and harness	50.00
1 hoe and pitchfork	.50
1 lot buckets, tubs, barrels, etc.	3.00
2 cows	24.00
1 lot sundries	
	<u>\$328.75</u>

At his death, Sprigg owned Lots Nos. 19-24, Block 12, Allen's Addition, valued at \$400.¹⁸

Property allowed by law to the widow and children included:

Necessary beds, bedsteads, and bedding	\$ 40.00
Necessary household and kitchen furniture	35.00
One spinning wheel	4.50
One loom and appendages	10.00
One pair of cards	.75
One stove and necessary pipe	25.00
Wearing apparel for the widow and children (not valued)	
One milk cow and calf	30.00
One horse	40.00

18. John C. Sprigg, Probated Estate, Sangamon County courthouse.

One woman's saddle and bridle	15.00
Provisions for widow and children for one year	350.00
Two sheep for making wool	21.00
Forage for livestock for 6 months	30.00
Fuel for family for 3 months	12.50
Sixty dollars worth of other property	60.00
	<u>\$673.75¹⁹</u>

c) The Widow Sprigg Moves to South Eighth

On September 26, one month after her husband's death, Julia Ann Sprigg paid Edward Jones \$96 for eight months rent at \$12 per month.²⁰ While still renting the Jones property, the Widow Sprigg purchased Lot 15 and the house thereon from John Weber in February 1853. Because she did not make another rent payment to Jones, she undoubtedly moved her family into her South Eighth Street home in April or May 1853.

Mrs. Sprigg lost a daughter but gained a son-in-law on May 16, 1855, when her daughter Margaret was married to William Cowgill by the Reverend Albert Hall.²¹

On February 23, 1857, City Assessor and Tax Collector Isaac Lindsay cited Mrs. Julia Sprigg as delinquent with her 1856 taxes on Lot No. 15. The assessed value of the lot was \$1,200, her city tax \$8, and her school tax \$4.20.²² Mrs. Sprigg paid these back taxes so the city took no action.

d) The Spriggs and the Lincolns

After moving to South Eighth, Mrs. Sprigg became close friends with Mrs. Mary Lincoln. She had dark eyes and black hair, and was considered pretty by her friends. Her daughter, Julia, often babysat with the younger Lincoln boys, and on more than one occasion packed "a white muslin gown to spend the night with Mrs. Lincoln when Lincoln was out of town." Julia was delighted to do so, for she had a good time when she was with Mrs. Lincoln. In Julia's words, "she was the kind of woman that children liked, and children would be attracted to her."

Mrs. Sprigg and Julia were visiting in Vandalia when the Lincolns left Springfield for Washington in February 1861. After Mrs. Lincoln became First Lady, she exchanged letters with Mrs. Sprigg.

19. *Ibid.*

20. *Ibid.*

21. *Illinois State Journal*, May 16, 1855.

22. *Ibid.*, Feb. 23, 1857.

Mrs. Sprigg sold her South Eighth Street house and lot in 1869 and moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where she died in the 1890s.²³

23. Pauline L. Telford, "Descendents of Lincoln's Neighbors Still Live Here," Clipping File, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Richard Cook, "Lincoln and His Friends--Mrs. John Charles Sprigg," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The Sprigg house was probably built by John Weber in 1851 following his return to Springfield from California. There was a house on the lot in February 1852 when Mrs. Sprigg purchased the real estate from Weber.

There is no data concerning the house's cost of construction.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lot No. 15, Block 6. On the lot are depicted two improvements--the Julia Sprigg house and an outbuilding at the northwest corner of the lot. The symbol for the Julia Sprigg house suggests an ell-shaped floor plan.¹

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Julia Sprigg house on Lot No. 15 at 507 South Eighth Street. It was a frame dwelling with a two-story front wing and a one-story addition. The front's dimensions were about twenty-seven by twenty feet, while the addition's dimensions were about thirty-five by twenty-three feet. At the rear of the house was a large enclosed one-story porch opening to the south. The front porch, also one-story, had the same width as the east elevation. The house, except the front porch, was roofed with shingles. The front porch was roofed with either tin or slate, probably the former.

On the rear of the lot was a rectangular frame shed with a shingled roof.²

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that Herman Hoffercamp made no additions or significant changes to the house in the years between 1884 and 1890.

However, he had demolished the large rectangular shed. It had been replaced by a smaller rectangular shed and by a frame two-story barn. Both structures had shingled roofs. The long axis of the barn was east and west, while that of the shed was north and south.³

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

3. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

A comparison of the Sanborn-Perris maps for 1890 and 1896 details a few differences.

Herman Hoffer camp had altered his back porch. The room at its northwest corner, formerly partitioned off, had been enclosed. The north wall, between the rear of the house and the enclosed porch room, had been shifted several feet, reducing the porch's floor space. The back porch, except for the enclosed room, had been reroofed with tin or slate, probably the former.

The barn was now identified as being 1-1/2 stories rather than 2.⁴

4. Sanborn Map of 1917

Several changes to the Julia Sprigg house are documented by the 1917 Sanborn atlas. The back porch had been altered. Its north elevation had been extended north and was now aligned with the north elevation of the house. The enclosed room at the northwest corner of the back porch had been reduced in size by having its south wall moved northward.

The 1-1/2-story barn and shed at the rear of Lot No. 15 had been replaced. On the rear of the lot now stood a large 1-story frame shed. Attached to the shed's east elevation was a small frame outbuilding.⁵

5. Sanborn Map of 1952

During the years between 1917 and 1952 major changes were made to the house. The front porch was raised to two stories. The rear addition was also raised from one to two stories. The large single-story back porch had been removed, and was replaced by a two-story back porch.

The large shed and outbuilding on the rear of the lot had been either demolished or relocated.⁶

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 15, Block 6.⁷

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a two-story frame dwelling at 507 South Eighth Street owned by Herman Hoffer camp.⁸ The local board

4. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.

5. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 158.

6. Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 158.

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 56.

8. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 185.

in 1891 again listed a two-story dwelling at 507 South Eighth Street,⁹ as did the local board in 1899.¹⁰

D. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama details the south and east elevations of the Julia Sprigg house. The house as shown is a single-story cottage without a front porch.

No outbuildings are depicted, and the rear of Lot No. 15 is wooded.¹¹

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

The north and east elevations of the Julia Sprigg house are shown in this panorama. The axis of the roof of the cottage-style structure is east-west.

No trees are shown on the lot.¹²

9. *Rules and Regulations, 1891*, pp. 116-17.

10. *Rules and Regulations, 1899*, pp. 145-46.

11. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

12. *Augustus Koch Panorama*.



CHARLES S. CORNEAU HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Charles S. Corneau Home, Structure No. 11, Lincoln Home National Historic Site. The Charles S. Corneau Home is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the house and the grounds will be restored to their appearance ca. 1860. The interior of the house will be adapted for use as "a special interpretive facility," and will be used for "semi-formal and/or unstructured meetings of interested groups with historical interests or for informal staff meetings after normal operational hours."

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes to "recreate fully the historic scene of the Lincoln era, circa 1860, at the intersection of Eighth and Jackson" streets. This will involve relocation of the Corneau house; reconstruction of the Corrigan and Burch houses; relocation and restoration of the Arnold house; and reconstruction of the Corneau barn and other outbuildings.

The memorandum from Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, dated February 10, 1975, recommends that the Corneau house remain "unoccupied and be utilized as 'a special interpretive facility.'"

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The structure will be used as "a special interpretive facility."

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate this structure.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the exterior of the Corneau Home to its appearance ca. 1860 will necessitate

- (a) Removing and replacing the front steps
- (b) Removing the door lamp

(c) Removing and reconstructing the upper several feet of the chimneys

(d) Repainting

(e) Reconstructing the kitchen wing

(f) Possibly reconstructing the cistern

The Corneau barn, front fence, and privy will be rebuilt.

G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction

The cost estimate form will constitute a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The Charles S. Corneau house, when erected in the early 1850s, stood on Lot No. 16. This placed it on the opposite side of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson from the Lincoln Home. It was the home from 1855 to 1860 of Lincoln's friend and neighbor Charles S. Corneau, a Springfield druggist. The Corneau house and grounds complemented the Lincoln Home, and as such were intimately associated with the urban environment in which the Lincolns lived from 1844 to 1861.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

Until 1962 the Charles S. Corneau house was on Lot No. 16, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On February 3, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in Block 6 to Foley Vaughan of Sangamon County for \$262.¹

On June 15, 1839, Foley and Emeline Vaughan mortgaged Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in Block 6, and Lot No. 1, Block 3, J. G. Gray's Addition, for \$360 to Erastus Wright, trustee for the school commissioners and agent for the inhabitants of Township 15, Range 5 West. The mortgage commanded a rate of twelve percent per annum.

The mortgage was retired, and the Vaughans were given a release on January 4, 1841.²

Eight days later, on January 12, the Foleys sold Lot No. 16 to Maurice Doyle, James F. Owings, and Michael Glenn--the trustees of St. John's Roman Catholic Congregation--for \$300.³

On November 10, 1845, the trustees of St. John's Roman Catholic Congregation of Springfield sold Lot No. 16 to Edmund and William Pease for \$100.⁴

1. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 3, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 671-72.

2. Mortgage Deed, dated June 15, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 499-500.

3. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 12, 1841, Sangamon County Deed Book Q, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 509-10.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 10, 1845, Sangamon County Deed Book X, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 238-39.

George Hamilton, on the same date, quitclaimed to the Pease Brothers for \$100 his interest in Lot No. 16, Block 6.⁵

On January 4, 1849, Edmund and Mary A. Pease and William Pease sold to John G. C. Wessells for \$100 Lot No. 16.⁶ Forty-five months later, on August 28, 1852, John G. C. Wessells sold Lot No. 16 to Charles Gove for \$800, it "being the same property deeded to me by Edmund B. and Mary A. Pease and William Pease on January 4, 1849."⁷

On January 31, 1854, Charles Gove conveyed to Laura Gove for \$1 and "other good & valuable consideration Lot No. 16."⁸ Five months later, on June 26, 1854, Laura Gove sold to Abner Wilkinson for \$1,250 Lot No. 16, Block 6.⁹

On January 18, 1855, Abner and Betsy Ann Wilkinson sold Lot No. 16 to Charles S. Corneau for \$1,500.¹⁰

On October 28, 1858, Corneau mortgaged Lot No. 16 to Obed Lewis for \$800.¹¹ The mortgage remained outstanding.

Charles Corneau died on June 9, 1860. On June 15, 1865, his widow--Elizabeth R. Corneau of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania--quitclaimed Lot No. 16 to Obed Lewis and William R. Corneau, both of Springfield, for \$100. This was in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois, approved February 11, 1851, entitled "an act to exempt Homesteads from sale on execution and all laws amendatory thereof."¹²

5. Quitclaim Deed, dated Nov. 10, 1845, Sangamon County Deed Book X, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 239-40.

6. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 4, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book BB, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 487.

7. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 28, 1852, Sangamon County Deed Book JJ, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 41-42.

8. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 31, 1854, Sangamon County Deed Book NN, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 243-44.

9. Warranty Deed, dated June 26, 1854, Sangamon County Deed Book PP, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 101-2.

10. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 18, 1855, Sangamon County Deed Book TT, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 411-12.

11. Mortgage Deed, dated Oct. 28, 1858, Sangamon County Mortgage Book 10, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 137-38.

12. Quitclaim Deed, dated June 15, 1865, Sangamon County Deed Book 25, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 75-76.

On February 21, 1866, Obed and Cornelia Lewis and William Corneau sold Lot No. 16 to Paren F. England of Sangamon County for \$200.¹³ Two years later, on January 8, 1868, Paren and Lynn White England, having moved to Chester County, Nebraska, sold Lot No. 16 to Sophia Brocker of Sangamon County for \$2,000.¹⁴

C. People Associated with Lot No. 16, 1845-68

1. Edmund and William Pease

It was announced in the *Sangamo Journal* for April 26, 1839, that Edmund R. and William W. Pease had formed a partnership under the name of E. R. Pease & Bro., and were dealers in "hardware, cutlery, at wholesale or retail."¹⁵

Edmund B. Pease, S. Francis, William C. Greenleaf, and C. W. Chatterton, in March 1851, were named to the committee on fruits of the Sangamon Horticultural Society.¹⁶ At a meeting of the society held on Friday, May 23, Edmund Pease was elected the organization's treasurer.¹⁷

The Sangamon County Democrats held their convention on March 29, 1852, in the Library Room of the capitol. Fourth Ward delegates were John George Wessells, Edmund B. Pease, Obed Lewis, John Busher, J. Condell, M. Mallington, Isaac Keyes, William Harrowers, George Leggett, and William Carter. The purpose of the meeting was to nominate candidates for the Springfield city elections.¹⁸

The Lincoln Home was in the Fourth Ward, and at this time George Wessells lived in the Corneau house.

On April 25, 1853, at the meeting held to organize a company of volunteer firemen, William Pease was named president of a committee appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws. Abner Wilkinson was one of those named to Pease's committee.¹⁹

13. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 21, 1866, Sangamon County Deed Book 27, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 405.

14. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 8, 1868, Sangamon County Deed Book 36, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 269-70.

15. *Sangamo Journal*, Apr. 26, 1839.

16. *Illinois Journal*, Mar. 1, 1851.

17. *Ibid.*, May 26, 1851.

18. *Ibid.*, Apr. 8, 1852. The Fourth Ward was that part of the city south of Washington and east of Sixth Street.

19. *Ibid.*, Apr. 27, 1853.

Alderman Dudley Wickersham, at the April 7, 1859, meeting of the city council, introduced a resolution calling for a special election to be held on Saturday, April 16, at the American House, in the Fourth Ward, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Alderman William Pease. His motion was seconded, voted on, and passed.²⁰

2. John George C. Wessells

John G. C. Wessells, to escape religious persecution, decided to emigrate from his ancestral home in Oldenburg, Germany. Accompanied by his family, he traveled to Bremenhaven. There on May 5, 1844, they embarked on a sailing ship bound for the United States. After a six-week voyage, the Wessells family landed in New York City. They then traveled west to Chicago, where they lived for three months. Desirous of becoming farmers, the family spent its first winter in its new homeland in rural Christian County, midway between Stonington and Moweaqua. In the spring of 1845, George Wessells bought a farm for \$1.25 per acre, and the family lived in a log cabin.

Wessells soon became disenchanted with life on the farm. Selling out, he moved to Springfield. There, granddaughter Sophia Mary Drobisch recalled, he bought a house "on a corner lot diagonally across from Abraham Lincoln."

Abraham and Mary Lincoln, the granddaughter wrote:

were very friendly, and Mr. Lincoln offered George [one of the sons] a book--"Pilgrim's Progress" by Bunyan. George already had the book and he thanked Mr. Lincoln but did not accept the book. Mr. Lincoln was only a lawyer at that time, but when he became President George regretted deeply that he did not have the book. Uncle George attended Lincoln's inauguration to the Presidency and Mr. Lincoln shook hands with him and said, "I am glad to see you George."

While a Springfield resident, John George Wessells made his living as a shoemaker.²¹

George Wessells was cited by City Tax Collector and Assessor S. Moody as delinquent with his taxes for 1852 on Lot No. 16, Block 6. Taxes on the subject property for 1852 were \$4.61. He paid his taxes, and thus avoided having the property sold.²²

20. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 6, 1859.

21. Sophia M. Drobisch, "Stories of Mary Wessells and Her Brother George," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

22. *Illinois Journal*, Dec. 18, 1852.

After the death of his wife, John George Wessells moved his family to Decatur, Illinois.²³

3. Charles Gove

Charles Gove was named at the June 3, 1853, meeting of the Horticultural Society to the committee to superintend the decoration of the room housing the exhibition to be held on June 8 at the State Capitol Building in the House of Representatives Chamber.²⁴

4. Abner Wilkinson

In February 1851 Abner Wilkinson and W. Harvey announced that they had purchased the clothing store of Thomas S. Little on the south side of the public square, and had entered into a partnership under the name of Harvey & Wilkinson. They were adding to the stock on hand, which would "enable them to accommodate their friends and the public in general."²⁵

Eighteen months later, on August 11, 1852, Harvey and Wilkinson dissolved their partnership. Harvey continued the business at the old stand.²⁶

5. Charles S. Corneau

a) Corneau and Diller Form a Partnership

On June 22, 1848, Charles S. Corneau, Charles Arnold, and a number of their fellow Whigs organized an Illinois State Taylor for President Club. Corneau was named to the vigilance committee.²⁷

A short time before his death, J. R. Diller bought out his partner, Dr. William Wallace. On his death, the firm, which had been in business since 1837, was acquired by Roland W. Diller and Charles S. Corneau. The latter had worked for the firm of Wallace & Diller as a clerk since his arrival from Philadelphia in 1841.²⁸

23. Drobisch, "Stories of Mary Wessells and Her Brother George."

24. *Illinois Journal*, June 6, 1853.

25. *Ibid.*, Feb. 8, 1851.

26. *Ibid.*, Aug. 11, 1852.

27. *Ibid.*, June 19, 1848.

28. *Ibid.*, Aug. 22, 1849.

b) Roland Diller--The Man

Roland W. Diller was born in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on October 5, 1822. His parents were Jonathan and Ann Weaver Diller. The father died in September 1831, leaving his widow and five children "in very moderate circumstances." In 1834 the mother moved to Lancaster with her offspring. Roland, in the spring of 1835, was apprenticed to Caleb Kinnard of Downingtown to learn the printer's trade. After a few weeks' apprenticeship, "in which he learned to set type, cut wood, make fires, and do 'devil' work generally, about the house and office he graduated, by . . . returning to Lancaster City, without the 'boss' leave."

On November 8, 1844, Diller left Philadelphia for the West. Reaching Springfield, where his sister had preceded him, Diller, on December 1, 1844, went to work in the office of the *State Register*. In July 1845 Diller was employed by the State auditor.

On October 31, 1850, Diller married Esther C. Ridgeway, a daughter of Joseph Ridgeway, a Philadelphia Quaker.²⁹

c) Charles Corneau Takes a Wife

On October 16, 1854, Corneau married the sister of his partner's wife. His bride was Elizabeth Ridgeway, and they were united in marriage in Philadelphia in a civil ceremony performed by the Reverend Conrad.³⁰

d) The Fire of February 13, 1858

A disastrous fire swept the business district on the east side of the public square on Saturday night, February 13, 1858. The fire broke out in William McCabe's crockery store about nine o'clock and quickly spread to Corneau & Diller's drugstore, housed in the next building on the north. Before the flames were extinguished, they had destroyed six structures, almost one-half of those on the east side of the square, extending from the corner of Sixth almost to Seventh, along with five on Adams.

Corneau & Diller were insured for \$3,000 on their stock with Aetna. However, they had no insurance on the building, which they valued at \$1,000.³¹

Corneau & Diller were back in business in temporary quarters by April 2. Writing Messrs. Beidleman & Hazard, they reported that they hoped "to succeed

29. *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 655-56.

30. *Illinois State Journal*, Oct. 23, 1854.

31. *Ibid.*, Feb. 15, 1858.

sufficiently to settle all our debts ere long, but our friends will necessarily have to use a little patience with us."³²

On April 9, 1858, the partners informed their insurance agents that, because they had never bought a dollar's worth of drugs in New York City, they could not be guided by their prices in fixing the value of their stock destroyed in the fire.

During the past three years, their purchases of drugs had been largely confined to the St. Louis market. Some of their glassware had come from St. Louis and their chemicals from Philadelphia.³³

e) The New Drugstore

Corneau & Diller moved from their temporary place of business into a handsome new three-story brick store on the east side of the square in March 1859. The building had been erected by Armstrong & Connelly, who had also built the Cook building, which adjoined it on the south.

Corneau & Diller employed the first floor as a drugstore and the second and third floors for storage and offices.³⁴

f) Charles Corneau--Citizen

Because he was a good citizen, Corneau was frequently called for jury duty. When the U.S. District Court convened on January 4, 1859, he was one of the grand jurors empaneled by Judge Samuel Treat.³⁵ He was called again when another grand jury was empaneled in the first week of January 1860.³⁶

g) The Death of Charles Corneau

Charles Corneau died on June 9, 1860, twenty-one days after his friend and neighbor Abraham Lincoln had been nominated for the Presidency. He was thirty-four years of age. The funeral took place at the deceased's residence at 4:00 P.M. on June 11.³⁷

32. Corneau & Diller to Beidleman & Hazard, Apr. 2, 1858, Corneau & Diller Letter Book, in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

33. Corneau & Diller to Officers, North Western Insurance Co., Oswego, N.Y., Apr. 9, 1858, Corneau & Diller Letter Book, in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

34. *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 24, 1859.

35. *Ibid.*, Jan. 5, 1859.

36. *Ibid.*, Jan. 4, 1860.

37. *Ibid.*, June 11, 1860.

h) Charles Corneau's Personal Estate

In addition to his wife, Elizabeth, Corneau was survived by his three young children--Elizabeth (5), Helen (3), and Henry Clay (5 months). On July 13 William Burch, Charles Arnold, and H. P. Cone made an appraisal of the deceased's personal estate. They reported that it consisted of:

6 cane seat chairs at \$1 each	\$6.00
1 cane seat rocking chair, damaged	1.00
1 cane seat chair	1.00
6 cane seat chairs (dark) at \$1 each	6.00
6 windsor chairs	1.00
1 walnut sofa	12.00
1 double-drop cherry table	4.00
1 table cover, figured	1.00
1 globe lamp	2.00
2 glass fluid lamps, 50¢ each	1.00
2 window shades, 25¢ each	2.00
1 carpet, north front room	5.00
1 carpet, south front room	2.00
1 piece hall carpet	1.00
1 rag carpet, south back room	1.60
1 rag carpet, north back room	2.00
1 dressing washstand	3.00
1 small washstand	.50
1 dressing bureau with glass	12.00
1 mantle clock	4.00
3 window shades at 25¢ each	.75
1 French bedstead	10.00
1 child's trundle bedstead	2.00
1 child's cotton mattress, bolster, and spread	5.00
1 featherbed, mattress, bolster, pillows, spreads, and sheets	16.00
1 high post bedstead and bedding	10.00
1 dressing bureau (walnut) and glass	8.00
1 looking glass	.50
1 dressing stand	3.00
1 double-leaf table	2.00
1 cover for double-leaf table	.25
1 small mantle clock	3.00
1 common wood settee and cushion	4.00
1 child's willow wagon	1.00
1 air-tight sheet Russia stove and pipe	3.00
2 window curtains	1.00
1 common dressing table	1.50
1 set of press milk crockery	3.00
1 lot ware, crocks, tubs, and corn in cellar	10.00
1 cooking stove and fixtures	12.00
1 lot tinware in kitchen	3.00

1 kitchen table	1.00
1 bedstead in barn	5.00
1 stove in barn	1.00
1 cow	20.00
1 hair mattress	<u>10.00</u>
Total	\$204.20

At his death, Corneau owned:

Lot No. 16, Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition, the "same being the homestead of C. S. Corneau deceased." \$1,500.

The undivided one-half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 24, Township 22, North Range 7 East of the 4th Principal Meridian, in Whiteside County \$ 800.

One-half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 29, Township 2, North Range 1 East of the 3d Principal Meridian \$ 320.

One-half of the Corneau & Diller Drug store Lot on the Springfield Public Square, it being part of Lot No. 5, Block 13, in the Old Town Plat \$4,000.
\$6,620.³⁸

The administrators of the estate (William B. Corneau, Obed Lewis, and Jacob Bunn) informed the July 1860 term of the court that Roland Diller was owner of the other one half of the lot occupied by Corneau & Diller; that Obed Lewis held a mortgage for \$4,000 on the drugstore and for \$800 on Lot No. 16, Block 6; and that since the widow's return to Philadelphia with her children, the family home had been rented to Charlton G. McCulloch.³⁹

i) Bills Owed by Corneau at His Death for Home Improvements

The administrators approved for payment these claims against the estate:

To Charles Fisher:

February 2, 1860,	work done on home	16.25
	lumber for casing and blinds	3.30
	window frame & sash, complete	6.50
	hardware, furnished	4.95
April 24, 1860,	work on kitchen	<u>2.00</u>
		\$33.00

38. Charles S. Corneau, Probated Estate, File 1,487, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

39. *Ibid.*

February 4, 1860	credit by cash	\$20	<u>\$13.00</u>
To Jared P. Irwin April 1860	for repair of cistern		\$ 4.00
To P. A. Downing 1859			
Oct. 1	1 quart pan		.60
	1 large wash basin		.40
	1 ring for stove		.20
	1 3-quart pan		.20
Oct. 10	1 bottom for coffee pot		.15
	1 cover for steamer		.25
Oct. 23	3-1/2 lengths of Russia iron pipe, 2 elbows		1.13
Nov. 1	4 lengths stove pipe		.50
1860			
Jan. 4	2 feet 3-inch jointing and elbow		.40
			<u>\$3.83</u>
To P. A. Dorion 1860			
Jan. 30	16-1/2 feet 14-inch hanging gutter at 28 cents per foot		4.13
	Installation of same		.50
	22 pounds of stove pipe fixing stove		2.75
	1 culinder and 3-quart pan		.60
May 3	repair of steamer and cups		
May 16	3 feet 8 inches 3-inch spouting and 3 elbows		1.00
	1 new sucker for pump		.50
	repair stove door and work on crank		.75
			<u>\$10.93⁴⁰</u>

Roland Diller purchased from the administrators the interest of the deceased in the "stock of goods, etc., and continued the business."⁴¹

40. *Ibid.*

41. Diller to J. Maris & Co., undated, Corneau & Diller Letter Book, in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The Corneau house was built for John George G. Wessells subsequent to his September 1849 purchase of Lot No. 16. Because he and his family lived in the house, it was standing at the time of its sale by Wessells to Charles Gove in August 1852. We have no information on the cost of construction.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lot No. 16, Block 6. On it are shown two improvements--the Corneau house and an outbuilding at the northwest corner of the lot. The house's north elevation abuts on the lot line, and its east elevation is a number of feet back from the lot's east boundary.

The symbol for the Corneau house suggests that it was a small structure with two wings at its rear.¹

B. Information Regarding the House and Outbuildings Found in the Probate Records of Corneau's Estate

The appraisal of the deceased's personal property documents the floor plan of the house in 1860. In that year there were four rooms (two in front and two in back) and a central hall in the house, and a kitchen, probably in an addition. (There were at least five windows for which shades were required.) There was also a cellar.

On the grounds was a barn, the loft of which was used for storage.

Bills submitted to the administrators of the estate identify that in 1859 and 1860 several maintenance projects had been undertaken. Work had been done on the window frames, casings, and blinds, and on the kitchen by Charles Fisher. Jared Irwin, a neighbor and brickmason, had repaired the cistern, while a new sucker for the cistern pump had been purchased from P. A. Dorion. A number of lengths of stovepipe, along with several elbows, were purchased and installed.

In January 1860, 16-1/2 feet of 14-inch hanging gutter were bought from P. A. Dorion and positioned.²

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Charles S. Corneau, Probated Estate, Sangamon County courthouse.

C. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Charles S. Corneau house on Lot No. 16. The north elevation of the house abutted on the north boundary of Lot No. 16, while its east elevation was about fifteen feet west of the lot's east boundary. The house was identified as a single-story frame dwelling, with no front or rear porch. At the northwest corner was a frame thirteen- by thirteen-foot single-story addition. Both the house and addition had shingle roofs.

At the northwest corner of the lot was a two-story frame barn with a shingle roof.³

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that the Brockers, during this period, relocated the Corneau house to the rear of the lot. It now fronted on Jackson Street, with an address of 1811 East Jackson. The west elevation of the structure was positioned about five feet east of the barn. The kitchen addition at the rear of the Corneau house had been removed.

On the site formerly occupied by the Corneau house, the Brockers had erected a two-story frame dwelling fronting on Eighth Street.

A single-story, fifteen- by eight-foot shed had been built at the southwest corner of the lot.⁴

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

A comparison of the Sanborn-Perris maps of 1890 and 1896 documents that during this period the Brockers constructed a frame addition at the rear of the Corneau house. The addition's dimensions were about fifteen by five feet.

Sanborn-Perris made two significant refinements to their map. For the first time the area between the two rear wings of the Corneau house was identified. Whereas the rest of the structure was roofed with shingles, this part of the house, as well as the addition, was roofed with tin or slate, probably the latter.

The barn was now identified as being 1-1/2 stories rather than 2.⁵

3. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

4. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

5. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.

4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952

By 1917 the Corneau barn had been removed and the frame shed relocated. The shed had been turned ninety degrees and now faced north instead of east. During the next thirty-five years, Mrs. Lula Goodwin, who had purchased the property from the Brockers, made no changes to the exterior of the Corneau house and the Brocker shed as recorded on the Sanborn 1952 map.⁶

D. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 16, Block 6.⁷

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a single-story frame dwelling at 501 South Eighth Street owned by the Brockers.⁸ The local board in 1891 listed a two-story dwelling at 501 South Eighth Street and a one-story house at 722 East Jackson. This was after the Brockers had relocated the Corneau house and had built their new two-story home.⁹

E. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

This panorama features the south and east elevations of the Corneau house. The house is a two-story structure with a two-story rear addition.

At the rear of Lot No. 16 is a one-story outbuilding with an east-west axis. The lot between the house and outbuilding is wooded.¹⁰

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

This panorama details the east and north elevations of the Corneau house and outbuildings. The cottage-style house faces Eighth Street. In its east elevation is a doorway flanked on each side by two windows. There is no window opening in the north elevation. Attached to the west elevation of the cottage is an addition, with its axis east and west. There are two windows in the north elevation of the addition. Behind the addition is a smaller addition.

6. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 158; Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 158.

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 56.

8. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.

9. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17.

10. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

The single-story outbuilding is on the northwest corner of the lot with its axis east and west. There are no trees on Lot 16.¹¹

3. The Whipple Photograph

A photograph of the Lincoln Home by J. A. Whipple in 1860 was made from the Corneau's front yard. In the foreground of the photograph is the four-board fence fronting Lot No. 16 on the east. A copy of the photograph is found in Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park*, Plate IV.

4. Photograph of the Charles S. Corneau House ca. 1890

The Brockers, in the years between 1884 and 1890, relocated the Corneau house from the front of Lot No. 16 to the rear of the lot. The cottage that had fronted on Eighth Street now faced Jackson Street. On its former site, the Brockers built a two-story frame house. The Corneau house was now used by the Brockers as rental property.

The north (formerly the east) elevation and the east (formerly the south) elevation are detailed in this photograph. The cottage's doorway is flanked on either side by two windows. There is no front porch. There are three windows in the east elevation, two in the back room, and one in the front room. All windows are shuttered. There are three brick chimneys. The house is positioned on a brick foundation, with a flight of steps giving access to the front doorway. The roof is wooden shingles, and the cottage is painted white with dark trim.

West of the house, also fronting on Jackson Street, is the Corneau's 1-1/2-story barn. It has a shingle roof and is of board and batten construction.

The yard is enclosed by a picket fence. A copy of this photograph is found in Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park*, Plate XXII.

5. 1960 Photograph of Rear of Corneau House

This photograph details the south (formerly the west) elevation of the cottage. Visible is the back porch added by the Brockers after they had relocated the house. There are no windows in the two back rooms. Near the southeast corner of the west wing is a doorway. A copy of this photograph is found in the Saturday, November 26, 1960, edition of the *Illinois State Journal*.

6. 1962 Photograph of East and North Elevations of Corneau House

This photograph, taken shortly before the Corneau house was relocated to the lot north of the Lincoln Home, details structural changes in the years since the ca. 1890 photograph. They are: (a) the removal of two of the three chimneys,

11. *Augustus Koch Panorama.*

and radical changes to the third; (b) the removal of the shutters; (c) the addition of a stoop-type front porch; (d) the replacement of the six-over-six double-hung windows by single pane double-hung windows; (e) the addition of gutters and downspouts; and (f) the house is now painted white, without any trim.

The barn and picket fence have disappeared. A copy of this photograph is found in the *Illinois State Register* for April 3, 1962.

F. The Relocation and Restoration of the Corneau House

1. The Junior League Saves and Relocates the Structure

Early in 1962 the Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic purchased Lot No. 16 with the intention of erecting a GAR Museum. Mrs. Lula Goodwin, who had owned the property for more than forty years, told the ladies of the Relief Corps that the Corneau cottage had undergone few structural changes in the seventy years since its relocation on the rear of Lot No. 16. A front porch had been erected and a room added by enclosing the area between the two wings.¹²

News of the Women's Relief Corps's proposal caused the Junior League and the Springfield Central Area Development Association to search for ways to save the Corneau house. On Monday, January 29, 1962, Junior League and SCADA members asked Mayor Lester Collins for permission to relocate the cottage behind the Lincoln Home on property scheduled to become a city parking lot. The Junior League indicated to the mayor that it might be agreeable to paying the cost of moving the home and placing it on a new foundation. SCADA officials mentioned that their organization might provide \$3,000 for plumbing, heating, and lighting.

There was an air of urgency, because the Women's Relief Corps had notified those interested in preservation of the Corneau house that the lot must be cleared by March 15.¹³

Richard Hagen, historian for the Illinois Division of Parks and Memorials, became interested in the relocation of the Corneau house. He told Superintendent William E. Smith that during the Lincoln years, "a house similar to the Corneau building stood on the lot just to the north of the Lincoln Home." Hagen suggested that the Corneau house be removed to Lots Nos. 6 and 7, Block 10, which belonged to the State. It could then be restored on those lots, without great expense, to "approximately the appearance of the original house." This would, he continued, "do much toward developing Eighth Street as a restoration area and give the Lincoln home a good neighbor."¹⁴

12. Caryl Carstens, "Houses Lincoln Passed Still Stand on South Eighth," *Illinois State Journal*, Nov. 25, 1960.

13. *Illinois State Register*, Jan. 31, 1962.

14. Smith to Mrs. Lindley, Feb. 7, 1962, in files of LHNHS. Mrs. Perry Lindley was president of Springfield's Junior League in 1962.

On February 7 Superintendent Smith wrote Mrs. Perry Lindley, president of the Junior League, noting that he had been apprised of her organization's interest in preservation of the Corneau cottage. Because the Division of Parks and Monuments was financially strapped, it would be difficult to "lay hold of the money needed to move" the structure before March 15. Would the Junior League, Smith inquired, consider underwriting the cost of moving the building, with the understanding that the restoration would eventually be undertaken by the State? If the cottage were moved and transferred to Parks and Monuments, Superintendent Smith believed, "we will gradually be able to effect its rehabilitation."

The Corneau house, besides improving the historical appearance of the Lincoln neighborhood, could be given a compatible usage. It might be adapted as an Information Center for visitors and serve as an auxiliary "host house" for the Lincoln Home.

Superintendent Smith would not recommend installation of public toilets in the Corneau cottage, but would continue to push his plan to house these facilities in a small museum in the "still-to-be-built carriage house and wood shed in the Lincoln backyard." This would permit the Corneau house to be employed, not only as a reception center, but as an "indoctrination center for school groups by remodelling two rooms into a small lecture area seating some forty to fifty people." It was obvious to Superintendent Smith and his staff that the Corneau cottage would "not only be a 'good neighbor' for the Lincoln Home but could be made into a useful structure as well."

Superintendent Smith was certain that the Junior League had other plans for the Corneau house, but if no final decision had been made, he hoped the League might consider his suggestions. No matter what the decision, Smith and his staff would be happy to cooperate with the Junior League "in every way we can on your fine Lincoln projects."¹⁵

Mrs. Lindley and representatives of the Junior League were delighted by Superintendent Smith's proposal. They soon worked out an agreement. The Women's Relief Corps would donate the Corneau cottage to the Junior League on condition that they would remove it from the lot on or before March 15. The Junior League would have the cottage relocated from 722 East Jackson Street onto the lot north of the Lincoln Home, rather than onto the city-owned property behind the Lincoln Home on Ninth Street.

The Junior League, preparatory to moving the structure, secured the services of Springfield architect Earl "Wally" Henderson of Ferry & Henderson. Henderson prepared the cottage for relocation. This involved making "as is" drawings, bracing the structure to insure that it survived the move, and supervision of the excavation and construction of the foundation on Lots Nos. 6 and 7 on which the house was to be positioned.¹⁶

15. *Ibid.*

16. Personal interview, Henderson with Banton and Bearss, Apr. 14, 1975. Although Wally Henderson has made a diligent search of his files, he has been unable to locate his 1962 drawings of the Corneau house.

In March, as a prelude to contracting with a moving company, the Junior League received a moving permit from the Springfield City Council. It was early April before all necessary paperwork was completed. The Women's Relief Corps, assured that the house would be relocated, extended their deadline. On April 3, 1962, workmen began bulldozing the foundation site north of the Lincoln Home, preparatory to constructing a foundation.¹⁷ The foundations were soon completed, and on April 10 the Corneau house was relocated on its new site north of the Lincoln Home.¹⁸ Soon thereafter, the Junior League, having funded the move and having exercised the key role in saving the historic cottage for posterity, transferred title to the structure to the State of Illinois's Division of Parks and Memorials.

2. Hagen Presents His Plan and Estimates

In the summer of 1962, the Division of Parks and Memorials made exterior repairs to the Corneau cottage, installed new windows, and painted the exterior.

On January 7, 1963, Historian Hagen informed Superintendent Smith that to "complete" the work on the outside of the cottage, "we should install a new wood-shingled roof, window shutters, and wooden walks at the rear and side of the building."

As yet, no work had been done to the interior, which required a "great deal" before it could be utilized by the public. During the past nine months, Hagen and his staff had matured plans for a suitable use for the Corneau house. These involved utilizing one room as a headquarters for the International Visitors' Council and opening "the other three rooms into one large space which would be a combination visitor-reception and Lincoln Home exhibits area." There would be no attempt to restore the interior, but by employing nineteenth-century wallpaper, fabrics, etc., an attempt would be made to give these two rooms "the flavor of the Lincoln era."

Hagen estimated the cost of his proposal to restore/rehabilitate the Corneau house and to open it to the public at:

Exterior Work

Purchase and installation of wood shingle roof	\$ 600.00
Purchase, painting, installation of window shutters	\$ 400.00
Gutters and downspouts at front and rear of building	\$ 150.00

17. *Illinois State Register*, Apr. 3, 1962.

18. *Ibid.*, Apr. 10, 1962.

Cast-iron railing along front steps and walk	\$ 300.00
Wood platform at back door	\$ 60.00
Wood walks from back to front	<u>\$ 300.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$1810.00</u>

Interior work:

Demolition (to open three rooms into one)	\$ 100.00
Levelling floors, installation of new flooring	\$ 700.00
Repairs to, replacing woodwork	\$ 150.00
Interior woodwork painting	\$ 250.00
Patching existing plaster and new plaster work	\$ 800.00
Wallpaper for ceilings and walls	\$ 900.00
Fixed lighting fixtures	<u>\$ 100.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$3000.00</u>

Mechanical work:

New floor furnace	\$ 800.00
Complete re-wiring of building	<u>\$ 800.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$1600.00</u>

Furnishings:

Furniture for visitor reception area, allow	\$1200.00
Exhibit cases for exhibit area, including art work, building of cases, installation, etc., allow	\$4000.00
Carpeting (to match public area carpet in Lincoln Home)	<u>\$1500.00</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$6700.00</u>

Overall total for above	\$13,110.00 ¹⁹
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19. Hagen to Lodge and Smith, Jan. 7, 1963, in files of LHNHS.

This estimate, Hagen cautioned, did not include the cost of furnishing and equipping an office for the International Visitors' Council. It was his understanding that the International Visitors' room would be furnished and staffed by that council, and that Parks and Memorials would not be responsible for its maintenance.

In budgeting costs for the project, Hagen warned, "we must add to the estimate the salary of an employee who will staff the visitor and exhibit room, since it will be impossible for us to open the Corneau house to the public without surveillance."

The Corneau house, Hagen reminded management, should be regarded as the first step "toward providing our Lincoln Home visitors with the kind of reception they should have." If it were followed up by reconstruction of the Lincoln carriage house and woodshed (with their public toilets and interpretive exhibits), they could "begin to feel that we are properly preserving for, and presenting to the people of this country, the historic Lincoln Home."²⁰

3. The Restoration of the Corneau Home, 1964-65

a) Shutters, Gutters, Downspouts, and Shingles

Not having sufficient funds to underwrite all the proposed projects, the Division of Parks and Memorials undertook only selected ones until such time as an appropriation could be made by the State legislature for the restoration of the house. In the summer of 1963, Peter Vredenburgh Lumber Co. was given a contract for furnishing and hanging ten pairs of Morgan M-500 shutters, to cost \$155.90.²¹ J. William Brennan was given the contract for furnishing all "labor and material for gutter and downspout O.G., gutter galv. iron 26 gauge 3" sq., downspout 26 gauge."²²

A new roof of wood shingles greatly improved the cottage's appearance.

b) Mayor Howarth Intervenes to Get the Project Moving

With no more funds available, work on the restoration of the Corneau house stopped in the autumn of 1963. To goad Parks and Memorials into action, Mayor Nelson Howarth wrote Superintendent James W. McMillen on October 11. The mayor, who was planning to restore the Allen Miller house as law offices for his firm, complained that he had been informed that the Corneau house would be "rehabilitated"

20. *Ibid.*

21. O'Neill to Hasara, June 19, 1963, and McMillen to Peter Vredenburgh Lumber Co., Aug. 7, 1963, in files of LHNHS. Thomas O'Neill was an employee of Peter Vredenburgh; Joe Hasara worked for the Illinois Department of Conservation; while James W. McMillen had replaced William E. Smith as superintendent of Parks and Memorials.

22. Brennan to Dept. of Conservation, undated, and McMillen to Brennan, Aug. 22, 1963, in files of LHNHS.

promptly by the Division of Parks and Memorials. He had been led to understand that in addition to the house being open to the public as a historical site, there would be space provided therein "for use by our International Visitors' Commission as a headquarters for hosting of various distinguished international visitors."

The city had developed its plans accordingly. He now observed that the "complete restoration of the Corneau House has been delayed." This had caused considerable concern because "our civic programs contemplate completion of this structure by next spring."²³

Superintendent McMillen, to pacify the mayor, assured him that Historian Hagen would meet with him on his return from Washington, D.C.²⁴

The meeting was held on December 5. In attendance were Superintendent McMillen, Historian Hagen, Gilbert Cross, and Mesdames Clascenna Harvey and Annabelle Patton. The latter three represented the city and the International Visitors' Commission. At the gathering, Hagen presented and discussed a revised plan of restoration, which would cost about \$15,000. His plan was acceptable to those present. It was agreed that Hagen would have the plans redrawn to reflect "his present thinking." After being checked for "structural feasibility," they would be reviewed by the various interested organizations to be sure that they "conformed with their thinking." Once a consensus was reached, work would be resumed on the Corneau house restoration.²⁵

c) John Reilly Removes the Interior Walls

Hagen soon made his revisions, and the plans were quickly reviewed and approved by all concerned. Some money having been made available, John W. Reilly, on January 21, 1964, was awarded a contract for "furnishing all labor and equipment necessary to remove and haul all required interior walls and ceilings. Building to be broom clean," and debris hauled away. Wood beams and posts to be installed as required for \$1,250.²⁶

By February 6 Reilly's men had gutted the interior and had positioned the beams. They had torn out the wrong chimney, so Historian J. A. Schulte, who was in charge during Hagen's vacation, had them remove the other also. They could use "a prefab flue for a gas log."

23. Howarth to McMillen, Oct. 11, 1963, in files of LHNHS.

24. McMillen to Howarth, Oct. 17, 1963, in files of LHNHS.

25. Memorandum to the Files, Dec. 5, 1963, meeting, in files of LHNHS.

26. Reilly to Dept. of Conservation, Jan. 20, 1964, and McMillen to Reilly, Jan. 21, 1964, in files of LHNHS. Personnel of the Illinois Department of Conservation were unable to locate any plans relative to the Corneau house.

The beams, when laid, "came to the end walls--north and south." Because of the existing framing, they had to set a post inside the extant frame, which created a four-inch jog in the wall. This, Schulte noted, could be absorbed in the exhibit panels.²⁷

d) Electrifying and Heating the Cottage

On February 11, B & B Electrical, Inc., was awarded the contract for furnishing all labor and material for electrical work, "as shown on plans and as specified," for \$1,189. This sum would include "furnishing and installing all fixtures and lamps, new electric service and panels, receptacles as shown, and wiring of a new furnace."²⁸

On February 19, J. William Brennan was given the contract to furnish and install one "ER100 C gas furnace" in the Corneau cottage. To be included were all necessary heat runs, return air ducts, registers, return air grilles, duravent flue pipes, and roof flashing. All gas piping and electric wiring were to be the responsibility of other contractors. Brennan's price was \$1,367.²⁹

e) Shaughnessy Gets the Lathing and Plastering Contract

On March 25 Joseph F. Shaughnessy submitted a bid of \$978 for furnishing labor and materials for lathing and plastering the cottage. On March 30 he was awarded the contract.³⁰

f) Governor Kerner Releases \$8,000 to Complete the Project

A strike by Laborers' Local 477 against central Illinois building firms shut down work on the Corneau house in early April, clouding plans for opening the building as an information center by mid-May. In discussing the situation, Superintendent McMillen reported on April 29 that since restoration of the interior had begun, in January, the partitions had been removed to provide one large room. At one end would be a three-sided counter at which the Conservation Department and the city of Springfield would each maintain a receptionist to assist visitors. The large open area would be furnished with period furniture, and be so arranged that a section could be corded off to provide a special

27. Schulte to Hagen, Feb. 6, 1964, in files of LHNHS. The steps of the Lincoln Home were rebuilt at this time.

28. Brinkman to Dept. of Conservation, Jan. 31, 1964, and McMillen to B & B Electrical, Inc., Feb. 11, 1964, in files of LHNHS. F. W. Brinkman was with B & B Electrical, Inc.

29. Brennan to Dept. of Conservation, Jan. 15, 1964, and McMillen to Brennan, Feb. 19, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

30. Shaughnessy to Dept. of Conservation, Mar. 25, 1964, and McMillen to Shaughnessy, Mar. 30, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

reception area for very important persons. A "graphic display of Lincoln Home facts" would be provided on the walls.

All the heating and electrical work had been completed before the strike brought work to a standstill. But, McMillen added, "an early end to the strike will hardly permit" the Corneau house to be opened as planned.³¹

Meanwhile, Director William T. Lodge of the Department of Conservation, McMillen's immediate superior, had written Governor Otto Kerner. To get the project back on schedule, Director Lodge asked authority to employ "our own carpenters, painters, laborers and so forth on an hourly basis and purchasing the necessary material." He also asked the governor to authorize the release of \$8,000 from the appropriation contained in Section 2 of Senate Bill 844, which provided \$865,470 for "repairs and maintenance of buildings, grounds and structures." The \$8,000 would be employed to complete the restoration of the Corneau house.³²

Governor Kerner was agreeable to releasing \$8,000 to meet the project payrolls, which he did on Tuesday, April 28. He, however, backed off from the suggestion to employ Conservation Department employees to finish the project for fear that he would be accused of strike-breaking.³³

g) Carey & Son Install the Lavatory Fixtures

Work was resumed on the cottage in May, upon settlement of the strike. On May 18 Parks and Memorials awarded to J. Lee Carey & Son the contract for furnishing and installing a water closet and lavatory. For \$1,489.27 Carey & Son would provide and install: (a) a water closet case reverse trap No. 1340 close coupled combination, complete with white seat supply and stop; (b) a vitreous china lavatory with supply and stops; and (c) an antifreeze still cock. Carey & Son would bring water from the Lincoln Home into the cottage, providing 3/4-inch copper water service with shut off. They would extend the sewer to the Corneau house by: (a) providing a sewer from curb to structure; (b) exploring sewer from curb area at site to locate old sewer; and (c) opening street tap sewer and extending same to curb area.³⁴

h) Brennan Cleans the Gutters and Installs 16-Inch Exhaust Fan

On May 22, J. William Brennan was awarded a contract to clean all gutters for \$56. While cleaning them, any damaged gutters, downspouts, or counter-

31. *Illinois State Register*, Apr. 29, 1964.

32. Lodge to Kerner, Apr. 20, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

33. *Illinois State Register*, Apr. 29, 1964.

34. Mrs. J. Lee Carey to Dept. of Conservation, May 6, 1964, and McMillen to J. Lee Carey & Son, May 18, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

flashing would be repaired or replaced. The latter work would be done on a "time and material basis."³⁵

On August 5, 1964, J. William Brennan contracted to furnish and install: (a) one "ILG 16-inch wall mounted exhaust fan, with automatic shutter, with a CFM rating of 2,640 at 0" of static pressure, 1,725 RPMs, 1 phase, 115 volts"; (b) all necessary duct work, registers, and grilles; and (c) all holes (to be drilled) in ceilings and walls. The price for this project was \$1,243.³⁶

- i) Esslinger Rebuilds the Chimneys, the Front Porch, etc.

On September 25 J. J. Esslinger contracted to replace three chimneys; build a four- by seven-foot porch to the desired height; rebuild the fireplace; and take out and repair the stone curb in front of the house. His price was \$1,344.³⁷

- j) Brennan Provides the Metalwork for Chimneys and Fireplaces

J. William Brennan at this time was paid \$947 for furnishing and installing: (a) a thirty-inch fireplace "log oak cluster"; (b) a stainless steel hood inside the built-in fireplace; (c) a duravent pipe for the gas log; (d) sixteen-ounce copper flashing and counter-flashing for the three brick chimneys being built by Esslinger; (e) sixteen-ounce copper over the tops of two of the three chimneys; and (f) flashing on the new front porch.³⁸

- k) Bruckner Installs a Gas Line

H. W. Bruckner Co. in October was paid \$347.46 to survey and install a gas line and valves running from the Lincoln Home to the Corneau cottage.³⁹

- l) B & B Electrical Installs a New Underground Electric Service

B & B Electrical, in the autumn of 1964, was paid \$1,373 for furnishing all materials and necessary labor and installing "a new 200 amp underground electric

35. Brennan to Dept. of Conservation, May 22, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

36. Brennan to Dept. of Conservation, Aug. 3, 1964, and McMillen to Brennan, Aug. 5, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

37. Esslinger to Dept. of Conservation, Sept. 23, 1964, and McMillen to Esslinger, Sept. 25, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

38. Brennan to Dept. of Conservation, Sept. 29, 1964, and McMillen to Brennan, Sept. 29, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

39. Bruckner to Dept. of Conservation, Sept. 30, 1964, and McMillen to Bruckner, Oct. 1, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

service, including wire and ditching" for the Lincoln Home and Corneau cottage. The main switch was positioned in the Lincoln Home, and a "sub feed" from there led underground to the Corneau house.⁴⁰

m) The Tile Contract

Work on the interior commenced in December. Economy Awning & Tile Co. was paid \$104.40 for positioning "Kentile 1/8" x 9" x 9" Woodbury Brown #1209 vinyl asbestos floor tile" behind the information counter and in the rest room over the plywood. Trapdoor metal and carpet edging were placed as necessary. The stool was reset after the floor tile was installed.⁴¹

n) Reif's Gets the Carpeting Contract

Reif's Home Furnishings agreed to supply and install carpeting over 1/4-inch rubber padding to cover "all the public area" inside the Corneau home. Excluded would be the information area and lavatory, which had been tiled. The carpeting was Portsett by Lees, 310-319M. Reif's charged \$1,499.50 for this work.⁴²

o) Painting and Papering the Cottage Interior

H. F. Fritsch & Sons were given the contract for painting and papering the interior of the cottage. The State paid Fritsch & Sons \$1,476 for: (a) filling all plaster cracks with a "spackling compound flush with adjacent surfaces"; (b) painting the plaster ceiling of the reception room and all plaster surfaces of the lavatory with one coat of pigmented sealer and then two coats of latex paint; (c) painting all wood trim within the lavatory with one coat of low interior trim primer, one coat of enamel undercoater, and one coat of low gloss enamel; (d) applying one coat of stain, one coat of white shellac, one coat of gloss varnish, and one coat of satin finish varnish to all raw wood trim in reception room, including doors, windows, base, reception counter, shelves, and drapery brackets. All surfaces were to be lightly sanded between coats; (e) graining the "two old doors," all heat grilles, and the painted portion of the window frames to match the finished wood trim; (f) giving the plaster walls of the reception room one coat of "a glue size" preparatory to hanging the wallpaper; (g) papering all side walls of the reception room with wallpaper by W. H. S. Lloyd Co., 8-SHW-5271 pattern, including border. The wallpaper was to be hung with butt joints. All colors were to be selected by Historian Hagen.⁴³

40. Brinkman to Dept. of Conservation, Oct. 9, 1964, and McMillen to B & B Electrical, Oct. 13, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

41. Economy Awning & Tile Co. to Hagen, Dec. 21, 1964, and McMillen to Economy Awning & Tile Co., Dec. 30, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

42. Reif to McMillen, Dec. 22, 1964, and McMillen to Reif, Jan. 7, 1965, in files of LHNHS. G. F. Reif was president of Reif's Home Furnishings.

43. H. F. Fritsch & Sons to Hagen, Dec. 18, 1964, and McMillen to H. F. Fritsch & Sons, Dec. 30, 1964, in files of LHNHS.

p) Friedman Supplys the Drapes

Bernard Friedman Co. was given the contract for installing and furnishing fifteen pairs of drapes for \$1,099. Seven pairs of the drapes were made with two panels per window. Each panel involved a fifty-inch-width of "Thorp Sundour Fabric #S1789 (Copper), Sundour Rowena Chenille." The lining was ecru sateen, the cords and tassels matched the draperies. Eight pairs of drapes were imported Swiss Tambour, two panels to a pair.⁴⁴

q) Fritsch & Sons Paint the Cottage and Fences

In June 1965 H. F. Fritsch & Sons, for \$1,117, painted the exterior of the Corneau house. The specifications provided that: (a) all loose and scaly paint be scraped before the building was painted; (b) all loose and missing putty in window sash be replaced; (c) all exterior wood surfaces of the cottage, lattice fence, front fence, front porch, and steps receive one coat of an exterior primer and one coat of an exterior finish paint. All new wood surfaces were to receive one additional coat of exterior primer; (d) the wood shutters be removed and given one spray coat on all surfaces and rehung when dry; (e) all new galvanized gutters receive a pretreatment before painting; (f) drop cloths be used to protect roofs, walks, and shrubs from paint damage; and (g) all colors be selected by Parks and Memorials personnel.⁴⁵

4. The International Visitors' Council and the Cottage

The cottage was finally opened to the public in the spring of 1965 as a tourist information center and as the reception house for the International Visitors' Council. It was serving this latter function on October 10, 1972, when the National Park Service assumed responsibility for the newly established Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

About eighteen months after the National Park Service took charge, Superintendent Albert Banton, to conserve fuel during the energy crisis of the winter of 1973-74, closed the Corneau house. Mrs. Clascenna Harvey, who had succeeded Mrs. Patton as chairman of the International Visitors' Council, protested. She told a correspondent for the *Illinois State Register* in March 1974 that already there had been ill affects as far as international visitors were concerned. She branded the closing as false economy. If it remained closed, she continued, "it would definitely hurt the amount of international visitors we get."

The Corneau cottage, she stated, had been used since 1965 as a "place to give small parties for international visitors and let them meet dignitaries of the city and state." Now that the cottage had closed, there was no facility

44. Friedman to Hagen, Dec. 31, 1964, and McMillen to Friedman, Jan. 28, 1965, in files of LHNHS.

45. Fritsch & Sons to Schulte, Mar. 10, 1965, and McMillen to Fritsch & Sons, June 15, 1965, in files of LHNHS.

near the Lincoln Home where space was available for gatherings for visitors from abroad.⁴⁶

In May 1975 Superintendent Banton permitted Mrs. Harvey to reopen the cottage as an information and reception center manned by the International Visitors' Council. To regulate the activities of the council and to insure that standards were maintained, Superintendent Banton issued Mrs. Harvey a special-use permit spelling out the council's and the Service's responsibilities to each other and to the public.

46. *Illinois State Register*, Mar. 31, 1974.

CHARLES ARNOLD HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Charles Arnold Home, Structure No. 12, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior and the grounds of the Charles Arnold house will be restored to their appearance ca. 1860. "So as not to detract from the importance of the Lincoln Home," it is recommended that the Arnold house be unoccupied and used as a "stage setting to the historic scene."

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes to "recreate fully the historic scene of the Lincoln era, circa 1860, at the intersection of Eighth and Jackson" streets. This will involve the relocation and exterior restoration of the Arnold house; the relocation of the Corneau house; and the reconstruction of the Burch and Corrigan houses and selected outbuildings, including the Corneau barn. The interior of the Arnold house will be adapted to a compatible usage.

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The restored exterior and grounds of the Arnold house will be used as a "stage setting" in recreating the historical scene at Eighth and Jackson streets, but the interior will have an adaptive use.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate this structure.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the historical scene at the southeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets will require

(a) Demolition of the Cook house and relocation of the Arnold house on its original site

(b) Removal of the brick veneer and the addition to the structure's original north elevation

(c) Restoration of the north and west elevations to their appearance ca. 1860

- (d) Restoration of the east wing to its historical configuration
- (e) Shingling the roof with cedar shingles
- (f) Repainting the structure to reflect its appearance in the Lincoln years

G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction

The cost estimate form will constitute a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The Charles Arnold house--although relocated from the front to the rear of Lot No. 1, altered, and brick veneered--possesses local historical significance. It was erected in 1839 or 1840 by the Reverend Francis Springer. The Reverend Springer was a minister and educator who made significant contributions to the social and religious life of the area from 1839 to 1892. During the Civil War, Springer served his country as a chaplain. Besides being a family home, the house was used by Springer as a school, and it was here that the "Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Springfield" was organized September 19, 1841.¹

Charles Arnold, a local politician and two-term sheriff, resided in the house from 1850 until the 1870s. He was a friend and political ally of Abraham Lincoln.

The Arnold house and grounds complement the Lincoln Home, and as such were part of the urban environment in which the Lincolns and their neighbors lived.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Charles Arnold house is on Lot No. 1, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On May 15, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lot No. 1, Block 11, and Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 20, in Elijah Iles' Addition, to John B. Weber and Daniel and Jacob Ruckel for \$300.² On November 9, 1839, the Ruckel brothers sold Lot No. 1, Block 11, to the Reverend Francis Springer for \$210.³

On December 24, 1849, Francis and Mary Springer, having moved to Montgomery County, sold Charles Arnold Lot No. 1, Block 11, for \$800.⁴

Charles Arnold died intestate in the 1870s, and his son Charles D. Arnold inherited Lot No. 1 and the family home. On September 20, 1879, County Clerk Louis Tichnor conveyed to Charles D. Arnold title to Lot No. 1, Block 11, it having been demonstrated that the grantee had complied with the laws of Illinois

1. *Centennial Dedication Services, September 1942, Grace Evangelical Church* (Springfield, Ill., 1942), p. 6.

2. Warranty Deed, dated May 15, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 720.

3. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 9, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book P, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 43-44.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Dec. 24, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book DD, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 97-98.

necessary to entitle him to a deed to the subject real estate. Three years before, in August 1876, Arnold had been cited as delinquent with taxes for 1875 on the subject lot. Arnold had paid his taxes in time to redeem the family home.⁵

On March 18, 1892, Charles D. Arnold, a bachelor, having moved to Suffolk County, Massachusetts, sold Lot No. 1, Block 11, to Rebecca Cook for \$1,750.⁶ Rebecca Cook, a widow, on October 21, 1922, sold Lot No. 1 to Adele Darneille Davidson for \$1 and other valuable consideration.⁷

To finance improvements to the lot, Adele and Frank Davidson mortgaged the property in late October 1927 to Security Improvement & Loan for \$7,500 at six percent interest. The mortgage ran for ten years, and was retired by the Davidsons in October 1932.⁸

On February 7, 1949, Adele and Frank Davidson sold Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Block 11, and Lots Nos. 9 and 10, Block 3, Elijah Iles' Addition, to Harold C. Werner for \$1 and other valuable considerations.⁹

C. People Associated with Lot No. 1, 1837-76

1. The Ruckel Brothers

It was announced on June 9, 1838, that the partnership of Weber, Ruckel & Co. had been dissolved by mutual consent. D. E. and J. Ruckel would settle all "just claims" against the firm.¹⁰

On April 26, 1839, readers of the *Sangamo Journal* learned that R. H. Beach and Daniel E. and Jacob Ruckel had formed a partnership for the purpose of merchandizing clothing. The name of the firm would be R. H. Beach & Co.¹¹

5. Sheriff's Deed, dated Sept. 20, 1879, Sangamon County Deed Book 62, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 244.

6. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 18, 1892, Sangamon County Deed Book 90, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 299.

7. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 21, 1922, Sangamon County Deed Book 202, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 21.

8. Mortgage Deed, dated Oct. 14, 1927, Sangamon County Mortgage Book 287, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 209.

9. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 7, 1949, Sangamon County Deed Book 388, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 456.

10. *Sangamo Journal*, June 9, 1838.

11. *Ibid.*, Apr. 26, 1839.

2. The Reverend Francis Springer

a) The Pennsylvania and Maryland Years

Francis Springer was born at Roxbury, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on March 19, 1810. When he was about five his mother died and a year later he lost his father. At age fifteen, having learned the trade, he became an ornamental sign painter. "Through the environment of a Christian home and the personal influence and guidance" of the Reverend Benjamin Kurtz, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was then living, young Springer was led to unite with that church. He entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1829. He studied there four years, and then completed his theological education at Hartwick Seminary, New York.

During these years, his theological studies were repeatedly interrupted by the necessity which "compels many young men to teach school to earn the means of support by some kind of service." At other times he worked at his trade as an ornamental sign painter to pay his educational expenses.

Springer entered the ministry by license from the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland on October 18, 1836, and was ordained at Emmitsburg the following October. After his licensure, he located at Clear Spring, Washington County, Maryland. There he taught school and preached in several small local churches. It was here he met, courted, and married on April 11, 1837, Mary Kriegh, the only daughter of Philip S. Kriegh. To the couple were born eight children--Mary E., Philip M., Ida M., John G., Charles W., Francis K., Laura L., and Annie G.¹²

b) Springer as a Springfield Educator and Minister

In the spring of 1839 the Reverend Springer, with his wife and one child, left Maryland and headed west, settling in Springfield where they arrived in May. Here Springer soon opened a school in a building on Fourth Street, where the Chenery House was subsequently built.¹³

Springer, in mid-June, announced that he had established an "English and Classical School" designed to provide "the means of a thorough English and Classical education." Patrons were assured that every "suitable exertion will be made to render it an efficient auxiliary in the cause of mental and moral improvement." Classes would begin on Monday, June 24. Tuition varied, depending on the course of study, from \$4 to \$7 per term.¹⁴

12. Francis Springer, "Rev. Francis Springer, D. D.," copied from the Reverend Francis Springer's autographed copy, in the files of the Illinois State Historical Library, n.p.; *Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church* (Springfield, Ill., 1916), n.p.

13. Springer, "Rev. Francis Springer, D. D.," n.p.

14. *Sangamo Journal*, June 21, 1839.

Springer, having purchased Lot No. 1 from the Ruckel brothers in 1839, erected a house on it. This house served him and his growing family as a residence, but he also used it as a classroom for his school. On September 19, 1841, the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Springfield was organized in the Reverend Springer's home at the southeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. The Reverend Daniel Scherer, pastor of the Lutheran Church of Hillsboro, was present and made the address. There were seven charter members there. Holy Communion was celebrated for the first time by the congregation in the Springer home on January 1, 1842. The Reverend Springer served as pastor of the church from 1841 to 1847.¹⁵

In mid-May 1842 the Reverend Springer and a number of fellow townsmen signed a pledge to use wherever possible articles manufactured in Illinois in preference to those produced in other States or abroad. They were also pledged to use their influence to discontinue the importation from overseas of such items as could be dispensed with or manufactured at home. This pledge was to go into effect as soon as 500 signatures to the petition had been secured.¹⁶

In 1843 a board of trustees was named "to open and conduct a common school." The following year the Reverend Springer was elected the first teacher. Springer, along with Beaumont Parks and Victor Sheldon, in the summer of 1844 constituted a board to review the Sanders series of schoolbooks recently published in Cincinnati. They found the series equal, if not superior, to any they had heretofore examined, and recommended them to the parents and teachers. They had already been introduced into the Springfield City School under the care of the Mechanics' Union.¹⁷

15. Springer, "Rev. Francis Springer, D. D.," n.p.; *Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church*, n.p.

16. *Sangamo Journal*, May 13, 1842.

17. *Ibid.*, Aug. 1, 1844; *Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church*, n.p. The Mechanics' Institute was established in Springfield in April 1837. Its successor, the Mechanics' Union, was chartered on February 3, 1840, the same date Springfield received its charter as a city. The charter, drawn up and sponsored by Abraham Lincoln, gave as the purposes of the Union: "Relief to the sick and disabled members thereof, and to the widows and orphans of deceased members; for the establishment of a common school and a public library, and for the promotion of literature, science, and mechanical arts."

Meetings were held first in William Hatch's schoolroom, and later in Watson's "Long Room" and the Reverend Springer's schoolroom.

In December 1842 the Union purchased from the First Presbyterian Church the structure where services had been held prior to construction of a new church at the southeast corner of Third and Washington. The Reverend Springer was employed by the Union as teacher in 1844 at an annual salary of \$500. Harry E. Pratt, "The Springfield Mechanics' Union, 1839-1848," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 34, no. 1 (March 1941): 130-33.

Springer was successively in charge of the Mechanics' Union and then the "Academy" on South Fifth Street. The academy owed its existence to the enterprise of N. H. Ridgely, Springfield's first banker. In 1847 Springer resigned as principal of the academy to accept the presidency of Hillsboro College, which compelled him to remove from Springfield to Montgomery County.¹⁸

During the months immediately preceding his move to Hillsboro, Springer was called upon to open with prayers a number of meetings of the Illinois Senate and House at the 1846-47 session.¹⁹

In the spring of 1852 Hillsboro College was moved to Springfield and re-named Illinois State University. Three years later, in 1855, Springer resigned as president. About this time vigorous efforts were being made to establish the Springfield city schools under the common school laws of Illinois. Reverend Springer became principal of the First Ward School, then school commissioner for Sangamon County, and finally superintendent of the city schools.²⁰

c) Springer Serves His Country

Resigning his position as superintendent of schools, Springer was mustered into the Union Army on September 30, 1861, as chaplain of the 10th Illinois Cavalry. Soon after the December 1862 battle of Prairie Grove in northwest Arkansas, he assisted Dr. James Johnson to raise and organize the 1st Arkansas Infantry (Union). Resigning his commission in the Illinois regiment, Springer, on April 10, 1863, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, became chaplain of the 1st Arkansas. On January 19, 1864, he was appointed post chaplain of Fort Smith, Arkansas. On April 3, 1867, Springer was commissioned a post chaplain in the Regular Army. He continued to serve at Fort Smith until June 1867, when he was ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas.²¹

d) Dr. Springer's Last Twenty-five Years

On August 27, 1867, Springer resigned his commission and returned to Sangamon County. Joined by his sons Frank and Philip he settled on a small farm near Clear Lake. While his boys worked the farm, the Reverend Springer "went forth on his usual missionary excursions, preaching to several small rural congregations."

18. Springer, "Rev. Francis Springer, D. D.," n.p.

19. *Sangamo Journal*, Dec. 19 and 24, 1846, and Jan. 7 and 21, 1847.

20. Springer, "Rev. Francis Springer, D. D.," n.p.

21. *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 481-82; Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from Arkansas, National Archives; Francis Springer, Pension, Invalid, Application 785568, Certificate 542493, National Archives.

In 1870 he accepted a pastorate at Irving, Montgomery County. In the autumn of 1873 he was elected superintendent of schools for Montgomery County, with his office at Hillsboro.²²

Springer returned to Springfield in the summer of 1881. Twelve years before, in 1869, he had been honored with a degree of Doctor of Divinity by Wittenburg College of Springfield, Ohio. On October 21, 1891, Dr. Springer died, at the age of 82.²³

3. Charles Arnold--Public Servant

Charles Arnold was living in Springfield as early as the winter of 1835. On Thursday, February 26, he was elected manager of the local society for the promotion of temperance.²⁴ Twenty-five months later, on May 19, 1837, Arnold married Miss Louise Vandyke of Springfield.²⁵

In June 1839 Arnold, although a Whig, was nominated by the Democrats for commissioner's clerk of Sangamon County.²⁶ Arnold accepted the call, but was defeated in the August election by C. H. Matheny by a vote of 1,552 to 790.²⁷

Undaunted by this defeat, Arnold ran for county treasurer on the Whig ticket in August 1840. This time he was successful, defeating C. M. Polk by 1,768 votes to 647. In the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to represent Sangamon County in the State legislature.²⁸

In the August 1848 election, Charles Arnold defeated Thomas Long, the Democratic candidate, for sheriff of Sangamon County by a vote of 1,842 to 1,165.²⁹

On Saturday evening, October 11, 1851, a public meeting was held at the First Methodist Church to discuss establishment of a Lutheran College. John T. Stuart spoke in favor of the proposition. At his suggestion a three-man committee from each ward was named to solicit subscriptions to assist in erection of the college buildings. Named to the Fourth Ward committee were Charles

22. Springer, "Rev. Francis Springer, D. D.," n.p.

23. *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 481-82; *Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church*, n.p.

24. *Sangamo Journal*, Mar. 7, 1835.

25. *Ibid.*, May 27, 1837.

26. *Ibid.*, June 7, 1839.

27. *Ibid.*, Aug. 9, 1839.

28. *Ibid.*, Aug. 7, 1840.

29. *Illinois Journal*, Aug. 16, 1848.

Arnold, James M. Morse, and John B. Weber.³⁰ Arnold at the time was a neighbor of Mr. Lincoln, having moved into the house at the southeast corner of the Eighth and Jackson street intersection.

On August 9, 1852, Charles Arnold declared himself a candidate for the Whig nomination for sheriff of Sangamon County.³¹ When the Whig convention met, the delegates chose Arnold to be their nominee for that office in the November election. Other candidates selected by the convention were: for State representatives, Pascal Enos and J. N. Brown; for circuit clerk, James H. Matheny; and for coroner, James Walker.³²

When the Sangamon County voters went to the polls on November 2, they re-elected Arnold sheriff by 2,188 votes to his Democratic opponent Carter's 1,517.³³

Charles Arnold, Edmund B. Pease, and Obed Lewis, in mid-March 1856, were named by the city council to be judges for the city election in the Fourth Ward.³⁴

In March 1860 the city council appointed Charles Arnold, Obed Lewis, and J. M. Allen Fourth Ward judges for the city election. The polling place for the ward would be the Hook and Ladder House.³⁵

In mid-September 1862 Governor Yates, with Gen. Robert E. Lee and his seemingly invincible Army of Northern Virginia invading Maryland, named Arnold an enrolling officer for Sangamon County. Arnold, along with the officers named to this position in the various Illinois counties, was to enroll the State militia.³⁶

30. *Ibid.*, Oct. 14, 1851.

31. *Ibid.*, Aug. 9, 1852.

32. *Ibid.*, Aug. 10, 1852.

33. *Ibid.*, Nov. 8, 1852.

34. *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 19, 1856.

35. *Ibid.*, Mar. 24, 1860.

36. *Ibid.*, Sept. 15, 1862.



III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The Arnold house was built for the Reverend Francis Springer in late 1839 or early 1840. Because it was erected at the same time as the Lincoln Home, the builder may have been the same. We have no data on the construction cost.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lot No. 1, Block 11. Two improvements are shown on the lot. At the northeast corner is a building, probably a barn. On the west half of the lot is a large structure--the house. The symbol indicates that the house was a rectangular structure with an ell at the eastern end.¹

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Charles Arnold house at 500 South Eighth Street. This is on Lot No. 1, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition. The Arnold house had a 1-1/2-story wing at its northwest corner. The remainder of the frame structure was 1 story. Attached to the east elevation was a full-length structure with a shed roof. Adjoining the latter on the south was a small ten- by twelve-foot frame building.

At the northeast corner of the lot was a two-story structure. All the buildings on Lot No. 1 were roofed with shingles.²

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 details only one change. The outbuilding, probably a barn, at the northeast corner of the lot was now identified as one story rather than two.³

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

In the six years since 1890, and probably since 1892 when Rebecca Cook purchased the property, extensive changes had been made to the structures. The house had been remodeled. The shed back porch had been removed along with the

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

3. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

ten- by twelve-foot structure that formerly adjoined the subject porch on the south. A room at the southwest corner of the house had been converted into a porch, opening to the south and west. A small porch had been constructed at the southeast corner of the house.

The outbuilding, probably a barn, at the northeast corner of the lot had disappeared. It had been replaced by a smaller structure at the southeast corner of the lot. Like the one it replaced, it was roofed with shingles.⁴

4. Sanborn Map of 1917

By 1917 Rebecca Cook had relocated the Arnold house onto the rear half of Lot No. 1. This was to make way for the two-story frame house that she had erected on the former site of the Arnold house. When the Arnold house was relocated, the front, which had faced Eighth Street, now fronted on Jackson Street. To make the house conform to the north-south dimensions of the lot, it had been necessary to remove several rooms at the rear of the house. This had reduced the old east-west or the new north-south dimension of the house from fifty feet to about thirty-five feet. An ell-shaped addition had been added to the east elevation.⁵

5. Sanborn Map of 1952

In the years between 1917 and 1952 Mr. and Mrs. Davidson enlarged the Arnold house and converted it into apartments. An addition nearly doubling the structure's floor space was added to the east elevation. The building was brick veneered. These changes, as one may suspect, radically changed the house's appearance.⁶

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 1, Block 11.⁷

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a one-story dwelling at 500 South Eighth owned by Charles D. Arnold.⁸ Again in 1891 the local board

4. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.

5. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159; personal interview, Josephine Geroski with E. C. Bearss, May 30, 1975. Ms. Geroski, who has lived in one of the Arnold house apartments for more than twenty years, was told by the Davidsons that the Arnold house had originally stood on the west half of Lot No. 1 and had fronted on Eighth Street; Carsten, "Houses Lincoln Passed Still Stand," n.p.

6. Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 59.

8. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.

reported a single-story dwelling at 500 South Eighth.⁹ A similar entry appears in the local board's 1899 publication.¹⁰

D. Panoramas, Photographs, and Engravings

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama details the single-story south and east elevations of the Arnold house and outbuilding. Clearly visible are two additions to the house, one behind the other. The rear addition steps down from the one adjoining it on the west.

The Arnold outbuilding, its long axis east-west, is on the northeast corner of the lot. Four trees parallel Jackson Street on the lot's north line.¹¹

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

This panorama details the north and east elevations of the Arnold house and outbuilding. The 1-1/2-story house fronts on Eighth Street, with the axis of its roof east-west. Two windows are shown in the north elevation. Behind the house is a single-story addition, its axis east-west, with three windows in the north elevation. Attached to the rear of the addition is an enclosed shed porch, its roof line perpendicular to that of the house.

At the northeast corner of the lot is a 1-1/2-story barn. No trees are shown on the lot.¹²

3. Photograph of Political Rally at Lincoln Home,
Summer of 1860

In the summer of 1860 a photographer was present at a Republican rally held on Eighth Street in front of the Lincoln Home. From the opposite side of the street, he took a photograph of Lincoln and his supporters. This photograph details the west and north elevations of the home, the Lincoln privy, and the woodshed. South of the Lincoln Home, on the opposite side of Jackson Street, can be seen the north and west elevations of Charles Arnold's barn. The barn is of frame construction with vertical siding. A copy of this photograph is found in Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park*, Plate XXIX.

9. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17.

10. *Rules and Regulations*, 1899, pp. 145-46.

11. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

12. *Augustus Koch Panorama*.

4. Photograph of the Lincoln Home ca. 1888

This photograph from the Osborn Oldroyd Collection features the north and west elevations of the Lincoln Home. On the south side of Jackson Street can be seen the north elevation of the Charles Arnold house. The house is a 1-1/2-story structure with a single-story addition attached to its east elevation. Attached to the addition is a frame building with a shed roof. There is a brick chimney thrusting through the gable roof of the 1-1/2-story section of the house. A copy of this photograph is found in Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park*, Plate XVIII.

5. Photograph of Lincoln Home ca. 1890

This photograph of the Lincoln Home is from the collection of the Illinois State Historical Library. It details the north and west elevations of the Home. In the background, on the south side of Jackson Street, can be seen the north elevation of the addition to the Arnold house and the structure with the shed roof. The Lincoln elm intrudes between the photographer and the house, blocking out the section between the two rear windows of the addition. In the north elevation of the shed-roofed structure is a window. The siding is parallel, and the house is painted a light color with a dark trim. A copy of this photograph is found in Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park*, Plate XIX.

6. Engraving of Lincoln Home Made from ca. 1890
Photograph

This engraving, which was made from the aforementioned photograph, features the north and west elevations of the Lincoln Home. However, it includes much more of the north elevation of the Arnold home. Although the photograph has been cropped and only pictures the section of the Arnold house east of the first window in the addition, the engraving features all the north elevation from the area near the midpoint of the west window of the 1-1/2-story front section of the house to the rear of the shed-roofed structure. As in the photograph, the Lincoln elm blocks out the portion of the addition between the two rear windows.

The three windows in the addition and the two windows in the front part of the house are two over two. Between the east window and the northeast corner of the 1-1/2-story wing of the Arnold house is a doorway and door. A flight of steps gives access to this doorway. The house is positioned on a brick foundation. A copy of this engraving is found in this report.

7. Photograph of the Arnold House ca. 1916

In the years between 1896 and 1916 Rebecca Cook had the Arnold house relocated from the front to the rear half of Lot No. 1. The house was turned ninety degrees when this was done. The front of the house, formerly the west elevation, now faces Jackson Street. The subject photograph, a copy of which is found in this report, was made after the house had been relocated. It shows the former west and south elevations.

The viewer's attention is called to these details: (a) the area between the two windows in the west elevation where the addition joins the front wing of the house; (b) the siding; (c) the windows in the north elevation; and (d) the front porch.



JARED P. IRWIN HOME

I. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Recommendations

From the 1840s until the 1930s the house occupied by Jared Irwin and his family in 1860 stood on Lot No. 2. This lot has been vacant since the Irwin house was razed. Because there is insufficient documentary evidence to permit a reconstruction of this structure, it will be necessary to indicate to the visitor that during the 1840s and 1850s a house and outbuildings that were home to friends and neighbors of the Lincolns stood here. This can be done with an audio station, perhaps supplemented by a conjectural drawing of the Irwin house.

B. Significance

The Jared Irwin house was erected in the 1840s and it and its occupants were familiar to the Lincolns. To help understand the emergence of Lincoln as a political leader, we must interpret the neighborhood in which he lived from 1844 to 1861. Throughout the Lincoln years a succession of families typical of those in an urban midwestern city lived on Lot No. 2.

C. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Jared Irwin house formerly stood on Lot No. 2, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On May 15, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lot No. 2, Block 11, to Robert Arnold of Sangamon County for \$125.¹ Two and one-half years later, on November 16, 1839, Robert Arnold sold Lot No. 2, Block 11, to William C. Foley for \$166.²

On April 10, 1840, Foley sold the subject lot to James Zwisler, Jr., for \$308.³ Nine months later, on January 18, 1841, James and Ann Zwisler, Jr., sold Lot No. 2 to Henry Yeakle for \$308.⁴

1. Warranty Deed, dated May 15, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book M, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 630-31.

2. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 16, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book P, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 87.

3. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 10, 1840, Sangamon County Deed Book P, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 493-94.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 18, 1841, Sangamon County Deed Book Q, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 534-35.

Henry Yeakle, on September 2, 1847, sold Lot No. 2, Block 11, to James Zwisler, Sr., for \$600.⁵ On April 2, 1849, Zwisler mortgaged Lot No. 2 to Zackariah Peter, guardian of Robert Withrow, for \$250. The mortgage, commanding an annual rate of interest of ten percent, was to fall due on or before April 1, 1851. The mortgage was retired on the date designated.⁶

James Zwisler died on September 14, 1853, and his wife, Anna, three days later. Because they died intestate, Henry Oswald, as administrator of the estate, sold Lot No. 2 to William Matthews for \$700 on February 2, 1854.⁷ William and Nancy Matthews, on July 5, 1854, sold Lot No. 2 to Henry Oswald for \$700.⁸

On March 9, 1857, Henry Oswald sold Lot No. 2, Block 11, to Jared P. Irwin for \$1,400.⁹

D. Persons Associated with Lot No. 2

1. Robert Arnold

Robert Arnold was one of the unsuccessful bidders for the July 1837 contract for furnishing sand for construction of the State capitol.¹⁰

On March 7, 1838, Arnold was cited as delinquent with his taxes on Lot No. 2, Block 11, for 1837. The amount owed was \$5.¹¹

2. William C. Foley

William C. Foley was born on June 16, 1808, in Prince William County, Virginia. He arrived in Springfield in the autumn of 1838, and on June 16,

5. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 2, 1847, Sangamon County Deed Book Z, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 416-17.

6. Mortgage Deed, dated Apr. 2, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book BB, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 558.

7. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 2, 1854, Sangamon County Deed Book NN, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 142-43.

8. Warranty Deed, dated July 5, 1854, Sangamon County Deed Book PP, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 667-68.

9. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 9, 1857, Sangamon County Deed Book YY, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 60-61.

10. *Sangamo Journal*, July 8, 1837.

11. *Ibid.*, Mar. 7, 1838.

1840, two months after he sold Lot No. 2 to James Zwisler, Jr., he was married to Elizabeth Hutchinson.¹²

3. James Zwisler, Jr.

On May 19, 1838, the *Sangamo Journal* informed its readers that the firm of Helm & McComas had been dissolved. Those indebted to the company were to settle their accounts with either Dr. M. Helm or at the store with James Zwisler, Jr., agent for Zacches McComas.¹³

On September 6, 1839, James Zwisler, Jr., announced that he had just received 100,000 good Spanish cigars. They would be for sale, wholesale or retail, at his cigar and tobacco store a few doors north of Todd & Pearson's drugstore.

Zwisler would endeavor to stock the best cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, and "all other articles connected with the tobacco business."¹⁴

James Zwisler, Jr., on April 2, 1841, notified his patrons that he had ceased to be an agent for Zacches McComas. All persons indebted to the firm were asked to promptly settle their accounts.¹⁵

Zwisler, on March 30, 1843, declared himself a candidate for mayor of Springfield.¹⁶ He was unsuccessful in his campaign, Andrew McCormack being elected instead.

Zwisler, like Lincoln, was an active member of the Whig party. In mid-February 1844 he was chairman of the Sangamon Whig committee. Other members were William D. Herndon, R. C. Johnson, Philo Beers, J. Hough, W. S. Wallace, B. Watson, and J. M. Allen. The committee chose as its Senator electors, S. Lisle Smith and Abraham Lincoln.¹⁷

Zwisler died on March 17, 1847, and was buried with masonic honors. Those indebted to the deceased were asked to settle their accounts with his father, James Zwisler, Sr. The business, a clothing store, would be continued for the support of the widow and her four children by James Zwisler, Sr.¹⁸

12. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 304.

13. *Sangamo Journal*, May 19, 1838.

14. *Ibid.*, Sept. 6, 1839.

15. *Ibid.*, Apr. 4, 1841.

16. *Ibid.*, Mar. 30, 1843.

17. *Ibid.*, Feb. 15, 1844.

18. *Ibid.*, Mar. 25, 1847.

4. Henry Yeakle

In June 1838 Nicholas Schultz announced that he had sold his tailor business to Henry Yeakle. He recommended Yeakle to his former customers as a "good and productive workman," whom he believed would please all "who may favor him with their business."¹⁹

Yeakle set up shop in the one formerly occupied by Schultz, one door north of Alvery's hat shop.²⁰

On October 23, 1841, Henry Yeakle was married to Ann Richison by the Reverend Jonathan S. Lamper. This was ten months after he had bought Lot No. 2 from James and Ann Zwisler.²¹

In November 1842 Yeakle informed his patrons that he had formed a partnership in the tailor business with a Mr. Winn. Because of their experience in the art, they pledged themselves to satisfy the most fastidious. New York and Philadelphia fashions were regularly received. Their shop was next door to Meriweather's store.²²

On October 21, 1850, Yeakle announced that he had resumed the tailoring business. His shop was a few doors north of Hawley & Loose's store.²³ He would "be happy to please all who may favor him with their custom." Cutting would be done on short notice and on reasonable terms.²⁴

The Springfield Whigs held their nominating convention at the courthouse on Monday, March 17, 1851. Representing Mr. Lincoln and his Fourth Ward neighbors were Henry Yeakle, F. Dychus, John Armstrong, Dr. Moran, and James M. Morse.

Charles Arnold's and James Gourley's names were put forward as candidates for city treasurer. When the vote was taken, Gourley had the majority and was nominated for that office.

S. B. Moody was nominated by the delegates for city assessor and collector, N.S. Bates for city marshal, and William Herndon for city clerk and attorney.

Four men were nominated as candidates for mayor--Pascal Enos, James H. Matheny, James M. Allen, and William Lavelly. On the first ballot each received

19. *Ibid.*, June 23, 1838.

20. *Ibid.*

21. *Ibid.*, Oct. 29, 1841.

22. *Ibid.*, Nov. 18, 1842.

23. *Illinois Journal*, Oct. 21, 1850.

24. *Ibid.*, Feb. 5, 1851.

five votes. A second ballot resulted in a similar result. After several more ballots, Allen won the nomination,²⁵ only to lose the election to Democrat John Calhoun.

On Thursday night, April 10, 1851, Yeakle's tailor shop was broken into and several bolts of cloth and some clothes were stolen.²⁶

5. James Zwisler, Sr.

City Tax Collector and Assessor Moody, on December 18, 1852, advertised James Zwisler, Sr., as delinquent with his taxes for 1852 on Lot No. 2, Block 11. Due on the subject real estate was \$5.38. Zwisler paid what was owed in time to keep the property from being sold.²⁷

James Zwisler, Sr., died in his home on September 14, 1853. The men named by the court to appraise his estate (George Connelly, J. C. Peake, and Abner Wilkinson) reported that it consisted of:

1 parlor stove	\$ 4.00
1 bedstead	1.00
1 stand table	.75
1 cupboard	3.00
1 leather trunk	1.50
1 hair trunk	.50
1 cloth coat	5.00
1 cloth vest	1.00
1 pair cashmere trousers	2.00
1 cloth cap	.50
1 lot books	.50
1 satin vest	1.00
1 silver watch	2.00
Total	<u>\$22.75</u> ²⁸

Anna Zwisler died on September 17, three days after her spouse. The couple left as their heirs three minor children--Louis A., Adaline, and Amelia.

Connelly, Wilkinson, and Peake appraised Anna Zwisler's estate. They reported that it included:

1 bureau	\$10.00
1 table and cover	5.00

25. *Ibid.*, Mar. 19, 1851.

26. *Ibid.*, Apr. 12, 1851.

27. *Ibid.*, Dec. 18, 1852.

28. James Zwisler, Sr., Probated Estate, File 1,076, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

1 stand table	3.00
1 rocking chair	3.00
1 small rocking chair	1.50
1/2 dozen chairs	6.00
1 mirror	.25
2 steam glass tumblers	.25
1 carpet	5.20
1 feather bed	7.50
1 old carpet	1.00
1 cooking stove and furniture	7.00
2 flat irons, shovel and tongs	1.25
1 feather bed	6.25
1 bed stand	4.00
2 common chairs and 1 common rocking chair	2.00
1 lot queensware	.50
1 lot bed clothes	16.00
3 Britannia ware tea pots	1.50
1 straw bed and tick	1.00
1 hair trunk	.50
Total	<u>\$82.70</u> ²⁹

Henry Oswald, the court-appointed administrator, informed the court that the debts of the estates consisted of:

to appraisers	\$ 2.25
to drayage	.40
to state and county taxes for 1852	7.00
to repairs to house	3.00
to sidewalk	12.00
to city tax for 1853	4.20
to state and county taxes for 1853	4.90
Total	<u>\$33.75</u> ³⁰

The taxes were on Lot No. 2, Block 11, which was appraised at \$700.

The estate owed John Bell for repairs to the house: \$2 for lumber and carpentry, and \$1 for plastering.

Charles Gove's bill for planking the sidewalk in front of the Zwisler property was \$12, and was dated November 16, 1853.

Oswald petitioned the probate court, in December 1853, for authority to sell at public sale Lot No. 2, Block 11. The petition was approved and the property sold to William Matthews.³¹

29. Anna Zwisler, Probated Estate, File 1,077, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

30. James and Anna Zwisler, Probated Estates, Sangamon County courthouse.

31. *Ibid.*

6. William Matthews

William Matthews, a millwright and resident of the neighboring Third Ward, on March 21, 1853, declared himself a Whig candidate for alderman from his ward; he was defeated.³²

On March 20, 1860, Matthews announced that he was a Republican candidate for election as alderman from the Third Ward. Once again he lost.³³

7. Henry Oswald

Henry Oswald, a farmer, like Abraham Lincoln was a Whig stalwart and an admirer of Henry Clay. In 1840 Oswald, along with nine other young men from Sangamon County, determined to travel to Nashville, Tennessee, to hear a speech by Clay. They fitted up an "old prairie stage, put on a cover, provided themselves with tents and provisions, and in August drove out of Springfield." They camped along the way at night, did their own cooking, and sang rousing campaign songs as they passed through the towns and villages. In some places they were pelted with rotten eggs. They reached Nashville in time to hear Clay's speech and were invited up onto the platform, where they sang their spirited songs.³⁴

In 1855-56 Oswald, who was then employed as a clerk, was living in his home on Eighth Street.³⁵

8. Jared P. Irwin

Jared P. Irwin first reached Alton, Illinois, on May 11, 1837, after "a long & tedious though pleasant journey of 24 days." He left Alton for Springfield on June 2 aboard an Illinois River steamboat. He landed at Naples, a "sickly place," on the evening of the third. The next morning he boarded a stage for Jacksonville, where he spent the night. He arrived in Springfield on Sunday the fourth, in time to attend the evening service at the Methodist Church. The trip by stage from Naples to Springfield, he noted in his journal, "was very interesting, it being prairie nearly all the way & the first I ever saw."

On June 22 Irwin took a job at \$2.50 per day laying brick for the foundation of the new capitol. The cornerstone was laid on July 4, preceded by a speech by Edward D. Baker.³⁶

32. *Illinois Journal*, Mar. 21, 1853.

33. *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 20, 1860.

34. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 480.

35. Hall, *Springfield City Directory*, 1855-56.

36. Journal of Jared P. Irwin, Manuscript Collections, Illinois State Historical Library.

Irwin soon returned to Pennsylvania to marry and raise a family. He moved his family west to Springfield in 1857, and purchased the house and lot from Henry Oswald. On May 28, 1857, Irwin recorded in his journal that he moved into the "cottage garden."³⁷

At the regular meeting of the Springfield Lincoln Club in mid-March 1860, officers were elected. They were: president, A. Johnston; vice-president, Jared P. Irwin; treasurer, John Armstrong; recording secretary, John G. Stuart; corresponding secretary, W. A. Dubose; and finance committee, E. D. Hawley and Drs. Wayne and Moran.³⁸

In late January 1861 Mary Lincoln, preparatory to renting her home, was in her backyard burning personal correspondence. Irwin happened by and asked if he might have several as souvenirs. Mary good-naturedly granted his request, and thus were saved a few letters that Lincoln and his wife had exchanged in 1848.³⁹

Irwin was cited on January 28, 1862, as delinquent with his city taxes on Lot No. 2, Block 11. He owed \$5 city tax, \$3 school tax, \$2 interest tax, and \$3 sewer tax, for a total bill of \$13.⁴⁰

Jared Irwin, in the fourth week of April 1865, volunteered to erect a burial vault on the Mather Block, in which to inter the remains of the martyred President. His offer was accepted by the committee on the selection of the grounds. Although Lincoln was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Irwin built his vault, which was never used.⁴¹

37. *Ibid.*; Hall, *Springfield City Directory, 1855-56*; Buck & Kriegh, *Revised City Directory, 1859*.

38. *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 16, 1860.

39. Ruth Painter Randall, *Biography of a Marriage* (New York, 1961), p. 217; Ishbel Ross, *The President's Wife: Mary Todd Lincoln: A Biography* (New York, 1973), p. 91.

40. *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 28, 1862.

41. Hickey, "Springfield, May, 1865," pp. 29-30.

II. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The Jared Irwin house was constructed in the 1840s for Henry Yeakle, a Springfield tailor. No data could be found on the cost of construction.

The map of the "City of Springfield" published in 1854 locates Lot No. 2, Block 11. On the lot is a symbol for a dwelling. The symbol indicates that the structure was ell-shaped with a back porch. The west elevation abuts against the edge of the lot.¹

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Jared P. Irwin house at 504 and 506 South Eighth Street. It is on Lot No. 2, Block 11. The house by 1884 had become a duplex. The front part of the frame structure was two stories while the rear was single story. Extending across the west elevation was a single-story shed/porch. The porch and single-story section of the house were roofed with either tin or slate, probably the former. The remainder of the house was roofed with shingles.

On the rear of the lot was a two-story brick building roofed with shingles. This forty- by eighteen-foot structure was probably built by Irwin, or by his sons, who were brickmasons.²

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that Horace C. Irwin made no additions or significant changes to the house or outbuilding in this period.³

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

A comparison of the Sanborn-Perris maps of 1890 and 1896 details a few differences. Horace C. Irwin had replaced the front porch's tin roof with a shingle roof.

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

3. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

Two small outbuildings had been erected near the northwest and southwest corners of the two-story brick structure on the rear of the lot.⁴

4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952

A comparison of the Sanborn-Perris map of 1896 with the Sanborn map of 1917 details only two changes--the two small outbuildings at the corner of the brick structure had disappeared.⁵ In the years between 1917 and 1952 the Irwin house was removed. The brick structure on the rear of Lot No. 2 was replaced by a single-story cellular-tile garage.⁶

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 2, Block 11.⁷

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a two-story frame dwelling owned by Horace C. Irwin at 504 South Eighth Street.⁸ The local board in 1891 reported a two-story duplex at 504-506 South Eighth.⁹

D. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama views the south and east elevations of the Jared Irwin house and outbuilding. The house is a two-story frame structure with gabled roof. The gable ends are the north and south elevations. Attached to the east elevation is a small single-story addition with the axis of its roof east-west.

On the rear of Lot No. 2 is a small rectangular outbuilding with a gabled roof. The axis of the roof is north-south. Between the house and Eighth Street are several trees.¹⁰

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

This panorama details the north and east elevations of the Irwin house and outbuilding. The house is two stories with a gabled roof. Attached to the east

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4. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.
 5. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.
 6. Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.
 7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 59.
 8. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.
 9. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17.
 10. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

elevation is a frame addition the same width as the front part of the house and with a shed roof.

On the rear of the lot is a two-story structure with a gable roof.¹¹

11. *Augustus Koch Panorama.*

JOHN A. MASON HOUSE

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The John A. Mason House, Structure No. 13, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the John A. Mason house will be restored to its appearance ca. 1860. The interior will be used as an architectural display, as an "aid in the interpretation of the architectural changes which took place in this residential neighborhood during Lincoln's 17 years of residence."

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes that "around the core of complete restoration [the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets] a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene." Period structures on Eighth Street, south of the Charles Arnold Home, will be "retained to maintain the residential character." The memorandum from Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, February 10, 1975, proposes that the John A. Mason house be "utilized" as an architectural display to "aid in the interpretation of the architectural changes which took place in this residential neighborhood during Lincoln's 17 years of residence."

D. Provision for Operating Structure

The building will be used to house an architectural display.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate the John A. Mason Home.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the exterior of the Mason Home to its appearance ca. 1860 will necessitate:

(a) Removing the two-story front porch and replacing it with a one-story porch

(b) Adding a one-story south bay

(c) Restoring the rear additions to their historical configuration

(d) Roofing the structure, except for the single-story east addition, with cedar shingles

(e) Roofing the east addition with sheet metal

(f) Repainting the structure

G. Estimated Cost of Proposed Construction

The cost estimate form will be a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The John A. Mason Home was erected in the early 1850s by John E. Roll, a Springfield builder and a friend of Abraham Lincoln. At the time of Lincoln's nomination and election to the Presidency, the house was owned by John A. Mason, who, like Roll, used the house as rental property. The tenant in 1860 was Sarah Cook, a widow, and her family. The Mason house and grounds and its occupants were intimately identified with the Lincoln neighborhood. As such, they complement the Lincoln Home and are illustrative of the urban environment in 1860.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The John A. Mason house is on Lot No. 3, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On March 25, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Block 11, to Foley Vaughan for \$150.¹ Three weeks later, on April 17, 1837, Foley and Emeline Vaughan sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Block 11, to William Wallace for \$500.²

On May 12, 1837, William Wallace mortgaged Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Block 11, to John B. Taylor for \$100. The mortgage was retired on July 8, 1837.³ William and Amanda Wallace sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Block 11, to Edmund Pease on June 6, 1839, for \$300.⁴

On August 1, 1849, Edmund and Mary A. Pease sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4 to John E. Roll for \$200.⁵ To finance the transaction, Roll mortgaged the subject lots to Edmund Pease for \$200 at six percent interest. The mortgage was retired on April 15, 1850.⁶

1. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 26, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 580.

2. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 17, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 659-60.

3. Mortgage Deed, dated May 12, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book L, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 26.

4. Warranty Deed, dated June 6, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 348.

5. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 1, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book DD, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 100-101.

6. Mortgage Deed, dated Aug. 1, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book CC, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 402-3.

On December 9, 1853, John E. and Harriet Roll sold Lot No. 3, Block 11, to Robert Reid Kalley for \$1,000.⁷ Seven months later, on July 25, 1854, Robert R. and Sarah Kalley sold Lot No. 3 to Dana J. Boynton for \$1,030.⁸ On August 4, 1856, Dana J. and Martha Boynton sold Lot 3, Block 11, to Irwin B. Sawyer for \$2,135.35.⁹ To finance the purchase, Sawyer borrowed \$910.25 from John A. Mason, giving a promissory note commanding a rate of six percent interest. Sawyer defaulted. Mason brought suit in the Sangamon County Circuit Court. The court ruled in favor of Mason, and ordered the defendant to pay Antrim Campbell, master of chancery, \$910.25 plus interest within ten days or forfeit his right and equity in Lot No. 3.

Sawyer failed to do as ordered. On December 26, 1857, Chancellor Campbell, after having given twenty days notice, sold Lot No. 3 to John A. Mason, as the highest and last bidder.¹⁰

On May 1, 1867, John A. Mason sold Luther R. Brown Lot No. 3, Block 11, for \$1,200.¹¹ Brown died on January 28, 1887, leaving his estate, which included the subject lot, to his widow, Sarah H. Brown, and his daughter, Emma Connelly.¹²

On August 14, 1895, Emma Connelly and her husband John and their daughters (Mary and Emma) of Vermilion County, Illinois, sold Lot No. 3 to Jane A. Winston for \$2,024.¹³

On May 2, 1907, Harriet Winston, a widow, sold Lot No. 3 to Frances Foster for \$3,175.¹⁴

7. Warranty Deed, dated Dec. 9, 1853, Sangamon County Deed Book MM, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 434-35.

8. Warranty Deed, dated July 25, 1854, Sangamon County Deed Book SS, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 633-34.

9. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 4, 1856, Sangamon County Deed Book WW, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 354-55.

10. Sheriff's Deed, dated Dec. 26, 1857, Sangamon County Deed Book 6, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 248-49.

11. Warranty Deed, dated May 1, 1867, Sangamon County Deed Book 28, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 128.

12. Luther Brown, Probated Estate, File 3,626, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

13. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 14, 1895, Sangamon County Deed Book 98, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 294.

14. Warranty Deed, dated May 2, 1907, Sangamon County Deed Book 134, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 176.

C. People Associated with Lot 3, Block 11, 1837-87

1. William Wallace

William Wallace was born on June 17, 1808, in Nova Scotia. He moved to Sangamon County with his parents from South Carolina in August 1822. In 1832 William was married to Amanda Rusk.¹⁵

After purchasing Lot No. 3 and other lots from Elijah and Malinda Iles, Wallace suffered financial reverses in the Panic of 1837. On February 3, 1838, the town tax collector advertised him as delinquent with his taxes for 1837 on Lots 3, 4, 7, and 8, Block 11. The tax due on each lot was \$5.¹⁶

2. Robert Reid Kalley

Robert Reid Kalley, beginning in 1838, had conducted a Presbyterian ministry in the Madeira Islands. He was able to convert a number of islanders to his faith, thus earning for him and the converts the ire of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Commencing in 1843 there were persecutions of islanders for "denying the real presence and other tenets of the Roman Catholic Church." Dr. Kalley was arrested, tried, and imprisoned for five months. On his release he returned to his home in Scotland.

Although Kalley was gone, his fellow missionaries pushed the crusade. In 1846, following Kalley's return to the islands, there were riots, with attacks on native converts as well as on Dr. Kalley. Along with other British subjects, Kalley was compelled to seek refuge aboard a British ship in the harbor of Funchal. Next the mob turned its fury against the converts, who were forced to abandon their homes and flee to the British ships. The refugees were transported to Trinidad and other islands in the British West Indies.

Beginning in 1849, arrangements having been made by the American Hemp Company, a number of the exiles prepared to move to central Illinois. The first group, about 130, arrived in Springfield on Tuesday, November 13, 1849. They were joined by 211 more people in 1851 and 273 in 1853.¹⁷

From December 1853 to July 1854 Dr. Kalley was a neighbor of the Lincolns, living in the house on Lot No. 3, Block 11. On Sunday evening, July 10, 1853, Dr. Kalley addressed the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, describing the Madeira Islands persecutions and detailing his own imprisonment by the Portuguese and his subsequent escape.¹⁸ On December 4, 1853, Dr. Kalley preached the 11:00 A.M. sermon in the First Presbyterian Church.¹⁹

15. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 747.

16. *Sangamo Journal*, Feb. 3, 1838.

17. George R. Poage, "The Coming of the Portuguese," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 18, no. 1, pp. 101-35.

18. *Illinois Journal*, July 9, 1853.

19. *Ibid.*, Dec. 3, 1853.

3. Dana J. Boynton

On February 7, 1855, Dana J. Boynton announced that he had opened a wholesale and retail copper, sheet iron, and tinware manufactory on the northeast corner of the public square. He would stock the best tinware in central Illinois, which would be sold on favorable terms. He would sell these makes of cooking stoves--Buck, Golden Era, Beauty of the West, Charter Oak, Black Diamond, Maple Leaf, Golden Rose, Bull's Premium, Standard Harp, and Ohio Premium.²⁰

By October 1856 Boynton had purchased the Capital House, at the corner of Seventh and Adams streets. On doing so, he announced that the inn had been thoroughly refitted and furnished with new furniture and fixtures. He promised to spare no pains "to supply the comforts and necessaries of life, both as regards his table . . . and every other hotel arrangement."

Farmers and country people would be provided with meals at the lowest rates.²¹

In 1858-59 Grubb & Hawker built a dwelling in the west part of the city for Boynton. It cost \$550.²²

4. John A. Mason

John A. Mason was born June 14, 1814, in Swanton, Vermont. As a youth he moved to Buffalo, New York, where he joined a brother. They came west in May 1837, settling in Springfield, where John learned the chairmaker's trade.²³

It was announced on July 17, 1840, that R. B. Zimmerman, O. Hempstead, and John A. Mason had opened a new chairmaking shop a few doors north of the *Journal* office. There they would manufacture and keep constantly on hand for sale, fancy and windsor chairs, settees, rocking chairs, etc.²⁴

By 1849 Mason was no longer associated with Zimmerman and Hempstead. He was now proprietor of a furniture manufacturing shop in a building one door north of the *Journal's* office. He was described as a "young single man, a good workman," and a prosperous businessman.²⁵

Mason announced on January 2, 1852, that he had received a "few dozen curl maple chairs," and a dozen rocking chairs with cane backs and seats. These

20. *Ibid.*, Feb. 7, 1855.

21. *Illinois State Journal*, Oct. 6, 1856.

22. *Ibid.*, Mar. 24, 1859.

23. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 476.

24. *Sangamo Journal*, July 17, 1840.

25. *Illinois Journal*, Oct. 22, 1849.

would be sold for cash at reasonable terms at his store west of the Market House.²⁶

Mason, as the years passed, diversified his interests. By 1852 he had become a stockholder in the Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank.²⁷

On November 1, 1852, the *Illinois Journal* informed its readers that Mason had recently returned from a visit to his former home in Vermont, where he had gone to improve his health. While in the east, he had ordered "a fine stock of chairs, which should arrive within a few days." These would be sold on favorable terms to his customers.²⁸

At 10:00 P.M. on February 25, 1856, a fire was discovered in Mason's grocery store on the north side of the square. Although the fire fighters were soon on the scene, the building was destroyed along with part of the merchandise. The adjoining store, occupied by Dorwin & Dickey tanners, was also gutted. The firemen, however, prevented the flames from spreading to Myers's confectionary shop.

The two structures burned were "old frame shanties" of little value. Mason was insured with Aetna for \$1,500 and Dorwin & Dickey with Hartford and Aetna for \$5,000. The buildings were owned by George Pasfield.²⁹

Mason was a bachelor and lived in various Springfield hotels. In 1859 he had a room at the St. Nicholas.³⁰ He accordingly used his house and lot on South Eighth Street as rental property.

5. Nelson Newman

The Mason house was being rented in 1857 to Nelson Newman, a 40-year-old New York-born schoolteacher.³¹

Newman, at the April 1856 term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, was the plaintiff in a suit for \$150 brought against Lyman Bailey. The sheriff of Sangamon County at this time was John B. Weber.³²

26. *Ibid.*, Jan. 2, 1851.

27. *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1852.

28. *Ibid.*, Nov. 1, 1852.

29. *Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 26, 1856.

30. Buck & Kriegh, *Revised City Directory*, 1859.

31. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, Dec. 14, 1857, City Clerk's Office, Sangamon County courthouse.

32. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 5, 1856.

6. Sarah Cook

In 1860 and 1861 Mason rented the property to Sarah Cook. Mrs. Cook was a widow with a number of children. She also rented rooms.

Mrs. Cook earlier had operated a photographic studio. In March 1855 she had announced that now was the time for the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield to have their daguerreotype made. She could be found "at her room over Watson's Saloon, southside of the square, lately occupied by Mrs. Martin." She had a "splendid camera, beautiful stock, and the best help in the city."³³

7. Luther Brown

Luther Brown owned and occupied the property from 1867 until his death twenty years later. He was employed for many of these years at the Springfield Water Works. When the appraisers called on his widow, they valued the deceased's personal property as follows:

one parlor sofa and six chairs	\$ 25.00
one centre table	6.00
one secretary and bookcase	15.00
one stove and pipe	2.00
one carpet	3.00
one lot pictures and frames	2.00
one bed, bedstead and mattress	5.00
one lot books	5.00
one lot books	10.00
one sofa	8.00
one bedstead and bedding	20.00
one bureau	8.00
one washstand	3.00
one lot of chairs	5.00
one carpet	5.00
one lot pictures and frames	2.00
one stove and stove pipe	5.00
one centre table	3.00
one kitchen stove and utensils	25.00
one bureau table and trinkets	5.00
one watch	5.00
one clock	2.00
Total	<u>\$170.00</u> ³⁴

33. *Ibid.*, Mar. 5, 1855.

34. Luther Brown, Probated Estate, File 3,626, Sangamon County courthouse.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The John A. Mason house was erected in the early 1850s by John E. Roll, a Springfield builder. We have no information on its cost of construction.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lot No. 3, Block 11. On the lot is found one improvement--the John A. Mason house. The symbol suggests that the improvement was a rectangular structure, on the north half of the lot, with an addition at its east elevation.¹

On June 5, 1854, C. R. Wills, as agent for Dr. Kalley, advertised for sale a "dwelling house situated on Lot 3, Block 11, E. Iles' Addition." The house was described as having five rooms, with a root cellar, cistern, well, and stables. The Kalleys would sell the property "with or without the furniture." The purchaser could have immediate possession.²

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the John A. Mason house on Lot No. 3, at 508 South Eighth Street. It was a rectangular, two-story frame dwelling with a single-story shed porch running the length of the west elevation. Attached to the south elevation was a one-story bay. Attached to the east elevation were a two-story and a single-story addition, the two-story one on the north. East of these additions was a third one-story addition.

The house and easternmost addition had shingled roofs. The front porch, south bay, and the two additions adjoining the main house were roofed with either tin or slate, probably the former.

At the rear of the lot were two frame outbuildings. The one to the north, its floor plan about twelve by twelve feet, was two stories, and the one on the south, about twelve by twenty-eight feet, was one story. Both structures had shingle roofs.³

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. *Illinois State Journal*, June 5, 1854.

3. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that Luther Brown and his estate made no significant additions or exterior structural changes to the house or outbuildings between 1884 and 1890.⁴

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

A comparison of the Sanborn-Perris maps for 1890 and 1896 documents that minor structural changes were made to the house and major alterations to the outbuildings during these years. The entire house was now roofed with either tin or slate, probably the former. The south bay had been raised from one story to two. The configuration of the easternmost addition had been changed: whereas its dimensions had formerly been ten by fourteen feet, they were now ten by seventeen feet.

There were now three, instead of two, outbuildings at the rear of the lot. This had been accomplished by dividing the rectangular twelve- by twenty-eight-foot shed into two structures by a partition about nine feet north of the south elevation. Shed porches had been added to the west elevations of these structures. The second story had been removed from the north outbuilding. A small four- by four-foot structure had been erected between the north outbuilding and the house near the north line of Lot No. 3.⁵

4. Sanborn Map of 1917

During the twenty-one years between the publication of this map and the Sanborn-Perris map of 1896, substantial changes had been made to the house. The south bay had been removed and the additions at the rear of the structure altered. The ten- by seventeen-foot single-story addition attached to the rear of the house had been razed, while the south one-story addition had been reduced in size by having its south elevation moved north several feet. No longer was its south wall a prolongation of the south elevation of the house. A porch had been added to the east elevation of this one-story addition.

The outbuildings had been replaced by two single-story rectangular frame structures. The one on the south was a garage.⁶

5. Sanborn Map of 1952

A comparison of the Sanborn maps for 1917 and 1952 documents that in this period no major changes were made to the configuration of the house. The two outbuildings, however, had been replaced by one single-story structure extending

4. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

5. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.

6. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.

the width of the lot.⁷ In the years since 1952 the front porch of the Mason house had been raised from one to two stories.

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 3, Block 11.⁸

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a two-story frame dwelling at 508 South Eighth owned by Luther Brown.⁹ The tables filed by the local board in 1891 and 1899 listed a two-story frame dwelling at 508 South Eighth Street.¹⁰

D. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama details the south and east elevations of the Mason house. The house is a rectangular, two-story structure. On the rear of the lot is a small single-story outbuilding with a gable roof. There are trees between the front of the house and Eighth Street, and two trees between the house and outbuilding.¹¹

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

The Koch Panorama pictures the north and east elevations of the Mason house. The house as detailed is two stories with a rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed rear addition. Attached to the east elevation of the addition is a shed porch.

No outbuildings are depicted on the rear of Lot No. 3.¹²

7. Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.

8. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 59.

9. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.

10. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, p. 117; *Rules and Regulations*, 1899, pp. 145-46.

11. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

12. *Augustus Koch Panorama*.



JOHN E. ROLL PROPERTY

I. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Recommendations

From the early 1850s until the 1890s a house built by John E. Roll, a Springfield contractor and longtime acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, stood on Lot No. 4, Block 11. By 1896 the Roll house had been razed and replaced by a two-story frame dwelling. This two-story house was standing in May 1975, but is scheduled to be demolished or moved after Lot 4 is acquired by the National Park Service.

Because there is insufficient documentary evidence to allow for a reconstruction of this house, it will be necessary to indicate to the visitor that on this site during the 1850s stood a dwelling and other improvements that were home for friends and neighbors of the Lincolns. This should be done with an audio station, perhaps supplemented by a conjectural drawing of the house.

B. Significance

John E. Roll, a Springfield builder, erected a house and made other improvements to Lot No. 4 in the early 1850s. He used this house as rental property until 1865, when he sold it to Richard J. Jones. One of the park's themes will focus on the identity and personality of the Lincoln neighbors. The Roll house, along with the Mason house, was the only rental property fronting on Eighth Street between Jackson and Edwards in the 1850s. During the period it was home to a succession of renters.

C. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The John E. Roll house was on Lot No. 4, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On March 25, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Block 11, to Foley Vaughan for \$150.¹ Within a month, on April 17, 1837, Foley and Emeline Vaughan sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4 to William Wallace for \$500.² On May 12, 1837, Wallace mortgaged Lots Nos. 3 and 4 to John B. Taylor for \$100. The mortgage was paid off on July 8, 1837, and Wallace's title was cleared.³

1. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 25, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 580-81.

2. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 17, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 659-60.

3. Mortgage Deed, dated May 12, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book L, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 26.

On June 6, 1834, William and Amanda Wallace sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4 to Edmund Pease for \$300.⁴ Edmund and Mary Pease, on August 11, 1849, sold Lots Nos. 3 and 4, Block 11, to John E. Roll for \$200.⁵ To finance the purchase, Roll mortgaged the lots to Edmund Pease for \$200. The mortgage, commanding six percent interest, was to fall due April 2, 1850. The mortgage was paid off, and Roll was given a release on April 19.⁶

On March 18, 1865, four weeks before President Lincoln's assassination, John E. and Harriet Roll sold Lot No. 4, Block 11, to Richard J. Jones for \$1,206.⁷ Richard J. Jones and Malinda Jones, on October 28, 1865, sold Lot No. 4 to Harrison D. Lyon for \$1,625.⁸ Harrison D. and Mary A. Lyon, on February 25, 1869, sold Lot No. 4, Block 11, to John F. Hickman for \$2,000.⁹

On January 2, 1880, James and Sarah Hickman sold Lot No. 4 to Susan Sell for \$1,175.¹⁰ Susan and Ambrose Sell, on January 10, 1891, sold Lot No. 4 to Rosa Maurer for \$1,450.¹¹

On May 19, 1903, Rosa Maurer, a widow, sold Lot No. 4 to Emma Metzger, Charles Maurer, Louisa Myer, Cecilia Maurer, and Franklin Maurer for \$1 and other valuable considerations. Rosa Maurer would retain one-third interest in the tract for herself during her natural life.¹²

4. Warranty Deed, dated June 6, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 348.

5. Warranty Deed, dated Aug. 1, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book DD, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 100-101.

6. Mortgage Deed, dated Aug. 1, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book CC, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 402-3.

7. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 18, 1865, Sangamon County Deed Book 23, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 61.

8. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 28, 1865, Sangamon County Deed Book 23, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 537.

9. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 25, 1869, Sangamon County Deed Book 37, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 210.

10. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 2, 1880, Sangamon County Deed Book 65, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 604.

11. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 19, 1891, Sangamon County Deed Book 89, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 12.

12. Warranty Deed, dated May 19, 1903, Sangamon County Deed Book 119, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 124.

D. People Associated with the John E. Roll Property

1. John E. Roll

a) John Roll Meets Abraham Lincoln

John E. Roll was born in Green Village, New Jersey, on June 9, 1814. He was one of nine children born to William and Mary Eddy Roll. In 1830 William Roll headed west with his family. They traveled overland from Green Village to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in covered wagons. At the latter place, the teams and wagons were sold and the Rolls boarded the steamboat *Highland* for Louisville. Below the falls of the Ohio, they embarked on the steamer *Huntsman* for St. Louis, where they arrived on June 4. Crossing the Mississippi, the Rolls--parents and children--pushed northeast across the prairies to Sangamon County, and settled in the village of Sangamo.

In the spring of 1831, "a tall, gaunt, ungainly young man made his appearance in Sangamo, coming from New Salem, Macon County, to build a flatboat for the firm of Offutt & Green." The newcomer was Abraham Lincoln, and "he was the 'boss' of the construction of the boat, receiving fifteen dollars per month for his work." Lincoln hired John E. Roll, Walter Corman, John Seaman, a young man by the name of Cabanes, and John Johnston to assist him. Roll shaped the pins used in construction of the flatboat. During the month it took to build the craft, Lincoln and Roll became lifelong friends.¹³

b) John Roll--Builder

John Roll moved from Sangamo to Springfield with his parents in 1831. There he learned the trade of a mason and plasterer. While learning his trade, Roll received only six dollars per month. As soon as he finished his apprenticeship he entered the construction business on his own with only \$125. He soon became a contractor and built more than 100 houses, which "he sold as an advantageous opportunity for a sale occurred, and long after he had retired from his trade, he continued to deal in real estate," buying and selling houses and lots. His real estate ventures extended to platting two subdivisions to the city known as Roll's Additions.

In 1850 he established a boot and shoe business.¹⁴

c) John Roll's Springfield Potpourri

In 1839 John Roll married Harriet Vandyke, a native of New York City and a sister of Mrs. Charles Arnold. To the couple were born three sons--William V., Frank P., and John L. In August 1849 the Rolls were living on Jefferson Street, between Fifth and Sixth.¹⁵

13. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:470-71.

14. *Ibid.*, pp. 471-72.

15. *Illinois Journal*, Aug. 29, 1849.

Roll and his family had a brush with death on Sunday, February 1, 1852. They had been using ratsbane, mixed with lard, to eradicate rats. Harriet Roll, by mistake, employed the ratsbane-laced lard to cook the family breakfast. Although the Rolls became violently ill, they all recovered.¹⁶

On August 24, 1852, Roll was elected a director of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.¹⁷

Editor Francis of the *Journal*, on April 21, 1853, informed his readers that a number of citizens were planning improvements to their property this year. Work had commenced on several structures. Mayor Iles was putting up a "large and commodious stable; John Roll was erecting a store near the post office; and Francis Clinton was razing down his old store, and would replace it with a three-story brick building, with iron front."¹⁸

A cholera epidemic struck Springfield in late summer of 1854. On September 15 the *Journal* reported two new cases since Wednesday (the thirteenth) in the city and one death. John Roll was one of those stricken, but he rallied and recovered.¹⁹

On May 25, 1859, the "old settlers" held a meeting. At this gathering a resolution was passed, which read:

We the undersigned desirous of preserving the early history of the City of Springfield and Sangamon county, now known in a great degree only to a few "Pioneers," would suggest a meeting at the court house on June 1 of all surviving settlers who became residents of the county previous to the "winter of the deep snow," 1829-30 for the purpose of organizing a permanent society in furtherance of this object.

Among those who signed the resolution were: Abraham Lincoln, John E. Roll, Elijah Iles, William Butler, Pascal Enos, James H. Matheny, C. W. Matheny, William H. Herndon, John T. Stuart, Erastus Wright, and Peter Van Bergen.²⁰

When Mr. Lincoln left Springfield on February 11, 1861, to be inaugurated as President, he gave Roll the family dog. At the Lincoln sale in January 1861,

16. *Ibid.*, Feb. 3, 1852.

17. *Ibid.*, Apr. 25, 1852.

18. *Ibid.*, Apr. 21, 1853.

19. *Ibid.*, Sept. 15, 1854.

20. *Illinois State Journal*, May 26, 1859.

John Roll had purchased a number of the home furnishings, and "in later years he had a very valuable collection of Lincoln 'relics.'"²¹

John E. Roll was cited on January 28, 1862, as a delinquent taxpayer. He owed \$3.75 city tax, \$2.25 school tax, \$1.50 interest tax, and \$2.25 sewer tax on Lot No. 4.²²

d) John Roll Retires and Passes On

By the time he retired in 1885, Roll had become one of Springfield's leading businessmen. Harriet Roll died in 1880. John Roll remarried, and his second wife died in 1900. On March 30, 1901, Roll died in the family home at 612 Lawrence Avenue.²³

2. Frederick H. Webber

In 1860-61 Frederick H. Webber, a Springfield harnessmaker, and his family, rented the Roll property. Living with the Webbers in July 1861 were Mary E. Bloomfield, Webber's mother-in-law, and D. Fenderson, a roomer.²⁴

3. Harrison D. Lyon

Harrison D. Lyon owned the property from 1865 to 1869. He was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, on May 17, 1815. His parents were Henson and Nancy McCann Lyon. Harrison spent his childhood and youth in and around Shelbyville. He moved with his parents in 1834 to Sangamon County. They first settled at Portland, south of the Sangamon River and seven miles northeast of Springfield. The next year the family moved onto a farm two and one-half miles east of Springfield. Nancy McCann Lyon died in December 1845, and Henson Lyon on September 29, 1867.

Harrison Lyon, having been educated in the common schools of Kentucky, became a farmer in Illinois, and by 1891 owned more than 890 fertile Sangamon County acres. On April 7, 1843, he married Mary E. Hickman, who had been born in Shelby County, Kentucky. To the couple were born five children--Mary E., William H., Euclid F., James F., and Cordelia D.

Lyon, who cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840, became a Republican in 1856.²⁵

21. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:371-73.

22. *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 28, 1862.

23. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:473.

24. Eighth Decennial Census, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., National Archives; Williams, *Springfield Directory*.

25. *Portrait and Biographical Album*, pp. 813-14; *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 1025-26.



II. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The John E. Roll house was built in the early 1850s by John Roll and used as rental property. We have no data on the cost of construction.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lot No. 4, Block 11, and identifies the owner as John E. Roll. On the lot there is a conventional symbol identifying a dwelling. The symbol indicates that the structure was rectangular with an ell at the rear.¹

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the John E. Roll house on Lot No. 4, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition. The address is 512 South Eighth Street. It was a rectangular single-story frame house with a shingle roof. At the southeast corner of the structure was an enclosed porch. Near the midpoint of the south elevation was a second enclosed porch about fifteen feet long and six feet wide.

At the southeast corner of the lot was a ten- by twelve-foot frame outbuilding.²

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that Ambrose and Susan Sell made no significant changes to the exterior of the house or the outbuilding during these six years.³

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

In the years between 1890 and 1896, the subject maps document that Rosa Maurer had the Roll house torn down, and in its place erected a 2-story frame dwelling. The new house had a 1-1/2-story addition at its rear. There were two porches--one at the northwest corner of the house and the other attached to the

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill, 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

3. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

south elevation of the addition. The Maurer house had a south bay and a shingled roof.

A second frame outbuilding, thirteen by twenty feet, had been erected at the northeast corner of the lot. This structure had a shingle roof.⁴

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 4, Block 11.⁵

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* identified a one-story frame dwelling at 512 South Eighth Street belonging to Susan Sell.⁶ The *Rules and Regulations* for 1891 listed a one-story dwelling at 512 South Eighth,⁷ while the publication for April 1899 located a two-story frame dwelling at this site. This corroborates data found on the Sanborn-Perris map of 1896.⁸

D. Panoramas

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama depicts the south and east elevations of what purports to be the Roll house. The house shown, contrary to what is indicated by the 1854 Springfield map and the Sanborn map of 1884, is a two-story, gable-roofed structure. The axis of the roof is north-south, with the house fronting on Eighth Street.

On the rear of Lot No. 4 is a one-story, gable-roofed outbuilding. Between the house and Eighth Street and between the house and outbuilding are trees.⁹

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

The east and north elevations of the Roll house are featured in this panorama. It is a single-story, gable-roofed house with its axis east-west. At the south-east corner of the lot is a small frame outbuilding.¹⁰

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4. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.
 5. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 59.
 6. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.
 7. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17.
 8. *Rules and Regulations*, 1899, pp. 145-46.
 9. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.
 10. *Augustus Koch Panorama*.

JAMESON JENKINS HOME

I. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Recommendations

From the late 1840s until about 1900 a house occupied by Jameson Jenkins and his family stood on Lot No. 5. This house was either a duplex or there was a second dwelling on the lot, because the enumerator for the Eighth Census, J. H. Currier, listed Jane Pelham as a separated household.

The house belonging to and occupied by the Jenkinses from 1848 to 1865 was razed about the turn of the century. Although there is inadequate documentary evidence to permit reconstruction of the Jenkins house, it will be necessary to indicate to the park visitor that during the Lincoln years this was an integrated neighborhood, and that here was the home of Jameson Jenkins, his family, and Jane Pelham. This can be done with an audio station, perhaps supplemented by a conjectural drawing of the Jenkins home.

B. Significance

The Jameson Jenkins home was built in the late 1840s. The Jenkinses were black, as was Jane Pelham. Jenkins drove a dray, while Jane Pelham was a washerwoman. This demonstrates that the Lincoln neighborhood was economically and racially integrated. Across the street from Jenkins lived the wealthy and politically-astute State treasurer, Jesse Dubois. Jenkins's daughter, Nancy, married William Florville. Florville's father, a Haitian emigrant, was Mr. Lincoln's barber and friend of more than twenty years. Lincoln handled real estate cases for the senior Florville, who owned town lots and a farm.

C. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Jameson Jenkins house was on Lot No. 5, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On March 18, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lot No. 5, Block 11, to Frank Dychas of Sangamon County for \$62.¹ Franklin and Rosanna Dychas, on October 15, 1838, sold Lot No. 5 to Edward J. Johns and Alexander P. Willard for \$500.² On February 8, 1839, Edward and Almira Johns sold Peter Van Bergen their one-half undivided interest in Lot No. 5, Block 11, and Lots Nos. 15 and 16, Block 8, Elijah Iles' Addition, for \$600. The subject lots were sold

1. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 18, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 454-55.

2. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 15, 1838, Sangamon County Deed Book N, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 191-92.

under "execution," while Lots Nos. 15 and 16 had been conveyed by the Johnses to Robert Irwin and Benjamin Ferguson.³

Peter and Clarissa Van Bergen, on January 18, 1842, sold Alexander Willard their interest in Lot 5 for \$300.⁴ On the same date, Alexander and Louisa Willard sold John A. Mason their interest in Lot 5, Block 11, for \$300.⁵

On November 13, 1847, John A. Mason sold Lot No. 5, Block 11, to James Blanks of Sangamon County for \$212.⁶ Three months later, on February 18, 1848, James and Nancy Blanks sold Nancy Jenkins Lot No. 5 for \$200.⁷

On September 1, 1865, Nancy Florville (nee Jenkins) and William Florville sold Abner Allen Lot No. 5, Block 11, for \$1,200.⁸ Abner J. and Julia Allen, on November 23, 1866, sold Lot No. 5 to Thomas W. S. Kidd for \$1,300.⁹ Thomas W. S. and Charlotte Kidd, on November 20, 1879, quitclaimed Lot No. 5 to Debold Paulen for \$1.¹⁰

On September 27, 1881, Debold and Elizabeth Paulen sold Lot 5 to Noah Deyo for \$2,200.¹¹ On December 19, 1881, Noah and Virginia Deyo sold Lot No. 5,

3. Sheriff's Deed, dated Feb. 8, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 199-200.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 18, 1842, Sangamon County Deed Book S, Sangamon County courthouse pp. 297-98.

5. Warranty Deed, dated Jan. 18, 1842, Sangamon County Deed Book S, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 299-300.

6. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 13, 1847, Sangamon County Deed Book AA, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 26-27.

7. Warranty Deed, dated Feb. 18, 1848, Sangamon County Deed Book AA, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 284-85.

8. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 1, 1865, Sangamon County Deed Book 23, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 378. The Allens, to finance the purchase of the property, gave William Florville a promissory note for \$600 at ten percent interest. The note was due on March 1, 1866, and was secured by a lien on Lot 5. The note was paid off, and Florville gave Allen a release on April 23, 1866. Mortgage Deed, dated Sept. 1, 1865, Sangamon County Mortgage Book 5, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 247-48.

9. Warranty Deed, dated Nov. 23, 1866, Sangamon County Deed Book 29, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 392.

10. Quitclaim Deed, dated Nov. 20, 1879, Sangamon County Deed Book 66, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 196.

11. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 27, 1881, Sangamon County Deed Book 69, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 360.

Block 11, to Maria Deyo for \$2,200. The grantors retained a life estate in the property.¹²

On March 11, 1898, Mary and Louis Tichnor of Peoria County, Illinois; Noah Deyo (a widower); Louis and Isabel Deyo of San Bernadino, California; Hiram and Bettie Deyo of Kern County, California; and George and Margaret Deyo of Sangamon County, Illinois, sold Lot No. 5 to Philip Malley of Sangamon County for \$2,100.¹³ Five days later, on March 16, Malley, a bachelor, sold the subject lot to Henrietta Robinson for \$2,200.¹⁴

D. People Associated with Lot No. 5, 1838-81

1. Edward J. Johns

On March 13, 1835, Edward J. Johns advertised in the *Sangamo Journal* that he had opened a shop in the building above P. G. Canady's drugstore. Persons interested "in quality house and sign painting and glazing" were invited to call. Rooms would also be papered in the best style.¹⁵

On August 12, 1835, Johns was married to the widow Almira E. Drayer of Springfield by the Reverend Thomas Moffett.¹⁶ Johns was active in a local militia company. On June 10, 1837, he issued a call for the artillery company to attend an important meeting on Monday, June 14.¹⁷

In February 1838 Johns formed a partnership with Alexander P. Willard in the painting business. Their shop occupied the building formerly housing H. J. Armstrong's hattery shop. They specialized in a "style of painting of houses, signs, and carriages unsurpassed in the west."¹⁸

Within the year the partnership had been dissolved. Willard planned to carry on the business at "the old stand of Johns & Willard."¹⁹

12. Warranty Deed, dated Dec. 19, 1881, Sangamon County Deed Book 70, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 284.

13. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 11, 1898, Sangamon County Deed Book 100, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 486.

14. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 16, 1898, Sangamon County Deed Book 102, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 326.

15. *Sangamo Journal*, Mar. 13, 1835.

16. *Ibid.*, Aug. 15, 1835.

17. *Ibid.*, June 10, 1837.

18. *Ibid.*, Feb. 24, 1838.

19. *Ibid.*, Feb. 9, 1840.

In March 1842 Johns filed for bankruptcy in the U.S. District Court. His attorneys were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen T. Logan.²⁰

On several other occasions, Lincoln had business with Johns. In April 1849 he purchased two kegs of lead from Johns, and in January 1851 two pieces of border. These were used by Lincoln for improvements to his home.²¹

2. Alexander P. Willard

Alexander P. Willard was born April 5, 1815, in Vernon, Oneida County, New York. He married Louisa Higgin of Chemung County, New York, on June 3, 1837. Soon thereafter the newlyweds headed west, locating in Springfield.²²

In July 1841 Willard was in partnership with R. B. Zimmerman in the painting and chairmaking trade. They were prepared to offer to their patrons the best in sign and ornamental painting and paperhanging. Customers would find their shop on the corner of Fourth and Adams, near the Globe Tavern.²³

3. Peter Van Bergen

Peter Van Bergen was born in Catskill, New York, in 1800. He married Clarissa H. Benjamin, also a native of New York and a sister of Malinda Benjamin Iles. To the couple were born three children--Lizzie, Annie, and Peter.

The Van Bergens were Springfield pioneers, arriving in 1830 before the winters of deep snow. Van Bergen "invested largely in farm lands in Sangamon County, becoming the owner of a fine farm of five hundred acres, and throughout his business career dealt extensively in real estate in and around Springfield." About 1867 he erected a handsome home on Washington Park Boulevard.

Van Bergen was a Whig until 1856, when he became a Republican. He was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, "the two having once surveyed a small country town on the Illinois river." He died in 1879 and his wife passed away in 1882. Both are buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.²⁴

4. James Blanks

James Blanks was a pioneer member of the Springfield black community. He, along with Aaron Dyer and William Butler, as trustees of the "colored school,"

20. *Ibid.*, Mar. 11, 1842.

21. Pratt, "The Lincolns Go Shopping," pp. 78, 81.

22. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 769.

23. *Sangamo Journal*, July 16, 1841.

24. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 2:1314-15.

proposed to give a public supper on Thursday, June 20, 1850, at the black Baptist Church to raise money to support the school.²⁵

5. Jameson Jenkins

The 1855 census for Sangamon County lists "James" Jenkins as a Springfield resident. Living in his household, in addition to Jenkins, were one male between ten and twenty, one female under ten, two females between ten and twenty, one female twenty to thirty, and one female forty to fifty. The Springfield city directory for 1855-56 listed a Jonathan Jenkins, drayman, residing on Eighth near Edwards, while the 1859 directory listed a J. Jenkins, drayman, at this address.

The 1860 census identifies Jenkins as a fifty-year-old North Carolina-born mulatto. Living with Jenkins were his forty-five-year-old wife Elizabeth, also a mulatto; their sixteen-year-old daughter Nancy; and Quitian Watkins.²⁶

When Abraham Lincoln rode to the depot on February 11, 1861, to board the train that was to take him to Indianapolis on the roundabout trip to his Washington inaugural, Jenkins drove his carriage.

6. Thomas W. S. Kidd

Thomas W. S. Kidd was born in New Castle, Delaware, on October 22, 1828. His parents were John and Ann Smith Kidd. Orphaned by the time he was four, Kidd was raised by his aunt, M. J. McPherson. He learned the machinist trade at the Wilmington, Delaware, locomotive works of Elliott & Huston. After that firm failed, Kidd moved to Chicago in 1849 to take charge of the iron shops being established in that western city by Hollingsworth & Teas, for whom he had once worked.

He soon left the ironworks to become a traveling salesman with an agricultural implement firm. In 1854, while on vacation in Delaware, he married Charlotte Janny of Cecil County, Maryland. To the couple were born six children, only two--Lizzie G. and Presco Wright--living to maturity.

In February 1856 Kidd moved to Springfield. The next year he was appointed bailiff in the United States Marshal's office. In 1858 he was elected county coroner and was appointed deputy sheriff. In the winters of 1858-59 and 1859-60 Kidd served as sheriff of the Illinois Supreme Court. In 1860 Judge Samuel Treat named Kidd crier of the United States District Court, a position he held until the spring of 1877. In addition to these offices, he also served as city assessor for fifteen years and as collector for two years. While serving as

25. *Illinois Journal*, June 14, 1850.

26. Seventh and Eighth Decennial Censuses, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., National Archives; Illinois Census for 1855, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, Illinois State Archives; Hall, *Springfield City Directory, 1855-56*; Buck & Kriegh, *Revised City Directory, 1859*.

deputy sheriff, Kidd read law and passed the bar examination. He never opened an office, however, and reported that he only had two cases.

On May 1, 1873, Kidd commenced publishing the *Sangamon Monitor*.²⁷

During the years the Kidds owned Lot No. 5 (1866 to 1879), they lived at 516 South Eighth Street.²⁸

7. Debold Paulen

Debold Paulen was born at Eingenheim, Alsace, France, on September 11, 1828, a son of Debold and Margaret Walter Paulen. The Paulens emigrated to the United States in 1837, landing in New Orleans. That autumn, to escape a yellow fever outbreak, the family fled north by boat to Illinois, settling on a farm in Curran Township, Sangamon County. The mother died in 1863 and the father in March 1881.

Debold Paulen was married in 1857 to Elizabeth McMurray. In 1877 Paulen was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket. He was reelected in 1879,²⁹ the year he purchased the Jenkins property from the Kidds.

27. *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 236-37; *Portrait and Biographical Album*, pp. 485-87.

28. R. L. Dudley, *Springfield City Directory for 1869-70* (Springfield, Ill., 1869).

29. *History of Sangamon County*, p. 700; Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, p. 561.

II. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The Jameson Jenkins house was erected in the late 1840s. We have no data on its cost of construction.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lot No. 5, Block 11. An improvement, the Jameson Jenkins house, was indicated. The symbol detailed the structure as being quite small and at the northwest corner of the lot. It possessed an irregular shape and seemingly consisted of two attached structures.¹

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Jenkins house on Lot No. 5, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition. It was a square (thirty- by thirty-foot), two-story frame dwelling at 516 South Eighth Street. At the southwest corner was a single-story porch. A fifteen- by ten-foot single-story addition was attached to the east elevation. The house and addition were roofed with shingles. The porch had either a tin or slate roof, probably the former.

On the rear of the lot were two frame structures. The one at the southeast corner was a single-story building, ten by ten feet; adjoining it on the north was a two-story house. The latter's dimensions were about twelve feet east to west and thirty feet north to south. Both structures had shingle roofs.²

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that in these years the owners, the Deyos, made no structural changes to the exterior of the house or outbuildings.³

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

In the six years since 1890, the Deyos had made a number of structural changes to the house. Porches had been added to the north and south elevations

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

3. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

of the rear addition. The Sanborn-Perris people now classed the structure, for insurance purposes, as a 1-1/2-story frame dwelling, with a 1-story (eight- by eighteen-foot) room at the southeast corner. The front porch was now shingled.

Sanborn-Perris listed the small dwelling at the rear of the lot as 1-1/2-stories rather than 2.⁴

4. Sanborn Map of 1917

In the years between 1896 and 1917, the Robinsons had razed the Jenkins house and in its place erected the 2-story, rectangular frame dwelling that is now on-site. They had also demolished the 1-1/2-story outbuilding and in its place built a small 1-story structure.⁵

C. Structural Details Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 5, Block 11.⁶

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a two-story frame dwelling at 516 South Eighth owned by Debold Paulen.⁷ The local board of underwriters in 1891 and again in 1899 listed a two-story frame dwelling at 516 South Eighth.⁸

D. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama depicts the east and south elevations of a house on Lot No. 5. The house is a two-story structure with a single-story rear addition and a two-story south wing. Near the northeast corner of the addition are several trees. There are also trees between the front of the house and Eighth Street.⁹

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

In this panorama the north and east elevations of the Jenkins house are featured. The house is a 1-1/2-story structure with an ell; the axis of its gabled roof is east-west.

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4. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.
 5. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.
 6. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 59.
 7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.
 8. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17; *Rules and Regulations*, 1899, pp. 145-46.
 9. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

Attached to the rear of the house is a small, one-story addition with a shed roof.

On the rear of Lot No. 5 are two outbuildings with gabled roofs. The north structure is two stories, the other is one story.¹⁰

3. Photograph of South Eighth Street ca. 1889

The west elevation and the southwest corner of the Jenkins house can be distinguished in this photograph, just north of the Henson Robinson Home. The single-story front porch, with its column, is visible in the angle formed by the void between the ell and the house.

A copy of this photograph is found in Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park*, Plate XXV.

10. *Augustus Koch Panorama.*



HENSON ROBINSON HOME

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Henson Robinson Home, Structure No. 14, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the Henson Robinson house will be restored to its appearance as constructed ca. 1863. The interior will be adapted as quarters for the superintendent of Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes that "around the core of complete restoration [the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets] a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene." Period structures on Eighth Street, south of the Arnold Home, will be "retained to maintain the residential character." The memorandum from Superintendent, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, to Regional Director, Midwest Region, February 10, 1975, proposes that because of the proximity of the park headquarters, the Henson Robinson house be "designated as quarters for the Park Superintendent." This will facilitate his making "instantaneous management decisions for the Historic Site when required."

D. Provisions for Operating Structure

This building will be used as quarters for the park superintendent.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be needed to operate the Henson Robinson Home.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the Henson Robinson house to its appearance ca. 1865 will necessitate:

- (a) Removing the two-story front and southwest side porch
- (b) Reconstructing the one-story front porch

(c) Lowering the room(s) at the southeast corner of the main part of the house from two stories to one

(d) Removing the bay from the south elevation of the addition

(e) Possibly reconstructing the detached kitchen and its north porch

(f) Roofing the house, except the front porch, the south bay, the rear addition, and the detached kitchen with sheet metal

(g) Repainting the structure to reflect the color scheme at the time of construction

G. Estimated Cost of Construction

The cost estimate form will be a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The Henson Robinson house was built after Lincoln's departure for his inauguration as President but before his assassination. Although Lincoln never saw this structure, its architecture is contemporary and harmonizes with that of other neighborhood dwellings with which Lincoln and his family were familiar. Demolition of this handsome old home would detract from the urban character of the area as Lincoln knew it.

Henson Robinson, who became a prominent Springfield businessman, would have known Lincoln, while his father-in-law (James W. Keyes) was one of Lincoln's Democratic political opponents.

B. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Henson Robinson house is on Lot No. 6, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On May 15, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold John B. Weber Lot No. 6, Block 11, for \$75.¹ On October 12, 1837, John B. and Sarah Weber sold James W. Keyes Lot No. 6 for \$200.²

On September 13, 1838, James W. and Lydia Keyes sold a number of tracts and lots, including Lot No. 6, to their brother-in-law James F. Reid of Sangamon County for \$2,600.³ Eight months later, on April 8, 1839, James F. and Augusta Reid sold James W. Keyes a number of tracts, including Lot No. 6, for \$2,600.⁴

On July 13, 1869, James W. and Lydia Keyes sold Lot No. 6 to their son-in-law Henson Robinson for \$600.⁵ Eight years later, on July 29, 1877, Henson

1. Warranty Deed, dated May 15, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 721.

2. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 12, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book L, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 557-58.

3. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 13, 1838, Sangamon County Deed Book N, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 217-18.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 8, 1838, Sangamon County Deed Book O, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 229-30.

5. Warranty Deed, dated July 12, 1869, Sangamon County Deed Book 37, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 508.

Robinson conveyed to his wife Henrietta Robinson, for \$1 and his love and affection, Lot No. 6, Block 11.⁶

C. People Associated with Lot No. 6, 1837-1900

1. James W. Keyes

James W. Keyes was born in Monroe County, Virginia, on November 1, 1805, a son of Humphrey and Sarah Hanley Keyes. The senior Keyeses settled on a Sangamon County farm, east of Springfield, in November 1830. Humphrey Keyes died in 1833, and Sarah Hanley Keyes in 1846 while en route to California with her daughter and son-in-law, James F. Reid.

James Keyes was educated in the Virginia common schools, and learned the tailor's trade. On January 9, 1827, in Botetourt County, Virginia, he married Lydia Spickard, a native of that county. To the couple were born ten children-- Charles A., James L., Ellen, Mary C., Edward L., Henrietta, Thomas R., Susan F., Margaret E., and Martha J.

In April 1831 the Keyeses arrived in Springfield, where James worked as a tailor. James Keyes had cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828. As a Democrat, he was rewarded by President Martin Van Buren with an appointment as Springfield postmaster. A victim of the spoils system, he was ousted in 1841. He served as justice of the peace for fourteen years in Springfield.

In 1836 Keyes purchased a farm north of Springfield.⁷

The Sangamon County Horticultural Society held a meeting at the Washington Hall on Friday evening, May 23, 1851, to make plans for its annual spring exhibition. Among those selected for the committee on arrangements was Keyes.⁸

Keyes, on October 19, 1853, announced his candidacy for reelection as a justice of the peace for Springfield.⁹

President James Buchanan, in March 1857, named local Democrat James E. Keyes Springfield postmaster, to replace Isaac Diller, whose commission expired on the twenty-ninth.¹⁰

In February 1858, Editor C. H. Lanphier, James W. Keyes, and E. B. Herndon, prominent local Democrats, visited Washington. On their return, Keyes and

6. Warranty Deed, dated July 29, 1877, Sangamon County Deed Book 60, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 306.

7. *History of Sangamon County*, p. 1025.

8. *Illinois Journal*, May 26, 1851.

9. *Ibid.*, Oct. 19, 1853.

10. *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 31, 1857.

Herndon told the editor of the antiadministration *Illinois State Journal* that they were certain the Lecompton (Kansas) constitution would be accepted by Congress by a partisan vote.¹¹

Keyes was reappointed postmaster by President Buchanan at this time. Because he was a strong supporter of the Lecompton constitution, Editor Francis of the *Illinois State Journal* termed it a political payoff, because the President was determined to punish the recusant and "to reward those who stood firm."¹²

In October 1858 the administration replaced Keyes as Springfield postmaster with Lindsay.¹³

2. Henson Robinson

Henson Robinson was born in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, on March 14, 1839. He was a son of John and Mary Rayburn Robinson. Henson was educated in the Greene County schools. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade. "When his term of apprenticeship expired he felt like a caged animal that had been set free and deciding to leave his native state he came to Springfield . . . in July, 1858, to visit his uncle James Rayburn, a well known tailor." Finding himself in need of money, he went to work as a tinner for Eli Kreigh.

In March 1861, the month Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President, Robinson formed a partnership with George Bauman. Robinson & Bauman opened their business, trading in stoves, furnaces, and tinware, in a building at 112-114 North Fifth Street. The company prospered from its inception. During the Civil War, Robinson & Bauman signed contracts for the manufacture of soldiers' mess plates and tin cups. Henson Robinson bought out his partner and operated the firm under his own name until 1890, when a stock company was organized under the name of the Henson Robinson Company. Robinson was president of the firm until his death on April 17, 1900.¹⁴

In 1862 Robinson was an assistant marshal at the Springfield July 4 celebration.¹⁵ This was but the first of many civic endeavors. He was a promoter of the Citizens' Street Railway, buying much of the right-of-way, and serving as its first treasurer. He was also treasurer of the County Fair Association for a number of years, and worked hard to get the streetcar tracks extended to the

11. *Ibid.*, Mar. 1, 1858.

12. *Ibid.*, Mar. 2, 1858.

13. *Ibid.*, Oct. 11, 1858.

14. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:374-78; *History of Sangamon County*, p. 708; personal interview, Stuart Robinson with Banton and Bearss, Apr. 11, 1975.

15. *Illinois State Journal*, June 28, 1862.

fairgrounds. For a few years he was chairman of the Springfield Board of Education. "His activity and far-sighted efforts" while president of the board "were manifested in effective labor for improvement of the schools." He ran for mayor on the National Temperance ticket in 1878, but as a champion of temperance he lost the support of the saloon owners, "many of whom told him they were his friends in business but being afraid that he would enforce the law would not vote for him." He lost the election by 121 votes.

On May 8, 1861, Henson Robinson married Henrietta Keyes, a daughter of James W. and Lydia Keyes. Henrietta had been born in Springfield on July 29, 1839. To the couple were born three children--Lydia Maria, Margaret Henrietta, and Charles Henson. In 1904 Margaret Henrietta was living in the family home at 520 South Eighth Street. Her brother and his family resided next door at 526 South Eighth.¹⁶

16. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:374-78; *History of Sangamon County*, p. 708.

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The Henson Robinson house was built by or for Henson Robinson between 1863 and 1866. In 1860 Robinson was boarding with his uncle, James Rayburn.¹ Three years later, Robinson and his wife were living at 41 Jefferson Street,² but by 1866 they were residing on Eighth between Jackson and Edwards.³ Stuart Robinson, a grandson of Henson Robinson, recalls being told that the family home was built during the Civil War.⁴

We have no data on the cost of construction.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lot No. 6, Block 11. No improvements are shown on the lot.⁵

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Henson Robinson house on Lot No. 6, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition (520 South Eighth Street). The Robinson house was a two-story frame structure with east and south wings. Adjoining the south wing was a two-story bay. Attached to the east wing was a single-story addition. Connected with the northeast corner of the aforementioned addition was a semi-detached single-story kitchen with an enclosed north porch. The dimensions of the kitchen were nine feet by twelve feet, and the porch was nine feet by five feet. Fronting the house was a single-story shed porch. The house had a shingled roof, while the porches, detached kitchen, and rear addition were roofed with tin or slate, probably the former.

At the rear of the lot was a large rectangular frame carriage house, fifty-five feet north to south and fifteen feet east to west. Because this structure

1. Williams, *Springfield Directory*.

2. Campbell and Richardson, *Campbell & Richardson's Springfield City Directory for 1863* (Springfield, Ill., 1863).

3. Bronson and Nixon, *Bronson & Nixon's Springfield City Directory for 1866* (Springfield, Ill., 1866).

4. Personal interview, Robinson with Banton and Bearss, Apr. 11, 1975.

5. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

extended onto Lot No. 7, it would have been constructed after the Robinsons acquired title to Lots Nos. 7 and 8 in 1881. This structure had a shingle roof.⁶

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that during these years Henson Robinson replaced the tin kitchen roof with shingles.

The shingle roof of the carriage house had been replaced with either tin or slate, probably the former.⁷

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

The Robinsons, in the years between 1890 and 1896, made a number of structural changes to the exterior of the family home. A one-story side porch had been added to the south elevation of the house in the void formed by the front of the structure and the south wing. The rear addition had been enlarged from sixteen to twenty-three feet. A south porch had been added to the semidetached kitchen. The west elevation of this porch abutted against the east side of the one-story addition.

The entire house, including the semidetached kitchen and porches, was now roofed with tin or slate, probably the former.⁸

4. Sanborn Map of 1917

In the twenty-one years since publication of the Sanborn-Perris atlas for 1896, the Robinsons had enlarged the front porch. This had been accomplished by extending its south elevation several feet and eliminating the void at the southwest corner. The detached kitchen's south porch had been reduced in size.⁹

5. Sanborn Map of 1952

By 1952 the carriage house had been razed.¹⁰

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lot No. 6, Block 11.¹¹

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6. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.
 7. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.
 8. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.
 9. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.
 10. Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.
 11. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 59.

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a two-story frame dwelling at 520 South Eighth Street owned by Henrietta Robinson.¹² The local board in 1891 and again in 1899 listed a two-story dwelling at 520 South Eighth.¹³

D. Data About Structures and Furnishings Found in Inventory of Estate of Henrietta Robinson

Henrietta Robinson died on February 19, 1900, leaving as her heirs her husband, Henson Robinson, and two children--Charles and Margaret. At her death, Mrs. Robinson owned an undivided one half of Lot No. 5, Block 11, with its improvements. The subject lot and house were encumbered by a \$1,600 mortgage held by the Working Men's Building Association. The deceased also held title to Lot No. 6, with the family home thereon; Lot No. 7; and Lot No. 8, with the house thereon occupied by her son Charles and his family.¹⁴

In accordance with the law, the deceased's personal property found in the family home at 520 South Eighth was inventoried and appraised. The record filed with the court showed:

Parlor

1 Moguette carpet	\$12.50
1 Millon rug	2.00
3 Pair lace curtains	15.00
1 Sofa	2.00
6 Chairs	5.00
2 rockers	6.00
1 Center table	3.00
1 Music box	3.00
1 Picture (steel engraving)	5.00
China ornaments	2.00
6 Shades	2.00
2 Pair portiers	.75

Sitting Room

1 Moguette carpet	10.00
1 Couch	10.00
2 Chairs	1.00
5 Rockers	5.00
1 Centre table	4.00
1 Clock	4.00
4 Pictures	1.00

12. *Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1879*, p. 188.

13. *Rules and Regulations, 1891*, pp. 116-17; *Rules and Regulations, 1899*, pp. 145-46.

14. Henrietta Robinson, Probated Estate, File 5,680, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

1 Desk	1.00
1 Dictionary stand	2.50
3 Gardiners stands	5.00
1 Bookcase	1.00
100 Books	45.00
1 Indian blanket	1.00
Sofa pillows	1.00
1 Pair brass andirons	1.50
2 Curtains	.25

Front Hall

1 Brussels carpet and carpet on front stairs	4.00
1 Hat rack	2.00
1 Table	1.00

Dining Room

1 Side board	20.00
1 Dining table	3.00
1 Side table	.50
4 Shades	.25
14 Chairs	7.00
1 Set Haviland China (not complete)	10.00
3 Cut glass dishes	3.00
1 Dozen oyster plates	1.00
1 China butter dish	2.00
1 Odd set china	5.00
Odd dishes	2.00
1 Dozen tablespoons	5.00
1 Dozen teaspoons	3.00
1 Sugar spoon	1.00
1 Butter knife	1.00
1 Tea bell	1.00
1 Dozen knives and forks (plated)	2.00
1 Dozen oyster forks	1.50
4 Dozen napkins	3.00
2 Dozen napkins	.50
1 Tablecloth	5.00
1 Centre piece	1.00

Downstairs Bedroom

1 Carpet	1.00
1 Bedstead	3.00
1 Dresser	3.00
1 Washstand	1.50
1 Wardrobe	10.00
1 Writing desk	7.50
3 Pair lace curtains	3.00
3 Shades	.25

Upstairs Front Bedroom

1 Milgrain carpet	2.00
2 Rugs	.75
3 Chairs	.25
1 Sofa	.50
2 Shades	.20
Pictures	.25

North Room

1 Carpet	3.00
2 Chairs	.25
1 Table	.25

Servant's Room

1 Bedstead	.50
1 Dresser	1.00
1 Washstand	.50
2 Chairs	.25
2 Shades	.20
1 Carpet	.75

Bedroom

1 Bedstead	10.00
1 Dresser	12.50
2 Chiffoniers	15.00
4 Chairs	2.00
1 Couch	1.25
1 Sewing machine	2.25
1 Carpet	1.50
1 Rug	.50
1 Washstand and chamber set	1.50
1 Washstand, dresser, and bedstead	4.00
2 Mattresses	
2 Featherbeds	7.00
4 Pillows	3.00
2 Bolsters	1.50

Back Hall

Matting, carpet, and hamper	1.00
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Bedding, etc.

1 Eider down comforter	1.00
2 Pair blankets	1.00
6 Pair sheets	1.50
6 Pair pillow cases	1.50
8 Blankets	3.00

5 Quilts	3.00
1 Lot sundries	3.00

Detached Kitchen

1 Range	3.00
1 Gas stove	3.00
1 Lot cooking utensils	3.00
Tubs	.50
1 Lot irons	.50
1 Table	.25
2 Chairs	.20
1 Lot Sundries	2.00

Carriage House

1 Surrey	50.00
Total	<u>\$419.70¹⁵</u>

E. Panoramas and Photographs

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

This panorama details the south and east elevations of what is purported to be the Henson Robinson house. The dwelling, as shown, is a one-story structure with gabled roof. Attached to the east elevation is a small one-story addition with gabled roof. At the northeast corner of Lot No. 6 is a small single-story outbuilding. The axes of the house and outbuilding are east and west.

Between the west elevation of the house and Eighth Street are several trees.¹⁶

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

This panorama features the east and north elevations of the Henson Robinson house. A 1-1/2-story structure with a gabled roof, it has a single-story addition, also with a gabled roof, attached to its east elevation. Attached to the east elevation of this first addition is a second addition with a gabled roof. To the south of the house is a single-story structure with a gabled roof that may be attached to the Robinson home.

At the northeast corner of Lot No. 6 is an outbuilding. This structure, the axis of which is north-south, has a gabled roof.¹⁷

15. *Ibid.*

16. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

17. *Augustus Koch Panorama.*

3. Photograph of South Eighth Street ca. 1889

The west elevation of the Robinson house is detailed in this photograph. The viewer's attention is called to: (a) the front porch with its columns and ballustrade; (b) the three second story windows and shutters; (c) the southwest column of the side porch; (d) the paint scheme; and (e) the picket fence.

A copy of this photograph is found in Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park*, Plate XXV.

4. Photographs from the Stuart Robinson Collection

In the winter of 1975-76 Mr. Stuart Robinson generously permitted the staff of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site to make copies of a large number of photographs from family albums of the house and outbuildings. These photographs detail the appearance of these structures in the late 1890s and first years of the twentieth century. These prints are on file at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.



SOLOMON ALLEN BARN

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Solomon Allen Barn, Structure No. 15, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of Third Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The exterior of the Solomon Allen Barn will be restored to its appearance ca. 1860. Its interior will be adapted to a compatible use.

C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan

The master plan, approved February 1970, proposes that "around the core of complete restoration [the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets] a zone of partial restoration will complete the historic scene." Period structures on Eighth Street and the alleys south of the Arnold Home will be "retained to maintain the residential character."

During the Lincoln era and for many years thereafter, various types of out-buildings--barns, carriage houses, sheds, etc.--stood on the rear of the lots in the Lincoln Home area. The Allen Barn is the only extant outbuilding in Block 11 that dates to this period.

D. Provision for Operating Structure

This structure will constitute an exhibit in place with its interior adapted to a compatible use as determined by management in consultation with professional services.

E. Cooperative Agreement, if Any, Executed or Proposed for Operating Structure

No cooperative agreement will be required to operate this structure.

F. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Restoration of the Allen barn to its appearance as constructed will require

- (a) Replacing deteriorated fabric where necessary
- (b) Adding a shingled roof
- (c) Demolishing the adjoining single-story garage
- (d) Repainting the structure

G. Estimated Cost of Construction

The cost estimate forms will be a part of the architectural data section to be prepared by the historical architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

During the Lincoln years a house, the home of Solomon Allen and his family, stood on Lot No. 8. This house was razed in the early 1890s and replaced by a two-story frame dwelling--the Charles Robinson Home. The 1-1/2-story frame barn on Lot No. 7 was not disturbed. This barn, which probably dates to the Solomon Allen years, was a part of the urban environment known to the Lincolns. In the 1850s and 1860s a number of the Lincoln neighbors kept livestock, such as horses and cattle.

B. Recommendations

Although the dwelling occupied by Solomon Allen and his family in the 1850s and 1860s has been demolished, it will be necessary to interpret the site. Because the absence of documentary evidence precludes a reconstruction of the Allen Home, an audio station, perhaps supplemented by a conjectural drawing, could be employed to interpret the Allens and their home.

C. Legal Description and Chain of Title

The Solomon Allen Barn is on Lot No. 7, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. On March 18, 1837, Elijah and Malinda Iles sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 11, and Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 15, to John L. Turner of Sangamon County for \$335.¹ On April 5, 1837, John L. Turner sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 11, to William Wallace for \$300.² Soon thereafter, on May 5, 1837, Wallace mortgaged Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to John B. Taylor to secure a promissory note for \$100 commanding six percent interest. The mortgage was retired, and Wallace given a release, on April 20, 1839.³

On April 20, 1839, William and Amanda Wallace sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to Jacob G. Loose for \$300.⁴ More than five years later, on July 24, 1844, Jacob G. and Mary Loose sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to Erastus Wright for \$200.⁵

1. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 18, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 592-93.

2. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 5, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 596.

3. Mortgage Deed, dated May 5, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book K, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 676-77.

4. Warranty Deed, dated Apr. 20, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 266.

5. Warranty Deed, dated July 24, 1844, Sangamon County Deed Book W, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 484-85.

On October 21, 1848, Erastus and Lucy Wright of Sangamon County sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to Abel W. Estabrook for \$130.⁶ Eleven months later, on September 13, 1849, Abel W. and Laura Estabrook sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to James M. Morse for \$200.⁷

On October 24, 1851, James M. and Emma Morse sold Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to Solomon Allen for \$400.⁸ Solomon Allen died on December 26, 1870, and his wife seven years later. On May 7, 1877, Annanias Allen of Logan County, Illinois, quitclaimed his interest in Lots Nos. 7 and 8 for \$400 to Elizabeth Allen of Tazewell County, Illinois.⁹ Elizabeth and Jonah Allen thereupon conveyed their interest in the subject lots for \$100 to Obed Hamline, also of Tazewell County.¹⁰

On December 28, 1877, Obed and Mary Hamline of Tazewell County sold Milton Hay their interest in Lots Nos. 7 and 8 for \$100. The interest conveyed was Obed Hamline's and Jonah Allen's share in the Solomon Allen estate. Jonah Allen had previously quitclaimed his share to Hamline.¹¹ The next day, December 29, Allen and Anna Hamline of Logan County, Illinois, conveyed to Milton Hay their interest in Lots Nos. 7 and 8.¹²

On March 9, 1881, Samuel D. Scholes, master of chancery, conveyed Lots Nos. 7 and 8 to Henrietta Robinson for \$2,100. This was in accordance with a decree of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, rendered at its November 1876 term, wherein Annanias Allen and others were complainants and the Solomon D. Allen estate and others the defendants. It had been ordered by the court that Chancellor Scholes advertise the subject real estate for sale to the highest and last bidder.¹³

6. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 21, 1848, Sangamon County Deed Book CC, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 343-44.

7. Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 13, 1849, Sangamon County Deed Book CC, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 414-15.

8. Warranty Deed, dated Oct. 24, 1851, Sangamon County Deed Book HH, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 46.

9. Quitclaim Deed, dated May 7, 1877, Sangamon County Deed Book 64, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 16.

10. Warranty Deed, dated May 7, 1877, Sangamon County Deed Book 59, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 382.

11. Warranty Deed, dated Dec. 28, 1877, Sangamon County Deed Book 48, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 507.

12. Warranty Deed, dated Dec. 29, 1877, Sangamon County Deed Book 59, Sangamon County courthouse, p. 384.

13. Warranty Deed, dated Mar. 9, 1881, Sangamon County Deed Book 68, Sangamon County courthouse, pp. 58, 68.

D. People Associated with Lots Nos. 7 and 8, 1839-81

1. Jacob G. Loose

Jacob G. Loose was born about 1812 in Washington, Pennsylvania, and settled in Springfield in 1836 or 1837. He first worked as a clerk in a dry goods store, and then went into business on his own.¹⁴

On January 22, 1841, Jacob Loose and John Williams announced that they had become partners in a mercantile business. The firm would be known as Williams & Loose.¹⁵

Williams announced on September 9, 1842, that he had bought out Jacob Loose and also the stock of Robert Irwin & Co. He would continue the business in his own name, selling at the usual prices, and take State bank paper at par.¹⁶ Loose soon after reentered the mercantile business as a partner of E. B. Hawley.

Loose, on December 18, 1844, married Mary Elizabeth Iles, daughter of Washington Iles.¹⁷

On July 4, 1851, there was a celebration in Springfield of the Nation's seventy-fifth birthday. Cole R. Allen, chief marshal, was assisted in organizing and conducting the event by Abraham Lincoln, Jacob G. Loose, S. Francis, J. C. Doremus, R. F. Barnett, James Campbell, Peter Van Bergen, Joshua F. Speed, T. C. Browne, J. B. Thomas, Elijah Iles, M. Helm, N. W. Matheny, C. Burddall, B. C. Webster, John Clifton, E. B. Baker, Ninian Edwards, M. C. Bellinger, and F. Webster.¹⁸

2. Abel W. Estabrook

On August 14, 1841, at Jacksonville, Illinois, a State musical society was organized for the promotion of music in "our churches, academies, and common schools." H. H. Show of Quincy was elected president; J. F. Ragne of Springfield and William Carter of Pittsfield, vice presidents; Abel W. Estabrook of Jacksonville, secretary; and J. T. Jones of Jacksonville, recording secretary.¹⁹

Estabrook had moved to Springfield by April 1843. On Tuesday the eleventh he was present at the meeting of the Washington Temperance Society at the First

14. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, pp. 466-67.

15. *Sangamo Journal*, Jan. 22, 1841.

16. *Ibid.*, Sept. 9, 1842.

17. *Ibid.*, Dec. 26, 1844.

18. *Illinois Journal*, June 28, 1851.

19. *Sangamo Journal*, Aug. 20, 1841.

Presbyterian Church. The principal address was made by the Reverend J. R. Lancaster, while Estabrook led a group in singing "choice temperance music."²⁰

On March 30, 1848, Estabrook and H. D. Brigham announced that the third quarter of their academy would open on April 5. A female department would commence on the same date under the direction of Miss H. Thayer and Mrs. Estabrook.²¹

Robert Todd Lincoln recalled many years later, "I have a dim recollection of being under the slipper-guardianship of a School-Mistress until 1850, when I became a pupil at the Academy of a Mr. Estabrook, and under his instruction I remained for three years."

After leaving Estabrook's academy, Robert was enrolled by his parents in Illinois State University, which had located in Springfield in April 1852. It was a private school, and in no way connected with the University of Illinois. Robert attended Illinois State University until 1855, when he entered Brown University.²²

3. James M. Morse

James M. Morse was born February 4, 1807, in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He married Sarah S. Sawyer on April 7, 1831, and the same year the couple moved from Massachusetts to Vandalia, Illinois. Morse was employed in the office of the Secretary of State when the State government moved from Vandalia to Springfield. He accompanied Secretary of State A. P. Field to Springfield in July 1839. From 1842 to 1844 Morse was employed copying the territorial records.²³

On March 4, 1847, Morse declared himself a candidate for assessor and treasurer of Sangamon County.²⁴ When the voters went to the polls in August, they elected Morse, a Whig, over his three opponents--E. M. Moore, Thomas J. Knox, and J. S. Bradford.²⁵

In December 1847 Morse was a member of the grand jury that presented a true bill, *The People v. Alcohol*. The foreman of the jury was William Butler.²⁶

20. *Ibid.*, Apr. 6, 1843.

21. *Ibid.*, Mar. 30, 1848. Estabrook's academy was at Fifth and Market.

22. John S. Goff, "The Education of Robert Todd Lincoln," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 53, no. 4 (Winter 1960): 341-43.

23. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, pp. 534-35.

24. *Sangamo Journal*, Mar. 4, 1847.

25. *Ibid.*, Aug. 6, 1847.

26. *Illinois Journal*, Dec. 9, 1847.

4. Solomon Allen

Solomon Allen was a veteran of the War of 1812. On September 3, 1812, he was mustered in at Kaskaskia, Illinois, as a private in Capt. Absalom Cox's Company, 1st Regiment of Illinois Militia. When the regiment marched north, Cox's company was left at Kaskaskia to protect the settlers.²⁷ He served a second enlistment in Capt. Jacob Short's Company of Mounted Rangers, called into service by Gov. Ninian Edwards on February 27, 1813.²⁸

On March 11, 1854, Solomon Allen declared himself a candidate for alderman from the Fourth Ward.²⁹ He was unsuccessful in the canvass.

When the Sangamon County Circuit Court was called to order on Monday, April 25, 1864, it was confronted by a full docket--39 peoples' cases, 184 common-law cases, and 149 chancery cases.

Among the grand jurors empaneled were Solomon Allen and William Wallace.³⁰

Allen was among those empaneled for the January 1865 term of the U.S. District Court.³¹

Solomon Allen died on December 26, 1870. He had prepared his will eleven years before. When it was probated, it was found that Allen had bequeathed to his wife, Mary, for her lifetime, all his property, both real and personal. Should his wife predecease him, he willed \$50 to Ann Eliza Allen, daughter of Obed Allen; \$15 each to Esther E. Hamline and Elizabeth Allen, heirs of Isaac and Solomon Allen; and the remainder of his estate to Anannias Allen. In a codicil drawn July 29, 1870, he willed to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Allen, his tableware and cupboardware and one bed and bedding.

On his death, Solomon left these survivors: his widow, Mary; Anannias Allen and Esther Hamline--the heirs of Isaac Allen, deceased; Solomon Allen, Elizabeth Allen, and Ann Eliza Allen--the children of Obed Allen.

William S. Burch, Thomas W. S. Kidd, and Henson Robinson inventoried the deceased's estate. They reported that his real estate consisted of Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. His personal estate included:

27. Frank Stevens, "Illinois in the War of 1812," *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society*, vol. 9 (1904), p. 183.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 191.

29. *Illinois Journal*, Mar. 11, 1854.

30. *Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 23, 1864.

31. *Ibid.*, Jan. 4, 1865.

3 beds and bedding for same	\$ 45.00
3 bedsteads	11.00
1 sofa	15.00
1 lounge	2.00
16 chairs	7.00
1 bureau	5.00
2 tables	13.00
1 desk	2.00
3 stoves	16.00
1 cooking stove and furniture for same	12.00
2 looking glasses	5.00
1 clock	2.00
3 carpets	50.00
kitchen-ware and furniture	10.00
cupboard-ware	8.00
2 washstands	2.50
2 small stands	1.50
2 lamps	.50
library	5.00
1 spade, 2 hoes, rake, and handsaw	1.00
1 pitchfork and 1 woodsaw	.50
Total	<u>\$214.00</u> ³²

Mary Allen outlived her husband by four years, dying on October 24, 1874. She left \$2,000 to Elizabeth Allen for her use and benefit. On Elizabeth's death this sum was to pass to Elizabeth, Eliza, Maria, and Deniza Hay.³³

5. Milton Hay

Milton Hay, a son of John Hay, was born July 3, 1817, in Fayette County, Kentucky. Hay came to Springfield with his parents in 1832. He attended the best schools the town afforded and "read such books as the scanty libraries of the time afforded." When he came of age, he read law in the office of Stuart & Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. During the first session of the legislature after Springfield became the State capital, Hay worked as a reporter for the *Sangamo Journal*, then edited by Simeon Francis.

After the close of the session, Hay removed to Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, where he successfully practiced law for the next eighteen years. In 1858 he returned to Springfield to live and work. He was first associated with Stephen T. Logan, and subsequently, at various times, with Campbell & Cullom, John M. Palmer, and Green & Littler. In 1867 Hay was elected a member of the convention that drafted a new State constitution. Five years later, in 1872, he was elected to represent Sangamon County in the general assembly, and served as

32. Solomon Allen, Probated Estate, File 2,186, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

33. Mary Allen, Probated Estate, File 2,454, Sangamon County Probate Clerk, Sangamon County courthouse.

chairman of the judiciary and revenue committees. In 1885 he was a member of the special committee named to revise the State's revenue laws.

Hay was twice married. His first wife was Catherine Forbes, daughter of James Forbes of Pittsfield. She died in 1857, leaving her husband and two children who died in infancy. In 1861 Hay married Mary Logan, eldest daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan. Two children--Katie and Logan--were born to the couple. Mary Hay died March 4, 1874, and Milton on September 15, 1893.³⁴

34. Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield*, 1:47.



III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Date and Cost of Construction

The Solomon Allen house was erected in the early 1850s. By 1854 there was an outbuilding on Lot No. 7, which may have been his barn. We have no data on the cost of the house or barn.

The map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, locates Lots Nos. 7 and 8. On Lot No. 7 there is a conventional symbol at the northeast corner identifying a rectangular structure with an east-west axis. This is probably a barn.

On Lot No. 8 is a symbol for the Solomon Allen house. The configuration of the symbol indicates that the house was ell-shaped.¹

B. Changes to House and Outbuildings Detailed by the Sanborn Maps

1. Sanborn Map of 1884

The Sanborn map of 1884 locates the Solomon Allen house on Lot No. 8, Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition. Its address was 526 South Eighth. The Allen dwelling was a one-story, rectangular frame structure. At the southeast corner was an enclosed porch. Attached to the west elevation was a stoop porch. The house and side porch had shingle roofs, while the stoop porch was roofed with either tin or slate, probably the former.

Near the rear of Lot No. 8 was a single-story (twenty-two- by twelve-foot) frame outbuilding with a shingled roof. At the rear of Lot No. 7 was a two-story frame barn with a shingled roof. The barn, which is extant, is about twenty-five feet from north to south and twenty-two feet east to west.²

2. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1890

A comparison of the subject map with the Sanborn map of 1884 documents that during these years Henson Robinson made no exterior changes to the Allen house and the barn on Lot No. 7. He had, however, razed the outbuilding on Lot No. 8. In its place he had built on the rear of the lot a large single-story outbuilding with a tin roof.³

1. Map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., 1854," in files of Illinois State Historical Library.

2. Sanborn 1884 map, Plate 8.

3. Sanborn-Perris 1890 map, Plate 9.

3. Sanborn-Perris Map of 1896

The Robinsons had demolished the Allen house between 1890 and 1896. On its site they erected a 2-story frame dwelling with a 1-1/2-story wing at its rear. Their new house had a 1-story front porch and a small enclosed porch at its southeast corner. The house, as well as the porches, was roofed with tin or slate, probably the former. The Charles Robinson house is extant, but on its purchase by the National Park Service it will be demolished in accordance with the February 1970 master plan.

No changes had been made to the frame barn on Lot No. 7.⁴

4. Sanborn Maps of 1917 and 1952

In the years between 1917 and 1952, a one-story frame garage was constructed on the rear of Lot No. 7. The garage's north elevation abutted against the barn's south elevation. A brick garage, also erected during these years, adjoined the frame garage on the south.⁵

C. Structural Data Revealed by Insurance Rates

The *Minimum Tariff of Rates* adopted by the Springfield Fire Underwriters in October 1866 listed a frame dwelling on Lots Nos. 7 and 8, Block 11.⁶

In December 1879 the *Minimum Tariff of Rates* listed a one-story dwelling at 530 South Eighth owned by Milton Hay.⁷ The local board in 1891 again reported a one-story dwelling at this address.⁸ By 1899 the one-story house had been replaced by a two-story dwelling.⁹

D. Panoramas

1. Beck & Pauli Panorama

The subject panorama details the south and east elevations of what purports to be the Allen house. The dwelling featured is 1-1/2 stories with gabled roof, the axis of which is north and south. Attached to the house's east elevation is a single-story addition. About the midpoint of Lot No. 8 is a single-story, gable-roofed outbuilding. The axis of this structure is east-west.

4. Sanborn-Perris 1896 insurance maps, Plate 15.

5. Sanborn 1917 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159; Sanborn 1952 insurance maps, 2: Plate 159.

6. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, p. 59.

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1879, p. 188.

8. *Rules and Regulations*, 1891, pp. 116-17.

9. *Rules and Regulations*, 1899, pp. 145-46.

At the southeast corner of Lot No. 8 are two trees. There are several trees between the front of the Allen house and Eighth Street.¹⁰

2. Augustus Koch Panorama

The house, as depicted, is 1-1/2 stories with a gable roof and finials. Attached to the east elevation of the dwelling is a single-story addition with a gable roof. There is a structure with a shed roof attached to the east elevation of the addition.¹¹

No outbuildings are shown on the rear of Lots Nos. 7 and 8.

10. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

11. *Augustus Koch Panorama.*



APPENDICES



Appendix A

Illinois State Census: 1850



1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

October 17 - November 8, 1850

State Illinois County Sangamon ^{Town} ^{Township} Call No.

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
	696	728	Lincoln, Abraham	40	M		Attorney at Law		Kentucky					
			Lincoln, Mary	28	F				Kentucky					
			Lincoln, Robert	7	M				Illinois					
			Gordon, Catherine	18	F				Ireland					
	695	727	Eastman, Asa	45	M		Miller	5750	Maine					
			Eastman, Anna S.	8	F				Illinois					
			Keefner, Abbey	22	F				Germany					
			Eastman, George	35	M		Trader		Maine					
219			Fonday, William B.	29	M		Merchant		N. Y.					
			Eastman, Ann H.	37	F				Maine					
			Eastman, H. M.	32	F				Maine					
	706	738	Morse, James M.	43	M		Assessor-Treasurer	3000	Mass.					
			Morse, Emma M.	36	F				Conn.					
			Morse, L.C.B.	16	M		Farmer		Illinois		1			
			Morse, Sarah E.	14	F				Illinois		1			
			Morse, Harriet M.	11	F				Illinois		1			
			Morse, Ellen F.	8	F				Illinois		1			
			Morse, Charles E.	5	M				Illinois		1			
	708	740	Gourley, James	45	M		Shoemaker	1000	Penna.					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

Oct. 17 - Nov. 8, 1850 -

State Illinois County Sangamon Town _____ Township _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value- Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Gourley, Lucy A.	33	F				Maine					
			Gourley, Martha J.	12	F				Illinois					
			Gourley, William H. M.	10	M				Illinois		1			
			Gourley, Charles C.	7	M				Illinois		1			
			Gourley, A. F.	4	M				Illinois					
			Gourley, F. A.	6	F				Illinois		1			
			Gourley, Mary L.	1	F				Illinois					
	689	721	Remann, Mary	27	F			600	Mass.					
			Remann, Josephine	8	F				Illinois		1			
			Remann, Mary	6	F				Illinois		1			
			Remann, Ann	3	F				Illinois					
			Remann, Henry	2/12	M				Illinois					
220	688	720	Walters, Ann J.	38	F			3000	D. C.					
			Walter, Ann L.	19	F				D. C.					
			Walters, William S.	16	M		Machinist		D. C.					
			Walters, Martin	14	M				Illinois		1			
			Walters, Charles	10	M				Illinois		1			
			Walters, Robert	8	M				Illinois					
			Walters, Maria	5	F				Illinois					
			Geisengen, Catherine	12	F				Germany					
			Sears, Ann	57	F				Virginia					
			Smith, John T.	25	M		Machinist		Kentucky					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

October 17 - November 8, 1850

State Illinois, County Sangamon Town
Township _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Smith, Sophia	21	F				Missouri					
	79		Wallace, William	46	M		Physician	6000	Penna.					
			Wallace, Frances J.	32	F				Kentucky					
			Wallace, Mary	8	F				Illinois		1			
			Wallace, William	4	M				Illinois					
			Wallace, Fanny	2	F				Illinois					
			Corneau, Charles	24	M		Druggist		Penna.					
			Corkery, Catherine	18	F				Ireland					
221			Ryan, James	15	M				Ireland					
			Miller, Mary	17	F				Germany					
			McCarty, Ann	25	F				Ireland					
	670	701	Wessells, George	45	M		Shoemaker	700	Germany					
			Wessells, Mary	55	F				Germany					
			Wessells Mary	17	F				Germany					
			Wessells, George	14	M				Germany		1			
	245	255	Sprigg, John	39	M		Clerk in Bank	300	Maryland					
			Sprigg, Julia A.	35	F				Germany					
			Sprigg, Margaret	16	F				Illinois		1			
			Sprigg, Fred	13	M				Illinois		1			

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

Oct. 17 - Nov. 8, 1850

State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Township _____

Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Sprigg, John C.	7	M				Illinois		1			
			Sprigg, Ann E.	4	F				Illinois					
			Sprigg, Zackary T.	2	M				Illinois					
			Sprigg, Isabelle	3/12	F				Illinois					
			Pinken, Amanda	25	F				Vermont					
	263	273	Estabrook, A. W.	35	M		School Teacher	1500	Vermont					
			Estabrook, Laura	22	F				New York					
			Morse, Lyman	14	M				Illinois					
222	267	277	Garland, Nicholas	44	M		Waggoner	350	Virginia					
			Garland, Austin	16	M		Teamster		Illinois					
			Garland, James	14	M				Illinois					
			Jeffers, Robert J.	14	M				Illinois					
			Allen, Eliza	13	F	B			Kentucky					
			Garland, Rhoda	36	F				Kentucky					
		328	Butler, William	40	M		Farmer	35000	Kentucky					
			Butler, Elizabeth	35	F				Virginia					
			Butler, Salome E.	14	F				Illinois		1			
			Butler, Shields	13	M				Illinois		1			
			Butler, Wirth	10	F				Illinois		1			

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES October 17 - November 8, 1850

State Illinois County Sangamon Town _____ Township _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Powell, Catharine	20	F	B			Virginia					
			Bird, Caroline	6	F	M			Illinois					
	321	331	Webber, John A.	40	M		Grocer		Missouri					
			Webber, Mary Jane	31	F				Kentucky					
			Webber, Charles E.	4	M				Illinois					
			Webber, John H.	2	M				Illinois					
			Webber, Sarah M.	8/ 12	F				Illinois					
	392	402	Arnold, Robert C	55	M		Carpenter		Kentucky					
223			Arnold, Rebecca	54	F				Kentucky					
			Arnold, John	25	M		Laborer		Kentucky					
			Arnold, Sarah	25	F				Kentucky					
			Arnold, Rebecca	4/ 12	F				Illinois					
			Wright, Joel	20	M		Student		Illinois		1			
	418	428	Willard, A. P.	35	M		Painter	1500	New York					
			Willard, L. L.	32	F				New York					
			Willard, Lucy E.	10	F				Illinois					
	450	460	Johns, E. G.	40	M		Painter	1880	Virginia					
			Johns, Almira E.	35	F				Illinois					
			Johns, Chester	8	M				Illinois		1			

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

October 17 - November 8, 1850

State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Township

Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Defortas, Emanuel	18	M		Painter		Maderia Is.					
	463	484	Edwards, N. W.	40	M		Merchant	25,000	Kentucky					
			Edwards, Elizabeth	30	F				Kentucky					
			Edwards, Julia	13	F				Illinois		1			
			Edwards, Albert	11	M				Illinois		1			
			Edwards, Elizabeth	7	F				Illinois		1			
			Edwards, Charles	4	M				Illinois					
			Raab, Conrad	22	M		Laborer		Germany					
224			Fogerty, Alice	21	F				Ireland					
	424	495	Matthews, Francis	24	M		Cooper	350	New York	1				
			Matthews, Nancy	22	F				New York	1				
			Van Alestine, Charles	20	M		Laborer		New York					
	498	516	Oswald, Henry	32	M		Farmer		Maryland					
			Oswald, H. J.	32	F				Penna.					
			Oswald, Mary E.	7	F				Illinois		1			
			Oswald, Lydia L	5	F				Illinois					
			Oswald, William L. L.	2	M				Illinois					
			Lindsey, Elizabeth	60	F				Penna.					
			Davey, Madison	22	M		Farmer		Virginia					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

October 17 - November 8, 1850

State Illinois County Sangamon Town _____ Call No. _____
Township _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
	498	521	Ruckel, Daniel E.	39	M		Cabinet Maker	650	Illinois					
			Ruckel, C. V.	37	F				New York					
			Ruckel, C. F.	15	F				New York					
			Ruckel, Edgar W.	12	M				Illinois		1			
			Ruckel, Matilda B.	9	F				Illinois		1			
			Ruckel, Elizabeth B	5	F				Illinois		1			
	532	559	Matthews, William	38	M		Millwright	400	Maryland					
			Matthews, Nancy	35	F				Maryland					
			Goodman, Sarah	12	F				Illinois		1			
			Yeamans, Emily	40	F				Mass.					
			Yeamans, Nathan	67	M				Conn.					
			Mathews, Alice	2	F				Illinois					
	535	560	Keyes, James W.	44	M		Tailor	3150	Virginia					
			Keyes, Lydia	33	F				Virginia					
			Keyes, Mary C.	16	F				Illinois		1			
			Keyes, Edward	14	M				Illinois		1			
			Keyes, Thomas	11	M				Illinois		1			
			Keyes, Henrietta	11	F				Illinois		1			
			Keyes, Susan	8	F				Illinois		1			

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

October 17 - November 8, 1850

State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Township

Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Keyes, Margaret	4	F				Illinois					
			Keyes, Virginia	1	F				Illinois					
			McCay, James	22	M		Tailor		Penna.					
	542	567	Ruckel, Jacob	34	M		Upholsterer	600	New York					
			Ruckel, Laura	29	F				Vermont					
			Ruckel, James	6	M				Illinois					
			Ruckel, F. A.	3	F				Illinois					
	543	568	Yeakle, Henry	39	M		Tailor	600	Maryland					
			Yeakle, Ann	32	F				Penna.					
			Yeakle, Emma	7	F				Illinois		1			
			Yeakle, Henry	5	M				Illinois					
	555	581	Shutt, Jacob	51	M		Clerk	2600	Virginia					
			Shutt, Caroline	44	F				Virginia					
			Shutt, Mary	23	F				Virginia					
			Shutt, Philip	21	M		Printer		Virginia					
			Shutt, Augustine	13	M				Virginia		1			
			Shutt, William	11	M				Virginia		1			
			Shutt, Josephine	9	F				Virginia		1			
			Shutt, Carroll	5	M				Illinois					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES October 17 - November 8, 1850

State Illinois County Sangamon ^{Town} _____ ^{Township} _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Coleman, Abraham	22	M				Ohio					
			Coleman, Amanda	22	F				Virginia					
			Coleman, Charles	11/ 12	M				Illinois					
	557	583	Weber, Sarah	39	F			750	Virginia					
			Weber, A. J.	9	M				Illinois		1			
			Weber, George P.	7	M				Illinois		1			
			Weber, James	4	M				Illinois					
			Weber, Amanda	3	F				Illinois					
227			Weber, Cornelia	1	F				Illinois					
	560	586	Larrimore, John N.	30	M		Carpenter		Maryland					
			Larrimore, Margaret	30	F				Kentucky					
			Larrimore, Wharton	14	M				Illinois		1			
			Larrimore, Mary E.	12	F				Illinois		1			
			Larrimore, John	7	M				Illinois					
			Larrimore, James	3	M				Illinois					
	567	594	Coon, Reuben	28	M		Shoemaker	2000	New Jersey					
			Coon, Sarah	24	F				New Jersey					
			Coon, George	2	M				Illinois					
			Coon, Levi	1	M				Illinois					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

October 17 - November 8, 1850

State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Township

Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Dawson, Barton	12	M				Illinois					
	573	599	Pease, Edmund B.	35	M		Merchant	3500	New York					
			Pease, Mary	33	F				New York					
			Hahn, Margaret	22	F				Germany					
			DeGovero, Antonio	13	M				Maderia Islands					
			Craig, Fred W.	24	M		Clerk		New York					
			Coffin, Mary	75	F				Rhode Island					
	574	600	McKinstry, Angelina	43	F				New York					
			McKinstry, Julia	8	F				Missouri		1			
			McKinstry, Charles	6	M				Missouri					
			McKinstry, Oliver	13	M				New York		1			
			Pease, William W.	32	M		Merchant		New York					
			Pease, Athalia	11	F				Missouri		1			
			Pease, Oliver	8	M				Missouri		1			
			Pease, Therese	7	F				Missouri		1			
			Pease, Phibe	35	F	B			Kentucky					
			Ryer, Sarah	32	F				Norway					

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

October 17 - November 8,
1850State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Township

Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
	575	601	Loose, Jacob G.	31	M		Merchant	30,000	Pa.					
			Loose, Elizabeth	25	F				Kentucky					
			Loose, Sarah	2	F				Illinois					
			Shriver, Sarah	7	F				Illinois					
	648	671	Dychus, B. F.	35	M		Plasterer	1200	Tennessee					
			Dychus, Rosanna	39	F				Kentucky					
			Dychus, J. L. H.	10	M				Illinois		1			
			Dychus, Susan R.	8	F				Illinois		1			
229			Dychus, Rosanna	3	F				Illinois					
			Dychus, Cynthia	1	F				Illinois					
			Dychus, William	12	M				Illinois		1			
	650	680	Brayman, Mason	35	M		Attorney	1500	New York					
			Brayman, Mary	30	F				New York					
			Brayman, Ada	11	F				Michigan		1			
			Brayman, Mary	11/12	F				Illinois					
	661	693	Blanks, James	38	M	M	Laborer	900	Virginia					
			Blanks, Martha A.	35	F	M			Virginia					
			Pelham, Jane	62	F	M			Virginia					
			Mason, Lydiann	13	F	M			Indiana		1			

October 17 - November 8, 1850

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Township

Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			VanBergen, Lizzie	2	F				Illinois					
			VanBergen, Peter	1/12	F				Illinois					
			Cannon, Mary	19	F				Ireland					
			White, Irene	16	F	B			Illinois					
	20	22	Flourville, William	43	M	M	Barber	1000	Haiti					
			Flourville, Phibe	31	F	M			Kentucky					
			Flourville, Alscen	17	F	M			Illinois		1			
			Flourville, Lincet	14	F	M			Illinois		1			
			Flourville, William	9	M	M			Illinois		1			
			Flourville, Varvett	12	M	M			Illinois		1			
	56	60	Keedy, John	54	M		Distiller	11,500	Maryland					
			Keedy, Susan	50	F				Maryland					
			Keedy, Margaret	18	F				Maryland		1			
			Keedy, John	17	M				Maryland					
			Keedy, William	10	M				Illinois		1			
			Keedy, Alice	8	F				Illinois		1			
	106	111	Matheny, John H.	31	M		Attorney	900	Illinois					
			Matheny, Maria L.	24	F				Illinois					

230

October 17 - November 8, 1850

1850 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Township Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Birthplace	Married within year	School within year	Cannot read or write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Matheny, Lee	5	M				Illinois					
			Matheny, Dow	3	M				Illinois					
			Baker, Mary	40	F				Kentucky					
			Baker, Lucy	18	F				Illinois					
			Baker, Alford	14	M				Illinois					
			Baker, Edward	12	M				Illinois					
			Baker, Samuel	6	M				Illinois					
	158	165	Foley, William	44	M		Carpenter	2550	Virginia					
			Foley, Elizabeth	29	F				Kentucky					
			Foley, Ann V.	8	F				Illinois		1			
			Foley, John W.	7	M				Illinois		1			
			Foley, William A.	3	M				Illinois					
			Foley, Elizabeth	1/12	F				Illinois					
			Foley, Addison	22	M		Carpenter		Virginia					
			Hutchinson, Mary	18	F				Kentucky					
	188	198	Wallace, William	42	M		Carpenter	800	Nova Scotia					
			Wallace, Zilpha A.	31	F				Alabama					
			Wallace, M. A.	12	F				Illinois		1			
			Alexander, Sarah K.	13	F				Illinois	1	1			



Appendix B

Illinois State Census: 1855

Illinois State Census 1855 - Sangamon County

	MALES										FEMALES										BLACKS				
	under 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	over 90	under 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	over 90	Males	Females	Militia	No. of Pupils	Value of Live-stock
Abraham Lincoln	2	1		1							1		1										1	2	\$200
Solomon Allen			1			1					1				1								1		
Jameson Jenkins		1			1						1	2	1		1								1		
Julia A. Sprigg	1	1	2								1	1	1		1								2	1	
Charles Corneau			1									1	1										1		
H. W. Dean			1												1								1		
Allen Miller			1									1	1	1									1		
James M. Morse	1	1			1							3			1								1	2	
Stephen Whitehurst			1								2	1	1										1	1	
William Wallace	1				1						1			1									1		
Dana J. Boynton	1			1							1	2	2										1		
Abner Wilkinson	1			1							2		1		1								1	1	\$200
E. G. Johns		2			1						2			1										2	\$200
John E. Roll	2	1		1								1		1									1	1	
Jacob Ruckel	1	1		1							2	1	1	1									1		

	MALES										FEMALES										BLACKS				
	under 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	over 90	under 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	over 90	Males	Females	Militia	No. of Pupils	Value of Live-stock
Peter Van Bergen	1				1						1	2		1									1	1	
Alexander Graham	1			1							2		1												
Edmund B. Pease					1						1	2	1										1		
W. W. Pease	2		1	1									3										2	1	
Jacob Loose	1				1						3	1	2										1	2	
James H. Matheny	2			1							2	2	1										1	2	
Charles W. Matheny	1			1							1	2	1										1	1	
Asa Eastman						1						2	1	2											
Gilbert S. Manning	1	4			1						1	1	2	1	1								2	2	\$120
Alexander Willard				1							1	1	1										1		\$ 70
Francis Springer	2	2			1						1	2		1									1	2	
George R. Weber	2				1						4		1											3	\$500

Appendix C

Illinois State Census: 1860



1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

 State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____
 Township _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Value-Per-sonal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
	1002	989	Lincoln, Abraham	51	M		Lawyer	5000	12000	Kentucky					
			Lincoln, Mary	35	F					Kentucky					
			Lincoln, Robert T.	16	M					Illinois		1			
			Lincoln, Willie W.	9	M					Illinois		1			
			Lincoln, Thomas	7	M					Illinois		1			
			Johnson, M.	18	F		Servant			Illinois					
			Dinkell, Phillip	14	M					Illinois					
	961	949	Lewis, Obed	42	M		Carriage Builder	15000	10000	Pennsylvania					
			Lewis, Cordelia	38	F					Illinois					
			Lewis, William	8	M					Illinois		1			
			Lewis, Catherine	5	F					Illinois					
			Lewis, Mary	1	F					Illinois					
			Dona, Catherine	21	F		Servant			Ireland					
			Wilbit, Lydia	10	F					Ohio					
	967	954	Allen, Solomon	72	M			2000	3500	Pennsylvania					
			Allen, Mary	62	F					Kentucky					
			Allen, Elizabeth	21	F					Ohio					
	968	955	Pelham, Jane	75	F	M	Washer-woman		30	Virginia			1		
	969	956	Jenkins, Jameson	50	M	M	Drayman	800	30	North Carolina			1		

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Jenkins, Elizabeth	45	F	M				Virginia			1		
			Watkins, Quitian	20	F	M	Washerwoman			Indiana					
			Jenkins, Nancy	16	F	M	Washerwoman			Indiana					
	970	957	Weber, F. H.	26	M		Harnessmaker		100	Missouri					Rents Roll House
			Weber, C. R.	22	F					New York					
			Weber, Allen	4	M					Illinois					
			Weber, James	2	M					Illinois					
242			Weber, George W.	12	M					Illinois					
			Bloomfield, Mary E.	59	F					New York					
			Fenderson, D.	24	M		Laborer			Maine					
	971	958	Dubois, Jesse K.	47	M		State Auditor	60,000	20,000	Illinois					
			Dubois, Delia	39	F					Kentucky					
			Dubois, William	18	M					Illinois		1			
			Dubois, Lincoln	15	M					Illinois		1			
			Dubois, Kilgore	12	M					Illinois		1			
			Dubois, Frederick	9	M					Illinois		1			
			Dubois, Delia	8/12	F					Illinois					
			Herrick, J. T.	35	M		Laborer			New York					
			White, R. A.	22	F		Servant			England					

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Maloney, Bridget	19	F					Ireland					
	972	959	Miller, Allen	32	M		Leather dealer	3000	4000	Illinois					
			Miller, Clarissa	28	F					Illinois					
			Miller, Laura M.	6	F					Illinois					
			Miller, Mary A.	4	F					Illinois					
			Miller, Charles W.	2	M					Illinois					
			Keyes, Miranda	28	F					Illinois					
213			Keyes, James	30	M			5000	4000	Illinois					
			Miers, James	17	M					Scotland					
	Omitted		Sprigg, Julia	44	F			1200	200	Baden					
			Sprigg, Fred	26	M		Painter			Illinois					
			Sprigg, Anna	14	F					Illinois		1			
			Sprigg, John	17	M		Clerk			Illinois					
			Sprigg, Z. Taylor	22	M					Illinois		1			
			Sprigg, Isabelle	9	F					Illinois		1			
	973	960	Cook, Sarah	52	F				150	Ohio					Rents Mason House
			Cook, Hamilton	23	M		Law Student			Ohio		1			
			Cook, Mary E.	22	F					Illinois					
			Cook, Elbridge C	19	M		Student		1100	Illinois		1			

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Gormley, James	34	M		Merchant			New Jersey					
			Gormley, Julia	20	F					Illinois					
			Cook, Lucinda	21	F					Illinois					
			Cook, Louisa	6/ 12	F					Illinois					
	974	961	Irwin, Jared P.	50	M		Bricklayer	1800	200	Pennsylvania					
			Irwin, Ann E.	40	F					Pennsylvania					
			Irwin, Washington	18	M		Bricklayer			Pennsylvania					
			Irwin, Horace C.	16	M					Pennsylvania					
			Irwin, Alice	13	F					Pennsylvania		1			
			Irwin, Laura	11	F					Pennsylvania		1			
			Irwin, Margaret	9	F					Pennsylvania		1			
			Irwin, Mary L	7	F					Pennsylvania		1			
			Irwin, Israel	5	M					Pennsylvania					
			Irwin, Joseph	2	M					Illinois					
	975	962	Arnold, Charles	52	M		Miller	5000	500	Massachusetts					
			Arnold, Louisa	42	F					New York					
			Arnold, Charles D.	20	M					New York					
			Arnold, Alfred V.	18	M					Illinois					
			Arnold, Ellen	15	F					Illinois		1			

1860 CENSUS - UNITED STATES

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. Springfield Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Value-Per-sonal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Arnold, Emma	6	F					Illinois					
	844	812	Whitehurst, Stephen S.	30	M		Clerk	1000	150	Kentucky					
			Whitehurst, M. C.	26	F					Illinois					
			Whitehurst, E. F.	9	F					Illinois		1			
			Whitehurst, Minnie	7	F					Illinois		1			
			Whitehurst, Mary	4	F					Illinois					
			Whitehurst, M. H.	1	M					Illinois					
245			Wagner, F.	20	F					Wurtenburg					
			Stohl, S.	13	F					Illinois					
	840	804	Wilkinson, Abner	40	M		Tailor	2000	75	Penna.					
			Wilkinson, Elizabeth	30	F					Illinois					
			Wilkinson, Robert	11	M					Illinois		1			
			Wilkinson, Ada	6	F					Illinois		1			
			Wilkinson, Anna	5	F					Illinois					
			Wilkinson, Lewis	3	M					Illinois					
	2041	1956	Wallace, W.	52	M		Farmer	12000	600	Nova Scotia					
			Wallace, Zett	42	F					Kentucky					
			Wallace, J.	9	M					Illinois		1			
			Wallace, J. E.	6	F					Illinois					
			Wallace, A. A.	2	F					Illinois					

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Value-Per-sonal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Walker, S. G.	12	F					Kentucky					
			Harbermake, J.	40	M		Farm Laborer		250	Hesse					
	1765	1971	Allen, Abner J.	49	M		Jailor		600	New Hampshire					
			Allen, E. J.	37	F					New Hampshire					
			Allen, Wallis	5	M					New Hampshire					
			Allen, Adda	2	F					Illinois					
			Die, Margaret	30	F		Domestic			Ireland					
	839	817	Estabrook, Abel W.	44	M		Furniture Dealer	8000	4000	Vermont					
			Estabrook, Laura	32	F					New York					
			Vleet, Mary	45	F		Domestic			Ohio					
	870	826	Kidd, T.W.S.	31	M		Cornor	3,500	500	Delaware					
			Kidd, Charlotte S.	28	F					Maryland					
			Kidd, Elizabeth	5	F					Illinois					
			Kidd, Minnie .	2	F					Illinois					
			Kidd, Jesse M.	8/12	M					Illinois					
	870	852	Mathney, Charles W.	38	M		Merchant	35000	6000	Illinois					
			Mathney, Margaret	36	F					Ireland					
			Mathney, Helen	14	F							1			
			Mathney, Charles O.	8	M							1			

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Matheny, George H.	1	M					Illinois					
			Matheny, Lizzy	3	F					Illinois					
			Grenwell, Mary	35	F		Servant			Ireland					
			Stabel, Betsy	14	F					New York					
	877	860	Matheny, James H.	42	M		Attorney	10,000	11000	Illinois					
			Matheny, Maria	32	F					Illinois					
			Matheny, Lee	14	M					Illinois		1			
			Matheny, Edmond D.	12	M					Illinois		1			
			Matheny, Lucy	9	F					Illinois		1			
			Matheny, Nora	6	F					Illinois		1			
			Matheny, James	4	M					Illinois					
			Matheny, Ralph	2	M					Illinois					
			Tierney, M.	19	F		Servant			Ireland					
			Smith, Catherine	14	F					Vermont					
	883	866	Loose, Jacob G.	40	M		Farmer	150,000	20000	Penna.					
			Loose, Mary E.	30	F					Kentucky					
			Loose, Lucy	12	F					Illinois		1			
			Loose, Jessie	10	F					Illinois		1			
			Loose, Joseph	7	M					Illinois					

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Springfield

P.O.

Call No.

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Loose, Julia	2	F					Illinois					
			Schires, Sarah	14	F					Illinois					
			Dealing, Eller	7	M					Netherlands		1			
			Fenerman, Theodore	19	M		Servant			Prussia		1			
			Daly, John	26	M		Farm-Laborer			Ireland					
	920	901	Ruckel, Jacob	45	M		Upholsterer	9500	2000	New York					
			Ruckel, Laura	38	F					Vermont					
			Ruckel, Samuel	17	M					Illinois		1			
			Ruckel, Frances A.	13	F					Illinois					
			Ruckel, Walter	9	M					Illinois		1			
			Ruckel, John H.	1	M					Illinois					
			Barker, Mary	21	F		Servant			Bavaria					
	923	906	Pease, Mary	29	F					New York					
			Pease, Robert E.	5	M					Illinois					
			Pease, William E.	4	M					Illinois					
			Pease, Henry	2	M					Illinois					
			McCormick, Ann	9	F		Servant			Illinois					
	924	907	Eastman, Asa	57	M		Miller	93000	10000	Maine					
			Eastman, Ann H.	50	F					Maine					

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State IllinoisCounty SangamonTown
Township Springfield

P.O. _____

Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Eastman, Hannah	40	F					Maine					
			Eastman, Anna H.	18	F					Illinois					
	930	917	Yeakle, Henry	48	M		Tailor		100	Maryland					
			Yeakle, Ann	42	F					Penna.					
			Yeakle, Henry	15	M					Illinois					
	950	940	Willard, Alexander P.	45	M		Painter	12000	2500	New York					
			Willard, Louise							New York					
			Richardson, W. D.	23	M		Housekeeper			Connecticut					
249			Richardson, Lucy	21	F					Illinois					
			Teady, Mary	21	F		Servant			Ireland					
			Richardson, E. L.	12 ^{4/}	F					Illinois					
	954	944	Pease, Edmund B.	44	M		Merchant	17000	10000	New York					
			Pease, Mary A.	42	F					Illinois					
			Pease, Fanny	6	F					Illinois					
			Coffin, C. L.	40	F					New York					
			Fondergreen, E. F.	18	F		Servant			Bavaria					
	995	982	Morse, James H.	52	M		Land Claim Agent	12000	200	Massachusetts					
			Morse, Emma M.	45	F					Connecticut					
			Morse, Charles E.	15	M					Illinois		1			

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon ^{Town} Springfield _{Township} P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Morse, James W.	7	M					Illinois		1			
			Morse, Emma G.	4	F					Illinois					
			Morse, Anna C.	10/ 12	F					Illinois					
			Wood, J. E.	26	M		Carpenter	1200	150	Maryland					
			Morse, Sarah E.	2	F					Illinois					
			Morse, Ellen F.	18	F					Illinois					
	1020	1007	Keedy, John D.	28	M		Distiller	50000	4000	Maryland					
			Keedy, Charlotte	25	F					Illinois					
			Keedy, Susan	3	F					Illinois					
			Keedy, Stacy B.	2	M					Illinois					
			Campbell, Elizabeth	20	F					Kentucky					
			Hartmann, Elizabeth	20	F					Hanover					
			Daily, Patrick	24	M					Ireland					
			(Omitted)					19000							
			Manning, G. S.	51	M		Hotel Keeper		1700	Canada					
			Manning, Fanny A.	51	M					Canada					
			Manning, Joe J.	26	M		Fanner			New York					
			Manning, George C.	20	M		Clerk			Illinois					
			Manning, John M.	16	M					Illinois					
			Manning, Emma C	16	F					Illinois		1			

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____
Township _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Snyder, William	27	M		Book Agent	1500	500	Pennsylvania					
			Keen, E. L.	25	M		Agent		1160	New York					
	1043	1030	Corneau, Elizabeth	25	F			7600	1200	Pennsylvania					
			Corneau, Lizzy	5	F					Illinois					
			Corneau, Helen	3	F					Illinois					
			Cornean, Henry C.	5/ 12	M					Illinois					
			Lutz, Katie	19	F		Servant			Unknown					
	1046	1034	Johns, E. G.	50	M		Painter	3000	2000	Kentucky					
251			Johns, Catherine V. G.	47	F					New York					
			Johns, J. C.	18	M					Illinois					
			Johns, Sarah	12	F					Illinois		1			
			Johns, Ellen	8	F					Illinois		1			
	1066	1055	Shutt, George W.	28	M		Attorney		300	Virginia					
			Shutt, Molly							Virginia					
			O'Neal, Mary							Ireland					
	1069	1058	Brayman, Mason	47	M		Attorney	87000	49000	New York					
			Brayman, Mary	43	F					New York					
			Brayman, Mary C.	11	F					Illinois		1			
			Brayman, Ella S	6	F					Illinois					

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Stevenson, Margaret	16	F		Servant			Ireland					
			Chatt, Mary E.	16	F					Ireland					
			Dolan, John	20	M					Ireland					
	1143	1132	Springer, Francis	50	M		Lutheran Clergyman	11100	500	Penna.					
			Springer, Mary	46	F					Maryland					
			Springer, Mary E.	22	F					Maryland					
			Springer, Philip M.	20	M					Illinois		1			
			Springer, Ida T. M.	18	F					Illinois		1			
			Springer, John G.	16	M					Illinois		1			
			Springer, Charles W.	14	M					Illinois		1			
			Springer, Francis K.	12	M					Illinois		1			
			Springer, Louisa L.	10	F					Illinois					
			Springer, Annie G.	2	F					Illinois					
	1400	1406	Lutz, Mary	65	F			1200	100	Germany					
			Lutz, John H.	20	M		Clerk			Germany					
			Lutz, Elizabeth	16	F					Germany		1			
			Lutz, Lena	15	F					Germany		1			
	1493	1499	Newman, Nelson	43	M		Teacher		300	New York					
			Newman, Emeline	30	F					New York					

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon Town Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value - Real Estate	Value - Personal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Newman, Emma	20	F					New York					
	1634	1643	Doyle, Maurice	65	M			6000		Ireland					
	1657	1665	Keyes, James	53	M		Farmer	6000	1000	Virginia					
			Keyes, Lydia	52	F					Virginia					
			Keyes, Charles A.	27	M					Illinois					
			Keyes, Mary C.	25	F					Illinois					
			Keyes, E. L.	27	M					Illinois					
			Keyes, Thomas R.	20	M					Illinois					
253			Keyes, Henrietta	20	F					Illinois					
			Keyes, Susan E.	18	F					Illinois					
			Keyes, Margaret E.	14	F					Illinois		1			
			Keyes, Martha J.	10	F					Illinois		1			
	1688	1696	Coon, Reuben	38	M		Leather Merchant	2000	5000	New Jersey					
			Coon, Sarah	33	F					New Jersey					
			Coon, George	12	M					Illinois		1			
			Coon, Levi	11	M					Illinois		1			
			Coon, Ann E.	8	F					Illinois		1			
			Coon, Frank	6	M					Illinois		1			
			Coon, Charles	3	M					Illinois					

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

July 1860

State Illinois County Sangamon ^{Town} Springfield P.O. _____ Call No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Age	Sex	Color	Occupation, etc.	Value-Real Estate	Value-Per-sonal Property	Birthplace	Married in Year	School in Year	Can't Read or Write	Enumeration Date	Remarks
			Coon, Emaline	1	F					Illinois					
			Lewis, Eliza	50	F					N. J.					
			Dillon, Mary	17	F					Ireland					
	1842	1648	Mason, James A.	35	M		Furniture Merchant	10000	2000	Vermont					Lives in Boarding House
	1865	1871	Johns, E. G.	50	M		Painter	1500	500	Virginia					
			Johns, C. V. G.	48	F					New York					
			Johns, Chester	18	M		Machinist			Illinois					
			Johns, Elizabeth	13	F					Illinois		1			
254			Johns, Jane	8	F					Illinois		1			
			Mach, Minnie	20	F		Domestic			Ireland					
	2166	2181	Weber, John B.	50	M		Farmer	10500	3550	Maryland					
			Weber, Sarah	48	F					Vermont					
			Weber, Andrew	20	M					Illinois					
			Weber, George	17	M					Illinois		1			
			Weber, James	15	M					Illinois		1			
			Weber, Amanda	13	F					Illinois		1			
			Weber, Cornelia	11	F					Illinois		1			
			Weber, Benjamin	8	M					Illinois		1			
			Weber, Charles	5	M					Illinois					



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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1.

1884 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Springfield, Illinois*.
Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., February 1884,
Plate 8.

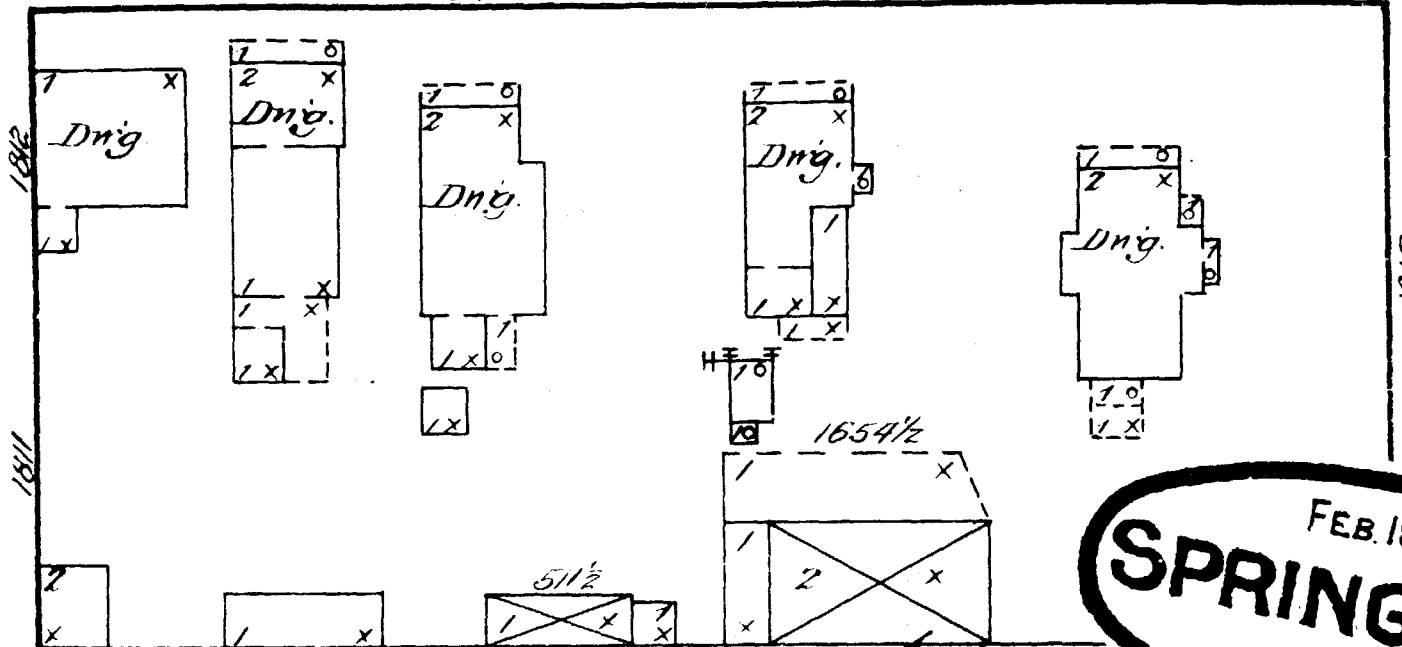
Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.

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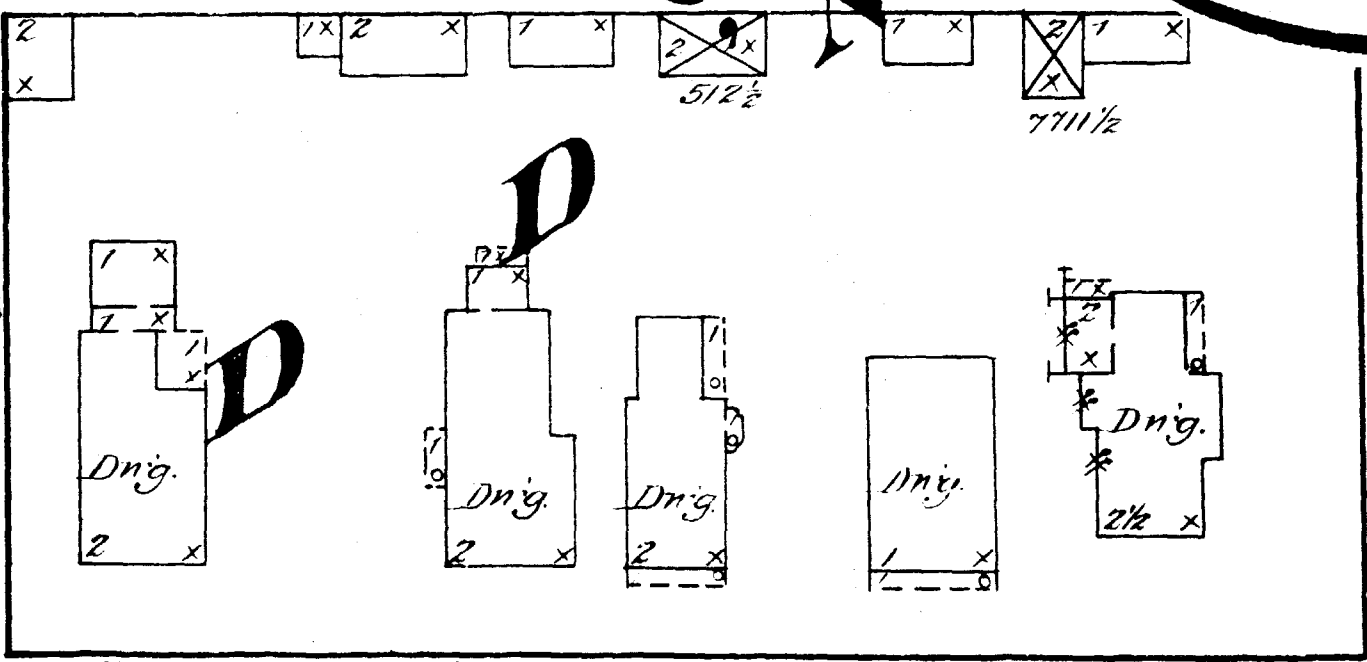
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Illustration 2.

1884 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Springfield, Illinois*.
Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., February 1884,
Plate 8.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.

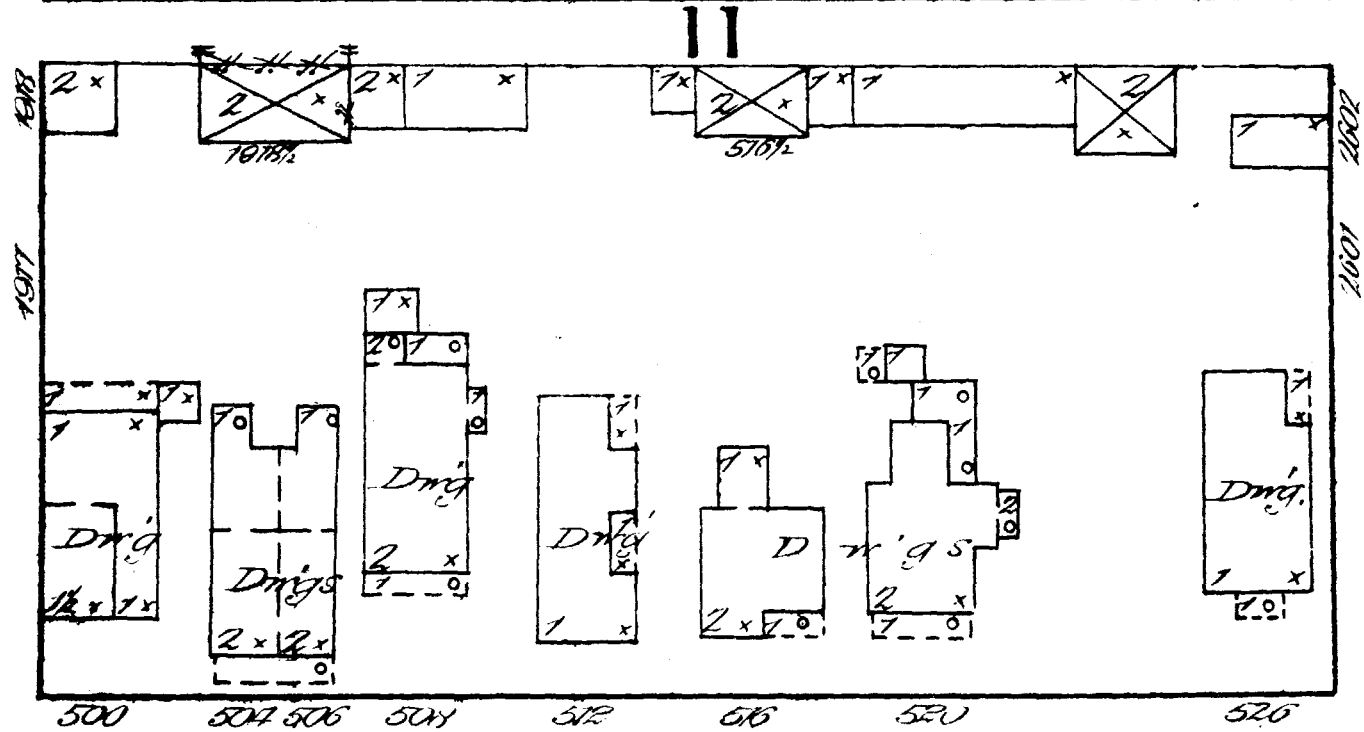
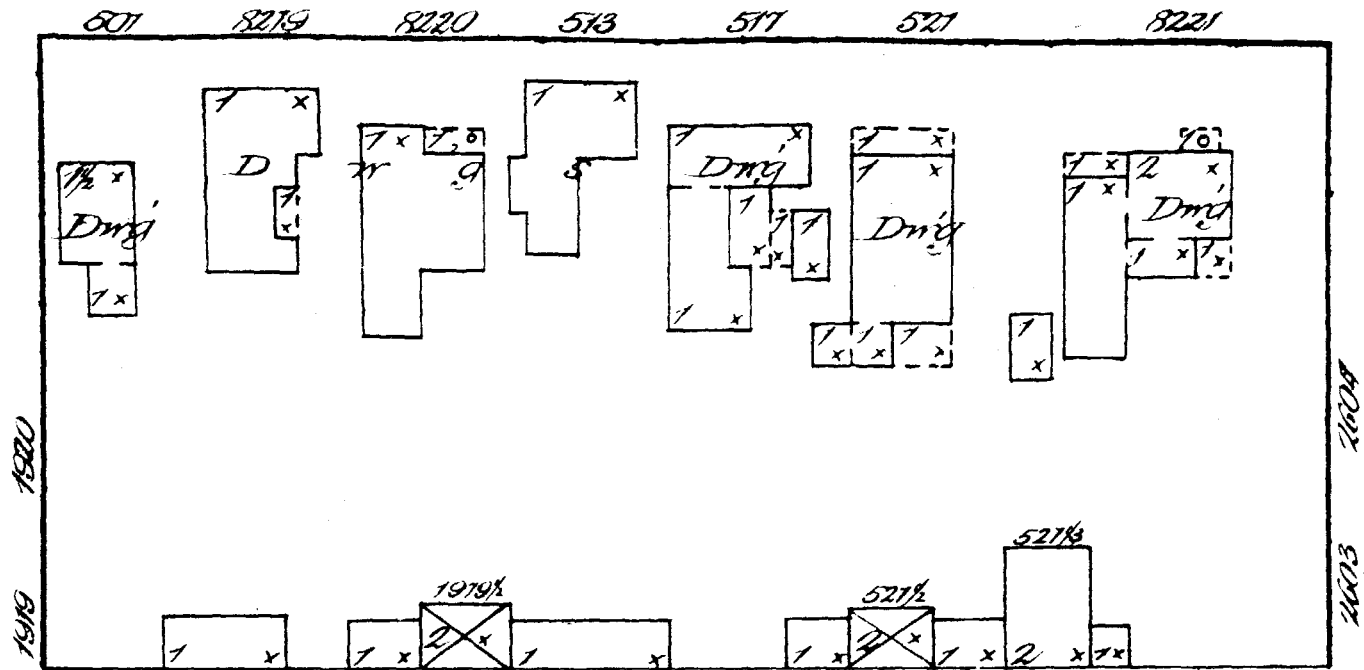


Illustration 3.

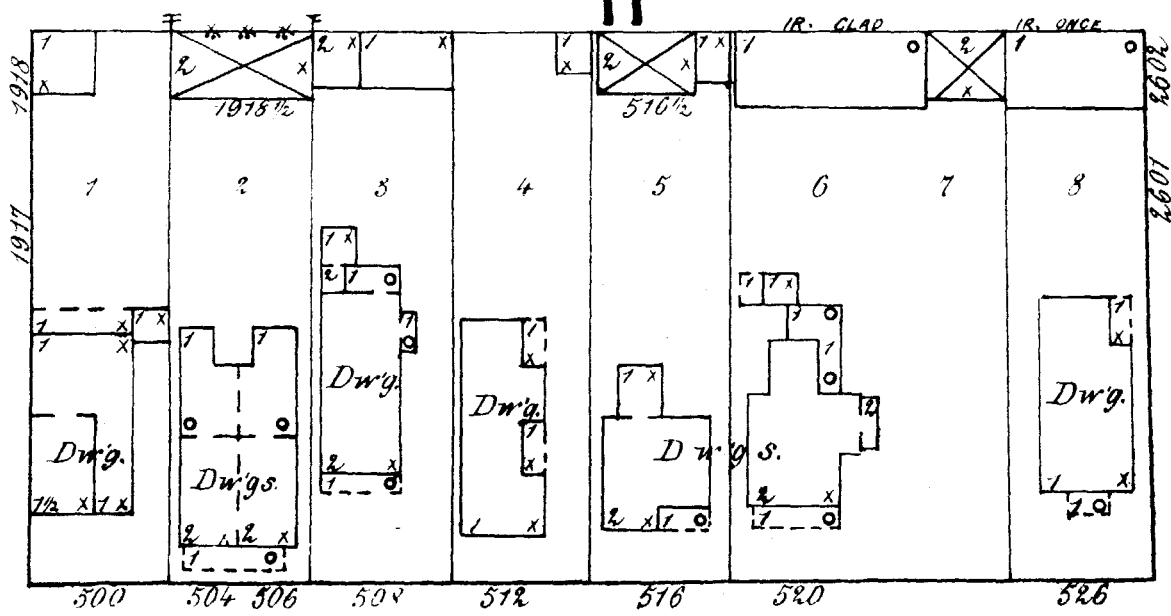
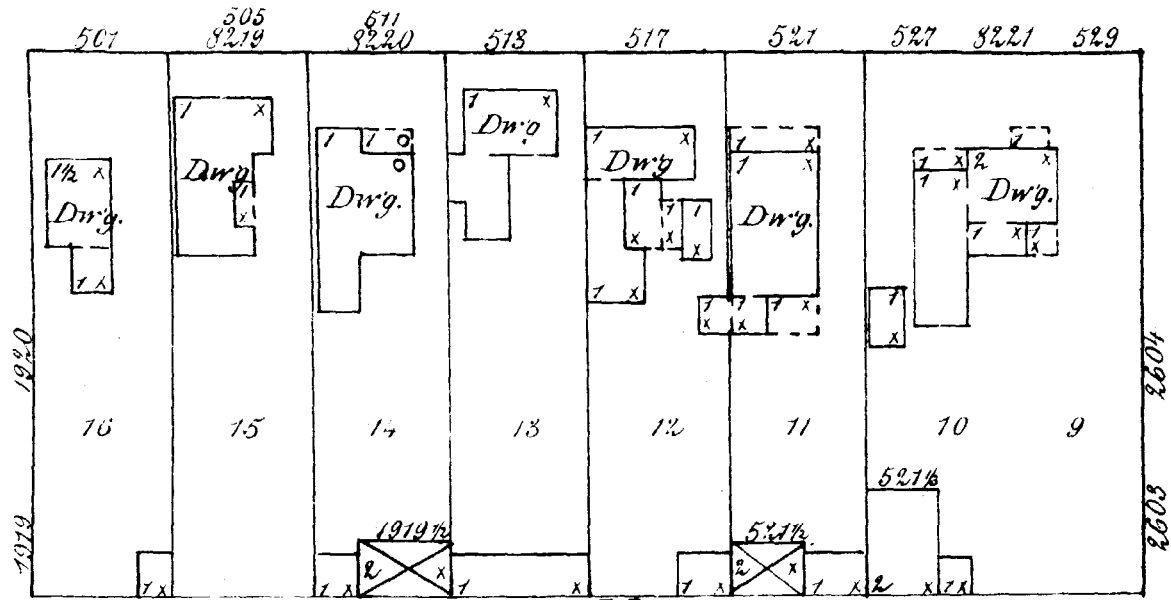
1890 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Sanborn-Perris Map &
Publishing Co., February 1890*, Plate 9.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.

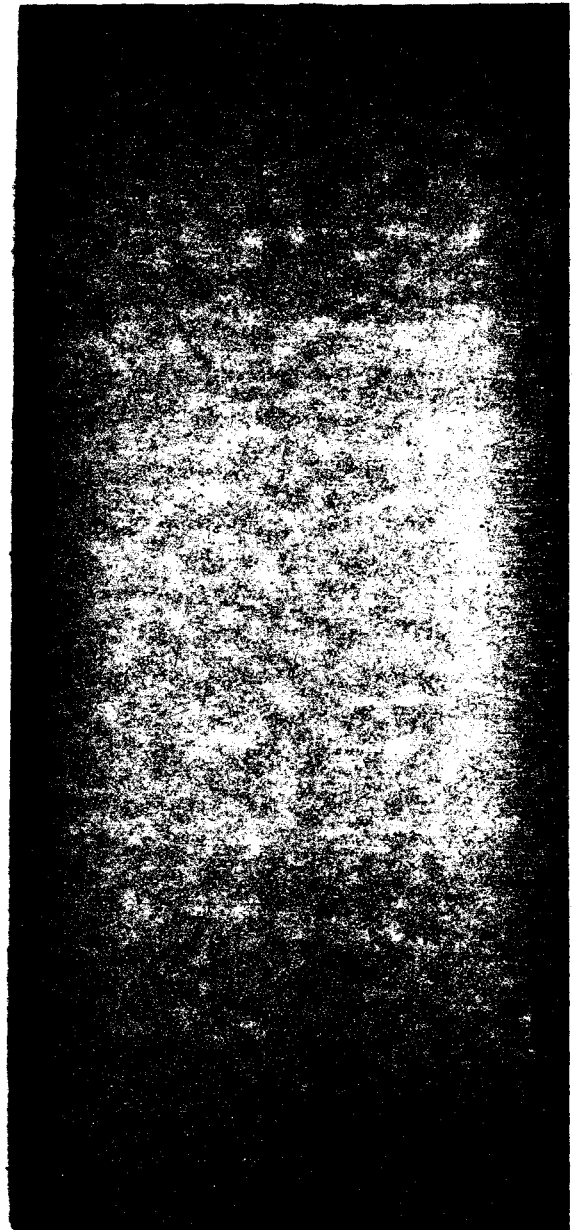
Illustration 4.

1890 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition
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Publishing Co., February 1890*, Plate 9.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.



S. 8TH ST.



Scale of Feet.

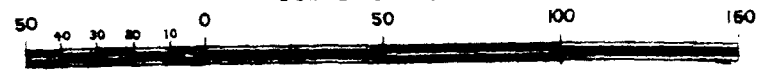
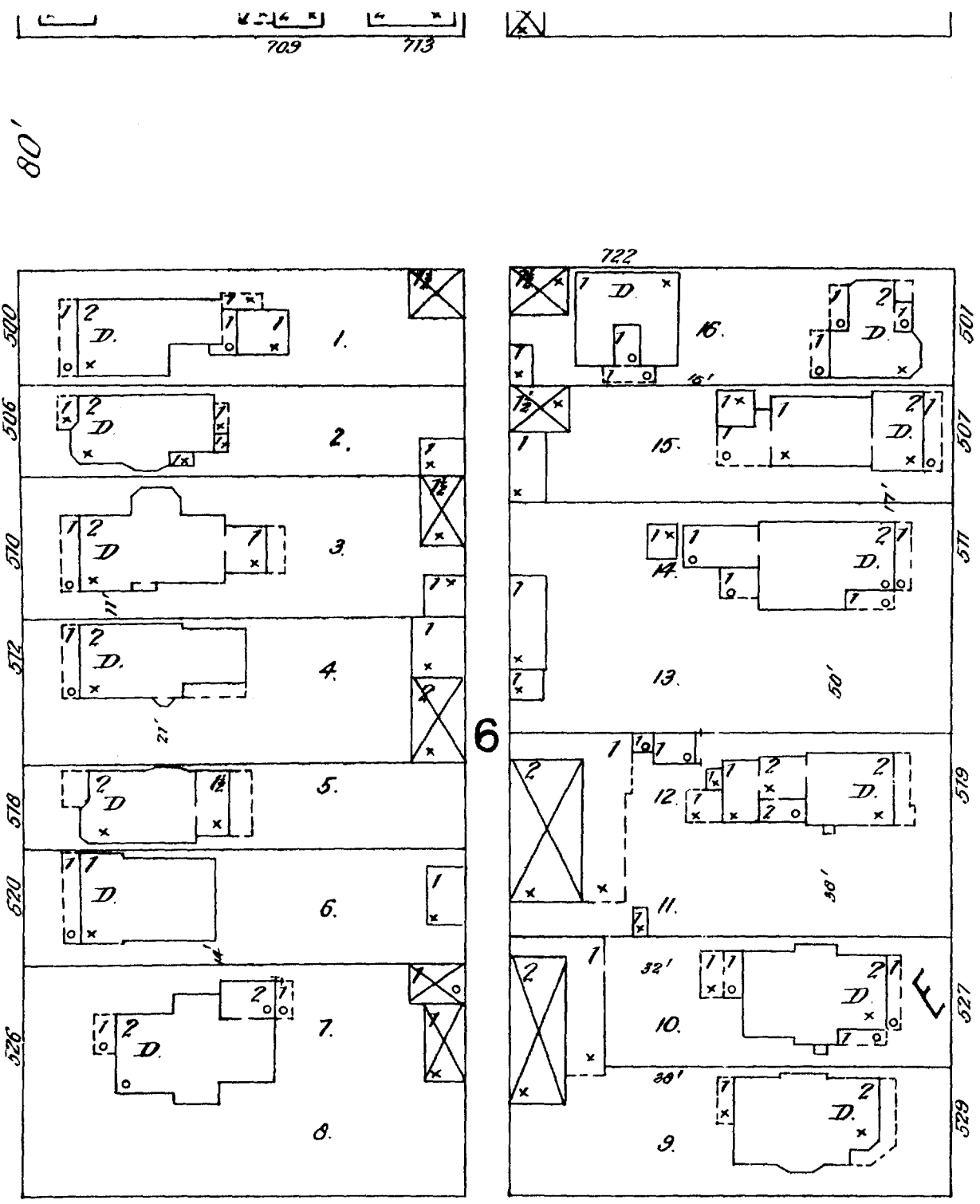


Illustration 5.

1896 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Insurance Maps of
Springfield, Illinois*. Published by the
Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Plate 15.

Courtesy Library of Congress.

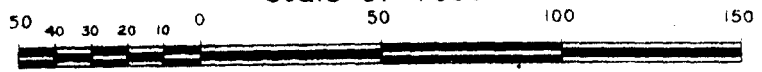
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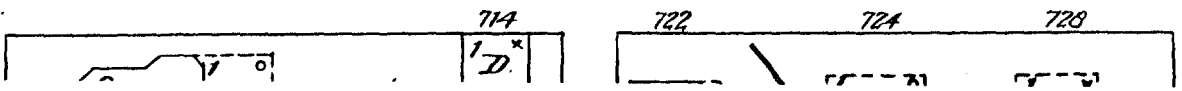


Illustration 6.

1896 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition
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Courtesy Library of Congress.



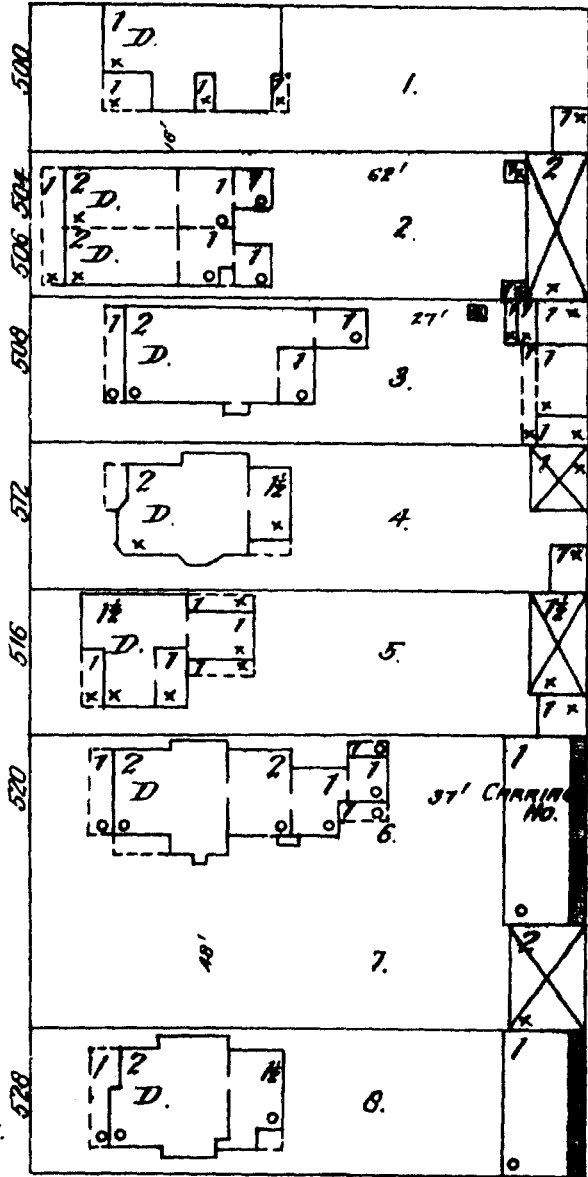
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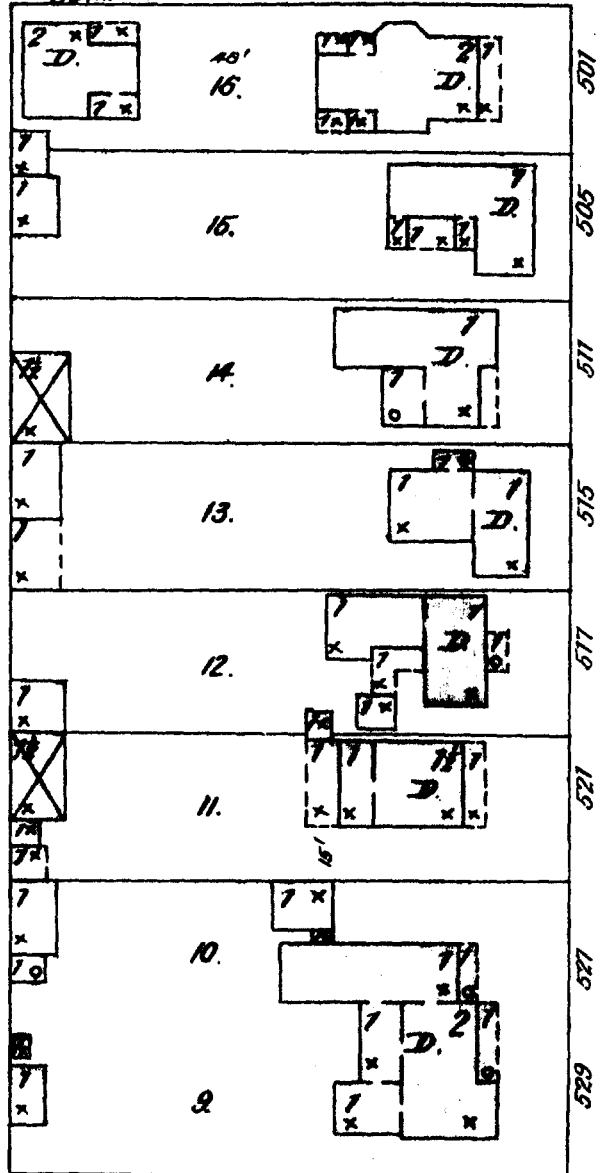
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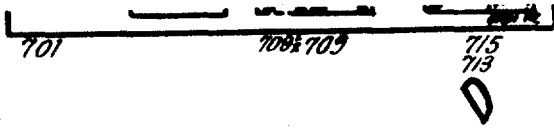
E. EDWARDS



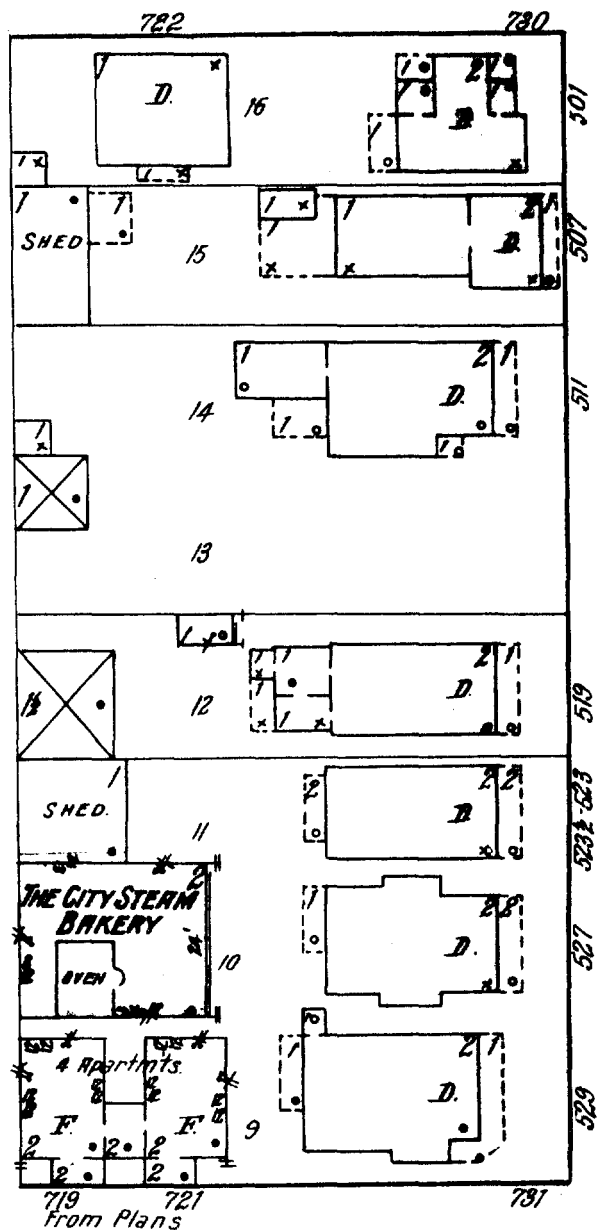
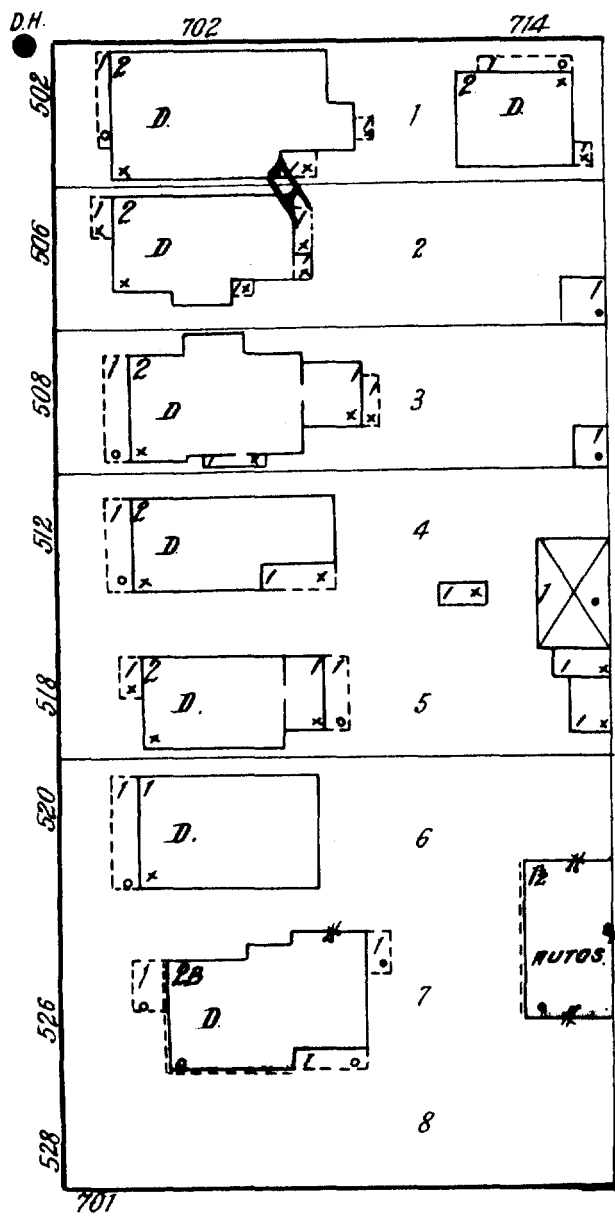
Illustration 7.

1917 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Insurance Maps of
Springfield, Illinois*. Published by the
Sanborn Map Co., Plate 158.

Courtesy Sanborn Map Co.

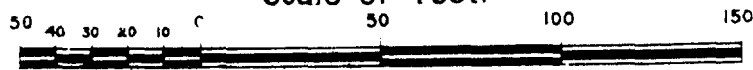


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Scale of Feet.



Copyright 1917 by the Sanborn Map Co.

10" W. PIPE

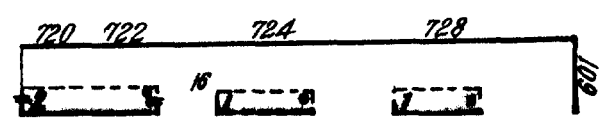
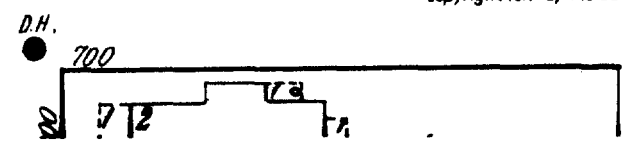


Illustration 8.

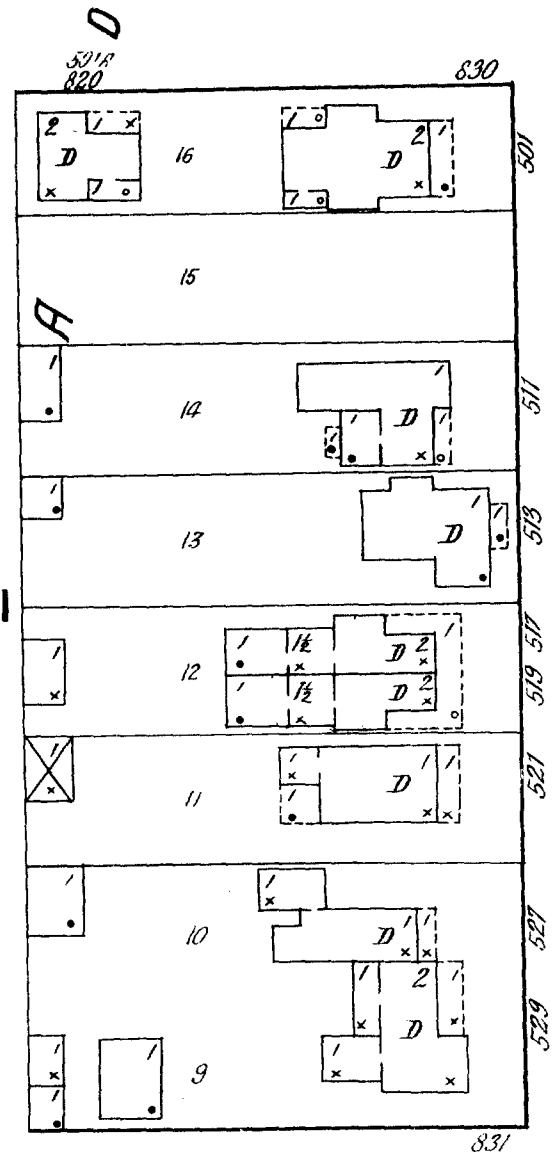
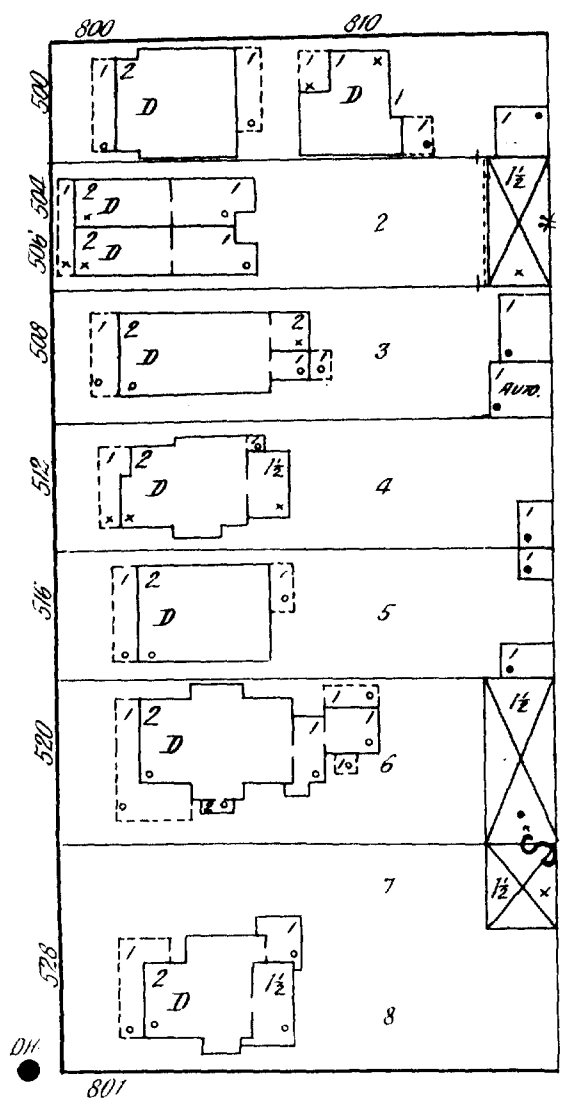
1917 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Insurance Maps of
Springfield, Illinois*. Published by the
Sanborn Map Co., Plate 159.

Courtesy Sanborn Map Co.

S. 8TH ST.

80'

E. JACKSON



E. EDWARDS

10" W. PIPE

E

10

Illustration 9.

1948 map of Block 6, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Insurance Maps of
Springfield, Illinois*, Plate 158.

Courtesy Sanborn Map Co.

Illustration 10.

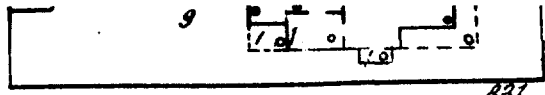
1952 map of Block 11, Elijah Iles' Addition
to Springfield, from *Insurance Maps of
Springfield, Illinois*, Plate 159.

Courtesy Sanborn Map Co.



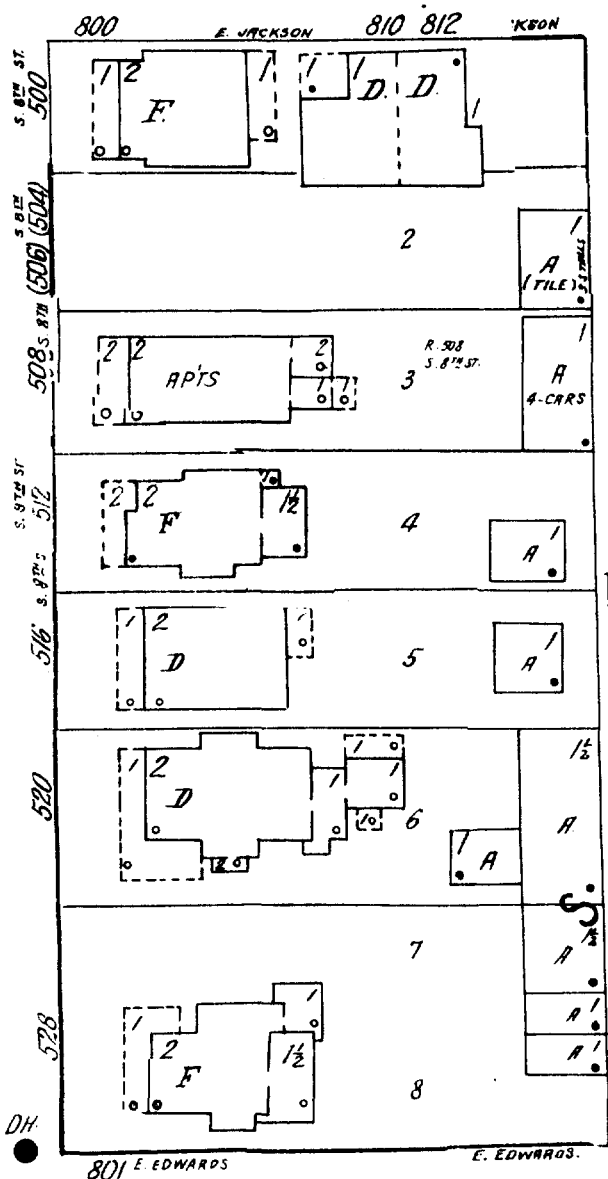
LINCOLN'S HOME STEAD

DH. 801



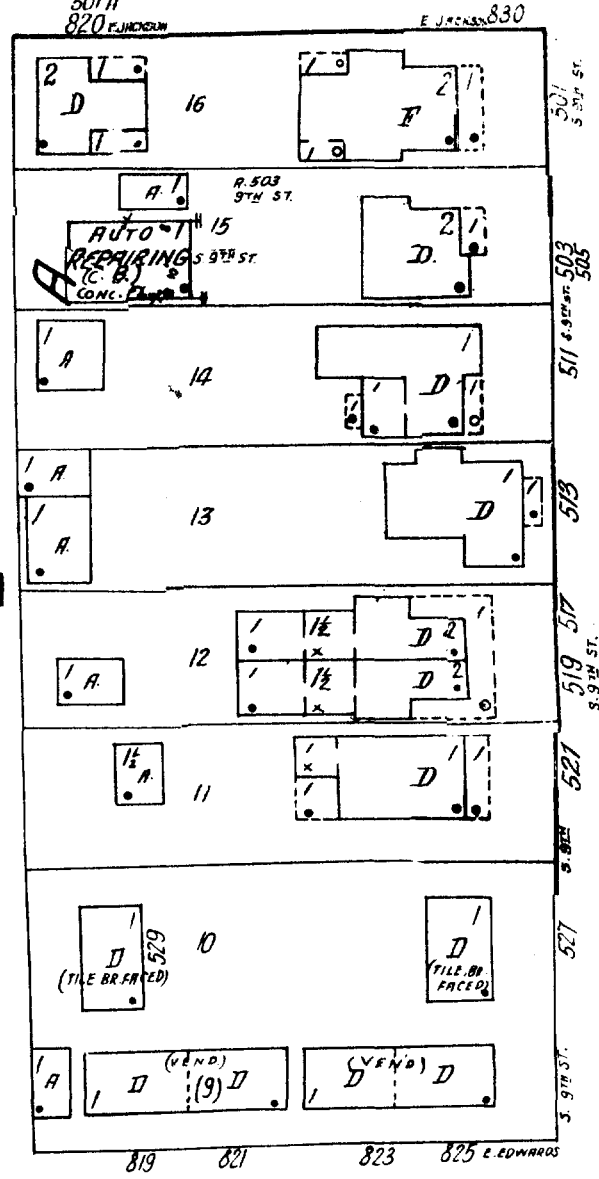
837

E. JACKSON



801 E. EDWARDS

E. EDWARDS.



819

821

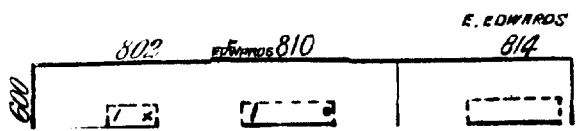
823

825 E. EDWARDS

10" W. PIPE

E. EDWARDS

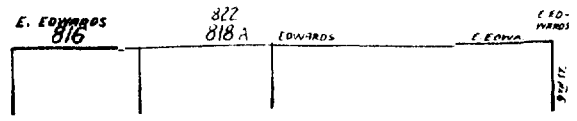
10" W. P.



802

E. EDWARDS 810

E. EDWARDS 814



E. EDWARDS 816

822

818 A

E. EDWARDS

E. EDWARDS

S. 8TH ST.

S. 9TH ST.

DH.

S. 9TH ST.

S. 8TH ST. 500

S. 8TH ST. 508 S. 8TH (506) (504)

S. 9TH ST. 512

S. 8TH ST. 516

520

528

S. 9TH ST. 501

S. 9TH ST. 503

S. 9TH ST. 511

S. 9TH ST. 513

S. 9TH ST. 517

S. 9TH ST. 521

S. 9TH ST. 527

800

820

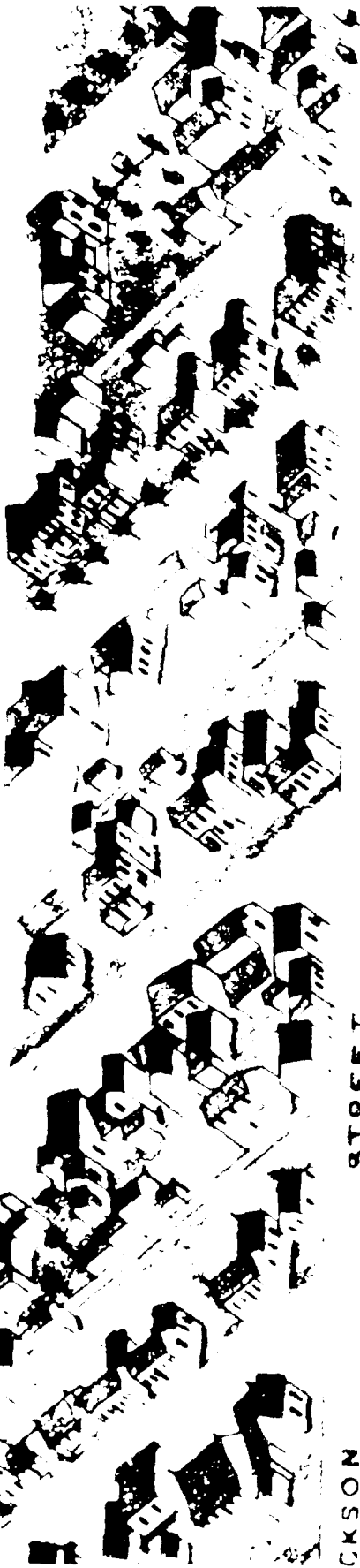
Illustration 11.

Section of *Augustus Koch Panorama*, 1875,
centering on Eighth and Jackson streets,
Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.



EDWARDS STREET



CKSON STREET



MARKET STREET

Illustration 12.

West and south elevations of Bernard
Stuvé house ca. 1932.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.



Illustration 13.

Photograph of Seventh Street, looking north from its intersection with Edwards Street ca. 1889. Note trees, hitching posts, carriage steps, and front steps with metal posts and railings leading to front porch of the Bernard Stuvé house.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.



Seventh St. North from Edwards St.

Illustration 14.

Photograph of the south and east elevations of the John Lutz house ca. 1900. North of the Lutz house can be seen the southeast corner and front porch of the W. O. Jones house, and north of the Jones house is the south elevation of the Jesse Dubois house. The John Lutz house was razed in 1974.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.



Illustration 15.

Photograph of the Charles S. Corneau house ca. 1887. This photograph was made after the house was relocated near the rear of Lot No. 16. To the west of the house, also facing Jackson Street, is the Corneau barn.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.

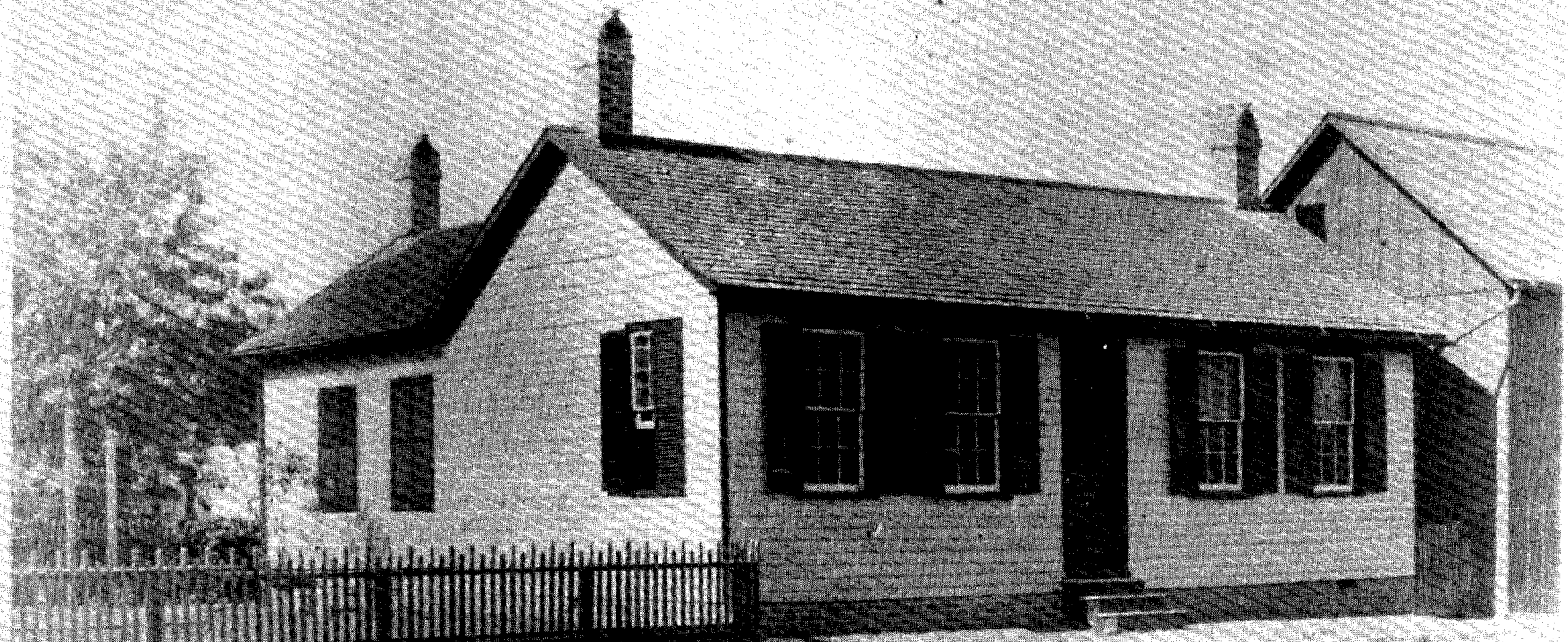
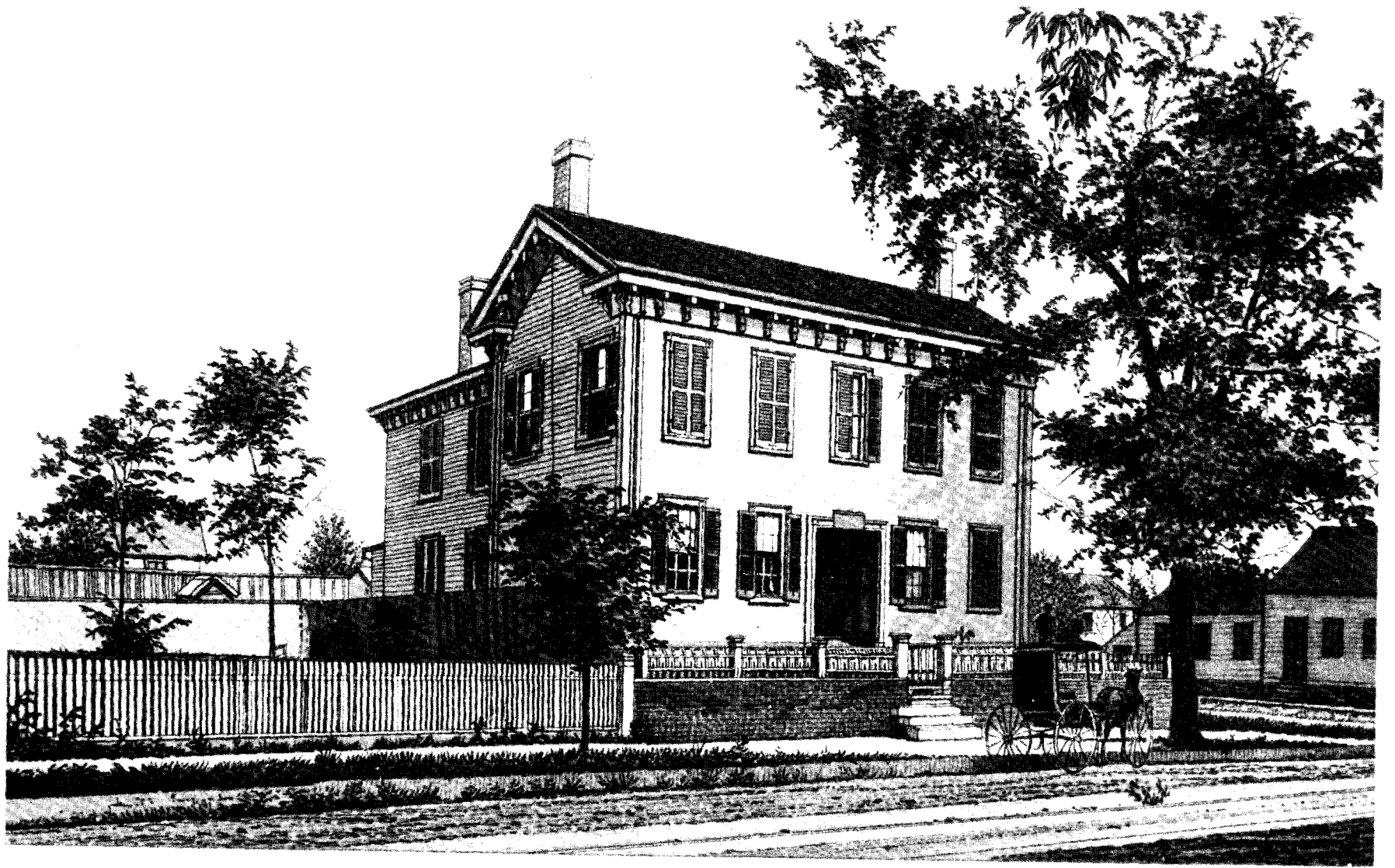


Illustration 16.

Lithograph of north and west elevations of
Lincoln Home, taken from ca. 1890 photograph.
On the south side of Jackson Street can be
seen the north elevation of the Charles
Arnold house.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.



LINCOLN'S HOME.

Illustration 17.

Photograph of Charles Arnold house after it was relocated on the middle third of Lot No. 1. In relocating the structure, it was turned ninety degrees. The north elevation of the house, which here fronts on Jackson Street, formerly faced Eighth Street. This photograph was taken in 1916.

Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.





As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U. S. administration.

