National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Cultural Landscape Report



June 2014



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CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Prepared for
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Lincoln Home National Historic Site
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and
Midwest Regional Office
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CHAPTER 1: Introduction

Chapter 1 Introduction

Purpose and Scope of the Report

The purpose of this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is to guide treatment and use of the significant historic landscapes associated with Lincoln Home National Historic Site (LHNHS). The project area includes the entire NHS with an emphasis on the historic resource character area (See Figure 1-1). Previously, the National Park Service (NPS) Midwest Regional Office contracted for a CLR for the NHS. The landscape history, existing conditions, and analysis sections were completed and presented in a 95% draft report dated 1997.[1] The report was not completed because no determination of appropriate treatment could be made.

In 2012, the General Management Plan (GMP) was completed. The GMP preferred alternative indicates five management zones designed to achieve "a retreat from modern life in the heart of the city" through rehabilitation of the historic landscape to "offer visitors a strong sense of the neighborhood as Lincoln knew it" (see Figure 1-2).[2] The "historic resource management area" of the NHS includes the landscapes within the zones entitled "Lincoln Home Restoration," "Neighborhood Rehabilitation," and "Historic Yard Rehabilitation." Also included is the site of the Stuve house at the corner of Seventh and Edwards streets.

The current complete CLR incorporates information from the previously prepared CLR Part I (1997) with updated existing conditions, landscape analysis, and inclusion of treatment recommendations. Sections prepared for the previous CLR that are included in the current report include Chapter 2: Landscape History, the Master Plant List and description of native plants provided in Chapter 3: Existing Conditions, the section titled "Historical Significance"in Chapter 4: Landscape Analysis, Appendix B: Neighbors List and Biographical Information, and Appendix C: List of Repositories Consulted and Outcomes.

Existing conditions are presented according to National Park Service standards for cultural landscape reports as well as in a format that can be easily translated into the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) to enhance the usefulness of the CLR for park managers.

A thorough investigation and evaluation of the historic landscapes was conducted using the NPS' Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports and the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines for cultural landscape treatment.[3] Documentation of historic significance and evaluation of integrity of the historic landscape served as a framework upon which treatment recommendations were developed. A design workshop was conducted to inform the development of the rehabilitation treatment. The report provides park managers with a comprehensive understanding of the physical evolution of the historic landscape, and guidance for landscape design and management to implement the GMP preferred alternative.

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[1] Landscapes, "Lincoln Home National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report Part I," draft manuscript, 1997.
[2] Midwest Regional Office, "Lincoln Home National Historic Site General Management Plan (final)" (Omaha, NE: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012), page i.
[3] See section focused on Report Methodology.

Description of the Project Area

Lincoln Home National Historic Site (NHS) is located in Springfield, Illinois, near the center of the state (see Figure 1-3). The NHS protects and interprets the home where Abraham Lincoln lived with his family from 1844 to 1861. The Lincoln lot and house remained in the Lincoln family until 1887 when Robert Todd Lincoln, the son of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln, deeded the property to the state of Illinois with the stipulation that the home remain well maintained and available to the public free of charge. The "Abraham Lincoln Home" was evaluated and nominated by the National Park Service's National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings in 1959 and subsequently designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960.[4] Following the preparation and approval of a master plan for the proposed National Historic Site in 1970, it was authorized in 1971 by Public Law 92-128 (85 Stat. 347) and officially established the following year. The property within the NHS boundary, corresponding to the project area, was added to the National Register as a district on 18 August 1971 (see Figure 1-1). It took approximately eight years for the National Park Service to acquire all of the property within the four block area.

The NHS is composed of a four square block area in downtown Springfield, near the state capitol and several historic destinations related to Abraham Lincoln (see Figure 1-4). The park is bordered by East Capitol Avenue on the north, South Ninth Street on the east, East Edwards Street on the south, and South Seventh Street on the west. The fundamental resources at the NHS include the Lincoln Home and lot; the view of the neighborhood from the Lincoln Home; the historic landscape of the Lincoln neighborhood, including the four half-blocks that are within the historic resource (See Figure 1-1); and views of the Lincoln Home from the intersection of South Eighth and East Jackson Streets

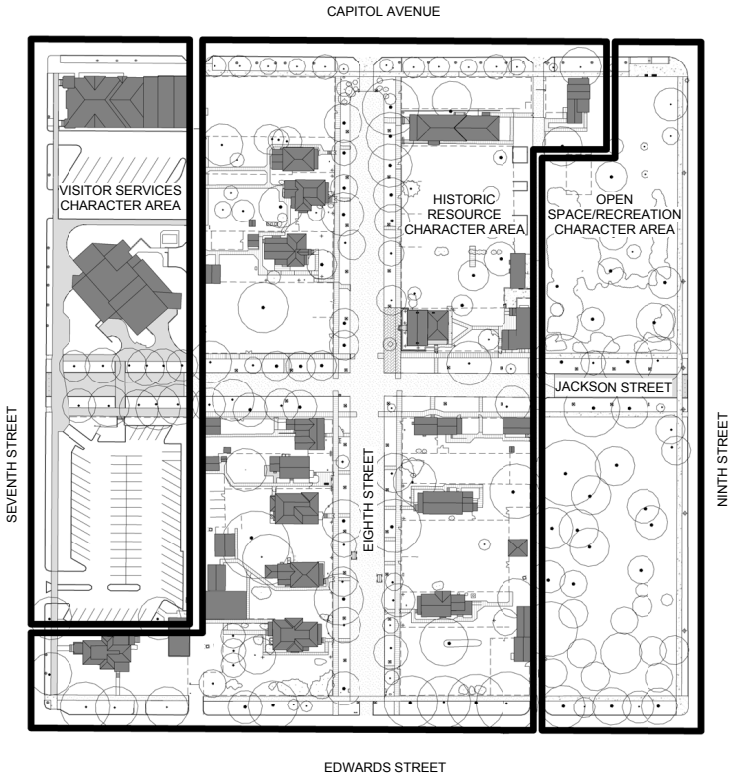


Figure 1-1: Lincoln Home National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report Project Area, and Landscape Character Areas

[4] While the 1959 nomination focuses on the house, it does mention the "brick retaining wall and fence along the front of the house," indicating the surrounding landscape is part of the NHL.

and from adjacent properties. These views help to provide a "meaningful understanding of the home's neighborhood context."[5]

Beyond the historic resource management zones, the eastern and western portions of the NHS include visitor services and a recreational area. The NHS visitor center and parking areas are located on the west side of the park. These visitor service areas are bounded on the north by Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church (an inholding within the NHS), which is situated at the southeast corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue. The historic church is privately owned and operates as a church and food pantry. The eastern portion of the NHS includes an area informally referred to by the NHS staff as 'legacy gardens' (south portion) and 'historic pasture' (north portion). The 1970 General Development Plan called for this to be an interpretive open space area (see Figure 1-5). This area includes numerous small earth berms, deciduous canopy trees, ornamental understory trees, and deciduous and evergreen shrubs. A portion of the area, at the corner of Edwards and South Ninth Streets, is designated for construction of a curatorial facility. The Morse House is located at the northwest corner of this area. Directly south of the Morse House is an area used for storage of maintenance materials. The GMP indicates that the majority of this area continue to be used for open space and recreation.

Landscape Character Areas

Landscape character areas are parts of larger cultural landscapes that are defined by their physical qualities and associated cultural resources. Three landscape character areas are used to organize discussions about the existing conditions and analysis of integrity of the landscape at the NHS (see Figure 1-1). The character areas are closely aligned with the management zones delineated in the General Management Plan selected alternative (see Figure 1-2), however the character areas reflect current conditions, rather than proposed treatments. This results in a few differences that may be noted by comparing figures 1-1 and 1-2. The Visitor Services Character Area includes the NHS Visitor Center and parking areas and Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Historic Resource Character Area includes the four half-blocks that are interpreted as the Lincoln neighborhood, corresponding to the three GMP management zones that focus on historic resources, including the Morse House. Also included is the site of the Stuve house at the corner of Seventh and Edwards streets. The Stuve house is a historic home that is currently vacant and in poor condition. The GMP indicates that the building is to be rehabilitated and used as the administrative headquarters for the NHS. The eastern portion of the NHS includes the Open Space/Recreation Character Area. The GMP indicates a parcel at the corner of Edwards and Ninth Streets for future use as a curatorial facility and part of the Visitor Services/Administration Management Zone. This is reflected in the landscape treatment zones in this CLR (see Figure 1-6). Since the curatorial facility has not yet been constructed, the existing conditions and analysis sections address this area as part of the Open Space/Recreation Character Area. Directly south of the area designated for use as a curatorial facility, the GMP directs that a boundary adjustment be pursued to move the NHS maintenance functions within the current NHS boundaries, thereby protecting significant resources and enhancing visitor appreciation and enjoyment of the site. The boundary adjustment area provides a site for a new maintenance facility and employee and volunteer parking within the east half block between Edwards and Cook streets and the alley between South Eighth and South Ninth streets.[6] This location is currently occupied by a non-functioning (vacant) gas station and other commercial properties and is not owned by the federal government. Therefore, it is not included in the CLR project area.

[5] "Lincoln Home National Historic Site General Management Plan," 11.
[6] Ibid., v.

Landscape Treatment Zones

In Part 2 of this CLR, landscape treatment zones are defined as a framework based for presenting and evaluating treatment alternatives and the recommended treatment. The Landscape Treatment Zones follow the framework presented by the General Management Plan with one deviation. The landscape treatment at the Stuve lot, located at the southwest corner of the project area, is addressed as part of the historic yard rehabilitation zone to allow an approach consistent with the remainder of this zone to be applied. This is only meant to address the treatment of the landscape and does not alter the GMP recommendation for the use of the site (see Figure 1-6).

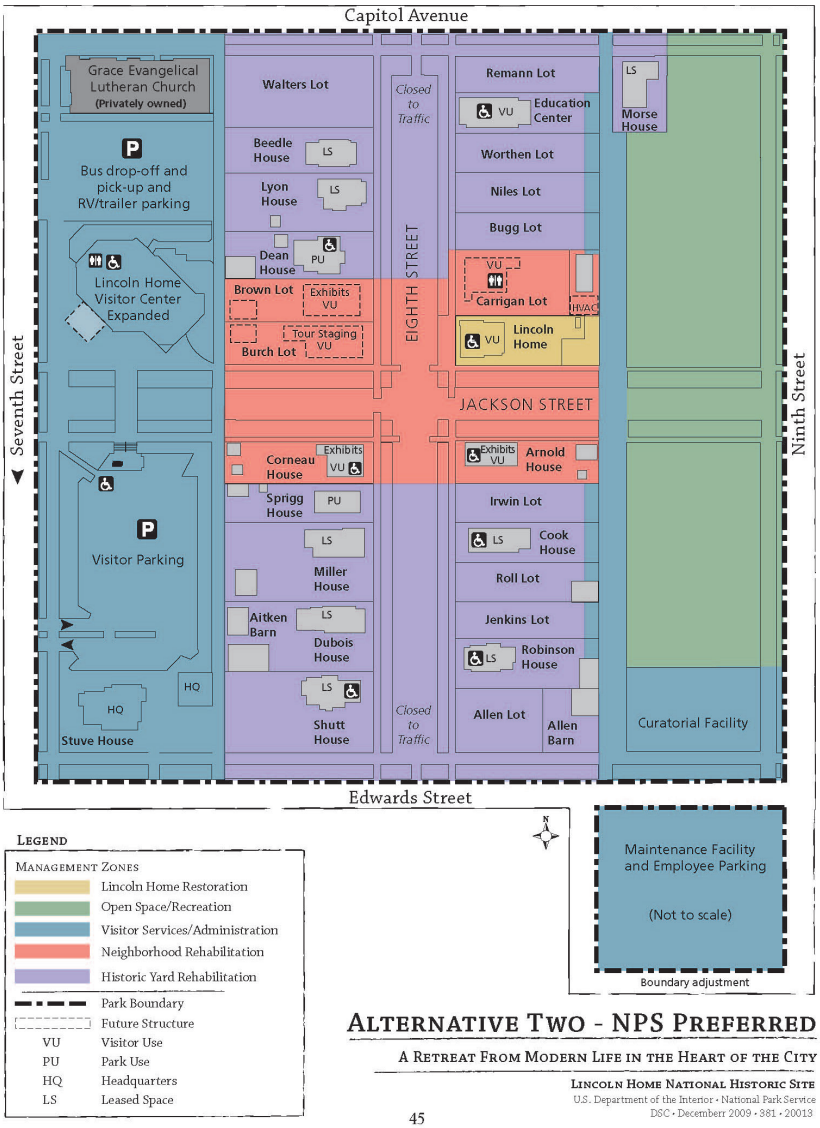


Figure 1-2: Lincoln Home NHS General Management Plan, NPS Selected Alternative



Figure 1-3: Regional Location of Lincoln Home NHS (source: Lincoln Home National Historic Site General Management Plan, 2012, 5)



Figure 1-4: Vicinity of Lincoln Home NHS (source: Lincoln Home National Historic Site General Management Plan, 2012, 7)

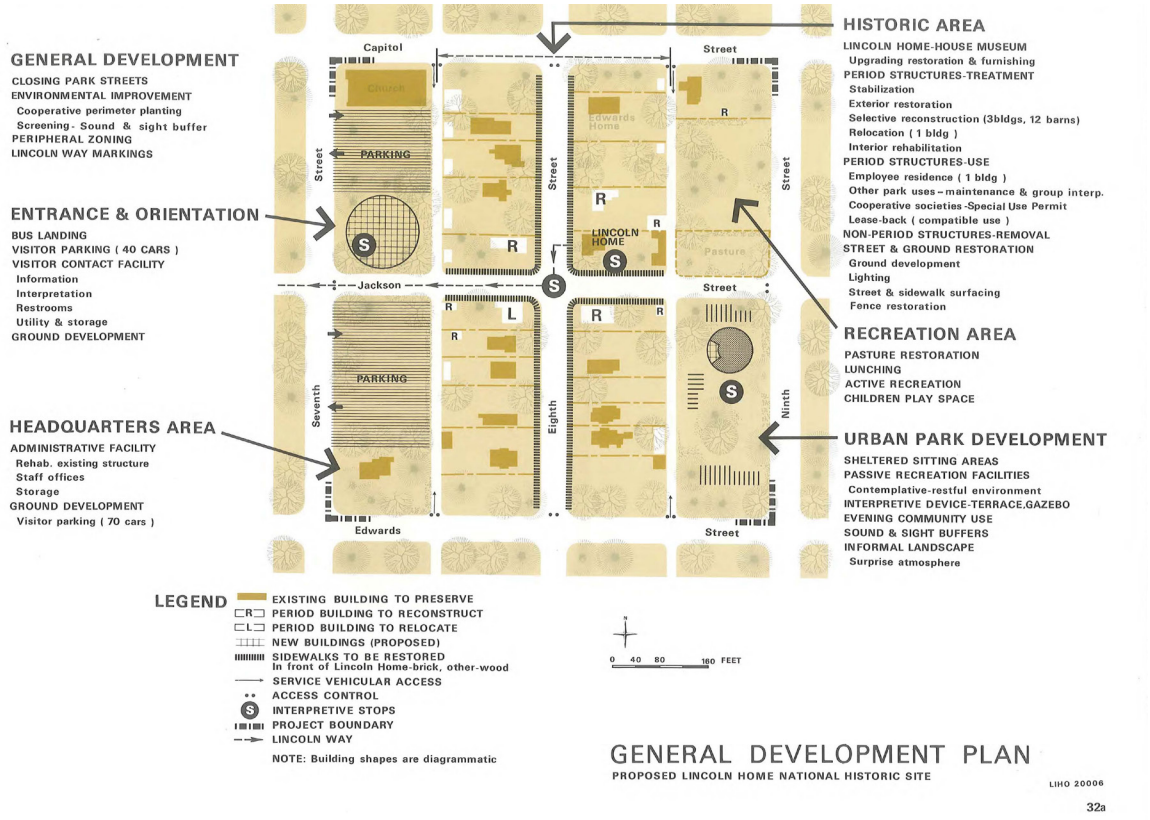


Figure 1-5: 1970 General Development Plan for Lincoln Home National Historic Site (source: Lincoln Home National Historic Site Master Plan, 1970).

Report Methodology

Cultural Landscape Approach and Organization of the Report

The report was prepared in two separate phases according to federal standards addressing cultural landscape projects including A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,[7] and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.[8] The first phase was undertaken in the 1990s and resulted in a 95% draft dated 1997. That phase provided all of the research and documentation for the current report, included herein as Chapter 2: Landscape History. It also provided an analysis that provides the basis for Chapter 4: Landscape Analysis within this current report. The remainder of the chapters included herein have been developed through the current effort that began in February 2012.

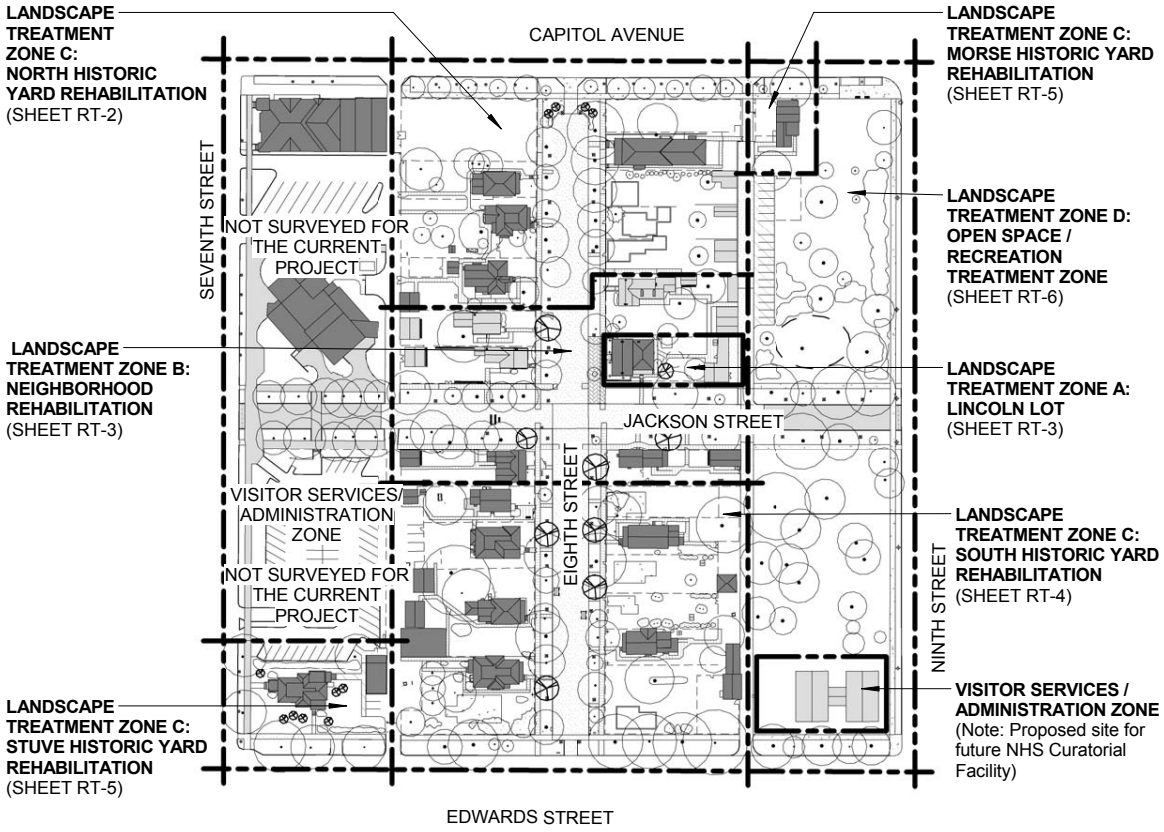


Figure 1-6: Landscape Treatment Zones

[7] Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, 1998).

[8] *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service). Digital version accessed on line 24 September 2012, http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, revised in 1992, were codified as 36 CFR Part 68 in the 12 July 1995 Federal Register (Vol. 60, No. 133) with an "effective" date of 11 August 1995. The revision replaces the 1978 and 1983 versions of 36 CFR 68 entitled *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.*

In February 2012, a pre-scoping meeting was held at the NHS. Attendees included the following Lincoln Home NHS staff members: Dale Phillips, Superintendent, Laura Gundrum, Chief of Interpretation, Education, and Visitor Services, Rodney Naylor, Chief Ranger, Tim Townsend, Historian, Susan Haake, Curator, Jim Ranslow, Park Guide, Sheryle Lindley, Facility Manager. Also in attendance were Al O'Bright, Historical Architect and Marla McEnaney, Historical Landscape Architect, Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service, Steve Jones, Historical Architect and Brenda Williams, Historical Landscape Architect, Quinn Evans Architects. The group discussed the importance of the cultural landscape report (CLR) as a tool to provide clear guidance for implementation of the 2012 General Management Plan (GMP). It was determined that a three-dimensional laser scan survey would be conducted to provide a graphic basis for the CLR drawings.

Midwestern Consulting, LLC, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, conducted a three-dimensional laser of the historic resource management area in April 2012. The scan data was converted into Cloudworx software and Revit was used to prepare plan and perspective base drawings. The raw scan data was delivered to the project contracting officer, Tonya Bradley, at the Midwest Office of the National Park Service in Omaha, Nebraska. Field investigations to document existing conditions and gather Facility Management Software System (FMSS) data were conducted in June 2012 by Brenda Williams of QEA. Field investigations also assisted in augmenting the 1997 site analysis to bring it up to current standards.

Throughout Chapter II, Landscape History, character-defining features are used in each historic period to organize the discussion of the overall appearance of the area. Each section concludes with a discussion of the four block area on a lot by lot basis, with known aspects of the appearance of each block and each lot within the period are set forth. In this section, when information specific to a particular lot is given, its location is indicated by the Block and Lot numbers in the original 1836 subdivision plat of Elijah Iles' Addition to Springfield. The Lincoln Home, for example, lies in Block 10, Lot 8 and part of Lot 7. The present National Historic Site contains four blocks of that early plat. They are numbers 10, 7, 6, and 11, and will be listed in that sequence throughout Chapter II, in order to deal with Mr. Lincoln's block first.

Following the historical data presented in Chapter II, the existing conditions at the NHS are described in Chapter III, accompanied by existing conditions plans and photos. This chapter includes an overview of existing conditions related to landscape characteristics.

Based on the work in Chapters II and III, an analysis of the integrity of the cultural landscape, using the character-defining features, appears in Chapter IV. This analysis compares the existing conditions of the site with the conditions of the site during its period of significance, 1844 to 1875, to note the level of change which has occurred on the site over time. This analysis is conducted using both narrative text and analytical drawings to document changes in the landscape. The chapter concludes with a statement of integrity and significance.

Historical Research

Extensive historical research was conducted previously for the preparation of the Part I CLR draft that was completed in 1997.[9] The historical landscape research undertaken for the Cultural Landscape Report was organized around two goals. The first was to review previous research for information relevant to the historic landscape and to summarize these findings. The second was to uncover historical information about the cultural landscape not previously known, focusing on the Lincoln residency period, and extending beyond it to more recent times. The emphasis of this effort was placed on the nineteenth century to locate and reveal detailed information about the Lincoln Home

[9] Landscapes, "Lincoln Home National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report Part I."

cultural landscape in the years during and directly after the Lincoln family residency. As noted above, a second phase of research expanded this search to include the broader city of Springfield for the same years. Finally, twentieth century information was also sought to gain an understanding of change over time within the neighborhood leading to the conditions found today.

The research for the CLR Part I was conducted in two phases. The first phase was initiated in June 1993 and included the research for the site history and historic period plans. A draft report was submitted in February 1994. Following that submittal, the NPS determined that more historic research was needed. To attempt to extract a greater level of general knowledge and specific details about the Lincoln years in Springfield, a second phase of research, defined more broadly than the first, was begun in September 1994. The focus was to conduct an exhaustive search for historic documentation, in text and graphic form, to provide additional details about the appearance of the Lincoln Home neighborhood and the City of Springfield, Illinois. The research was intended to establish a physical, social and demographic context for the period from the 1840s to the 1870s.

When the historical research was conducted for the CLR in 1993 and 1994, previous studies had addressed the entire four block area, but specific verifiable data pertaining to the historic development was limited to material focused on the Lincoln Home and selected buildings within the park. The CLR research team utilized residency period photographs to supply fragmentary evidence for the buildings and lots next door and directly across the street from the Lincoln Home. In addition, they sought to find information on the entire historic site four-block area. Since the completion of the Part I CLR draft in 1997, additional research has been conducted adding detailed information regarding several properties. Historic Structure Reports have been completed for the Miller House (2006), Burch House (2006), and Carrigan House (2006). Also archeological investigations and reports have been conducted for several lots within the park.

Previous research had been conducted from primarily historical and architectural perspectives, with the landscape included as a subtheme. One earlier report, the *Historic Grounds Report* of 1982, reviewed the limited data available for the overall historic site and finding little detail, focused on an approach that suggested typical period landscapes of Springfield during the Lincoln residency period. The effort lacked a sufficient research scope and therefore did not exhaust the potential sources for information on the historic character and detail of the cultural landscape during and directly after the Lincoln residency. The current cultural landscape report is intended to move beyond this previous work, using previous research, recent studies and seeking out additional documentation, to incorporate all earlier findings in the development of a well-founded treatment to this important cultural landscape.

Previous studies were reviewed to establish a knowledge base and mined for landscape data. This generally involved a shift from a focus on specific structures to an outlook encompassing all aspects of the exterior environment. (See summaries and list in Appendices). In addition the review of previous research efforts included a comparison of findings in various reports, especially when contradictions between sources arose.

The second research goal was centered around an effort to discover new material on the cultural landscape. A detailed investigation of repositories was conducted in a search for new evidence in hopes of finding additional documentation of the Lincoln residency period and beyond. Preliminary trips served to acquaint the research team with the resources available in the Springfield area. Concentrated efforts sought to determine what kinds and amounts of visual documentation of the area were available for the primary period of significance, Lincoln's residency from 1844 to February 1861, as well as for subsequent eras.

Repositories in the Springfield area were personally explored, while those across the country were contacted by telephone and/or letter. Repeated trips were made to investigate the material held in the Sangamon Valley Collection at the Lincoln Library and the Illinois State Historical Library, now the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library. All major identifiable Lincoln collections across the country were queried, and all promising leads pursued. As time and resources did not permit travel to view these collections, staff librarians and custodians of personal collections provided information on potentially useful materials in their possession and a few items of value were secured. Archival material at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site offices was investigated, and interviews were conducted with LHNHS personnel and other Springfield Lincoln experts. (A complete list of sources investigated can be found in the Appendices.)

A list of Lincoln's neighbors during 1860 was compiled from previous research. Containing 66 names, this list encompassed all those living in the four block area and included both property owners and residents for houses which were rented. These names were then provided to librarians and collection owners and were used by the project team in researching materials. Manuscript collections were searched for these names and any existing files were reviewed. (The list of names may be found in the Appendices.) Although strong efforts were made, very little new evidence was located regarding the historic character of the NHS landscape. The following report, therefore, uses previous findings and fragmentary new materials for a new purpose and from a new perspective--that of the cultural landscape.

Primary Sources

The research materials used in this report come from varied sources and have variable levels of dependability. For the Lincoln residency period, May 1844 to February 1861, and continuing through the 1890s, maps, artists panoramas, engravings and photographs are the primary materials that reveal elements of the historic landscape.

Mapping for the City of Springfield in the nineteenth century dates to 1854, 1858, 1884, 1890 and 1896. In general these maps show private property lines, public rights-of-way, and major building footprints including residences and large outbuildings. They do not portray street edges or curbs, outhouses, walks, trees or any other landscape features. In the development of historic base maps to accompany four nineteenth century periods the 1854, 1884 and 1896 maps were used because these were the most compatible with the time and nature of the information being portrayed.

Artists' bird's-eye view drawings of the City of Springfield during the second half of the nineteenth century dated 1867, 1870 and 1872, show the Lincoln neighborhood with some level of clarity. The A. Ruger panorama, published in 1867, is a sketch showing wide streets, residences, barns and larger outbuildings, with individual trees and tree groups clustered primarily in the backyards of the properties as well as street trees. No street edges, alleyways, curbs, walks, privies or other detailed elements of the landscape are portrayed in this view. The Beck and Pauli panorama, published in 1870, is a somewhat more precise rendering showing the wide public streets and the alleyways, residences, major outbuildings, street trees and trees within properties. This panorama contains the largest number of trees, rendered as individual elements, of the three panoramas. Irregularly spaced street trees are shown along the east side of Eighth Street, the south side of Market and the north sides of both Jackson and Edwards. Additional trees tend to fill up backyard spaces. These placements may be accurate but may be opportunistic. For example, leaving out street trees along the west side of Eight Street allows the building facades to be shown uninterrupted and placing trees in the yards fills up the space between the residences and outbuildings. The trees shown in the Beck and Pauli panorama are analyzed against photographic sources in the Chapter IV: Analysis. The Augustus Koch panorama, published in 1872, shows the wide streets and alleyways and all the principal buildings. Only a few trees are indicated and no other detailed elements of the landscape

are portrayed. As an artist conception of the entire City of Springfield, each of these panoramas presents a huge amount of information, primarily about the structures present at the time of the drawing. But, as explained, details about the landscape are lacking in these views and, since they are artistic products, the information they portray should be verified through additional historic documents, preferably photographs, in order to reach conclusions. Various engravings were located but photographs from the same time periods were favored to eliminate issues of artistic license in the portrayal of the elements.

The photographic record of the Lincoln neighborhood is uneven as a descriptive resource. Photographs are voluminous for the Lincoln Home corner and include partial evidence of surrounding properties. For the Lincoln residency years only views of the Lincoln Home and adjacent properties are available. As time goes on, views of additional dwellings and streets are available to allow partial coverage of the four block area. Exploration of the nineteenth century conditions included the entire four-block area in a search for photographic documentation. This complete area approach was taken because of the limited coverage available and the desire to be as inclusive as possible.

As the twentieth century opened documentation dropped considerably and is especially spotty for the period from 1900 to the 1960s. In the 1960s and early 1970s the photographic documentation improves during the National Park Service transition years. During the twentieth century the focus of research is reduced to address the landscape character of the properties within the historic zone, omitting specific references to the development zone as it evolves.

Secondary Sources

Valuable secondary sources include three publications developed by the National Park Service to address the condition of the area during the Lincoln residency and directly afterward, and a significant number of historic structure reports that address individual buildings.

The first of the historical reports is authored by Edwin C. Bearss and titled *Historical Base Map, Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Springfield, Illinois*.[10] This report attempts to depict conditions as they were in 1860. The report covers most primary sources of documentation including census records, maps, historic photographs, some newspapers, and city directories, as well as secondary biographies and local histories. It contains an in-depth discussion of the Lincoln Home and each property lot, broken down into the history of the house, occupants, outbuildings, fencing, and yard contents. The same general categories are used to discuss other residents and their property for blocks 6, 7, 10, and 11 to the extent that this information is known. A discussion of general landscape features draws on period legislation and written accounts to discuss the streets, gutters, sidewalks, and crosswalks of the area. Thirty plates and photographs are included, nearly all of which focus on the Lincoln Home, dating from the residency years and into the late nineteenth century. Photographs of the Corneau and Burch houses from the 1880s are also included, as is one streetscape from 1889 and one photograph taken from the new State Capitol building viewing toward the Lincoln Home area. This document is useful as an introduction to landscape features of the neighborhood in general and to individual properties, as well as to occupants of houses. The Beck and Pauli Panorama from 1870 was used to show the number and location of trees. The 1884 Sanborn map was used as the base to develop a sketch plan of the conditions in 1860. Both these sources post-date the Lincoln years. The detailing of the cultural landscape in this report is far from complete but is a useful compilation of documentation that is further assessed in this report.

[10] Edwin C. Bearss, *Historical Base Map, Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Springfield, Illinois* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service: Division of History, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1969).

At two different times, National Park Service staff has prepared compilations on a parcel-by-parcel basis of information about properties within the National Historic Site. Together, the following pair of reports, titled *Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report, Historic Data, Blocks 6 and 11, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois,*[11] and *Historic Resource Study and Historic Structures Report: Blocks 7 and 10, Elijah Iles' Addition, Springfield, Illinois,*[12] are of value for cultural landscape documentation. Author Edwin C. Bearss developed a history of blocks 6 and 11. According to Bearss, the report is "a structural history of the houses and outbuildings that stood on these eighteen lots during the Lincoln years." The properties noted are discussed individually, and in as much detail as was available. Information categories include administrative data such as proposed use, operating provisions, and cooperative agreements. Historical data is provided including significance, legal description and chain of title, and people associated with the properties. Architectural data gives date and cost of construction, subsequent changes shown on Sanborn Maps, structural data revealed by insurance rates, and graphic data from panoramas and photographs. In addition, an overview of general information on the area is included with three main topics: 1) architectural style and city growth; 2) trees, shrubs, flowers, and gardens; and 3) privies, wells, and cisterns. Appendices contain information from the 1850, and 1860 Censuses, and the 1855 Illinois State Census. Illustrations are included which depict 1884, 1890, 1896, 1917, 1941, and 1952 Sanborn Maps, part of the 1872 Koch Panorama, the Stuve House (1932), Seventh Street (c. 1889), the John Lutz house (c. 1900), the Corneau house (c. 1887), the Lincoln and Arnold houses (c. 1890), and the Arnold house in 1916. Primary sources include public records, city directories, diaries, memoirs, insurance tariffs, maps and atlases, city ordinances, and panoramas. This document is useful in providing a detailed account of each property within the two block area under consideration, as well as information on the people Lincoln knew as neighbors. Limited information about vegetation is included, but the panoramas are relied upon for this data rather than more explicit and detailed sources.

Three authors, Albert W. Banton, Jr., Ellen Carol Balm, and Jill York O'Bright, developed a historic resources study on blocks 7 and 10. As with the Bearss report, this one serves to provide historical and architectural data on each lot. As with the former one, this report covers most major sources including city directories, newspapers, court records, histories, and census records. The period of reference is the Lincoln residency, but information is provided which takes each property through the entire chain of title up until its acquisition by the United States of America in the 1970s. Categories investigated for each lot include significance, recommendations, legal description and chain of title, people associated with the property, date and cost of construction, alterations shown on period maps, structural data revealed by insurance rates, and panoramas and photographs. Appendices contain copies of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for 1884, 1890, 1896, 1917, and 1941, and recent photographs of extant buildings. The report is useful for providing complete histories of ownership and structural timelines for each of the properties. Some biographical information is provided for residents of the houses. The 1854 Springfield map, the Sanborn maps mentioned above, and the 1867 and 1872 panoramas are primarily relied upon for property descriptions and are therefore focused on the buildings shown and the limited details portrayed. A circa 1860 base plan is compared to three panoramas in a useful visual format, but the Beck and Pauli, 1870 panorama and the 1867 Ruger panorama are switched and mislabeled throughout. Detailed information on the historic character of the cultural landscape is not available in this report.

All of the historic structures reports are intensive efforts that uncover the entire histories and details of each structure and, to a greater or lesser degree, the property, during the Lincoln residency. These reports focus on their subject, the principal residences of the property under study. In investigating

[11] Edwin Bearss, *Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report, Historical Data, Blocks 6 and 11, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois* (Denver, CO: National Park Service Denver Service Center, 1977).
[12] Albert W. Banton, Jr., Ellen Carol Balm, and Jill York O'Bright. *Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report: Blocks 7 and 10, Elijah Iles' Addition, Springfield, Illinois* (Springfield,IL: Lincoln Home National Historic Site, 1987).

the structures they do present relevant information to the cultural landscape including historic photographs when available. They contain some data relevant to the historic character of the cultural landscape and are used as reliable sources for the principal structures throughout this report.

Landscape Characteristics

The National Park Service's *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports* defines landscape characteristics as the "tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic period(s); these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance. The characteristics are categories under which individual associated features can be grouped. For example, the landscape characteristic, vegetation, may include such features as a specimen tree, hedgerow, woodlot, and perennial bed. Not all characteristics are always present in any one landscape."[13] Landscape characteristics that may be documented in a CLR include natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, cultural traditions, cluster arrangement, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, constructed water features, small-scale features, and archeological sites.

For purposes of this CLR, the term "character-defining features" is used in Chapter II, Landscape History, to describe organizational elements and features that were prominent during the historic development of the project area.[14] Throughout the rest of the Cultural Landscape Report, the term "landscape characteristics" is used to document, analyze, and organize cultural landscape information. As a guide for the reader, the categories of landscape characteristics used in this report are presented below. This outline of features is drawn from *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.*[15]

Spatial Organization and Land Patterns are the three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in a landscape, like the arrangement of rooms in a house. Spatial Organization is created by the landscape's cultural and natural features. For example, groupings of cultural features such as buildings may help create spatial organizations of streets, block alleys, or neighborhoods. Similarly, natural systems such as an area's geology and hydrology may also influence spatial organization by preventing or encouraging habitation or organizing views and vistas. The organization of such cultural and natural features, often closely related to land use, defines and creates spaces in the landscape. Both the functional and visual relationship between spaces is integral to the historic character of a property, just as the environment surrounding a historic landscape contributes to its historic character. It is important to recognize that spatial relationships may change over time due to a variety of factors, including: environmental impacts (for example, drought or flood), plant growth and succession, and changes in land use or technology.

Topography is the shape of the ground plane and its height or depth. Topography may occur naturally or as a result of human manipulation. Topographic features may contribute to the creation of outdoor spaces, serve a functional purpose, or provide visual interest. Common examples of topography are hills, berms, slopes, swales and flat areas.

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[13] Page, Gilbert, and. Dolan. *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports,* 53.
[14] This reflects the original preparation of the materials in Chapter II Landscape History, a draft of which was completed in 1997 by the firm Landscapes, prior to the publication of the *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*.
[15] Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports,* 53 and 139, and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. See footnote 8, above.

Vegetation may be individual plants, as in the case of a specimen tree, or groups of plants such as a hedge, allée, agricultural field, planting bed, or a native plant community. Vegetation includes evergreen or deciduous trees, shrubs, and ground covers, and both woody and herbaceous plants. Vegetation may derive its significance from historical associations, horticultural or genetic value, or aesthetic or functional qualities. It is a primary dynamic component of the landscape's character; and, therefore, the treatment of cultural landscapes must recognize the continual process of germination, growth, seasonal change, aging, decay, and death of plants. The character of individual plants is derived from habit, form, color, texture, bloom, fruit, fragrance, scale and context. Examples of character-defining vegetation at the Lincoln Home include street trees, planting beds, lawns, and others.

Circulation features may include roads, parkways, drives, trails, walks, paths, and parking areas. Such features may occur individually or be linked to form networks or systems. The character of circulation features is defined by their alignment, surface treatment, width, edge, grade, materials, and infrastructure. The sidewalks at the NHS, laid by each owner in accordance with local law, are one example of the site's historic character-defining circulation features.

Views are features that create or allow a range of vision which can be natural or designed.

Buildings and Structures are three-dimensional constructs that may be significant individually or may contribute to the historic character of a landscape. Buildings are habitable, constructed features with walls and roofs that are permanently installed. They may include houses, offices, stores, barns, garages, and stables. Structures are non-habitable constructed features such as bridges, memorials, walls, terraces, arbors, gazebos, follies, tennis courts, playground equipment, greenhouses, cold frames, steps, and dams. The placement and arrangement of buildings and structures is important to the character of the landscape as individual elements or as groupings, in which case they may serve to create mass and shape space. These qualities may also relate to an area's spatial organization. At Lincoln Home NHS outhouses, walls, terraces, arbors, cold frames, steps, and outbuildings are relevant to this category. Additional specific guidance related to the treatment of historic buildings may be found in the *Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*.

Small-Scale Features are elements that may be functional, decorative, or both. They occur as singular items, in groups of similar or identical features, or as part of a system (for example, signage). They can be designed or built for a specific site, available through a catalog, or created as vernacular pieces associated with a particular region or cultural group. They may include benches, lights, signs, drinking fountains, pumps, trash receptacles, fences, tree grates, flagpoles, sculpture, monuments, memorials, planters, and urns. They may be movable, used seasonally, or permanently installed.

Archeological Sites contain surface or subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric use.

A/E Firms and Staff Associated with the Project

Quinn Evans Architects served as the consultant for this complete cultural landscape report. Steven C. Jones, AIA, acted as principal-in-charge and historic architect. Associate Brenda W. Williams, ASLA, served as project manager with Lindsey Pickornik, Ruth Mills, and Brandon Friske providing graphic, technical, and editing support. Brandon Walker, PE, of Midwestern Consulting, LLC, conducted the three-dimensional scan survey and converted the data for use by Quinn Evans.

Information from a previously prepared draft Cultural Landscape Report Part I was incorporated into this current report. The previous report was prepared by Landscapes, Myers Schmalenberger Meisner, and The Urbana Group.

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CHAPTER 2:
Landscape History

Chapter 2 Landscape History

The information included in Chapter 2: Landscape History, is material that was originally presented in the Lincoln Home National Historic Site (NHS) Cultural Landscape Report, Part 1, which was completed in 1997.[1] This chapter provides an overview of the evolution of the physical landscape at Lincoln Home NHS. It begins with contextual information regarding the appearance of Springfield between the 1820s and 1890s, providing an overview of Springfield's development and a description of the community's character-defining landscape features. This is followed by descriptions of the site during specific historic periods including: the period of significance, 1844 through 1875, during Lincoln's residency, presidency, and mourning; the late nineteenth century, from 1880 to 1899; the Illinois State Park period from 1900 through 1971; and the National Park Service period from 1972 through the present.

Throughout the chapter, the available documentary sources for each historic period are reviewed followed by a chronologically-structured overview of the four block area during the period. Following the overview, the character-defining landscape features are described for each period at the scale of the neighborhood, the block or street, and individual house lot or parcel.

Springfield and its Character-Defining Features, 1820s to 1890s

Introduction

The information presented in this section is intended to establish a physical, social and demographic context for the Lincoln Home NHS. This background information was collected by reviewing collections for historic documentation dating to as early as the 1830s and as late as the 1970s. Seeking primary source information, a series of repositories were visited between September and December, 1994 to review documents, maps and photographs. Some secondary published sources were also consulted. Telephone or written contacts were made to additional repositories around the country. A detailed summary of the breadth of the research undertaken for contextual information and the relevant documentation located is presented in Appendix B: Repositories Consulted and Outcomes.

The research findings included in this section are extensive. The section begins with an overview of Springfield followed by a description of Springfield infrastructure. A description of landscape of Springfield for circa 1820 to 1890 is organized into subheadings based on the character-defining elements of the NHS cultural landscape.

[1] Landscapes and The Urbana Group, "Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Cultural Landscape Report: History, Existing Conditions, Analysis" (Omaha, NE: National Park Service Midwest Regional Office, 1997). Minor editorial and formatting changes have been made to incorporate this material into the final report.

Overview of Springfield: Growth and Changes, 1820s to 1890s

Springfield was considered a "frontier hamlet" in the 1820s, by which time a modest settlement had been established. In 1823, the same year the city was surveyed, the population of Springfield was only 150.[2] An 1823 account notes that

> when the land was put on sale, there were perhaps thirty families living in Springfield. They resided in log houses, scattered, for the most part, along Jefferson Street from First to Fourth streets. A small public square had been set apart for the court house at Second and Jefferson.[3]

Within the city were Elijah Iles and his store, three tavern keepers, a post office, a government land office, horse mill, distillery and one physician. At this time deer could still be caught "in the grove where the Governor's mansion now stands. Hickory nuts and walnuts were abundant in the timber around the town, while in summer there was a profusion of wild strawberries, blackberries and plums."[4] As the town gradually grew other residents settled in the community, many provided their craft of blacksmithing, hat making, shoemaking, and the like. The first bidders for portions of Springfield at the land office in November, 1823 were Elijah Iles, Thomas Cox, John Taylor and Pascal P. Enos.

> The four proprietors then conveyed to each other or their assigns, an interest in their several entries, so that each had an interest in the whole town, out lots and sub-division of the four quarter sections.[5]

The town at this time was recorded as

> bounded by Madison street on the north, First street on the west, Monroe street on the south, and Seventh street on the east, and was located, with the exception of a part of the west four blocks, all on the southwest quarter of section 27, and the northwest one-half of section 34, and nearly equally on these two quarter sections.[6]

Business merchants and craftspeople began to provide an array of services to the citizens of Springfield in the 1820s. The first grist mill was owned by the Kirkpatricks and was in block 15, lot 5. Another mill for

> grinding both wheat and corn was situated on the north side of Jefferson and Mill street . . . besides these, there were two other horse mills for grinding corn, within what is now the city limits.[7]

One was owned by Linday on the southwest corner of West and South Grand Avenues and the other by Andrew Lasswell on Lincoln Avenue. Two tanneries were located in the city. Three shoe makers set up shops within the downtown area by 1826.[8] Another saddler came to town in 1828. A hatter came in 1825. Four blacksmiths moved to town by the end of the 1820s. Stores were gradually built

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[2] Edith Sharp, "Harking Back to Days When Springfield Had Shipping Post, Log Schoolhouse, a Store and Scattered Cabins of Pioneers," undated, unidentified newspaper article from Booth-Grunendike Album, Booth-Grunendike Collection, Sangamon State University Archives.
[3] Paul Angle, *Here I Have Lived, A History of Lincoln's Springfield 1821-1865*, (Chicago: Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, 1971), p. 10-11.
[4] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 19.
[5] Zimri Enos, "Description of Springfield," *Publication No. 14, Illinois State Historical Society*, 1909, p. 199.
[6] Ibid., p. 199.
[7] Ibid., p. 200.
[8] Ibid.

on "the north side of Jefferson and west of Second street. . ."[9] The first store was opened by Major Iles. "P.C. Canedy opened the first book and drug store" in a two-story brick building downtown.[10] Carpenter's grocery store was opened as was "John Taylor's one story brick store and land office--the first brick building erected in the place."[11] Three taverns were erected. The business center was located at the intersection of Jefferson and Second Streets, and most stores or shops were located in this vicinity. The first official public park was created in 1822 on the lands surrounding the court house. The finest houses at this time were the three

> hewn log houses. . .the house bought by P.P. Enos, when he came to Springfield in 1823, located on Lot 7, Block 5, a two story double cabin with a porch kitchen; Thos. Cox's, double cabin with porch kitchen, on Lot 6, Block 6; and John Taylor's, on Lot 2, Block 7.[12]

One of the first schools in the city was a log school house built in 1829. This structure was also used on Sundays "for public worship, by several denominations."[13] In 1830 the first church building was erected. A description of Springfield from 1833 indicates that there were

> thirteen stores, five groceries, two druggists' shops, two taverns or hotels, three bakeries, three hatters, two silversmiths, one tin and copper manufactory, two wagon and carriage makers, three carding machines, one flouring mill with ox power, three blacksmiths, a printing office and a weekly paper, ten attorneys, seven physicians, three or four ministers of the gospel, about 220 families, and 1,400 inhabitants.[14]

At the time of the 1836 census, the town contained

> nineteen dry-goods stores, one wholesale and six retail groceries, four public houses, four drug-stores, one book-store, two clothing stores, eleven lawyers, eighteen physicians, including steam-doctors, one foundry for casting, four carding machines, mechanics and trades of various descriptions and two printing-offices.[15]

Within Springfield there were "four hotels, four coffee houses, four drug stores, two clothing stores and two shoe stores."[16] There was also a "court house, jail, a market house, and houses of worship for two Presbyterian churches, one Methodist, one Baptist Reformer, one Episcopalian, and one Baptist society," each of which had a minister.[17]

> Among the craftsmen represented were hatters, tailors, shoemakers, tinsmiths, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, saddlers, watchmakers and one barber. Eighteen doctors. . . and eleven lawyers resided in the town.[18]

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[9] Enos, "Description of Springfield," p. 200.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid., p. 201.
[13] "Reminiscences of an Old Settler of Springfield, No. 13," March 8, 1833, Springfield, Illinois, unidentified newspaper.
[14] "Remember When Springfield Was Larger Than Chicago? Old Gazetteer Published Many Years Ago Furnishes Some Interesting State Data," undated, unidentified newspaper clipping from Vertical File Springfield Description 1830-1839, Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library.
[15] S. Augustus Mitchell, *Sketches of the Cities and Principal Towns of Illinois*, p. 129.
[16] "Five Dry Goods Stores; Grist Mill Here in 1828," *Journal,* October 21, 1956 from Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library.
[17] John Mason Peck, *A Gazetteer of Illinois in Three Parts,* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Grigg & Elliot, 1837), p. 297.
[18] Ibid.

A few farms existed in the vast prairie surrounding Springfield in 1819. With the opening of the federal Land Office in Springfield in 1822 and the first sale of land from the public domain to private citizens the following year, most of the agricultural land surrounding the city was sold that first year. Farms were established quickly close to the city, some prior to 1823, by settlers who were squatting in the public domain.[19] "On the farms, which were the chief reason for Springfield's existence, the methods were those of agriculture in its early stages."[20] Throughout this first decade of settlement the farms remained self-sufficient. The surplus was not readily transported to other villages or sold for cash. Farm products were often traded in the stores for other goods.

Gradually the settlement grew and developed into a thriving town. "In 1831 and the years which followed, the population of Springfield increased rapidly."[21] The city in 1835 had a population of 1,419 residents, an increase of 67% from the 850 inhabitants of 1831. The "town centered about the small square at Second and Jefferson streets, where Iles's store and the first court house were located" in 1831.[22] Gradually development of houses proceeded along "Fifth Street (then known as Main Street) and on Washington Street north of the court house."[23] Public transportation was limited to wagons carrying goods and people to Alton and Beardstown. Transportation improvements came with the decision to build a railroad between Springfield and Alton.

In the 1840s, "Springfield was a small town. Its Land Office, for years, attracted many strangers to attend the public land sales, and to enter lands. The only two hotels in the town were--Alden's in old town, and Ransdale's on west side square."[24] The merchants had to travel great distances to purchase goods to provide in their stores. Springfield continued to grow and in 1841 about one hundred buildings were constructed, "among them some beautiful and costly residences, and extensive business houses."[25] Surrounding the four sides of the square were business structures. On the north side was 'Chicken Row' which "remained an eyesore." [26] Many private residences were built, and some were very elaborate.

Burgeoning growth slowed considerably when a financial panic hit the country in 1837. Many banks and individuals lost considerable sums of money.[27] Public improvements were discontinued because the state as well as cities like Springfield could not raise the needed capital.

The economic downturn, beginning in 1837, continued in Springfield until 1847. Property values were reduced and growth of the city was slowed. There was gradual economic recovery, however, with the relocation of the state government to Springfield from Vandalia. While the bill was passed to relocate the state capitol in 1837, the actual work went forward primarily in the 1840s. In 1840 the city was incorporated and a city charter accepted. The charter established the council and mayor to be elected annually. City boundaries were set at "one mile square, with the state house center."[28]

A former resident of Springfield described the immense changes that occurred in Springfield from the time of his arrival in 1830 to 1850 when he wrote an account. The city in 1842 "improved

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[19] "Springfield Township, Woodside Township," *Early Federal Land Sales (Within the Present Boundaries) of Sangamon County Genealogical Society of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois* (June 1978), pp.108-114, 123-128.
[20] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 21.
[21] Ibid., p. 35.
[22] Ibid., p. 42.
[23] Ibid., p. 43.
[24] "Good Bye," *Old Settlers Telephone*, (Springfield, Illinois: Weber & Aitken), undated.
[25] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 88-89.
[26] Ibid., p. 89.
[27] Ibid., p. 71.
[28] Joseph Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois*, (Chicago, Illinois: 1904), p.13.

beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine; and buildings are still rising more rapidly than ever, in every portion of the place."[29] Extensive changes occurred in the southeast section of the city. The city prospered because of the "region of country around the city being, probably, the best agricultural portion of the State."[30] It became the

> seat of enterprise for industrious and monied men; and, of course everything which would tend to make prosperity, was striven for, which they are now beginning to feel the benefits of; for, although they now have the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, they will never be satisfied until the Springfield and Alton road is completed.[31]

By 1849 the city had two drug stores, two drug/book/stationery stores, a hardware store, a public market, "three bakers and confectionery, three clothing dealers, two jewelers, two butchers, one milliner, three livery stables and a bath house."[32]

By 1850 the State House was completed and a bank was built. The bank was supposedly unrivaled in all of the western States for its elegance. An early, unofficial public park, used by Springfield's citizens and visitors was in the P. P. Enos addition,

> and down along the north side of the Town branch, on the blue grass slope in the open timber of chinquapin and sugar trees extending north from the branch across the present Madison street and including lots 7, 8 and 9, of Pascal P. Enos' first sub-division, was the old Indian camping ground, where they camped on their annual trading and begging trip to Springfield . . . this place was also the ball ground of the bigger boys and occasionally the place for public meetings and speaking.[33]

Beginning in 1853 "the confidence of the people was again restored and they began to invest their savings in various ways and prosperity again reigned." There was a great demand for houses and one local writer stated that "every inhabitable house in this city is filled to overflowing."[34]

The prosperity of the region's farms is also recorded at this time. An agricultural assessment of Sangamon County in 1852 indicates a high count of animals within the county with 9,720 horses, 22,112 cattle, 63,968 hogs, 1,113 mules and asses and 36,160 sheep.[35]

An 1852 *Prairie Farmer* provides a description of the new railroads to be built within Illinois,

> we are to have a Central Railroad, and a couple of branches running lengthwise through the State. These roads are to be completed, the main trunk, from Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio river, to Peru at the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, in something less than four years; and the branches, one from Peru to Dubuque in Iowa, via Galena and the other from some point in the region of Vandalia, to Chicago in less than six years.[36]

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[29] Cyrus Sanderson, "Springfield as it was--and is," *Daily Journal,* Springfield, July 8, 1850.
[30] Ibid.
[31] Ibid.
[32] "Five Dry Goods Stores; Grist Mill Here in 1828," *Journal*, October 21, 1956 from Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library.
[33] Enos, "Description of Springfield," p. 192.
[34] *History of Sangamon County,* (Chicago, Illinois: Interstate Publishing Co., 1881), p. 571.
[35] *Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society*, Vol. I, 1853-1854, (Springfield, Illinois: Lanphier & Walker, 1855), p. 231.
[36] John Davis, "Land and Farms in Central Illinois," *The Prairie Farmer*, Vol. 12, 1852, p. 378.

Springfield was for "half a century an important railway center" and was "intersected by half a dozen great railroad lines."[37] The Wabash or Great Western was opened in 1842. By 1854 the Chicago and Alton line was open between Chicago and Springfield. Other lines were then built, the "Illinois Central, the Baltimore and Ohio South-Western, the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis."[38]

A lecturer visiting the city in 1854, Bayard Taylor, later wrote about the city in his book *At Home and Abroad.* He remarked about the mud and the general appearance.

> I must do Springfield the justice to say that it has its sunshiny side, when the mud dries up with magical rapidity and its level streets become fair to look upon . . . the wide ring of cultivated prairie, dotted with groves of hickory, sugar-maple, and oak, which inspheres the capital of Suckerdom. . . . The young green of the woods and the promising wheatfields melted away gradually into blue, and the fronts of distant farm-houses shown in the morning sun like the sails of vessels in the offing. The wet soil of the cornfields resembled patches of black velvet . . .[39]

In the spring of 1854 new hotels, public halls and dwellings were constructed in the city. The area on the north side of Washington Street, west of the square was augmented with new business structures and took on the name of "Commercial Row."[40] Three hundred new residences were built and the growth of the city continued:

> Early in the following year it was estimated that tenants for two hundred more houses could readily be found. During 1856 nearly four hundred dwellings were constructed.[41]

The houses included a range of sizes and materials with both modest and elaborate homes. Aristocracy Hill was the area of town on South Sixth street where many high style houses were constructed on larger lots. This area included the houses of Jacob Bunn, G.W. Chatterton and Isaac R. Diller among others. "The show places of the town were the homes of Joel A. Matteson and the Cottage Garden of N.H. Ridgely."[42] By 1854 the city of Springfield and the council authorized the establishment of "free schools for the education of all white persons between the ages of five and twenty-one."[43] Two of the four wards, the First and Third, secured land and built school buildings by the spring of 1856. Eventually a central high school was constructed, followed by schools in the Second and Fourth wards.

A detailed map dated 1854 provides information about the development of the city to that time. This map and a companion for 1858 are especially valuable because they show not only the street right-of-way and subdivision lines but the structures developed and their building materials. Careful reviews and counts of each of these maps were made. The following paragraphs summarize this review process.

By 1854 many new houses, business, churches, etc. comprised the City of Springfield. Subdivisions had been added in all directions radiating from the State House. Structures were placed within new subdivisions with a greater density surrounding the State Capitol. Residences appear to be evenly distributed throughout the wards as shown on the 1854 Map of Springfield (see Figure 2-7) and recorded in this summary table:

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[37] Wallace, *Past and Present*, p. 21.
[38] Ibid.
[39] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 187, originally from *At Home and Abroad*, 1859, by Baylor Taylor.
[40] Ibid., p. 174.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Ibid., p. 176.
[43] *History of Sangamon County*, p. 587.

1854	Residences	Outbuildings	Business/Other
Ward 1	249	106	21
Ward 2	224	71	47
Ward 3	217	119	44
Ward 4	246	140	26
Totals	936	436	138

Seen in the 1854 map are eleven farm properties and fifty-nine large urban properties. There are a total of 79 brick residences and 39 brick business buildings, with the greatest number of brick residences in Ward 2. Large urban properties are located in each part of the city with nearly 40% found in Ward 3, the southwest quadrant of the city. Less than half of the houses shown have an outbuilding, while many larger homes had several adjacent outbuildings.

The majority of the properties shown on the 1854 map are small residential properties with a single residence, with or without outbuildings (see Figure 2-14). Some larger urban lots are seen in each ward where a single property may make up whole block. The Mather property, Ward 3 on Second and Monroe Streets is an example as are the large lots within a subdivision of the Huntingdon property in Ward 3, on Second and Jackson Streets. Setbacks from the road frontage varied widely. Larger homes were often set in the middle of the lots, while more modest ones generally fronted closely on the road although much variation is evident. At the edge of the subdivided city are urban fringe farm properties averaging ten or more acres. A modest level of growth in buildings of all types with the greatest increase in residences is recorded on the map of 1858 and summarized below:

1858	Residences	Outbuildings	Business/Other
Ward 1	282 (+33)	108 (+2)	22 (+1)
Ward 2	249 (+25)	75 (+4)	48 (+1)
Ward 3	234 (+17)	121 (+2)	46 (+2)
Ward 4	279 (+33)	145 (+5)	27 (+1)
Totals	1044	449	143

Overall, as shown on the 1858 map, there was an increase in the number of farm properties with a count of twenty at this date. The quantity of large urban properties remained relatively static at fifty. Brick construction also increased with ninety brick residences and fifty brick business buildings. The greatest numbers of large urban properties, 56% of the total, are found in Ward 3.

In general, the wards containing the larger urban properties, Wards 3 and 4, also contained the city's wealthier residents. "Many of Springfield's most well-to-do citizens lived in elegant dwellings in the southern wards of the city."[44] These included the Ridgely estate on South Sixth Street and the mansion of former Illinois governor Joel Matteson on South Fourth Street, long considered the "finest dwelling in the state."[45] In contrast, by the 1860s Wards 1 and 2 housed citizens of a lower socioeconomic level:

> While the largest share of Springfield's mansions was concentrated in the southern wards of the city, the largest share of cottages could be found in the northern wards. . . . Here lived the majority of the city's immigrants and blacks. German, Portuguese, and black neighborhoods

[44] Camilla Quinn, *Lincoln's Springfield in the Civil War,* (Macomb, IL: Western Illinois University, 1991), p. 11.
[45] Ibid.

> dominated the northern wards. . . . Generally the poorest of Springfield's inhabitants, the immigrants and blacks barely scraped out a living on meager salaries earned at low-paying jobs such as general laborer, painter, barber, servant, and shoemaker.
>
> While the northern wards of the city tended to be the poorest, one of these wards, the northwest ward (ward two)--also held the reputation of being the shabbiest. In this ward, North Fourth Street was considered the sinkhole of the city, being infested with 'baudy houses'[46]

The Lincoln neighborhood, located in Ward 4, was placed somewhere in the middle of these socioeconomic extremes. Lincoln's home was clearly not shabby, but neither was it on a par with the governor's mansion, which had an 86-foot tower. Instead, it was described as a

> handsome, but not pretentious, double two-story frame house . . . not ostentatiously furnished. It was just such a dwelling as a majority of the well-to-do-residents of these fine western towns occupy. Everything about it had a look of comfort and independence.[47]

In other words, it might be said that the Lincoln neighborhood was solidly middle class. As can be seen from Appendix B, the list of Lincoln's neighbors, the residents were a combination of owners and tenants, who probably had a varied level of permanency and investment in their properties. It is interesting to note that a number of the extant houses are known today by the names of people who were simply tenants during Lincoln's tenure in the neighborhood.

At any rate, the population of all classes of citizens in Springfield continued to grow. Population figures up through the year 1857 were compiled in the *Springfield Directory, 1857-1858.* This documented the gradual increase in population: 5,106 in 1850, 6,218 in 1854, 7,250 in 1855 and over 10,000 in 1857.[48] The census of 1860 for the United States showed that Illinois had the fourth highest population of the country behind New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. At that time it had a total population of 1,691,238. Comparing 1850 to 1860 census data "Illinois has grown more rapidly than New York during the last ten years."[49] In other "western states the population has doubled in ten years, and in one--Iowa--it has quadrupled. There has been no positive decrease of population in any, although in several of the New England states it is very stationary."[50]

By 1858 various merchants and other services had located in Springfield. The city was gradually developing and the needs of the residents increased. City directories for Springfield from 1855 to 1866 list the residents and their occupation as well as providing lists of various businesses and manufacturers. In 1861 the city had nearly ten thousand residents and "fifty-three merchants, eighteen barbers, fifteen bakers, and twenty-seven saloon keepers."[51]

But this did not mean the city was particularly elegant; a correspondent of New York paper, the *Utica Morning Herald,* visited Springfield on June 21, 1860 and remarked "a common-place, sprawling sort of town, covering about ten times as much ground as it ought, and remarkable chiefly for having no visible center of business."[52]

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[46] Quinn, *Lincoln's Springfield in the Civil War*, p. 11.
[47] Opdyke, George, from a letter in the New York Evening Post, May 23, 1860, cited in Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* (Vol. XLVI, No. 1, 1953) p.7.
[48] B. Winters & Co., *Springfield Directory, 1857-1858*, (Republican Office, Springfield, Illinois: J.H. Jameson & Co. Printers, 1857), p. 13-14.
[49] "The Latest Census," *Daily Democrat*, Friday, February 15, 1861 from the Lyman-Trumbull Family Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection.
[50] Ibid.
[51] Camilla A. Quinn, "Soldiers on Our Streets," *Illinois Historical Journal*, Winter 1993, p. 246.,
[52] Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society,* (Springfield, Illinois:

The 1874 *Atlas of Sangamon County* lists the population of Springfield as 17,364. The number of dwellings at this time was noted as 3,895, with 124 farms and 12,819 acres of improved land. Springfield was the most populated city in the county at this time with the largest number of dwellings. A census of domestic livestock notes that within the city there were 513 horses, 93 mules, 1526 swine, 1260 cattle, and 317 sheep. The agricultural products produced for the year included 6,708 bushels wheat, 123,450 bushels corn and 10,531 bushels oats.

Springfield was promoted during the 1880s as a pleasant spot to spend the summers. The weather was touted as much better than many southern cities. The city was "marked for healthfulness as Saratoga, and has as pure air."[53] The city had not yet been as built up as many larger cities and

> presents a pleasing combination of town and country. There are many pleasant drives about the city, and livery stables supplied with the best horses for the saddle or buggy. It abounds in churches and schools, and is distinguished for the intelligence, courtesy and hospitality of its citizens.[54]

As Springfield gradually grew and expanded, so did the various powers and authorities of the city government. A City Council replaced the Town Council as a result of the 1840 incorporation of the Town as the City of Springfield by the State of Illinois. Included in their powers, as reported in the *Charter With Amendments* of 1858, were the lighting of streets, to provide for open and clean streets, alleys, and sidewalks; the "planting and preserving of ornamental and shade trees in the streets or public grounds;" and the control of livestock within the city. These specific ordinances guided the development of Springfield for many years. Residents were required to conform to the new laws or be fined or penalized. Specific ordinances will be discussed under the individual public and private improvements topics to follow: landscape, roads, sidewalks, fencing, street lights, and sewer system. Several sections of these ordinances are cited in the sections of this chapter.

Springfield's Character-Defining Features

As Springfield grew, physical changes occurred in the landscape. The goal of this part of the section is to elucidate the overall character of this growing city in the years between 1820 and 1890 through an examination of the city's various types of landscape features. These include the city's topography and vegetation as well as its roads, buildings, fences, street furnishings and other elements. In general, the number and variety of features such as roads and features increased both in number and variety as the city grew over time.

The years 1820 to 1890 document the creation of a city with a complete and functioning system of infrastructure. Within the city of Springfield basic infrastructure was added as the city grew. Roads, street lights, drainage system, water supply and a waste removal system were developed as deemed necessary by the city council. Most of these improvements were funded by the city, rather than by individual homeowners, indicating the growth of a civic mindset. However, Lincoln lived in Springfield prior to the development of the city-wide water and waste removal systems were functioning. Not surprisingly, this transition from a largely pedestrian city to a city networked with sewer and water pipes, streets and sidewalks, street lights and public transportation systems began to accelerate following the Civil War. This modern infrastructure altered the general appearance of the city, meaning that the landscape Lincoln knew in the 1860s had largely disappeared by the 1890s. These changes to the city are outlined below as the individual character-defining features of Springfield are considered.

The Illinois State Historical Library, Spring 1953), p. 10.

[53] *History of Sangamon County,* p. 570.

[54] Ibid.

Spatial Organization and Land Patterns

The land that now hosts the city of Springfield, Illinois and the Lincoln Home National Historic Site was an open prairie with scattered groves of trees in the years immediately prior to its development. In 1819, the first white settlers came to a landscape of undulating topography well drained by several streams or branches.[55] The first settlers located their houses near these small streams in the vicinity of what was to become Jefferson Street and the city expanded from that core.[56] The land upon which Lincoln and his neighbors built was located slightly to the north of the Town Branch. The two forks of this branch joined just south of the Historic Site at approximately Ninth and Cook Streets (subsequently piped underground). According to historian Zimri Enos, the north side of the branch was a long and gentle grade with thinly scattered trees.[57]

A written description of the native plant communities within the Springfield area by an early surveyor stated "first rate level prairie" in the area near to the Lincoln Home. North of this was also prairie while further to the west was ". . . woodlands, containing timber of oak, hickory, elm, hackberry, etc. with undergrowth of the same."[58] This surveyor officially platted Township 16 North, Range 5 West of the Third Principal Meridian, on May 13, 1821 (see Figure 2-1). The portion of the survey that contains Springfield and therefore Lincoln Home, is located within the Northeast Quarter, of the Southeast Quarter, of the Northwest Quarter of Section 34 of the 1821 survey. No defining features are drawn in this portion of the survey. A visitor to the territory in 1820 stated

> it is generally a level country. The prairies are not so extensive as to be incapable of settlement for want of timber. The Sangamon itself is a fine boatable water of the Illinois. . . . All of the waters that enter this beautiful stream have sandy or pebbly bottoms and pure and transparent waters. There is a happy proportion of timbered and prairie lands. The soil is of great fertility. The climate is not very different from that of New York, and the latitude is about the same. The summer range for cattle is inexhaustible.[59]

Zimri Enos, son of one of the original four founders of Springfield described the area thus:

> The little settlement was attractively located in a handsome undulating prairie nook, a mile in length east and west and a half mile north and south, thoroughly drained by never-failing spring branches and bordered on the north and west by heavy timber and on the south by a number of beautiful groves of young forest trees, of pin oak, elm, cherry, and hackberry, which were festooned with grape vines and fringed with plum and haw bushes, crab-apples, hazel nuts, elders and blackberries, and encircled by millions of strawberry vines.[60]

Great quantities of wildlife were sustained by the native Illinois landscape. However, the herds of buffalo, white-tailed deer and other game species gradually dwindled with the great snow of 1830 and overhunting so that by 1840 it was rare to see any large game animals in the area.[61] Indians

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[55] Enos, 1909, p. 190.
[56] Layout of Pioneer Springfield, from *Illinois State Register*, March 11, 1968, also two versions of this map, with and without the legend, in the Illinois State Historical Library map collection.
[57] Enos, 1909, p. 191, 195.
[58] *Federal Field Notes* (Volume CXVII), Office of the Surveyor General-Illinois and Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri (March 13, 1857), pp. 9, 14. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report -Lincoln Home* by Francis O. Krupka, National Park Service-Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois, 1993.]
[59] Robert P. Howard, *A New Eden: The Pioneer Era in Sangamon* County, Sangamon County Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois (1974), p. 4. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home by* Francis O. Krupka.]
[60] Angle, *Here I Have Lived, A History of Lincoln's Springfield 1821-1865*, p. 6. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home* by Francis O. Krupka.]
[61] Francis O. Krupka, Draft *Historic Structure Report- Lincoln Home*, National Park Service-Lincoln Home National

camped near the growing settlement and hunted the wild game up through the late 1820s. In 1832 they were expelled from the territory as a result of the Black Hawk War.[62] Fire was used by the Indians to maintain the open grasslands to promote grazing lands for the wild game and their removal altered the human influences on the prairie lands surrounding Springfield. As more immigrants arrived the frontier was gradually settled and the native vegetation was significantly altered. Urban development also changed the shape of the ground and the drainage patterns, so that by the 1850s little remained of the topography, natural drainage patterns and native plant communities (these are described in greater detail below).[63]

In fact, a large area of the City of Springfield was platted by 1840, though many properties were not yet developed. As the population grew, the city was eventually divided into four wards. The organization followed the compass points and the first ward was the northeast quadrant, the second was the northwest quadrant, the third was the southwest quadrant and the fourth was the southeast quadrant. Many subdivisions were added in the third and fourth wards during the period between 1840 and 1854. Growth continued in 1841, with over a hundred buildings being constructed, mainly in the southwest quarter of the city in Ward 3.[64] The central core of the city was developing around the State House, which was under construction at that time.

Springfield at the time of the Lincoln residency was described in an article written in 1929 by Mary E. Humphrey. Of interest is a description of the area just outside the "Old Town" close to where the Lincoln Home now stands, that stated

> At the northeast corner of this grove the town branch widened into a pond and here was the village swimming hole and place for baptizing. Chinquapin and maple trees grew along the west side of the town branch and north of the stream across Madison Street was a blue-grass slope with open timber where bands of Indians camped. Along the town branch to the east there was not heavy timber.[65]

The grid system was the organizing pattern of Springfield as it grew. From the early days of development, the city was shaped by a grid overlaying the varied topography of the land. The core area of Springfield is illustrated on an 1825 map which documents its beginnings (see Figure 2-2). This early town map shows a series of thirty-two square and rectangular blocks running from First to Ninth and Madison to Monroe Streets. Two areas, the Public Square and Todds Square, are shown undivided while the balance of the blocks are divided into six or eight lots. This map shows the area of the city subdivided into lots at this time. The text on this barely legible map indicates that:

> The principal streets of Springfield run n. 8 degrees E. and are all 80 feet wide, (except Jefferson street, which is 74 feet wide), and are crossed at right angles from West to East in numerical order; the cross streets are likewise 80 feet wide, except Third street, which is 77 feet wide, and Fourth street, which is 64 feet wide. All of the lots, (except the fractional lots on the East side of town, and the part donated to the county.) are 80 feet in front and 157 feet back to an alley 16 feet wide which runs E. and W. through each block of lots in the town, with the further exception of those lots on the East and West side of the Public Square, which front the same 78 1/2 feet, and run back 160 and the lots in blocks No. 4, 9, 15, and 20, which are 81 3/4 feet

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Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois, 1993, Chapter "Lincoln Home Landscaping."
[62] Ibid.
[63] Krupka, Draft *Historic Structure Report- Lincoln Home*.
[64] Map of Springfield for 1840, no date, Sangamon Valley Collection.
[65] Mary E. Humphrey, "Springfield of the Lincolns," Abraham Lincoln Association Papers, Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Illinois (1930), pp. 17-18. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home* by Francis O. Krupka.]

> front, and 150 feet back; also lots No. 1 and 8 in blocks No. 5, 8, 16, 19, which are 92 feet front and the usual depth.[66]

The standard of eighty foot street width and lot frontage varied to some degree in different areas of the city and within individual blocks, probably to accommodate existing land ownership and development that preceded the land division process.

This grid system continued to grow as the city expanded beyond this original core area with streets running both north-south and east-west. A generally regular pattern of streets and lots expanded from the State House square which was at the center of the business district. However, individual block sizes and subdivision organization varied due to land division decisions made by individual owners. Some areas were platted as residential lots, with varying sizes and orientation, while other areas remained as large parcels of block size and greater. A degree of regularity of the expanding grid of streets organized the city spatially as it grew. This organization is apparent on the 1854 map of Springfield (see Figure 2-7).

Topography

Prior to settlement the topography around Springfield, while often flat to rolling in the prairies, varied along the river and stream courses. The rivers carved into underlying rock, forming stone bluffs, while streams were often edged by wooded slopes. The area that became Springfield was itself crossed by several stream channels. Zimri Enos provides a detailed description of the many small brooks and the larger Kelley and Town Branches.[67] Descriptions of the drainage patterns in Springfield were recorded at a reunion of old settlers of Sangamon County, held in 1877. Speaking of their early days they described the city of Springfield with its natural groves and vegetated stream corridors:

> On both sides of the Town Branch, as high up as Sixth street, was a dense forest of small trees and undergrowth, the harbor of deer and wolves. The remains of this forest may be seen in the yards of Mrs. R.E. Goodell, of the Governor's Mansion, and of Mr. Asa Eastman. Parallel with the Town Branch are two ridges, the rims of the valley, at an elevation of from twenty to thirty feet above the branch.[68]

Using this description a sketch map was developed recently to portray the early organization of the city (see Figure 2-4). While the grid of streets ran on the compass points, the streams and branches generally crossed the diagonals of this grid running northwest and southeast, creating many road crossing points. As the city grew and was settled, the original topography was altered in response to the grid. Hills were leveled, the natural drainage systems were filled in, and streets were graded flat. In 1842 David B. Campbell was elected mayor of the city. One of his first concerns "was filling the pond lots bounded by Second, Third, Washington and Adams streets and obtaining payment for the work from the property owners."[69] Unfortunately, these actions had poor results, as indicated in the following quote:

> Had the branches been kept open and ravines channeled to their heads, Springfield would never have gotten the reputation of being a mud hole and become a subject of comment as such all over the state. But a mistaken idea of beauty, utility and economy got hold of some of our early village fathers, that the streets, to be beautiful and useful, should be brought to as near a

[66] Map of the Town of Springfield, 1825.
[67] Enos, "Description of Springfield,"p. 192-196.
[68] Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois*, p.9.
[69] Helen Van Cleave Blankmeyer, *The Story of Springfield, Illinois City Records,* Springfield, Illinois, 1935, p. 9.

> level as possible and that a great saving of expense in bridging could be made by filling up the branches and ravines at the street intersections.[70]

The system of stream branches and ravines had provided a natural system of high and low ground to carry water into the larger water courses. The development of the City of Springfield on a grid pattern was impeded by the crossing of these drainage courses. As they were an obstacle to circulation and expansion, they were removed by bridging, filling and culverting. It may be that the filling of the branches and ravines created more mud because the runoff was not channeled away for road surfaces.

Although the expansion of the city grid clearly caused the greatest topographic change, individual residents also altered the topography in Springfield where necessary. Some lots were graded to allow flat land for houses. Most of the low areas were also filled. Several larger properties may have retained these low, wet areas utilizing them as site amenities, as seen at the Diller House (see Figure 2-24).

Vegetation

Illinois and Springfield Indigenous Vegetation

An 1835 traveler noted many of the plants growing along his route between St. Louis and Edwardsville, to the south of Springfield:

> I travelled several miles in this fertile desert where neither stump nor stone obstructed my progress, and where in the distance upon the bluffs (so called) or highlands I could discover some dwellings and in distant parts of the Prairie numbers of cattle and horses grazing, or according to western phraseology following the range . . . At times my course would be intercepted by a small lake or large pond and again by small groves of hazel bushes which vegetate luxuriantly in these unmolested solitudes . . . the bountiful effusion of herbs and flowers raised by the plastic hand of nature in these luxuriant wilds . . . several species of flowers were now beginning to expand, and in the clumps of trees, which are found in, and generally surround the low prairie, the wild plum and other trees were nearly in full blossom . . . [71]

The area around Springfield was an open prairie, with limited groves and woodlands. Travelers through the state in the 1830s wrote of the open expanses. Jared Irwin ventured through Illinois in 1837 and noted in his diary in August: "we had a most delightful journey across the wide spreading prairies, one of which was 15 miles in extent, not even a shrub or tree to be seen naught but the sky above, and the rich green rolling prairie beneath can rest the eye upon."[72] In general, the native woodlands of Illinois were focused in the southern part of the state and elsewhere along drainage and water ways although some river banks were barren of vegetation.

The prairie around Springfield was broken by a network of water courses, often called branches. These were vegetated with woody cover at the edges. Forested areas were also found in the vicinity, as were open groves. Only one early writer, Zimri Enos, provides an account of the native vegetation in and around Springfield. His detailed account was developed recently as a map (see Figure 2-4). He noted that areas of timber were scattered throughout Springfield, especially along the rivers and streams.[73] He also noted that timber was found to the south of the city center:

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[70] Enos, "Description of Springfield," p. 196-197.
[71] Diary of Alexander Blakie's travels through Illinois, entry dated April 30, 1835, Alexander Blakie Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 3-6.
[72] Diary of Jared P. Irwin, August 16, 1837 entry, Jared P. Irwin Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 27.
[73] Enos, "Description of Springfield,"p. 190.

> The forest along the Kelley branch and west of Rutledge and Bond streets was heavy timber. Very few of the old trees are now left, but many of the original young growth that are now good sized trees are to be found, such as the pin oaks between Fifth and Sixth streets, south of Elm, the walnuts and other native trees in the Edwards, Fox, Gehrman, Logan, Reisch, Mendenhall premises and the old Kuhn and Ackerman brewery grounds.

According to Enros, the Town Branch river was not as heavily wooded:

> Along the Town branch to the east there was no heavy timber. Some fine old large trees were thinly scattered along the bottom and bluff slopes, especially on the north side, which was a longer and gentler grade from the branch, than the south.

Timber--such as pin oak and walnut--what Enros called "fine old large trees" was found south of the city center, and to a lesser degree along the Town Branch.[74] Many trees in the area were native nuts, edible forest ground covers, and fruits, which provided sustenance for early settlers. There is also evidence that sugar maple sap was collected and syrup made. Sugar maple trees were a very important attractant for the initial settlement of Sangamon County. Maples had been tapped by Indians, and Euro-Americans were familiar with this experience prior to their settlement here.[75]

The following native plant list is drawn from accounts written by settlers.[76] Various plants grew in different locations, from wetland to dry upland. The native forest, woodland and stream margin trees listed are: ash, basswood, bitternut hickory, black walnut, black oak, box elder, buckeye, burr oak, butter nut, chestnut oak, cottonwood, elm, hackberry, hackberry, honey locust, iron wood, Kentucky coffee tree, laurel oak, mockernut, pecan nut, pin oak, red oak, red mulberry, red maple, sassafras, shell-bark hickory, silver-leafed maple, sugar maple, swamp white oak, sycamore, water beech, white elm, white oak, and willow.

Flowering, understory and/or woodland edge trees included: alder, cherry, crab-apple, haw bush, hazelnut, papaw, plum and red bud. Only two evergreen trees were mentioned, the American arbor vitae found in wetlands and the red cedar found in prairie fields. Fruits noted included the blackberry, grape, strawberry and May apple with a sweet yellow fruit, while two edible roots were also noted the ginseng and the turkey pea.

Over time more areas of native prairie sod and woodland were altered for urban uses and these vegetative covers were generally lost, although some early trees were retained in the development process. As the city continued to expand additional areas of native vegetation were disturbed, altered or totally lost. Modest remnants of prior vegetation likely remained in the form of trees retained, small woodland trees transplanted or favorite fruit or groundcover plants rescued and planted on residential properties.

Springfield Area Agriculture

Agriculture played a major role in the development of Springfield, as it did for most of central Illinois. Throughout the 1800s, agricultural activities were prevalent within and surrounding the city. Even as urban areas expanded, some agricultural uses, such as raising livestock and vegetable gardening, were retained on residential properties within the city limits and on small farms on the urban fringe.

The original draw for settlement was the good quality of Springfield's prairie soil, although some pioneer accounts indicated that harsh winters and the rigors of building a farm were a barrier to

[74] Enos, "Description of Springfield," p. 191.
[75] Ibid., p. 192.
[76] Ibid., p. 190, 192.

early development.[77] But farming activity in the region increased over the years. A typical farm of the 1850s would have included large land holdings as well as a farm house and various outbuildings. An advertisement for one such farm, located 11 miles southwest of Springfield from January 30, 1856 illustrates what type of structures were often included. The farm included 60 acres high and dry tillable land that was well watered and well fenced plus a "neat dwelling house, a frame smoke house and milk house, barn and a Beautiful young orchard of selected fruit trees a never failing well of good water and other conveniences, together with 55 acres of timber land adjoining - all together 118 acres."[78]

As Illinois grew, with the increased immigration of farmers and other from the east, the lands under cultivation grew steadily. In the 1850s the state of Illinois more than doubled the number of its agricultural population.[79] Corn was found to be a staple crop with a production of 57,646,984 bushels in 1850. This was three times the quantity of the other grain crops. By 1860 corn still dominated with a production of 115,174,777 bushels. Illinois, by this time, was the leading state in the production of corn. Wheat was also a big crop in the state. Other crops produced throughout the state included oats, rye, and barley.[80] Gradually Illinois developed as one of the most important granaries, supplying the east coast of the United States and Europe. Chicago soon became the largest "primary grain depot in the world."[81]

As the number of farms grew, the diversification of agricultural products within Illinois occurred as well. "Northern Illinois was raising potatoes in increasing quantities while in the southern counties castor beans became a favorite crop."[82] Fruit trees were slow to be planted. By ". . . 1860 apples, peaches, and melons were shipped in large quantities from the southern fruit farms."[83] Earlier attempts at growing peaches had limited success. Peach orchards planted in Sangamon County were damaged heavily in a winter snow storm of 1830-1831 and several subsequently bad winters. The peaches produced in 1855 were reportedly "degenerated and miserable fruit" not "good for no purpose but to feed out to hogs."[84] Peach orchards continued to be replanted in the county, in 1856 one was producing fruit in Chatham and Germany Prairie near Springfield and plans were made to plant two orchards three miles north of Springfield. Grapes were also grown successfully. Several "... unsuccessful attempts at diversification...were conducted over the years with crops like hemp, flax, cotton and Chinese sugar cane...with variable success."[85] In addition, livestock raising was important in central Illinois with cattle and hogs raised for meat and sheep for wool.

Prices for food staples rose in 1854, and continued high till the panic of 1857. Farmers began to try to maximize crop production and learn from each other. Several farmers' associations and agricultural societies were created at the state and county level to provide information to the members. " . . . under the leadership of the Sangamon County Agricultural Society the Illinois State Agricultural Society was launched at Springfield on January 5, 1853."[86] Annual fairs were held so that farmers could gather and exhibit their agricultural products and learn of the newest techniques and equipment.

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[77] Letter May 4, 1832 to Charles Francis from Josiah Francis in Springfield, Simeon Francis Collection, Illinois State Historical Library Manuscript Collection, p. 1.
[78] Advertisement *Illinois Journal*, Wednesday, January 30, 1856, p. 4, col. 4.
[79] Arthur Charles Cole, *The Era of the Civil War* (Springfield, Illinois: The Illinois Centennial Commission, 1919), p.75.
[80] Ibid., p.76.
[81] Ibid.
[82] Ibid., p. 81.
[83] Ibid.
[84] "Peach Orchards," *Illinois State Journal Weekly*, Wednesday, January 30, 1856, p. 4, col. 2.
[85] Cole, *The Era of the Civil War,* p. 82.
[86] Ibid., p. 78.

From 1850 to 1860 the number of improved lands increased dramatically from 5,039,545 acres to 13,096,374 acres. "The number of farms nearly doubled and the value of farm property nearly quadrupled."[87]

Soil composition and farming practices are described in an 1852 account:

> As to the soil of these prairies, it consists of a black loam, sometimes a little sandy, from six or eight inches to three feet, or more, deep--underlaid with yellow clay, containing a small portion of gravel. We do not use manure; farming is not done up yet on a very careful scale yet men sometimes think they get 100 bushels of corn per acre, and from fifty to sixty of oats. Grasses, and all other grains that have been tried, do well. I know of no crop grown as far north as this, including the various fruits, that do not do well here.[88]

The Illinois State Agricultural Society published a list of recommended fruit trees. In 1855 Dr. I.S. Pennington produced a report for the annual meeting of the society listing all of the recommended apple trees. Among the apples listed were Early Harvest, Sweet June, Early Sweet Bough, Red Astracan, Early Nonpariel, Monarch, Fameuse, Rambo, Fall Pippin, Fallawater, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Ortley Pippin, Wine Sap, Willow Twig, Rawle's Janet, Newtown Pippin, White Pippin, and Yellow Bellflower.[89] Other types of fruit trees were not as highly recommended because of hardiness problems in the harsh Illinois winters.

The *Illinois State Journal* of June 4, 1856 summarized an article originally printed in the *Illinois Farmer.* The article provided information on the crops planted by May: "wheat, oats, barley--some flax, rye, and the preparation of ground for the corn crop."[90] Potatoes were recommended to be planted as the "main crop" since they were "always in demand--and they are a necessity, that cannot be dispensed with." Other crops to be planted in May or June included millet and buckwheat.

The 1863 *Illinois Farmer* provides selected lists of preferable crops to grow and accounts of the culture, pruning, planting of all types of crops, by regional authorities. The Missouri State Horticultural Societies proceedings from 1863 list the best fruits, including apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, and gooseberry, to be used commercially by local farmers.[91]

A typical farm near Springfield is seen in the 1874 atlas view of the Whitesdes [sic] farm (see Figure 2-66). Note the fenced orchards and shade trees in the front yard.

In general, this successful and rapid expansion of agriculture in Central Illinois, led to the rapid growth of farming communities, and Springfield was no exception. And, like most communities in the area, Springfield retained its ties to its agricultural origins, despite its rapid growth--city businesses continued to serve farmers, farms were located on the urban fringe, and city residents continued to raise fruits and vegetables and keep animals and maintain outbuildings to house them. Well into the 1880s, Springfield maintained its rural and agricultural demeanor, a city combining aspects of both town and country.

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[87] Cole, *The Era of the Civil War,* p. 85.
[88] John Davis, "Land and Farms in Central Illinois," *The Prairie Farmer*, Vol. 12, 1852, p. 378.
[89] L. S. Pennington, "Fruit Growing," *Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society*, Vol. I, 1853-1854, (Springfield, Illinois: Lanphier & Walker, 1855), p. 500-502.
[90] "Work of the Last Month," Illinois State Journal, June 4, 1856.
[91] *The Illinois Farmer,* Vol. VIII, No. 1, Springfield, Illinois, January 1863 - September, 1863, p. 38-271.

Nursery Operations

Over the years there was a gradual increase in the number of agricultural related businesses in Springfield. A number of farm implement dealers, nurseries, and nursery agents were listed in the city directories and advertised in the newspapers. A nursery operation in Springfield was started by John Dryer in 1825, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, an area later known as the Knapp addition. Noted as the first nursery in Sangamon County, Dryer "cut down and grubbed out" the young forest, one of the three large groves remaining in Springfield at the time.[92]
William C. Greenleaf established a small nursery in the city upon his arrival in the early 1840s.[93] Greenleaf advertised the sale of fruit trees in the *Sangamon Journal* in 1840.[94] The nursery was located at 13th and Washington Streets and came to be known as the Cottage Garden Nursery. Plants available for purchase were fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, etc. grown at his nursery and purchased from eastern nurseries.

While a few nurseries had been started earlier, additional ones were developed in the 1850s and nursery activities increased. From 1851 to 1855 M. Doyle used the Cottage Garden Nursery as his business location. Doyle did not appear in any of the city directories but "advertised in both the *Register* and the *Journal* for at least the period from 1851 to 1859."[95] One account indicates that Doyle's business was established in 1851 on the corner of Governor and Grand Streets with five acres of land and three greenhouses, each fifty feet long.[96] An 1854 account indicates that the Michael Doyle nursery had "ten acres permanently devoted to nursery, and had two greenhouses plus a propagating house."[97] The Michael Doyle operation was the only nursery listing for Springfield reported in 1854.[98]

The first, book-style, city directory, published in 1855 lists no agricultural or nursery related businesses although several are known to have existed. An advertisement in the March 6, 1856 *Illinois State Journal,* indicated that Owen & Brothers had just received "fresh garden seeds."[99] A May 30, 1856 listing in the *Illinois State Register* promotes the new seed store of J.C. & W.L. Lemon. They carried a stock of "field, garden and flower seeds, and agents for the sale of the most improved kinds of agricultural implements."[100] Their offerings included garden seeds from several well-known seed producers including Comstock, Ferre & Co., Wethersfield, Connecticut and J.P. Fogg of Rochester, New York. The Lemon company indicated that they raised plants themselves as well as obtaining them from reputable sources. Another advertisement listed a range of farm tools and hardware available from B.F. Fox, an agricultural warehouse.[101] Other firms advertised various types of plants for sale. S. & A. Francis sold "shrubbery, and herbaceous perennial flowering plants."[102] For example, their January 3, 1856 advertisement listed herbaceous perennial plants, shrubs, trees, vegetable plants, etc., for sale:

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[92] Enos, "Description of Springfield," p. 191.
[93] Robert R. Harvey and Mary A. Clarke, *Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan, Lincoln Home National Historic Site*, (Ames, Iowa: Robert Harvey & Associates, April, 1982), p. 79 indicate that Wm. Greenleaf arrived in Springfield in 1848 but in 1840 he was advertising in the *Sangamon Journal* and selling fruit trees.
[94] *Sangamon Journal,* 1840, from vertical file, collection of Xeroxes in Springfield, Illinois Descriptions, 1840-1849, SVC.
[95] Harvey and Clarke, *Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan,* p. 84 and Advertisements, *Illinois Journal,* Oct. 2, 1851 and *Illinois Register*, Jan. 3, 1855. .
[96] See account in the 1866 *Gazetteer of Sangamon County.*
[97] Harvey and Clarke, *Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan,* p. 84, from *Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1858.*
[98] O.B. Galusha, "Nurseries of Illinois," pp. 370-377, *Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society* , Vol. III, 1857-1858, (Springfield, Illinois: Bailhache & Baker, 1859)
[99] "Fresh Garden Seeds!" *Illinois State Journal*, March 6, 1856.
[100] *Illinois State Register*, May 30, 1856.
[101] "Agricultural Warehouse of B.F. Fox," Illinois State Journal, May 12, 1856.
[102] "Shrubbery," *Illinois State Journal*, January 3, 1856.

> Clematis Erecta; Golden Ranuculus.; varieties Siberian Larkspur; Chinese Larkspur; varieties of Phlox, among others Breck's Seedling, Cera Eugenia, Spiciosa, Frelinghuysen, Coryambova; Herbaceous Spirea,--Ulmatu, Variegata, Lobata; Missouri Penstemon; Veronica; Aconitum Seiboldi; Peonias--best fine single, Tenifolia, Whittiejli, Rosea and Dwarf Spanish; Yuca Filamentosa; Achillea Rosea.[103]

The flowering shrubs included:

> Japan Quince; Yellow Monthly Honeysuckle; scarlet monthly Honeysuckle, Belgian, sweet monthly do.; Cercis Alequiastrum; African Tamarix; English Fly Upright Honeysuckle; Tartarian Upright Honeysuckle; Deutzia Scabra; Hydrangea Radiator; Spirea Betifolia; Philadelphia Syringa; Forsythea Veridissima; Moss, Hardy, Perpetual and other Roses, &c.[104]

Besides these they also had trees, vegetable plants, fruits and shrubs such as:

> Ornamental Trees--American and European Mountain Ash, large size; Norway Maples; Scotch Witch Elm; English Witch Elm; French Chestnut, &c.[105]

Francis also sold fifty varieties of apple trees [106] as well as "peach, plum apricot, nectarine trees, also ornamental trees embracing evergreens."[107] Sangamon Nurseries, owned by M. Doyle & Co. sold a wide variety of trees, shrubs, fruits and herbaceous plants in 1856 from the lot and greenhouse in the "rear of Ridgely's Bank."[108] They provided many types of fruit trees; "apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry and quince trees." The nursery also had "evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubbery" for sale. Later in the season bedding-out plants and roses were also for sale. "Verbenas, in great variety, all fine and mostly new, several kinds of Salvias, Heleotropes, Oleanders, Russellias, Geraniums, Vincas, Fuchias, Lantanas, &c. We have also a beautiful selection of the finest Dahlias, growing in pots."[109] The nursery also provided a wide variety of roses to include "Bourbon, noisette, tea, china and bengal roses."[110]

Hazelwood Nursery owned by John McGredy was located on Clear Lake Avenue. Established in 1857, it continued until McGredy's death in 1893. An inventory in his probate records indicates that he owned, at that time, two parcels of land, one of three acres and another of forty acres.

James Spaulding established his nursery in 1858 on South Eighth Street. Spaulding of Spaulding & Co. was the owner and operator of Springfield Nurseries, on 50 acres of land. The earliest nursery catalog available, an 1866 edition, provides evidence of the extensive plant materials, trees, fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, herbaceous plants, bulbs, and bedding plants available to the city residents.[111] The catalogue included fruit trees of eight species with 64 varieties of apple, 35 of pear, 18 of cherry, 13 of plum, 16 of peach, 4 of nectarine, 4 of apricot and a quince. Other fruits and nuts included 50 varieties of grape and 9 of currant, 23 species of deciduous trees, 8 trees with weeping forms, 14 evergreen trees, 26 deciduous shrubs, 8 evergreen shrubs, 9 ornamental vines, 120 roses, 14 hardy herbaceous plants, 8 bulbs, 7 annuals and 2 types of hedges.

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103 "Shrubbery," *Illinois State Journal*, January 3, 1856.
104 Ibid.
105 Ibid.
106 "Extra Sized Apple Trees," *Illinois State Journal*, March 4, 1856.
107 "Apple, Peach..." *Illinois State Journal*, April 7, 1856.
108 "Fruit Trees," *Illinois State Journal,* April 4, 1856.
109 "Bedding-Out Plants," *Illinois State Journal,* May 12, 1856.
110 Ibid.
111 *Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Cultivate and for Sale at the Springfield Nursery, Springfield, Illinois,* (Springfield, Illinois: Johnson & Brandford, 1866)

A listing of nurseries in the 1860 *William's Springfield Directory, City Guide and Business Mirror* showed James B. Spaulding as the only nursery listed for this year.[112] The agricultural related business now included J.C. Lemon & Co., Calvin Francis, B.F. Fox, and H.B. Grubb. These firms sold a variety of products. An ad for the J.C. Lemon & Co. indicated they carried "agricultural implements, fruit trees, seeds, provisions &c."[113] Two later directories, one published in 1865 and the other in 1866 provide different lists of the nurseries and agricultural dealers in Springfield. The *Springfield City Directory and Business Mirror* by Bronson and Nixon lists James Spaulding as the only nursery, Henry H. Koon, Watson King and C.R. Post as the agricultural implement dealers. Spaulding's nursery is now called Springfield Nursery, located at the "terminus of Eighth Street" and provided "fruit & shade trees, ornamental shrubs, vines, roses, evergreens, greenhouse and bedding out plants," and considered themselves the "Best nursery in the West."[114]

The *Sangamon County Gazetteer* listed four nurseries and nurserymen by 1866 to include Hazelwood, Henry Stange, Samuel Hood and C.A. Spaulding & Co.[115] Henry Stange was advertised as the successor to M. Doyle. He was considered a nurseryman and florist selling "grape vines, roses, ornamental trees and shrubs also fruit trees."[116] Stange began his nursery work in Springfield at the nursery of "Mr. Doyle, who owned a greenhouse in this city" working there for only one year.[117] Then he functioned as the Ridgely's gardener for twenty-two years before beginning his nursery. Stange's Rose Hill Nursery was formed "in 1888 he purchase thirty acres of timber land in the village of West Springfield and this he has fully improved. He erected a good residence, planted the tract in fruits and vegetables and nursery stock...for some time he was actively connected with the nursery business."[118]

John McGredy advertised that the Hazelwood Nursery had to offer a large variety of trees, mostly fruit including "fruit and ornamental trees, all growing on premises, standard & dwarf pears and cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines of all sizes, grapes."[119] Hazelwood Nursery Co., 1 mile east of Springfield on Clear Lake Road, was owned and operated by John McGredy. They provided a guarantee on their plants, "We will replace stock that dies from transplanting with stock as near like the previous order as can be found in the nursery, at 1/2 retail rates."[120] Samuel Hood was listed as residing at the corner of 1st and Union Streets. The agricultural implement dealers now included William Chamberlin, C.R. Post, H. Post and B.F. Fox. Skimming the list for occupations and residences, several of the Springfield residents are now listed as gardeners. For example, William Martin is listed as the gardener for E.S. Fowler and boards at the southeast corner of Cook and 2nd Streets.

The *Illinois Farmer m*entions problems in 1862 with incorrect orders placed through traveling agents for Illinois and Ohio nurseries. The editors recommend purchasing directly from well-known nurseries so that correctly identified and ordered merchandise is received. They also recommend purchasing

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[112] C.S. Williams, *William's Springfield Directory, City Guide and Business Mirror for 1860-61,* (Springfield, Illinois: Johnson & Bradford Booksellers and Stationers, 1860).
[113] Ibid.
[114] *Springfield City Directory and Business Mirror for 1866,* (Springfield, Illinois: Bronson and Nixon, 1865)
[115] *Sangamon County Gazetteer with City Directories of Springfield and Jacksonville,* Springfield and Chicago, Illinois: John C.W. Bailey, 1866)
[116] *Sangamon County Gazetteer with City Directories of Springfield and Jacksonville*, p. 158.
[117] Wallace, *Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois*, Vol. II, p. 929-930.
[118] Ibid.
[119] *Sangamon County Gazetteer with City Directories of Springfield and Jacksonville*, p. 126.
[120] Hazelwood Nursery Co., receipt dated April 30, 1889, from John McGredy probate files, Sangamon State University.

from "Eastern tree peddlers" and "Eastern nurserymen" as they do not usually switch or substitute on orders.[121]

In the 1872 city directory the nurserymen listed were Thomas Hood, Thomas Hutchings, James Spaulding, Milton Spaulding, C.H. Spaulding and nursery workers H.G. Waldo, W.P.D. Leavitt, and A.A. Pratt, all from the Spaulding & Co. Nicholas Layer and Henry Stange were listed as gardeners.[122] Agricultural implement dealers and manufacturers included C.S. Cleveland & Co., C.R. Post, Frank R. McConnell, Staley & Troxell, Staley, and Converse & Swanell.

In conclusion, these findings about the nursery operations in Springfield and the region provide specific information about the availability of plants and give a sense of the volume of activity. Springfield residents and area farmers were undertaking a level of planting that provided a market for these business. The fruit, shade and evergreen trees, shrubs, perennials and vegetable plants and seed noted in these accounts were available to this market. Plants obtained from local and regional sources, and orders received from the east were planted on Springfield's properties, including those in the Lincoln neighborhood.

The Promotion of Landscape Improvements

As Springfield expanded and was subdivided, an awareness of the importance of "improving"--through planting trees and wisely laying out properties--also grew. Numerous publications were produced both locally and nationally regarding the appropriate way to develop public and private properties. For example, in Springfield, two agriculture-related publications gave such advice to farmers and homeowners. These two periodicals, *The Prairie Farmer* (edited by J. Ambrose Wight from 1841-1855) and the *Illinois Farmer* (edited by Simeon Francis from 1856-1859 and M.L. Dunlap from 1860-1863), provided a wide range of information to Illinois residents.[123] With the intent of raising the "standard of agriculture and horticulture in the west," these papers printed the horticultural opinions of the times.[124] For example, as early as 1853, John Kennicott, M.D., the horticultural editor of the *Prairie Farmer* observed that Springfield, though beautiful, could be further enhanced with proper plantings:

> . . . the State House is rather squat and heavy in its proportions, and the State House square, is naked, hot and dusty--when not muddy--but that is a State affair, and it may be that the State is not thought rich enough, to afford a few trees for shade and ornament, and a few beautiful shrubs and plants to cover the nakedness of the land, and hide the apparently sinking foundation of the Capitol...In its surroundings, Springfield is a rich and lovely spot, and except that same public square, there are, everywhere, groves of trees, and multitudes of flowers, and the trees are rich and healthy, and the flowers very bright and beautiful, indeed--showing the soil, climate and culture, are all just about right.[125]

Recommendations were not, however, confined to public properties, and it was noted that smaller urban sites often presented greater development challenges than farm properties. Front yards in cities were much smaller than found outside in the surrounding villages or farms. Plantings in these front yards could be useful in relieving

> the family of much of the dust and noise by which they would otherwise be annoyed. It adds greatly to the taste and beauty of a dwelling, and thus it renders it decidedly more valuable. It is

[121] *The Illinois Farmer*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Springfield, Illinois, January 1863 - September, 1863, p. 204.
[122] *Directory 1872*
[123] *The Prairie Farmer* was edited by J. Ambrose Wight from 1841-1855 and the *Illinois Farmer* was edited by Simeon Francis from 1856-1859 and M.L. Dunlap from 1860-1863.
[124] "To Our Readers," *Illinois State Journal Weekly*, Wednesday, January 30, 1856, p. 4, col. 1.
[125] John A. Kennicott, "Springfield and the State Fair," *The Prairie Farmer*, Vol. 13-14, 1853-1854, p. 313.

> likewise beneficial to the family by its tendency to foster good taste, especially if it is cultivated with flowers and ornamental shrubs, as a front yard should be.[126]

On small properties many of the domestic activities were visible from the streets. Walls or fences were suggested to conceal these operations. At the rear of the lots it was necessary to have an alley "for the introduction of fuel, &c. and at which the stables, coach-houses and other such buildings may be placed..."[127] Trees were recommended to be planted where they would not eventually need to be removed because of interference with activities or structures on the lot. Tree planting was also promoted as a way to enhance the value of one's property.[128]

In 1854, T. McWhorter, an Illinois resident who published articles on landscape gardening, expressed the opinion that most homeowners do not make their

> homes an inviting aspect. . . . They like things handy; hence, if the house stands a little back, the necessary appendages to a farmer's home--such as the hog yard, cow yard, rail corn pens, straw covered stables, and the like, occupy a place along the road pretty much in front of the house. If the house is too near the road is admit of these things in front, they perhaps form the wings, while only the wood pile, a leach for making soap, and an old sled or two occupy a front position. Burdock, mustard, &c., fill the fence corners; while plantain, know grass and weed form a harbor for snakes around the house. Shade trees are not thought of--they have no time for such things. Then there are others, who really intend and think they do fix things in good style. They have a snug frame house, painted white of course, a nice little square door yard is fenced off in front with a picket fence, painted white also; a row of shade trees along the fence, a straight path from the gate in front leads to the front door, (which is not the door to go in at however,) strips of boards are staked up to protect the flower beds on each side of the walk--and, it is manifest, they intend to have things 'about right.'[129]

McWhorter also argued against the use of plantings in strict geometrical patterns, instead preferring natural groupings of trees, as was the fashion in the 1850s:

> All kinds of low shrubbery should be planted but sparingly. The eye is always most delighted with an extended view of green turf beneath the shade of trees. And ornamental shrubbery should not be planted where it will too much obstruct a view of the surface . . . trees of the largest growth should be rather thickly planted back of the house, and rather break round the house in irregular groups towards the road; so that the house will appear to stand back in a half circular like lawn; with only a few scattering trees in front. If we wish to break the view at the wings, a few scattering evergreens are very suitable.[130]

The informal design of plantings required a similar approach to gates and paths. McWorther stated that the entrance gate

> should seldom, if ever, be in front of the house. . . .The path or walk should take such graceful turns as the make of ground will suggest, such as following the lowest ground around a gentle swell. Trees may be planted so as to create a necessity for turns in a walk. A plain, even situation, with the road passing directly by, may have two entrance gates, and a walk from one to the

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[126] William H. Ranlett, *The Architect, A Series of Original Designs for Domestic and Ornamental Cottages and Villas*, (New York: Dewitt & Davenport, 1849), Vol. 1, p. 60.
[127] Ibid., p. 61.
[128] *The Illinois Farmer*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Springfield, Illinois, January 1863 - September, 1863, p. 139.
[129] T. McWhorter, "Our Homes," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. 22, Nos. 1-4, April, 1929 to January, 1930. (Springfield, Illinois: Schnepp & Barnes, 1930), p. 452-455.
[130] Ibid.

> other in the form of a regular semicircle coming up to the front door. The barns and stables should generally occupy a position back of the house; then a wagon road and perhaps a fenced lane will be necessary from the main road to the barn; then one walk from the dwelling to the main road will be sufficient, and another to the road leading to the barn, and others towards orchards, garden, or elsewhere.[131]

While this advice may have been circulated widely, the degree to which these opinions influenced Springfield area properties is unclear. Evidence of landscape improvements within Springfield during the 1850s and 1860s is limited to useful but unspecific written descriptions and a small collection of early photographs. These sources indicate that during this period urban lots were often developed as functional rather than ornamental landscapes, although some properties combined both. The public landscapes of city streets is seen in early views and described in accounts as containing street trees planted by private property owners. The following sections attempt to document, through historic photographs and written accounts, of the general kinds of improvements made to a range of properties--public and private--in Springfield. This information provides contextual background for the separate section detailing the landscape improvements made to the Lincoln Home.

Public Landscapes and Street Trees

Public property improvements were made in the 1850s and 1860s in Springfield, but little documentation addresses these efforts. A public ordinance of 1858 does reveal that landscape improvements, including plantings, were important to the city. A fine was set for any residents that damaged the landscape improvements on private or public property to include:

> any fence, railing, or tree, or. . . any boxing placed around any tree; or shall willfully, maliciously, or negligently in any manner injure, deface, remove, or destroy any ornamental or shade tree, or boxing placed around the same, or any shrub, fence, railing, gate, or sign, upon any public grounds, sidewalk, or private premises;. . .or destroy any tree, fruit, vegetable, plant, shrub, or other thing which may be therein for ornament.[132]

This ordinance established a value for public and private plantings in the landscape by calling out the various types specifically, and including a fine for damage to them.

In fact, Springfield was noted for its shade trees. In the 1850s and 1860s the city was growing and a distinction between native areas and the urban developed areas was clear as the grid expanded. Native groves and vegetated washes remained at the city fringe. Within the grid remnants of original groves were evident and provided large scale trees, while new street tree plantings were small and held the promise of a shady future.

The planting of public trees, on municipal properties was undertaken by the city. It is known that in October, 1851 the city planted trees at the Statehouse.[133] A photograph shows the state house grounds with elm trees along the perimeter and smaller deciduous trees, evergreens and shrubs visible on the grounds (see Figure 2-30). In the 1860s, street trees are seen in photographs such as a circa 1857 view of the Chatterton "Castle Cottage" showing small trees along the street and evergreen trees near the house (see Figure 2-12). This use of evergreens would follow advice in Andrew Jackson Downing's writings to plant conical evergreens around a house with pointed, Gothic roof lines. Evergreens are also seen in a circa 1878 view of another gothic cottage (see Figure 2-70). This usage would indicate that tastemakers in Springfield were reading and applying contemporary advice on the laying out of grounds.

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[131] McWhorter, "Our Homes," p. 454.
[132] *The Charter with Amendments Thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield*, 1858, p. 128.
[133] "The Old Capitol, 1840-1876, Springfield, Illinois," undated leaflet describing the Capitol, by the Illinois State Historical Society for the Abraham Lincoln Association.

A sense of the use of street trees in the early days of Springfield is given in a circa 1850s street scene that includes both a residential and a commercial property (see Figure 2-23). As is often the case, no vegetation is found along the commercial frontage. However, three street trees are evident along the house frontage (one is seen in canopy only on the left). Note that the side yard shows a foreground tree and background trees and shrubs. In some instances, trees are located to either side of the sidewalk. Trees planted on the private property side near a public boardwalk would also contribute shade and canopy cover along the street. In a view of North Sixth Street, a gap in tree plantings is noted in front of a large stable (see Figure 2-108). The issue of commercial frontage versus residential is also noted in a circa 1889 view, where the foreground is devoid of trees and the background clearly continuous with both sides planted to street trees (see Figure 2-103). A May 1865 view shows about twelve small street trees in the boardwalk along the left side and on large, damaged, street tree in the mid-ground on the left (see Figure 2-24). Contrast this view with many trees to another view (see Figure 2-54) where only two street trees, one larger to the right and one smaller to the left are seen along the street frontage of a fenced property with several trees on the property inside the fence. The documentation would indicate that street trees, likely planted by adjacent owners, were not necessarily of regular spacing or consistent coverage.

In contrast to these irregular findings, street trees are often located to the street side of sidewalks in a series of 1889 photographs looking north or south on Springfield's streets. These trees appear to be in relatively continuous rows at fairly regular distances from one another. Distances between the sidewalk and tree locations appear to be within three feet, placed closer to the walk than the curb. This arrangement suggests that the trees seen in a series of street views published in 1889 of Sixth, Seventh, Second and other streets, were planted when the wooden curbline was closer to the boardwalk (see Figures 2-104 to 2-109). Another factor in this planting arrangement may have been the utility locations closer to the new stone curblines and the placement of utility poles and fire hydrants in the center of the tree lawn panels, while the street trees remained directly adjacent to the sidewalks. Tree placement near the sidewalk was continued over time with the installation of replacement or new trees as seen in the right mid-ground of a view of Seventh Street, where a young tree is aligned with larger, older ones (see Figure 2-107). Note also in this view that a large gap in the tree pattern is seen on the right side. In contrast to tree lined views in residential areas, no curbline trees are seen in a view of Edwards Place where trees are placed at the top of a sloped frontage instead (see Figure 2-134). This lack of trees could have resulted from a rearrangement of grades and curblines in the 1880s, rather than a lack of early tree plantings. Planting of trees along the city streets is also clearly evident in photographic accounts of residential areas of the city.

In 1866, Benjamin Briggs, who worked for the U.S. Internal Revenue office in Springfield, wrote letters to his family and friends describing the city. In November of that year he commented "the leaves are falling down from the trees, and the sidewalks have been continually covered with them, and it has seemed like being in a city and yet being in a forest."[134]

By the late 1880s, there were enough trees in town for Springfield to be considered to be a pleasant city environment: "the elm grows well in the rich soil, and its many broad, well-shaded streets, with pretty detached houses and lawns, make it very attractive, a delightful rural capital."[135] Springfield was "termed the Embowered City, as in no western town have I seen more fine elms, maples, locust, oak and other shade trees flourishing."[136] Two aerial views published in 1889 tend to show a linear massing of large trees canopies, with gaps, along the streets and interior lot trees augmenting the overall canopy (see Figures 2-98 to 2-100).

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[134] Letter November 4, 1866 from Benjamin Briggs to his mother, Benjamin Briggs Papers, ISHL (ALPL) (ALPL) Manuscript Collection.
[135] Charles Dudley Warner, "Studies of the Great West," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, July, 1888, p. 260.
[136] *History of Sangamon County*, p. 571.

Private, Residential Landscapes

As far as can be understood from historic accounts and photographs, domestic landscapes in Springfield gradually evolved from relatively simple, utilitarian yards and gardens of the early settlers in the 1830s and 1840s to the more elaborate spaces and plantings developed for the Springfield upper classes in the 1860s to the 1890s. This gradual evolution generally corresponded to the growth of the city and the development of a social hierarchy within the city.

Early homes were often simple, one-story structures with limited landscape improvements. Perhaps one reason for the lack of personal property improvements was the close availability of native groves, as described previously in this chapter. The character of the area, perhaps somewhat idealized, is shown in an early painting of the Ninian Wirt Edwards property (see Figure 2-29). This image indicates an open clearing with individual trees and woodland edges wherein two houses are nestled. One simple house was the George Forquer house, built in 1829-1831, located at Second Street and Capitol Avenue. Owned by the David Prickett family from 1835 to 1906, the house with a sloping expanse of lawn is seen in two views (see Figures 2-151 and 2-152). In these photographs, the small one and one-half story cottage can be seen in a predominantly utilitarian setting. The lawn surrounds the house and porch and a boardwalk connecting the front door to the street. Several mature locust trees, identified by their deeply ridged bark, are visible in the lawn. It is also known that near to the property, at the corner of Second and Capitol Avenue (an area known as "Prickett Corner") were eighteen locust trees.[137] To the rear of the house are several outbuildings. A lattice fence encloses a portion of the rear yard and an arbor planted with what may be grapes can be discerned to the rear of the house.

In fact, it seems that early homes within the city were often sited to take advantage of existing natural features such as groves of trees. For example, the John Connelly residence, located on a ten acre plot at 636 West Herndon street was one of the first brick structures in Springfield. This two-story house was built in the 1830s, on top of a small hill surrounded by an existing grove of trees. In a circa 1865 view of the Logan property, the house is located on a hill with a large group of trees within the fence surrounding it (see Figure 2-53). These trees are most probably native ones but the forest ground covers and young sapling trees appear to have been removed and replaced with a rough turf.

Documentation provides details regarding the landscape treatment of some high-style properties in Springfield during the early days. Often these were sited on larger tracts of land. One example was the Benjamin Edwards place at 801 N. Fifth Street. Originally built by Dr. Thomas Houghan in 1833, the property was improved over the years through continual remodeling and enlarging. The house "stood outside the limits of this town of 1,200, surrounded by its own fourteen acres of ground, groves of fine trees and bordered by the virgin prairie."[138] Picnics and other outdoor gatherings were held on the spacious grounds. A walnut grove was located on part of the property near to the house. The entry drive for the house circled around a clump of mature trees, which appear to be walnuts, in a circle of lawn at the front of the house (see Figures 2-134 and 2-135). The property also contained a maple grove, which was partially destroyed in 1852, when the Chicago and Alton Railroad placed tracks through it.

Unfortunately, documentation often focuses on a limited number of elite class examples. What these sources indicate is that during the 1850s and continuing over a period of several decades, larger, more elaborate homes were being built and expanded, especially in Wards 3 and 4 and at the fringes of the growing city. Landscape improvements, such as trees, ornamental plantings, and gardens became increasingly important to property owners as settings for their more architecturally significant

[137] "Prickett Home A City Landmark," *Springfield News*, April 21, 1906.
[138] Mrs. B.L. Catron, "Historic Edwards Place," *Illinois State Register*, Springfield, January 12, 1941.

houses. Gardeners were hired to initially plant or care for the grounds of an important house. The treatment of individual properties with trees and ornamental shrubs varied. From the available photographs of the single homes, it appears that shade trees are initially common within the front yard whether small or large. One example is Elm Terrace, the Coleman residence. The open lawn with a large number of shade trees, of various sizes, can be seen in a circa 1890s view of the Coleman residence (see Figure 2-133). Similarly, a view of the Helme Residence shows a shade tree to the right of the house in the front yard and a smaller tree, perhaps a fruit tree, in the side yard (see Figure 2-112). On a few properties, the Lincoln Home included, fruit trees are evident. In a view of a portion of the Brinkerhoff property, a flowering tree in the foreground with the form of a fruit tree is visible (see Figure 2-76). Deciduous, flowering shrubs are also evident in this photograph. Individual shrubs and a vine on the porch are seen a view of the Edwards place (see Figure 2-135). A large shrub is evident in a view of the Phelps residence, a more modest property (see Figure 2-140). Available views indicate that shrubs are situated alone in the lawn of the front or side yard.

The George W. Chatterton home on South Sixth Street, built in 1857, illustrates the rise of landscape improvements. One of the more elaborate homes in Springfield, built in the Gothic or Elizabethan style, the house can be seen in an 1857 view (see Figure 2-12). Street trees and evergreen trees are seen but the surrounding fence obscures any smaller vegetation with the yard.

In some cases, professionals were used for laying out and improving residences. For example, Colonel Thomas Mather hired a landscape gardener, Thomas Richardson who trained in Scotland, to lay out his residence, which was located on the hill. Another example was the property built by Nicholas H. Ridgely. His home was "a small cottage [built] after a design by A.J. Downing on a tract of land in the east part of town which he called Ridgely Cottage garden."[139] The property contained flowers, shrubs, osage orange hedges and fruit trees as well as a greenhouse full of rare grapes. "This garden was the city's proudest boast, and a subject of praise from all who saw it." The Cottage Garden was located on "a tract east of Thirteenth Street and north of Washington."[140]

A description of the Ridgely property from *A Girl in the Sixties* by Octavia R. Corneau indicates that the grounds were designed by a "Chicago landscape gardener for pleasure."[141] The home, located on an entire city block, was set off by its landscaping: "To the rear of the house, facing Seventh street was the kitchen garden, the host houses, the stable, the ice house, and the coops for hens, but the entire grounds on Sixth street were laid out...the center of this plot for a beautiful oval of lawn, around its edge flower beds were placed and from spring to autumn tulips, roses and petunias successively bloomed, while masses of flowering shrubs shut off the garden from the world. A summer house stood at its far end embowered in honeysuckle . . ."[142] Sadly, Octavia R. Corneau indicated that by the time of her writing this account, little remained of the garden but two old trees.

Despite some application of "professional" landscape gardening, it is also clear that throughout the 1850s and 1860s, gardening was primarily a utilitarian endeavor. Vegetable gardens were common as a source for a family's table. For example, an article reprinted from the *Illinois Farmer* in the *Illinois State Journal*, June 4, 1856 described the probable success of

> late planted gardens. . . . Early corn planted late makes a good yield, and so do all the varieties of early beans and peas. Beets for winter are best if the seed is sown in the latter part of June. Cucumbers, for pickles, can be planted at the same time. Ruta Baga, a superior turnip for the table and for stock, should be sown by the middle of June. Radishes can be sown every

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[139] Alta Mae Speulda, "Men Who Made Springfield," *Illinois State Register*, Springfield, Illinois, February 3, 1937
[140] Angle, *Here I Have Lived, A History of Lincoln's Springfield 1821-1865*, p. 177, footnote 7.
[141] Octavia Roberts Corneau, "A Girl in the Sixties," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. XXII, no. 3, (Springfield, Illinois:?????date) p. 402.
[142] Ibid.

> two weeks through the summer; Lettuce can yet be sown. Every family will bear in mind that economy and health are found in the products of a well managed garden; but if you have to hire your garden cultivated, by all means buy your vegetable.[143]

Nor was ornamental gardening meant to be practiced only by the wealthy. Another article, in the January 3, 1856 *Illinois State Journal* said that home beautification was not very costly, but important to do:

> It costs little to have a neat flower garden and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than expensive objects. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye. She hangs the ivy around the rain, and over the stump of a withered tree twines the graceful vine. . . . follow her example, and do for yourself what she is always laboring to do for you.[144]

To the east of the State House this advice was apparently followed, as is clear from this description of that area:

> Toward these centres of rural felicity, narrow black paths wind through the desolate green. Along this edge of the town runs the Central Railroad, now under contract. Follow this, in a northerly direction a short distance and then turn to the left, and new clusters of neat little dwellings attract your attention (Jefferson Street), many of them labelled as the residences of dealers in pills and legal advice. Towards the grove, the town assumes a more consolidated and antiquated appearance. Here is seen the rarest of all landscape; crowded squares alive with shrubbery and tasteful ornaments, decorating alike the remnant of twenty years ago, and costly edifices of last year. Every house is separated from the street by a neat front yard, and from its neighbor by a clean little garden; roses greet the visitor with a blush as he enters the gate, and pushing the door, he finds himself under a bower of honeysuckles (the older section of Springfield centered about Second and Jefferson streets). Old shackly buildings are concentrated [*sic*--consecrated?] as the temples of Flora. The sun of contentment and happiness seems to shine on all, and gives the abodes of simple elegance a charm to which mere magnificence must be a stranger.[145]

There are also many personal accounts of gardening experiences in diaries and letters dating to the 1850s and 60s. These accounts reveal the breadth of horticultural knowledge of Springfield residents, as well as the enjoyment their gardens provided them.

For example, a letter dated June 8, 1848 from Mason Brayman to his sister from Springfield indicates that his family was adjusting to the new city after their move from Buffalo. "We have an excellent house and garden with plenty of cherries and currants, and peaches growing with vegetables of my own raising."[146]

Mary Hubbard wrote a letter in 1859 which mentioned that her Uncle's newly developed property contained a glass conservatory for growing flowers. "The conservatory is beautiful. It is made entirely of glass in the form of a dome. We have now two beautiful bouquets from there."[147]
Lincoln family relatives, the Ninian Edwards, also expressed an interest in gardening activities in Springfield. Several letters contained in the Elizabeth (Todd) Edwards papers were sent to her married daughter Julia. Elizabeth, Mary (Todd) Lincoln's sister, was staying in Washington with the Lincoln

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[143] "Work of the Last Month," *Illinois State Journal*, June 4, 1856.
[144] "Beautify Your Home!" *Illinois State Journal*, January 3, 1856.
[145] Angle, *Here I Have Lived* p. 86-87.
[146] Letter to Sister from Mason Brayman, Bailhache-Brayman Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 1.
[147] Letter of March 7, 1859 to Cornelia Hubbard from Mary Hedges Hubbard from Springfield, Mary H. Hubbard Collection, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 1.

family around the time of the illness and death of William from typhoid fever. These accounts do not identify the location at which Julia is living nor is the exact relationship of Edward and John to Elizabeth clear from these letters. Elizabeth (Todd) Edwards was a resident of Springfield during this time. Her home was located south of Second Street near the State House off of Capital Avenue. In her letter of March 12, 1862 she wrote:

> . . . the weather is truly spring like, and an impatient feeling to see somewhat about our old dilapidated place, comes over me. I trust your Father will fill up the vacant places with trees to. Tell Edward that your Aunt Mary says I can order for both of us, any amount of flowers. They really have nothing of the hardy kind here, and it is too early to send greenhouse plants. This I will begin to do so, and he must see to mine, as well as his own. They can be potted, and transplanted to the ground by and bye. The verbenas are quite lifeless by this time. I am sure, but I will send some mum varieties. The dahlias should be sprouted in the hot bed. I hope Edward will suggest to John, and take my place at home, as garden superintendent.[148]

Another letter dated April 26, 1862 to Julia from her mother in Washington addresses her observations of the Washington landscape and her interest in the gardening activities taking place on her Springfield home grounds:

> . . . everything is looking so springlike and beautiful about here. There are so many new flowers and shrubs, some blooming, that I have never seen before, which I will designate to the gardeners and have them sent to us in the fall. I suppose Edward is absorbed in his yard improvements I hope he will suggest to John some things about ours.[149]

Elizabeth had plants packed in trunks and shipped by railroad to Springfield. Another letter to Julia in Springfield from her mother in Washington dated April 4, 1862 states her concerns about a shipment of plants to Springfield.

> I felt particularly anxious about the trunk, containing shrubbery, being a frail old thing, I greatly feared that it would not last to reach its destination...I have sent a good many plants home and I fear only to their grace. Charge John to take an interest in them. Say to Edward that he can divide the Verbenas, Salvia, Heliotropes and a choice Lily was intended for him.[150]

In addition to purchasing plants in Washington to send home, Elizabeth also acquired lilac roots from Mount Vernon to add to her home landscape in Springfield.

> When at Mt. Vernon I pulled up two lilac roots, knowing that Edward would enjoy the shrub, transferred from those sacred grounds into his own. They were sent in the trunk, and I trust mine will be carefully marked when planted out, that I may know it from others.[151]

These letters to Julia illustrate Elizabeth's concern and knowledge of horticultural practices and desire for landscape improvements on the homestead. Hers are among many other accounts of Springfield residents who were concerned with the ornamental values of their homes.

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148 Letter March 12, 1862 to Julia from her mother (Mary Todd's sister) in Washington, D.C., Elizabeth P. Edwards Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 1-4.
149 Letter April 26, 1862 to Julia from her mother, Elizabeth P. Edwards Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 1-4.
150 Letter April 4, 1862 to Julia from her mother (Mary Todd's sister), Elizabeth P. Edwards Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 1-4.
151 Ibid., p. 1-4.

Following the Civil War, in the 1870s and 1880s, more elaborate homes were built by the growing population of elite Springfield residents. During this time, as well, older homes were expanded, remodeled, and re-landscaped. In general, historic photographs of this era contain many images of these "elite homes" and the conditions of their landscapes are often recorded. The improved landscape of this era was increasingly decorative, with ornamental shrubs and perennials noted and decorative urns, benches and other such objects also seen. Curvilinear pathways, designed for strolling, are documented, as is statuary, garden urns, and decorative water features. Unlike images from the 1850s, the 1880s photographs show changes in taste and decoration of properties with ornate fencing as well as purely decorative garden structures, such as trellises, rustic bridges, conservatories, etc.

One example of such extensively landscaped grounds was the Charles A. Gehrmann residence, at 1021 No. 3rd Street (Third and Calhoun Streets) (see Figures 2-153 and 2-154). The house was built in 1872 on the property of William Kelly, and the original Kelly log cabin was "used by the family as a washhouse."[152] The property occupied the whole block with the ornate house set back a distance from the street. A variety of perennial and shrub plantings enhance the front and rear yards. At the rear of the house was a large garden with a variety of unusual trees and shrubs and contained within the formal gardens were many ornate fountains, statuary and carved birdbaths.[153] The property was also notable for its two tennis courts and conservatory.

Another home which illustrates the more decorative style of the post-Civil War residential landscape in Springfield is the Elm Terrace. This ornate two-story house was placed well back from the road with the grounds occupying the entire block bounded by Carpenter, Walnut, Miller and Taylor Streets. Around the front of the house are ornamental plantings at the front walk and vines growing up the porch (see Figure 2-155). Utilizing an existing water body, a garden was created to the rear of the house (see Figure 2-159). Paths meandered through the mature trees, and rustic bridge crossed the stream. Unlike the reports of Dr. Todd's 1844 residence, there are no citations of pigs hiding under this bridge. A photograph of the Butler home located at 6th and Cook Streets also demonstrates decorative garden elements used in the 1880s (see Figure 2-138). A more modest property, this two-story house is shown within an open lawn area, and within the lawn are numerous flowering shrubs, deciduous trees plants in pots and flowering plants. Decorative garden elements included an iron bench and urn. Surrounding the garden at the rear was a fence.

It is clear that the available documentation of residential landscapes favors the elite classes in Springfield. More modest homes are often less ornately developed in the grounds as well as the buildings. The level of landscape development appears to be tied to the financial means and status of the owners or residents as well as being an expression of their interests. Documentation indicates that over the period from the 1850s to the 1890s residential landscape development shifted from utilitarian and functional to more decorative as well as varying within each decade according to socio-economic status and interests.

Circulation

The public roads, alleys and sidewalks which comprised Springfield's circulation system began in the center of town and progressed outward from the Old State House, into the surrounding residential neighborhoods. The division of property within a city is expressed with visual clarity when the public right-of-way is separated from private lots by the development of streets and sidewalks. Therefore, this development profoundly alters the spatial organization of the city and the character of these

[152] Marian Alvey, "Many Antiques to be sold at Gehrmann Auction July 17," unidentified newspaper, undated.
[153] Ibid.

public circulation elements. Lincoln lived in Springfield during its early days of growth and he experienced this shift from undefined to clearly demarcated public and private properties.

City ordinances, which sought to establish standards to control development and provide for public safety, effected the development of the Springfield roads. In regards to the streets and sidewalks within the city of Springfield, the city council had the power to "cause any street, alley or other highway to be graded, regraded, leveled, paved or planked, and keep the same in repair, and alter and change the same."[154] The city was ultimately responsible for maintaining the streets. Grades for the streets were to be established by the city council, with guidance from the city engineer. When the streets were to be "paved, planked, or McAdamized, two thirds of the costs of such improvement . . .[was] chargeable to and taxed against the real estate fronting upon or adjoining such street...and the remaining third of such costs . . . [was] paid for by general taxation, and appropriated from the general fund.[155] For public alleys, if they were also to be paved or planked, the cost was assessed the owners fronting the alley "according to the number of feet owned by them fronting or adjoining" the alley.[156]

As the city was developed the labor of improving the streets was intended to be shared by the citizens, and every

> male resident of the city over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of fifty years, (not members of the city council or registered firemen,) shall labor not exceeding three days in each year upon the streets and alleys of the city, in the wards in which they may respectively reside, or pay, in lieu thereof, two dollars to the city treasurer.[157]

As noted earlier, the construction of roads influenced the topography of the area via the alteration of drainage systems. Bridges were also needed because of the several stream branches running through the city which impeded the development of relatively level roads. In 1834 a bridge was to be built over the Sixth Street ravine. In 1837, the city council minutes recorded road work progressing within the city. In January 1838 there was a bill presented to the committee for a bridge from Adams Street to the burying grounds.[158] In 1843 a city ordinance was passed to widen Sixth Street from Washington to Jefferson.[159] A bridge was to be built that same year over the hollow on Seventh Street from A Street to Market Street.[160]

Streets

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries local roads nationwide were first developed as graded and cleared earth to allow passage of pedestrians, horses and vehicles. When working in the prairie sod a sequence of plowing, harrowing and rolling was followed. This type of road was serviceable, but dusty in dry weather and muddy in wet conditions. Eventually other types of roads were devised to create a more weatherproof surface, allowing easy passage during all conditions. In particular, McAdam, Telford and Bayldon roads were common gravel and stone road technologies which created quick-draining and smooth-surfaced roads.

While these approaches to road construction were widely used where stone was readily available, the citizens of Springfield and Illinois in general had only earth and wood to create roads. The choice

[154] *The Charter with Amendments Thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield*, 1858, p. 25.
[155] Ibid., p. 216.
[156] Ibid., p. 218.
[157] Ibid., p. 239.
[158] *Springfield City Council Minutes*, (Springfield: 1838 to May 1865), January 1838.
[159] *Springfield City Council Minutes*, (Springfield: 1838 to May 1865), October 13, 1843.
[160] *Springfield City Council Minutes*, (Springfield: 1838 to May 1865), October 26, 1843.

of materials would be wood plank cut from the stream banks, groves and drainage corridors of the prairie state. What little stone was available was quarried for limited use in city buildings.[161]

Because of their earth construction, early roads were characterized by the presence of mud when conditions were wet, and dust when dry. A correspondent of the *Illinois Journal* wrote:

> The crossings of our streets are covered with mud, and even some of our sidewalks are rendered almost impassable by accumulations of the same article.[162]

An example of the condition of the streets is seen in a 1850s photograph where even the board crosswalk is partially covered in mud (see Figure 2-23). Some of Springfield's streets were still simply graded earth 50 years after the city's incorporation in 1841. Eighth and Jackson Streets, the location of the Lincoln Home, were not paved until circa 1890-93 (see Figures 2-117 and 2-122).

As Springfield grew, more roads were opened by felling trees and grading the prairie sod. A circa 1850s view portrays the condition of an early street outside of the center of town showing the expanse of dusty mud edged by boardwalks (see Figure 2-23). A February 1861 letter from George Birch stated "rain and mud have been predominant here for the last two days. I never saw such mud as they have here--greasy, sticky stuff."[163] The city in the spring and fall was still muddy, prohibiting travel during extended rainy periods, like many other Illinois towns of the times. Paving the streets was promoted as a means to avoid the mud.

As the grid expanded, the streets in the developed areas were graded earth with oak planked curbs, wooden crosswalks and irregular sidewalks. In a May 1865 view of a Springfield street, the rustic appearance at Third and Adams Streets is revealed (see Figure 2-49). A boardwalk crossing the street is seen in the foreground of the compacted earth roadway. Boardwalks along the property frontages, with wooden curbs to raise them, alleviate the problem of mud for pedestrians. Two wood piles in the street, in the left foreground and right mid-ground, give the impression of construction or demolition activity. The earth street surface shows marks from carriage and wagon wheels. Young street trees line a portion of the left frontage while only one older tree is noted on the right. While no stream branches are seen in this view, they were filled or culverted in many blocks by 1865 so that the developed areas of the city would be passable.

An experimental paving of one Springfield street with wood planks was not successful. An early settler, William Brinkman, describes the first attempt and the results:

> The first paving ever laid in Springfield was on Fifth street, between Adams and Washington streets. It consisted of wooden 2 by 4's set lengthwise into the street-bed. Pine blocks were placed between the strips. As I recall it, this kind of paving was not a success, and the traffic, heavy for its day, soon succeeded in breaking down the street, the pine boards and blocks sinking into the earth.[164]

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[161] Zimri, *Publication no. 14, Illinois State Historical Society*, p. 192. "On the south side of the branch, from the Indian camping ground in the lots of Erastus Wright's addition, was the old stone quarry from which all the stone was obtained that was used in town for walling wells and cellars, making jambs and hearths and backs for the wooden daubed chimneys and door stops."
[162] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 90.
[163] Letter February 11, 1861 from George Birch to Mrs. E.J. Hays, George Birch Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection.
[164] "William Brinkman, 81, Spins Yarns of Early Life Here, Tells of City's Pioneers," April 27, 1931, unidentified newspaper, from Vertical Files Springfield Description 1880-1889, Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library.

But planking proved effective elsewhere. Two views of the center of Springfield, dated 1858, show a plank pattern in the street (see Figures 2-15 and 2-17). The planks appear to be about ten feet long laid in rows perpendicular to the traffic movement. Mud is evident on the surface of the planks in this view as well. The city laid planking on the streets surrounding the square, with work commencing in the fall of 1854. Planking was laid along Fourth Street between Washington and Jefferson near the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad in 1854 and a "board sidewalk in front of its (railroad) station."[165] The reference to planking is believed to be about the installation of wood plank sidewalks and possibly sidewalk curbs. Photographic documentation of Springfield shows predominantly earthen streets and limited photographic documentation indicates planking.

An 1865 stereopticon view shows planking around the State House Square (see Figure 2-51). In this view wood planks are evident along the stone curb but the middle of the street appears to be beaten earth, or perhaps mud has been deposited over the top of the planking. A reminiscence about the early days, written in 1927, described the public square from this time period and noted that the square:

> was the only place that could boast of street paving of any kind--and that on the side of the streets next to the stores. This paving was of two inch oak planks on stringers, which helped some when the mud was unusually deep--and that was often.[166]

The paving of roads with wood planks was a significant expense. In regards to the cost of constructing plank roads in the 1850s an average cost of two to three thousand dollars per mile through open country is cited by one period writer.[167] Costs of plank paving in an urban area, with roads of greater width and city conditions to work around, may have been even greater.

The street department report in the *Annual Report of the City Officers* from 1857 shows that the "amount expended on streets and alleys, bridges, culverts, crossings, &c." was $4,957.36.[168] This amount was recorded by ward: Ward 1, $1,046.38; Ward 2, $1,021.74; Ward 3, $1016, 78; and Ward 4, $756.57. Other expenditures by the street department were $1,115.89 for "tools, labor, lumber and other items."[169] The city also received $300.00 for "opening Edwards Street," and a total of $752.00 for street tax.[170] The payment of installment and interest on the bonds for road work was $6,996.29 for work conducted on: Washington Street from 3rd to 5th, 6th to 7th, and 7th to 8th; 5th Street from Adams to Monroe and Washington to Jefferson; 6th Street from Adams to Monroe; Adams Street from 6th to 9th; 9th Street from Adams to Monroe; Monroe Street from 5th to 10th; and Jefferson Street from 3rd to 5th. In 1857 the city paid on its third installment for the bond for planking the square, a total of $1,489.00, with interest of $268.02. The rate of taxation of the residents was 5 mills for planking. This tax was "levied on the property fronting the square, to defray one-third of the cost of planking the same; all of which one-third is now liquidated."[171] These notices

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[165] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 177.
[166] John C. Cook, "Reminiscences of Springfield," *Illinois State Journal*, February 27, 1927, p. 4.
[167] Letter of February 4, 1851 from John Lock Scripps, which Scripps summarized from an 1850 review of the Trade Commerce and Improvements of Chicago published in the Tribune, John Lock Scripps Collection, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 1-2.
[168] *Statement of the Finances of the City of Springfield, Illinois, for the Year Ending March 20, 1857, as Exhibited in the Annual Report of the City Officers,* (Springfield, Illinois: Lanphier & Walker, Printers, 1857) published as an *Illinois State Register --Extra*, p. 5.
[169] Ibid.
[170] *Statement of the Finances of the City of Springfield, Illinois, for the Year Ending March 11, 1861, as Exhibited in the Annual Report of the City Officers*, (Springfield, Illinois: Bailhache & Baker, 1861) published as an *Illinois State Register --Extra.* p. 6.
[171] *Statement of the Finances of the City of Springfield, Illinois, for the Year Ending March 20, 1857, Extra*, p. 5.

and other sources indicate that an increasing number of areas within the city were accessible along planked roads in the 1850s.

By 1861 the amount of planking tax collected was $3,320.75, likely indicating the amount of funds received from abutting property owners who had reimbursed the city for their street improvements.[172] In 1861 a total of $1,630.00 was received for the sale of bonds for planking streets: $100.00 "for planking Washington street from Sixth to Seventh," $100.00 "for planking Washington street from Seventh to Eight," $164.00 "for planking Monroe street from Fifth to Tenth," and $1,266.00 "for planking Adams and Ninth streets."[173] An alley in block 22 was also planked and $15.00 was assessed to John T. Jones, property owner. A total of $10,762.00 was spent in 1861 on the "construction of bridges, culverts, crossings, grading, lumber and other materials . . . implements, and other items used in all the wards, including street crossings laid."[174] Other expenditure items indicated that culverts were built on Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe Streets. The materials used included "lumber, posts, nails...stone, brick, work and materials."[175] Curbing was also laid partially around the Market House. The construction of culverts and curbing in the commercial center of the city would have aided in alleviating some of the mud problem by carrying drainage runoff out of the street.

In 1866 the comptroller summarized the expenditures for the year on the streets, which totaled over $20,000 which paid for lumber and labor. The civil engineer reported that ordinances were submitted to the city council to establish grades for several of the streets--6th, Edwards, Monroe, Walnut, Governor and Jackson Streets.

In 1866, Thomas J. Dennis, mayor of Springfield, commented on how plans were being made to introduce a new street surfacing, "Nicholson pavement . . . as our planking is pretty well worn out."[176] The city delayed this action because of the extent and expense of ongoing water department work. Planking bonds were almost all redeemed; only one remained outstanding for the year 1866. The city engineer also recommended substituting Nicholson pavement for the planking noting that "No new planking laid down during the past years. Repairs have been made in streets already planked. The present planking will have to be replaced soon."[177]

In 1867 the city comptroller reported that in all four wards A.R. Robinson was paid to oversee the city prisoners improving streets and alleys. In addition there was several thousands of dollars spent on labor, building of culverts, grading of streets and installation of catch basins.[178] A total of over three miles of streets were graded and repaired under the supervision of the city engineer, C. Marble.

Later street improvements addressed the paving of city streets. Springfield used cedar blocks on twenty-five miles of streets in the 1880s. A circa 1880s photograph shows a street with round log sections forming the street pavement (see Figure 2-74). Two additional photographs show the compacted earth surfaces of Jackson Street at the Corneau House and Eighth Street looking north from Edwards Street in the 1880s, indicating that street pavement had not yet come to the Lincoln neighborhood (see Figures 2-91 and 2-106). Figure 2-106 does show that the earlier high wooden curbs have given way to lower stone curbs along Eight Street, although Figure 2-91 shows no curb on Jackson Street.

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[172] *Statement of the Finances of the City of Springfield, Illinois, for the Year Ending March 20, 1857, Extra*, p. 6.
[173] Ibid. p. 7.
[174] *Statement of the Finances of the City of Springfield, Illinois, for the Year Ending March 11, 1861, Extra*, p. 7.
[175] *Statement of the Finances of the City of Springfield, Illinois, for the Year Ending March 20, 1857, Extra*, p. 13.
[176] "Mayor's Report," *City Finances for 1866*, Springfield, Illinois, March 15, 1866.
[177] "Civil Engineer's Report," *City Finances for 1866*, Springfield, Illinois, March 15, 1866, p. 39.
[178] "Comptroller's Report," *City Finances for 1867*, Springfield, Illinois, March, 1867, p. 21.

Photographs from the 1890s reveal several street paving materials including round wood blocks (see Figures 2-140 and 2-141); deep mud (see Figure 2-137 and left edge of Figure 2-142); and a brick texture that may be either rectangular wood blocks or bricks (see Figures 2-145, 2-146 and 2-149). In each of these views a stone curb is evident. The replacement of the wooden curb with stone took place in the late 1880s and likely continued into the 1890s as the city constructed a system of water mains along the city streets. These mains went along the edges of the existing streets and resulted in a narrowing of street widths as the curbs were placed. The spatial relationship between the wood and stone curbs can be seen in a newspaper photograph (see Figure 2-57).

Alleys

Little specific information addressed the development of interior block alleys although some notes in the minutes of the city commission records mentioned alleyways and a few photographs show alleys.

Springfield Sidewalks

The need for sidewalks was felt early in the development of Springfield. With the move of the capitol in 1837, the upgrading of public ways became an issue of constant interest and activity. Thomas Lewis provides a written history of his early Springfield life as a merchant and notes the 1840 conditions on his street corner:

> In 1840, when I built the new corner at Seventh and Jefferson streets, many persons said I made a great mistake in building so far from the public square; that I could not rent it; people would not wade there in the mud; had better have paid more for lots nearer the square. When I finished I went to Mr. Hay's brick yard and bought 'eye' hard brick, but not smooth, and put down 265 feet of 12-foot sidewalk. There were but few living east and north, but at a muddy time all that passed night or day would stop and stamp off the mud. So proud were our women of the walk that they scrubbed it as their kitchen was scrubbed. I then got up a petition to the city council praying for an ordinance for a 12-foot brick walk from First to Eighth Streets, north side of Jefferson street. It was the first brick sidewalk ordinance passed by the city council.[179]

This sidewalk was still in existence in 1880, with few changes, when Lewis returned to the area. "The curbing had been renewed, and the walk patched, but not renewed."[180] The development of sidewalks continued through the 1850s. Contracts were advertised in the Illinois State Journal of July 7, 1853 for sidewalks to be constructed on the

> west side of Eight street, between Cook and Mason streets; on the west side of Ninth street, between Edwards and Market streets; on the east side of Ninth between Cook and Market streets; on the south side of Monroe street, between Spring street and the western city limits; on the east side of Fifth street, between the north line of lot No. 7 of Block no. 2 of John Taylor's north addition and the northern city limits; on each side of Sixth street, between Madison and Gemini streets; on the east side of Sixth street, between Gemini street and the northern city limits; in front of lots one and two, in block No. six, of Edward's and Mather's addition; and on the west side of Seventh street, between Market and Jackson streets.[181]

A contract for other sidewalks to be constructed within the city was also included in this notice. The sidewalks to be constructed were located

> on the west side of Sixth street, between Market street and the south line of W.B. Fondey's lot; on each side of Market street, between Fifth and Ninth streets; and on the north side of Market

[179] Thomas Lewis, "Springfield of Past," undated, from Vertical File Frontier and Pioneer Life Springfield, Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library.
[180] Ibid.
[181] "Paving Sale," *Illinois State Journal*, July 7, 1853, p. 4, col. 2.

> street, between Ninth and Twelfth street; on the north side of Monroe street, between Second and Spring street; and on the west side of Spring street, between Monroe street and the alley of block No. 6, Edward's and Mather's addition; and also, all other sidewalks heretofore sold and which remain unpaved or unplanked at that time.[182]

The actual width of the sidewalk construction was indicated in the public notice. Sidewalks were to be three feet wide on portions of Monroe and Spring streets, while five foot sidewalks were to be laid on each side of Sixth street, between Madison street and the northern city limits and six foot sidewalks were constructed along the west side of Seventh street.[183] All the other advertised sidewalks would then be made to four feet wide. The city directed the owners of lots along "the east side of Seventh street, between Reynold's and Cancer streets" to lay sidewalks by August 15th of 1853.[184] Sidewalks were to be wood planked in this area at a width of four feet and graded to the established grade, which was determined by the grade of the adjacent street.

A lengthy ordinance related to sidewalks within the City of Springfield. In thirteen pages of updated text, dated August 11, 1856, the grade, width, materials, construction, responsibility, liability, public notice, cost recovery and all details relating to sidewalks are set forth. Of greatest interest to this project are the materials and detailing specified in the ordinance:

> Section 1. All sidewalks shall be laid to the established grade, or if no grade shall be established, to such temporary grade as may be given by the city engineer. They shall be built of good hard paving bricks laid in "herring bone manner, upon a bedding of sand not less that four inches in depth, or with good stone flagging dressed to an even edge and closely laid together, and evenly dressed on the upon the upper surface, and well embedded in sand, or with good sound white or bur-oak or pine plank, not less than two inches thickness, laid crosswise with the sidewalk, (unless otherwise specially directed in the order), and firmly set upon and well spiked to suitable bearings or stringers of not less than three by four inch while of bur-oak scantling, so let into the earth or filled in between as to form an even grade; and all sidewalks shall be laid with a slope towards the curb of one third inch to the foot. When built to the full width, a good and substantial stone curbing let into the earth at least twelve inches below the grade of the gutter, or a curbing of good three inch white or bur-oak plank, well tied and spiked to substantial posts placed on the inside thereof, shall be laid on the outside of the sidewalk. Suitable wagon crossing of at least seven feet in width, and extending across the sidewalk shall be constructed when necessary, of at lest two inch plank, laid evenly and lengthwise with the sidewalk.[185]

The width of the streets varied according to the size of the right-of-way and likewise the maximum width of sidewalks related to the overall dimension of the right-of-way. For streets seventy-six feet or more sidewalks could be up to twelve feet wide. Streets between fifty and seventy-six feet could have ten foot sidewalks and when streets went to under fifty feet, eight foot walks could be installed. The ordinance also sought a level of uniformity:

> And the connecting sidewalks along any street upon the same block or half block shall be built of the same materials and of uniform width. . . .Unless a different width shall be specified in the order, they shall be laid to the full width.[186]

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[182] "Paving Sale," *Illinois State Journal*, July 7, 1853, p. 4, col. 2.
[183] Ibid.
[184] "Paving Notice," *Illinois State Journal*, July 7, 1853, p. 4, col. 2.
[185] *The Charter with Amendments thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield,* Chapter XXIX, Sidewalks, pg. 26, 1858.
[186] Ordinances, op cit, pg. 202.

The specific guideline for wide sidewalks are revealed in a series of 1859 views of the commercial center of the city (see Figures 2-15, 2-17, 2-19 and 2-21). These images show wide board sidewalks extending from the building line to the wood curb. Note also in some of these views the wood ramps at the end of the block to provide a transition from the boardwalk to street level. One of the first flagstone sidewalks was installed around the capital square in November of 1854.[187] A circa 1850s or 1860s view of the state house shows this walk with an irregular rectangular pattern of stone paving, which is edged by the stone base for the iron fence on one side and the stone curb along the street edge on the other (see Figure 2-30). An 1865 stereopticon view of a portion of the square shows stone curbs and walks that appear to be compacted earth or gravel walks (see Figure 2-26). The flagstone walks could have been in an area not pictured in this view or their surface pattern could be obscured by an overlay of sand or dust.

Each owner was responsible to keep the sidewalk and curbs by their property in good repair. All necessary repairs and maintenance were solely the responsibility of each property owner. The city would repair any sidewalks or sidewalk curbing if unsafe or dangerous and recover the cost from the owner. If the property owner did not construct and keep in good repair their sidewalk and curbing improvements the city council had the authority to provide the work and then recover the cost of expenses from the owner. For example, in the *Illinois State Register* of March 4, 1856 the city advertised a sale of "lots for sidewalk assessments."[188] A list of the property owners, location and amounts due were published:

> . . . against each lot or tract for grading and laying the sidewalks, adjoining, or in front of said lots and premises, after failure of the owner thereof to do the same, and the cost of advertising the same for sale.[189]

Property owners had the opportunity to pay the amount due before the public auction of their property by the city. This was probably one of many such public auctions held annually when taxes were due. The city also had the power to have the owners maintain the alleys, sidewalks and other public right-of-ways fronting their property.[190] The City Council had ultimate control over sidewalks and street drainage systems. The council shall "cause side and cross walks, main drains and sewers, and private drains to be constructed and laid, re-laid, cleansed and repaired, and regulate the same."[191] For public safety iron railings were required to be placed around any "cellar way, or basement way" which extend "into or upon any side walk or alley more than three feet."[192]

Orders for sidewalk construction were published in the local newspapers for at least three days. Within thirty days of this notice the owner of adjoining properties were required to construct their sidewalks. If the owner failed to construct their sidewalk the city then built a sidewalk and assessed the cost to the owner. The city tax collector then published notices for ten days in the newspaper, if after twenty days the payment was not received, the property could be sold to cover the amount due. Topography required that bridges be constructed to cross ravines and stream courses in some areas of Springfield: "It was necessary to have such bridges or elevated sidewalks. This was true at Second and Monroe and also on Monroe street west of Second and again on Adams street from Second to First streets."[193]

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[187] "The Old Capitol, 1840-1876, Springfield, Illinois," undated leaflet describing the Capitol, by the Illinois State Historical Society for the Abraham Lincoln Association.
[188] *Illinois State Register*, March 4, 1856. Public notice of lots for sale for sidewalk assessments, submitted by the Office of the City Street Supervisor on February 20th, 1856.
[189] *Illinois State Register*, March 4, 1856.
[190] *The Charter with Amendments Thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield*, 1858, p. 27.
[191] Ibid., p. 25.
[192] Ibid., p. 135.
[193] Cook, "Reminiscences of Springfield."

Sidewalk work continued as the city grew and monies expended for the work were noted in public documents. An 1860s view of the John Bierbaum Grocery shows a wide boardwalk in front of the store and a narrower, residential boardwalk against the fence of the neighboring house (see Figure 2-23). As this photograph demonstrates, widths of sidewalks varied, even those adjacent to each other. Property owners constructed their own walks and Springfield continued to extend a boardwalk system through the city.

In 1866, N. Strott, civil engineer, made a report of the current status of sidewalks in Springfield. He notes that the "sidewalks are built at the expense of the property owner, and therefore no account of them is kept in this office. The following is the quality and length of sidewalks built, so far as I have means of ascertaining."[194]

1866 Sidewalk Summary

Type of Sidewalks and Width	Length of Sidewalk
Flagging, 12 ft.	180 ft.
Brick, 12 ft.	5,400 ft.
Brick, 8 ft.	4,800 ft.
Brick, 6 ft.	2,540 ft.
Plank, 12 ft.	4,800 ft.
Plank, 8 ft.	12,000 ft.
Plank, 6 ft.	14,000 ft.
Plank, 4 ft.	16,500 ft.

This chart indicates a total of 60,220 feet or 11.40 miles of sidewalks.[195] The same type of summary was published the following year and indicated:

1867 Sidewalk Summary

Type of Sidewalk and Width	Length of Sidewalk
Flagging, 12 ft.	900 ft.
Brick, 12 ft.	8,000 ft.
Brick, 9 ft.	6,900 ft.
Brick, 6 ft.	3,760 ft.
Plank, 12 ft.	7,800 ft.
Plank, 8 ft.	13,850 ft.
Plank, 6 ft.	19,000 ft.
Plank, 4 ft.	39,960 ft.

The 1867 total was 100,170 feet or 18.97 miles of sidewalks.[196] What these summaries reveal is that sidewalks widths varied from four feet to twelve feet and materials varied. Narrower wood plank walks were more prevalent than other materials and comprised over half of the walks in both 1866 and 1867. As a total based on materials all widths of wood plank was the most common material and Brick walks were the second favored material. Flagstone was the least used material. The other aspect of interest is the large increase in overall sidewalks listed in this one year period. If these listings are accurate, over 31,000 feet of sidewalks were added to the pavements of Springfield in one year, indicating substantial growth and development in the city.

[194] "Civil Engineer's Report," *City Finances for 1866*, Springfield, Illinois, March 15, 1866, p. 40.
[195] Ibid.
[196] "Civil Engineer's Report," *City Finances for 1867*, Springfield, Illinois, March, 1867, p. 42.

The conditions of these sidewalks are revealed in a variety of photographs. An 1880s view of a neighborhood street shows the persistence of a boardwalk along the street after stone curbs have been installed (see Figure 2-74). At the Booth Wagon Factory, the full width boardwalk appears to be at grade with the street (see Figure 2-75). A photograph of the Keyes property shows a boardwalk along the property frontage with a small drainage swale in the foreground that the boardwalk passes over (see Figure 2-76). A series of circa 1889 streetscape views shows sidewalks of generally regular width that appear to be light in value, but their materials are not readily discernable (see Figures 2-102 to 2-109). The exception is in the left foreground of Figure 2-109 where the street edge dismounting area is clearly made of brick. While the walk materials are also not known in a photograph of the Helmle residence, the rounded corners may indicate the use of concrete paving (see Figure 2-113). Two circa 1891-93 views of the Henson Robinson House shows interior walks that also appear to be concrete paving with scoring joints. A view of the Ranson properties at State and Edwards also appears to show bright, concrete sidewalks (see Figure 2-144). Two views show interesting interior property walks in curvilinear patterns. Close inspection of Figure 2-74 on the right shows a serpentine walk, similar to those shown in property design books such as A.J. Downing's works. Figure 2-76 shows a segment of curving interior walk that also takes on a designed appearance. Although these examples indicate changes in taste, other interior property walks are generally straight and conform to a functional directive.

This evidence of changing sidewalk materials is countered by other views that show board and brick continuing in use through the 1890s. A view of the Butler residence shows a narrow, brick sidewalk along the frontage and extending to the curb (see Figure 2-137). Two overlapping views along Third Street at Jackson show three sidewalk materials: board, brick and concrete (see Figures 2-140 and 2-141). In an 1898 view of the Irwin residence, a boardwalk, three boards wide, runs parallel to the side street (see Figure 2-142). These views document the persistence of board and brick as sidewalk materials to the 1890s, although they also clearly demonstrate that the 1890s were a transition period where new materials replaced the previous ones.

In conclusion, the research process uncovered extensive documentation related to sidewalk ordinances, materials, widths and methods of construction. Photographs show both continuity of walks and differences at property lines that were likely present during the Lincoln years. Another important point is the formality and relative consistency of the lot frontage treatments while side streets were often less well-developed. Side street paving with narrow board walks, both parallel and perpendicular to the street, is documented. 1866 and 1867 summaries indicate that boardwalks were the predominant material; while brick and flagstone were present, these were used less frequently.

Public Transportation in Springfield

Horse-drawn street cars called omnibuses were developed in some large cities in the 1820s. These usually city-owned vehicles would follow prescribed routes throughout the city, but had the ability to go anywhere where adequate roads were developed. These tended to be "rough-riding, cramped, slow" vehicles.[197] Eventually horsecars replaced these omnibuses in the 1830s. Rails of "iron strips laid on stone blocks or wooden stringers" were laid in the road as omnibus tracks.[198] Set routes were laid out for the horsecars to follow. Several large cities had these horse-drawn car systems in the 1850s: Manhattan 1850s; Brooklyn 1850s; Boston 1856; Cambridge 1856; Philadelphia 1858; Cincinnati 1859; Chicago 1859; and Pittsburgh 1859. Steam-driven street cars were developed in the 1870s and electric street cars came into use in the 1880s.

[197] Frank Rowsome, Jr., *Trolley Car Treasury*, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book, Co., 1956), p. 19.
[198] Ibid., p. 20.

Omnibus lines in Springfield were owned by Joseph Schofield. He established a new route to Camp Butler in 1861 so that Springfield residents could travel the seven mile journey to that location. "In good weather a one-way trip to Camp Butler by omnibus took approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. Following the path through groves of trees, riders bumped along the road until they crossed a bridge at the Sangamon River and moments thereafter arrived at the camp."[199]

The Springfield City Railway Company was "organized by John Todd Stuart, with A.L. Ide as general superintendent, February 18, 1861. First street railway service given during summer of 1866. Original fare, 10 cents with no transfers."[200] Because of the Civil War the "actual work of constructing the street railway lines was not commenced until March 1866."[201] In the summer of 1866 the first street car line was installed on Fifth Street.[202] It consisted of "a single track running from Dodds' corner north on 5th Street to Enterprise Street, where it connected with a steam dummy line running to the old Rolling Mills in Ridgely. The equipment consisted of two horse cars."[203] The next omnibus line was installed on Monroe Street. The line was eventually extended to the City Railway Park in 1867, at 5th and Black Avenue:

Other franchises were obtained and a line constructed west to Krause Beer Gardens at the end of Governor Street. Other lines were then constructed on "Monroe Street, Governor Street, South 11th Street, South 5th Street, South 8th Street, North 7th Street and North 9th Street."[204] An 1872 account from the *Springfield City Directory, 1872-73* states that "Springfield was the first city in the State, outside of Chicago, to build a street railroad--others have only followed in her wake."[205] The first electric car on Fifth street was begun in 1890 after which all the railway lines were consolidated and electrified by 1893. A Springfield streetcar, which moved along on rails flanked by boardwalks in an otherwise muddy street, can be seen in a view dated to 1901 (see Figure 2-158)

With the exception of the Scofield omnibus line serving Camp Butler from 1861, no public transportation was available to Springfield residents until 1866. From that date the system expanded, and streets were improved to accommodate it, through the next three decades.

Water Features

In Springfield, cisterns, wells and springs provided for residents' water needs through the 1850s and sometime later. Before a city-wide water supply was provided, each individual lot needed to be self- sufficient. Springs provided early settlers of Springfield with a source of drinking water. Many of these springs remained in use where available. Although springs and wells are still common, cisterns are less so, and deserve some description here. In general, cisterns were used throughout the country before the advent of public water systems to store water for domestic purposes such as laundry and bathing, though generally not for human consumption. Rain water was collected from roofs by gutters and stored in underground cisterns on individual properties. Several materials were recommended for cistern construction, including wood, cement, brick or stone. Cisterns needed to be located close to the dwelling, but far from any source of contamination such as privies, stables or cesspools. The best type of cistern was one which filtered out the contaminants found in rain water, such as leaves, dirt, and insects.[206]

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[199] Quinn, "Soldiers on Our Streets," p. 247.
[200] "Some Illinois Power Facts," from vertical files of the ISHL (ALPL)
[201] "History of Company (Before Women's Committee--Illinois Power Co.)," February 27, 1930, p. 4 from vertical files ISHL (ALPL)
[202] Illinois Power Company summary history, from vertical files ISHL (ALPL) , p. 3.
[203] "History of Company (Before Women's Committee--Illinois Power Co.)," p. 4.
[204] Ibid. p. 5.
[205] *Springfield City Directory, 1872-73*, p. 100.
[206] Around the time of Lincoln, in 1855, the following description of how to build a cistern was published: Few people, however, are aware how cheap and speedy it is to construct a filtering cistern, or what materials ought

Springfield was only the second city in Illinois to build its own water supply system. Many reasons forced the development of this water system: to provide city fire protection, to supply improved drinking water quality, to develop more advanced waste removal, and to create a steady, year-round water supply.

Over the years several droughts in the city had created health hazards due to the lack of fresh drinking water. Safety hazards were also created when city wells dried up and the fire department was unable to fight fires. In October of 1867 Benjamin Briggs commented on the extended drought that plagued Springfield during that year:

> Until lately it has been most awful dry in this vicinity. I am told that some of the farmers were compelled to drive their stock 6 & 7 miles for water. A great many wells and cisterns failed in the city that have never been known to give out before.[207]

In fact that year there was insufficient water to fight fires of several major buildings. An ice house and stable were reported to have been lost because of the lack of water.

In 1839 the Springfield water supply consisted of only a "town pump and a water trough."[208] Several years later the "city's first water supply was installed . . . four hand pumps, one on each corner of

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to be used. As I have built a great many cisterns, and drank the water thereof, which was cool, clear, pure, and delicious to the taste, I propose giving you a cheap and substantial way of building a filtering cistern. First, never use wood or any sort, on any condition, rather, use materials that will never decay, for should you use oak, especially red oak, it will give out an acid, which not only tastes disagreeable, but renders the water anything but soft. Should pine be used, which is the most common wood used for cisterns, the water will taste of it nearly al long as there is any of it left. Besides, I have never known a wooden cistern to last longer than five or six years without leaking. Neither should cement alone be used, no mater how hard the earth may be; as in cities where rats abound, they would dig down along the side, and the pressure of water would burst through the cement, as it is generally put on thin, especially if it be contract work. Gophers might do the same in the country. . . .No cistern should be built without being walled up with good hard bricks or stone, and a substantial brick wall turned over it, with an endwise or what is termed an eight inch arch--four inches being entirely too slender. If the ground is very hard, a four inch wall, well laid, with small joints, in good lime and sand mortar, will do, being laid as tight as possible against the earth; but if the soil is inclined to be loose, by all means build the wall eight inches thick. At the same time allow a space of six inches between the brick work and earth. Have some good clay on hand, just moist enough to pack closely, and, every four or five inches of brick work, fill the space with the clay, and pound it down as compact as possible. This will prevent the cistern from bursting, no matter how loose or sandy the soil. At the same time do not forget to sink your cistern so deep that the frost may not injure it. In this latitude, two feet or more of earth should be thrown on the top of the arch. The arch should have from twenty to twenty-four inches spring over a cistern eight feet in diameter. In any sort of earth, two courses of bricks are necessary to lay over the bottom of the cistern. In loose or sandy soil, it needs a greater thickness. Put two coats of cement mortar on it without intermission; the first of which, if the cement is good, would be equal quantities of sand and cement, but the last should be two thirds cement and one third sand. Finish with a brush and water before the mortar sets much. The above describes what I call a substantial rain water cistern without the filtering matter. The first water caught in the cistern will be very hard, from the cement, and unfit for anything. After three or four days, take it out, washing the sides of the cistern well first. After this the water will be hard no more. Thus prepared you can easily make a filtering cistern. first, with brickbats, build a hollow tube or the bottom of your cistern, two feet high or more, large enough to admit a pump-stock quite easily, not forgetting to set two or three fine gratings in the tube at the bottom to admit the water through, and also to prevent the charcoal from getting into the pump. Remember to lay up the tube with cement mortar, as any other would wash out. Then cover the bottom of the cistern with hard maple charcoal, a foot and half deep or more; cover it with clean pebbles, six or eight inches deep. The coal will last five or six years. (J. Rockwell, "Rain Water," The Prairie Farmer, Vol. 15, 1855, p. 160-161).

[207] Letter October 6, 1867 from Benjamin Briggs to his sister, Benjamin Briggs Papers, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection.

[208] Water Light and Power Dept., "A History of Your Municipal Light and Water, 1839-1939," Springfield, Illinois, p. 5, from vertical files ISHL (ALPL)

the square."[209] This early water supply was limited and had a very small capacity. Gradually other improvements were made to the small system, in 1848 "two Colburn patent pumps were bought for the square for drinking water supply" and in 1853 a "chain pump was installed at the southwest corner of the square and a law was passed prohibiting wasteful use of the water and wilful injury to the pumps."[210] Further progress was made in 1857 when the Springfield Water Works Company was organized and an artesian well dug. After two years of digging "on Washington St., near the eastern limits of the city at that time--about East Grand Avenue, present 19th Street" and much expense the project was abandoned.[211] The artesian well project was not successful since water was not located at that site. Other plans for a city wide system were developed by the newly created municipal water department.

"Municipal Water Service for the City of Springfield, Illinois, began in the year, 1860, by the purchase by the City of the rights of a private water-works company."[212] They purchased the right of the company formed to dig the artesian well in 1857. Beginning in 1861, with a charter from the State of Illinois, the company planned to build water works on the Sangamon River and a "large reservoir was constructed near the union market for fire fighting purposes."[213] Another part of the initial efforts to provide a city water supply included four cisterns which were built around the courthouse square and elsewhere in the city specifically to be used for fire fighting. These cisterns did not supply enough water and by 1863 a better water supply system was begun.

Efforts continued into the development of the water system and in 1866, "a large reservoir was built in the northeast part of the City" and the water works placed along the Sangamon River. The reservoir was located "on a tract of land comprising thirty acres, lying on the north side of East North Grand avenue, at an elevation of eleven feet above the court house square."[214] The reservoir was

> circular in form, twenty-two feet in height, and is surrounded and supported by a heavy embankment of earth. The basin is 200 feet in diameter at the bottom, and about 275 feet at the top, and has a capacity of some 4,000,000 gallons.[215]

A pumping station was built on the banks of the Sangamon River, about three and a half miles north of the reservoir. The station comprised "the brick house and machinery, the dam, well and water galleries."[216] With almost $467,000 of bond money raised in 1867, the city began laying water pipes, fire hydrants and plugs along several of the main streets.

> By the end of January (1868), 80,000 ft. of water pipe, 51 fire plugs, and 12 hydrants had been placed. A 15-in. main was built from the river works to the city.[217]

More improvements were made to the water system by the city so that by 1868 the distribution network had been completed. This did not, however, mean that any individual properties were connected to the system or that water was available in all wards.

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[209] Water Light and Power Dept., "A History of Your Municipal Light and Water, 1839-1939," Springfield, Illinois, p. 5, from vertical files ISHL (ALPL)
[210] Ibid.
[211] Ibid.
[212] City Water Light & Power, "History of Springfield's Plant & Story of Springfield's Water" from the vertical files ISHL (ALPL)
[213] Water Light and Power Dept., "A History of Your Municipal Light and Water, 1839-1939," p. 7.
[214] Wallace, *Past and Present of Sangamon County*, p. 20.
[215] Ibid.
[216] Ibid.
[217] Water Light and Power Dept., "A History of Your Municipal Light and Water, 1839-1939," p. 8.

> By July 1st, 1868, the City had officially completed its water works plant and distribution system from its site at the Sangamon River on the North side of Springfield. This was the second water works in the State of Illinois.[218]

The only other city in the 1860s and 1870s in Illinois that developed a city-wide water system was Chicago.[219] In Springfield, the first map showing the location of the water mains and fire plugs was published in 1887 by the city engineer (Fig. 85) By this time the number of fire plugs had almost doubled for the 1868 report to a total of 121 fire plugs. Water mains extended mainly north and south down the main thoroughfares to the east and west of the court house. The system concentrated in the area from Second Street to Ninth Street and from North Grand to South Grand Avenue. By 1887 there was over 100,000 feet of water pipe within the city. The water system was more extensive to the south of the court house, in wards 3 and 4.

On Eighth Street, the water main was one of the shorter north-south lines and ran from Monroe south to Clay. Along the east side of the street were four fire plugs, at the corner of Capitol, Edwards, Douglas and Clay Streets. On Seventh and Ninth Street the water mains were much longer. Pipes ran from Enos Street to Vine Street on Seventh Street and from North Grand Avenue to South Grand Avenue on Ninth Street.

Waste Systems Technology

Before the advent of the city-wide sewer system and water supply in Springfield, each private residence had necessary waste disposal systems contained on each property. This included privies for the collection of household wastes, drainage pipes that led to the street, and in some areas other than Lincoln's neighborhood, cesspools.

The location of privies and cesspools was not often considered when building on lots.

> A common sight in the country is a well located close to or adjoining a leaching cesspool or privy. Such wells are usually sunk to but a limited depth, and the liquid sewage from cesspools soaks through the porous subsoil down to the subterranean water stratum. The danger to health from drinking impure water is now universally acknowledged.[220]

Privies

Privies were a common form of waste disposal, for human excrement, utilized by everyone throughout Springfield and the country until the institution and development of city water and sewerage systems. In areas where central water and sewer systems were not developed privies endured. "The prevalent form of a privy is nothing but a large hole in the ground, a few feet deep, over which is erected the simplest kind of a shed, provided with a rough seat with hole."[221] Other types of household wastes were also disposed of in privies. Some privies were more designed to contain other wastes and provide runoff from kitchen sinks and also connect to the street.

> In the rear of the yard a vault is built, over which a privy is erected. This vault is provided with an overflow or connection to the street sewer. Into it runs a waste pipe from the kitchen sink, which also receives the rain-water from the whole or a part of the roof. The excrement which

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[218] City Water Light & Power, "History of Springfield's Plant & Story of Springfield's Water" from the vertical files ISHL (ALPL)

[219] An 1872 account from the *Springfield City Directory, 1872-73* states that Springfield was the first city in Illinois "outside of Chicago, to build water works." *Springfield City Directory, 1972-73*, p. 100.

[220] William Paul Gerhard, *Cottages or Hints on Economical Building*, (New York: William T. Comstock, 1884), p. 37.

[221] William Paul Gerhard, *Hints on the Drainage and Sewerage of Dwellings*, (New York: William T. Comstock, 1884), p. 161.

> accumulates in the privy vault is supposed to be washed out into the sewer with the flush from a good rainfall . . .[222]

Problems with incorrectly built privies could cause contamination of the surrounding soil. Often the privy vaults were not built tight enough, thereby leaking into the ground, potentially contaminating adjacent wells and springs, and at a minimum causing odor problems. The City of Springfield set forth a series of Ordinances in the 1840s and 1850s that were intended to prevent health problems associated with privies. Included among them was the requirement that all houses and businesses

> be furnished with 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.[223]

Other ordinances included the city-wide distribution of quick-lime to prevent odors, and restrictions on dates, times, and specific areas of the city the emptying of wastes were created. Although there is no evidence to substantiate that it presented an immediate health danger in Springfield, the privy, in one contemporary engineer's opinion "rival[s] with the leaching cesspool in nastiness and danger to health. It pollutes the soil, taints the water in the well and contaminates the air of the neighborhood." [224]

Cesspools
Cesspools were built by property owners to contain various household wastes. Often there was more than one cesspool, "one for the kitchen sink waste, the other for soil and bath-room waste water."[225] These leaching cesspools were recommended to be more than one hundred feet away from a dwelling. Unfortunately this was a problem in most urban situations where lot sizes restricted the amount of available land. According to contemporary descriptions, a cesspool:

> should be of moderate dimensions, preferably circular in shape, built with hard-burnt brick, laid in hydraulic cement, and the tank must be well rendered inside and outside with pure Portland cement. The tank should be arched over and covered with an iron cover.[226]

Other cesspools were "mere pits, dug in the ground and walled up with loose stones."[227] These cesspools were abandoned when the liquid ceased to be absorbed into the ground, and then new holes were dug.

House Drains
Most residences needed drains to prevent the buildup of water in basements and cellars which would endanger the structure of the house and cause unhealthy living conditions. Cellar drains in older houses (pre-1880s) utilized

> earthen or cement pipes . . . brick, often square in shape, much too large in size, and with insufficient or no fall . . . sometimes troughs of wood were used to carry off waste waters.[228]

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[222] William Paul Gerhard, *Hints on the Drainage and Sewerage of Dwellings*, (New York: William T. Comstock, 1884), p. 160-161.
[223] Charter, from Calhoun, *Revised (1851) Ordinances*, pp. 115-116.
[224] Gerhard, *Cottages or Hints on Economical Building*, p. 43.
[225] Ibid.
[226] Ibid.
[227] Gerhard, *Hints on the Drainage and Sewerage of Dwellings*, p. 155.
[228] Ibid., p. 142.

Large diameter pipes were historically used to drain houses, though gradually reduced-sized pipes proved better, with greater water velocities and less accumulation of deposits. Pipes were made of cement or were vitrified; drains were built of brick or wood.[229] There were no cellar drains in the NHS neighborhood as most cellar floors were dirt.

Earth Closets
Earth or ash closets were an alternative to privies. Placed near to a house, but not inside, they were easily accessible in all weather. They were small buildings, placed near the rear of the house, and under the building was a chamber to catch the excrement. This could be a "tightly cemented vault . . . plain box or pail or else...a tank on wheels under the seat."[230] It was important to make sure the whole structure was water tight. Small quantities of soil were placed over the excrement at each use. With the frequent removal of the waste, this system provided a much cleaner, less odiferous, healthier alternative to privies. The solid contents of earth closets, and of cesspools, were often used to fertilize vegetation. The earth closet was thought to deodorize and disinfect human waste, and the best type of soil recommended for this use was an organic or clay type. It was found that chalk, sand or gravel types of soils were not adequate in this application (see Figure 2-82). There were no earth closets in the NHS neighborhood.

Drainage Systems
Historically many cities developed surface and subsurface drainage systems to control runoff from streets and adjacent properties. These efforts controlled the flooding of streets and helped eliminate erosion problems. Early systems contained both sanitary and storm water together, even though many engineers advocated separate systems. However, in an 1859 report on the Chicago sewer system, the author mentions that "the advocates of such a system appear to have diminished in number, and the general opinion now appears to be that it would be exceedingly difficult to carry it out; and that besides its great expense, it would not result in freeing the sewers intended for surface water from the introduction of substances that render them offensive, especially during protracted dry and warm weather."[231] At that time (c. 1850) there were no cities or towns reported to have a double system. In contrast, today's standards dictate that these two functions be separate.

Catch basins and grates allowed surface water to be collected in underground pipes. American engineers of the time noted that European cities had different standards for the design of drainage systems. One book cited European catch basins as placed 120 to 150 feet apart, while in the U.S., they were placed 400 or more feet apart.[232] Similarly, while large catch basins were used in New York, Philadelphia and Boston in the 1850s, which allowed a great quantity of dirt to infiltrate the system, some European cities utilized smaller sized grates to control the accumulation of dirt. There is little information on drainage systems in the 1850s in Springfield, beyond the filling of streams and ravines for the creation of streets.

[229] Gerhard, *Hints on the Drainage and Sewerage of Dwellings*, p. 148.
[230] Ibid., p. 294.
[231] E.B. Chesbrough, *Chicago Sewerage Report*, (Chicago, Illinois: The Board, 1858), pgs. 66-67.
[232] Ibid., pgs. 62-63.

Sewer Systems

Late nineteenth century literature promoted for "health, comfort and decency, all demand that every dwelling, however humble, should have a water-closet under its roof, accessible with ease and without exposure to the external air."[233] This would eventually lead to the creation of a city-wide sewer system. However, an 1884 book on drainage and sewerage of houses noted that few cities at that time had sewer systems.

> Comparatively few cities have as yet constructed a complete sewerage system with sewers in all principal streets, to which the house-drains connect. Many cities, however, are provided with a partial system, more or less faulty in design and worse in construction.[234]

In the 1850s, Springfield was growing rapidly and discussions began about the "abandonment of privy vaults" [235] and the creation of water closets within houses. The construction of individual privies on each and every lot had the ability of becoming a health hazard and/or contaminating wells and springs. Alternative methods of waste disposal were undertaken under the direction of the city council. Plans for a centralized sewer system were conceived and begun in 1857 when the first sewer was built.[236] The first city sewer

> which cared for the water about the public square extended westward to Second street and from there to the town branch was an open drain. The vacant ground on the northwest corner of Second and Adams at that time was used as a dumping ground and that entire lot was filled up some 8 or 10 feet in this manner.[237]

Following this initial piping project, ordinances were created and a sewer system report written. These ordinances were written by the city council to guide the initiation of a city-wide sewer system. This system was initiated to benefit the Springfield residents, and monies were raised through taxes and bonds. The first sewer district was determined by ordinance. It stated that

> the north halves of blocks numbered twenty-seven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the north half of the State House square, and the south halves of blocks numbered nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and twenty-eight, all in the original town plat of the town (now city) of Springfield, shall constitute and be designated the First Sewerage District of the city.[238]

Within this first district a circular, brick sewer, three feet in diameter was to be constructed beginning "at or near the west line of eighth street, and extending from thence along Washington street, until it shall connect with the sewer already constructed across said street, at or near the west side of third street."[239] The first sewer pipes connected directly to the Town Branch, a stream running through the city. An early *Report on the City Sewerage* by T.J. Carter in 1859 describes the intended plan of laying sewers in Springfield, patterned after the city of Chicago system in a report by E.S. Chesbrough from 1858. The sewer system in town began with the piping of the Town Branch and leveling of the land surrounding this stream. The Town Branch was to be the out-fall which conducted the effluent to Spring Creek at the edge of the city. Most of the city was graded to drain

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[233] *Village and Farm Cottages*, p. 144.
[234] Gerhard, *Hints on the Drainage and Sewerage of Dwellings*, p. 154.
[235] T.J. Carter, *Report on City Sewerage*, Springfield: Daily Journal Steam Press, 1859), p.14.
[236] As reported in the history of Springfield by the *Illinois State Register*, dated 1898, another report by the City Mayor, "Mayor's Report," *Annual Report of City Officers*, 1867 indicated that the sewer system commenced in 1858.
[237] Cook, "Reminiscences of Springfield."
[238] *The Charter with Amendments Thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield*, 1858, p. 199-200.
[239] Ibid., p. 200.

into this stream bed, but in certain parts of the city drainage needed to be altered. The system ultimately recommended was

> a main sewer on Jefferson street, from the Town Branch to Fifteenth street, of capacity equal to four feet diameter, between Town Branch and third street; three and on-half feet diameter to Tenth street, three feet diameter to Fifteenth street. On Adams street, three and one-half feet diameter from the Town branch to Sixth street, three feet diameter to Eighth street. On Monroe street, three and one-half feet diameter to Tenth street, three feet diameter to Fifteenth street. These are deemed sufficient to drain all the district embraced within the limits likely to require main sewers; and lateral drains can be connected with these, from Second, Fifth and Eighth streets, (north and south) and on such other streets as may be required, and of smaller dimensions.[240]

The estimated cost of the street crossing and sewers between First and Tenth Streets was $25,000 to $30,000.

Springfield Sewer System
The city sewer system began with a few main lines connecting from the plats surrounding the court house to the Town Branch. Gradually additional main lines and laterals were added providing coverage for most of the developed areas of the city. Initially the system began with the central collection pipe built in the stream channel of the Town Branch. The Old Town Branch sewer, 10 feet in diameter, ran from about Thirteenth and Clay Streets and traveled diagonally across the heart of downtown district clear out to Spring creek, northwest of the city."[241] This sewer was located just to the north of the Governor's Mansion, and passed between the old and new State Houses.[242] The creek outfall was apparently a common engineering solution, since "prior to 1923 the sewers emptied into 15 ravines on the city limits."[243]

Money was quite rapidly expended for the construction of the sewer system. In 1861 the city received a total of $3,211.24 in sewerage tax. This increased over the years; in the 1866 comptroller's annual report the total amount spent on sewerage was $60,000. The 1867 mayors report in the *City Finances for 1867* mention that the city went into debt for "nearly twelve miles of sewers, including the Town Branch sewer, the School, Engine and Market Houses, Water Works, Pana Railroad and the New Capitol."[244] Within the year 1867, almost four and a quarter miles of new sewers were constructed at a cost of about $125,000. The system was continuously increased to eventually encompass the whole city. By 1872 a total of 25 to 30 miles of sewers had been built, these ranged in size from two to ten feet in diameter.[245] An 1872 account from the *Springfield City Directory, 1872-73* states that Springfield was the only city in Illinois

> outside of Chicago, that has adopted and carried into effect an extensive system of underground sewerage. This cannot be too highly estimated in its effect upon the health and cleanliness of the city; and yet a stranger may come and go without knowing that it exists, because so little of it can be seen.[246]

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[240] Carter, *Report on City Sewerage*, p. 21.
[241] "Old Town Branch Sewer Once Was Stream Through Heart of City," *Illinois State Register*, Thursday, June 22, 1950.
[242] John C. Power, "History of Springfield, Illinois. Its Attractions as a Home and Advantages for Business, Manufacturing Etc." *Springfield City Directory, 1872-73*, (Springfield, Illinois; Springfield Board of Trade, 1871), p. 51.
[243] "Old Town Branch Sewer Once Was Stream Through Heart of City."
[244] "Mayor's Report," *City Finances for 1867*, Springfield, Illinois, March, 1867, p. 1.
[245] Power, "History of Springfield, Illinois,"p. 51.
[246] *Springfield City Directory, 1972-73*, p. 100.

Over time, the sewer system in Springfield developed into a wide network throughout the city all connecting to the Town Branch. In the center of the city, most of the pipes connected along the major thoroughfares running east and west, flowing to the Town Branch to the west (see Figure 2-85). In the south end of town the pipes ran north and south, all flowing into the Town Branch to the south. The sewer system in 1887 was not as extensive as the water system. Only the pipes running north and south along Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth in Ward 3 covered the same area. In Ward 4, the sewer pipes covered the same area serviced by the water pipes, along Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Streets. However, in Ward 2, the sewer system did not parallel the water lines. Pipes there ran mostly east and west connecting to main lines on Madison or Jefferson Street and were concentrated near to the court house. In Ward 1, the sewer pipes did not parallel the water lines, and were concentrated mostly in the area near to the court house. Portions of this early sewer system have been uncovered in the twentieth century. One of the oldest sewers discovered by the city engineer's office "was dated 1863, and was two and a half feet in diameter and runs between Carpenter and Dodge Sts. on N. Fifth St."[247]

Structures/Outbuildings

A variety of outbuildings of various sizes and purposes were in use in Springfield. Every residence had a privy until city sewers were constructed in the 1860s, and other outbuildings, which would be commonly thought of today as elements of rural life, were still necessities on city properties in those early days. Such structures might have included a piggery, smoke house, ice house, tool house, workshop, cooling room, stable, chicken coop, small well cover, or multi-purpose shed, among others.[248] City residences of the well-to-do may have contained structures not found on a farm, such as a carriage house, summer house or greenhouse.

The general distribution of outbuildings is shown on the 1854 and 1858 maps (see Figures 2-7 and 2-14, respectively). These maps indicate that many small lots and modest dwellings did not have outbuildings; in fact the counts from these maps show that less than half of all properties include outbuildings. These and other historic maps do not show privy structures which were a necessity of life for each dwelling prior to the construction of sewers in the late 1860s. While privies are mentioned here, they are primarily addressed under water features, which includes a discussion of waste systems. As is true for other aspects of early Springfield life, written accounts noting outbuildings and photographic views show more of the elite class of property than the middle or lower income areas of the city.

One source of documentation concerning outbuildings is found in historic advertisements for property sales. Unfortunately, little detail is given about the outbuilding(s) in many of these listings. For example an advertisement for a house for sale in March 1856 states "house and lot No. 6, 2 1/2 blocks from square--high rolling ground in a beautiful part of city. House contains 5 rooms, hall, porch and cellar, and all necessary out houses. The lot well set with all kinds of shrubbery."[249] Another advertisement of city property for sale dated February 11, 1856 provided a description of a fine property stating that the "outbuildings are more extensive, and superior to any in the city; the well water is unsurpassed, being supplied by a never failing stream running under a solid rock through which it rests . . ."[250] Again, no details of the outbuildings are given. A residence and outbuildings advertised for sale in 1856 was described as "the fine two story house lately occupied by Enos M. Hinkie, situated on So. 4th St., adjoining Maj. Stuarts residence on the south; contains

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[247] "Old Town Branch Sewer Once Was Stream Through Heart of City," *Illinois State Register*, Thursday, June 22, 1950.
[248] George E. Woodward, *Cottages and Farm Houses*, (New York: Orange Judd & Co., **date??**), p. 47, 80- 81, 90.
[249] Advertisement, *Illinois Journal*, March 4, 1856, p. 3.
[250] "Lewis' Closing Sale of City Property, Lands, &c." *Illinois State Journa*l, February 11, 1856.

9 rooms, is nearly new, good out buildings, large lot, high and dry. A very desirable situation for purchasers."[251] Again, the plural term outbuildings is used and lends no specificity to the description. A house and lot were advertised for sale on "South Seventh Street in third block from Public Square" in 1856.[252] The house contained "eight rooms, with closets, brick cistern, dry cellar, (under the house) stable, out-building, &c. and is suitable for a large family house. The grounds are eighty by one hundred and fifty-seven feet, beautifully shaded."

The building on the site of the Stuve House was described as having two "back houses" in an 1856 advertisement:

> An Academy for sale, corner Edwards and 7th, 3 blocks from public square, the building almost new 40 by 50 feet on ground 80 by 157 feet brick basement, 4 lg. rooms below, 1 fine room above, 16 ft high furnished with desks, stoves, blackboard &c. and well adapted either to school or a church - a good well of water with two back houses on the premises. This valuable property situated in the most beautiful and healthy part of Springfield will be sold at public auction.[253]

Adding detail as to the type of outbuildings, a residence, advertised for auction in the April 2, 1856, was described as "one of the finest dwellings in the city, now owned and occupied by Mr. E. Fuller, situated in the south part of the city, being lots nine and ten, in block 5, E. Iles' addition, fronting east on Eighth street, and south of Cook street. The house is a two-story, with ten rooms, two good cellars, smoke-house, cistern, fine well of water, stable, shrubbery and fruit trees, and all necessary out buildings on the premises. This property is one of the most pleasant situations in the city, being high and dry, with good side-walks from the square."[254] Smoke-house and stable are the outbuildings noted in this description.

Some detail regarding outbuildings and landscape structures is given in an undated description of the Todd property. Dr. Todd's home at Second and Washington Street occupied the entire block bounded by First, Second, Adams and Washington Streets. Todd built a two-story frame house in 1827 after purchasing the property. The original structure was moved, across Washington Street in 1844 to make way for a new brick house. An ice-house, barn and bridges on the property are noted in the description of "an old-fashioned log ice-house on the Adams and Second streets corner, while the barn was at the lower, or First street side, and the remainder of the block they used for garden and pasture. A little brook ran across one corner, into the town-branch, near by, and there were rustic bridges over it; there were pigs under the bridges sometimes . . ."[255]

An early photograph documents the George W. Chatterton home on South Sixth Street, built in 1856, in an area known as "Aristocracy Hill." It was one of the more elaborate homes in Springfield designed in the Gothic or Elizabethan style. An 1857 view of the house shows the property enclosed by wooden fences, with a street lamp located at the edge of the curb and small street trees planted along the sidewalk (see Figure 2-12). A portion of a structure is seen on the left edge of the view. The description indicates that a large barn was located to the rear of the lot and a stable was adjacent to the house.

The Robert Irwin house, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Cook, was built by Maj. Elijah Iles in the 1830s. It was placed on the lot which included the entire block bounded by Sixth, Lawrence, Seventh and Cook Streets. Irwin purchased the property in 1841. The house was "patterned after an

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[251] Advertisement *Illinois Journal*, Wednesday, January 30, 1856, p. 3, col. 1.
[252] "House and Lots For Sale," *Illinois State Journal*, January 3, 1856.
[253] Advertisement, *Illinois Journal*, May 5, 1856, p. 2, col. 4.
[254] *Illinois State Register*, April 2, 1856.
[255] "The Old Todd House," Springfield Vertical Files, Historic Homes, clipping, no date.

architectural design which was then popular in the Southern States."[256] After the house was moved in the twentieth century broad, a porch ran along the front of the simple one and a half story house (see Figure 2-163). The outbuildings were described as "In the rear of the home were a large barn and carriage house and other outbuildings. The rest of the block was used for vegetable and flower gardens."[257]

A high style house, owned by Nicholas H. Ridgely, was located "east of Thirteenth Street and north of Washington."[258] The Ridgely house was advertised for sale and division into lots May 30, 1856 at which time it included "a beautiful Gothic Cottage, built from one of Downing's designs, containing six well finished rooms, with out-buildings, and other conveniences, forming a desirable family residence."[259] [260] A greenhouse was also documented on the Ridgely property as reported in an 1854 description stating that "An extensive hot house is erected here, that contains a part almost of all the flowers, plants, roses and sweet scented vegetables on the globe, and particularly of the tropics. To enter this building of a cold winter day, one would almost believe on account of the beauty, atmosphere, and the sweet scented flowers, that he was in the Garden of Eden."[261]

Summer houses, another landscape structure for the well-to-do, are noted in a few accounts. The Virgil Hickory family residence in the early 1860s included a summer house. "In his yard and near the residence stood an old fashioned dome-shaped summer house covered with vines and provided with wall seats, etc."[262] The text noted that the family held Fourth of July parties with their friends in the summer house. A second Ridgely property located on Seventh Street is described by Octavia Ridgely Corneau in her account of girlhood in Springfield in the 1860s. She states that "To the rear of the house, facing Seventh street was the kitchen garden, the host houses, the stable, the ice house, and the coops for hens, but the entire grounds on Sixth street were laid out. . . . A summer house stood at its far end embowered in honeysuckle . . ."[263]

Since individual wells served most residences, some of these would have had a covering that was an exterior structure in the landscape while others would have been positioned on a rear or side porch or piped directly to a kitchen sink. When located outside stone caps or walls with decorative or functional coverings and buckets or other means of drawing water were noted in an area near the house. Period books included advice on the treatment of a water wheel. City water lines were connected to individual houses around 1868 changing an individual water supply system to a municipal one. Some of the simple, small wooden well house covers or more elaborate, decorative ones may have remained as landscape features after they were no longer necessary, but most were likely removed. Specific Springfield examples of well covers were not discovered in this research effort.

Photographs provide some evidence of landscape structures. An undated photograph of the Samuel Hill residence portrays it as a simple, square-log structure with a two small outbuildings (see Figure 2-164). The smaller one to the left may be a converted privy with the door opening altered while the small log structure in the right background may have served several uses. The George Brinkerhoff house was built in 1869 and included a number of the latest inventions "steam heat, plumbing and fixtures" as a showcase for a successful 19th century businessman.[264] It occupied the block from

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[256] "The Family Album, Historic Robert Irwin Home, Now Owned by Latham Souther," *Illinois State Register*.
[257] Ibid.
[258] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 177, footnote 7.
[259] *Illinois State Register*, May 7, 1856.
[260] Alta Mae Speulda, "Men Who Made Springfield," *Illinois State Register*, Springfield, Illinois, February 3, 1937.
[261] Corneau, "A Girl of the Sixties," p. 425, excerpt taken from *Reynolds Sketches*, Belleville, 1854.
[262] Cook, "Reminiscences of Springfield," p. 4.
[263] Corneau, "A Girl in the Sixties," p. 402.
[264] Margaret Boswell, "Brinkerhoff Home: From dilapidation to restored glory," *The State Journal-Register*,

Fifth to Sixth Street on Keys Avenue and had a fire place in every room. When it was built the house was located at the edge of town in a rural area. "The outbuildings of this pretentious establishment included a great barn which in its heyday housed a number of fine equipages and accommodated as many as a dozen horses, a smokehouse, a heating plant, a private greenhouse and other smaller buildings."[265] Today the remaining elements of Brinkerhoff estate are a part of Springfield College.

The Harry L. Ade property at Fifth and Keyes Streets, also built in the 1860s, is seen in an undated view (see Figure 2-54). Two outbuildings are evident--a single story, gable end structure to the left and a two story barn like building to the rear. The Governor Matteson country house is shown in a circa 1878 view that depicts the Gothic cottage and a portion of a shorter outbuilding behind it (see Figure 2-70). Neither end is seen so that the size of the building is unclear. This one story structure appears to have a vine support or shade structure, affixed to the facade facing the cottage, which incorporates this wall into the garden setting. A portion of an outbuilding appears in the rear of the Robinson house (see Figure 2-77). The visible end of this simple structure shows a gable roofline on a building of some size. An 1889 view of the S.H. Jones residence shows a portion of an outbuilding on the right edge of the view although little information can be gained from this small wall section (see Figure 2-110). An 1889 view of the Helme property includes a one-story, hip-roofed outbuilding partially screened by a fence (see Figure 2-112). It may have belonged to the Helme property or the neighbor to the right.

One of the most pretentious properties in Springfield was the Joel E. Matteson house on South 4th Street. This ex-governor developed this property upon leaving office in 1857. A detail of the Matteson estate (see Figure 2-129) was taken after the loss of the mansion to fire (the mansion is visible in an aerial photo, Figure 2-100). Within the property were a domed conservatory, a two building stable and carriage complex, a Gothic cottage staff house and formerly extensive plantings all enclosed by a high brick wall. Note also the small arch topped element in the landscape to the left. This may have been a covered garden seat providing a view over an open area toward the conservatory, this view may have been over a garden in the years when the estate was functioning.

The Edward L. Baker property was one of the 'Vinegar Hill' homes, located on the southwest corner of Second and Charles Streets. It was built in the late 1850s on part of the Ninian W. Edwards tract south of the Mather property. A circa 1890 view depicts the large house, a three-story structure, with a carriage house and stables to the rear (see Figure 2-121). The smaller structure with a simple gable roof and small chimney had two double doors with semi-circular arches above. The larger two-story building sports a cupola. The Baker property buildings were razed in 1890 for the construction of the State capitol.

The rear yard of the Butler residence is framed by several outbuildings (see Figure 2-138). On the left the corner of a shed roofed structure is seen with two gable roofed buildings beyond it. Two small buildings, possibly privies are noted. One is in the shade behind an urn while the roof of the other is seen on the left standing out from the dark mass of the roof and wall of the building beyond it. A small gable roofed building, with a door and window facing the yard, is near the center of the view. There are four outbuildings and two small sheds or privies seen in this view of a relatively modest property.

Two pre-1906 views of the David Prickett house show a lattice fence to the left side of the house partially separating it from another structure (see Figures 2-151 and 2-152). This modest building with a small extension and a chimney could have been an outbuilding for the Prickett property or its neighbor, or it may have been a separate residence. A circa 1890s view of 3rd and Jackson Streets

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Springfield, Thursday, September 3, 1967.

[265] "The Family Album, Brinkerhoff Residence, North Side Landmark, in 1889," *The State Register,* undated.

shows two large outbuildings to the right with a cupola on the first (see Figure 2-141). They appear to be a carriage house and a stable. The organization of the other buildings on the block does not give an indication of the ownership of these two buildings. The Irwin residence at Second and South Grand includes a two story outbuilding on the rear of the lot (see Figure 2-142). This barn structure has vertical siding, a second floor window and an added gable. At the Dirkson property on South Walnut Street, a small shed roof structure with an open door is seen in the rear (see Figure 2-143).

Sometimes early dwellings were reused for various functions. Such was the case at the John Todd Stuart house at 529 South Fourth Street where a large dwelling was built in 1837. The early log home built by pioneer settler Elijah Iles located on the property was moved to the rear by the Stuarts for use as a gardener's cottage, laundry and kitchen.[266] A similar building reuse occurred at the Charles A. Gehrmann residence, 1021 No. 3rd Street (Third and Calhoun Streets), built in 1872, on the property of William Kelly. The original Kelly log cabin was "used by the family as a washhouse."[267]

In the late decades of the nineteenth century a number of more elaborate houses were built by elite Springfield residents. These households also had use for outbuildings, though their uses are difficult to discern from photographs. One of these was the Butler home at 6th and Cook Streets (see Figure 2-137). The large two-story house was placed within the large open lawn area, and on two sides of the house within the lawn were numerous flowering shrubs and deciduous trees. Decorative garden elements included an iron bench and urn. Surrounding the garden at the rear was a fence. At the rear of the yard are several outbuildings (see Figure 2-138).

Four 1889 views from the new State Capitol building cupola provide an overview of the distribution of outbuildings on an array of properties at this date some thirty years after Lincoln's residency (see Figures 2-98 to 2-101). Another aerial view from the cupola dome a few years later, circa 1901, is also in existence (see Figure 2-153). A close-up of the block to the south shows a cluster of five outbuildings in the center of the block likely aligned on the rear property boundaries. In general, small, simple structures with shed or gable roofs are seen on many residential properties in the foreground of these views. As the photographs recede tree canopies and distance tend to obscure the details of individual lots. By 1889 Springfield was much more built up than it had been in Lincoln's day; however, these views are useful for developing a general sense of outbuilding relationships in the residential areas pictured. The various sources of documentation indicate that often outbuildings are positioned on the rear property lines of a lot with no setback from the public way or the neighboring property. Larger rear structures likely served as shelter for horses or domestic animals and/or as storage for horse riding tack and carriages. Smaller ones may have served a number of uses, functioning also as storage space for outdoor implements or excess belongings.

As can be seen from the above discussion, though documentary sources mention outbuildings, especially in advertisements for sale, little descriptive evidence is given. However, it is revealed that outbuildings, used for a variety of purposes, were a common feature in Springfield's urban landscape. Overall counts indicate that about half as many outbuildings as residences were found in the city. A review of the 1854 and 1858 maps indicates that Ward 2, the less affluent quarter of the city, exhibited relatively few outbuildings while Ward 3, the most desirable section, shows larger properties with many more outbuildings. Lincoln's Ward 4 shows a higher average count of residences to outbuildings than the norm, indicating that Lincoln's neighbors were neither the wealthiest nor the poorest members of the community.

[266] "Historic Stuart Home Being Razed; Motel to Occupy Site," *Illinois State Register*, Springfield, July 10, 1956.
[267] Alvey, "Many Antiques to be sold at Gehrmann Auction July 17."

Site Furnishings

Wood Fences

The use of fencing in and around Springfield in the 1850s was dependent in part on the city ordinances regulating the confinement of livestock and protection of crop growth. Other factors included the cost and availability of materials, efficiency of materials use and the styles of the time. In the instances which are discussed in this chapter, the use of fencing in both rural and city locations was initiated by the need to prevent roaming livestock from entering a property. This situation was altered by the institution of the livestock control ordinances, included in the 1856 city ordinances, which required that animals not run free in the city. While this confinement legislation altered the responsibility of the animal owner and imposed fines, it took several years for roaming animals to become scarce and prolonged the need for fenced city yards. It is also understandable that by this time, the use of fencing was accepted component of a property. As seen in several Springfield views included in this chapter, property boundaries were often fenced.

There are several styles of fencing documented in use in the 1860s and later, during and after the Lincoln residency. In large part the pattern and design was based on the ability to restrict the passage of livestock, including pigs, sheep, chickens, and rabbits. Practicality in the use of lumber and cost were equally important considerations in the construction of fences. In addition to these local factors, fence styles were influenced by publications from Boston, New York, and other eastern cities which discussed the manner of design for the proper home. Manufacturers in the northeast made prefabricated fencing available by local advertisement and printed catalogue, shipping by railway to the purchaser.

Springfield historic photographs, dated and undated from the 1860s to the 1890s, show a hierarchy of design and materials with a shorter, more detailed or open fence type along the front yard and a simpler, taller board fence on the side yard. Fences documented within Springfield in residential use were generally constructed from sawn or milled lumber. Within the rural community there are accounts of the excessive cost of fencing and the experimental use of hedging, wire and woven wire as alternatives to wood for the containment of livestock, protection of crops or demarcation of property boundaries. Hedges of a few types of fast growing, thorny trees were widely used as farm field boundaries. A few examples of cast iron fences are also documented in the city. Barbed wire, patented in 1868, increased in use during the late 1870s on farms. It was not documented in use on city lots, although larger properties at the urban fringe may have used barbed wire in the 1870s and 1880s.

The most common fences in use in Springfield were made of lumber in the zigzag worm fence style, post and rail or board style or a picket style. An account of several types of fences used in Springfield for various purposes as early as the 1830s indicates that a ". . . high stake and rider fence . . ." was used to enclose Mr. Erastus Wright's elk.[268] Fences were also used along boundary lines to demarcate ownership and provide separation. Between Dr. Phillco's office and Zimri Enos house was "a low fence separating the premises."[269] Later remembrances indicate that fences lined the edge of some of the larger properties of such families as the Stuarts, Ridgelys and Edwards. In 1855 the city council purchased the area soon to be called Oak Ridge Cemetery, to the north of the city. Surrounding the grounds was a common post and board fence.[270]

One description of the type of decorative fencing placed around Springfield homes comes from a Board of Education publication describing the history of Springfield by Helen Blankmeyer. The residents "enclosed their yards with white picket fences; before this cows and pigs and chickens ran

[268] Enos, "Description of Springfield," p. 202.
[269] Ibid., p. 205.
[270] Angle, *Here I Have Lived,* p. 179.

all over town, but now they were decently penned up."[271] A circa 1870s stereopticon view of the Governor Matteson country house, built in 1856 and located at West Grand and Edwards street, shows a shaped flat picket fence with a simple trellis plant support to the right (see Figure 2-70). An undated Springfield view shows a corner house on East Madison with a square picket fence and large corner and gate posts (see Figure 2-150). A high style picket fence with finial capped corner and gate posts is seen along the front of the property on the right in the 1889 view of north Sixth Street (see Figure 2-107). Note also that in this view a slightly taller simple picket fence extends along the side of the property. The Bettie Stuart Institute at the corner of 4th and Jackson Streets, circa 1874, is enclosed with three distinct styles of wooden fence. Along the front is a square picket fence with larger corner and gate posts. Evident along the far property line is a picket fence. A tall simple board fence is seen along the other side of the property (see Figure 2-65). A circa 1874 view of the Dr. C.M. Foster residence shows a simple picket fence with larger corner and gate posts along the two street edges (see Figure 2-63). Solid boards line the bottom edge of the fence. A lattice arbor connects to the rear of the house and a post and board fence encloses a third edge of the property.

The Illinois Watch Factory in the 1880s was a large structure at the edge of town. Enclosing the large open lawn around the factory was a five rail wooden board fence. Sheep were used to mow this large lawn area. A 1927 reminiscence of the James C. Conkling residence, a large square frame house on the east side of Fourth Street, indicates that "Along the south side of the property was an eight foot board fence fringed with nails to keep trespassers out."[272] This high board fence would block views and create visual privacy. In addition, this is the only indication found that measures to maintain privacy from intrusion, in this case the use of nails along the fence top, were used by a private owner.

Based on an examination of photos and reminiscences, a number of generalizations about wood fencing in Springfield can be made. For example, fences along property frontages were generally lower and more open and of a higher style of design, while fences along boundaries between properties or side streets were higher and more utilitarian in style. Many property owners kept livestock and these higher fences were probably, in some cases, livestock enclosures. Taller vertical board fences were also used along the side and rear of a property to provide privacy. Available documentation indicates that fences maintained their presence in the Springfield landscape at least through 1865. For properties where there is clear evidence, these fences generally defined front yards with one group of styles and other boundaries with another, different vocabulary of fences. The extent of actual fence installation and pattern within Springfield is subject to an understanding of the various land ownership and use. While it seems apparent that a homeowner would protect the property from intrusion by unwanted animals, a tenant may not have been as concerned. It is also reasonable to speculate that tenants would not have incurred the cost for installation and general upkeep of fences if they were not initially constructed by the owner. The overall extent and organization of fence systems in Springfield is undocumented but the level of development of actual lots is known from two period maps showing buildings. These are discussed in another section of this report.

The evidence in the 1860-61 and 1865 photographs indicates that all the properties seen were developed with dwellings and outbuildings and were fenced at the property perimeters. Therefore, it is reasonable to speculate that fences were used on the individual neighborhood properties that contained dwellings. For individual lots it may also be reasonable to assume that property boundaries were fenced. When owners, such as Morse, owned several lots, the fencing pattern is less clear--since fencing was an expensive improvement the entire ownership may not have been fenced. The exact style of the fences on these properties is not known although a vocabulary has been

[271] Helen V.C. Blankmeyer, *The Sangamon Country*, (Springfield, Illinois: Board of Education, 1935), p. 36.
[272] Cook, "Reminiscences of Springfield," p. 5.

established within the five properties seen in the 1860-61 and 1865 views. The front fences at the Carrigan and Corneau properties in 1860 were the same. The side fences at the Lincoln and Arnold properties in 1860 and 1865 were also the same. Other fence styles were unique to their properties.

Evidence on fencing from the late 1860s and the 1870s is lacking, with the exception of Lincoln Home views. However, photographic views of the Lincoln neighborhood and the broader city dating to the late 1880s and 1890s, particularly the three broad 1889 aerial photographs of Springfield, indicate that overall fencing of property boundaries decreased.

Hedges

As local timber stands became depleted other types of fences and enclosures were explored. These included rough wood paling and palisade fences, piled sod fences, smooth wire fences and earth embankments with ditches alongside with some local variations on their materials and construction methods. The use of plants in continuous hedges to form barriers for animals, create privacy and act as ornament was another important trend in fencing. One of the results of the concern about the cost of fencing was experimentation with various plants that could be grown to serve as barriers replacing the constructed fence. The use of hedges became prominent in areas where wood was scarce and expensive.

In Illinois "the hedges became for a few decades a regionally distinctive enclosure and possibly the most prominent part of the rural landscape in a major part of the Middle Western prairie."[273] After experimentation with several plants, the thorny, fast-growing *Maclura pomifera,* Osage orange was thought to be the most successful as an animal barrier. "Professor Jonathan B. Turner, an outstanding advocate of Osage orange hedges...after nine years of experimentation, in April, 1848, he offered the plants for sale."[274] Many articles written by Turner and others expounded the virtues of Osage orange as a good hedging material.

The only Springfield use of Osage orange located in this research is a published account of the Ridgely grounds. *Reynolds Sketches,* published in 1854 stated that the Ridgely "Cottage garden, is a tasty, elegant and also a useful institution. It was established by a wealthy and respectable citizen, Mr. Ridgely, of Springfield, who, I am informed, expended $15,000 in its embellishments. It has demonstrated the utility of the Osage Orange for fencing, and many other articles of interest to farmers are here also presented to the public view. Evergreens and shrubbery in detail and in general, are here exhibited in great perfection."[275] This large property, noted as a full block in size, provided adequate space for experimentation with hedges as well as other landscape embellishment. Although hedgerows served as a useful barrier and enclosure on many farms in Illinois, it seems to not have been common in Springfield. Local styles, innovations in fencing and changes of taste may have affected the use of hedges. As the second half of the nineteenth century proceeded the options for fencing increased to include wrought and cast iron, wire, barbed wire and wire mesh fencing. As hedges became overgrown and wooden fences rotted, these new materials came into use in Illinois.

Wrought and Cast Iron Fences

Although it was a popular material and was widely used in the late 1850s neither wrought nor cast iron fencing were seen in residential use in period photographic views of Springfield. The exception is the iron fence surrounding the State Capital. It was installed shortly after the completion of the building (see Figure 2-9). "In 1850, Lewis & Johnson put the iron fence around the State House. It

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[273] Leslie Hewes and Christian L. Jung, "Early Fencing on the Middle Western Prairie," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, (United State: Association of American Geographers, June, 1981), Vol. 71, no. 2, p. 200.
[274] Hewes and Jung, "Early Fencing on the Middle Western Prairie," p. 184.
[275] Corneau, "A Girl of the Sixties," p. 425, excerpt taken from *Reynolds Sketches*, Belleville, 1854.

was the first iron fence in Springfield."[276] A description of the State House grounds notes the use of an iron fence and gates with associated gas lamps. The grounds:

> Were enclosed with a tall iron fence with a double gate way on the east side to allow vehicles to enter the grounds and on the north and south were single gates for pedestrians. On top of the gate posts were handsome wrought iron lamps that burned gas. Flag stone walks led from the north and south gates to the entrance and gravel was used for the roadway. Magnificent elm trees surrounded the square but during the great sleet storm of 1883 many of them were badly damaged.[277]

The fence around the Governor's mansion was also remembered as iron with pickets. A local man recalled that the executive mansion grounds were "enclosed with a substantial picket fence with entrance gates on Fourth and Fifths streets for carriages."[278] Wrought iron and cast iron fencing became more available toward the second half of the 1800s with the first evidence of this use being the iron fence around the Illinois State Capitol. In addition, the city also had the power to have the owners maintain the alleys, sidewalks and other public rights-of-way fronting their property. Ordinances required iron railings to be placed around any "cellar way, or basement way" which extend "into or upon any side walk or alley more than three feet."[279] This notice indicates that the use of iron on commercial properties, which may have had open cellar ways and basements, was likely during the Lincoln years. However, available photographic documentation suggests that this material was not widely used in Springfield for fencing until the last two decades of nineteenth century. A streetscape view shows an iron fence along a portion of a Sixth Street property, circa 1889 (see Figure 2-104). This iron fence tops a small stone retaining wall along the street frontage and continues along the northern property line. The 1889 view of Seventh Street south from Monroe shows a metal rail fence with cast posts in the foreground on the right, which may have protected an open cellar way or basement (see Figure 2-108). The Van Cleave Home on South Fourth Street at the end of the 19th century was enclosed on four sides by a variety of fences (see Figure 2-146). Along the street frontage and a portion one property line was an iron fence supported by brick piers spaced evenly along the fence. This fence connected to a four to five foot wall at the side entrance to the house. Along the other property line was a fence over six feet tall. At the rear of the property a board fence is seen.

An 1860 view of the Lincoln Home includes an ornate cast iron balcony railing (see Figure 2-24). This railing is still visible in 1865 views of the home and long after the Lincoln residency. No other iron fences or architectural elements have been noted within the Lincoln neighborhood during the 1850s and 1860s.

Wire Fencing

Wire fencing was first introduced in "Pennsylvania at least as early as 1810."[280] It was relatively expensive as a fencing material with common commercial iron wire costing "from 50 cents to $1.50 per rod" with four to eight wires used. Four wire fences, constructed to have appropriate tension and thickness were widely promoted. This type of fence was made hog or sheep proof by adding "a bottom board twelve or fourteen inches wide" to provide protection.[281]

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[276] Thomas Lewis, "Springfield of Past," undated, from vertical file Frontier and Pioneer Life Springfield, Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library.
[277] Cook, "Reminiscences of Springfield," *Illinois State Journal*, May 29, 1927, p. 3.
[278] Ibid., p. 11.
[279] *The Charter with Amendments Thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield*, 1858, p. 135.
[280] Clarence H. Danhof, "The Fencing Problem in the Eighteen-Fifties," *Agricultural History*, (The Agricultural History Society, October, 1944), Vol. 18, No. 4., p. 184.
[281] Horace Capron, "Wire Fences," *Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society*, Vol. II, 1856-1857, (Springfield, Illinois: Lanphier & Walker, 1857), p. 425-432.

Woven wire fencing was a variation on the single strand fencing. A machine to make such a fence was first patented in 1854. "Woven-wire fencing appeared on the markets about 1855 in a wide variety of weights, the product of a number of Eastern manufacturers."[282] These types of fences found limited acceptance in the marketplace. An ornate woven wire fence, supported by wooden posts and a wooden base is evident in an 1889 view of the C.A. Helmle residence (see Figure 2-112). This is one of two available views showing woven wire fencing in Springfield. The other is an 1889 view of North Sixth Street that includes a woven wire fence in the first lot on the left (see Figure 2-107). These two late 1880s views seem to indicate that woven wire fencing was used in Springfield in the years after the 1860s, even though it may have been available from 1855 on.

Barbed wire was another important innovation in rural fence materials, dating to 1868[283] and in 1873 a farmer from DeKalb, Illinois invented the double-strand barbed wire fence.[284] Despite its eventual wide-spread use throughout the country, particularly in agricultural applications, no historic photographs documenting the use of this type of fencing in Springfield have been found.

Hitching Posts and Carriage Blocks

In 1856 the City of Springfield established an ordinance which set a penalty of three dollars for damage to fences, trees or protective cages placed around trees when used as hitching posts. Hitching posts and carriage blocks were a part of the street landscape during the nineteenth century in Springfield. While many of the daily functions of the home could be provided via the service corridor at the rear of the properties, public access was accomplished at the street frontage. The first view of hitching posts is seen in a circa 1850s photograph of the John Bierbaum Grocery and adjacent residence (see Figure 2-23). Two wooden posts, one square and the other round with a round finial, are seen in the view. Note also the wood curbs and boardwalks. A series of four photographs dated to 1858 of the Springfield State House square show the use of a few hitching posts at various intervals along the street. In one photograph, one post with a ball finial is clearly seen with a horse tied to it (see Figure 2-15). In another photograph, several carriages and wagons line the wood curb but only two posts are seen (see Figure 2-21). Wood curbs are also noted at the edge of the boardwalks with a variety of hitching posts provided by the abutting business owners. The use of hitching posts, as seen in these early views, coincides with the high wooden curbs. These available early views show limited use of hitching posts and no evidence of carriage blocks.

Photographs taken during the late nineteenth century show more prolific use of hitching posts and carriage blocks. A circa 1889 view of Sixth Street, seen earlier in this chapter, shows four pair of posts with carriage blocks along the edge of the stone curb (see Figure 2-116). Each one is set in line with the front walk connecting to each house. A similar view of Seventh Street, published in 1889, shows a pair of posts and a block on the left, in front of one house (see Figure 2-108). Another view of north Sixth Street, published in the same book, includes pairs of hitching posts and carriage blocks (see Figure 2-107). The posts appear to be wood while the blocks are probably stone. In a view of Second Street, there is a hitching post that is fashioned as a tree stump with a widened area of pavement connecting to the front walk (see Figure 2-109). In an undated view of the Alfred Orendof Residence, circa 1900, a pair of widely set wood posts and a carriage block are clearly visible along the stone curb at the front of the property (see Figure 2-113). In several of these views carriage blocks are situated on a paved surface that is often widened at the curb and connects to the sidewalk and/or front walk of the house. In a circa 1880s photograph of a Springfield residence, two wood posts are seen in the grass verges alongside a stone curb (see Figure 2-74). A boardwalk runs along the left side of the street and the street surface appears to be round end grain wood blocks.

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[282] Danhof, "The Fencing Problem in the Eighteen-Fifties," p. 185.
[283] George A. Martin, *Fences, Gates and Bridges*, (Brattleboro, Vermont: The Stephen Green Press, 1974; New York: O. Judd Co, 1887), p. 43.
[284] Danhof, "The Fencing Problem in the Eighteen-Fifties," p. 185.

As indicated by these views, more prevalent use of hitching posts and carriage blocks is seen in photographs taken during the 1880s and 1890s. The extent of these items used during the 1850s and 60s appears to be more limited, based on the available photographs, with a few hitching posts and no carriage blocks in evidence during this earlier period.

Two factors are likely to have affected the use of these street furnishings. The first was the city ordinance, in 1856, imposing a penalty for damage to trees, fences, tree cages, etc. The second was the relocation of the curbs further from the sidewalks and tree plantings. In about the late 1880s the street curbs were changed to stone and moved about ten feet into the former street. This relocation and change of materials also altered the curb height to about an 8 inch reveal whereas the earlier wood board curb was about 20 inches high. This lower curb elevation altered the dismounting relationship from a horse or carriage making the use of a carriage block more comfortable. The available evidence indicates that the use of carriage blocks was not prevalent until the curbs were altered. The use of hitching posts has not been widely documented in the 1850s and 1860s although a few posts are seen in early views. As indicated, early views of the Lincoln Home and surrounding properties do not show hitching posts in the Lincoln years.

Tree Cages and Boxes

Early views of Springfield do show street tree plantings at residences, as seen earlier in this chapter, where three street trees about ten years old are noted and one larger tree is seen within the side yard behind the picket fence (see Figure 2-23). A May, 1865 view of the Globe Tavern and surrounding area shows boxed and caged trees along the left side (see Figure 2-49). The first tree appears to be enclosed by solid boards, about seven feet tall, on three sides. The fourth side, facing away in the view, seems to have short boards placed horizontally, since the ends of these are visible along the edge. A short bracing board is also seen on this tree box. The second tree is also boxed to a height of about seven feet but only solid boards are evident. The third tree appears to be enclosed by three boards, about five feet tall, with smaller pieces of wood attached horizontally the side facing front in the view. The fourth and fifth short boards from the top are missing. The fourth tree is also boxed to a height of five feet, but details of this box are not obvious. This view seems to indicate that 1860s tree boxes or cages were made from available materials without any standardization. They combined solid boards and short enclosing members and were sometimes braced at the base.

Protection of street trees with boxes or cages may have been the result of frequent damage to young trees used as hitching posts or injured when traffic passed them. The city ordinance, which established a penalty for the damage of trees, likely responded to citizens complaints. An undated view of the Booth Wagon Factory shows a tree with a wire and wood picket protection wrapped around the trunk, probably to protect the tree from wagons and carriages (see Figure 2-75). A photograph taken during a sleet storm of 1883 illustrates the use of tree cages for a row of street trees recently planted (see Figure 2-78). All five of the tree cages seen in this view are made of small boards in a pattern that is both decorative and functional. This is the only example that shows matching, decorative tree cages. In these available views tree cages are seen around relatively young trees. Trees that have grown to a substantial size are not generally protected, although the tree at the Booth factory is of a large size, it may have been protected because of the surrounding activity. These tree cages are distinctive elements of the streetscape. Generally, the available examples of early tree cages were constructed of combined solid boards and small wood strips as functional protection for street trees.

Street Lights

Providing lights within the city of Springfield was granted to the Springfield Gas Light Company in 1855. They were "authorized and permitted to use and occupy the streets, alleys, and side walks of the city, for the purpose of laying down and repairing all necessary pipes and other fixtures,

for conducting gas for light in and under the streets, alleys, and sidewalks of the city."[285] The city required that the street lamps be of equal quality to those found in the city of Chicago. Hours of operation were also regulated by the city council, with a set annual fee for each individual light of $25. The gas company was responsible for all maintenance, repairs, cleaning and installation of new and existing fixtures. The level of illumination was to match the street lights in Chicago and St. Louis.

The Springfield Gas Light Company, the predecessor to the Illinois Power Company, was started on January 16, 1854 with a charter from the Legislature by a group of Springfield residents, John Todd Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, Ninian W. Edwards, Benjamin J. Edwards, William J. Black, Nicholas Henry Ridgely, Joseph W. Clark, George Odiorne, Redick M. Ridgely and W.W. White.[286] The first plant was erected at the corner of Washington and First Streets. Later wooden gas mains were installed. The company originally serviced a total of 33 customers.[287] Advertisements for residents to apply for inclusion in the gas system were located in the local newspapers. One such article in the April 2, 1855 *Illinois Journal* states:

> In determining on the extension of their pipe, the company will be governed by the applications made. Public lamps will be put up wherever the pipes are laid, and persons who desire an early extension of the line of public lamps from the public square to their neighborhoods as well as the introduction of this cheap, convenient and beautiful light into their house.[288]

An article in the July 19, 1855 *Illinois Journal* indicated that gas pipes were being extended up "Second, Fifth and Sixth streets, towards the northern limits of the city, and we understand it is intended shortly to supply some of the remaining cross streets."[289] Gas for lamps was paid for by the collection of a gas light tax.[290] The price for a cubic foot of gas was $3.25 until 1862 when it was increased to $3.45 during the Civil War. Problems arose with leakage in the gas mains "and that dependable service was not available until they were supplemented by metal."[291] In 1865, the 3-inch gas main was only about one mile long. An early view of the State House shows street lights at the entry gates, integrated with the iron fence (see Figure 2-30). Another State House area view from 1865 shows a street light with a very large, four-sided lamp, across the street from the State House (see Figure 2-51). No street lights are evident in the 1865 view of the Globe Tavern and surrounds (see Figure 2-49). Both of the early views of the square, previously included as Figures 2-15 and 2-21, show one street light at about the center point of the block. These lights are about twelve feet high with an angled, four sided lamp frame and solid four-sided top. An engraving taken from Figure 2-15 is included as Figure 2-16, and shows the street light location and type somewhat more clearly than the photograph. Early street light installations appear to have been confined to the central area of the city.

Over time the gas supply lines were extended into the city neighborhoods. Photographic views of north Sixth Street (Figure 2-107), Seventh Street north from Edwards (Figure 2-106), Eighth Street north from Edwards (Figure 2-105), Sixth Street north from Cook (Figure 2-104), and Seventh Street south from Monroe (Figure 2-109), each show one street light installed in these residential areas by 1889. They each appear to be a four-sided light on an iron pole although the style of the poles is not always discernable. However, a view of Second Street during this time period does not include a street light (see Figure 2-110). The Booth factory view also shows a street light on the corner, of

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[285] *The Charter with Amendments Thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield*, 1858, p. 94.
[286] Illinois Power Company summary history, from vertical files ISHL (ALPL) , p. 2.
[287] "Some Illinois Power Facts," from vertical files of the ISHL (ALPL) .
[288] Clippings from *Illinois Journal* from 1850s, March to July, 1855 and summer 1854, on "Extension of Gas Pipes," from vertical files ISHL (ALPL) .
[289] Ibid.
[290] *Statement of the Finances of the City of Springfield, Illinois, for the Year Ending March 20, 1857, Extra*, p. 5.
[291] Illinois Power Company summary history, from vertical files ISHL (ALPL) , p. 3.

the same type light with a fluted pole (see Figure 2-75). An undated photograph of the Chatterton's "Castle Cottage" on south Sixth Street shows the use of a street light in conjunction with wood plank sidewalk and wood board curbs (see Figure 2-12). These street lights along the Springfield's streets are all on posts of cast iron with glass luminaries constructed with four, angled side panes and a four-sided top. There is some variability in the overall size of the poles and proportion of the light to the pole. Posts and finials are also slightly different. In the Booth factory view an eagle is used atop the light. In general, evidence of street lighting in the Lincoln years appears to be restricted to the center of the city. Later views, from the 1880s, document street lighting along neighborhood streets. But overall lighting levels were likely to be low as only one street light is noted in each view.

The use of electricity for street lighting followed gas lighting by over two decades. Early electric lights were provided "in the late winter of 1878-1879" by "means of equipment installed at the Ide foundry, Fifth and Madison streets."[292] Another temporary "outdoor plant erected at City Railway Park, the following summer."[293] The Springfield Electric Light and Heating Company twenty year franchise was established by the Springfield City Council on February 23, 1881.[294] This company was to build a lighting system within two years or the city would gain control. By June of 1881 two machines were ordered, lights were then exhibited in Oak Ridge Park and ten lights within the city. By August 1882 twenty street lights were working around the square with power supplied by the Ide plant.[295] "The old Tracy homestead on 6th Street was the first home in which electric lights were installed in Springfield."[296]

The First Baptist church building was purchased by the Springfield Steam Supply and Electric Company in March 1881 at the southwest corner of Seventh and Adams Streets and renovated it as the first central power plant. This served as the "generator of electric energy and to furnish heat to the business district."[297] Electric light fixtures were being installed while gas fixtures were still located along the city streets. In a photograph taken at the intersection of Fifth and Adams Streets an overhead electric fixture can be seen along with two gas street lights, one in the foreground and the other much further down the street (see Figure 2-103). A single street light is also seen in an undated view and shows a different type of light post with a decorative, cast iron base and a glass globe light cover (see Figure 2-149).

Electric street lighting began to be installed in Springfield in 1882 placing this type of nighttime illumination well beyond the Lincoln residency and mourning period.

Conclusion

The purpose of this section has been to outline the development and appearance of the larger Springfield landscape in the years leading up to and after Lincoln's residency, presidency, and mourning period. The features described and outlined in this section will, in the ensuing sections, be examined in greater detail for the Lincoln Home and the Lincoln neighborhood.

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[292] Illinois Power Company summary history, from vertical files ISHL (ALPL) , p. 3.
[293] Ibid.
[294] A.L. Ide & Sons, "Notes on Electric Lights In Springfield," Springfield, Illinois from the ISHL (ALPL) vertical files.
[295] Water Light and Power Dept., "A History of Your Municipal Light and Water, 1839-1939," Springfield, Illinois from vertical files ISHL (ALPL) .
[296] "History of Company (Before Women's Committee--Illinois Power Co.)," p. 6.
[297] Illinois Power Company summary history, from vertical files ISHL (ALPL) .

Lincoln Residency, Presidency, and Mourning Period, 1844 to 1875

Introduction and Information Sources, 1844 to 1875

A limited number of primary sources have been found to document the neighborhood during the years of Lincoln residency. A number of photographs of the Lincoln Home show the Lincoln property and portions of the properties to each side. The 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield documents the location of structures, property boundaries and the public right-of-way. Limited graphic or written documentation has been found describing the vegetation, topography, or site furnishings during this period of greatest significance. Secondary sources including historic structures reports, a grounds report and archeological research findings add to the available primary sources providing a basis for the information presented in this section.

The Lincoln home was rented during the years of the Presidency and was the site of significant mourning activity in 1865. After Lincoln's death, his home in Springfield went through more than two decades of tenant use. Although still owned by Lincoln's heirs, it was leased or rented to a succession of tenants, some of whom made changes or "improvements" to the property.

During the Civil War period and thereafter, the Lincoln Home became an increasingly popular tourist attraction, and subject of press attention. Many illustrations of it are to be found in various media. The great majority, however, show the same view, looking at the home from the street intersection southwest of the building. These photographs show only glimpses of nearby properties. This almost exclusive photographic focus on the Lincoln property was noted nearly one hundred and thirty years ago. Benjamin Briggs, a Springfield tax clerk, rented the Carrigan house briefly in 1867. Writing to his sister on October 27 of that year, he described his new abode and its famous neighbor next door:

> It stands right beside of Lincoln's unpretending cottage a picture of which you have seen no doubt. I don't see why they could not have taken in the surroundings a little when taking a picture of the house, but they didn't.[298]

In the late 1860s and early 1870s, three separate panoramas of Springfield were produced. These drawings represent the landscapes of early Springfield. Details of each of these three panoramas, dated 1867 (Figure 2-58), 1870 (Figure 2-13), and 1872 (Figure 2-62), are included in this section. Although they show structures and some vegetation, they are artists' renderings that appear within a large drawing. Previous researchers have found them to be unreliable, particularly as to landscape details.[299] Nevertheless, the three panorama drawings do confirm the impression of Springfield as a maturing city, with increasing density of development and, especially in the 1870 Beck & Pauli panorama, a pervasiveness of trees throughout the residential areas is indicated.

The intent of this section is to discuss the overall historic character of the cultural landscape of the entire four-block Lincoln Home NHS area. This historic character discussion begins with an overview description of the site, accompanied by a period plan. Following the overall description, the character-defining features are described in greater detail. To the extent it is available, more detailed information for each individual lot in the four block area follows.

[298] Benjamin Briggs, Account 89-12, Manuscript Collection, Illinois State Historical Library.
[299] Harvey and Clarke 1982, p. 19; Ferry & Henderson 1980, p. 7; Krupka 1991, Part III, p. 7.

Overview of Historic Site and Period Plan, 1844 to1875

As noted in the previous section, the 4 block area which now comprises the Lincoln Home NHS, was part of the land addition platted by Iles. This land addition included Market (now Capitol), Jackson, Edwards, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Streets, as well as others. These streets were laid out to be 80 feet wide, from property line to property line, and the blocks framed by these streets were 320 feet square with center alleys 16 feet in width. The individual lots were platted with 40 feet of frontage and a depth of 152 feet.[300] It is known that there were at least a few houses constructed in the four block area by 1843. The house that would become Lincoln's was built in 1839 for Rev. Charles Dresser, who lived there until 1844, and is a one and a half story dwelling (see Figure 2-5). The Springer House (Arnold House), across Jackson Street, was in place by late 1839 or early 1840, and owned by Rev. Francis Springer until 1849.[301] Real estate records indicate increases in the value of the lots both directly to the north of Lincoln's (Carrigan) and across the alley from Carrigan (Hotchkiss)--increases which suggest the construction of houses on these lots by 1839.[302] Aside from this tightly grouped pocket of houses, the majority of the area was undeveloped by 1843 when Lincoln began negotiating the purchase of the property and dwelling at the corner of Eight and Jackson Streets.

The Lincoln Home NHS Period of Significance Plan, 1844-1875, is a single graphic representation of the four block area during the site's period of significance (see Figure 2-67). The plan, which indicates known structures for the time period, demonstrates the landscape features of the NHS, including trees, sidewalks, and fences. The NHS Period of Significance Plan was produced using all available historical documentation--maps, photographs, and panorama views--and information from the NHS historic structure reports. 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield was used as a base for the creation of the plan (see Figure 2-7). It should be noted that the amounts of available historical documentation for the years 1844 to 1875 varies over the period. Information for the early years of the period is somewhat sparse, with major sources being the aforementioned 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield, the 1858 Barnes map of Springfield (see Figure 2-13) and three a small collection of historic photos. These views are focused on the Lincoln Home, and primarily show the front facade along Eighth Street, the Elm tree, sidewalk, curb line, plants around the house (planted by the tenants), two apples trees in the back yard and a few other details. For example, an 1864 photo shows a view of most of these landscape features (see Figure 2-16). A series of 1865 views show the house draped for mourning or with mourners around it (see Figures 2-17 to 2-20). Some information about the Lincoln Home facades along Jackson Street and its related details is provided in these photos. A limited amount of adjacent property information is indicated in the edges of a few views such a circa 1866 view (see Figure 2-21). No other photographic evidence has been discovered that details the condition of other properties within the neighborhood during the period of significance. Therefore, information from later documents has been examined, and extrapolated backwards for inclusion in the Period of Significance Plan. *All of the photographs pertaining to this era and to later years used in the production of the plan are included chronologically within the volume of figures accompanying this document.*

One note should be made about the use of the panorama views in the construction of the Historical Plan (see Figures 2-58, 2-61, and 2-62). As noted earlier, the information contained in these documents has been questioned by other researchers. Of the three panoramas, the Beck and Pauli Panorama shows trees with the greatest level of clarity and in the greatest number. However, the organization of the trees shown in the document is curious on several counts: trees are shown along street frontages only where they do not obstruct the view of house facades; trees are shown in large masses or as more or less regular lines in the back yards of properties in an equal measure that

[300] Bearss 1977. p. 13.
[301] Bearss 1969, p.1 and 1977, p.139.
[302] Banton 1987, pp.59, 122.

seems unrealistic; and several trees that are known to exist at this date are missing from the view, such as the Linden trees at the Dean House. While it is important to show the vegetation information portrayed in this panorama, it is more speculative than that from other sources.

The Period of Significance Plan uses a symbol key to differentiate confirmed information from speculative information. Trees seen in historic views dating to 1875 and currently existing trees that appear to date from this period are shown in the heaviest line weights. Trees seen in photographs dating to the 1880s and 1890s have a somewhat lighter outline, which represents modest speculation. Trees and tree masses in the lightest line weights are taken from the Beck and Pauli panorama and their light line weight implies a higher level of speculation. Likewise, all known fences are given discrete symbols. These symbols reflect clear photographic documentation dating to the period of significance (or slightly later) of the fences' presence and construction. In contrast, a "generic" fence symbol is used along the perimeter of each block (front and side yards) where site-specific information is lacking. These fence lines represent the understanding, based on written sources describing fences for excluding roaming animals, that fences were used throughout the neighborhood, but that their exact presence, description, and location at each property is somewhat speculative.

Sidewalks, at a standard five-foot width, are shown in a manner similar to that used for fences. Where photographic documentation for the period of significance and the years immediately after it (c. 1880s) allows, accurate locations and materials are portrayed. Again, because written sources, including local laws, indicate that each property owner was required to provide sidewalks, generic sidewalks are shown along the street frontages for the four blocks. These are shown as block-long, continuous sidewalks, since it is known that neighboring owners were directed to align their sidewalks to create a continuous sidewalk along the street. However, because owners were allowed some discretion as to materials (wood, stone, or brick), materials cannot be precisely indicated and therefore are not shown where they are not documented in other sources.

The location of property lines, high wooden street curbs and structures are also shown on the NHS Period of Significance Plan. Additional landscape details, such as the presence and nature of flowering shrubs, vines, perennials or annuals, is not shown with the exception of the Lincoln corner and neighboring lot. However, numerous written accounts indicate that ornamental plantings and gardens were quite commonplace. No specific documentation of the nature, location, and amount of such plantings and gardens in the Lincoln neighborhood is known. Therefore, no such landscape features are shown on the NHS Period of Significance Plan.

Difficulties with historic documentation aside, the NHS Historical Plan 1844-1875, gives a reasonable overview of the four block area at the end of the period. The overall pattern of development during the Lincoln residency is evident in this plan. Along Eighth Street from Jackson to Market (Capitol) Streets, every property is developed with a dwelling. The original lot spacing (dating to the Iles plat), with forty foot frontages, is modified at two properties, the Lincoln Home and the Dean House. From Edwards to Jackson Streets the development is more spread out, with fewer dwellings, on both the east and west sides. Focusing on the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, the four corner lots are all developed with residences and outbuildings as are the properties next to each of them which would have provided a density of structures around the Lincoln Home. The NHS Period of Significance Plan, 1844 to 1875, shows that considerable information is known about the appearance of the Lincoln neighborhood landscape, within varying levels of confirmation and speculation.

Character-Defining Features, 1844 to 1875

Spatial Organization and Land Patterns

In the years between 1844 and 1875, the four block area that would become the Lincoln Home National Historic Site progressed from a relatively empty piece of prairie to an nineteenth century urban neighborhood with civic amenities such as sidewalks, curbs, and tree-lined streets. At the same time, the unpaved streets could become muddy quagmires, and most lots had outbuildings providing shelter for horses, if not cows. Yet the city was becoming more developed, with increasing attention to amenities by the mid to late 1870's, including urban infrastructure such as sewers, water mains, and lighting. Beyond the area of primary interest, the adjacent city blocks were developing along much the same lines. To the north and northwest of the NHS the commercial center of Springfield emerged in the area around the Old State Capitol, and to the west and southwest were the most desirable residential areas dominated by the Governor's Mansion. Residential areas were also growing to the south and east.

Along Eighth Street, residences were located from 15 to 50 feet from the street and formed an irregular visual and physical line with their facades. This linear quality was reinforced by the line of fences which likely bordered the sidewalks. The bulk of the residential structures, both one and two stories in height, provided the dominant massing for the neighborhood with the variable sizes of outbuildings and their more irregular placement giving some definitions to the mid-block alleys. This massing of structures had the effect of simultaneously making the streetscape the focal point of the neighborhood, while allowing the back yards a significant measure of privacy. The larger, open spaces created by multiple lot configurations provided a sense of spaciousness within the developing urban setting. The open areas on these properties could have functioned as pasture or garden areas or as untended landscapes.

The neighborhood's wide, straight streets offered continuous views along the street corridors. Views along the alleyways were also accessible. From the side streets and alleys views into backyards were possible unless tall fences along property lines (such as at the Lincoln Home) blocked these internal sight lines. Few older trees existed within the area to create a canopy enclosure and newly planted trees were small so that the sky dome was open and the neighborhood was washed in sunlight.

In the later years of the period, changes in these spatial relationships in the Lincoln Home neighborhood evolved principally in minor and gradual fashion. Additions to residential buildings were made as families grew. Outbuildings were added, chiefly along the alleys which defined the rears of the lots. Streets widths were reduced as permanent curbs were installed, sidewalks renewed, and tree islands broadened. The over linearity of the neighborhood was, reinforced by sidewalks, lines of fencing, street trees, alleys, structures, and outbuildings.

Topography

Little is known about the topographic variations that existed during the Lincoln residency years. It is likely that as the area developed, houses with basements and cisterns were constructed. The amount of material excavated to provide for these basements and cisterns may have been simply graded onto the property around the new constructions. This practice would account for the unnatural layering of topsoil bands below subsoils that have been revealed in archeological investigations. The individual lots were probably regularized to create somewhat uniform topography in front and rear yards. Along Eighth Street, the houses had front yards raised several feet above the grade of the sidewalks with a sloping area between the house and the sidewalk. This change of grade is most evident at the Lincoln Home where the brick retaining wall emphasizes the grade change from the sidewalk to the first floor elevation.

Vegetation

There is range of information regarding the overall character of the vegetation within the NHS during this period. Surviving photographs of the area during the Lincoln residency period focus nearly exclusively on the Lincoln Home and its immediate surroundings. These indicate the existence of some trees at the Lincoln Home and several adjacent properties. From written records it is known that street trees were planted along the public streets of Springfield, but exact information on what trees, where and when is not clear for the Lincoln neighborhood. The NHS Period of Significance Plan shows the level of information available from a variety of sources. This plan provides a sense of the presence and density of trees along streets and on private properties.

The City Ordinances also dealt with trees, stating that "All shade or ornamental trees placed along any street, shall be planted on a line two feet inside the outer edge of the sidewalk or curbing...," but could not be planted within sidewalk areas of less than eight feet in width.[303] If, as Bearss suggests, street widths during this period were approximately fifty-five feet, and the right-of-way was originally platted to eighty, then curb to property lines measured approximately twelve and one-half feet. It would appear that the owners had the option to plant street trees either two feet from the curb or two feet from the walkway. This interpretation is supported by the extant historic trees. Thus, one option, trees planted two feet from a five-foot sidewalk that was located on the private property line, would place trees approximately seven feet from the property line. This would place trees roughly five and one-half feet from the outer edge of the curb. The second option, trees planted two feet from the curb, would place trees approximately ten and one-half feet from the property lines. This would place the trees roughly five and one-half feet from the street edge of a five-foot sidewalk that was located on the private property line. This plausible configuration is shown in the configuration of trees on the NHS Period of Significance Plan (see Figure 2-67).

A record of a probate sale for Block 6, Lots 1 and 2 indicates that a few evergreens were planted between 1858 and 1860. No other data has been found to date which sheds light on specific types of vegetation which may have been present in this four block area during the years 1840-1860.

The Lincoln property was of modest proportions with a narrow front yard above the brick wall and a fence enclosed rear yard. Documentation indicates that the Lincolns maintained only a few shrubs and two apple trees within in the rear yard. Some additional shrub and vine plantings are seen in mourning period views dating to 1865 and were likely planted by the tenants.

The early condition of the Lincoln Home grounds was described in 1848 by renter Mason Brayman: "We have an excellent house and garden with plenty of cherries and currants, and peaches growing-with vegetables of my own raising."[304]

During the 1860 presidential campaign much attention was directed to the Lincoln and his home. Descriptions of the Lincoln Home landscape from several newspaper correspondents who visited the house in 1860 have differing accounts of the appearance of the house and surrounds. One remarked that "it was just such a dwelling as majority of the well-to-do residents of these fine western towns occupy."[305] A Lincoln campaign biographer wrote "At home he lives like a gentleman of moderate means and simple tastes. A good-sized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded

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303 "Charter with the Amendments Thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield, Illinois," Springfield, Illinois, Bailhache& Barker, 1858, p. 251.
304 Letter of June 8, 1948, from Mason Brayman to his sister, from Bailhache-Brayman Papers, Manuscript Division, ISHL (ALPL) .
305 From Springfield correspondent to the *New York Herald*, published June 26, 1860, cited from Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Spring, 1953, p. 8.

by trees and flowers . . ."[306] A newspaper article also noted the exterior appearance of the Lincoln Home, at the 1860 arrival of the republican convention members, as "an elegant two-story dwelling, facing west, of pleasing exterior, with a neat and roomy appearance, situated in the quiet part of the town, surrounded with shrubbery."[307] Perhaps more accurately, based on photographic documentation, a *New York Herald* reporter wrote "Mr. Lincoln lives in a plain brown two story wooden house, a little off at one side of the city, which is without ornament on it or in the grounds around it."[308] Another *Herald* correspondent echoed this plain appearance when he wrote of the grounds around the Lincoln Home:

> . . . the edifice affords no indications of ostentation. It has no ornaments, no flowers or shrubbery, no marble vases or cooling fountains, no fashionable fences surrounding it, but is built plumb out to the sidewalk, the steps rather encroaching on the walk.[309]

An 1860 rally view of the Lincoln Home thronged with people shows the young elm tree in the front sidewalk and considerable blurred foliage at the north corner of the Lincoln Home and the Carrigan property to the north (see Figure 2-26). The photograph shows foliage in the foreground as well indicating that tree branches across the street from the Lincoln Home, possibly on the Dean property are in front of the photographer's lens. The same elements with the Elm tree uncaged, plus a dark mass of foliage in the rear yard, are noted in two additional views from 1860 (see Figures 2-24 and 2-25).

An 1865 view shows the Elm tree, again without a tree cage, vines on the side porch, shrubs along the front foundation, and a tree on the opposite corner of the street (see Figure 2-35). The 1865 mourning period views show the same elements plus evergreen boughs, imported from the pineries of Michigan, hung from the eaves of the house and neatly covering the building corners (see Figure 2-37).[310] In addition, there is a small tree in the rear yard. While blurred, the area of the rear yard to the north of the light colored walk appears to be massed foliage rather than lawn. Tree branches are also seen in the Carrigan lot and a tree canopy is noted over the building roofs near the left edge of the view. No trees are evident in the street frontage along Jackson Street in these early views. An 1865 view of the Lincoln Home rear yard, shows vine foliage in the left foreground, a tree on the left and a mixed species lawn cover with grasses and broad- leaved, herbaceous plants (see Figure 2-41). Two trees trunks and canopies in the rear yard are clearly visible in a second image (see Figure 2-55). These are known to be apple trees as reported in an 1865 newspaper article "the apple tree between the house and the barns, showered the grounds with pink and white blossoms and filled the air with fragrance."[311] An 1866 description of the Lincoln property indicates these post Lincoln residency changes to the landscape:

> A single elm tree, half a foot or so in diameter, near the edge of the side-walk, is the only object which relieves the eye from a full view of the house. On the south, a close board fence encloses the lot two-thirds of its length, the rest of the yard, including that in front of the house, being

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[306] John Scripps, excerpt from *Chicago Press & Tribune*, May 23, 1860, cited from Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Spring, 1953, p. 8.
[307] Article in *New York Daily Tribune* titled "Special Correspondence of The Chicago Journal, Springfield, Ill., May 19, 1860," cited from Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Spring, 1953, p. 8.
[308] *New York Herald*, June 11, 1860, cited from Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Spring, 1953, p. 9.
[309] *New York Herald*, August 8, 1860, cited from Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," p. 9.
[310] "The City," *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Springfield, Illinois (Thursday morning, April 26, 1865), p.3, c.3-4.
[311] Quoted from article in the *Chicago Tribune*, May 6, 1865, cited in Edwin Bearss, *Historical Base Map: Lincoln Home*, NPS, Washington, DC, November 30, 1969, p. 20.

> enclosed with a plain picket fence. A climbing rose with a few other shrubs are the only natural ornaments which adorn the place.[312]

Views of the Lincoln neighborhood in the early years are restricted to those of the Lincoln Home with some coverage of the Carrigan and Arnold lots and the properties to the east of the Lincoln home. Little detail of the vegetative cover is available from these views although vegetation massing and tree canopies are evident. A circa 1887 view of the Corneau House taken during the period when it faced Jackson Street, shows a large stump, about sixteen inches in diameter at the base (see Figure 2-91). This tree would likely have been present during the Lincoln years indicating that some plantings on Jackson Street may have been present even if there were fewer street trees along this frontage. The view up Eight Street shows that relatively mature trees lined the street by that date (see Figure 2-105). 1880s photographs of the Henson Robinson House give a clear view of the street trees along this property (see Figures 2-77 and 2-80). The distinctive bark may identify them as Sycamore/ *Platanus occidentalis.* Specific documentation of vegetation within the Lincoln neighborhood is limited to Lincoln era and later written accounts and a limited number of historic photographs. It is evident from this evidence that tree plantings along property frontages were common and Eight Street was likely lined with somewhat irregularly spaced street trees. Views of streets indicate that at least a good proportion of these trees were planted about the same time, allowing them to grow up in a relatively even aged stand. Occasional shrubs and trees are also seen in the available views and are indicated in some accounts. A somewhat irregular height and varied texture, mixed species grass cover is also noted in these early views. Later views showing maturing trees appear to indicate that many of the neighborhood trees along the street were planted around the 1850s and looked similar to the Lincoln Elm during the Lincoln residency. In addition, the few large trees remaining in the LNHNS indicate that some pre-existing trees may have remained when the neighborhood was initially developed, providing some larger size trees and shade for the area in the Lincoln years.

Circulation

The circulation system in the area of the NHS during this period included the public streets, alleys bisecting each of the blocks, and sidewalks or boardwalks paralleling portions of the streets. These elements in Lincoln's neighborhood conformed to the city ordinances which regulated the street patterns and appearances.

Streets

During the period of significance, streets in the four block area were 55 feet wide and unpaved. Their earth construction meant they were often muddy or dusty, like most Springfield streets. Although cedar block paving was introduced to parts of Springfield in the late 1870s, it would not be until late in the 1880s that Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Streets were paved in this fashion.[313] The layout of streets and lots during the period of significance can be seen in both 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield and the 1856 maps of the city (see Figures 2-7 and 2-10). In 1855, the City Engineer was directed to grade Jackson Street eastward toward the city limits, and also to estimate the amount of earth to be removed on Ninth Street, between Jackson and Edwards Streets, to reduce the grade to a designated level.[314]

Gutters existed throughout the area during the period. Bearss mentions gutters on both sides of Jackson Street from Sixth to Ninth Streets and on Eighth Street between Monroe and Edwards Streets, and that the crossings of Jackson Street with Seventh and Eighth Streets were to be box

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[312] Article by Rev. Edwin S. Walker, dated Feb. 19, 1867, published in Walker biographical sketch, Oct. 1912, *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, cited from Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Spring, 1953, p. 9.
[313] *Annual Report of the City Officers*, 1887, np.
[314] Bearss 1969, p.98.

culverts or aprons.[315] Gutters were mentioned on both sides of Seventh and Ninth Streets as well as along the south side of Market (Capitol) Street. Gutter aprons were installed in the late 1850s at Jackson and Seventh Streets and at Jackson and Eighth Street, as well as on both sides of Eighth Street at its intersection with Edwards Street. There were two pedestrian bridges built across the gutters on both sides of Ninth Street where it intersected with Jackson Street. In 1853, storm culverts were installed on each side of Capitol Street where it intersected with Eighth Street and with Ninth Street. They were replaced in 1858. In 1856, plank crossings were laid by the city to access the alleys on both sides of Jackson Street between Sixth and Ninth Streets for carriages to use in crossing.[316]

Specifications for culverts were also given in city ordinances and had to be constructed of "at least two inch white or bur-oak lumber, well spiked and tied to a substantial framework," big enough to do the job well, and "covered with at least three inch good oak plank."[317] According to Bearss, the curbing on Eighth, Ninth, and Jackson Streets consisted of "good 3 inch planking, fronting, set with good oak posts, well spiked," thus meeting the ordinance.[318] There was a good deal of elevation difference between the sidewalk and the street surface. On Eighth Street fronting the Lincoln Home, the drop was approximately 20 inches.[319] Curbing at Eighth and Jackson Streets consisting of two planks about 10 inches in width each, is visible in the period photograph of the Lincoln Home (see Figure 2-25).

Sidewalks

Sidewalks were strictly regulated and property owners were held responsible by the City Council for both the construction and maintenance of their front walks. The 1858 Revised City Ordinances stated that a three foot minimum width was required, and the material could be brick, stone, or wood.[320]

According to Bearss, a petition from Abraham Lincoln, Charles Arnold, and several of their neighbors was put forward, "praying that certain sidewalks on the east side of Eighth Street, between Cook and Adams, be graded and paved or planked."[321] In 1853, the resident at the Irwin House was billed for planking the sidewalk in front of that property.[322] The minimum width specified for the sidewalks was four feet, and while most were of board, Lincoln paved the walkway in front of his lot with brick to a width of between eight and ten feet.[323] This was close to the maximum allowed, as such limits were also set by ordinance. Streets more than seventy-five feet wide (including those in the historic area) could have sidewalks up to twelve feet wide.[324] If the maximum width walks were constructed on both sides of a street, this would effectively reduce the street width from eighty feet to fifty-six. Most walks were, however, more modest in scale. According to Bearss, "In the period 1853-1860, boardwalks four or five feet wide were built on the west side of Eighth from Adams to Jackson."[325] By 1856, there were sidewalks at least five feet in width on both sides of Jackson between Sixth and Ninth. Five foot walks were also laid along the southern border of Capitol along Lot 16, Block 7 and Lot 16, Block 10 by the mid-1850s. Walks were in place along south Capitol from Seventh to Tenth by 1860. The east and west sides of Ninth were ordered to be laid four feet wide in 1853, and were

[315] Bearss 1969, pp.99-101.
[316] Ibid., p. 102.
[317] "Charter" 1858, p. 162.
[318] Bearss 1969, pp.102-103.
[319] Krupka 1993.
[320] "Charter" 1858, p. 201.
[321] Bearss 1969, pp. 103-104.
[322] Bearss 1977, p. 150.
[323] Bearss 1969, p. 104.
[324] "Charter" 1858, p. 202.
[325] Bearss 1969, p. 104.

relaid in 1859. Along Edwards between Sixth and Ninth, walks six feet wide, mostly planked, were laid by 1857.[326]

Plank crosswalks were constructed at all intersections in the historic district between 1856 and 1859.[327] According to the 1858 City Ordinance, crosswalks were to be between three and six feet wide, laid with at least two inch white or burr oak planks, these were spiked to oak bearings that were no more than six feet apart.[328] Plank crosswalk ramps are especially visible in an 1860 photograph of the Lincoln Home taken by A.J. Whipple (see Figure 2-25).

Within the Lincoln neighborhood 1860s photographs clearly show the sidewalks at the Lincoln Home and the abutting Carrigan property. The Lincoln Home sidewalk along Eighth Street was laid in herringbone brick according to historic accounts. An archeological excavation in 1987 uncovered a herringbone pattern starter brick that provides additional evidence.[329] Photographic views from the 1860s do not show an obvious pattern but the sidewalk appears to be paved to full width (see Figures 2-24 and 2-35). Upon close inspection the edge of brick against the curb appears to have ended in a zigzag pattern without the necessary cut bricks to fill in the small, triangular gaps. These gaps are darker and somewhat weedy. There is also an indistinct open patch in the brick surrounding the Lincoln elm tree. It adjoins a narrower walk fronting the Carrigan property to the north where the two board curb seems to end, at the north edge of the Lincoln property line, and a sloping grade drops back to the boardwalk along the Carrigan property. The boardwalk along Jackson Street nearly abuts the Lincoln brick wall, possibly with a small gap, while this 3 or 4 feet wide walks shows an earth strip between the boardwalk and the curb. The use of weed-edged wood ramps and cross walk boards at the street crossing is also apparent in these views. An 1865 interior view of the Lincoln property shows a narrow boardwalk shaped in a "Y" pattern that provides access to both side and rear doors. A slightly later view within the Lincoln neighborhood shows continuity with earlier materials. In photographs dating to 1868, Lincoln's front walk shows a weedy edge gap and an unclear amount of space around the tree while muddy streets, wood curbs and wood ramps remain from the 1860 and 1865 views (see Figure 2-60). Based on 1880s views of the sidewalks that show a further continuity of materials it appears that sidewalk conditions remained constant through the end of the period of significance (see Figures 2-83, 2-95, 2-96, 2-116, and 2-122).

It is possible that some properties in the Lincoln neighborhood also had a walkway system not only to the front door but around the house to, and through, the backyard. However, limited documentary evidence of such walks exists for the period of significance. One view of the Lincoln Home from the post-residency year (1865) shows the backyard walks (see Figure 2-41). Archeological investigations have uncovered brick walk fragments. According to an archeological investigation at the Lincoln Home, remnants of a brick walk were uncovered from the original South Porch of the Dresser Cottage. A second investigation concurs, and discusses the possibility of a brick or wooden walkway leading to the front (west) entrance of the home. Evidence of walkways associated with houses other than the Lincoln Home is found in two archeological trip reports, referring to a rear brick walkway, set in a herringbone pattern, at the Robinson House. Remnant brick walks were also referred to at the Dubois and Sprigg Houses, the latter being set in a herringbone pattern as well.[330]

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[326] Bearss 1969, pp. 105-107.
[327] Ibid., p. 107.
[328] "Charter" 1858, p. 161.
[329] Vergil Noble, *Further Archeological Investigation at the Lincoln Home*, 1987 report.
[330] Floyd Mansberger. *Archeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois (*Lincoln, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 1987, photocopy; Vergil E. Noble. *Further Archeological Investigations at Lincoln Home National Historic Site*, *Springfield, Illinois, The Restoration Project*. Midwest Archeological Center, Occasional Studies in Anthropology, No. 22, (Lincoln, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center,, 1988); May 1993, *Trip Report*, Lincoln Home. Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska. July 1993, *Trip Report*, Lincoln Home. Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska

Water Features

Water Supply

The primary water features in evidence during the Lincoln residency period were cisterns and wells, usually one of each per house. Cisterns were six to eight feet in diameter and about seven feet deep.[331] This would account for about 300 to 400 cubic feet of excavation materials including topsoil and subsoil. Usually the wells and cisterns were located near the houses at the rear with roof gutters directing rainfall to them.

The historic location of many of the early wells and cisterns within the neighborhood were located by archeological investigation by the National Park Service. A photograph taken during this investigation shows a cistern behind the Lincoln Home uncovered during an archeological investigation (see Figure 2-220). At the Lincoln Home (Block 10, Lot 8 and South 1/4 of Lot 7) a six-foot cistern was found in 1985. This is believed to be the original Dresser family cistern. The location of wells and cisterns in other parts of the neighborhood is sometimes suggested by extant, above ground evidence such as capstones located at the Robinson, Dubois, and Dean properties (see Figure 2-41).

Water pipes were not installed along Eighth Street until after 1867 when the city water company had completed the reservoir, pumping station and had laid pipes to the city. Therefore, it seems likely that each of the residents in the Lincoln neighborhood would have had a spring, well and cistern or a combination of several springs, wells or cisterns depending on the size of the property to provide water for drinking, washing, irrigation, livestock, etc.

Drainage Systems and Sewers

Sewers were not installed in Lincoln's neighborhood until after Lincoln's death in 1865. Each of the properties would have needed a privy through this time. The historic locations of many of the early privies and drains within the neighborhood have been located by archeological investigation by the National Park Service. At the Lincoln Home, three privy sites were located in the backyard through archeological investigations in 1951.[332] In 1954 the 1840s privy structure was placed on the location of the third pit discovered, which conforms to the location of the privy seen in the 1860 Republican rally photo (see Figure 2-28 and Figure 2-57).[333] The discovery of a drain pipe from the house during later archeological digs in 1958 helped to complete the knowledge of the historic drainage system at Lincoln Home.[334] This drain directed to Eighth Street and likely extended to the curb line.

As noted in the previous section, elements of the Springfield sewer system in the Lincoln neighborhood did not appear until the mid-1860s. Although initially recommended, the first set of main pipes laid along Monroe Street in 1865 did not connect to the lateral pipes on Eighth Street. Rather, the Eighth Street laterals connected directly into the Town Branch, near the intersection of Eighth and Cook Streets (see Figure 2-84). The sewer line on Eighth Street extended from Capitol Avenue on the north and Allen Street on the south (also seen in Figure 2-84).

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[331] Krupka 1993.
[332] Richard S. Hagen, "Backyard Archeology at Lincoln's Home," *Journal of the Illinois Historical Society* 44 (4), 1951, pp.340-349.
[333] *Times-Herald*, Washington, DC, February 12, 1954 photograph showing workmen placing a privy donated by an Oakland, Illinois doctor and friend of Lincoln.
[334] Mansberger, *Archeological Investigations at Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois: The 1987 Restoration Project* (Lincoln, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 1987). Vergil E. Noble, *Further Archeological Investigations at Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois: The 1987 Restoration Project*.

Structures

In addition to residences, a variety of other, smaller structures existed in the Lincoln neighborhood, including barns, privies, and other outbuildings. Their locations were generally governed by city ordinances which detailed required setbacks for houses and outbuildings. Houses were required to have a front setback of twelve feet from the curb.[335] Privies could be built on the property line but not in the alley, and boundary line privies were allowed if both owners agreed to it, otherwise they had to stand off two feet.[336] City ordinances also required wooden sheds of this period to be constructed with one open side that faced into the property.[337] It is nearly certain that each residence would have at least one associated privy, and often several outbuildings, to include a barn, shed, laundry, or stable.[338] Unfortunately, it was considered impolite to depict privies on maps or plats of the era, so documentation of privies is located through archeological investigations and a small group of period photos.[339]

The number and nature of the all the structures within the Lincoln neighborhood, including outbuildings, are recorded on the 1854 Hart and Mapother and the 1858 Barnes city maps (see Figures 2-7 and 2-14). These particular maps show the type of construction, brick or wood, and note the residential structures, public buildings and manufacturing establishments with a graphic delineation. The two maps show little change in the four block Lincoln neighborhood (Blocks 6, 7, 10, 11) during the four years from 1854 to 1858. However, growth was proceeding and changes are evident in other areas in the 4th Ward. Subdivision of lands at the urban fringe to the south and east are noted and buildings are added primarily in the four blocks from Washington, Monroe, Adams and Market Streets for eleven blocks from Sixth to Seventeenth Streets. Within the Lincoln neighborhood outbuildings area shown on each block for approximately half of the developed lots. The counts of dwellings remain the same from 1854 to 1858 in the four block area of the NHS. Within the Lincoln neighborhood block 6 shows one school (on the Stuve lot), five wood dwellings, and four outbuildings associated with four of the dwellings. Block 7 shows one brick building (Burch house) and eleven wood residences and twelve outbuildings associated with eight dwellings. Four dwelling have no outbuildings. On Lincoln's block 10, nine wooden residences are seen, with eleven outbuildings associated seven residences. The Lincoln Home and the Carrigan property show two outbuildings while the Niles property shows three. In block 11 ten wood residences and six outbuildings are mapped with the outbuildings associated with five of the ten residences. This distribution is shown below as a chart, for easier comparison and summary:

Block	# Residences	# Outbuildings	(# Residences)	# Other w/ Outbldg
Block 6	5	4	(4)	1
Block 7	12	12	(8)	0
Block 10	9	11	(7)	0
Block 11	10	6	(5)	0
Totals	36	33	(24)	1

This chart shows that 24 of the 36 residences within the Lincoln neighborhood had associated outbuildings with 33 outbuildings shown in all. Therefore, 66% of Lincoln's neighbors had one or more outbuildings on their property and 33% did not. There appears to be a relationship to the size of the property and house and the presence or absence of outbuildings, within Lincoln's

[335] Noble *Further Archeological Investigations*, p. 55.
[336] Krupka 1993.
[337] Krupka, *Historic Structure Report: Henson Robinson House*, 1991, Part I, p. 17.
[338] Krupka, Henson Robinson House HSR, Part II, p.13
[339] Ibid.

neighborhood and elsewhere. Larger properties have a tendency toward a greater number of outbuildings.

Outbuildings are visible in several views of the Lincoln neighborhood and add a bit more detail to their description. Two of these views show a dark mass of the Lincoln Carriage house and its roof lines (see Figures 2-24 and 2-25). Greater detail is evident in another view which shows part of the Lincoln privy and a section of the shed wall at the rear of the lot along the alley (see Figure 2-26). Portions of the Carrigan barn, the Arnold barn and the Wood barn are also seen in this view. An 1865 view with blurred margins shows the somewhat indistinct massing of the structures in the rear yard of the Lincoln home and parts of three buildings on the Arnold and Wood lots (see Figure 2-43). The small structure in the right foreground may have been the Arnold privy. Another indistinct view dating to 1866 shows the building massing in the rear of the Lincoln home and beyond to the adjacent lots 10 and 11 (see Figure 2-55). By 1867 the four block area of the Lincoln neighborhood included thirty-seven houses, thirteen laundry sheds, fourteen barns, twelve wood sheds and presumably thirty-seven privies. These are illustrated in the 1867 A. Ruger panorama (see Figure 2-58).

Little documentation from the 1870s illustrating outbuildings from end of the period has been located. Later views from the 1880s show some detail of outbuildings, and these are discussed in greater detail in the next section (see Figures 2-83, 2-91, 2-94, 2-95, and 2-102). For the 1844-1875 period, however, the study of outbuildings seen in historic views shows that while many were simple wooden structures, each was unique in its size, roof lines and surface treatment. Some property owners had large barns, while others had small multi-purpose sheds and a few had both. These views are useful in demonstrating that every property owner had some kind of outbuilding and some had more than one.

Site Furnishings and Objects

There were a variety of site furnishings and objects located within Springfield during the period of significance, including fences, tree boxes, streetlights, hitching posts and mounting blocks. However, not all of these features were confirmed as existing in the Lincoln neighborhood between 1844 and 1875. The status of these elements during the period is described below.

Fences

Fences along the street frontage and individual lot boundaries were an obvious feature. The fences were used for a variety of purposes: keeping animals out, ornamentation, protection of plants and marking of ownership boundaries. Photographs from the period document only the Lincoln Home and portions of the lots nearby with these all showing some fencing. Some documentation also exists for the types and/or location of fencing at the Arnold, Owen, Lincoln, Carrigan, Corneau, and Wood properties during this period.

An oral history description of the Lincoln neighborhood in the Frederick Dubois collection is quite detailed concerning the physical elements of the neighborhood, noting the brick wall and fence at the Lincoln home:

> Our family as you know lived on Eighth Street in the middle of the block just below Mr. Lincoln's house on the corner of Eighth and Jackson. The brick wall with the fence on top of it reaching to a height of seven feet or more from the pavement was there then, as it is now. An elm tree which Mr. Lincoln planted almost directly in front of the steps leading from the pavement up to the house was probably twenty feet high. At the time when I was a boy, the boys from the neighborhood. . . . would play this prank often. We tied a string from the elm tree to the fence at just the proper height to strike Mr. Lincoln's plug hat. He always went up town after supper for the mail and returned early between 8 and 9 o'clock. We would hide around the corner of

> the wall and wait for the string to come in contact with Mr. Lincoln's hat . . . and when his hat came in contact with the string it broke up his reverie and would startle him for a moment. . . . He would start up the street with us until he came to a grocery store, Webster's grocery, and would treat us to cakes and nuts and then we would escort him back home.[340]

This remembrance documents both the physical elements of the landscape, including the Lincoln brick wall and picket fence, and their use in a frequent prank. Four types of wooden fences are recorded in 1860 and 1861 views of the Lincoln Home and adjacent lots, including two horizontal and one vertical board fence. These two views show portions of the fences found at that time on the Lincoln, Carrigan, Corneau and Wood properties (see Figures 2-24 and 2-26). Using these photographs, four of these fences have been studied and drawn with approximate dimensions, excluding only the front wall and picket fence at the Lincoln Home which has been studied in detail and reconstructed.

An illustrated view depicts an 1860 fence along the Jackson Street frontage of the Lincoln Home (Block 10, Lot 8 and south 1/4 of Lot 7) (see Figure 2-33). This fence was a vertical, wide board style with a cap along the top. The fence appears light and was white washed or painted. A gate of similar construction as that of the fence was located at the south entrance to the house. This fence was tall enough to block views into the back yard making it a private space.

A second illustration depicts an 1860 five-rail fence with a capping board (see Figure 2-34). This fence is seen in front of the Carrigan House along Eighth Street (Block 10, Lot and north 3/4 of Lot 7) as well as along the front of the Charles S. Corneau House (Block 6, Lot 16). The Corneau fence is only partially visible in an 1860 photograph that shows the cap, top rail, post and second rail (see Figure 2-24). A vertical picket gate, without points, is seen in part at the south side of the Carrigan house.

A third illustration shows a four-rail board fence which is seen in the 1860 rally view along the west and north property boundaries at the Wood House (Block 11, Lot 16) (see Figure 2-44). This fence does not appear to have a base board, as recommended to keep out smaller animals, nor does it seem to have a cap, which was advised to deter fence post rot.

Another image illustrates a wide board fence evident along the eastern portion of the property line between the Lincoln Home and the Carrigan house in two of the photographs (see Figure 2-45). This fence is comparable to the one shown in Figure 2-24 but does not appear to have a capping board and seems to be made of slightly less regular boards. The same fence is seen in 1865 mourning views along the Jackson Street frontage of the Arnold House (Block 11, Lot 1).

In 1865 there are again four distinct types of wooden fences visible in the mourning views of the Lincoln Home and adjacent lots. An 1865 view shows portions of the Lincoln and Carrigan properties (see Figure 2-37), while another view shows both of these plus a portion of the Arnold property (see Figure 2-43).

The vertical board fence along the Jackson Street frontage at the Lincoln Home has changed and is shown in its current (1995) state (see Figure 2-46). This fence replaced the earlier vertical wide board fence and the front portion of the property line fence between the Lincoln Home and the Carrigan House. The fence is constructed of a narrower vertical board along the top of which is a narrow cap. A gate of similar narrow board construction matches the location of the earlier gate accessing the porch and door of the Lincoln Home along Jackson Street. This fence was also placed lower, closely

[340] Address of Senator Frederick T. Dubois on February 12, 1906 at Leland Hotel, Lincoln Banquet, Frederick Dubois Collection, ISHL (ALPL) Manuscript Collection, p. 13-14.

matching the elevation of the boardwalk, while the former fence was located at the crest of a small slope about three feet higher.

An 1865 lattice fence which spanned the distance between the Lincoln Home wall and the property line fence to the north can be seen in another illustrated view (see Figure 2-47). This is only a short section of lattice and does not appear elsewhere at the Lincoln Home or on other properties at this date. In addition to the visual impact at the corner of the house, this fence affected the circulation along the Lincoln sideyard, making free passage from front to back impossible.

Returning to Figure 2-45, the 1860 vertical, wide board fence is also evident in the mourning period views. It is seen along the Jackson Street frontage at the Arnold House (Block 11, Lot 1) and it appears also along the portion of the property line between the Lincoln Home and the Carrigan House behind the lattice fence. This fence on the Lincoln Home property line possibly persisted from the view five years earlier while the two front sections, of board and lattice, were replaced.

An 1865 three-rail with top board fence and crossing rails can be seen along the Eighth Street frontage at the Carrigan House in another view (Block 10, Lot 6 and north 3/4 of Lot 7) (see Figure 2-70). This fence replaced the five rail fence previously seen in Figure 2-34.

This careful study of two sets of views dating approximately five years apart shows that significant changes in the fencing took place on the five properties partially revealed in these views. These notable changes in the style of fences at the Lincoln home and adjacent properties were likely the result of deterioration and the need for replacement although there may have been aesthetic issues in the changes made to the Lincoln property fences, which in 1865 have a more finished appearance. It is in the 1865 view of the northern side yard for the Lincoln home that a trellis structure is added to the fencing system. These examples indicate that during the Lincoln residency and mourning period wood was the common material of choice for the city lot fencing. Fences were constructed as horizontal board, or vertical board or picket styles.

Documentation of fences within the Lincoln neighborhood after the Lincoln years is limited to the 1880s and 1890s views which show three streetscapes and three individual properties in seven individual photographs. This collection of photographs, discussed in greater detail in the next section, shows a variety of fences, some in the same styles as seen in the Lincoln years, and some new types. In addition to showing change and continuity in fence styles, the late nineteenth century photos also demonstrate the loss of fencing from properties in the years following 1875.

Hitching Posts and Carriage Blocks

Carriage blocks may have been present during Lincoln's residency. These blocks were used by people in climbing into the high carriages and buggies of the period. They were constructed of wood or stone. Horse hitching posts may also have been present, but neither of these features appear in photos dating to this period.

Tree Cages and Boxes

An 1864 view of the Lincoln Home shows Lincoln's elm tree unprotected, while a tree cage protects the smaller tree across the street in front of the Burch property (see Figure 2-35). This cage appears to be made of two boards, on opposite sides of the tree, with small, horizontal cross pieces joining these boards and small, angled braces at one side of the base.

Street Lights

According to Bearss, there were gas lamps on Seventh and Capitol in the Lincoln era, but no street lamps near the intersection of Eighth and Jackson.[341] The city's first lamp district was designated in 1855.[342] Although it most likely did not include the four block historic area, it is possible that the NHS area had gas lighting shortly after 1855 as lighting was extending to other parts of the city.

Property by Property Data, 1844 to 1875[343]

This section provides additional information on the Lincoln Home neighborhood, in the somewhat more detailed form of property by property listings. Known information on the lots in Blocks 6, 7, 10, and 11. Due to data and time limitations, this information is provided in two time periods: 1844 to 1861 and 1861 to 1875.

1844 to 1861, Block 6

Block 6, Lots 1 and 2 (Graham House): A two-story frame house with single-story ell was built on Lots 1 and 2 in 1858.[344]

Evidence exists for some types of vegetation growing on the property of Alexander Graham. According to Bearss, "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."[345] It is reasonable to assume these plants were purchased between 1858 and the end of 1860.

Block 6, Lot 3 (Bennett House): An L-shaped structure fronting on the west property line facing Seventh Street appears on the map. The north elevation abuts the property line. A small rectangular structure sits directly to the east of the rear of the house, and a small, square structure is located in the northeast corner of the lots.[346]

Block 6, Lot 4 (Corneau House): An L-shaped structure facing Seventh Street appears on the map. A small, square structure is located in the northeast corner of the lot, a few feet south of the property line, and bordering on the west alley.[347] The Corneau cistern was probably located within 10-15 feet of the kitchen addition.[348]

Block 6, Lot 5: The lot is vacant at this time.[349]

Block 6, Lot 6 (Cunningham House): A single-story frame dwelling was built on this lot in 1857.[350]

Block 6, Lots 7 and 8 (Myers House): The platted size of the lots has never changed during the period and were sold separately from 1840 to 1855 when rejoined under a single owner. They were

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[341] Bearrs, 1969, pp. 108-109.
[342] "Charter" 1858, p. 94.
[343] All references in the "Findings" section to the 1854 map are citing Hart & Mapother 1854, while references to the 1858 map cite Barnes 1858.
[344] Bearss 1969, p. 41.
[345] Bearss, 1977, p. 7.
[346] 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield.
[347] Ibid.
[348] Ferry & Henderson 1980, p. 52.
[349] 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield.
[350] Bearss 1969 p. 45.

conveyed together for the rest of the period of significance.[351] The 1854 city map shows a school on Lot 8, and Lot 7 is vacant. The rectangular structure has an east-west long axis, and is about 10' east of Seventh Street. The south elevation is positioned along the property line.[352]

Block 6, Lots 9 and 10 (Jones House): The platted size of the lots has never changed during the period, and were sold together during this time.[353] The house was built in 1849-50, and was originally 80 percent on Lot 9 and 20 percent on Lot 10. The 1854 map shows a rectangular structure, with a small addition attached to its west elevation, and a porch across the eastern elevation. No outbuildings are shown.[354]

Block 6, Lots 11 and 12 (Dubois House): The platted size of Lots 11 and 12 has never changed during the period, and were sold together during this time.[355] The 1854 map of Springfield depicts these lots as vacant. The Dubois House was built in 1858. The 1860 appearance of the house is not known.[356]

Block 6, Lots 13 and 14 (Miller House): The platted size of Lots 13 and 14 has never changed during the period, and were sold together during this time.[357] The 1854 city map shows no improvements on these lots. The house was erected on Lot 14 between 1855 and 1859. The appearance of the house in 1860 is not known.[358]

Block 6, Lot 15 (Sprigg House): The platted size of Lot 15 has never changed.[359] The house was built between 1851 and 1852. It appears on the 1854 city map as being L-shaped, with a small square outbuilding at the northwest corner of the lot.[360]

Block 6, Lot 16 (Corneau House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during the period.[361] Built between 1850 and 1852, the original house was an L-shaped frame structure.[362] The front portion of the house was approximately 34'- 6" long and 14'-6" wide, with the addition being approximately 16' long and 12'-6" wide.[363] The city map of 1854 shows a small structure with two rear wings. The house was located along the northern lot line, and was set a number of feet back from the east boundary.[364] A one-and-one-half story barn was located in the northwest corner of the lot, and it measured approximately 16 feet by 20 feet.[365] The 1860 photograph shows the Corneau fence fronting on Eighth Street is visible in the immediate foreground, and also appears to be a simple four-board wooden fence (see Figure 2-24).

[351] Bearss 1977, pp. 14-15.
[352] Ibid., p. 17.
[353] Ibid., pp. 29-30.
[354] Ibid., p. 41.
[355] Ibid., pp. 48-49.
[356] Ibid., p. 69.
[357] Bearss 1977, pp. 75-76.
[358] Ibid., p. 81.
[359] Ibid., p. 89.
[360] Ibid., p. 97 .
[361] Bearss 1977, pp. 103-105.
[362] Ferry and Henderson, 1980, p. 12.
[363] Ibid., p. 13.
[364] Bearss 1977, p. 113.
[365] Ferry and Henderson, 1980, p. 45.

1844 to 1861, Block 7

Block 7, Lots 1, 2, and 3 (Wallace House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during the period, and all three had been acquired by 1848.[366] The 1854 map shows an L-shaped building in the northwest corner of Lot 1 with a small rectangular outbuilding in the south-east corner of Lot 3.[367]

Block 7, Lots 4 and 5 (Kalb House): The platted size of the lots has not changed during the period. After 1849, both lots were owned by one person.[368] The 1854 map shows a small shed located on the alley at the rear of Lot 4. An L-shaped structure facing Seventh Street was constructed prior to 1854, and was on Lot 5, with a rectangular outbuilding running the length of the eastern boundary with the alley.[369]

Block 7, Lot 6 (Field House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during the period.[370] The 1854 city map shows an L-shaped structure on the lot that was probably built between 1836 and 1849. Two rectangular outbuildings are shown. One is located immediately to the east of the house, while the other is at the northeast corner of the lot and extends southward nearly to the southeastern corner.[371]

Block 7, Lot 7 (Brown, Sr. House): 1854 map shows a large L-shaped building on the lot. Built sometime prior to 1854, this house was oriented with its long axis to the east and west. A porch was located in the angle of the ell. A rectangular outbuilding was located in the south-east corner of the lot.[372]

Block 7, Lot 8 (Perkins House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during the period.[373] According to the 1854 city map, the lot contains two good-sized structures. The L-shaped house fronting on Seventh Street was constructed between 1848 and 1853, and was located in the northwest corner of the lot. There was another L-shaped structure located at the rear of the lot in the southeast corner.[374]

Block 7, Lot 9 (Burch House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during the period.[375] Between 1845 and 1854, an irregularly shaped house was built on the lot. The structure faced Eighth Street, and its northern elevation was on the property line. The building narrowed in width east to west. No other structures appear on the lot on the 1854 city map.[376]

Block 7, Lot 10 (Brown, Jr. House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during the period.[377] The 1854 map shows a large L-shaped structure on the lot. A substantial increase in the price of the lot between 1849 and 1852 indicates the house was constructed during this time. A square wooden structure was located along the northerly part of the western boundary with the alley.[378]

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[366] Banton 1987, p. 132.
[367] Ibid., p. 134.
[368] Ibid., p. 143.
[369] Ibid., p. 144.
[370] Ibid., p. 151.
[371] Ibid., p. 152.
[372] Banton 1987, p. 160.
[373] Ibid., p. 165.
[374] Ibid., p. 167.
[375] Banton 1987, p. 237.
[376] Ibid., p. 239.
[377] Ibid., p. 230.
[378] Ibid., p. 231.

Block 7, Lots 11 and 12 (Dean House): The platted size of the lots did not change until 1850, when the lot was sold as Lot 11 and the south 1/2 of Lot 12. The north 1/2 of Lot 12 then became combined with Lot 13.[379] The house was constructed between 1850 and 1854. The 1854 map depicts the Dean House as being L-shaped and located on both lots, although the majority of the structure was on Lot 11. There was an outbuilding located at the south-west corner of Lot 11.[380]

Block 7, Lot 13 (Lyon House): The platted size of the lot did not change until 1849 when it was joined with the south 10' of Lot 14. In 1850, the north 1/2 of Lot 12 was added to the property.[381] The 1854 map shows a small square building located on the original Lot 13 area. No other structures are indicated.[382]

Block 7, Lot 14 (Beedle House): Lots 14, 15, and 16 were sold as a group until 1859, when the south 10' of Lot 14 were sold to Harrison Lyon. No further lot changes were made during the period.[383] The house was built circa 1840, was originally one-story, and is shown on the 1854 map as a C-shaped building with the wings extending to the west.[384] According to the map, the house extends from the northern lot line to the south. No outbuildings were depicted.[385]

Block 7, Lots 15 and 16 (Walters House): The platted size of the lots did not change during the period.[386] The house was built between 1839 and 1854, and is shown on the 1854 city map as being a large L-shaped structure on both lots.[387] Two outbuildings are shown on the map. A rectangular structure is located approximately 3/4 of the length of the lot westward and along the northern property line of Lot 15. A smaller outbuilding is shown along the property lines in the southwest corner of Lot 15.[388]

1844 to 1861, Block 10

Block 10, Lot 1 (Remann House): The Remann House was constructed circa 1848, as Henry Remann purchased the property that year. The 1854 city map depicts the house as L-shaped, with the long axis running east-west. No change or additional improvements were found on the 1858 city map. The platted size of the lot did not change.[389]

Block 10, Lot 2 (Kent House): The Kent House was constructed between 1846 and 1854. The 1854 city map shows an L-shaped structure with its long base parallel to Eighth Street. No supporting structures were shown. No changes were found on the 1858 map.[390] The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[391]

The Kent house possessed a front fence, possibly constructed to be more or less solid. It is cited in one account by a neighborhood child as a place to hide while knocking hats from the heads of men walking along the sidewalk. One of the victims was Abraham Lincoln.[392]

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[379] Banton 1987, p. 216.
[380] Ibid., p. 220.
[381] Ibid., p. 204.
[382] Ibid., p. 206.
[383] Ibid., p. 193.
[384] Ibid., p. 195.
[385] 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield.
[386] Banton 1987, pp. 175-176.
[387] Ibid., p. 182.
[388] 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield.
[389] Banton 1987, p. 6.
[390] Ibid., p. 16.
[391] Ibid., p. 17.
[392] Vertical File III, "Lincoln Home Area," Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.

Block 10, Lot 3 (Worthen House): The Worthen House was constructed between 1842 and 1854. On the 1854 map of Springfield, a square shaped structure is located near the southwest corner of the lot. An L-shaped outbuilding is shown in the northeast corner near the alley.[393]

Block 10, Lot 4 (Niles House): The Niles House was built between 1842 and 1853, and is shown on the 1854 map of Springfield shows an irregularly shaped structure on this lot, and by 1858 there was record of a large two-story frame house.[394] The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[395]

Block 10, Lot 5 (Bugg House): The Bugg House was built between 1840 and 1853. It appears on the 1854 map as an elongated brick or stone structure. A separate outbuilding is located directly behind the house, and another outbuilding is found in the lot's northeast corner.[396] The platted size of the lot did not change during the period of significance.[397]

Block 10, Lot 6 and North 3/4 of Lot 7 (Carrigan House): The property was a combination of Lot 6 and the north three-quarters (30 feet) of Lot 7 since 1839. Records indicate the house was probably constructed shortly after that date.[398] The lot had 70 feet of frontage on Eighth Street, and the house was located about 35 feet back from the walk.[399] The 1854 city map shows an L-shaped building with the long axis parallel to the north boundary of Lot 6. As can be seen in an 1860 photograph of the Lincoln House, the Carrigan house was a single-story with chimneys on the north and south ends, and a rectangular addition attached to the rear (see Figure 2-24).[400] There were three outbuildings associated with the Carrigan House at this time. A small rectangular structure is shown on the 1854 city map to be directly adjacent to the north-east corner of the house, and up against the north property line.[401] A large frame barn on the south-east corner of the property fronted on the alley, and a woodshed was located on north-east corner of lot.[402] An 1860 photograph of a Republican rally at the Lincoln Home provides some detail of the Carrigan barn (see Figure 2-26). It was a one-story structure that appears to be constructed of unpainted wood.[403] A detail of this photograph shows the southernmost part of the Carrigan fence fronting on Eighth Street is also visible in this photograph, and appears to be a four-board type (see Figure 2-27).

Block 10, Lot 8 and South 1/4 of Lot 7 (Lincoln Home): The Lincoln House was built in 1839 and was a one-and-one-half story structure.[404] The 1854 city map shows the west elevation of the house as located on the property line. The northern elevation extends onto Lot 7, and is only a few feet south of the northern boundary line.[405] Various outbuildings were located on the lot; a barn, woodshed, laundry shed and privy. Bearss reports that the woodshed and privy were in place by 1847.[406] The laundry shed, as verified by a servant of the Lincoln's, Mariah Vance, indicates that it was located to the rear of the house over the well. Laundry was then hung in the yard on clotheslines.[407]

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[393] Banton 1987, p. 27.
[394] Ibid., p. 38.
[395] Ibid., p. 35.
[396] Ibid., p. 50.
[397] Ibid., pp. 48-49.
[398] Ibid., p. 59.
[399] Bearss 1969, p. 22.
[400] Banton 1987, p. 63.
[401] Ibid., p. 62.
[402] Bearss 1969, pp. 22-23.
[403] Banton 1987, pp. 63-64.
[404] Bearss 1969, p. 1.
[405] 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield.
[406] Bearss 1969, p. 13.
[407] Krupka, 1993, Chapter "Laundry."

This structure was removed ca. 1906. In 1856, the house was enlarged to two stories.[408] An approximation of the location and massing of the Lincoln Home and outbuildings during the period of significance can be seen on the 1854 map shown earlier (see Figures 2-7 and 2-8).

According to Bearss "On June 13, 1853, the Board of Aldermen of Springfield received a petition from Abraham Lincoln, Charles Arnold, and several of their neighbors `praying that certain sidewalks on the east side of Eighth Street, between Cook and Adams, be graded and paved or planked'."[409] The minimum width specified for the sidewalks was four feet, and while most were of board, Lincoln paved the walkway in front of his lot with brick to a width of between eight and ten feet.[410] Remnants of a brick walk were found under the south porch of the Lincoln Home and appear to date from the period of significance, and some archeological evidence exists to suggest the presence of a boardwalk supported by brick as the approach to the front door in the same period.[411] A brick walk connecting stone steps from the sidewalk to the front porch steps continuous with the brick surface drains along the inner face of the brick retaining wall were probably constructed at the same time as the retaining wall.[412] This feature is not confirmed with period photographs. An 1888 drawing of the site clearly labels this element.

Early records of the Lincoln Home during the 1850s reference the removal of several trees from the property, three trees; a cherry tree, peach tree and unknown shade tree.[413] These fruit trees that were removed by Lincoln were most likely planted by Charles Dresser. An 1848 account from a tenant of Lincoln states "We have an excellent house and garden--with plenty of cherries and currants, and peaches growing--with vegetables of my own raising . . ."[414] Carl Sandburg records one instance of a tree removal: "A workman caring for the Lincoln yard went to Lincoln's office to ask about cutting down a tree. What did Mrs. Lincoln say? was Lincoln's question. She said yes. Then, in God's name, cut it down to the roots."[415] Another account of the same event by William H. Townsend mentions that the tree was "the only shade tree in his front yard."[416]

Two 1860 A. J. Whipple photographs show the Lincoln Eighth Street sidewalk as extending from the front retaining wall to the curb, with an elm tree planted in the walk toward the curb (see Figures 2-24 and 2-25). The sidewalk along Jackson Street is also visible and shows a fairly wide area of exposed soil between the walk and the curb, but no trees are visible. There are trees visible on the southern part of Lincoln's back yard. According to Bearss, there were two apple trees in this area.[417] These photographs show at least one tree located north of the Lincoln house between it and the Carrigan home. A photograph taken in the summer of 1860 during a Republican rally at Lincoln's house shows foliage between the Lincoln and Carrigan property (see Figure 2-26). An enlargement of this area shows the vegetation massing between the houses as well as a partial view of the Carrigan barn and portions of a Lincoln property privy and outbuilding (see Figure 2-28). Written records offer some detail the vegetation at the Lincoln Home for 1848, during the time, Lincoln was away at Congress, and the house was rented to Mason Brayman. In a June 8th, 1848 letter to his

[408] Bearss 1969, p. 6.
[409] Ibid., pp. 103-104.
[410] Ibid., p. 104.
[411] Noble 1988, pp. 14, 51.
[412] Krupka, 1993, Chapter "Walkways."
[413] Francis Krupka, Draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*, 1993, Chapter "Trees."
[414] Letter from Mason Brayman to his sister Sarah, June 8, 1848 from Wayne C. Temple, *By Square and Compasses: The Building of Lincoln's Home and Its Saga*, The Ashlar Press, Bloomington, Illinois (1984), pp.32-33. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]
[415] Carl Sandburg, The Prairie Years, Blue Ribbon Books, New York (1926), p. 273. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]
[416] William H. Townsend, *Lincoln and Liquor*, The Press of the Pioneers, Inc., New York (1934), p. 133. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]
[417] Bearrs 1969, p. 20.

sister, he remarked on the "excellent house and garden" he was enjoying, with a crop of cherries, currents, and peaches, as well as a vegetable garden he had planted.[418]

Mr. Lincoln, apparently, was not an avid gardener. Mrs. William Wallace, his sister-in-law who lived around the corner at Seventh and Market, said Lincoln only planted a garden once or twice, and the yard was "naked."[419] An 1860 visitor, however, did report a large garden in the back yard.[420] A statement by a neighbor, James Gourley, ca. 1866 indicates that "Lincoln never planted any trees; he did plant some rose bushes once in front of his house; he planted no apple trees, cherry trees, pear trees, grapevines, shade trees, and suchlike things; he did not, it seems, care for such things."[421] This statement is inaccurate since photographic documentation shows an elm tree in the sidewalk and two apple trees in the back yard. The limited vegetation around the house is visible in an 1860 photograph (see Figure 2-24). There is documentation supporting a determination of a grass species at the Lincoln residence. According to a receipt, Lincoln purchased bluegrass seed in 1854, most likely for reseeding after the 1853 remodeling.[422]

A report on July 26, 1867 from the *Illinois State Journal r*ecalls the elm, a vine covering the house and a rose bush from the Lincoln residency. Stating that

> It remains just as he left it to pass to the White House of the nation's capitol--a modest, brown two-story frame dwelling . . . A creeping vine, gradually covering the one side of the house, clings to the wall as the nation clings to him; a climbing rose, embowering the door, shed its fragrance around the entrance, sweet like his memory; and a lonely elm in front, said to have been planted by his own hands, bends it boughs like a weeping willow. . .[423]

The topographical change along the front boundary of the Lincoln property was fairly great. This increase in elevation was likely augmented with fill around the foundation and was sufficiently steep to warrant the construction of a retaining wall.[424] Historically three limestone steps, beginning at the brick sidewalk paving, connected to two wooden steps, providing access to the narrow front yard.[425] Another set of three steps reached up to the front door.

A correspondent for the *Cincinnati Weekly Commercial* reported on the state of the Lincoln Home in May of 1865. "The house-yard is elevated four feet above the street, and is fronted with a brick wall, on which stands a low fence of pickets. It is not over six feet in width . . ."[426] About fourteen courses of brick are visible making the elevation from the sidewalk to the top of the brick courses and the cap stone about 62 inches. The number of brick courses would indicate an elevation change of about 5 feet from the sidewalk to the front yard level. A letter dating from June 11, 1850 from Lincoln to the Springfield brick contractor specified "I wish to build a front fence on a brick foundation at my house. I therefore shall be obliged if you will as soon as possible deliver me brick of a suitable quality

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[418] Temple 1984, p. 33.
[419] Bearss 1969, p. 18.
[420] Ibid., p. 20.
[421] Emanuel Herz, "James Gourley's Statement," *The Hidden Lincoln*, The Viking Press, New York (1938, p. 384. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]
[422] Krupka 1991, Part III, p. 12.
[423] "Springfield--The Home of Lincoln" *Illinois State Journal*, Bailhache & Baker, Springfield, Illinois (July 26, 1867), p. 4, c. 2. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]
[424] Noble 1987, p. 26.
[425] Krupka, 1993, Chapter "Walkways."
[426] Anonymous, "His House," *Cincinnati Weekly Commercial*, Cincinnati, Ohio (May 11, 1865), p. 1, c. 7. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]

and sufficient number to build such foundation, 50 feet long; of proper width, depths, underground and about 2 feet above ground."[427]

It is known that the Lincoln property contained a cistern "located against the rear elevation near the Home's south-east corner, . . . and a ceramic drainage line paralleling the north elevation," and that a well used by the Lincolns had been covered over by Mr. Lincoln's addition to the rear of the house in 1849.[428] The drainage line extended from an undetermined point along the northern line of the house, through or beneath the retaining wall, to the historic curb line which was approximately eight feet closer to the house than today.[429] The south-eastern cistern was possibly in use as early as 1849.[430] The post-1853 well and pump were located near the east wall and a few steps north of the east porch.[431]

Fencing located on the Lincoln, Carrigan, and Corneau properties can all be seen in an 1860 photograph (see Figure 2-24). This view also shows Lincoln's brick retaining wall. Built of brick along the front of his property in 1850, he had it topped with a fence that was paled with square posts. Bearss elaborates that in 1855, this combination of wall and fence was continued along the south one-quarter of the lot, and that the fence line was extended to the rear of the lot by a high board fence, as shown in the same figure.[432] Only two sets of gate posts were known to have existed on the lot during this period, those at the front gate along Eighth Street and those at the side in the high board fence along Jackson Street. Wooden steps allowed access to the side yard through the side gate.[433]

Block 10, Lots 9 and 10 (Hotchkiss House): These two standard size lots were sold together during this period.[434] Lot 9 was vacant during the period of significance, but there was a small house on Lot 10. This structure was likely built between 1837 and 1838. The 1854 map shows a small rectangular house sitting on an east-west axis. A support structure is located in the northwest corner of Lot 10, directly on the alley and the north property line.[435]

Block 10, Lots 11, 12, 13, and South 1/2 of Lot 14: These lots were owned by James Morse; the platted size of the lots did not change, and remained vacant during the period.[436]

Block 10, Lots 15, 16, and North 1/2 of Lot 14 (Morse House): By March of 1853, James Morse had purchased Lots 13, 14, 15, and 16. The north half of Lot 14 was combined with Lots 15 and 16 to form one large lot measuring 100' x 152 feet. This configuration held throughout the period.[437] During this period, James Morse was living in a house on the corner of Market Street and Ninth Street which was built between 1840 and 1854. The 1854 map shows a small house on Lot 15 facing east onto Ninth Street. A fairly large rectangular outbuilding (probably a barn) was located along the western edge of the property, and equally on Lots 14 and 15.[438]

[427] Bearss, 1969, p. 16.
[428] Noble 1988, pp. 14, 46.
[429] Ibid., pp. 55, 61-62.
[430] Ibid., p. 62.
[431] Mansberger 1987, p. 116.
[432] Bearss 1969, p. 16.
[433] Krupka, 1993, Chapter "Walkways."
[434] Banton 1987, p. 120.
[435] Ibid., p. 122.
[436] Ibid., p. 102.
[437] Ibid., p. 73-74.
[438] Ibid., p. 93

1844 to 1861, Block 11

Block 11, Lot 1 (Arnold House): The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[439] The house was probably built in the spring of 1840. The house was of wood frame construction, and is shown on the 1854 city map as a long rectangle parallel to Jackson Street, with a narrower ell projecting south and then west. The north elevation was on the property line, and the west elevation sat approximately 16' from the west property line. A barn was located at the northeast corner of the property by 1860, and was approximately 18' in length east to west.[440] An 1860 photograph taken of a Republican rally at Lincoln's home and a detail of this photograph show the Arnold barn to be a frame structure with vertical siding on the northeast corner of the lot (see Figures 2-26 and 2-28).[441] The cistern for the Arnold house during the period was probably located near the present boardwalk which approaches the Arnold House front door.[442]

Block 11, Lot 2 (Irwin House): The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[443]The house was built in the 1840s, and appears on the 1854 city map as an L-shaped building with a back porch. The west elevation of the house is on the property line. No outbuildings are shown.[444] On November 16, 1853, James Zwisler, Sr. (the resident at the Irwin House) was billed $12.00 for planking the sidewalk in front of the property.[445]

Block 11, Lot 3 (Cook House): The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[446] Based on tax levies and assessments, it is possible there was a small house here by 1837. This is not backed up by direct evidence, but if true, would make it one of the earliest dwellings in the neighborhood[447] Another large increase in the value of the property in 1853 suggests either original construction in that year, or substantial improvements.[448] The city map for 1854 shows the house as rectangular with an addition at the east elevation and located on the north half of the lot. An ad for the sale of the property in 1854 mentioned a cistern, well, and stables.[449] Archeological investigations in 1985 located a brick foundation for a probable laundry shed.

The Cook House sits on a grade that has altered over time, and is now much higher than when the house was built. Additionally, the original slope was uphill to the north and west. Borings around the foundations in 1988 revealed 2.4 to 4.3 feet of fill. A cistern was encountered about 1.3 feet below grade.[450] The 1850 Cook House cistern was located at the northeast corner of the house, and the well may be located nearby.[451]

Block 11, Lot 4 (John E. Roll House): The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[452] John E. Roll built the house in the early 1850s. On the 1854 map, the building is shown as rectangular with a rear ell. No outbuildings are shown.[453]

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439 Bearss 1977, pp. 131-132.
440 Fischer-Wisnosky Architects, Inc., 1993, pp. 2.6, 2.18, 2.19, 3.1, 6.10.
441 Bearss 1977, p. 141.
442 Noble 1991, p.2.
443 Bearss 1977, pp. 145-146.
444 Ibid., p. 153.
445 Ibid., p. 150.
446 Ibid., pp. 159-160.
447 Wiss et al 1988, p.4.
448 Bearss 1977, p. 165.
449 Ibid., p. 165.
450 Wiss et al 1988, p. 15, 62.
451 Ibid., p. 62.
452 Bearss 1977, p. 170.
453 Ibid., p. 175.

Block 11, Lot 5 (Jenkins House): The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[454] Built in the late 1840s, the house is depicted on the 1854 map as a small structure at the northwest corner of the lot. The structure is shown as being on the north and west property lines. The house was irregularly shaped and may have been two attached structures. No outbuildings appear on the map.[455]

Block 11, Lot 6 (Robinson House): The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[456] A small house was constructed on the lot between 1858-1860, and was a one-story frame structure. There was also a laundry shed located at the north-east corner of the house.[457] Archeological investigations by the NPS unearthed portions of the brick foundation for this shed. The well and cistern for the Robinson house were located at the north-east corner of the kitchen wing.[458]

Block 11, Lots 7 and 8 (Allen House): The platted size of the lot did not change during this period.[459] The house was built on Lot 8 in the early 1850s. The 1854 city map shows an L-shaped structure. On Lot 7, a rectangular structure (probably a barn) with an east-west axis is located at the northeast corner.[460]

Block 11, Lots 9 and 10 (Clark House): The pre-1854 house is located primarily on Lot 10, and faces Ninth Street. A rectangular structure is located against the property lines in the northwest corner of Lot 10. A second, smaller, rectangular outbuilding is shown against the property lines in the southwest corner of the same lot.[461] Bearss describes the dwelling as a two-story frame structure with a one-story wing attached to the north elevation.[462]

Block 11, Lot 11 (Lumpp House): A rectangular structure with an east-west axis and a small addition to the southern half of the rear elevation is shown on the 1854 city map. A small, square outbuilding is located against the property lines in the northwest corner of the lot. No other outbuildings are shown.[463]

Block 11, Lot 12 (Patrick House): An L-shaped structure with its east facade as the base of the ell is located against the north property line on the 1854 city map. A small outbuilding is located almost inside the cut-out area of the ell.[464]

Block 11, Lot 13 (Ives House): The 1854 city map shows an ell shaped house with a porch.[465]

Block 11, Lot 14: The lot was vacant during the period.[466]

Block 11, Lot 15 (Fawcett House): The house was constructed between 1854 and 1860. The rear elevation of the house and some backyard trees appear in an 1860 photograph of Lincoln Home (see

[454] Bearss 1977, pp. 177-178.
[455] Ibid., p. 183.
[456] Ibid., p. 189.
[457] Krupka 1991, Part II, p. 106.
[458] Krupka 1991, Part III, p. 35.
[459] Bearss 1977, pp. 203-204.
[460] Ibid., p. 211.
[461] 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield.
[462] Bearss 1969, p. 87.
[463] 1854 Hart and Mapother map of Springfield.
[464] Ibid.
[465] Ibid.
[466] Bearss 1969, p. 93.

Figures 2-26 and 2-28). Fawcett and his neighbor on lot 16 (north) shared a single-story shed that is visible in this photo.[467]

Block 11, Lot 16 (Wood House): In 1857, a one-and-one-half story frame house with a single-story ell was constructed on this lot previously vacant lot.[468] According to Bearss, the Wood property (Block 11, Lot 16) was bounded on the north and east by a four-board fence, which is visible in an 1860 photograph of a Republican rally held at the Lincoln Home (see Figure 2-26).[469] An enlargement of the photograph shows the fencing even more clearly (see Figure 2-28).

Overall the character-defining features evident at the NHS during the Lincoln residency exhibit the development of a frontier settlement into a more urban environment. The residential neighborhood gradually evolved as individual property owners constructed houses and various outbuildings. Basic public amenities like streets, sidewalks or boardwalks, and street trees were also being added to the area during the 1850s. The 1854 map shows major structures in the neighborhood but no additional detailing. Only three photographs from the 1860 period are available. Limited explicit information is available documenting other existing character-defining features of the cultural landscape as seen on period maps and historic photographs.

1861 to 1875, Block 6

Graham House (Block 6, Lots 1 and 2): Two-story frame house with single-story ell built in 1858 remained. Between 1854 and 1884 a single outbuilding was added to the rear of the lot.

Bennett House (Block 6, Lot 3): By 1866 a single-story frame house with attached outbuilding replaced the original L-shaped structure. Between 1854 and 1884 the two original outbuildings were replaced with a new outbuilding.

Block 6, Lot 4 (William Corneau House): The original 1854 house changed shape between 1854 and 1884, but looks to be located in the same location on the lot. Between 1854 and 1884 the outbuilding was enlarged.

Block 6, Lot 5: This lot was vacant in 1866 and continued to be vacant through the period.[470]

Block 6, Lot 6 (Cunningham House): The single-story frame dwelling built in 1857 remained on the lot. Between 1854 and 1884 an outbuilding was added at the rear of the lot.

Block 6, Lots 7 and 8 (Stuve House): The school located on lot 8 was removed between 1854 and 1870. A new two-story house was built on the property line between lots 7 and 8. Between 1854 and 1884 two outbuildings were also added to the lots.

Block 6, Lots 9 and 10 (Jones House): On lot 10, two-story frame house, with bays on north and south elevations. Between 1854 and 1884, the house was moved onto Lot 10.

Block 6, Lots 11 and 12 (Dubois House): The two-story frame house built in 1858 remained on Lot 12 Between 1858 and 1884 three outbuildings were constructed at the rear of the lots.

Block 6, Lots 13 and 14 (Miller House): The two-story frame structure on lot 14, built between 1855 and 1859 remained. Between 1845 and 1884 three outbuildings were constructed on the lots.

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[467] Bearss 1969, p. 93.
[468] Ibid., pp. 94-95.
[469] Ibid., p. 95.
[470] Ibid., p. 44.

Block 6, Lot 15 (Sprigg House): The L-shaped frame structure remained. Between 1854 and 1884 the outbuilding was enlarged.

Block 6, Lot 16 (Charles S. Corneau House): The original house remained but changed configuration between 1854 and 1884. The platted size of the lot did not change at least through 1868.[471]

1861 to 1875, Block 7

Block 7, Lots 1, 2, and 3 (Wallace House): Two-story frame L-shaped house on lot 1 fronting on Seventh Street remained on the lot 1.

Block 7, Lot 4 (Kalb House): On lot 4, frame house by 1866 which remained throughout the period.

Block 7, Lot 5: Two-story frame structure by 1866. Between 1954 and 1884 the single outbuilding was replaced with two separate structures.

Block 7, Lot 6 (Field House): Two-story frame house with an ell by 1866. Between 1854 and 1884 the two outbuildings were replaced with one single small outbuilding along the alley.

Block 7, Lot 7 (Ira Brown, Sr. House): By 1866, a two-story frame house with two bays. An outbuilding remained at the southeast corner of the lot between 1854 and 1884, but changed shape and location.

Block 7, Lot 8 (Smith House): A two-story L-shaped house remained on the lot but was evidently enlarged slightly from the 1854 configuration. The large two-story outbuilding occupying the rear of the lot remained.

Block 7, Lot 9 (Burch House): The elongated house, located along the north property line remained from 1854. Between 1854 and 1884 two outbuildings were added to the rear of the lot. In 1865 there was a street tree evident at the corner of Jackson and Eighth just to the south of the Burch House (see Figure 2-42).

Block 7, Lot 10 (Ira Brown, Jr. House): Between 1854 and 1884 the single-story frame house with a kitchen attached to its west elevation was razed.

Block 7, Lot 11 and South 1/2 Lot 12 (Dean House): Two-story frame house on lot 11 and south one-half of lot 12 erected prior to 1857 remained.[472] Between 1854 and 1884 two additional outbuildings were added to the lots and the original outbuilding was enlarged.

Block 7, Lot 13 and North 1/2 Lot 12 (Lyon House): On lot 13 and north one-half of lot 12 the two-story frame house built by 1856 remained.[473] Between 1854 and 1884 two outbuildings were added to the lots.

Block 7, Lot 14 (Beedle House): Between 1860 and 1870 the original C-shaped one-story house was either enlarged or a new two-story house constructed. This house was a two-story frame structure, with a single-story ell.

Block 7, Lots 15 and 16 (Walters House): On lots 15 and 16, a two-story, L-shaped, frame dwelling fronting Eighth Street remained between 1854 and 1884.

[471] Bearss 1977, p. 105.
[472] Bearss 1969, p. 67.
[473] Ibid., pp. 68-69.

1861 to 1875, Block 10

Block 10, Lot 1 (Remann House): The platted size of the lot has not changed.[474]

Block 10, Lot 2 (Kent House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[475]

Block 10, Lot 3 (Worthen House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[476] The dwelling was a single-story frame cottage approximately 35 feet square, with a small stoop at the central front entrance.[477] The rear (east) porch was over two-thirds the width of the house. There was a two-story building in the northeast corner (probably a barn).[478]

Block 10, Lot 4 (Niles House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[479] The two-story frame dwelling was approximately 30 feet wide and 75 feet long.[480] The south elevation had a bay that was filled in on both sides by porches. There was a two story barn in the north-east corner. A small single-story building was located between the rear (east) face of the house and the barn.[481]

Block 10, Lot 5 (Bugg House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period. [482]

Block 10, Lot 6 and North 3/4 of Lot 7 (Carrigan House): The single-story frame house on this parcel was evidently razed by 1884 and replaced with a two-story frame house with a two-story ell projecting from the south side. Behind the ell was a one-story addition. A rectangular shed, approximately 35 feet long and 12 feet wide, occupied a space along the eastern lot line.[483]

The fence in front of the Carrigan House, which had appeared in a four-board horizontal style in 1860 and 1863 illustrations, had evidently been changed to three boards surmounted by large x-panels in photos from 1865 and later (see Figure 2-40).[484]

Plantings on the Carrigan property included two trees north of the Lincoln-Carrigan fence, one in the southwest corner of the lot, and one between this tree and the southeast corner of the Carrigan House.[485] A small mass of shrubs is located at the southwest corner of the lot just inside the fence.

Block 10, Lot 8 and south 1/4 Lot 7 (Lincoln Home): The Lincoln property was described in a February 8, 1861 fire insurance policy as a two-story structure with the front 20 feet by 39 feet, the rear ell 22 feet by 24 feet. The south porch was 7 feet by 24 feet. Three outbuildings were listed were listed on the policy. A frame carriage house (18 feet by 20 feet) was located 60 feet east of the house. A 13 feet by 50 feet frame wood house and privy adjoined the carriage house and were 78 feet east of the house. Archeological investigations conducted in 1951 and 1985 support the existence of three outbuildings sized roughly as indicated in the insurance policy.[486]

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[474] Albert W. Banton, Jr., Ellen Carol Balm, and Jill York O'Bright, *Blocks 7 and 10 Elijah Iles' Addition: Historic Resource Study and Historic Structures Report, Lincoln Home National Historic Site*, (NPS-MWRO, 1987), 4-5.
[475] Ibid., p. 16.
[476] Ibid., p. 25.
[477] Bearss 1969, p.29; Banton 1987, p. 28.
[478] Banton 1987, p. 28.
[479] Ibid., p. 35.
[480] Bearss 1969, p. 27.
[481] Banton 1987, p. 39.
[482] Ibid., p. 49.
[483] Bearss 1969, p. 24.
[484] Ibid., p. 23.
[485] Ibid., p. 23.
[486] Bearss 1969, p. 9; and Mansberger, 1987.

Fencing at the Lincoln Home remained around the property during this era. In 1865, the north side of the property was marked with a board fence which was connected with the northwest corner of the house by a lattice fence (see Figure 2-40).[487] A high board fence connected to the brick retaining wall along the south side of the property. Two gates allowed access to the front and side doors. The front brick retaining wall remained, topped with a picket fence (see Figure 2-59). An account of a correspondent for the *Cincinnati Weekly Commercial*, visiting Springfield for the funeral, May 1865 made some comments about the yard and front wall. "The house-yard is elevated four feet above the street, and is fronted with a brick wall, on which stands a low fence of pickets. It is not over six feet in width . . ."[488]

The original stone steps which led up into the Lincoln house from the sidewalks on Eighth Street were replaced in 1889-90 by the Culver Marble company of Springfield. A brick walk connecting these steps to the front porch steps and which connects to the brick surface drains along the inner face of the brick retaining wall. No other references indicate this feature.[489]

Boardwalks connected the south porch and rear ell to the rear of the yard and probably the privy (see Figure 2-41).

In the mid-1860s, the Lincoln house was adorned with rose bushes in front, and creepers and vines which grew up columns of the south porch.[490] An account of a correspondent for the *Cincinnati Weekly Commercial*, visiting Springfield for the funeral, May 1865 made some comments about Lincoln's yard. ". . . and next the house, is a narrow, cultivated border, planted with peonies, lilacs, and climbing roses."[491] Lilies were reported to be scattered around the front yard, and the rear contained two apple trees located between the south-east corner of the house and the carriage house.[492] Another description of the yard found in the *Chicago Tribune* for the funeral, May 1865 indicates:

> Plain, unpretending and substantial is the type of Mr. Lincoln's character. The shrubbery in front of the house, principally rose bushes, many of them planted by Mr. Lincoln's own hand, are in full leaf, and a beautiful vine clambers up one of the door posts, and trails over the cornice. Lilies are sprinkled here and there, and closely shaven trim grass plats run down to the neat picket fence surmounting the wall. The columns of the piazza at the rear of the house are also turned with vines and creepers, and the apple tree between the house and barns, showered the ground with pink and white of the blossoms, and filled the air with fragrance.[493]

Three shrubs are evident in period photographs along the south side of the house. A photograph of the southwest corner of the house shows these shrubs (see Figure 2-56). It is estimated that these shrubs could have been planted by Lincoln before leaving for Washington. However the vines growing up the trelliswork up the south porch is estimated to have been planted by the Tiltons, the renters at the Lincoln Home during Lincoln's tenancy in the White House.[494]
An elm tree is located along the Eighth Street sidewalk about 20' from the corner.[495]

Block 10, Lot 9 (Hotchkiss House): Single-story frame house. Lot 9 vacant.

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[487] Bearss 1969, p. 17.
[488] Krupka, 1993, Draft "Landscape" p. 23.
[489] Krupka, 1993, Chapter "Walkways ."
[490] Bearss 1969, pp. 17-18.
[491] Krupka, 1993, Draft "Landscape" p. 23.
[492] Bearss 1969, pp. 19-20.
[493] Krupka, 1993, Draft "Landscape," p. 23.
[494] Ibid., p. 25.
[495] Bearss 1969, p. 20.

Block 10, Lots 11, 12, 13 and South 1/2 of Lot 14: The platted size of the lots has never changed during this period Lots 11 and 12 retained their original size during this period, but Lot 13 and the south half of Lot 14 were combined and sold as a single property in 1863.[496] By 1866, there were two-story frame houses on each of these three lots. [497]

Block 10, Lots 15, 16 and North 1/2 of Lot 14 (Morse House): The property was configured as Lots 15, 16 and the north half of 14 until May of 1875 when James Morse sold the west 58 feet of the combined lot.[498] The first house on this property was constructed by 1854, and later enlarged. In addition to the two-story front section, a larger one-story attachment had been made to the structure's south elevation. The extant Morse House was the second dwelling on the lots and was built between 1860 and 1863. Originally very small (25 feet by 16 feet), the house was enlarged by 1867 through the raising of the house to two stories and the addition of a south wing.[499]

1861 to 1875, Block 11

Block 11, Lot 1 (Arnold House): Between 1854 and 1884 a wood frame house remained but was altered in shape and size. A single outbuilding remained at the northeast corner of the lot. The white vertical board fence on the northern boundary (in place by 1865) was approximately three feet north of the actual property line (see Figure 2-43).[500] Two-story frame barn on northeast corner by 1860.[501]

Block 11, Lot 2 (Irwin House): Between 1854 and 1884 the house looks to have been enlarged and an outbuilding was added at the rear of the lot.
Block 11, Lot 3 (Cook House): Between 1854 and 1884 the house looks to have been enlarged. Two outbuildings were also added along the rear property line.

Block 11, Lot 4 (Roll House): A single-story house remained between 1854 and 1884. Between 1854 and 1884 an outbuilding was added at the southeast corner.

Block 11, Lot 5 (Jenkins House): Between 1854 and 1884 the original 1850s house was moved or a new house was probably erected and an outbuilding was added.

Block 11, Lot 6 (Robinson House): In 1860, there were two small frame dwellings on Lot 6. By 1866, at least one was gone and replaced with a large two-story frame house.[502]

Block 11, Lots 7 and 8 (Allen House): The house built on lot 7 in 1854 looks to have remained up through 1884 with slight modifications. Between 1854 and 1884 the small outbuilding at the northeast corner was replaced with two outbuildings.

Block 11, Lots 9 and 10 (Clark House): The pre-1854 house looks to have remained from 1854 to 1884 with only slight modification. The two outbuildings at the northwest corner during this period were altered and a third outbuilding added by 1884.

Block 11, Lot 11 (Lumpp House): Single-story frame house looks to have remained from 1854 to 1884 with slight modifications. Between 1854 and 1884 two additional outbuildings were added along the rear property line.

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[496] Banton 1987, pp. 103, 105, 108.
[497] Bearss 1969, p. 37.
[498] Banton 1987, p. 73.
[499] O'Bright 1985, p. 4.
[500] Noble 1992, pp. 2-3.
[501] Bearss 1969, p. 77.
[502] Ibid., p. 84.

Block 11, Lot 12 (Patrick House): Single-story brick house with frame ell by 1866 which remained between 1854 to 1884 with slight modifications.[503] Two outbuildings were added sometime between 1854 and 1884 along the south property line.

Block 11, Lot 13 (Ives House): Between 1854 and 1884 a house and outbuilding were added to the lot.

Block 11, Lot 14: The lot continues to be vacant. Owner not known.[504]

Block 11, Lot 15 (Fawcett House): House and single-story frame structure with an ell remained through 1865. Fawcett and his neighbor on lot 16 (north) still shared a single-story shed (see Figure 2-55).[505]

Block 11, Lot 16 (Wood House): House with a single-story ell remained.[506] Wood's lot on the north and west was still bounded by a four-board fence (see Figure 2-11).[507]

Late Nineteenth Century Period, 1880 to 1899

Introduction and Information Sources, 1880 to 1899

After over two decades of occupancy by various tenants, the Lincoln Home was donated to the State of Illinois. In 1887, son Robert T. Lincoln conveyed the property to the state. At that time, it was occupied by Osborn H.I. Oldroyd who was appointed Custodian for the state. Oldroyd, a collector of Lincolniana, opened the house to visitors, and sold various Lincoln mementos.[508]

The documentation for this era is composed primarily of period photographs and Sanborn Fire Maps dating to 1884, 1890, and 1896. Located photographs show several of the individual houses from the mid-1880s including the William S. Burch House, Charles S. Corneau House, Henson Robinson House, and the Lincoln Home. Seven Lincoln Home views document the front and side of the property during this decade. Views of eight houses, the church, Capitol Avenue and the Lincoln Home, published in the 1898 *Illinois Capitol Illustrated,* also contribute to the documentation of the neighborhood during this time period. Three views of the Robinson House detail this structure and some surrounding elements. Street views show portions of Seventh, Eighth, Edwards and Market (Capitol) Streets. The status of four additional lots, with primary and secondary buildings, was recorded from historic structures reports and contributes to this section.

Overview of Historic Site, 1880 to 1899

Over the years the neighborhood gradually changed. Period photographs and Sanborn Fire Maps from 1884, 1890, and 1896 document the area's evolution from an open, semi-rural area to a densely developed urban neighborhood. During this period the overall quality of the structures gradually changed with addition of houses on many of the formerly empty lots. In accordance

[503] Bearss 1969, p. 90.
[504] Ibid., p. 93.
[505] Bearss 1969, p. 93.
[506] Ibid., pp. 94-95.
[507] Ibid., p. 95.
[508] Temple 1984, pp. 101-105.

with the preferred style during this period the houses became larger and more ornate. Typically, the footprints of the houses were enlarged, expanded to two stories, and porches were added, the structures increasing in complexity and detail from those built in the 1850s and 1860s.

The increased amount of documentation for this period gives a somewhat more complete picture of the Lincoln Home NHS during this period than during the previous period. For example, two street views looking north from Edwards Street up Seventh and Eighth Streets, show curbs, drain grates, fences, horse mounting blocks, horse hitching posts, sidewalks, street trees and the facades of some houses, and thereby provide considerable detail on the streetscape of the area in 1889 (see Figures 2-182 and 2-202). These photographs document the fact that, during this period the curb lines were extended into the former street right-of-way by about 22 feet, or 11 feet from each side, likely providing space to trench and run utility lines at along street edges. In these photos, the high wood plank curbs seen in earlier pictures of Springfield are replaced with stone curbs. The reveal of the new stone curb appears to be about eight inches, which indicates a filling of the street grades some ten to twelve inches with new subgrade and paving materials. Interestingly, the view up Eighth Street shows trolley car rails down the center of the street, indicating the advent at some earlier date of a public transportation system.

Lincoln Home views from this period indicate several changes to its immediate surrounds, including the removal of the board fence along Jackson Street, the loss of one of the apple trees, the addition of a flagpole and changes to the outbuildings. Two views of the front yard and facade show the brick retaining wall and sidewalk (see Figures 2-118 and 2-119). Two views of the backyard are full of people at a flag raising celebration (see Figure 2-96). Between the masses of people are details of the rear of the Lincoln Home and the rear of the Carrigan House. For example, the grade change along the side yard, formerly invisible due to the board fence, is revealed and the extension of brick sidewalk paving in a basketweave pattern along Jackson Street to the alley is also seen. In the later years of this period three trees were planted along the Jackson Street Lincoln Home frontage (see Figure 2-122). The second apple tree is lost while two trees remain in the backyard. Figure 128 shows that the Elm tree grew taller, and that the brick wall and picket fence atop it were extended farther along the Jackson Street facade. Also documented by this figure is the loss of the second Lincoln property outbuilding, though one is shown as remaining. Another Lincoln Home view also shows some detail on the neighboring Carrigan property (see Figure 2-117).

The Corneau house in its rear lot position facing Jackson Street can be seen in a circa 1887 photograph (see Figure 2-91). A picket fence and tree stump are seen in this photograph. One view of the Burch House is included in this period although it is undated (see Figure 2-72). It was probably taken prior to 1905 when the house was demolished. The view shows the building's Eighth Street facade and part of its Jackson Street facade. The stoop, a section of picket fence, and one tree are also seen. Another view of the Burch house portrays this property from a slightly different angle, showing the Eighth Street and part of the Jackson Street facades (see Figure 2-73). A tree in the front and a larger one to the side are visible as are the front walk, stoop and picket fence.

The early views of the Robinson House show its front and side yards (see Figures 2-77 and 2-80). Several small trees and shrubs are planted in the southwest corner of the lot. Later photographs show the renovations to the house and the addition of a porch, actions which changed the landscape (see Figures 2-125 and 2-126). Shrubs were planted at the corner of the porch and a tree replaced the group of shrubs and trees at the southwest corner. The views also show that street trees lined the edge of Eighth Street set between the sidewalk and the wooden curb. The later views of the Robinson House show details of the front and side yards. Several small trees and shrubs are shown planted in the lot.

Within the core area, other pictures dating to the end of the nineteenth century provide additional information about the landscape. The photograph of the Lutz House along Edward Street shows this building's Eighth Street and Edwards Street facades, as well as the whole of the side yard and streetscape along Edwards Street (see Figure 2-147). This view indicates two large trees in front of the house along Eighth Street, a picket fence with a center gate, and the front yard walks. Seven street trees along Edwards Street are individually identifiable, while those in the background recede as a mass.

The George Sanders and Fred Buck properties, two houses along Seventh Street, can be seen in two views that show the front and a portion of the side of the house (see Figures 2-131 and 2-132). Each one includes three trees, and only one small shrub adds detail to these residential landscapes.

A row of four buildings along Capitol Avenue are shown in two views from *Illinois Capitol Illustrated.* These modest dwellings are slightly raised on the grade and are accessed along front walks that include from two to three steps. They have no landscape embellishment within their front yards although seven street trees of varying sizes are located between the sidewalk and the curb line. The view along Capitol Avenue shows thirteen street trees on the north side of the street. No trees are seen along the Grace Lutheran Church frontage on this street, although two large trees are seen in the view of the church along the Seventh Street side.

Character-Defining Features

Spatial Organization and Land Patterns

In the two decades prior to the turn of the century, changes in overall spatial organization in the Lincoln Home neighborhood evolved principally in minor and gradual fashion. New residences appeared on the neighborhood streets. Continued additions to existing residential buildings were made as families grew. Outbuildings were also added, chiefly along the alleys defining the backs of lots. Streets widths were reduced as permanent curbs were installed, sidewalks renewed, and tree islands broadened. But the linearity of development was in effect reinforced with lines of fencing, shade trees, streetcar tracks, and outbuildings. The area was becoming more urbanized, with increasing attention to civic amenities, including walks, curbs, street paving, and to utilities including sewers, water mains, power, and ultimately telephone wires.

Topography

Little is known about any topographical changes made during this period, though any changes were most likely minor.

Vegetation

Confirmed plantings of street trees occurred along Eighth Street, Seventh Street, Jackson Street and Capitol Avenue.

Circulation

Streets

By 1887, the three north-south streets and Capitol Avenue (until 1876 known as Market Street) had cedar block paving. [509] Jackson and Edwards streets were still unpaved. Limestone curbing had been put in, and a horse-car trolley line was operating on Eighth Street by 1890 (see Figure 2-116). It is evident from the several period photographs of Seventh and Eighth Street that the width of the streets had been reduced. The tree verges along both sides of these streets had been widened,

[509] *Annual Report of the City Officers*, 1887, np.

new curbs laid, metal drain grates added and the sidewalks leading to the individual properties front walks lengthened.

Sidewalks
By the late nineteenth century, the sidewalks in the neighborhood appear to no longer be boardwalks but some type of hard paving material like concrete or flagstone. The alley crossing behind the Lincoln Home along Jackson Street is shown paved with wood planking in the 1889 photograph of the back yard (see Figure 2-96).

Later views of the Lincoln neighborhood show that sidewalk materials used in the 1880s and 1890s maintained continuity with earlier sidewalk conditions. A view of Lincoln's front walk in 1885 shows a weedy edge gap and an unclear amount of space around the tree, while muddy streets, wood curbs and wood ramps remain from the 1860 and 1865 views (see Figure 2-83). As the wood curb is replaced with a stone one in the late 1880s, the sidewalks and street verges of the Lincoln Home are transformed (see Figures 2-95, 2-96, 2-116 and 2-122). A new herringbone pattern sidewalk forms the paving along Eighth Street and wraps around to Jackson Street extending to the alley. The clay tile used in these walks appears larger than standard brick size.[510] Narrow sidewalk extensions connect these walks to the street crossings and the carriage block and hitching post areas on both streets. At the alley two or three boards, laid parallel create the alley crossing.

A narrow boardwalk fronting Eighth Street is seen in a view of the Henson Robinson House (see Figure 2-77). This three to four foot walk extends along the front fence and front curb but at the south edge and side access to the property the curb stops and the sidewalk is replaced by a single, wide board. This arrangement appears insufficient to meet the ordinance for wagon crossings of sidewalks that indicates "Suitable wagon crossing of at least seven feet in width, and extending across the sidewalk shall be constructed when necessary, of at lest two inch plank, laid evenly and lengthwise with the sidewalk."[511] Another view of the same house, shows the juncture with the adjoining property to the north where the boardwalk continues at the same width and the curb drops to one board in height (see Figure 2-80). A circa 1887 view of the Corneau house shows the Jackson Street frontage with a boardwalk three boards wide running parallel to the uncurbed street separated from the house and street by weedy verges.

Water Features

Not until the 1880s was a public water supply system provided. Until that time, wells and cisterns remained in use. Sewer lines were laid along Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Streets by 1888 as indicated on an 1887 Sewer System Plan of Springfield (see Figure 2-84). Water mains were also laid along Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Street by 1888, and fire hydrants placed at the corner of Seventh and Jackson Streets, Eighth and Edwards Streets, Eighth and Capitol Streets and Ninth and Jackson Streets as shown on an 1887 Water Mains and Fire Plugs Plan of Springfield (see Figure 2-85). The Lincoln Home was connected to the water system in 1888 as indicated by disbursement records of the Lincoln Homestead Board of Trustees.[512]

Structures

By 1884 the four block area included fifty houses, about seventy-nine outbuildings and presumably fifty privies as shown on the Sanborn Map (see Figure 2-81). Most of the outbuildings were placed along the alleys.

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[510] Francis Krupka, draft, *Historic Structure Report--Lincoln Home*, National Park Service, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, sidewalk discussion, unpaginated draft.
[511] "The Charter with Amendments thereto and Revised Ordinances of the City of Springfield, "Chapter XXIX, Sidewalks, pg. 26, 1858.
[512] Krupka, 1991, *Historic Structure Report - Henson Robinson House*, Part II, 24.

Outbuildings are seen in a number of late nineteenth century photographs, which provide some details about the appearance of typical outbuildings in the neighborhood. For example, a circa 1885 photograph shows the intersection of the Lincoln lot's gable-roofed carriage house with the shed-roofed shed, as well as what appears to be the remaining privy roof and portion of privy siding. Structures on the Arnold property are also evident in this view (see Figure 2-83). The two Lincoln property outbuildings and portions of structures on the Hotchkiss property can be seen in another view (see Figure 2-94). Later views reveal the structures replacing the original Lincoln-era ones while possibly providing additional evidence of the adjacent property buildings that dated to the Lincoln years. One of these views shows that the earlier Lincoln rear buildings have been replaced with a smaller structure and the outbuildings on the Hotchkiss property and lot 11 (see Figure 2-95).

The Corneau property barn is partially visible in a circa 1887 view of the property along Jackson Street (see Figure 2-91). The Burch house, opposite the Lincoln home to the west is seen another view (see Figure 2-28). Part of a small shed to the rear of the lot is noted as well as a small gable end structure on the Smith property further to the west.

These photographs reveal aspects of a number of outbuildings on the Lincoln property and those directly surrounding it. Generally, only portions of these buildings are seen; only clues to their full extent are available from this fragmentary information and from the Sanborn mapping. A study of each outbuilding seen in these views shows that while many were simple wooden structures, each was unique in its size, roof lines and surface treatment. Some property owners had large barns, while others had small multi-purpose sheds and a few had both. These views are useful in demonstrating that every property owner had some kind of outbuilding and some had more than one.

Site Furnishings and Objects

Photographic evidence does reveal the particular types of fencing and gates used around the Lincoln Home and other properties. Although a brief summary of this information is provided here, more details are pointed out in the parcel-by-parcel listings which follow. Other typical furnishings of the period included carriage stoops, made of wood or stone, and hitching posts. Electricity lines and poles are evident along several of the street edges by the 1880s. Poles are seen along Eighth and Capitol Avenue.

Property by Property Data, 1880 to 1899

1880 to 1899, Block 6

Block 6, Lots 1 and 2 (Graham House): Two-story frame house with single-story ell. In 1884, there was a two-story frame stable on the north-east corner of Lot 1. House was still standing in 1896.[513]

Block 6, Lot 3 (Bennett House): The single-story frame house with attached outbuilding remained from 1866. In 1884, there was a two-story barn located on the rear of the lot.[514] A ca. 1898 photograph of the George A. Sanders house at 508 South Seventh shows a two-story house dominating the lot (see Figure 2-132). Two mature deciduous street trees are evident along the edge of Seventh Street in front of the house. Another mature deciduous tree is located in the northwest corner of the lot. A small deciduous shrub is located in the lawn close to the house, also in the northwest corner of the lot. Limbs of a mature deciduous tree are hanging over the outbuilding to the rear of the house to the north. A portion of the sideyard to the south of the house has been obscured or painted over in this illustration, so evidence is lost. A walk connects the front porch to the sidewalk.

[513] Bearss 1969, p. 41.
[514] Ibid., p. 42.

Block 6, Lot 4 (William Corneau House): There was a two-story frame structure on the lot in 1884, with a single-story frame shed at the lot's rear. This dwelling was standing in 1896.[515] A portion of this house is visible in the photograph of the Sander House on Lot 3, ca. 1898 (see Figure 2-132). This illustration was obscured or painted over and therefore eliminates most of the house in this view.

Block 6, Lot 5: By 1890 there was a two-story frame dwelling with a porch running along the whole facade. At the rear of the lot a two-story brick building abutting a single-story frame shed. By 1896 the porch at the front of the house had changed configuration, it was now almost square. The two small outbuildings have been removed.

Block 6, Lot 6 (Cunningham House): A single-story frame dwelling remained. By 1884, there was a single-story frame shed on the rear of the lot.[516]
Block 6, Lots 7 and 8 (Stuve House): A brick two-story building, built around 1870 remained.[517] By 1884 two outbuildings were located at the rear of the lot. One was rectangular brick structure along the north property line; the other was a one-story rectangular structure abutting the other outbuilding.

A ca. 1890 photograph of Seventh Street shows a portion of the yard and street directly in front of the Stuve House (see Figure 2-107). The yard is not enclosed with any type of fence along Seventh Street. Grass runs from the sidewalk, which looks to be concrete, up to the front stairs. Mature deciduous street trees line the edge of the grass verge closest to the sidewalk. Several of the trees along the front of these lots look to be possibly Lindens, these show basal sprouts. One of the closest trees, probably located around the corner on Edwards, looks to be some type of Maple. A hitching post is placed at the curb edge, possible in line with the end of a walk that leads from the front stairs to the sidewalk. There looks to be a mounting block of some type beyond the hitching post.

Block 6, Lots 9 and 10 (Jones House): On lot 10, two-story frame house, with bays on north and south elevations. In 1884, there was a single-story frame shed on the rear of the lot 10.[518] By 1896, John Lutz had built a two-story house on Lot 9 after purchasing the lot in 1894.[519] A ca. 1898 photograph of the Lutz house at the corner of Eighth and Edwards shows a large house which dominates the open grassy lot (see Figure 2-131). A picket fence totally surrounds two sides of the lot. A board fence is evident along the western edge or alley boundary. A walk connects the front porch through a gate and continues to the curb edge. The walk looks to be concrete. A stone mounting block is placed at the curb edge at the terminus of this walk. A stone hitching post is located at the street edge just to the south of this mounting block. A walk is evident around the south side of the house, connecting the front walk to the rear yard. No vegetation is visible in the front, side or a portion of the rear yard. Seven mature deciduous street trees, about 30-50 years in age, line this portion of Eighth and Edwards Street. Younger street trees look to have been newly planted along Edwards between these more mature trees. Further down Edwards, the street trees look to be a uniform age. An electric pole is located at the southwest corner of the lot, probably in the alley.

A street view ca. 1890 directly in front of these two lots indicates that a picket fence enclosed the lots (see Figure 2-106). Mature deciduous street trees lined the edge of the walks, placed along the edge of the fence. Hitching posts are placed at the end of the two walk segments leading from the sidewalks to the curb edges. Two gates allow access to the house and empty lot.

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[515] Bearss 1969, p. 43.
[516] Ibid., p. 45.
[517] Ibid., p. 46.
[518] Ibid., p. 46.
[519] Bearss, 1977, p. 38.

Block 6, Lots 11 and 12 (Dubois House): On lot 12, two-story frame house. In 1884, three outbuildings. At the rear of the lots, there was a large two-story frame stable. North of the stable was a single-story frame shed. Between the shed and the north-west corner of the house was a one-story brick building.[520]

Block 6, Lots 13 and 14 (Miller House): On lot 14, two-story frame structure, with a single-story porch. In 1884, three outbuildings. One of these was a few feet to the rear of the house, while the other two were on the rear of the lots. The larger of the two structures on the alley was a single-story frame stable, the other a one-story shed.[521]

Block 6, Lot 15 (Sprigg House): On Lot 15, frame structure - two-story in front and one-story in rear. In 1884, a single-story frame shed on the rear of the lot.[522] Visible in an 1887 photograph of the Corneau House is a large deciduous tree next to the northern picket fence line separating the two properties (see Figure 2-91).

Block 6, Lot 16 (Charles S. Corneau House): Between 1884 and 1890, the Corneau house was relocated to the rear section of the lot. An 1887 photograph shows a single-story frame structure, accompanied by a two-story barn on the northwest corner of the lot (see Figure 2-91). After relocation of the Corneau House, a new two-story frame structure was built on the original site.[523] A four-board fence fronted on Eighth Street, with a picket fence fronting on Jackson Street in the late 1880s.[524] This 1887 photograph shows a picket fence along both Jackson Street and the southern property line.[525] A wooden gate is located between the house and the barn. Three wooden stairs provide access to the front door along Jackson Street. Boardwalks connect the east portion of the property to the west end, possibly connecting the two houses and the barn. A stump is visible along Jackson Street; a street tree has recently been removed. The street looks to still be dirt with no clear curb and the boardwalk is surrounded by slightly unkempt grass. In the rear of the lot are two wooden poles that could be a clothes line. Shrubs are planted along the southern fence line, just visible beyond the corner of the house. Another shrub is planted adjacent to the Corneau House at the east side.

1880 to 1899, Block 7

Block 7, Lots 1, 2, and 3 (Wallace House): Two-story frame L-shaped house on lot 1 fronting on Seventh Street. Razed in 1891 for construction of church. In 1884, there was a single-story frame shed on the rear of lot 1.[526] An 1889 view from the State Capitol building shows Capitol Street adjacent to Block 7 (see Figure 2-101). Two ca. 1898 photographs of the church and a portion of Capitol Avenue show the new church (see Figures 2-130 and 2-148). The building dominates the lot; grass surrounds portions of the building up to the edge of the paved sidewalks that run on the north and west of the building. No street trees are evident along Capitol from the corner of Seventh to the alley. At least one street tree is evident around the corner on Seventh, opposite one of the entrances to the church. Three hitching posts line the wide grass verge provided between the sidewalk and the curb along Capitol Avenue.

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[520] Bearss 1969, pp. 47-48.
[521] Ibid., pp. 49-50.
[522] Ibid., p. 51.
[523] Bearss 1977, p. 115.
[524] From photograph. Bearss 1969, p. 54.
[525] Ferry & Henderson, Architects, Inc, Historic Structure Report: Corneau House, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois. Springfield, Illinois, National Park Service, 1980, p. 53.
[526] Bearss 1969, pp. 56-58.

By 1884 the house of Fred Buck at 408 South Seventh, or Lot 3, was indicated on the Sanborn Map. It was a T-shaped two-story house located near the north boundary line of the lot.[527] A two-story barn or stable was located in the southeast corner along the alley. A photograph of the house ca. 1898 shows the house with three deciduous street trees directly in front of the house, two of these are young (see Figure 2-131). Grass is evident from the sidewalk up to the house on two sides. The front walk is connected by a short set of stairs to the sidewalk. A second walk goes to the south side of the house. Enhancement of the photograph depicts vegetation beyond the house; it is unclear exactly what this represents.

Block 7, Lot 4 (Kalb House): Frame house replaced with brick house by 1884. In 1884, single-story shed on the rear of the subject lot.[528]
Block 7, Lot 5: Two-story frame structure remained. By 1884 there were two outbuildings on this lot. On the northeast corner was a two-story stable, while at the southeast corner was a single-story shed.[529]

Block 7, Lot 6 (Field House): Two-story frame house with an ell by 1866. In 1884, a single-story frame shed on the southeast corner.[530]

Block 7, Lot 7 (Ira Brown, Sr. House): By 1866, a two-story frame house with two bays. In 1884, there was a two-story frame shed at the southeast corner of the lot, located slightly north of the property line.[531]

*Bl*ock 7, Lot 8 (Smith House): An L-shaped two-story frame house was depicted on the 1884 Sanborn Map. This house was eventually razed between 1890-1896. The large two-story frame stable at the rear of the lot razed at the same time.[532]

Block 7, Lot 9 (Burch House): One and one-half story brick dwelling. Partially enclosed porch at southwest corner. Single-story ell attached to west elevation. In 1884, there were two outbuildings both adjoining the alley. The larger, at the S-W corner, was a two-story structure, while the buildings attached to its north elevation was single-story. Undoubtedly, the larger was a barn and the smaller a woodshed.[533] After 1884, a picket fence separated Lots 9 and 10 (see Figure 2-72). In the 1880s, a tree was south of the front walkway, leading from the house to the boardwalk; a shrub was at the corner of the house.[534] A small portion of a picket fence is visible along the north boundary of the lot. The grass within the yard is rough and not closely mown (see Figure 2-73).

Block 7, Lot 10 (Ira Brown, Jr. House): The single-story frame house with a kitchen attached to its west elevation was razed by 1884.[535]

Block 7, Lot 11 and South 1/2 Lot 12 (Dean House): Two-story frame house on lot 11 and south one-half of lot 12 erected prior to 1857 remained.[536] By 1884, three outbuildings were added to the lot.

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[527] Banton, 1987, p. 134.
[528] Bearss 1969, p. 58.
[529] Ibid., p. 59.
[530] Ibid., p. 60.
[531] Ibid., p. 61.
[532] Ibid., p. 62.
[533] Ibid., pp. 63-64.
[534] Ibid., p. 64.
[535] Ibid., p. 66.
[536] Ibid., p. 67.

Two-story frame stable on the southwest corner of the lot, single-story shed between the stable and the north boundary of the lot, and a two-story outbuilding in the rear and north of the dwelling.[537]

Block 7, Lot 13 and North 1/2 Lot 12 (Lyon House): On lot 13 and north one-half of lot 12 a two-story frame house built by 1856 remained.[538] Two outbuildings were added to the lots by 1884, both on the rear of the lot. At the southwest corner, a single-story shed, while the one adjoining on the north was two stories.[539]

Block 7, Lot 14 (Beedle House): A two-story frame structure with a single-story ell built by 1870 remained on the lot. In 1884, three frame outbuildings on the rear of the lot. The one in the middle was a two-story barn, while the ones on either side were single-story sheds.[540]
Block 7, Lots 15 and 16 (Walters House): The two-story, L-shaped, frame dwelling fronting Eighth Street located on lots 15 and 16 was razed between 1891-1896. Four, two-story dwellings built on the lots, facing Capitol Street. In 1884, there were two frame outbuildings. On the southwest corner of Lot 15 was a large two-story stable, while in the space formed by the ell was a single-story shed.[541] Photographs ca. 1898 of the houses, located at the southwest corner of Eighth and Capitol, show that the houses were closely spaced (see Figure 2-86). Small lawn areas surrounded the houses. Front walks and stairs provided access to the front porches of these houses from the sidewalk. Several of the houses have paths leading from the front porches around the houses to the rear yards. The sidewalks look to be concrete and the street looks to be paved, probably with cedar blocks. The front walks continue across the grass verge and terminated at the street edge with enlarged pads. Limestone curbing ran along this portion of Capitol. At the house on the corner of Eighth was a stone mounting block labeled with the name Booth, the other houses also had mounting blocks looking down Capitol ca. 1898 (see Figure 2-148). Stone hitching posts are evident in front of all of the houses. Two mature street trees are located in front of two of the houses, the other street trees look younger, in fact two looked to be newly planted saplings. One of the mature trees looks to be probably a Maple. No trees or shrubs are evident in any of the yards.

Electricity is provided along Capitol Avenue, as evident by the line of poles set in the grass verge along the north side of Capitol. Metal grates cover the drains set along the edge of the street.

1880 to 1899, Block 10

Block 10, Lot 1 (Remann House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[542] The 1884 Sanborn Map shows a two-story frame dwelling that was approximately 25 feet north-south and 20 feet deep. Attached to the rear was a single-story ell approximately 50 feet long (east-west) and 15 feet wide. On the west elevation, there was a full front porch. The only outbuilding recorded was located in the south-east corner of the lot on the west alley line. This structure was a one-story wood shingle shed approximately 20 feet by 12 feet. No changes on 1890 Sanborn-Perris (see Figure 2-120).[543]

[537] Bearss 1969, p. 68.
[538] Bearss 1969, pp. 68-69.
[539] Ibid., p. 70.
[540] Ibid., p. 73.
[541] Ibid., p. 75.
[542] Albert W. Banton, Jr., Ellen Carol Balm, and Jill York O'Bright, *Blocks 7 and 10 Elijah Iles' Addition: Historic Resource Study and Historic Structures Report, Lincoln Home National Historic Site*, (NPS-MWRO, 1987), 4-5.
[543] Ibid., p.7.

By the time of the 1896 Sanborn-Perris Map, the rear ell had been widened from 15 feet to 24 feet (see Figure 2-127). A bay window was added to the south face of the rear ell about 20 feet back. A porch was attached on the south-east corner of the ell.[544]

Block 10, Lot 2 (Kent House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[545] The 1884 Sanborn Map shows a one-story wooden structure approximately 35 feet square. Both the front and back facades had full length porches. At the lot's north-east corner, there was a rectangular one-story wood shingled shed.[546]

No changes were noted on the 1890 Sanborn-Perris Map, but the 1896 version shows the rear porch to have been almost doubled in depth. At the south end of the rear porch, a 10 foot by 10 foot room had been walled off.[547]

Block 10, Lot 3 (Worthen House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[548] The dwelling was a single-story frame cottage approximately 35 feet square, with a small stoop at the central front entrance.[549] The rear (east) porch was over two-thirds the width of the house. There was a two-story building in the northeast corner (probably a barn).[550]

The 1890 Sanborn-Perris Map showed the same structures on Lot 3, but by 1896 the rear porch had been divided into two areas with the northern end enclosed. The outbuilding was reduced to one-and-one-half stories, and was identified as a stable. A one-story shed was added to the south side of the stable along the eastern lot line.[551]

Block 10, Lot 4 (Niles House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[552] The two-story frame dwelling was approximately 30 feet wide and 75 feet long.[553] The south elevation had a bay that was filled in on both sides by porches. There was a two story barn in the north-east corner. A small single-story building was located between the rear (east) face of the house and the barn.[554] No changes to the property were indicated on either the 1890 or 1896 Sanborn-Perris Maps.[555]

Block 10, Lot 5 (Bugg House): The platted size of the lot has not changed during this period.[556] By 1884, the Sanborn Map shows an elongated L-shaped, one-story structure of brick or stone on the lot. A porch was located in the inner angle of the ell. Two outbuildings were located along the eastern property line, a two-story barn and a single-story woodshed.[557]

The 1890 Sanborn-Perris Map exhibited no major changes for Lot 5, but by 1896 the front portion of the house is larger and higher, having been raised to one-and-one-half stories. In contrast, the two-story barn at the rear of the lot is now one-and-one-half stories.[558]

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[544] Banton 1987
[545] Ibid., p. 16.
[546] Ibid., pp. 17-18.
[547] Ibid., p. 18.
[548] Ibid., p. 25.
[549] Bearss 1969, p.29; Banton 1987, p. 28.
[550] Banton 1987, p. 28.
[551] Ibid., p. 28.
[552] Ibid., p. 35.
[553] Bearss 1969, p. 27.
[554] Banton 1987, p. 39.
[555] Ibid., p. 39.
[556] Ibid., p. 49.
[557] Bearss 1969, pp. 25-26; Banton 1987, p. 50.
[558] Banton 1987, p. 51.

Block 10, Lot 6 and North 3/4 of Lot 7 (Carrigan House): The single-story frame house on this parcel was evidently razed by 1884 and replaced with a two-story frame house with a two-story ell projecting from the south side. Behind the ell was a one-story addition. A rectangular shed, approximately 35 feet long and 12 feet wide, occupied a space along the eastern lot line.[559] The 1884 Sanborn map also reveals removal of the dilapidated barn which had been at the southeast corner of the property fronting on the alley. By 1890, the Sanborn-Perris map shows a two-story outbuilding and a one-story outbuilding were added on the north thirty feet of Lot 7. The 1896 Sanborn-Perris map shows a small area, immediately in the angle of the ell, was raised to the two-story level, and covered with metal roofing. The two-story structure at the rear of the building was now one-and-one-half stories and identified as a stable.

A wooden picket fence was placed along the eastern edge of the property by 1885 (see Figure 2-83). This fence in front of the Carrigan House eventually disappeared and in the 1889 Oldroyd photograph of the Lincoln Home has been replaced with a stone wall (see Figure 2-97). Plantings from 1889, on the Carrigan property, included a tree at the southwest corner of the lot, and a shrub along the fence line between Lots 7 and 8. Two relatively young street trees are evident along Eighth Street. A hitching post is located in front of the lot at the curb.

A later 1893 photograph of the Lincoln Home shows a new house on the Carrigan lot (see Figure 2-123). The house is set further back from Eighth Street than the Lincoln Home and appears to be two-stories. One relatively young tree is evident in the southwest corner of the lot. Little else is evident in this photograph.

Block 10, Lot 8 and south 1/4 Lot 7 (Lincoln Home): The Lincoln property was described in a February 8, 1861 fire insurance policy as a two-story structure with the front 20 feet by 39 feet, the rear ell 22 feet by 24 feet. The south porch was 7 feet by 24 feet. Three outbuildings were listed were listed on the policy. A frame carriage house (18 feet by 20 feet) was located 60 feet east of the house; a 13 feet by 50 feet frame wood house and privy adjoined the carriage house and were 78 feet east of the house.[560] In 1889 the Lincoln barn and wood shed were removed by Oldroyd and replaced by Buck & McGee in the summer of that year.[561]

The property was rented to Osborn H. Oldroyd from 1883-1893. When he moved into the house it was reported that "the house and grounds were in a most dilapidated conditions. The fence surrounding the yard was falling down in many placed; weeds had grown up so high that it was difficult to get about and many other very necessary repairs were needed....to make the house and grounds presentable" the yard was sodded and flowers planted.[562] The property was deeded to the State on July 8, 1887 by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln.[563]

Several changes in fencing at the Lincoln Home are noticeable in this era. The south board fence evident in an 1878 photograph (see Figure 2-69) was eventually replaced as seen in an 1888 view (see Figure 2-94). Evidently the brick retaining wall along the south property line, and possibly the whole retaining wall, was replaced at that time. Notice that now four wooden piers are found atop the wall. The total removal of the south board fence occurred sometime in the late 1880s or early 1890s (see Figure 2-95). Also removed were the short lattice fence dividing the front and rear yards. Only the front gate remained allowing access to the front door. An 1888 photograph from the northwest shows that the board fence remained along the north property line (see Figure 2-93).

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[559] Bearss 1969, p. 24.
[560] Ibid., p. 9.
[561] Krupka, 1993, Draft "Landscape" p. 31.
[562] Ibid., p. 31.
[563] Bearss 1969, p. 12.

The original stone steps leading up into the Lincoln house from the sidewalks on Eighth Street (see Figure 2-93) were replaced in 1889-90 by the Culver Marble company of Springfield. "Culver Marble was paid $409 for labor and materials furnished for laying brick and stone walks, erecting hitching post, horse block, etc., and sodding and grading yard."[564] The original wood steps were replaced with a set of five stone steps leading up from the sidewalk to the yard. Another set of three stone steps gave access from the yard to the front door. These Culver Marble replacement steps are not exact duplicates of the original Lincoln steps.[565] A description of an artifact found in the Oldroyd collection indicates that the "stepping stone, removed from between the gate posts, Lincoln Homestead, Springfield during repairs to the walk in 1887. Size, 3 x 22 x 24 in."[566] Architectural drawings by George W. Bullard from 1888 indicate that five stone steps were located at the front gate. This same reference shows a brick walk connecting these steps to the front porch steps and connects to the brick surface drains along the inner face of the brick retaining wall. No other references indicate this feature.[567]

An 1889 Oldroyd photograph shows the new stone stairs leading up through the brick retaining wall (see Figure 2-124). A horse is hitched to the post set along the edge of the curb. At this time the grass verge has been widened, notice that the brick sidewalk does not meet the edge of the curb, instead there is an additional space of grass. The elm tree is still located along the Eighth Street sidewalk about 20' from the corner and has gradually matured. A new smaller street tree has been planted between Lots 7 and 8. A short wooden fence remains atop the brick retaining wall. Along the northern property line is a board fence.

A photograph from the Meserve-Kunhardt Collection from 1893 shows the southwest corner of the Lincoln Home (see Figure 2-115). The elm tree is now surrounded by the brick paving. This paving seems to continue along Jackson Street. Walks connect from the stone curb to the brick sidewalk, allowing access at four points to the Lincoln Home. A stone hitching post is located at the front walk at the curb. Two small street trees are planted along Jackson Street. One very old apple tree is still evident in the rear of the property. It is reported that the apple trees were cut down while Oldroyd occupied the property, probably in 1890, but are still evident in an 1888 photograph (see Figure 2-95).[568] Sometime around 1893 the remaining portion of one of the apple trees was finally removed (see Figure 2-124). A small multi-stem tree is located further back along the Jackson Street edge. Vines ramble up the rear porch on small lattice sections. A metal drain grate is located a few feet away from the maturing elm tree. A board fence line seems to run from Jackson Street along the alley behind the outbuilding. A portion of a step is visible at the end of the brick retaining wall, possibly connecting to a walk leading out from the rear porch.

By the 1890s the rear yard at the Lincoln Home had been opened to Jackson Street. Boardwalks lead from the side stairs and south porch around to the rear ell. A cannon decorated the lawn, between the apple tree and the outbuildings (see Figure 2-115). A flagpole was also added to the rear yard some time later (see Figure 2-124).

Accounts of the Oldroyd tenancy indicate that he made substantial repairs to the Lincoln lawn and plantings. Sod was installed when he moved onto the property in 1883, but this was short-lived. Sod was again installed in 1887 as noted by payment receipts from the Board of Trustees.[569]

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[564] Bearss, 1973, p. 49. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]
[565] Krupka, 1993, Chapter "Walkways".
[566] Osborn H. Oldroyd, *A Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the Oldroyd Lincoln memorial Collection*, Washington, D.C. (1896), p. 39. [Excerpt from draft *Historic Structure Report-Lincoln Home*.]
[567] Krupka, 1993, Chapter "Walkways".
[568] Krupka, 1993, Draft "Landscape" p. 36 and 38.
[569] Ibid., p. 31.

Block 10, Lot 9 (Hotchkiss House): The 1884 Sanborn Map shows there was a two-story frame house along the Ninth Street boundary. Also there was one outbuilding, a single-story frame structure on the north-west corner of the lot.[570] This property had a four-board fence on its southern boundary.

An 1888 photograph of the Lincoln Home (see Figure 2-94) and an 1889 photograph (see Figure 2-95) show a two story house and a smaller outbuilding. A tall utility pole is evident along the Jackson Street side of the property. Little else can be seen of the lot from this photograph.

Block 10, Lots 11, 12, 13 and South 1/2 of Lot 14: Lots 11 and 12 retained their original size during this period, but Lot 13 and the south half of Lot 14 were combined and sold as a single property in 1863.[571] There were two-story frame houses on each of these three lots. [572] The 1884 Sanborn Map shows a 30 feet by 45 feet structure on Lot 11 with a two-story outbuilding on the rear lot line. This outbuilding was flanked with one-story sheds. By 1890, this building was only one-story, and by 1896 the southern addition was removed and the structure (identified as a stable) was measured at one-and-one-half stories. Banton 1987, p. 103)

On Lot 12, a 35 feet by 40 feet frame structure was located in 1884. Two outbuildings are apparent, with a two-story structure in the north-west corner and an attached one-story building that extends to the south-western corner. No changes were seen on the 1890 Sanborn Map, but by 1896 the two-story stable was only one-story.[573]

Lot 13 contained a narrow rectangular house in 1884, with a front porch and a one-story rear addition with a south elevation porch. Outbuildings included a two-story structure which extended northward to the property line midway through the original Lot 14. This structure had a one-story southern attachment, and a separate small outbuilding was located in the south-west corner of the property. The 1890 Sanborn Map shows no changes, but by 1896 the rear addition was raised to one-and-one-half stories, the south porch was extended around the south-west corner, and a new one-story ell appeared on the rear of the first addition.[574]

Block 10, Lots 15, 16 and North 1/2 of Lot 14 (Morse House): The property was configured as Lots 15, 16 and the north half of 14 until May of 1875 when James Morse sold the west 58 feet of the combined lot.[575] This smaller lot retained this configuration throughout the 1860s-1890s period, as did the eastern 94 feet.[576]

The first house on this property was constructed by 1854, and had been enlarged by 1884. In addition to the two-story front section, a larger one-story attachment had been made to the structure's south elevation. There were two outbuildings on the property by 1884. Both were small rectangular structures, and were located directly west of the rear of the house, and south-west of the house's south elevation.[577]

By 1890, the Sanborn Map shows a one-story porch along the north elevation of the house, and an additional small outbuilding directly south of the rear of the house. In 1896, the dwelling has been raised to two stories, and the closest of the outbuildings has been attached to the house.[578]

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[570] Bearss 1969, p. 39.
[571] Banton 1987, pp. 103, 105, 108.
[572] Bearss 1969, p. 37.
[573] Banton 1987, p. 106.
[574] Ibid., p. 109.
[575] Ibid., p. 73.
[576] Ibid., pp. 73, 89.
[577] Ibid., p. 93.
[578] Ibid., p. 93.

The extant Morse House was the second dwelling on the lots and was built between 1860 and 1863. Originally very small (25 feet by 16 feet), the house was enlarged by 1867 through the raising of the house to two stories and the addition of a south wing.[579] 1884 Sanborn Map shows these improvements and also indicates a porch in the angle of the ell. A 10 feet by 20 feet outbuilding with its long axis running east-west is found between and just to the south of the house and the alley line, while the other structure was 12 feet square and located in the south-west corner of the property.[580] No changes are apparent on the 1890 map, but by 1896 there have been extensive additions. These included the construction of a 16 feet by 18 feet two-story west wing with a 6 feet by 16 feet north elevation porch, raising the south addition to two-stories, the addition of a small room at the southeast corner, a two-story east porch, and a covered walkway to the outbuilding.[581] The south-west outbuilding was joined by an abutting one-story shed, and a new 6 feet by 10 feet outbuilding appears in the south-east corner.[582]

A third dwelling was constructed on the eastern part of these lots between the first two structures in 1889. According to the 1890 Sanborn Map, it was a narrow rectangular two-story structure with no associated outbuildings.[583] The 1896 Sanborn Map shows virtually the same structure.[584]

1880 to 1899, Block 11

Block 11, Lot 1 (Arnold House): The white vertical board fence on the northern boundary (in place by 1865), was approximately three feet north of the actual property line.[585] By 1880s, rectangular frame structure; northwest section was a story and a half, remainder was single-story. Located at the northeast corner of the lot was two-story frame barn.[586] Two 1889 photographs of the Lincoln Home show a portion of the Arnold House (see Figures 2-93 and 2-97). Included are the east addition and a large portion of the house. One tree is visible in front of the rear addition, but it is unclear what side of Jackson Street the tree is actually located. Power poles are visible in the distance, probably along Ninth Street. No fence line is seen along Jackson in this photograph.

Block 11, Lot 2 (Irwin House): By 1880s, frame structure, two-story in front, and single-story in rear. In 1884, a two-story brick stable on the rear of the lot.[587]

Block 11, Lot 3 (Cook House): By 1884, the house was a two-story frame structure with a one-story porch across the west elevation and a one-story bay attached to the south elevation.[588] There was a two-story addition connecting the house to a single-story structure at the rear of the house, and an additional one-story attachment existed south of the first.[589] Outbuildings at the time consisted of a two-story, twelve feet by twelve feet structure (probably a barn), and a 12 feet by 28 feet one-story structure (likely a woodshed) to the south; both were located on the side of the lot next to the alley.[590]

No significant changes were apparent in the 1890 Sanborn Map. By 1896, the south bay was two-stories; the easternmost addition was longer by 3 feet (now 10 feet by 17 feet). The outbuildings

[579] O'Bright 1985, p. 4.
[580] Banton 1987, pp. 76-77.
[581] O'Bright 1985, p.12; Banton 1987, p. 77.
[582] Banton 1987, p. 77.
[583] Ibid., p. 89.
[584] 1896 Sanborn Map.
[585] Noble 1992, pp. 2-3.
[586] Bearss 1969, p. 77.
[587] Ibid., p. 79.
[588] Wiss et al 1988, p. 9.
[589] Ibid. p. 9.
[590] Wiss et al 1988, p.9; Bearss 1969, p. 81.

had been altered as well by dividing the longer one into two, removing the barn's second story, and building a 4 foot by 4 foot structure "between the north outbuilding and the house, near the north line of lot Number 3."[591]

Block 11, Lot 4 (Roll House): Single-story house by 1880s. Razed by 1896. In 1884, one outbuilding; a single-story shed on the southeast corner of the lot.[592]

Block 11, Lot 5 (Jenkins House): Two-story frame house with single-story ell by 1884. Two frame outbuildings on the rear. The left one fronting the alley was a two-story stable, while the one on the right was a single-story shed.[593]
Block 11, Lot 6 (Robinson House): A large two-story frame house replaced the earlier house.[594] In 1884, there was a large frame carriage house on the rear of the lot.[595] The Carriage House was removed and replaced with a larger stable structure.[596] This structure now extends the full width of the lot, abutting the Solomon Allen Barn on the south and a Jenkins outbuilding on the north.[597] A Laundry Shed was also evident on the 1890 Sanborn Map.

The several photographs from ca. 1881 show the front facade and yard of the house (see Figures 2-77 and 2-80). These earliest known photographs show a picket fence along the Eighth Street boundary. A board fence runs along the northern and southern boundary lines. A tall fence with a gate screens the rear of the lot from the street. A portion of boardwalk connects the front walk, through a gate to the curb. A wooden curb is evident along the dirt street edge; it appears to end between Lots 6 and 7. The sidewalk appears to be stone connecting to boards to the two adjacent lots. Three street trees are shown along the grass verge between the curb and the boardwalk. A hitching post is located between two of the trees, adjacent to the curb. Two small trees and one shrub are evident at the southeast corner of the property.

A circa 1884-1887 photograph of the house was taken just after the renovations and additions of a south porch (see Figure 2-92). The side yard landscape changed with the changes to the house. The grouping of trees and shrubs seen earlier were replaced with a single tree. Shrubs were planted at the foundation of the house. Several of the street trees adjacent to the Robinson lot look to be sycamores; by 1887 one of these was standing dead. A later street view ca. 1889 down Eighth Street from Edwards shows a portion of the Robinson House (see Figure 2-90). It is clearly evident that the width of the grass verge containing the street trees has changed from earlier views. Now the street trees seem to abut the boardwalks with a much wider grass area. The limestone curbs runs along the portion by the Robinson House a curb cut seems to be made directly in front of the Robinson lot. Wooden planks are still evident allowing crossing of the curbs in front of the Robinson House, these disappear in later photographs. Detail photographs of the side of the Robinson House indicate that the walks within the property were cast concrete. Steps leading up to the side porch were limestone.[598] One photograph of the rear yard shows masses of shrubs planted along the edge of lattice fence (see Figure 2-129). Grass remains as the dominant vegetation around the rest of the property.

Block 11, Lots 7 and 8 (Allen House): By 1880s, single-story frame structure on lot 8. Razed between 1890 and 1896. Two-story frame stable at rear northeast corner of lot 7, and single-story frame shed

[591] Wiss et al 1988, p. 10.
[592] Bearss 1969, p. 82.
[593] Ibid., p. 83.
[594] Ibid., p. 84.
[595] Ibid., p. 85.
[596] Krupka, 1991, Part II, 15.
[597] Ibid., 14.
[598] Ibid., Part II, 26.

at rear.[599] The street edge in front of the Allen House ca. 1890 indicates that a picket fence was set along a portion of Eighth Street starting from the Robinson House, Lot 6, to the north (see Figure 2-90). Two gated entrances are evident with two short segments of paths leading to the curbside. A fire hydrant is located in front of these two lots. Sycamore street trees are evident in front of these lots.

Block 11, Lots 9 and 10 (Clark House): Two-story frame structure with single-story frame wing attached to the north elevation by 1880s.[600] Three outbuildings: two-story frame barn on northwest corner, adjoining barn's south elevation was a single-story frame shed, and between the single-story wing of the house and Clark's fence was the third outbuilding.[601]
Block 11, Lot 11 (Lumpp House): Single-story frame house, raised to story and a half during 1890-1896.[602] In 1884, two outbuildings; both fronting on the alley. North building was a two-story frame stable, while the other was a shed.[603]

Block 11, Lot 12 (Patrick House): Single-story brick house with frame ell by 1866.[604] In 1884, there were three single-story outbuildings: southwest corner, midway between front and rear of lot and abutting on the south fence line, and one in rear of the brick part of the house.[605]

Block 11, Lot 13 (Ives House): By 1884, a single-story frame house with an ell and a large frame single-story shed on the rear of the lot.[606]

Block 11, Lot 14*:* In 1890 a single-story frame house present. Two outbuildings front the alley, a two-story brick structure abutting a single story frame shed. By 1896 the single-story frame house remains but a 1 1/2-story brick outbuilding now located on the alley.

Block 11, Lot 15 (Fawcett House): Present by 1860 was a single-story frame structure with an ell. A single-story shed was located along the north property line.[607] These structures continued through 1884.

Block 11, Lot 16 (Wood House): By 1896, the original frame house was replaced by a two-story frame structure.[608] A shed was continued to be shared with Fawcett on Lot 15. The 1896 Sanborn shows a second dwelling at the western end of the lot; this was a two-story frame house. Wood's lot on the north and west was bounded by a four-board fence.[609]

[599] Bearss 1969, p. 86.
[600] Ibid., p. 87.
[601] Ibid., p. 88.
[602] Bearss 1969, p. 89.
[603] Ibid., p. 90.
[604] Ibid., p. 90.
[605] Ibid., p. 91.
[606] Ibid., p. 92.
[607] Ibid., p. 93.
[608] Ibid., pp. 94-95.
[609] Ibid., p. 95.

State Stewardship Period, 1900 to 1971

Introduction and Information Sources, 1900-1971

During the first seven decades of the twentieth century, the Lincoln Home property remained in the custody of the Illinois state government. Increasing recognition of the significance of the Lincoln Home was reflected in various measures taken by the Springfield city government, the State of Illinois, and private groups. The "City Beautiful" movement launched by the World's Columbian Exposition was echoed in the *City Plan of the City of Springfield, Illinois,* adopted by the City Council as the Official City Plan in 1924. It featured the Lincoln Home as the centerpiece of a formal grouping of public buildings and landscaped gardens.[610] The area was never developed in the way then envisioned. Later municipal efforts included a historic zoning district adopted in 1966, and street closings to limit vehicle access.

The 1900 to 1971 period, during which the State of Illinois owned the Lincoln Home and some of the current NHS for visitor parking, was a time of change in the former Lincoln neighborhood. Many historic dwellings and outbuildings were removed and replaced with new structures. The density of residency increased with the addition of multi-family houses. The commercial use of properties increased and became one of the reasons for the pursuit of Federal stewardship of the Lincoln Home and surrounding neighborhood.

The State of Illinois undertook archeological investigations at the back of the Lincoln lot to determine the locations of non-extant outbuildings in 1951. A 1964 series of photographs by James Woodruff documents the appearance of structures and surroundings near the end of the state ownership period, prior to acquisition by the National Park Service. They show the properties on each side of Eighth Street. Corroborative information is found in a 1966 series of snapshots used in an exhibit prepared by the Springfield Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission. Slides taken by the Springfield Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission from 1961 to 1969 highlight the commercial development within the neighborhood. 1969 slides provided by Lincoln Home NHS show the conditions of the structures along Eighth Street. Several aerial photographs give a perspective on the nature of development in the area. Sanborn Insurance Maps of Springfield for 1917, 1941, 1948, and 1952 were used as sources to identify changes to structures on individual properties. Aerial photographs of Springfield, from 1962 and 1969, show the overall conditions within the four blocks at these dates.

Overview of Historic Site, 1900 to 1971

During this period, the four block area of the NHS and its surrounds was a combination of residential and commercial properties. A municipal complex, constructed in the 1960s and 1970s, spanned two blocks along Capitol Street, north of the site. Consistent building facades lined the three other streets. During this period there were changes largely due to the increasing density of residential uses in the area. Accompanying changes occurred in the character-defining features of the landscape. Some older street trees remained, but other features were lost or altered.

Based loosely on investigations conducted in 1951, the State of Illinois constructed woodshed, and carriage house at the back of the Lincoln lot. Also, a historic privy was donated and moved into the backyard. In 1962 the Corneau House was moved from Block 6, Lot 16, to the property north of the Lincoln lot to serve as a modest visitor center. The state also acquired land to the east and north of the Lincoln Home for visitor parking.

[610] City plan 1925, charter 32.

Character-Defining Features

Spatial Organization

Major changes did not occur in the underlying organization of the streets which formed the NHS's four block area. Rather, more change occurred in the organization of structures and landscape features on the original lots. For example, the density of buildings increased, leaving less open space on the site than had existed earlier. Changes also occurred in the structural massing of residences, with the building of large Victorian houses around the turn of the century, and the addition of two-story multi-family houses also in the early decades of this century. Throughout the period, the neighborhood was visually contained by construction on individual lots.

The residential character of the neighborhood, characterized by homes and their surrounding lawns, was consistent through the 1950s. In the 1960s, however, a number of commercial uses begin to alter the visual qualities of the neighborhood with the inclusion of large signs, increased pavement for parking and more commercial structures. Larger, multi-family structures were also constructed, which increased the massing of buildings and decreased open space. Early in the period views were enclosed and directed down street corridors, whose edges were defined by the slightly irregular mass of building facades. Mature tree canopies created shaded areas that contrasted with the open sky and light present in areas where large trees were absent.

Topography

Little is known about any topographical changes made during this period. Some photographs of retaining walls built along the property boundaries of several of the houses along Eighth Street do demonstrate minor grading changes within properties. A good deal of construction within the four-block area occurred during this seventy-one year period, and because construction activity generally disturbs topography, it is assumed some minor change to this feature did occur. Changes in buildings are noted under the property by property descriptions later in the chapter and may provide some idea of where such change occurred. However, beyond these property-specific changes, it appears that general topographic conditions of the four block area remained much as they had existed in the previous period.

Vegetation

Several mature trees are evident on the 1969 aerial of the site. This photo shows sporadic street trees along Seventh, Eighth, Edwards and Jackson Streets. Smaller plant materials are not readily discernable from this aerial view. Most of the individual lots appear devoid of any noticeable vegetation when they are assessed in the aerial view.

Circulation

Traffic patterns, both vehicular and pedestrian, changed toward the end of the period. The north block of Eighth Street was closed to traffic with the construction of a short cul-de-sac from Edwards Street to one lot south of Jackson Street. Jackson Street and the north block of Eighth Street between Jackson Street and Capitol Avenue were converted to pedestrian areas. Vehicle access to alleys remained open.

Parking was provided for visitors in a large lot at the corner of Jackson and Ninth Streets. An 1969 aerial photograph of the area also indicates residential parking along Capitol, Seventh, Edwards and a portion of Jackson Streets (see Figure 2-207). Interior parking for individual lots was found throughout the four block area. Sidewalks were still evident along all of the main streets. Front walks still connected from front doors to the curb edge.

Water Features

It is assumed that sewer and water supply systems continued to exist within the four block area, though no research regarding the expansion of these systems. This period also saw the gradual reduction of privies within the neighborhood.

There are no known other decorative or functional water features within the Lincoln Home neighborhood during this period.

Structures

During this period density of structures was high, with each lot containing one or several structures. In particular, each lot had a structure along the street frontage, with the exception of five lots within the four blocks, now considered the historic zone. The setbacks of the houses along Eighth Street were uneven.
A number of the historic houses were replaced with more contemporary multi-family buildings during this period.

Property by Property Data, 1900 to1971

1900 to 1971, Block 6

Block 6, Lots 1 and 2 (Graham House): By 1896 the lots had been subdivided and three two-story houses were constructed. Two houses were built on Lot 1 and one house on Lot 2. These houses were enlarged by 1917 (see Figure 2-168) and remained in that configuration through 1948 (see Figure 2-178). In 1969 Lot 1 had only the one small house remaining at the southeast corner of the lot. The area of the former large house fronting Seventh Street was now being use as a parking area. The house on Lot 2 remained but the rear outbuilding had been removed. The whole rear of the lot was used as a small parking area.

Block 6, Lot 3 (Bennett House): By 1896 a new two story house was placed on the empty lot. This two-story house remained up to 1948. By 1948 a new one-story outbuilding was built along the alley. It was large enough to extend from the north to south property lines. These two buildings remained up through 1969.

Block 6, Lot 4 (William Corneau House): By 1917 the house was replaced with a two-story house. Two new outbuildings were constructed along the alleyway. One of these outbuildings was a two-story brick structure, while the other was one-story frame. These structures remained to 1948. In 1969 the house and outbuildings had been removed. The lot was now utilized as a large parking area.

Block 6, Lot 5: The two-story frame structure located on the lot as seen on the 1917 Sanborn Map remained up through 1952. The two one-story frame outbuildings placed along the alley also remained from 1917 up to 1952. In 1969 the house remained but all of the outbuildings had been lost. Cars parked in the whole rear of the lot where the outbuildings once stood.

Block 6, Lot 6(Cunningham House): A single-story house remained on the lot up through 1917. No house was located on this lot by 1948. A portion of a large one-story frame outbuilding on Lot 7 overhung the property line extending into Lot 6. In 1969 the area was used for parking.

Block 6, Lots 7 and 8: (Stuve House): A circa 1932 photograph of the west and south elevations of the Bernard Stuve house shows an open grass yard, with mature street trees lining both Seventh and

Edwards Streets (see Figure 2-174). A board fence is evident in the distance, probably lining the edge of the alley along these lots or Lot 9. By 1948 the house was located in the middle of Lot 7 with the house and yard encompassing Lots 6, 7, and 8. A large single-story frame garage was located on the alley, on Lots 6 and 7. In 1969 the house remained, but another outbuilding was built adjacent to the remaining outbuilding along the alley.

Block 6, Lot 9 (Lutz House): A period photograph of the south and east elevation of the John Lutz House ca. 1907 shows that this house remained relatively the same from the ca. 1898 photograph (see Figure 2-91). The enclosing picket and board fence in the earlier view was removed, with this view indicating a partially surround of a low, stone or cast stone curbing at the edge of the lawn. The plantings are meager with a few shrubs are evident at the southwest corner of the house. A clump of what appear to be perennials is planted along the porch foundation at the northeast corner of the house. The street trees along Edwards and Eighth Streets remain from the 1890s photograph and have gained additional size. By 1948 an apartment building was added to the west end of the lot, behind the existing house. These two structures remained through 1969.

Block 6, Lot 10 (Jones House (Shutt)): In 1948 there were two structures on this lot, the house fronting on Eighth Street and a building used for disinfectant manufacturing along the alley. These two structures remained through 1969. A 1969 slide shows the house located on Lot 10 (see Figure 2-204). It is a two-story white house sandwiched between the two adjoining houses. Along the curb in front of the house is a severely damaged street tree. A small hedge of shrubs is planted along the front porch. Concrete steps lead up to the porch from a short concrete walk.

Block 6, Lots 11 and 12 (Dubois House): By 1948 two structures were located on Lot 11. Along Eighth Street was the house, now two-family, and at the rear an electrical shop. These two structures continued through 1969. On lot 12 there were also two structures, a house and garage. These remained through 1969. Two July 1964 Woodruff photographs of the front of the Dubois House show shrubs planted along the east or front foundation (see Figures 2-198 and 2-199). Weeds are growing out of these shrubs. A driveway is evident between this house and the adjacent Miller House. Grass is seen around the house and along the street frontage where it meets a concrete sidewalk.

Block 6, Lots 13 and 14 (Miller House): In 1948 Lot 13 had three outbuildings scattered along the southern boundary line. Lot 14 was the location of the house. Along the alley of Lot 14 was a garage shared with Lot 15. In 1969 Lot 13 had four small outbuildings while the house remained on the other lot. The shared garage had been removed. Two July 1964 Woodruff photographs of the front of the Miller House show carefully tended shrubs planted along the east or front foundation (see Figures 2-198 and 2-199). Another small hedge of shrubs is located in the lawn to the north of the house. A stone curb lines the east boundary line of the lot. A driveway is evident between this house and the adjacent Miller House. Grass is planted around the house and along the street. A wide concrete sidewalk runs past the lot. This walk appears to be part of the semi-circle configuration at the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets. Some type of construction work is progressing on the edge of the sidewalk. Large trees are visible to the rear of the house.

Block 6, Lot 15 (Sprigg House): In 1948 the house remained along Eighth Street and a large shared garage was located along the alley. This garage ran from the north property line and continued into half of Lot 14 to the south. By 1969 the house remained and the garage had been reduced in size. A copy from a 1969 slide of the Sprigg House shows the two-story building (see Figure 2-205). A wide concrete walk and steps leads up to the front door and porch. A rounded concrete curb runs along the east boundary line at the edge of the concrete sidewalk. Shrubs pruned in a hedge line the facade along Eighth Street. To the south of the house a paved driveway is barely visible. To the north of the house is a deciduous tree.

Block 6, Lot 16 (Charles S. Corneau House): In 1948 three structures remained on this lot, a frame structure along Eighth Street, a second dwelling along Jackson and a small garage at the southwest corner. Through the efforts of the Junior League of Springfield, the Charles S. Corneau House was moved from this block and lot, to the lot adjacent to the Lincoln Home, Block 10, Lot 6. Photographs taken at this time concentrate on the structure and give little indication of historic landscape features. Shrubs were located along the front facade of the house; lawn comprised what is evident in the rest of the lot. Newly planted street trees are evident along Jackson Street in a 1962 photograph before the house was actually moved. This view shows the remainder of the lot planted to grass. By 1969 the lot was an open lawn area.

1900 to 1971, Block 7

Block 7, Lots 1, 2, and 3 (Wallace House): The two-story L-shaped Wallace House on Lots 1 and 2 had been replaced by the new Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church before 1900. The 1917 Sanborn map shows the replacement of a house on Lot 3 as well (see Figure 2-169). Thus the entire Wallace Property had been converted to Church use early in this era. The Church and a large parking area to the south remained through 1969.

Block 7, Lots 4 (Kalb House): A two-story house remained on the lot up to 1941 (see Figure 2-175). A new small one-story outbuilding was located at the southeast corner of the lot by 1941, replacing the two larger outbuildings shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map. This single structure remained through 1969.

Block 7, Lot 5: By 1917 a new two-story structure was placed over the earlier house and remained in that configuration till 1941. The two outbuildings remained along the alley. By 1941 these outbuildings were replaced with one large rectangular garage. These two structures remained through 1969.

Block 7, Lot 6 (Field House): Almost square two-story frame house by 1917. Three one-story outbuildings were built along the edge of the alley. By 1941 the house remained in the same configuration but the outbuildings were replaced by one small structure at the southeast corner. By 1969 this lot was devoid of structures, it was now a large parking lot.

Block 7, Lot 7 (Ira Brown, Sr. House): By 1917 the two-story house was enlarged. The outbuilding was removed. The house remained in this form through 1941. A large two-story garage was added to the rear of the lot at the northeast corner. These two structures remained through 1969.

Block 7, Lot 8 (Smith House): By 1917 three new two-story structures were constructed on the lot. These structures remained through 1941 and were also seen in the 1969 aerial photograph.

Block 7, Lot 9 (Burch House): A 1961 photograph shows a white painted brick, two-story building built on this lot to house a museum and gift shop (see Figure 2-180). The original Burch House was torn down in 1905. Wide concrete sidewalks parallel two sides of the museum, along Jackson and Eighth Streets. A grass verge is seen along Eighth and contains concrete benches, traffic signs and one mature street tree. The grass cover is non-existent around the benches. A Coke machine is located at the northeast corner of the building at the edge of the sidewalk. A partial line of deciduous flowering shrubs is planted along the north facade of the building. One of these shrubs is a small white flowering Hydrangea. By 1969 two structures were located on the lot, the museum building remained at the east end and a second structure was located at the west end.

Block 7, Lot 10 (Ira Brown, Jr. House): A 1961 slide of this lot and Lot 9 shows that it is a wide open grassy area (see Figure 2-181). A concrete path leads from the north side of the adjacent museum building to the Dean House. A sign is placed in the open grass lawn area at the southeast corner,

nearest the museum building. Under the sign is an annual bed. Starting at the northeast corner of the museum and paralleling the edge of the sidewalk is a brick retaining wall. The wall eventually connects to the base of a concrete walk that leads up to the side of the Dean House. At the rear of the lot, along the board fence, is a perennial planting with shrubs and a small tree. Lawn furniture is scattered in the grass along the edge of the path. A mailbox is seen at the curb edge in front of this lot. By 1969 the open lawn area remained at the east end of the lot and a large parking area was located at the west end.

Block 7, Lot 11 and South 1/2 Lot 12 (Dean House): By 1917 the Sanborn map shows that the small structure near the stable was removed.[611] In 1941 a five-car garage was found at the rear of the property as seen on the Sanborn Map. This garage was eventually demolished in the 1960s.[612] By 1969 the house remained with two paved walkways that connected to Lot 9. A parking area was located at the west end contiguous with the parking area on Lot 10.

The Dean House changed hands several times over the years and was rented by the owner until 1954. The house was purchased by the Garvey's and opened as a museum. A concrete path led up to the south side of the house. A pair of 1964 Woodruff photographs show the east, west, south and north facades of the Dean House (see Figures 2-191 and 2-192). Two of the large Basswood trees were visible around the house, one in the front yard the other in the side yard. In the southeast corner of the front yard a sign, flagpole, cannon and a light standard are evident. Shrubs were planted along the east and south foundation of the house. A board fence was placed along the rear of the lot. The adjacent cinder block hamburger stand is visible to the north. Several wooden outbuildings are attached to the house at the rear. A Tree of Heaven/*Ailanthus altissima* is visible, and its growth obscures one of the outbuildings.

1961 views of a new building on Lot 12 show that it had become commercialized. Along the street, in front of this brick facade building was a telephone booth, and two soda machines. Concrete steps lead up to the front door of the building. Parking meters were placed at the curb in front of this building along Eighth Street. A July 1964 photograph of the rear of the Lyon house and the new building on Lot 12 show that it was built of cinder blocks. Cars parked at the rear. This view shows the delivery entrance to what was the hamburger stand.

Block 7, Lot 13 and North 1/2 Lot 12 (Lyon House): The Lyon House remained on its lot through this period. By 1969 a parking area was located at the rear of the house. Two 1964 Woodruff photographs show the north, west and east facades of the house (see Figures 2-193 and 2-194). Small, pruned deciduous shrubs are planted along the front foundation of the house while weeds are seen along the north foundation, and a vine grows up a wooden rail at the rear of the house. A wide set of concrete stairs with metal hand rail provide access to the front porch. Portions of a Hardy Rubber Tree, planted along the street are visible. Large deciduous trees are seen on the lot to the south. To the rear of the house is a parking lot.

Block 7, Lot 14 (Beedle House): The Beedle House remained through this period. A July 1964 Woodruff photograph shows the east and south facades (see Figure 2-195). Overgrown shrubs lined the east and south foundations. Weeds look to be sprouting amidst these plantings. Vines are growing up portions of the house. A wooden trellis is visible by the front walk. Branches are visible of the street tree in front of the house; it looks to be the Hardy Rubber Tree. Concrete stairs provide access to the front porch. By 1969 the yard has become overgrown with weeds and volunteer trees and a board fence lines the northern property boundary.

[611] Fischer-Wisnosky, 1991, p. 2.12.
[612] Ibid.

Block 7, Lots 15 and 16 (Walters House): Four houses stood on these two lots. 1964 photographs by James Woodruff show the house at the corner of Eighth and Capitol, 728 E. Capitol (see Figures 2-196 and 2-197). Along the Eighth Street tree verge were several deciduous trees and a planting of what looks to be dogwood trees. One of the largest trees has the habit of an elm. The large house dominates the lot with a meager grass surround. Brick retaining walls are seen in the front yard. The walls and related steps provide access to the ground floor of the house. Vines cover most of the front facade. A stone curb lines a portion of the lot, along the Eighth Street property line, adjacent to the surrounding concrete sidewalks. A small tree is just visible to the rear of the house. These houses remained through 1969.

1900 to 1971, Block 10

Block 10, Lot 1 (Remann House): The lot remained in its originally platted size during this period.[613] The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that the south porch of rear ell had been enclosed (see Figure 2-170). A 25 foot by 20 foot brick auto garage was added to the rear north-east corner of the lot. The one-story shed at the south-east corner was altered or rebuilt to become almost square in shape.[614] The 1941 Sanborn Map shows that the house and all outbuildings are gone, and the lot is occupied by a filling station (see Figure 2-176). The house was likely torn down after 1925, when the property was sold to Marland Refining Company.[615] An April 1966 photograph of the lot shows it occupied by a one-story rectangular brick building totally surrounded by paving. The sign indicates that it is a loan office.

Block 10, Lot 2 (Kent House): The lot configuration did not change from the original plat during this period.[616] On the 1917 Sanborn Map, the house was moved back from the sidewalk approximately 13 feet, and altered from a one-story square shape to a two-story rectangular structure. The rear porch was also increased to two stories. The shed was moved by 1917 from the north-east corner to the center of the lot on the east boundary, but retained its north-south long axis.[617]

The 1941 Sanborn Map indicates further changes to the structures with the front porch raised to two stories. The house was also divided in half along its north-south axis by a central partition wall, suggesting multi-family use. The shed was razed and a garage constructed in its place.[618]

Two July 1964 photographs by James Woodruff show the west, south and north facades of this house (see Figures 2-183 and 2-184). A wide concrete front walk connected to the front porch from the concrete sidewalk. Another concrete walk with stairs leads along the north side of the house paralleling a concrete retaining. A paved driveway was just to the north of this, probably showing a portion of Lot 1 which contained a gas station. Along the west boundary of the lot was a small brick retaining wall capped with stone or cast stone. Several large deciduous shrubs are evident along the foundation at the front and north side. Creeping vines were planted on the south of the house at the corner of the porch. A concrete walk provided access to the rear of the lot along the south boundary line. At the rear of the house a small segment of lattice fence is visible. Cars are evidently parked in an area at the rear of the lot. Visible at the edge of the view are several branches of a street tree located in front of the house. The branch pattern and foliage indicate that it could be an oak. A very large deciduous tree is also visible at the rear of the house.

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[613] Banton 1987, p. 5.
[614] Ibid., p. 7.
[615] Ibid., p. 7.
[616] Ibid., p. 16.
[617] Ibid., p. 18.
[618] Ibid., p. 18.

The Kent house was razed in 1966, and a 3/4 scale reproduction of the Ninian Edwards house was built on the lot. This structure served as an educational facility and museum during the remainder of this chronological period.[619]

Block 10, Lot 3 (Worthen House): The lot retained its originally platted size during this period.[620] The 1917 Sanborn Map shows changes to the dwelling. The rear porch and enclosed room were incorporated into the house, and a one-story room was added at the north-east corner of the building.[621] According to the 1941 Sanborn Map, a new building had replaced the original house on this site. An article in the State Journal provided information on the destruction of the Worthen House. The framing of the house suggested a one-and-one-half story structure located directly on the sidewalk and approached by four steps. The structure had "hand hewn studdings, wooden pegs and square nails" and was believed to be "more than 100 years" old.[622] The new apartment building was two stories tall with a two-story bay midway across the south wall. A single story front porch ran along the entire width. The rear elevation had a single-story porch across its width. A single-story enclosed room filled an offset area on the north side of the building. The outbuildings were all removed.[623] Two July 1964 Woodruff photographs show the facade of the house and a portion of the front and side yards (see Figures 2-185 and 2-186). Concrete stairs with a metal rail lead up to an entrance to the first floor. Another entrance was provided to the ground floor. This was accomplished by providing two brick retaining walls which allowed walk-in access to this level. A concrete walk went around the south side of the house. Another set of stairs was visible at the southeast corner of the house. The yard was grass; no other vegetation was visible on the lot. A large metal sign on a metal post for the Mercury Studios was position at the southwest corner of the lot adjacent to the sidewalk. Another smaller sign was placed at the corner of the more northerly brick retaining wall for Dr. Levis' office, located on the ground floor. At the rear was a small outbuilding. A small parking area was provided at the rear of the house. This apartment building, which also housed the Mercury Photographic Studios and a doctor's office, was seriously damaged in a 1969 fire.[624]

Block 10, Lot 4 (Niles House): The originally platted lot size remained the same during this period.[625] The 1917 Sanborn Map indicates that the original house had been removed in 1915. A two-story brick apartment building approximately 36 feet north to south and 70 feet east to west took its place. The old barn, marked as an old dwelling on the map, was originally in the northeast corner. It was rotated 90 degrees, reduced to one-story, and was sited approximately five feet west of the rear property line.[626]

By 1941, the Sanborn Map records the removal of the outbuilding, and the construction of a four-stall brick garage at the rear of the lot approximately the same distance from the west boundary.[627] A July 1964 Woodruff photograph of the house shows a close-up of the front of the house and the surrounding lawn (see Figure 2-187). Planted to the north of the concrete front walk leading from the sidewalk to the front door was a young evergreen tree. At the northwest corner are two small plants that look like roses. Two raised window boxes are placed in the front yard, one to each side of the front walk along the edge of the porch. A deciduous tree is just visible in the rear of the lot. A mature street tree is located almost directly in line with the front door, this looks to be an elm. A1969 photograph by James Woodruff shows this same large elm tree still standing in front of the Niles

[619] Banton 1987, p. 15.
[620] Ibid., p. 26.
[621] Ibid., p. 28.
[622] *State Journal*, Nov. 21, 1941, n.p.
[623] Banton 1987, pp. 28 - 29.
[624] *Illinois State Register*, Feb. 22, 1969, p. 1.
[625] Banton 1987, pp. 35-36.
[626] Ibid., p. 39.
[627] Ibid., p.39.

House (see Figure 2-203). In this view another street tree appears to have been planted between this lot and Lot 3. The window boxes have been removed; otherwise the house and lot look the same as in 1964.

Block 10, Lot 5 (Bugg House): The Sanborn Map for 1917 indicates the original house is gone, and was replaced with a two-story duplex. This structure is shown with five one- and two-story additions to the rear. The barn had been moved north to occupy the north-east corner of the lot.[628]

In the 1941 Sanborn Map, no changes were detected in the main structure. An additional structure was erected in the backyard near the south boundary. Both this structure and the surviving outbuilding were used as garages.[629] Eleven years later, the 1952 Sanborn Map showed no structural changes to the Lot 5 buildings.[630]

Portions of two July 1964 photographs of the Corneau and Niles Houses by James Woodruff show portions of the Bugg House and the yard (see Figures 2-187 and 2-188). The house is used as a gift shop and bookstore. Concrete steps with a metal hand rail lead up to the front porch. In a 1969 view of Eighth Street also by James Woodruff a wider view of the front of the house is presented. At that time two mature deciduous street trees were located at the edge of the sidewalk.

Block 10, Lot 6 and North 3/4 of Lot 7 (Carrigan House): On the 1917 Sanborn the front porch appears enlarged. A small building in the southeast corner, possibly a privy, of the north thirty feet of Lot 7 was moved thirty feet forward. The shed attached to the north face of the stable was enlarged in the form of an ell.[631] Lot 6 retained its 1839 configuration until it was sold to the State of Illinois in May of 1923.[632] The structures were removed in 1924.[633] In 1962, the Corneau house was moved to this location.[634] A 1962 photograph of the lot immediately prior to the placement of the Corneau House provides a sense of the scale of the lots, as well as the appearance of the Lincoln Home and the two-story house on Lot 5 (see Figure 2-182). At that date there was a white vertical board fence running the length of the Lincoln northern lot line. When the Corneau House was moved in 1962, the sidewalk level at that time was approximately three feet below the structural floor system of the house.[635] The Corneau House was leased to the Junior League.

Two 1964 Woodruff photographs of the Corneau House show that the house was carefully placed between two mature existing Basswood tree/*Tilia americana* (see Figures 2-188 and 2-189). Several small shrubs are visible along the foundation of the house. A hedge of shrubs is maintained along the north boundary line. At the western property line is a stone curb. Wooden stairs lead up to the front entrance. A large deciduous tree is evident to the rear of the house, possibly the existing Silver Maple. The remainder of the yard is open lawn. At the edge of the front concrete sidewalk are two mature deciduous trees, which look to be Elms. The tree verge along the edge of the street is eroded, the tree roots are showing and almost no grass is present. By 1969 the trees along the street in front of the Corneau House had been lost, only a large stump remained (see Figure 2-203). A newly planted street tree was located within the brick sidewalk which extended from the front door of the Corneau House past the Lincoln Home. The two mature Basswoods were still present to each side of the house. A rail fence had been added along the north boundary of the property. New stairs provided access to the front door.

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[628] Banton 1987, p. 51.
[629] Ibid., p. 51.
[630] Ibid.
[631] Ibid., p. 63.
[632] Ibid., p. 60.
[633] Ibid., p. 63.
[634] Ibid., p. 58.
[635] Ferry & Henderson 1980, p. 35.

Block 10, Lot 8 and South 1/4 of Lot 7 (Lincoln House): The Lincoln Home showed several evolutions of the property during this period of ownership by the State of Illinois. An early twentieth-century photograph, probably taken in 1905 and published in 1907, shows the house surrounded by maturing street trees (see Figure 2-157). The brick retaining wall remains in the same location, topped with a picket fence. An urn stands at the southwest corner of the front yard, just behind the fence. The Elm tree at the corner of Jackson and Eighth Streets is a tall 12' stump. The tree was reported to have been removed in 1905.[636] The stump was eventually examined in 1947, and was reported to have been sixty-one years old at the time of removal, thereby indicating that Lincoln planted the tree in 1844 after purchasing the Dresser Cottage. Newly planted street trees are located adjacent to the stump. A fire hydrant is evident at the corner; the metal drain grate is still visible in the stone curb. An inscribed stone mounting block is located at the edge of the curb in line with the front walk to the house.

A later photograph from ca. 1920s from the Mary Edwards Brown collection shows changes in the plantings at the home with a proliferation of vegetation along the street, in the front yard and on the walls of the house (see Figure 2-172).[637] A wide assortment of shrubs was planted along Eighth Street in the grass verge. A replacement tree was planted in the location of the historic Lincoln Elm. The south porch is enclosed with screens and partially covered with vines. More vines cover the front facade of the house, partially obscuring it. A very tall flagpole stands at the extreme southwest corner of the yard, just inside the enclosing fence. A picket fence tops a brick retaining wall. The Oldroyd stable is just visible beyond the house. Overhead electric lines are evident, passing by the house along Eighth Street.

By 1964 the Lincoln Home environs had been altered again. A Woodruff photograph from 1964 shows the Eighth Street facade of the home and a partial view of the side and back yards (see Figure 2-190). A flagpole is seen at the southwest corner of the lot. The brick retaining wall topped with a wooden picket fence remains and a board fence runs along the north boundary line starting from the edge of the brick sidewalk. By this date the wide brick sidewalk wraps around two sides of the home, along Eighth and Jackson Streets, as first seen in an 1889 view. Deciduous shrubs are planted at the foundation on along the south and north facades. No outbuildings are visible in the rear of the lot. Mature deciduous street trees are evident along Jackson at the intersection of the alley. Mature deciduous trees, probably the Basswood and a Silver or Sugar maple, are seen adjacent to the Corneau House. No elm tree is planted in the sidewalk in front of the Home. A 1969 photograph of Eighth Street, also by James Woodruff, shows the addition of the gas lights along both sides of the street (see Figure 2-203). Wooden curbs line the edge of the street. The Lincoln Home looks similar to the photograph from 1964.

Block 10, Lots 9 and 10 (Hotchkiss House): Both of these lots were acquired by the City of Springfield in 1961, subsequently sold to the state, and later transferred to the National Park Service in 1972. They were developed as part of a parking area. Several 1969 aerial photographs and street views show these lots were a wide asphalt parking lot surrounded by a thin grass strip. Sidewalks still paralleled the lots on the south and east, along Jackson and Ninth Streets. A large sign was placed at the north corner of Jackson and Ninth announcing entrance to the lot and the Lincoln Home.

Block 10, Lots 11, 12, 13 and South 1/2 of Lot 14: Lots 11 and 12 retained their originally platted size during this period. No changes were recorded for the house on Lot 11 from 1896 to 1952. The Sanborn Map for the latter year indicates removal of the south-west corner porch and the adjacent north room, as well as the removal of the stable.[638]

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[636] Krupka, 1993, Draft "Trees" p. 6.
[637] Mary Edwards Brown was caretaker of the Lincoln Home from 1918 to 1924.
[638] Banton 1987, p. 104.

By 1941, all outbuildings on Lot 12 were removed. The house on Lot 13 had its porches altered, and the larger outbuilding was reduced to one-and-one-half stories. Most important, however, is the appearance of a new dwelling located to the south of the existing house. This structure appears to have been built on the smaller parcel that was the south 3/4 of Lot 13. It was a small 1-1/2 story rectangular structure with a front porch. The 1941 map shows the houses in this same configuration, but the outbuildings have been removed and replace with two garages, one behind each house at the western end of the lots.[639]

Lots 11 and 12 were sold to the City of Springfield in 1961, and then sold to the State of Illinois in 1969. Lot 13 and the south 1/2 of Lot 14 remained a single parcel until 1903 when the south 1/2 of Lot 14 and the north 1/4 of Lot 13 were sold (along with the house located within this parcel). This smaller lot retained its configuration during the remainder of this period. The south 3/4s of Lot 13 were sold as a lot for the remainder of this period.[640]

Block 10, Lots 15, 16, and North 1/2 of Lot 14 (Morse House): The smaller western lot retained its configuration throughout the 1900s-1960s period.[641] The eastern 94 feet were divided in 1905, when the east 50 feet were sold. These two lots were rejoined ten years later, and the parcel retained this configuration through the 1960s.[642]

First House: According to the 1917 Sanborn Map, the attached outbuilding had been removed, and the porch in that area had been enclosed. An entrance addition had been placed in the angle of the ell.[643] All structures associated with this dwelling had been removed by 1941, with the exception of a small outbuilding in the south-west corner of the property.[644] By 1952, a filling station is located on the site.[645] A 1969 slide of the station shows that it is of concrete block construction and is totally surrounded by asphalt.

Second House: The 1917 Sanborn Map shows the east porch as enclosed, and the abutting south-west shed replaced by a 20 feet by 12 feet structure. Additionally, the south-east outbuilding was replaced by a 10 feet by 12 feet structure located 16 feet from the south property line and 10 feet from the east boundary line.[646] By 1941, only the south-east outbuilding remained and the front porches had disappeared from the house.

Third House: The configuration of the house does not change significantly between 1896 and 1941.[647]

1900 to 1971, Block 11

Block 11, Lot 1 (Arnold House): The Arnold House remained in its early configuration on the lot until 1900 when the house was moved the rear of the lot fronting on Jackson Street.[648] A larger structure was built on the front of the lot facing Eighth Street. This new placement of the structures can be seen on the 1917 Sanborn Map (see Figure 2-171). A 1916 photograph of the rear of the Arnold House after it was relocated shows the rear half of the lot (see Figure 2-167). Large, deciduous street trees are evident along Jackson Street. A metal hitching post is located at the curb near the

[639] Banton 1987, p. 110.
[640] Ibid., pp. 103, 105, 108-109.
[641] Ibid., pp. 73-74.
[642] Ibid., p. 89.
[643] Ibid., p. 94.
[644] 1941 Sanborn Map.
[645] Banton 1987, p. 94.
[646] Ibid., p. 77.
[647] 1896, 1917, and 1941 Sanborn Maps.
[648] Fischer-Wisnosky, 1993, p. 21.

front walk leading from the front door. By 1941 the original Arnold House was enlarged and the outbuilding at the southeast corner was removed, as seen on the 1952 Sanborn Map (see Figure 2-179).

A photograph of the Rebecca Cook House, the new house built on the original site of the Arnold House along Eighth Street ca. 1900 shows portions of the front of the lot. A manicured line of shrubs are located at the front edge of the lawn along Eighth Street. A mature deciduous tree is located opposite the front door. A smaller tree or large shrub is planted along the line between Lot 1 and 2. Two July 1964 photographs of the lot by James Woodruff show portions of the two houses from the south and north (see Figures 2-200 and 2-201). Shrubs are planted along the foundation of the Cook House. Street trees are visible along Eighth and Jackson Streets. A set of concrete stairs with a metal hand rail provides access to the front porch. A bench is located along the edge of the sidewalk at the corner of Jackson and Eighth Street, directly in front of the Cook House.

Block 11, Lot 2 (Irwin House): By 1952 the lot is empty except for a small three-car garage at the southeast corner. By 1969 the lot remains the same but cars now park in a small area in the middle of the lot. A July 1964 Woodruff photograph of Lot 1 shows a portion of Lot 2. A hedge of shrubs is visible in the foreground along the west boundary line of Lot 2, adjacent to the concrete sidewalk.

Block 11, Lot 3 (Cook House): The Sanborn Map of 1917 depicts a structure with a deep front porch, that lacks the earlier south bay and 10 foot by 17 foot rear addition.[649] The remaining two-story rear addition was enlarged and could have been new. The one-story south addition had a new porch on the east elevation.[650] The outbuildings now consisted of two rectangular frame, one-story structures, with the one to the south used as a garage. The kitchen-attached outbuilding was torn down between 1890 and 1917.[651] By 1952, the front porch was two-stories, and the house was subdivided into apartments. By this date the only outbuilding was a one-story, four-car garage extending across the eastern property line.[652] By 1969 the house remained but the garage had been removed.

Block 11, Lot 4 (Roll House): By 1896 a new two-story house was built on this lot and continued to be seen on Sanborn Insurance Maps in 1896, 1917 and 1952. An outbuilding was located in the southeast corner of the lot. These remained up through 1969.

Block 11, Lot 5 (Jenkins House): A two-story house continued to be seen on Sanborn Insurance Maps in 1896, 1917 and 1952. The configuration of the house changed slightly on each map and was shown to be almost square with a one-story porch in 1952. To the rear of the lot was a one-story outbuilding which had replaced the two 1896 outbuildings. The outbuilding was centered within the north and south property line and set back several feet from the edge of the alley. By 1969 these structures remained in the same configuration.

Block 11, Lot 6 (Robinson House): Changes were made to the Robinson House as evident on the 1917 Sanborn Map. The house was enlarged with a wrap around porch. The one-story shed at the south-east corner had been altered to become almost square.[653] The carriage house was enlarged and now extended the full 40-foot width of the lot. One writer notes that the carriage house was "converted to an active stable, suggesting that the family was now keeping their own carriage and riding horses on-site."[654] The property lines were changed at this time.

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[649] Wiss et al 1988, p. 10.
[650] Ibid.
[651] Ibid., pp. 10-11.
[652] 1952 Sanborn Map
[653] Banton 1987, p. 7.
[654] Krupka, 1991, Part II p. 15

By 1948 a single-storied garage was added to the rear of the property, and was attached to the old carriage house at the southwest corner. The Robinson laundry shed was razed between 1952-1972.[655] The carriage house and attached garage were removed by 1952.[656] By 1963 a four-car parking area was located at the rear of the lot along the alley.

Block 11, Lots 7 and 8 (Allen House): By 1952 the house remained in the southwest corner of lot 8 and three outbuildings were placed sequentially along the alley at the northeast corner of Lots 7 and 8. By 1969 only the house and one outbuilding remained. A 1969 slide shows the southeast corner of the property (see Figure 2-206). At that time there was a tall brick wall along a portion of Edwards Street, at the intersection of the alley.

Block 11, Lots 9 and 10 (Clark House): In 1952 the two lots had six dwellings. Four one-story houses were built along Edwards Street and two separate single-story dwellings were located in Lot 10. A small garage was located at the southwest corner. These houses and the outbuilding remained through 1969. A circa 1969 photograph shows two small brick houses exist on Lot 9, fronting Edwards Street (see Figure 2-206). Three small outbuildings are scattered to the side and rear of the houses. Along the edge of the alley is a small wooden outbuilding. Two mature and one immature street trees are evident along the wide grass verge on Edwards Street directly in front of the houses.

Block 11, Lot 11(Lumpp House): The one-story house fronting Ninth Street remained up through the 1952 Sanborn Insurance maps. A one and one-half story outbuilding was located at the rear of the property. This small outbuilding replaced the two former outbuildings seen on the 1896 Sanborn. By 1969 only the house along Ninth Street remained.

Block 11, Lot 12 (Patrick House): Between 1896 and 1917 the building located on Lot 12 was replaced. A much larger structure was placed on the lot. A new one-story outbuilding was built by 1952 at the rear. By 1969 a very large apartment building was located on the whole of Lot 12.

Block 11, Lot 13 (Ives House): The Ives House and two outbuildings remained up to 1952. A porch was added to the front facade of the house by 1917. By 1969 all of these structures were removed and the lot was a large parking lot for the apartment building on Lot 12.

Block 11, Lot 14: The one-story house remained to 1952. A new one-story outbuilding was built by 1917 and replaced again by 1952. The outbuilding was originally located along the alley but was shifted several feet off the alley edge when the new one was built. By 1969 all of the structures on this lot had been removed. A parking lot was located at the west end.

Block 11, Lot 15 (Fawcett House): By 1917 the house and outbuilding on Lot 15 had been removed. Two new large structures were built by 1952, one labeled as an auto repair shop. A small one-story outbuilding was located behind the shop on the north boundary line. These structures remained through 1969.

Block 11, Lot 16 (Wood House): The two houses on Lot 16 remained in the same configuration up through 1952. These structures remained through 1969.

[655] Krupka, 1991, Part II, p. 106.
[656] Ibid., p. 16.

National Park Service Period, 1972-Present

Introduction and Information Sources, 1972 to Present

During this period, the Lincoln Home, the adjacent visitor center and associated parking area were transferred from the State of Illinois to the National Park Service. Land area in streets and other parcels were turned over by the City of Springfield. The remainder of the NHS property (with the exception of that held by the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church) was acquired by the federal government. Initial planning studies recommended the removal of non-historic structures to recreate to 1860 the historic zone immediately surrounding the Lincoln Home. A study by Edwin Bearss, entitled *Historical Base Map, Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park,* was completed in November 1969. This study was begun in an effort to identify and document historic resources and to guide the master plan. A final environmental statement and Lincoln Home NHS *Master Plan* were completed in 1970. Further studies included research on the four block area and historic structure reports addressing a number of historic dwellings. Archeological investigations of varying scopes and levels of intensity have been conducted on the Lincoln Home and most of the remaining lots.

Ground and aerial photography document the changes which occurred on the site during this period. Slides taken by the Springfield Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission from 1970 to 1978 highlight the commercial development within the Lincoln Home neighborhood. Aerial photographs from the Illinois State Department of Transportation show the area in 1970 and 1975. A later aerial of Springfield from 1984, obtained from the Springfield City Department of Engineering, completes the transition. An early 1980s oblique aerial view city shows the NHS in the foreground in good detail. Archeological investigations were conducted at several properties within the NHS during this period. Floyd Mansverger conducted investigations leading to reports dated 1987, 2004, 2008, and 2010 focused on the Shutt, Cook, Lincoln, Allen, Dean, Morse and Dubois sites. These sources document the overall area from 1972 to recent years.

Overview of Historic Site, 1972 to Present

Major changes occurred in the patterns of character-defining features of the landscape shortly after the National Park Service purchased and began managing the properties in 1972. As per a Congressionally authorized plan to develop the historic Site, many non-historic buildings were demolished, particularly those on the east side of Eighth Street, north of the Lincoln Home. In addition, those existing conditions determined to be non-historic were cleared, affecting land use of the east and west faces of the National Historic Site. Along Seventh Street, between the Grace Church (Block 7, Lot 1) and the Stuve House (Block 6, Lot 8) all houses and structures were demolished in preparation for the building of the new Visitor Center and parking lot. Similarly, many of the features that helped to define the existing character along Ninth Street were removed; south of Jackson Street on Ninth Street, all structures were torn down in preparation for the development of the legacy gardens. The parking lot adjacent to the Morse House (Block 10, Lot 16) was planted to lawn. Outside of two remaining houses, the Stuve and the Morse, following the construction activity, few of the historic landscape features that gave definition to the site during the nineteenth century remained. In addition, the NPS closed the principal internal streets, Eighth and Jackson Street to vehicles, with controlled access along the alleys remaining.

Character-Defining Features

Spatial Organization and Land Patterns

As in the previous period, commercial and residential areas surrounded the Lincoln neighborhood in the years after 1972. Most of the buildings surrounding the park remained, though new structures were added. Other changes included the enlargement, due to the addition of the new Lincoln Library, of the municipal complex to the north. Large, new paved parking lots were also located to the north and east of the NHS. However, the removal of buildings within the site altered the feeling of the neighborhood. For example, from many areas within the NHS, views to the surrounding city became open and the character of the late twentieth century city began to intrude on the historic site.

Other significant changes occurred within the four block area during this period. With the removal of almost forty structures the site became considerably more open with extensive internal views. In contrast to the formerly urban pattern of development, the site now had more lots of open lawn dotted by a few trees. However, views along Eight Street remained linear, though gaps occurred at open lots especially when several open lots existed side by side. Solid board fencing along lot boundaries provided distinct visual framing for both empty lots and lots with structures. Views across backyards varied, depending on location but were generally more open than in the previous period. Views along alleys were tightly constrained by solid board fencing or alleyway outbuildings on the side of the historic zone, while on the side of the development zone, views had varying levels of enclosure created by vegetation. Two large areas devoid of structures along the eastern boundary created a broad, open landscape quality with earth berms and extensive plantings. The plantings of evergreen tree screens for the Visitor Center and parking areas provided a barrier to views from Eighth Street to the west.

Topography

Details of topographic changes during this period are lacking but can be surmised from the kind of activity taking place during the early years of NPS stewardship. Alterations to grades were affected during demolition of the many non-historic structures. Construction of the parking lots required grading for positive drainage. Construction of the Visitor Center required significant excavation and the soils resulting from this work were used to create the earth mound shapes on the legacy gardens half-block.

Two parking areas along Seventh Street--one north of the Visitor Center for buses, and the other south of the Visitor Center for visitors' vehicles--were constructed as part of the development of the Visitor Center, completed by February 1977, when these facilities were opened to the public. The ca. 1980's oblique and 1984 aerial photographs display these additions (see Figures 2-214 and 2-218).

Vegetation

By 1984, most of the lots were open lawn areas. Mature street trees remained along the major streets (Edwards, Eighth and Jackson Streets). In aerial photographs, five street trees are visible scattered along Seventh Street. No street trees were planted along Ninth Street. Trees have persisted to the present day on Eighth and Jackson Streets, where some infill of missing trees has occurred. In addition, new trees were planted later in this period along Capitol, Ninth, and Seventh Streets.

Within several of the lots were mature deciduous trees, with most of these concentrated within the lots along Eighth Street.

Circulation

In 1972, when the Lincoln Home National Historic Site was created, the street and sidewalk configuration remained much as it appears in photographs from the 1960s and 1970 to 1971. Aerial views show little noticeable change in this configuration of street and sidewalk between 1970 and 1975 (see Figures 2-208 and 2-209). Eighth Street remained a pedestrian street, and vehicle access was blocked at the two alleys along Jackson Street, the one south of the corner of Jackson and Eighth Streets and the other at the intersection of Eighth and Capitol Streets.

Water Features

Above ground traces of former cisterns and wells on properties throughout the NHS were, in many cases, lost during the removal process. However, the locations of the cistern, wells, and privies at the Lincoln Home were either documented or located through archeological investigation. Other archeological investigations have located remains of historic cisterns on other properties.

Structures

By 1972 major changes were occurring to the housing stock within the NHS. As noted in the introduction, by 1972 the whole eastern half of Block 11, from Jackson to Edwards Street was cleared with all existing structures removed. Additional demolished houses within the historic zone included: house on Block 6, Lot 9; three houses Block 7, Lot 8; and one house Block 7, Lot 16. Several outbuildings were also removed. Aerial photographs from 1984 indicate that twelve years later more structures had been removed within the neighborhood. At this time only fifteen historic houses and three historic outbuildings remained within the area and a new Visitor Center was built along Seventh Street, just north of Jackson Street. Nearly forty structures were removed during the twelve years period.

Property by Property Data, 1972 to Present

1972 to Present, Block 6

Block 6, Lots 1 and 2 (Graham House), Block 6, Lot 3 (Bennett House), Block 6, Lot 4 (William Corneau House), Block 6, Lot 5, Block 6, Lot 6 (Cunningham House): Development Zone: The structures on these lots were removed by 1984. A new parking lot for visitors was created in this area.

Block 6, Lots 7 and 8 (Stuve House): The circa 1870 brick structure on this lot is still standing. This house is proposed to be restored to an 1884 to 1890 condition.

Block 6, Lot 9 (Lutz House): The John Lutz house was razed in 1974. By 1984 the lot was an open lawn area surrounded on three sides by fencing. The lot appears to be part of the adjacent Shutt House property.

Block 6, Lot 10 (Jones House (Shutt)): The historic structure on Lot 10 stands today. The house was restored and is rented. An archeological study was conducted in 1985. These excavations found grade changes around the house of about 80 cm and the house was moved between 1854 and 1879.[657]

[657] Floyd Mansberger, *Archeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site,* p. 35.

Block 6, Lots 11 and 12 (Dubois House): The historic house on Lot 12 and the Aiken Barn at the rear are still in place. According to Bearss, a large two-story frame stable was standing in 1969.[658] The house is to be restored and then leased as offices. Archeological investigation were conducted on the site in the summer of 1993. The presence of a former privy was located two feet from the north property line.[659] A Historic Structure Report is in process and will be completed in 1994.

Block 6, Lots 13 and 14 (Miller House): The Miller House on Lot 14 stands today. The house was restored and is used by NPS maintenance staff.

Block 6, Lot 15 (Sprigg House): The historic dwelling remains in place and is currently used by NHS staff. The house is to be restored. A Historic Structure Report is in progress. An archeological study was conducted in 1992. In 1992 an "apparent privy vault" was located east of the storage building and two large trash pits.[660] In 1986, after the removal of a double porch a herringbone brick pavement was located. Further investigations in 1993 exposed another earlier brick pavement eight inches below the first.[661]

Block 6, Lot 16 (Charles S. Corneau House): The house still exists, but on a different lot. The lot remained an open lawn after the removal of the house in 1962. The lot is enclosed by fence. A magnetic survey of the property was conducted in 1977. The house is planned to be returned to the lot in the future and restored to a Lincoln era appearance circa 1860.

1972 to Present, Block 7

Block 7, Lots 1, 2, and 3 (Wallace House), Block 7, Lot 4 (Kalb House), Block 7, Lot 5, Block 7, Lot 6 (Field House), Block 7, Lot 7 (Ira Brown, Sr. House), Block 7, Lot 8 (Smith House): Development Zone: All of the houses and structures were removed on these lots by 1984, with the exception of the Grace Lutheran Church on Lot 1. A new Visitor's Center and parking lot were constructed on these lots.

Block 7, Lot 9 (Burch House): A non-historic brick building was located on this lot in 1969.[662] By 1984 the structure was removed and the lot was an open grass area surrounded by a fence.

Block 7, Lots 10, 11 and South 1/2 Lot 12 (Dean House): This historic structure is remains standing today. It was sold to the United States Government in 1978. A Historic Structure Report was completed for the Dean House by Fischer-Wisnosky Architects in 1991. Archeological studies were conducted on the site in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. The archeological investigation in 1989 concentrated on a front porch investigation, nothing of import to this study was found. In the 1991 investigation a shed foundation was located and a historic well at the southwest corner of the house.[663] In 1992 the investigations found an abandoned well or cistern beneath the former northwest porch.[664] The cistern was bell-shaped reservoir measuring ten feet in diameter and about ten feet deep. The house is in the process of being restored to ca. 1867 condition.

A series of existing conditions photographs were taken by Fischer-Wisnosky of this house in 1991 before the initiation of restoration work (see Figures 2-222 to 2-225). Within the open grassy lot were four mature *Tilia americana, b*asswoods. Two were planted between the house and the

[658] Bearss 1969, p. 47.
[659] Trip Report, July 13-30, 1993.
[660] Trip Report, July 13-31, 1992.
[661] Trip Report, July 13-30, 1993.
[662] Bearss 1969, p. 65.
[663] Trip Report, July 8 - August 30, 1991.
[664] Memorandum, May 22, 1992 "Archeological Work Plan".

retaining wall along Eighth Street, the other two were just south of the house. A large *Ailanthus altissima,* tree of heaven is located next to the outbuilding. The brick retaining wall is topped by a wooden picket fence. A concrete walk remains, connecting to the side door. This continues around the rear of the house and connects to a small outbuilding. Several clumps of shrubs are scattered about the property. Some are planted along the foundation, at the southeast and southwest corners. Board fences delineate the west and a portion of the north property lines. A four rail fence lines the remainder of the north property boundary.

Block 7, Lot 13 and North 1/2 Lot 12 (Lyon House): The Lyon House is extant today and in use for Lincoln Home NHS offices. It was stabilized without an extensive historic structure report in the early years of the NPS stewardship. In the 1991 photographs of the Dean House, portions of the house and lot are visible (see Figures 2-223 and 2-225). These views indicate that a white wood fence is located along the south property line, between the Lyon and the Dean House. The rear half of the fence is vertical board while the front half is four rail. A small magnolia tree is planted in the southeast corner of the lot. The rear of the lot is enclosed in board fence. A boardwalk connects from a path leading to Eighth Street to the rear door of the house. A water pump is located adjacent to the house. One large Oak tree is located within the rear lawn. Shrubs are planted along the edge of the fence. At the southwest corner of the lot is a small privy structure. Within the lawn is a picnic bench.

Block 7, Lot 14 (Beedle House): The house is still standing. The structure was stabilized in the early NPS years and is currently used for NHS offices. An archeological study was conducted in 1991.

Walters House (Block 7, Lots 15 and 16): On lots 15 and 16, four two-story frame dwellings facing Capitol Street were still standing in 1969.[665] By 1984 the structures were removed. An open grass area was created and enclosed with fence.

1972 to Present, Block 10

Block 10, Lot 1 (Remann House): The lot, as originally platted, was sold to United States of America on January 26, 1978.[666] A building occupied the lot through 1977. The site is now vacant.

Block 10, Lot 2 (Kent House): The platted size of the lot has not changed. It was acquired by the United States of America through condemnation proceedings on November 16, 1979.[667] The 1966 replica Ninian Edwards structure (known as the Conference Center) served as a training center for Lincoln Home National Historic Site employees and as an educational materials development center. Currently the ground floor of the building is used as an artisans shop. The National Park Service has upgraded the building during its ownership, remodeling the interior, rebuilding and repairing deteriorated elements, improving the HVAC systems and installing a security system.[668]

Block 10, Lot 3 (Worthen House): The platted size of the lot has not changed when removed from public ownership. There were plans to develop a wax museum on the property. To block this, the property was condemned. The City of Springfield conveyed Lot 3 to the United States of America on August 8, 1975. All structures were removed from the site after one structure was damaged in a fire in 1969.[669]

[665] Bearss 1969, p. 75.
[666] Banton 1987, p. 5.
[667] Ibid., pp. 16-17.
[668] Ibid., p.15.
[669] Ibid., p. 26.

Block 10, Lot 4 (Niles House): An attempt in the late 1960s or early 1970s to erect a wax museum on this property, in combination with Lot 3, led to its acquisition by the City through condemnation proceedings in 1975. That same year, the property was transferred to the United States of America on August 12, 1975.[670] Although Bearss recorded a two-story brick house on the lot in 1969, it is unknown when this structure was removed.[671] The site is now vacant.

Block 10, Lot 5 (Bugg House): The platted size of the lot has not changed when acquired by the government. This property was purchased by the City of Springfield in 1976 through condemnation proceedings and presented to the United States of America on October 20, 1976.[672] Between 1972 and 1984 the house was removed.

Block 10, Lot 6 and North 3/4 of Lot 7 (Carrigan House): The State of Illinois conveyed its interest in Lot 6 and the north three-quarters of Lot 7 to the United States of America on October 10, 1972.[673] The Corneau House now located on the property has undergone a series of National Park Service sponsored repairs and renovations including rebuilding the south porch in 1984.[674] The Corneau House continues to be leased by the Junior League.

Block 10, Lot 8 and South 1/4 of Lot 7 (Lincoln Home): The Lincoln Home was transferred to the federal government on July 11, 1972, and the property was conveyed by a quit-claim deed dated October 2, 1972.[675] The building has been stabilized, restored and reinforced to enable it to function as a museum-quality house. Restoration projects completed in 1987/1988 included stabilizing the brick foundation, reinforcing the wooden structures, repairing deteriorating elements, insulating the exterior walls, and general site reconstruction to an 1860 appearance. The Woodshed and Barn remain at the rear of the lot as constructed by the State of Illinois in the 1960s although these structures do not match those of the Lincoln residency period.

A landscape development plan was completed by Robert Harvey & Associates in 1986 (see Figure 2-219). This plan called for planting a new elm in the sidewalk in front of the home. A Ware Hybrid American elm from the Morton Arboretum was recommended. Two fruit trees, a Black Tatarian cherry and Early Crawford peach, were to be planted in the rear yard, although historic documents indicate that apples were in the yard during the Lincoln years. Along both fence lines in the rear yard, two types of currants were to be planted. At the north side of the house a combination of English Ivy and Periwinkle replaced the lawn. New sod surrounded the house. Boardwalks connected the side gate of the lot to the south porch, rear porch, two north gates, privy and the rear south gate. The well and cistern pumps were to be located within the boardwalk over the existing archeological remains. Brick paving in a herringbone pattern was placed along the whole lot width of the sidewalk area along Eighth Street, exceeding the historic period width. New oak curbs were installed along Eighth Street. Boardwalks were proposed to connect the south gate to Jackson Street. A carriage ramp and boardwalk was to connect to the barn.

A series of archeological investigations were carried out on the home in 1951, 1985, 1985, 1987, and 1990. In the 1985 excavations a six foot cistern was found as well as the location of the original Dresser well. A Dresser period sidewalk of brick was uncovered and the location of the Harlow kitchen/laundry addition.[676] These studies located several features including a well, cistern and drain

[670] Banton 1987, p. 36.
[671] Bearss 1969, p. 29.
[672] Banton 1987, p. 49.
[673] Ibid., p. 60.
[674] Ibid., p. 58.
[675] Noble 1988, p. 11.
[676] Floyd Mansberger, *Archeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site*, p. 99, 114, 122, and 127.

pipe within the landscape (see Figures 2-221 and 2-220). Investigation also focused on the front brick retaining wall. These efforts were targeted at discovering information about the house and associated outbuildings, rather than a comprehensive investigation of the landscape.

Block 10, Lots 15, 16 and north 1/2 of Lot 14 (Morse House): These lots were divided from their original configuration. The western 58 feet remained a separate parcel until it was purchased by the United States in 1974. The larger eastern 94 foot portion was conveyed to the United States in 1972.[677] The filling station and the third house were removed by the National Park Service.[678] The historic Morse House retains integrity dating to a circa 1890 period. The single-story addition to the extant house, formerly the rear of the south wing, was removed in 1986.[679] A Historic Structure Report was completed on this house in 1985 by Alan W. O'Bright. The house is currently unused and will eventually be restored and leased.

Block 10, Lots 11, 12, 13 and South 1/2 of Lot 14: Lots 11 and 12 were always sold in their original configurations. The State of Illinois contributed both lots to the United States on October 10, 1972.[680] The parking lot which covered the lots for many years was removed. The oblique aerial view dating to the early 1980s shows that the area was generally level and open at that time (see Figure 2-214). Shrubs were planted in curving beds throughout the lots. The mature street trees along Jackson Street were retained

1972 to Present, Block 11

Block 11, Lot 1 (Arnold House): The Arnold House is one of the extant structures from Lincoln's time. It was acquired by the United States on November 21, 1977.[681] The house remains at the rear of the lot in the same position to which it was moved in 1900. A Historic Structure Report was completed in 1993 by the firm of Fischer-Wisnosky Architects, Inc. of Springfield. The house is to be moved back to its original location and restored to an 1860 date.

An early 1970s photograph of this house taken just after the Lincoln Home National Historic Site was authorized shows the Rebecca Cook House adjacent to the Arnold House (see Figure 2-201). Shrubs were planted in the grass verge directly in front of the Arnold House. Shrubs were also maintained at the northeast corner of the house. Two street trees were planted along the edge of the sidewalk. Jackson Street at this time remained brick. An archeological study was conducted in 1991 and 1992. In 1991 the investigations found a cistern in the west yard, "near the boardwalk approaching the Arnold House front door."[682] Two separate privy vaults and a barn foundation were also located during 1991 in the east yard. In 1992 the east yard was investigated further and the fence line approximately three feet north of the actual property line was uncovered.[683]

Block 11, Lot 2 (Irwin House): The lot was acquired by the United States on November 21, 1977.[684] The large parking area at the rear of the lot was removed between 1972 and 1984. By 1984 the lot was totally open grass.

Block 11, Lot 3 (Cook House): The Cook House is one of the extant structures from Lincoln's time. It was acquired by the United States on November 21, 1977.[685] Temporary repairs were made to the

[677] Banton 1987, pp.73-74, 89.
[678] Ibid., p. 87.
[679] Banton 1987, p. 73.
[680] Ibid., pp. 103, 105.
[681] Banton "Administrative History" no date, n.p.
[682] Trip Report, July 8 - August 30, 1991.
[683] Trip Report, July 13-31, 1992.
[684] Banton "Administrative History" no date, n.p.
[685] Ibid.

house to stabilize it in 1982. Further structural repairs were made by NPS staff in August of 1985 and portions of the building were removed.[686] The Cook House Historic Structure Report was completed in 1988 and the house has been restored to a 1916 date. Archeological studies were conducted in 1985 and 1990. In the 1985 excavations around the Cook House several grade changes were noted surrounding the house as well as a cistern and root cellar at the northeast corner.[687] Archeological studies were conducted prior to 1991 restoration work. In 1989 the archeological investigation found the location of "three cisterns representing three distinct periods of use. Evidence of an early outbuilding and a former fence line were also discovered..."[688] In 1990 drawings of a well, thirty-one inches in diameter and a 4' x 6' cistern were found in the basement.[689] The house is rented to the General Services Administration, Property Management division.

Block 11, Lot 4 (Roll House): Between 1972 and 1984 the structures on this lot were removed.

Block 11, Lot 5 (Jenkins House): A house was standing on this lot in 1969 that dated at least to 1884.[690] By 1984 the house on this lot was removed.

Block 11, Lot 6 (Robinson House): The 1863 house is still standing.[691] The Robinson House Historic Structure Report was completed by Francis O. Krupka and Ferry Henderson Architects, Inc. in 1991. In 1978 an existing conditions photographic survey was conducted by Ferry & Henderson Architects, Inc. (see Figures 2-211 to 2-213). The house is shown to be set within a grass lot with few other features. Volunteer weeds are evident around the foundation of the house. A wooden fence lines the rear half of the south property boundary. A large deciduous tree is located at the southeast corner of the house. A small outbuilding is positioned at the rear of the lot, along the alley. Most of the photographs are focused on the house and do not show a broad view of the property. Archeological studies were conducted 1981 and 1991. Excavations in 1981 uncovered a historic well four feet in diameter, several refuse pits, a nineteenth century cistern and a partial brick foundation of the washhouse.[692] The archeology findings in 1991 located a wash house and a historic cistern at the northeast corner of the main house.[693] Excavations in 1993 showed the remains of a brick walkway in a herringbone pattern aligning with the rear entrance.[694] In 1993 the house was restored to 1863 conditions and leased to United States Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.

Block 11, Lots 7 and 8 (Allen House): It is quite likely that the Allen House was incorporated through remodeling into the Charles Robinson House which was razed by the National Park Service in 1972.[695] Two-story frame stable at the rear of the lot is still standing.[696] An archeological study was conducted on the Allen Barn 1985. A new foundation was constructed and the barn structure was restored.

Block 11, Lots 9 and 10 (Clark House), Block 11, Lot 11(Lumpp House), Block 11, Lot 12 (Patrick House), Block 11, Lot 13 (Ives House), Block 11, Lot 14, Block 11, Lot 15 (Fawcett House), Block 11, Lot 16 (Wood House): Development Zone: Several of the lots contained newer buildings that

[686] Wiss, 1988, p. 11.
[687] Floyd Mansberger, *Archeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site*, p. 76.
[688] Trip Report, June 26 - August 9, 1989.
[689] Memorandum, January 30, 1990 to Virgil Noble from Lincoln Home NHS.
[690] Bearss 1969, p. 83.
[691] Ibid., p. 84.
[692] Leslie Perry, 1981 Archeological Testing.
[693] Trip Report, July 8 - August 30, 1991.
[694] Trip Report, May 10-21, 1993.
[695] Krupka 1991, Part III, p. 5.
[696] Bearss 1969, p. 86.

were in place by 1969.[697] By 1972 all of the buildings on these lots were removed in preparation for development of the Legacy Garden. An oblique aerial view with the gardens in the foreground from the early 1980s shows an informal arrangement of paths with earthen mounds and plantings (see Figure 2-214). Mounds were formed between the paths using the fill from the development of the Visitor's Center. They were planted with a variety of flowering and deciduous trees and shrubs. Small seating areas were organized off the paths. Four entrances from each of the corner provided access to the garden. The mature street trees remained along Edwards Street.

The activities of the National Park Service in the development and preservation of the four block area cumulatively result in the conditions found within the NHS at the present time.

[697] Bearss 1969, p. 96.

Illustrations

(*) Indicates a secondary source citation.

Illustration Source Key

Illustrative materials are supplied courtesy of the following:

AB87 Albert Banton, E. Balm, J O'Bright, Historic Resource Study and HSR, Block 7 and 10, Elijah Iles Addition, Springfield, Illinois. Springfield, Illinois: Lincoln Home National Historic Site, 1987

EB69 Edwin Bearss, Historical Base Map, Proposed Lincoln Home National Park, Springfield, Illinois. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service: Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1969

EB77 Edwin Bearss, Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report, Historical Data, Block 6 and 11, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois. Denver: National Park Service, 1977.

FH80 Ferry & Henderson Architects, Inc. Historic Structure Report: Corneau House, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois. Springfield, Illinois: National Park Service, 1980

FK91 Francis Krupka, Historic Structure Report: Henson Robinson House, Historic Structure No.10 (HS-10:LIHO), Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. Springfield, Illinois: National Park Service, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, 1991.

FT Osborn Oldroyd Collection, Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C.,

FW91 Fisher-Wisnosky Architects Inc. Historic Structure Report: Dean House. Omaha: National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, 1991.

FW93 Fisher-Wisnosky Architects Inc. Historic Structure Report: Charles E. Arnold House (HS-20), Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. Omaha: National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources Management, 1993.

IDOT Illinois Dept. of Transportation, Springfield, Illinois

ISA Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois

ISHL (ALPL) Illinois State Historical Library (now the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library), Springfield, Illinois

ISL Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois

LHNHS Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois

LIBC Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

LLF Lincoln Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana

LO Lloyd Ostendorf Private Collection, Dayton, Ohio

PK Philip Kunhardt Jr. Private Collection (Meserve Collection), New York, New York

RH82 Harvey, Robert and Mary A. Clarke. Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan: Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois. Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1982.

SVC Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois

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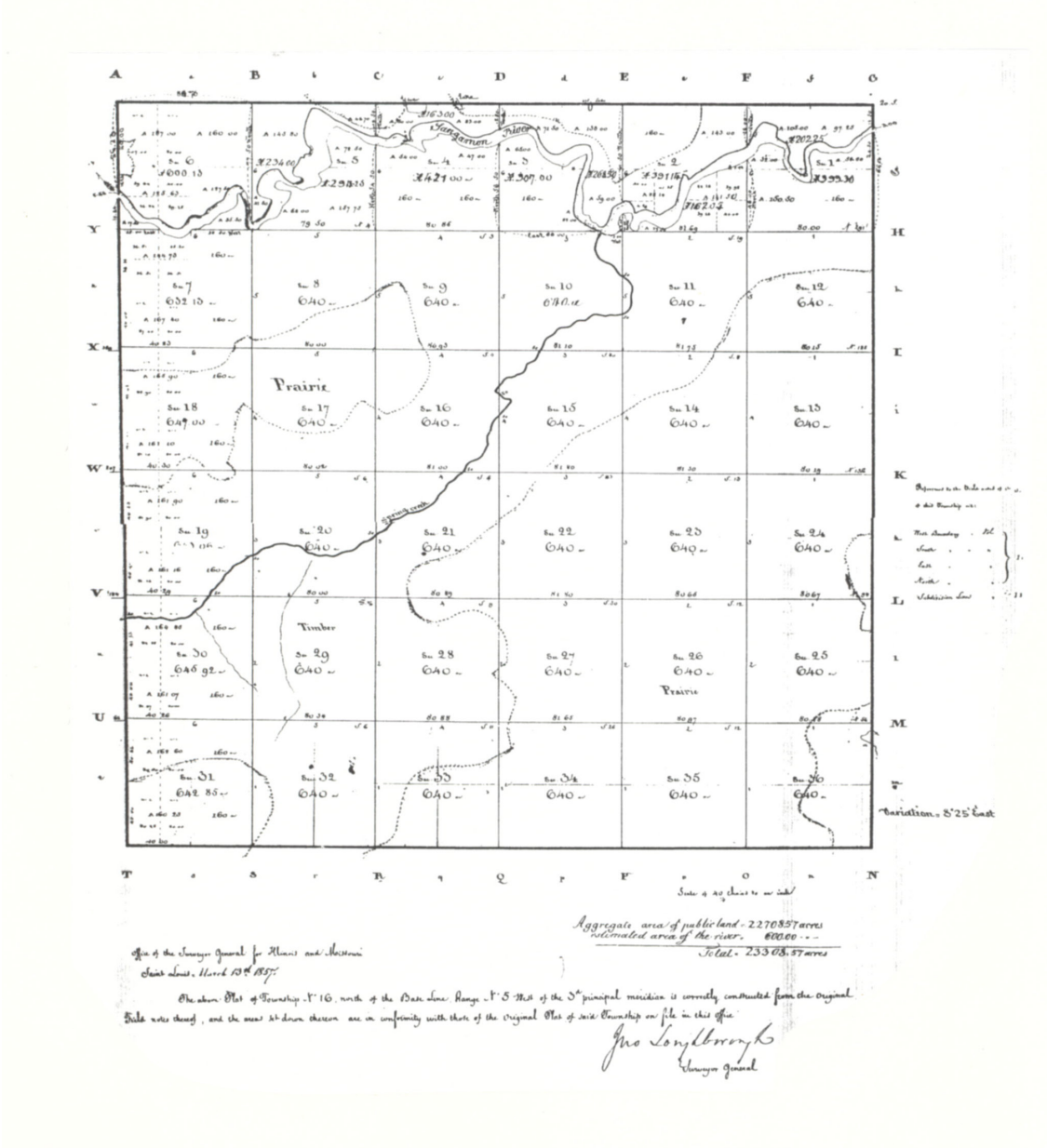


Figure 2-1. 1821 Rector Survey Map, "Plat of Township No. 16, north of the Base line, Range No. 5 West of the 3rd principal meridian," LHNHS

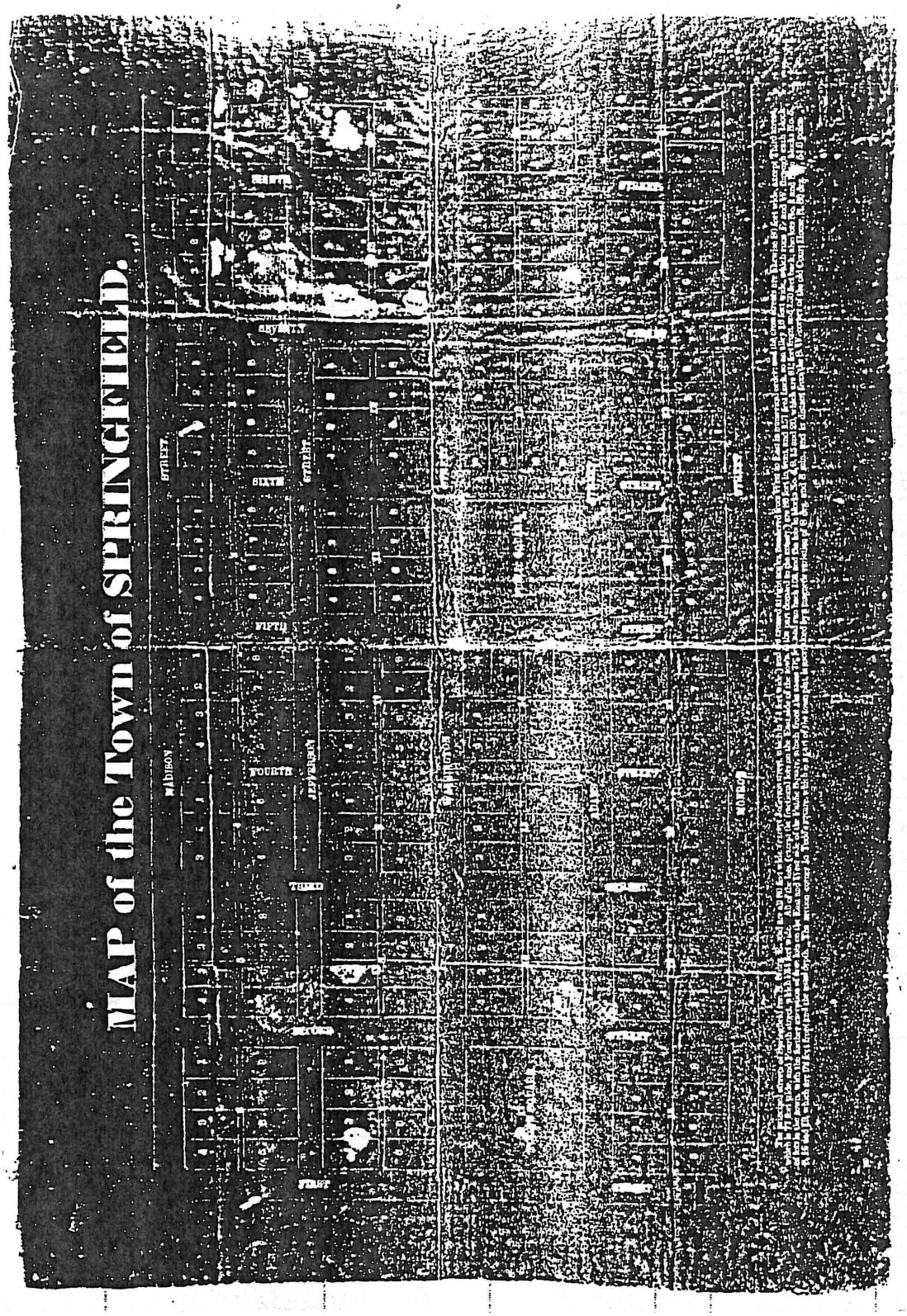


Figure 2-2. 1825 Map of the Town of Springfield, ISHL.

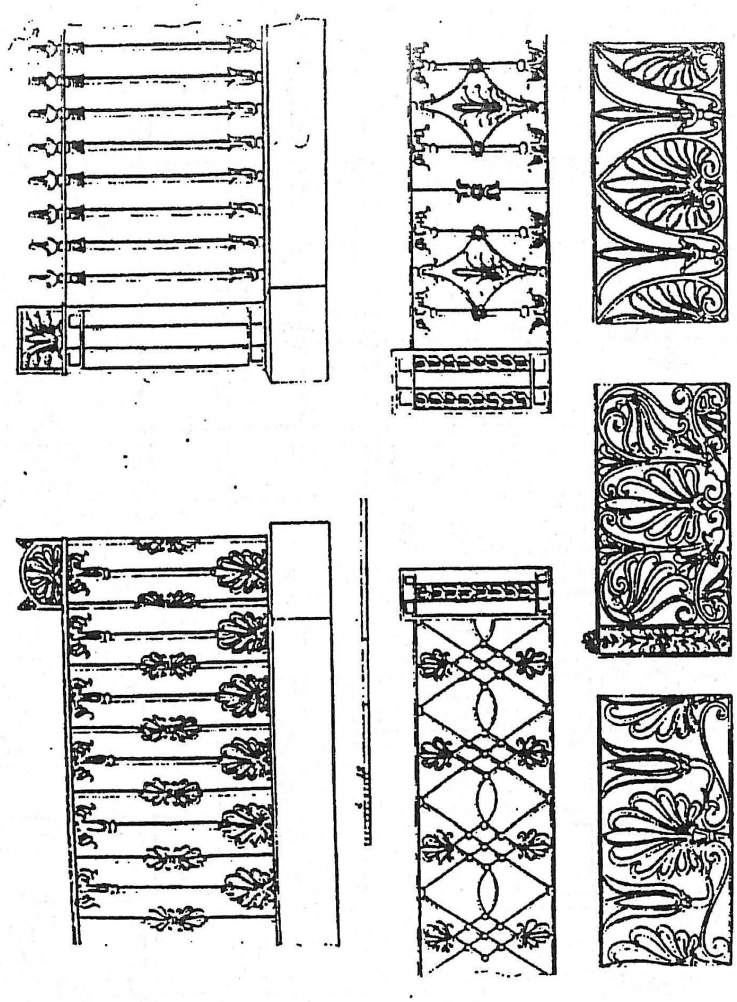


FIGURE 26
Cast iron patterns from Asher Benjamin's influential design handbook can still be seen in Boston. (Plate 60, Practice of Architecture, 1833 edition. Photo courtesy of Boston Athenaeum.)

Figure 2-3. Patterns from Asher Benjamin's Practice of Architecture, Lincoln Library.

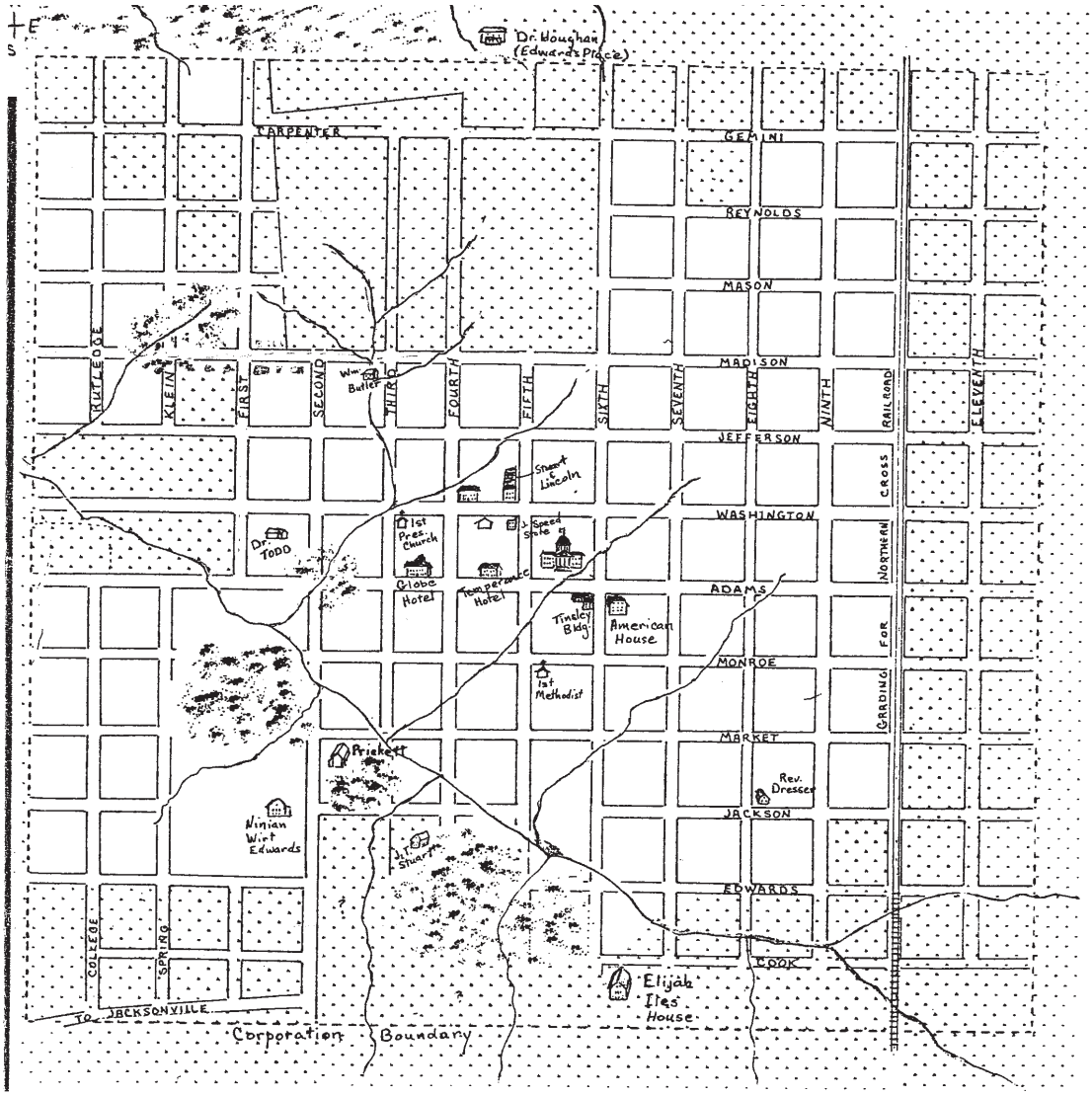


*Figure 2-4. Sketch of Springfield in 1840, created in 1990s by SVC librarian, SVC, (Lincoln Library.)**

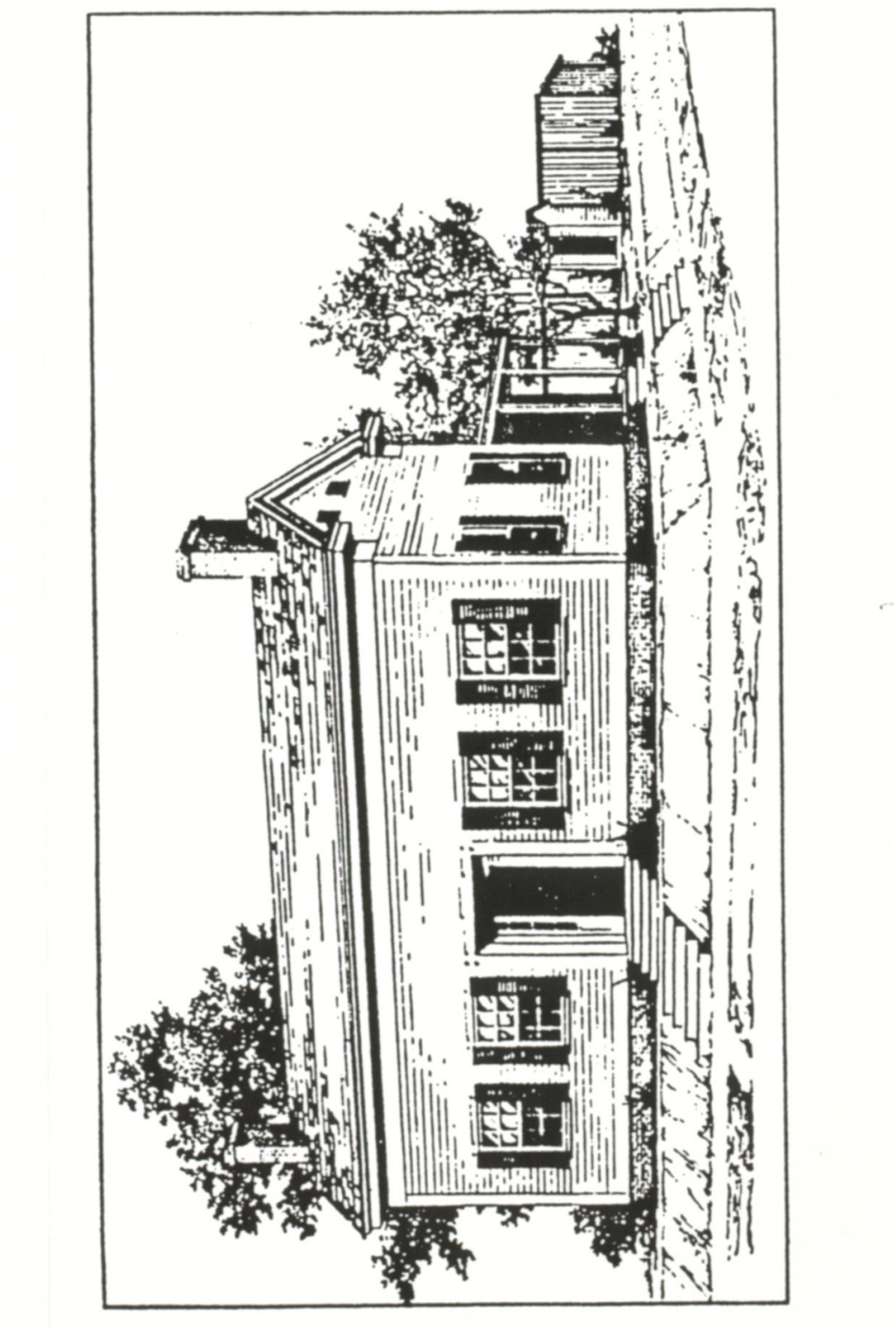


*Figure 2-5. ca. 1844 sketch of Lincoln Home from Archeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home by Floyd Mansberger, 1987 (originally from Hagen 1955), (LHNHS.)**

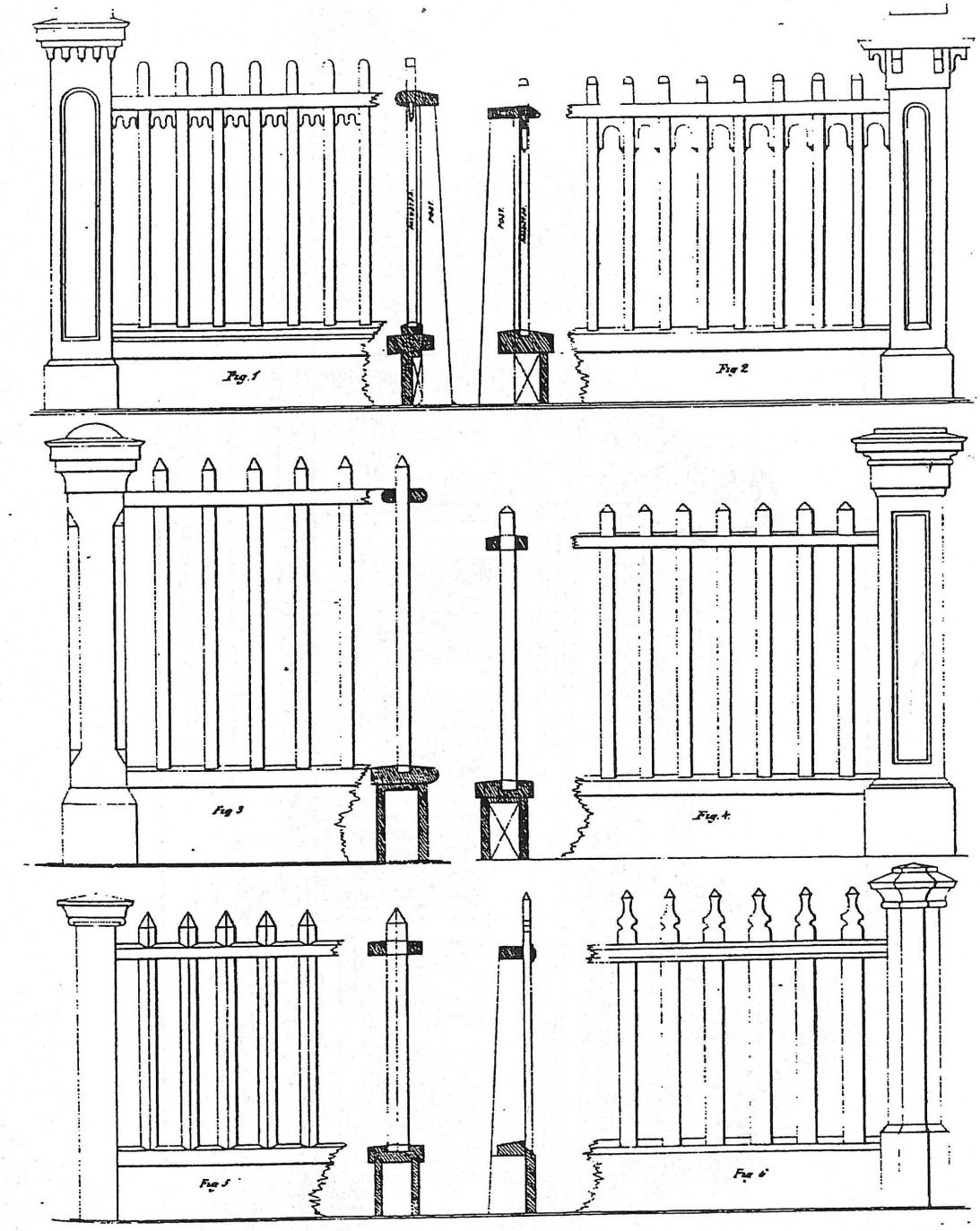


Figure 2-6. Decorative patterns of wooden picket fences from The Architect, William H. Ranlett, 1851, ISHL

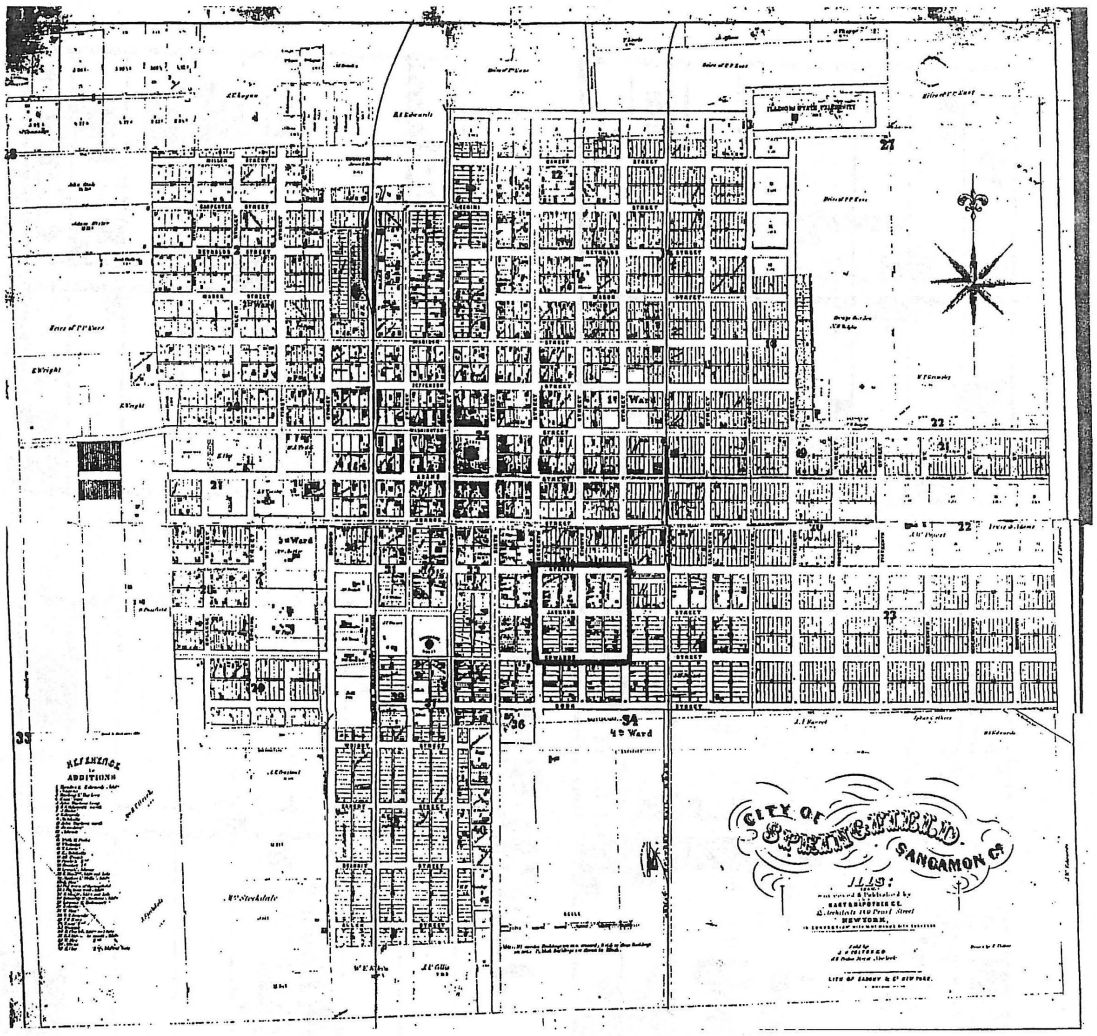


Figure 2-7. "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills., 1854" by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL, (RH82).

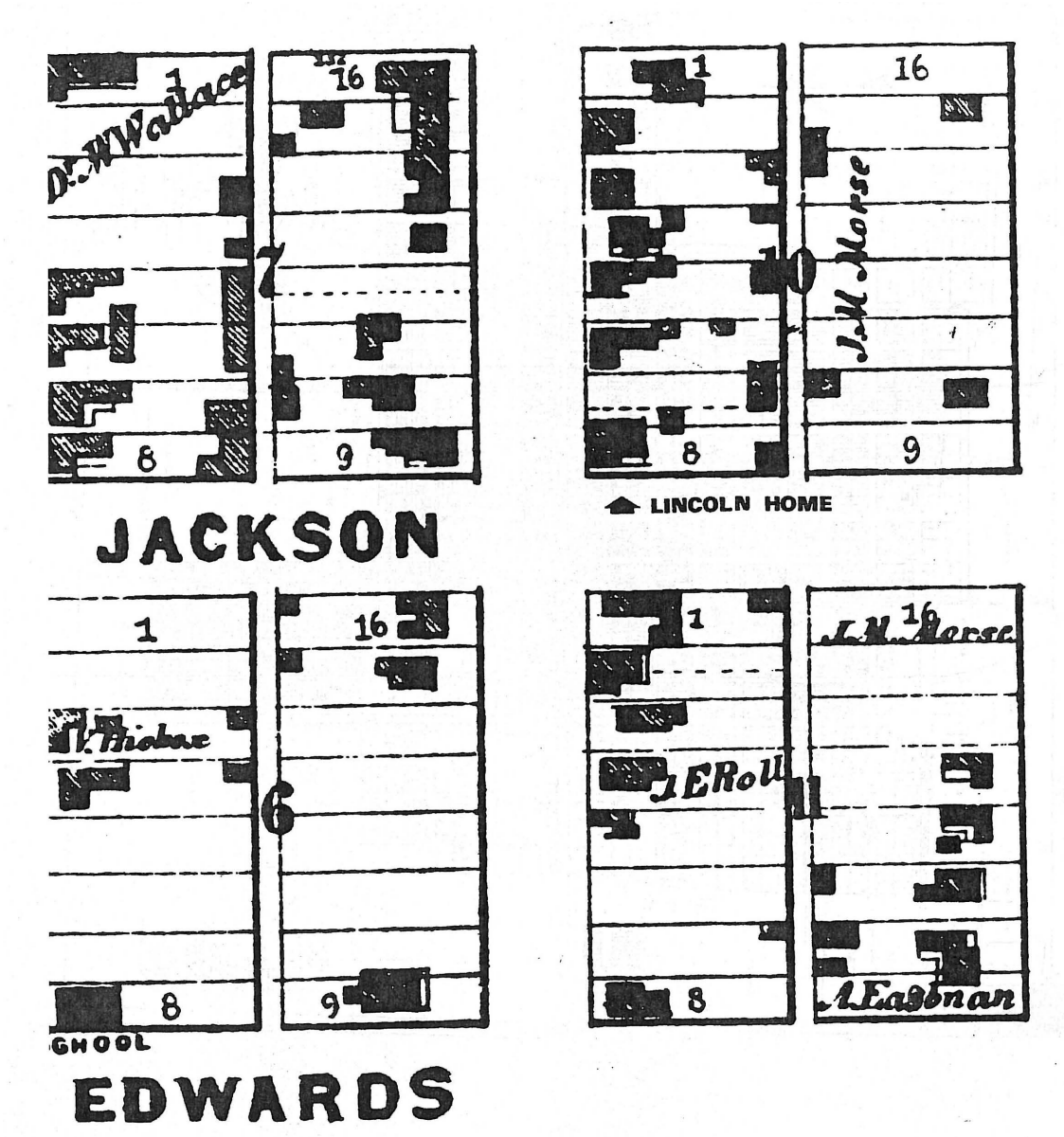


Figure 2-8. Detail of Lincoln neighborhood from 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills.", by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL.



Figure 2-9. 1833, North side of State House Square, ca. 1854, ISHL.

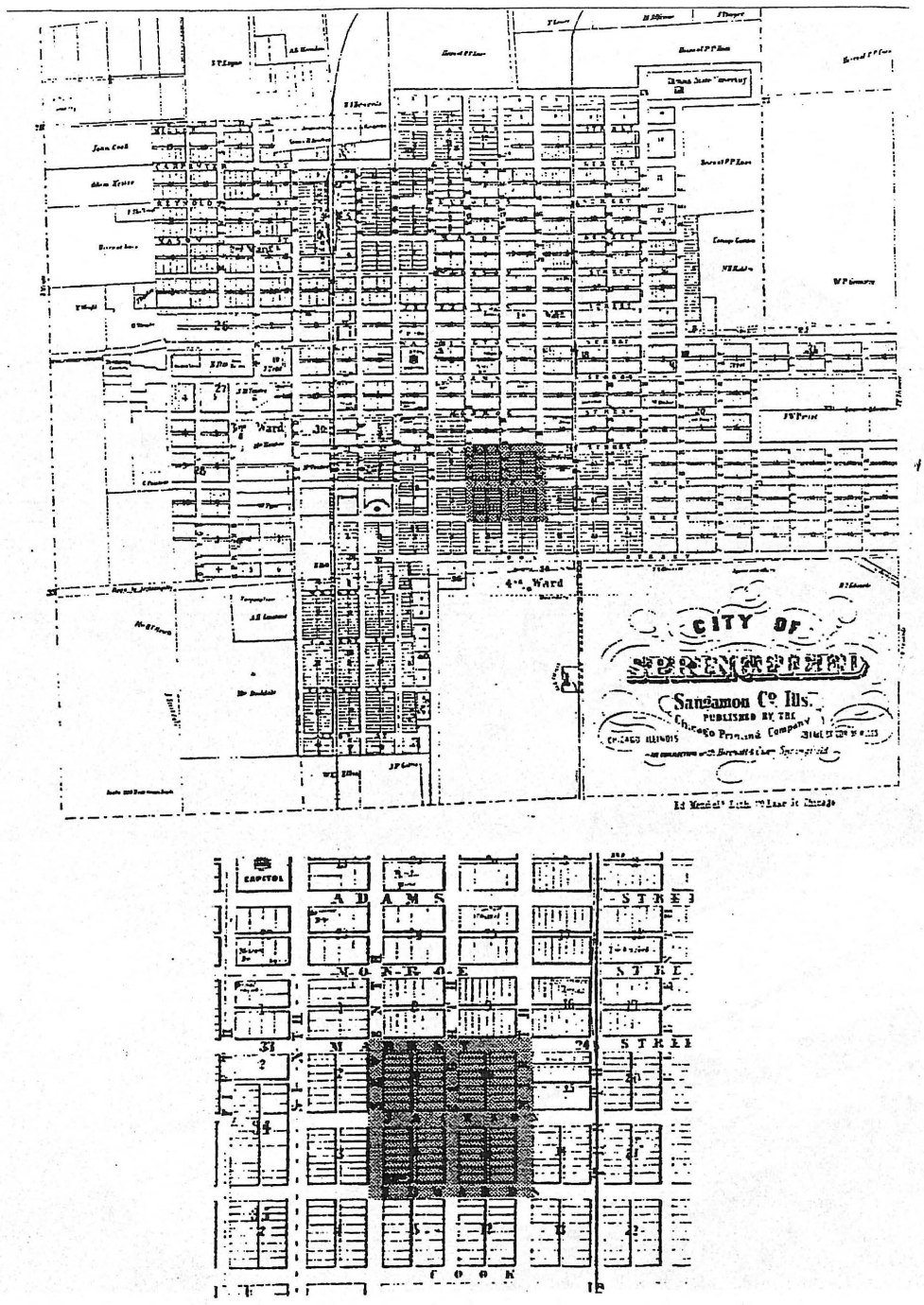
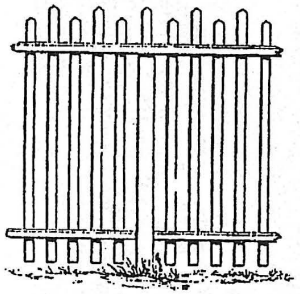


Figure 2-10. 1856 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills.", RH82.

solidly all the time. There is some trouble in this, but it pays in the end. If the post be set with its natural top downward, the reversal of the sap vessels will retard the absorption of water, and will thus add to the durability of the timber.

A disordered rickety gate is an occurrence so common and so annoying, that we expect to be thanked for a word or two on this point. The trouble may result from various causes, such as instability of the posts, want of strength and proper bracing in the gate-frame, insecure attachment of the hinges, and a poor or dislocated catch. Sometimes the distance between the gate-posts is not rightly adjusted, or the ground below has not been properly graded. Let all these things be carefully looked to, in time. Be sure that your gate has the best of stuff, and the best of work. If much used, it should be provided with some simple, self-acting fastener.

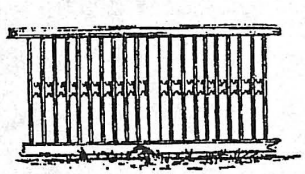
Unless you wish to invoke curses on your head, both loud and deep, don't let your gates swing outward!

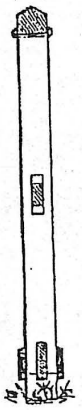


From the boundless variety of wooden fences, we select two or three, which we can commend as neat, simple, and economical.

It is an improvement on the common form of the picket fence, to use pickets more than an inch thick, and but little wider than that, so that the tops shall be nearly square. The accompanying cut presents a still better modification, suitable for the separation of lots. The palings are thick, six feet in length, inclosed between double rails, so that the fence has the same aspect on

both sides. Train along such a fence the Wistaria vine, and in the season of bloom, you will have a lovely wall of verdure, surmounted by a glorious cornice.



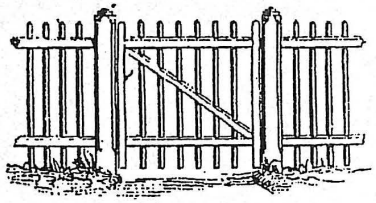


SECTION.

For their inclosures many use the common "fencing-lath" of the lumber yards. But these are neither straight nor thick enough to make a good fence in the ordinary way. They may, however, be turned to account in the following manner.

Place the lath with their sides toward each other; cut grooves in the under side of the upper rail, to receive their ends, and cover the joints on both sides with narrow moulding strips. Secure them at the foot by three narrow strips, as shown in the section.* To make the central blocks which separate the laths, take an inch board, three inches wide; with an inch and a half auger, bore holes four inches apart, and saw through the holes.

In the neighborhood of cities, and wherever a needy and unscrupulous population is found, fences secured by nails only, stand but a poor chance. As offering more protection against these petty thieves, we suggest the accompanying and the following patterns. Their decided advantage in point



* The cuts of fences are all made on a scale of one quarter of an inch to a foot, except the section, which is three times the size.

Figure 2-11. Several simple picket fences from Village and Farm Cottages, Henry Wm. Cleaveland, 1856, ISHL.



THE FAMILY ALBUM

G. W. CHATTERTON'S "CASTLE COTTAGE" ON S. 6TH ST., 1857—

In Mr. Angle's interesting book, "Here I Have Lived," recounting the history of the community in which Lincoln lived prior to his elevation to the Presidency, he has this to say about the new dwellings—some modest homes, others quite elaborate—erected here in the Eighteen Fifties: "On South 6th Street were a group which the townspeople, in mingled pride and envy, dubbed 'Aristocracy Hill.' First among them was the substantial home of Jacob Bunn. Next to the south came the 'castle cottage' of G. W. Chatterton, described as 'Gothic, or Elizabethan,' carried out with fanciful extension of embattlements, ornamented spires and composition chimneys. Isaac R. Diller's new home across the street belonged to the group, as did a number of new dwellings farther south." . . . In the old picture shown above, we have the first view ever recorded of Mr. Chatterton's home, in 1857, following its construction that year. It is to the northwest, from unpaved Sixth Street, with a corner of the old Woolen Mills showing at left, with no buildings obstructing the view between Sixth and Fourth Streets. The big barn in rear is out of camera range. The house is stately and impressive, and well reflects that era of gracious living in old Springfield. Note the neat wooden fence enclosing the premises, and the street gas light standard of that era. George W. Chatterton was a pioneer jeweler here and his establishment on the west side of the Square set a high standard for those times. He also founded and operated the Chatterton Opera House. George W. Chatterton, Jr., carried on these enterprises for many years following his father's passing in 1888. Mr. Chatterton, Sr., acquired this site, located in Enos' Second Addition, through two conveyances—the first from Salome Enos et al in 1853, and the second from Jacob Bunn in 1857. His widow continued to reside in the home until her death, and the daughter, Kate Chatterton Hickox (Mrs. C. V. Hickox) acquired the full title in 1899. The local lodge of Elks purchased the property in 1920 and erected the fine Elks Club building which now stands on this site. (Special acknowledgments to the Sangamon County Abstract Company as to title information.)

Figure 2-12. 1857 photograph of the "G.W. Chatterton's Castle Cottage" on south Sixth Street, from the Illinois State Register, November 27, 1944, p.18, ISHL.

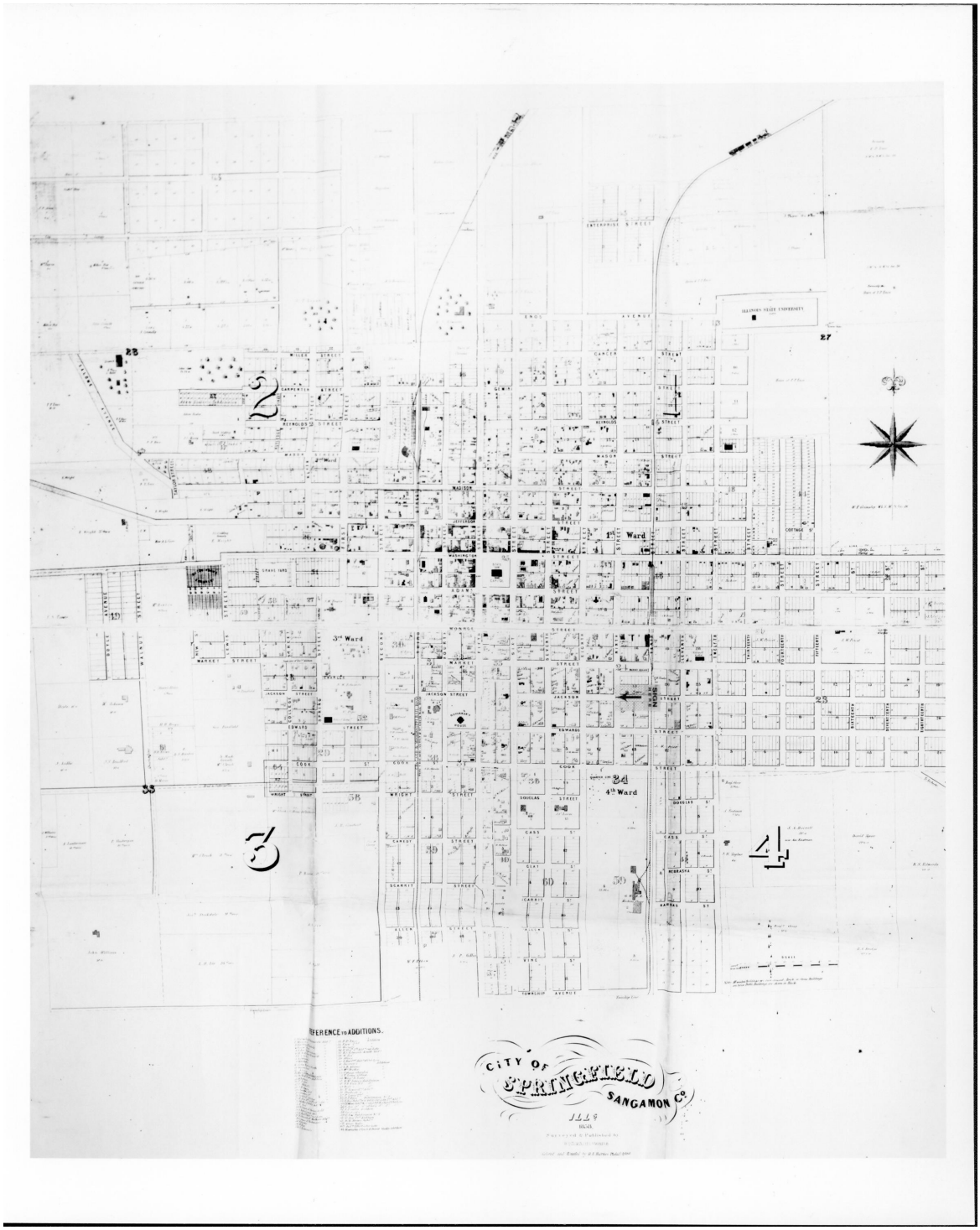


Figure 2-13. "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills., 1858" Surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, colored and mounted by R.L. Barnes, Philadelphia, ISHL.

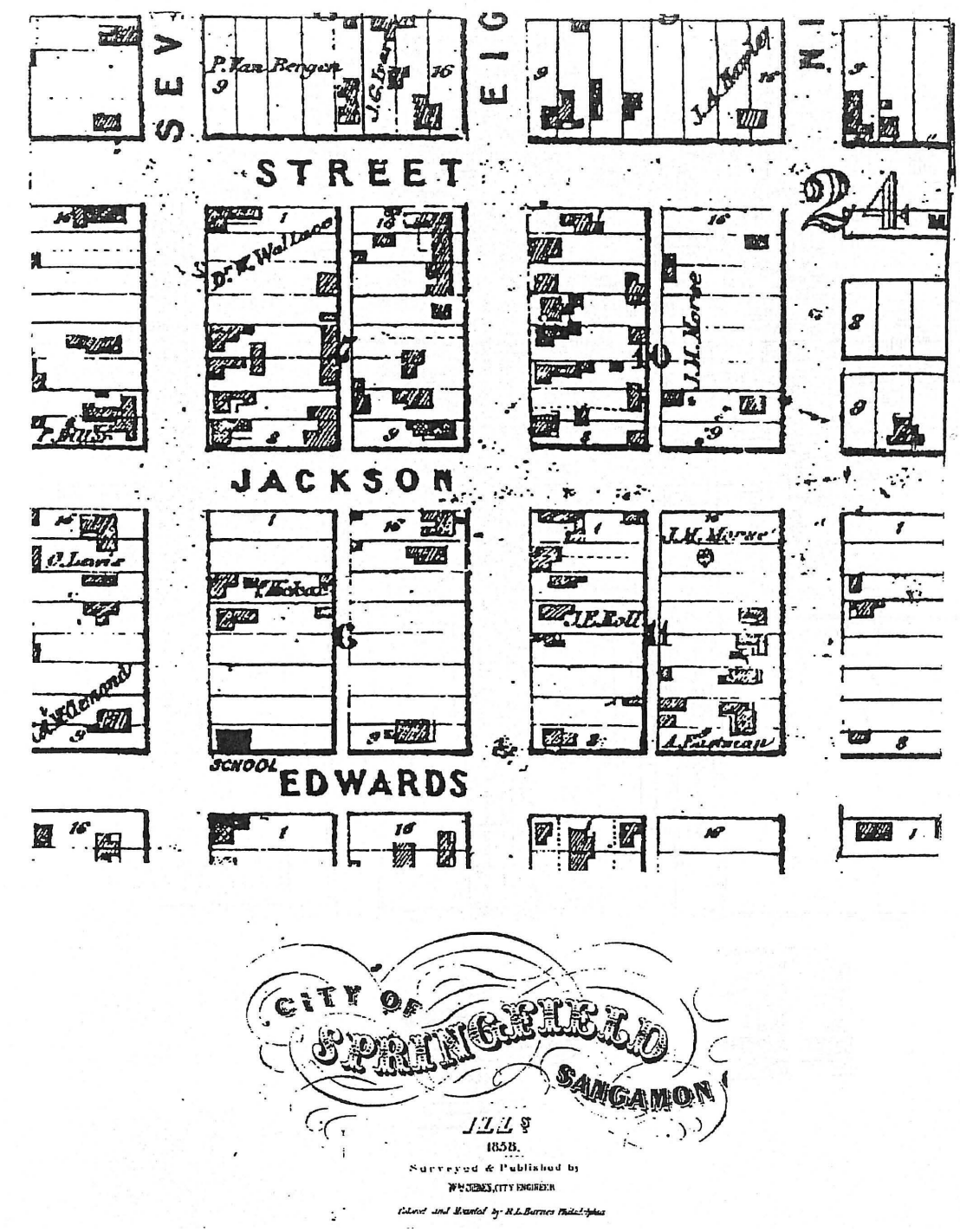


Figure 2-14. Detail of Lincoln neighborhood from 1858 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." Surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, ISHL.



Figure 2-15. 1858 photograph by P. Butler, Springfield of the Springfield State House Square north side, ISHL.

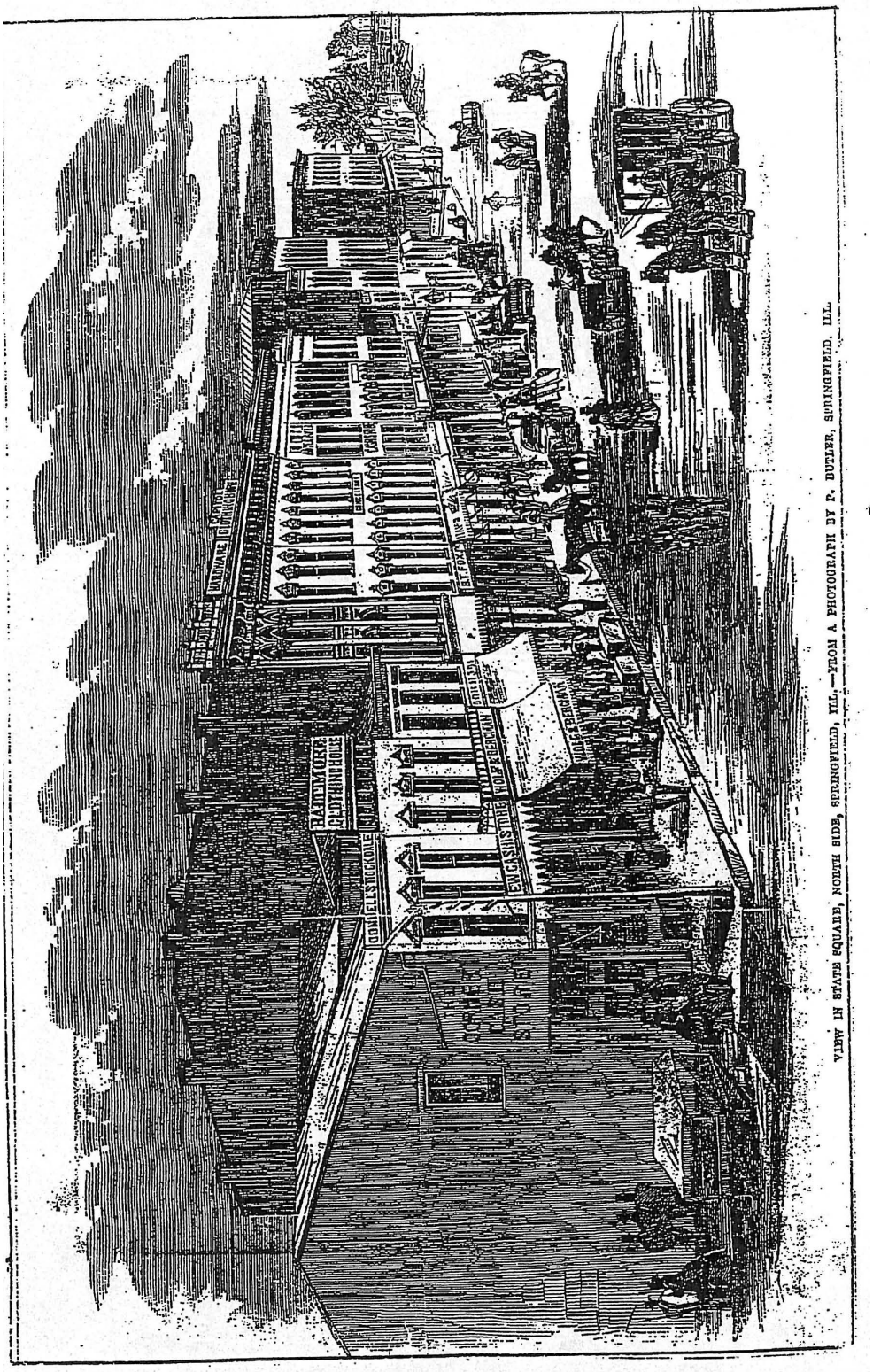


Figure 2-16. ca. 1858, "View in State Square, North Side, Springfield, Ill", an wood engraving, FT.



Figure 2-17. 1858, South side of State Square, photograph by P. Butler, John Bunn store at corner, ISHL.

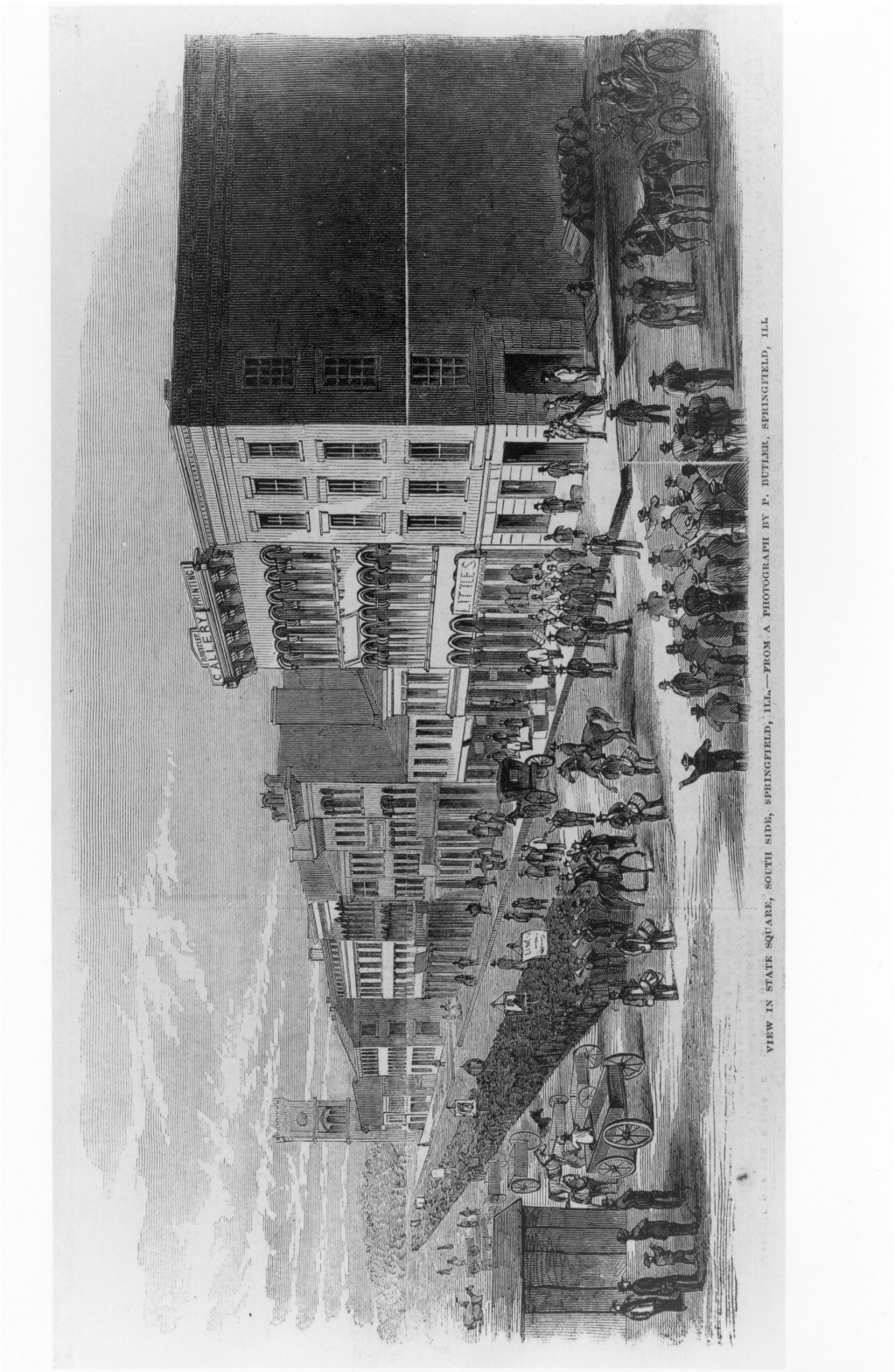


Figure 2-18. 1858, "View in State Square, South Side, Springfield, Ill," wood engraving of south side of State Square photograph, FT.

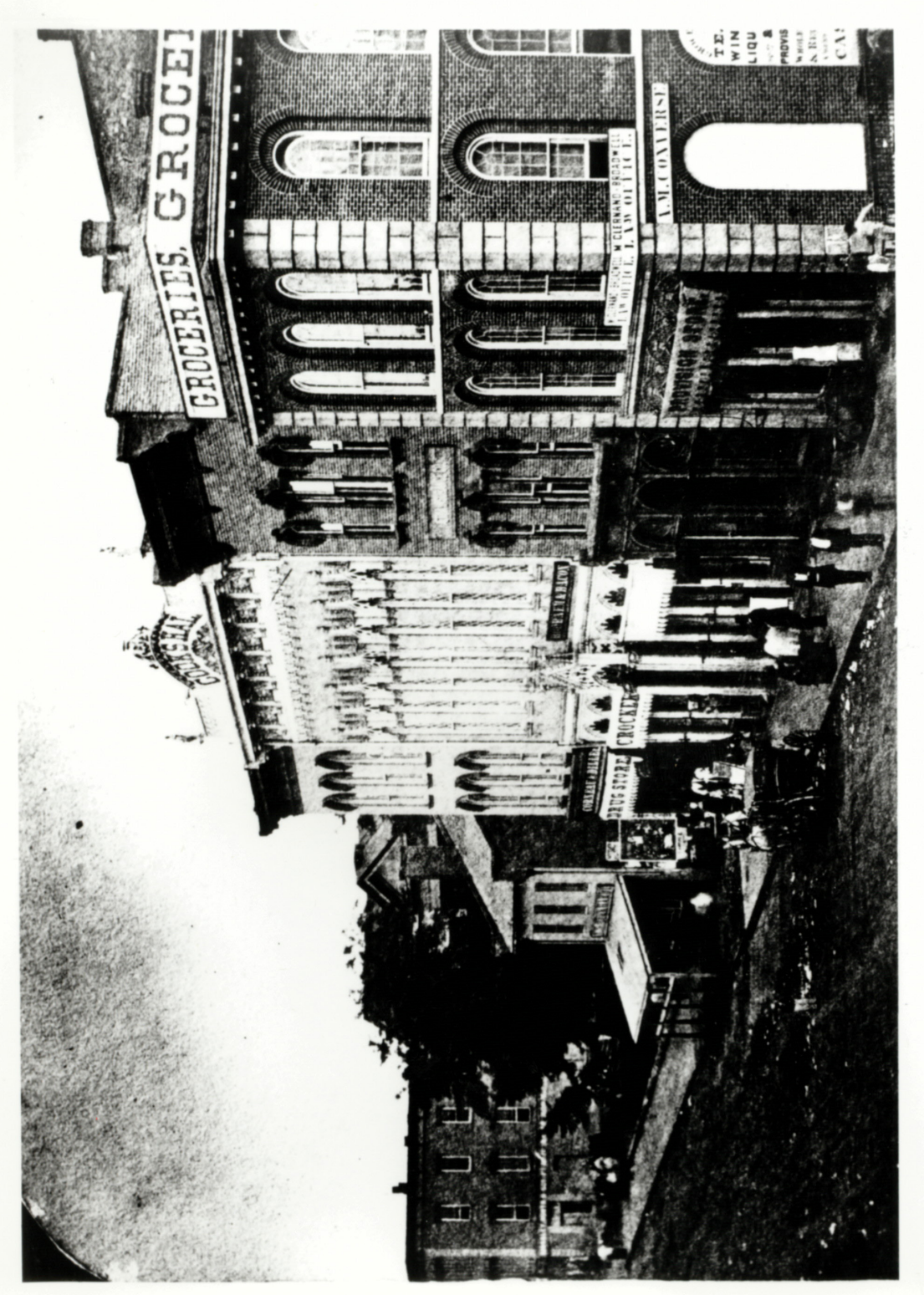


Figure 2-19. 1858, East side of State Square, photograph by P. Butler, Springfield, A.M. Convers grocery/provision store at corner, ISHL.



Figure 2-20. 1858, "View in State Square, East Side, Springfield, Ill," wood engraving of east side of State Square from photograph, FT.



Figure 2-21. 1858, West side of State Square, photograph by P. Butler, Springfield, ISHL.

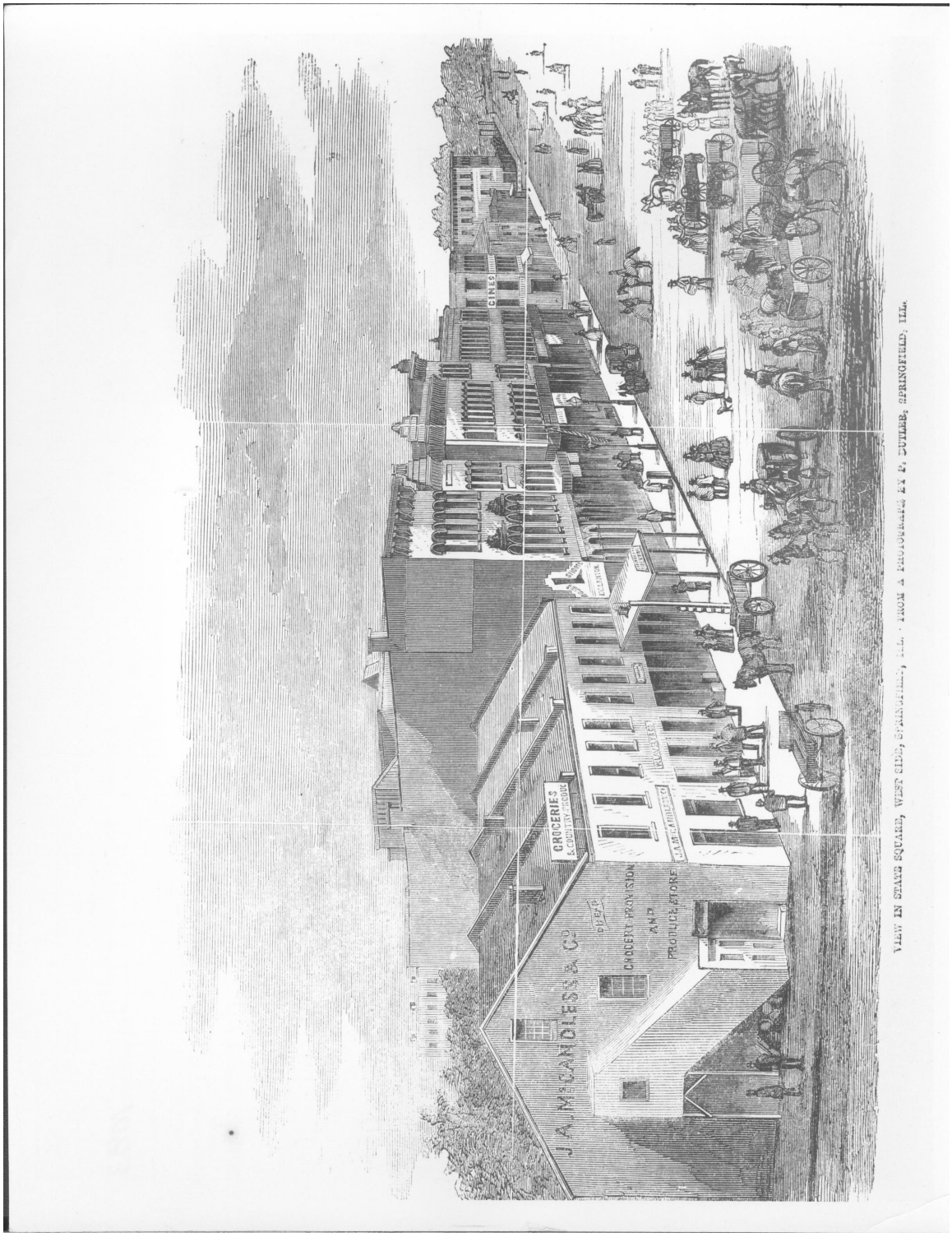


Figure 2-22. 1858, "View in State Square, West Side, Springfield, Ill," wood engraving of west side of State Square, from photograph, FT.



Figure 2-23. ca. 1850s photograph of the John Bierbaum Grocery in Springfield and adjacent residence, ISHL.



*Figure 2-24. 1860 Lincoln Home, and Carrigan and Corneau properties, Whipple photograph 1860, ISHL Lincoln Collection, (EB69 Plate IV).**



Figure 2-25. 1860 Lincoln Home view with Willie and Tad with their Father (Lincoln), Whipple photograph, ISHL, (FT), (EB69 Plate II)*.*



Figure 2-26. August 8, 1860, Republican rally at Lincoln Home, The Huntington Library, San Marino, California

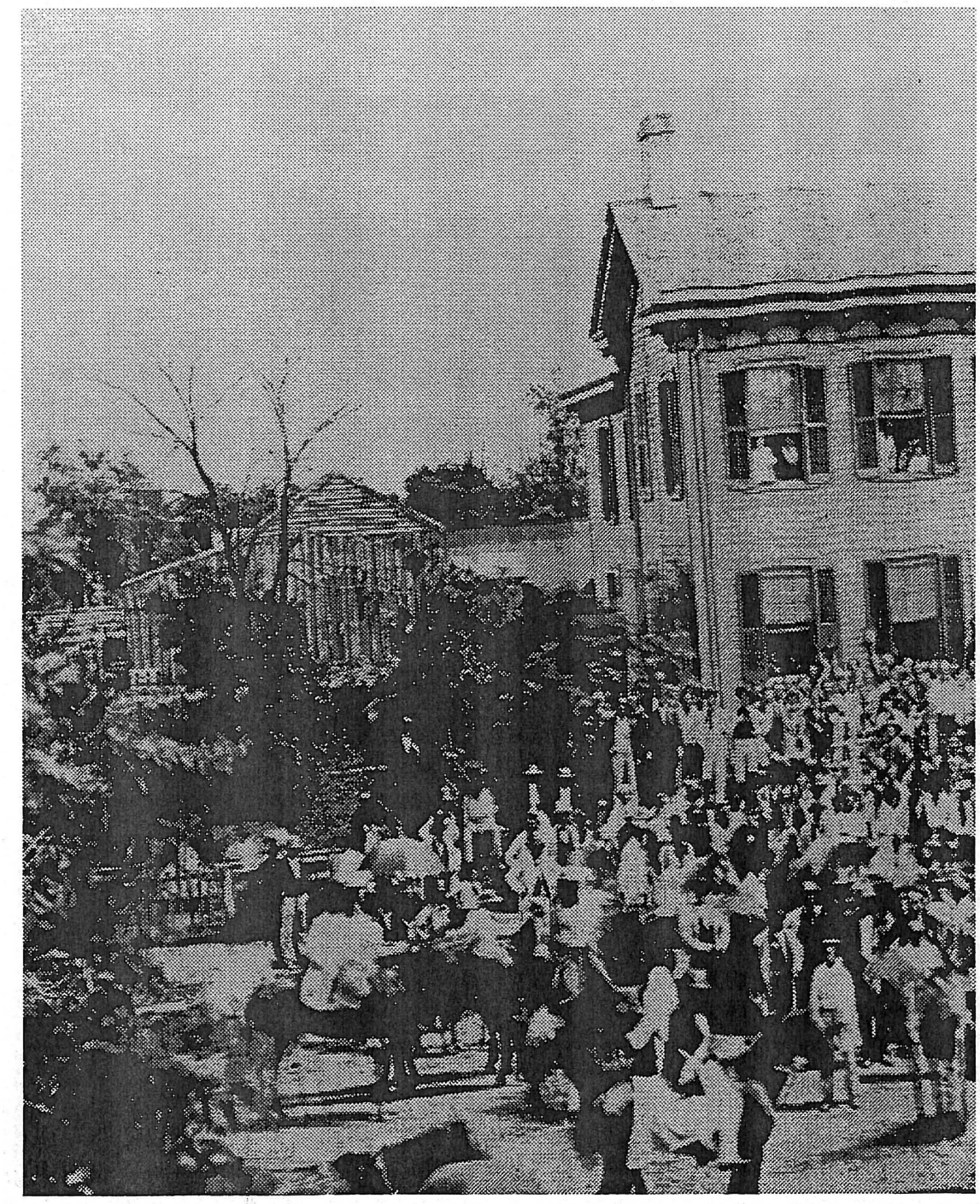


*Figure 2-27. Detail of August 8, 1860 photograph of Republican Rally at Lincoln Home, showing side yard of Carrigan House, with portion of back yard of Lincoln Home, woodshed and Carrigan Barn, Brown University, John Hay Library, (EB69 Plate III, LHNHS, EB69 Plate XXVIII.)**

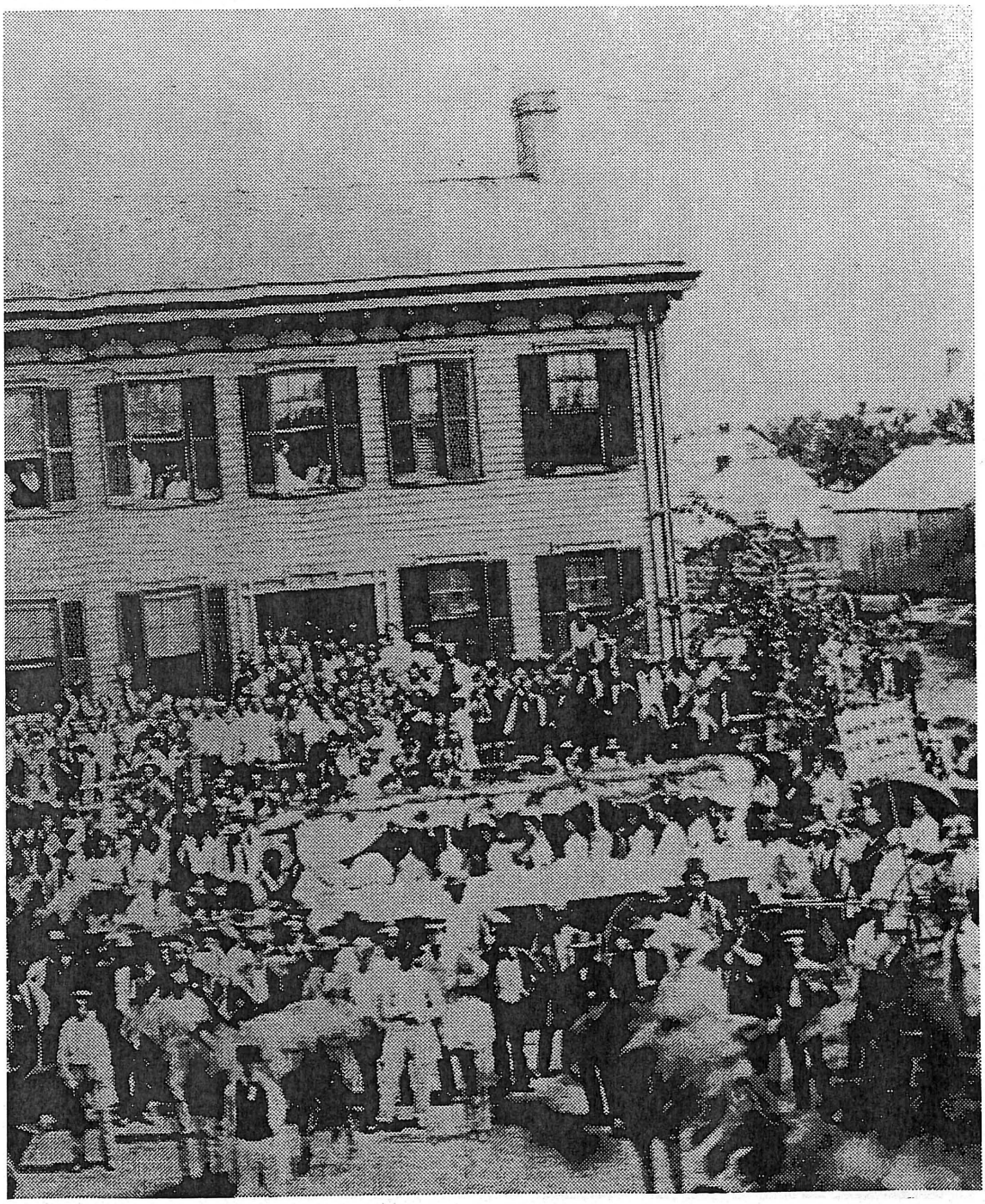


*Figure 2-28. Detail of August 8, 1860 photograph of Republican Rally at Lincoln Home, showing Arnold Barn and Wood & Fawcett Houses, Brown University, John Hay Library, (EB69 Plate III, EB69 Plate XXIX.)**



Figure 2-29. Painting of Ninian W. Edwards house by John William O'Brien, on the block bounded by Second, Edwards, Spring and Charles during Lincoln residency period, ISHL.



Figure 2-30. ca. 1850s or 1860s, View of the State House, FT.

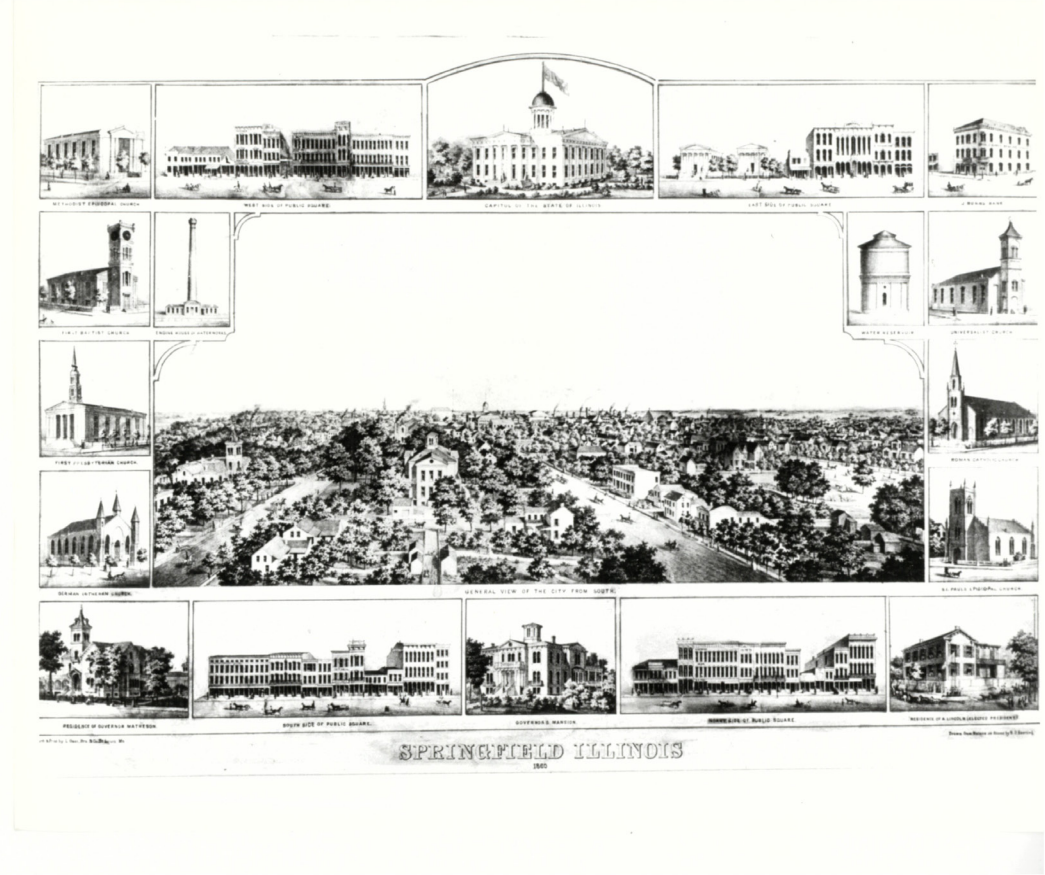


Figure 2-31. 1860 panorama, "General View of the City from the South," by H.G. Haerting, RH82.

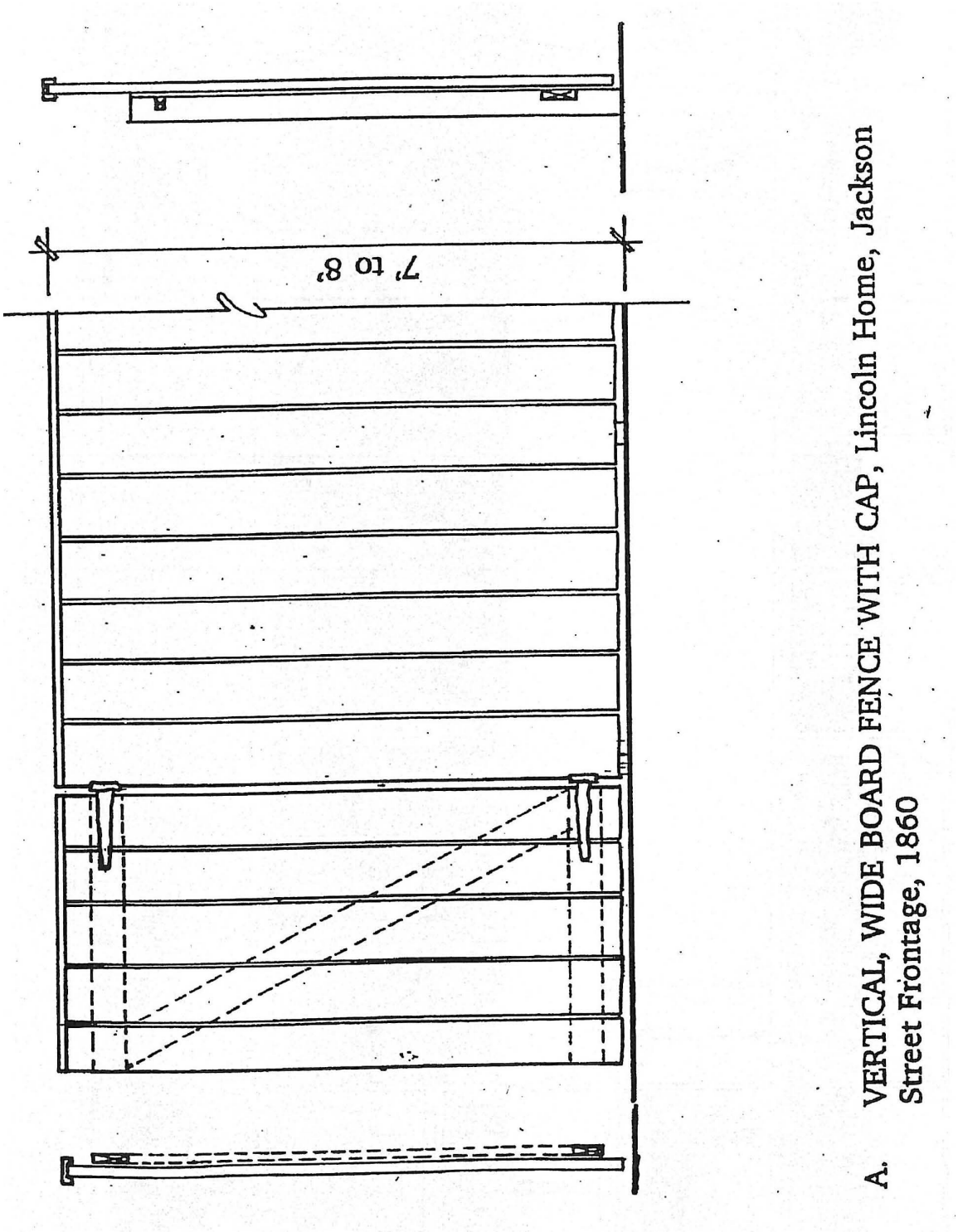


Figure 2-32. Illustration of an 1860 vertical fence with wide boards and a top cap along the Jackson Street frontage of the Lincoln Home, Landscapes, 1995.

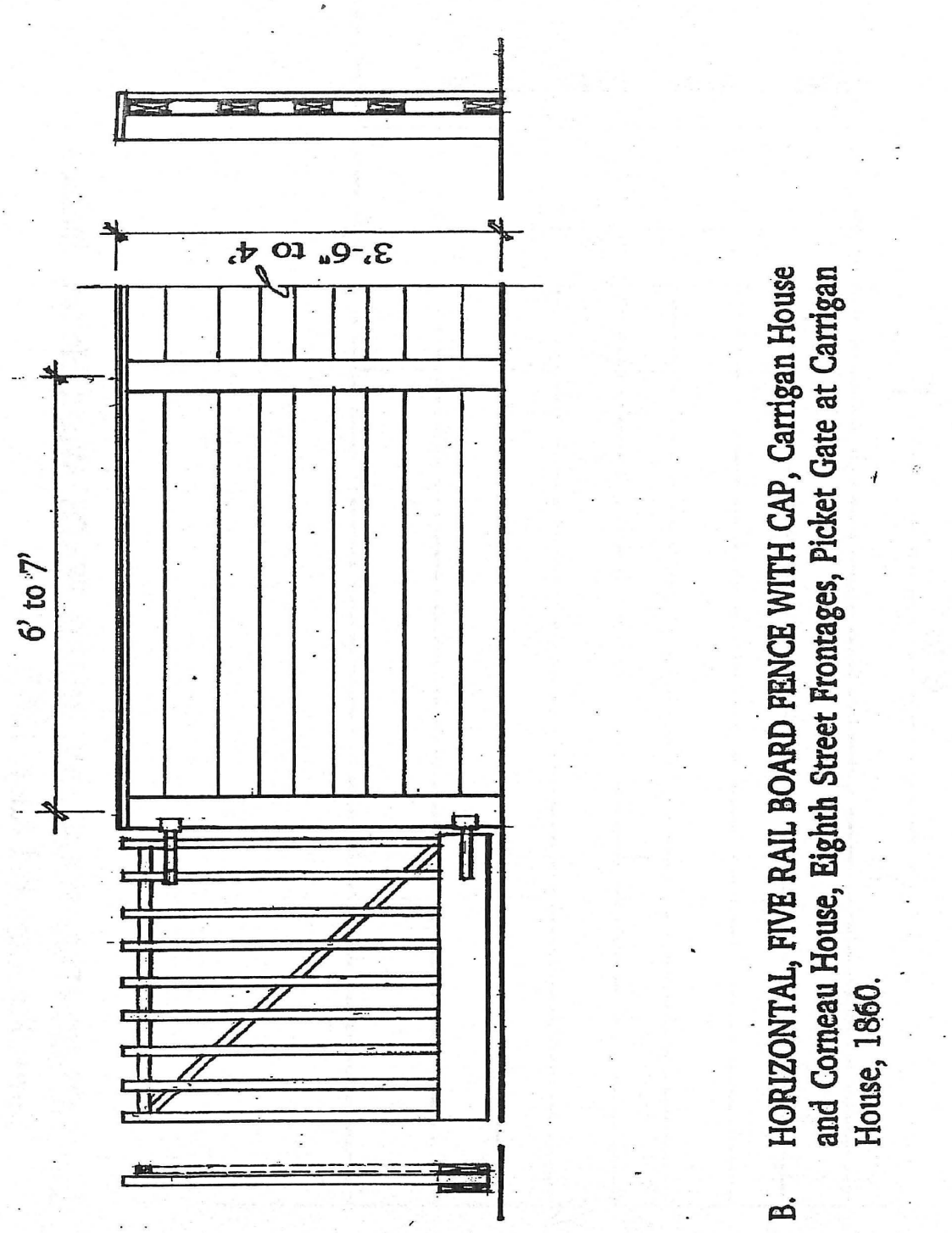


Figure 2-33. Illustration of an 1860 five-rail fence with a capping board along the Eighth Street frontage of the Carrigan House and along the front of the Charles S. Corneau House, Landscapes, 1995.

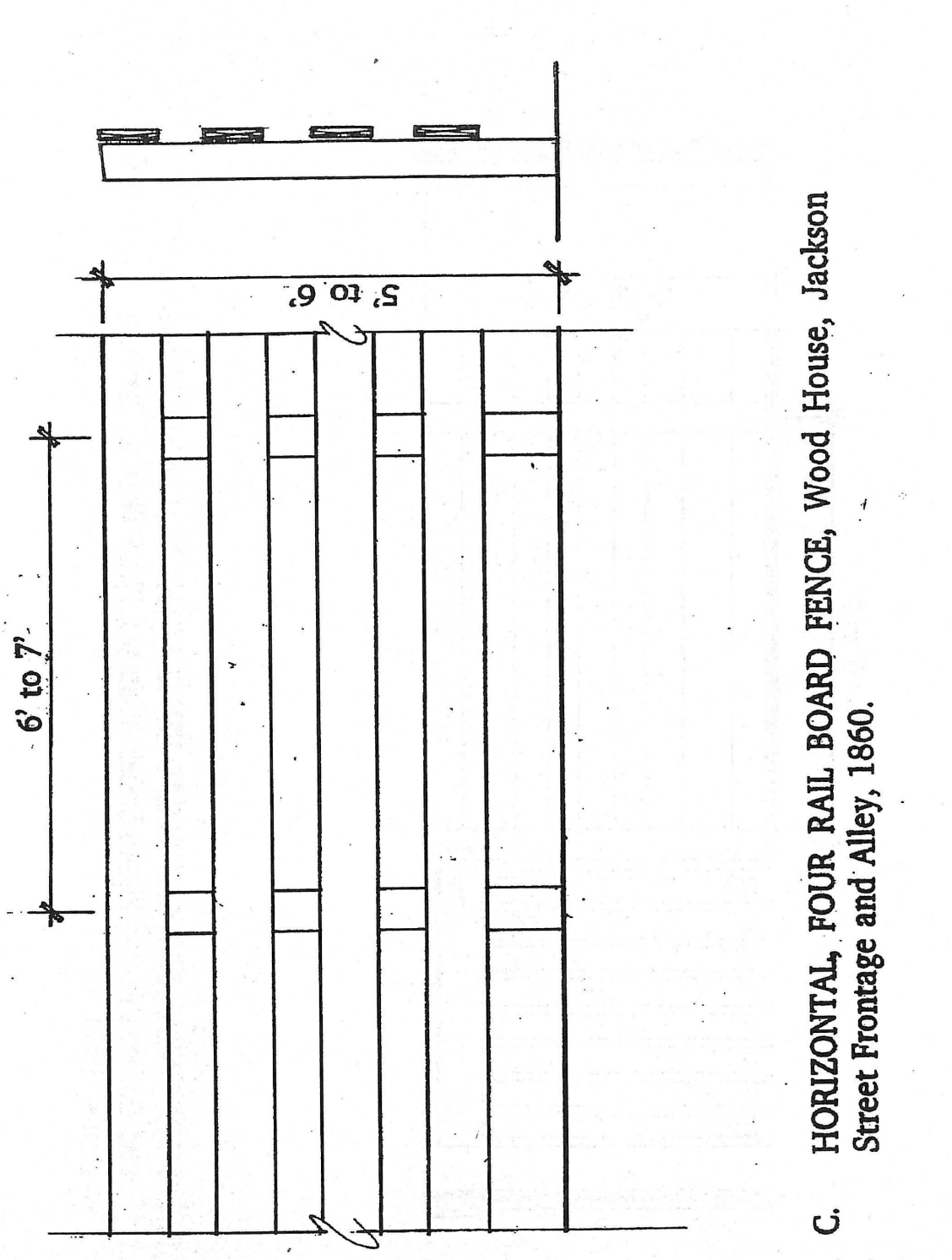


Figure 2-34. Illustration of a four rail board fence from the 1860 Republican rally view along the west and north property boundaries at the Wood House, Landscapes, 1995.

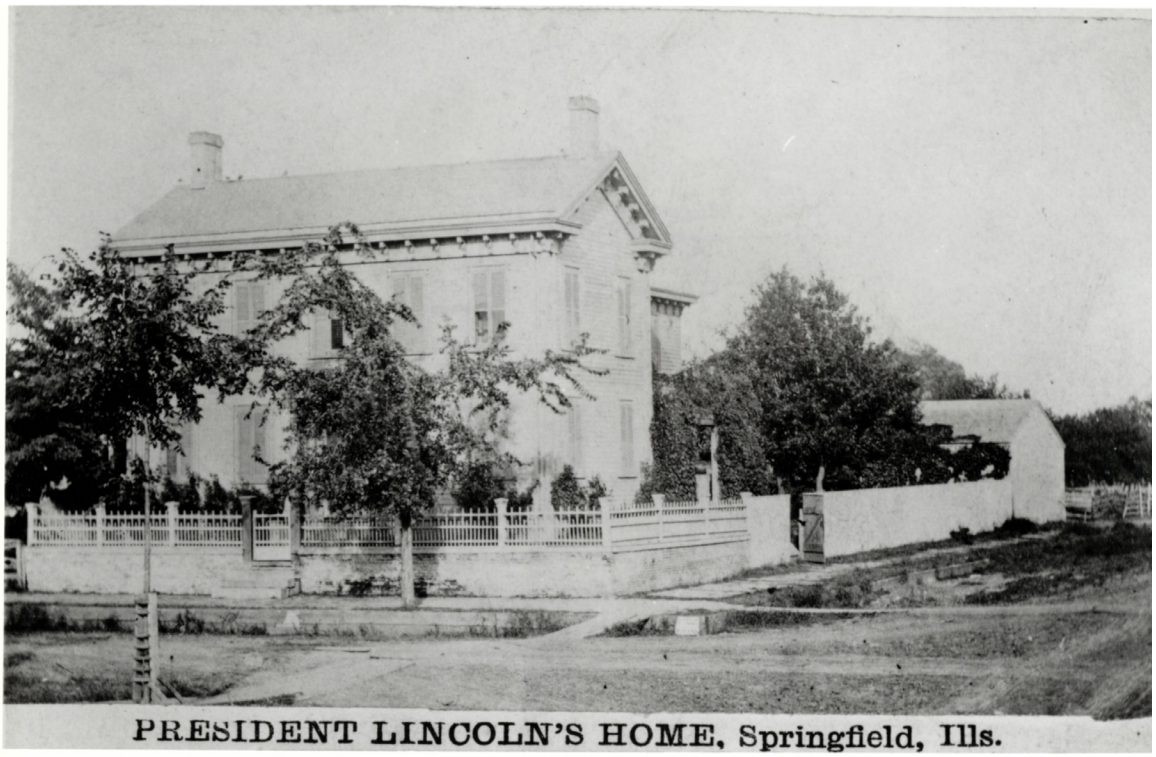


*Figure 2-35. "President Lincoln's Home, Springfield, Ill, circa 1864, photograph by F.W. Ingmire, ISHL Lincoln Collection, (EB69 Plate VII.)**



*Figure 2-36. April 1865, Lincoln Home, three men mourners, from Jackson, LLF, (EB69 Plate IX.)**

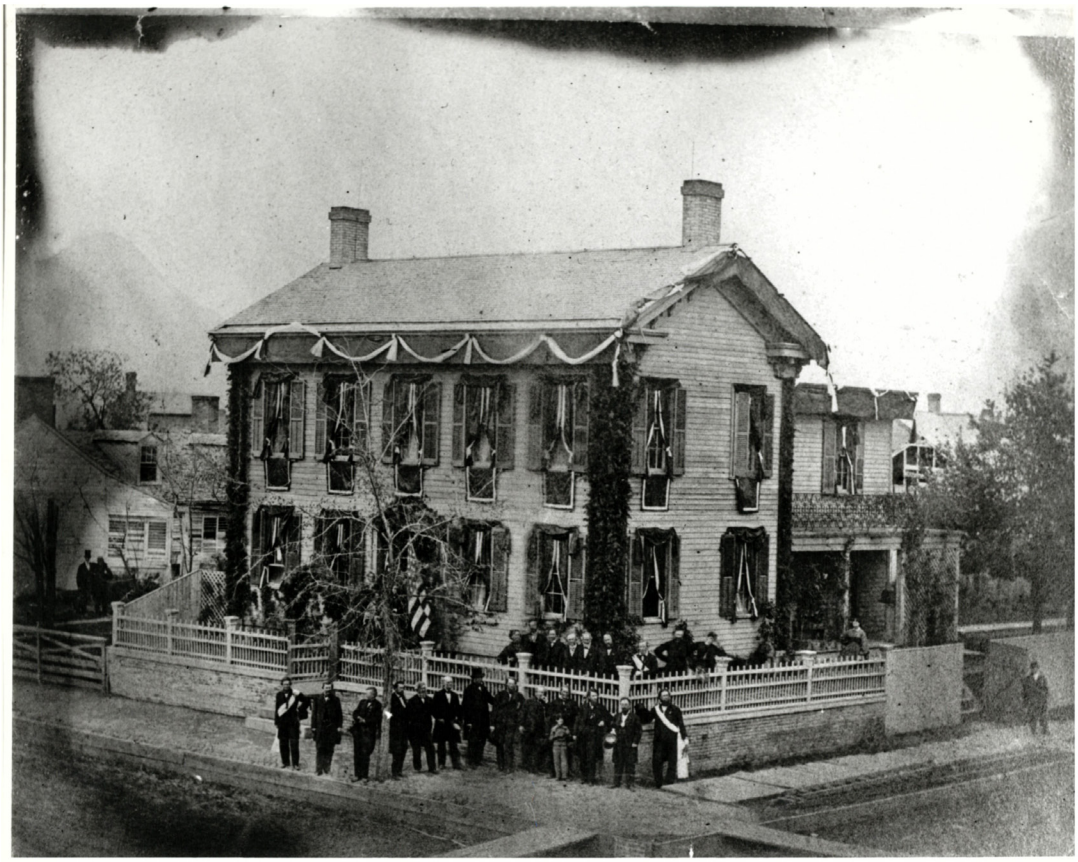


*Figure 2-37. May 4, 1865, Photograph of Lincoln Home, O.H. Oldroyd Collection, ISHL Lincoln Collection, (LHNHS), (EB69 Plate VIII.)**

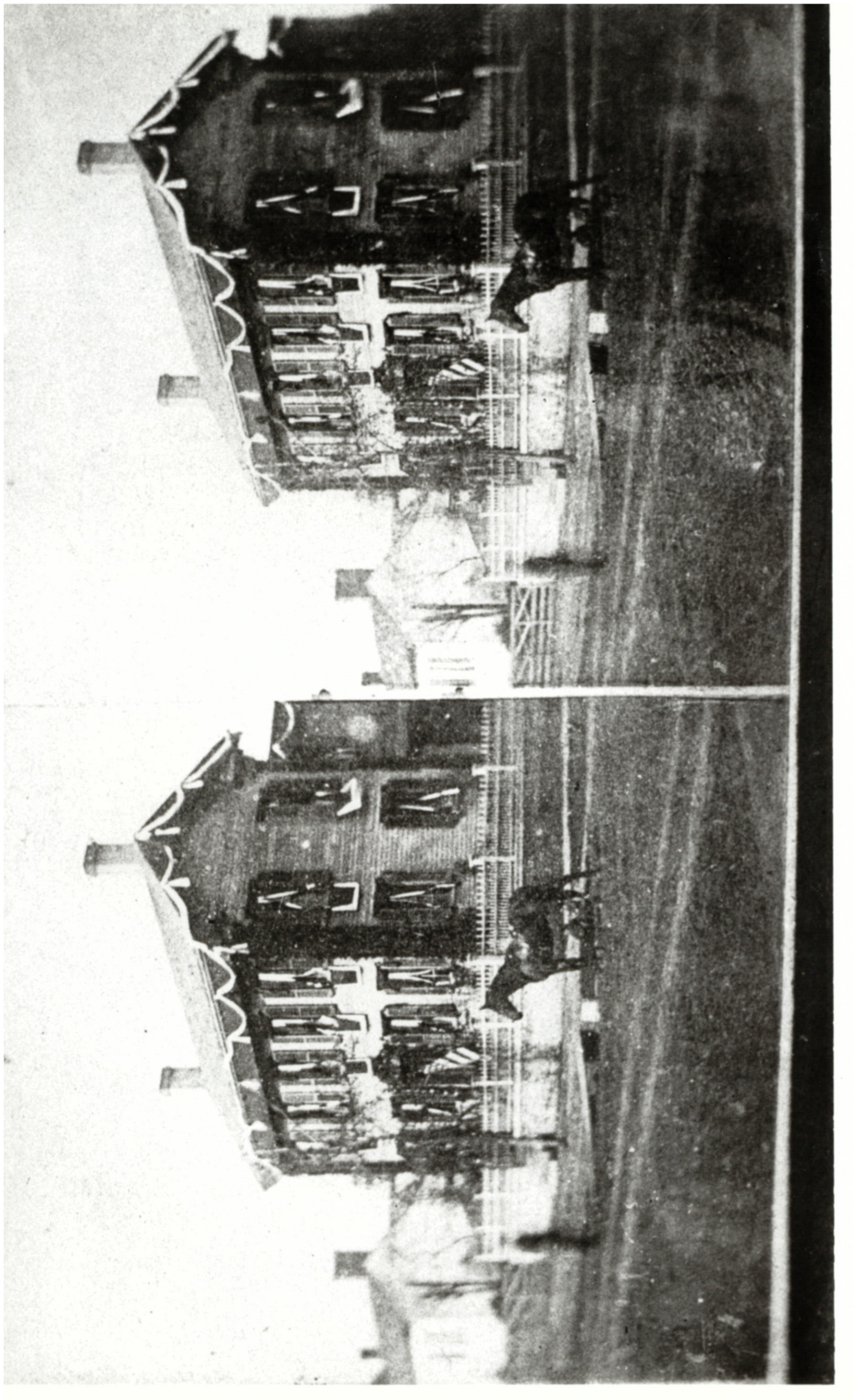


*Figure 2-38. May 4, 1865, "Old Bob" in front of Lincoln Home, LHNHS, (EB69 Plate X.)**



*Figure 2-39. May 4, 1865, "The Home of Lincoln draped for His Funeral, LIBC, (EB69 Plate XI.)**



*Figure 2-40. May 4, 1865, Group of Mourners in Front of Lincoln Home, LIBC, (EB69 Plate XII.)**

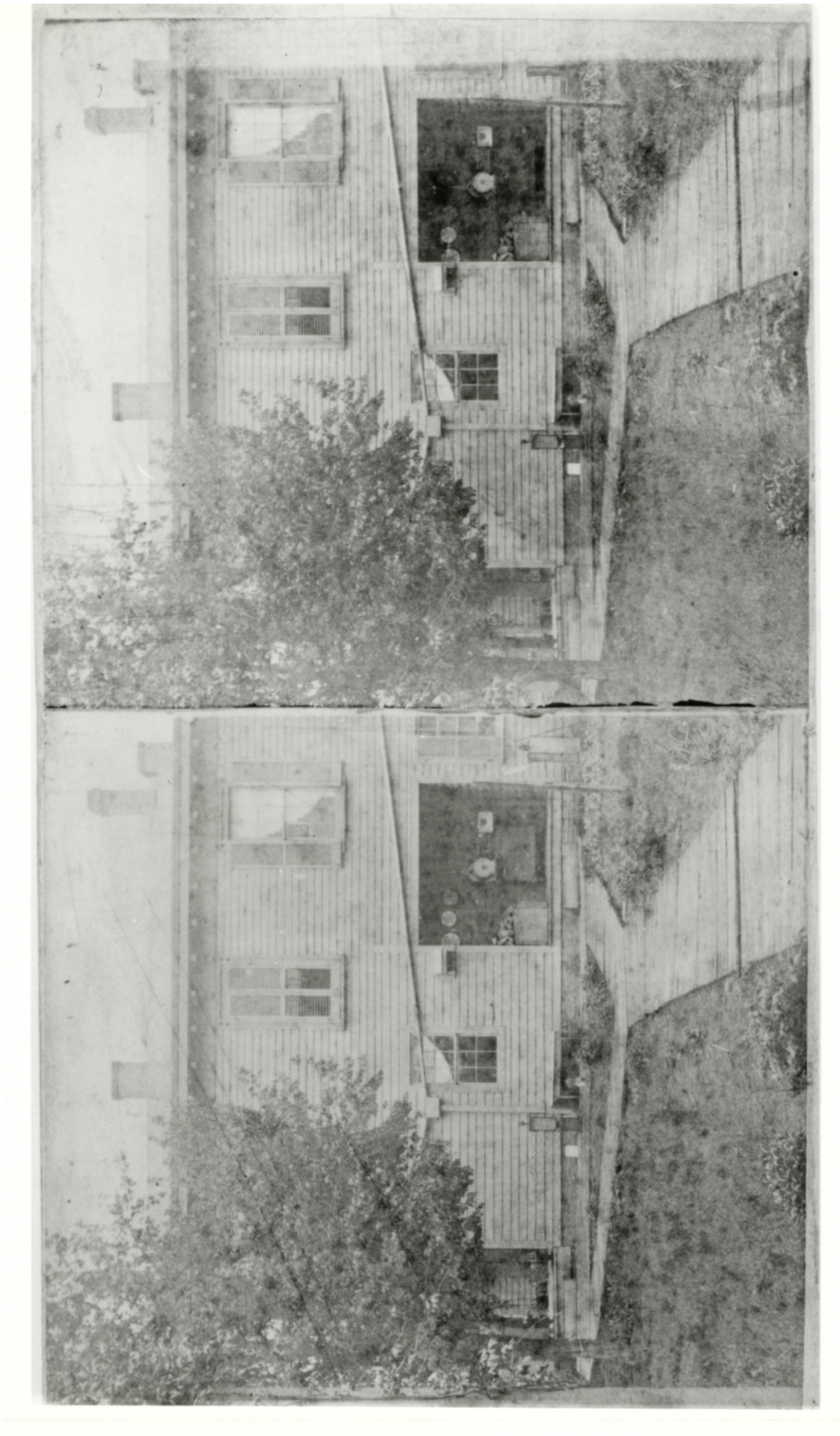


Figure 2-41. The Lincoln Home, 1865, Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon, from Archeological.... by Floyd Mansberger p. 101, ISHL.

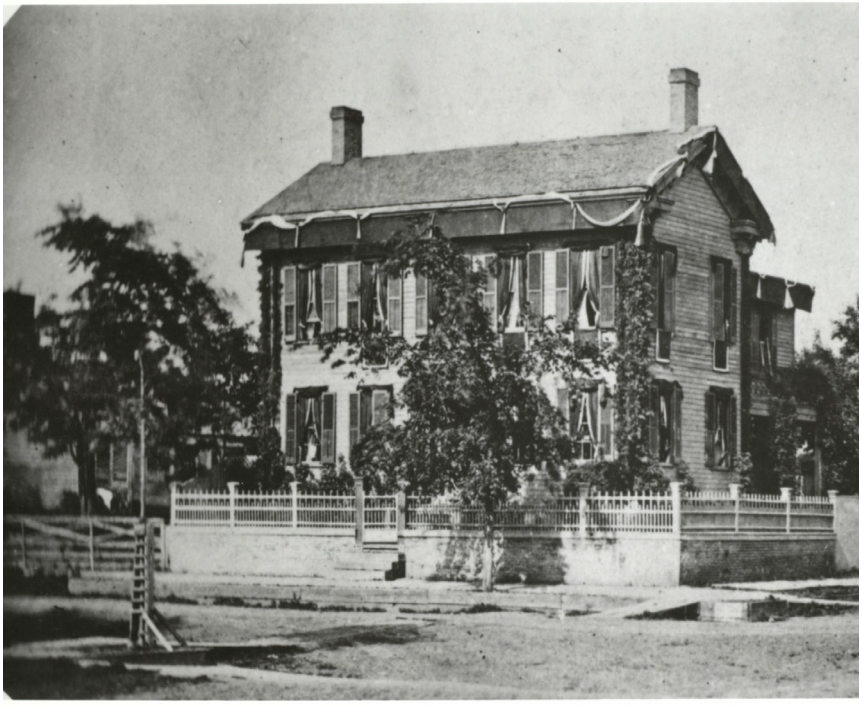


*Figure 2-42. ca. late May 1865, The Lincoln Home, ISHL, (EB69 Plate XIII.)**

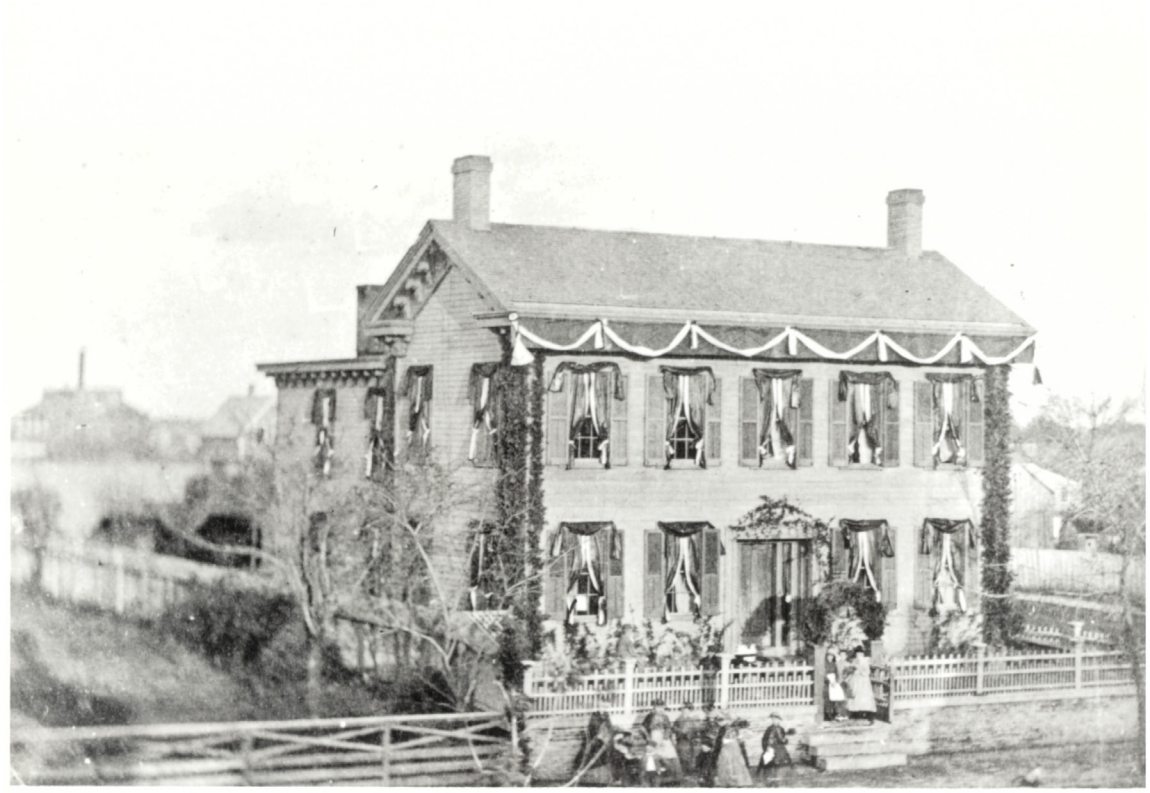
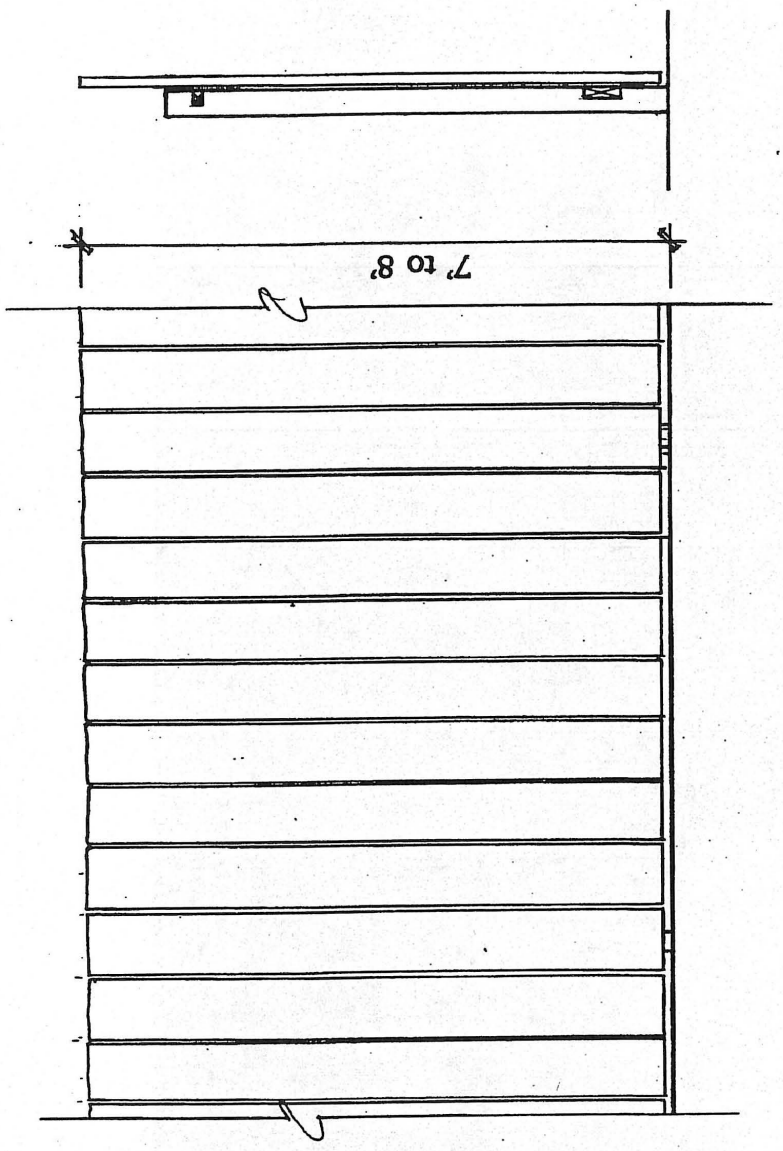


Figure 2-43. April 1865, Lincoln Home from northwest with mourners, Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne, IN, FW93.



D. VERTICAL, WIDE BOARD FENCE, Lincoln Home and Carrigan House Property Line, 1860/1865 and Arnold House, Jackson Street Frontage, 1865.

Figure 2-44. Illustration of the wide board fence evident along the eastern portion of the property line between the Lincoln Home and the Carrigan house, 1860 and 1865. It is seen along the Jackson Street frontage at the Arnold House and along the portion of the property line between the Lincoln Home and the Carrigan House behind the lattice fence, Landscapes, 1995.

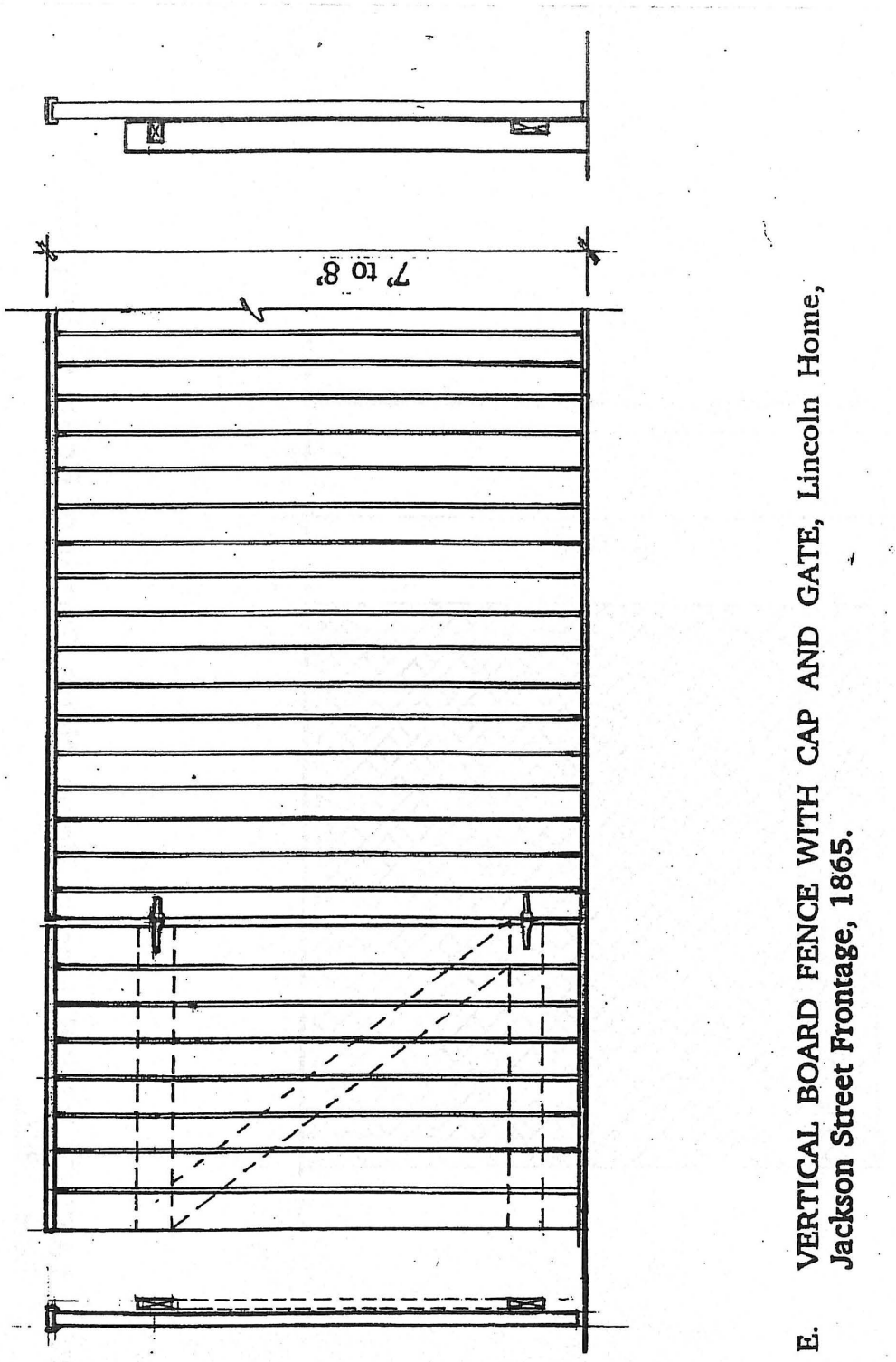
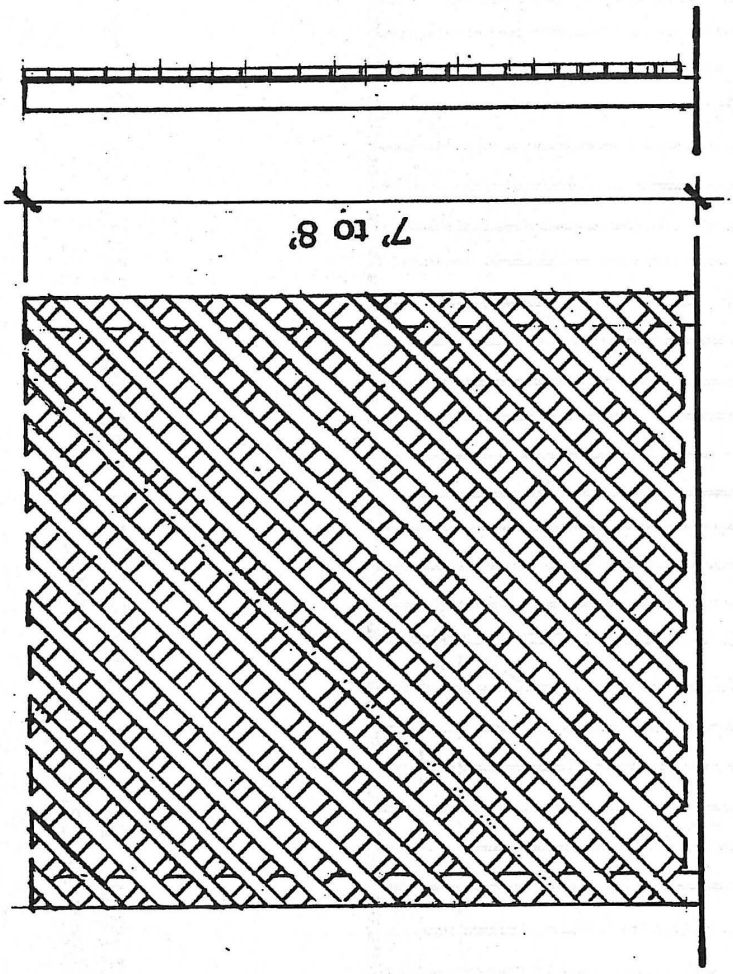


Figure 2-45. Illustration of the vertical board fence along the Jackson Street frontage at the Lincoln Home in 1865, Landscapes, 1995.



F. LATTICE FENCE, Lincoln Home, North Corner of House to Property Line, 1865.

Figure 2-46. Illustration of the 1865 lattice fence which spanned the distance between the Lincoln Home wall and the property line fence to the north, Landscapes, 1995

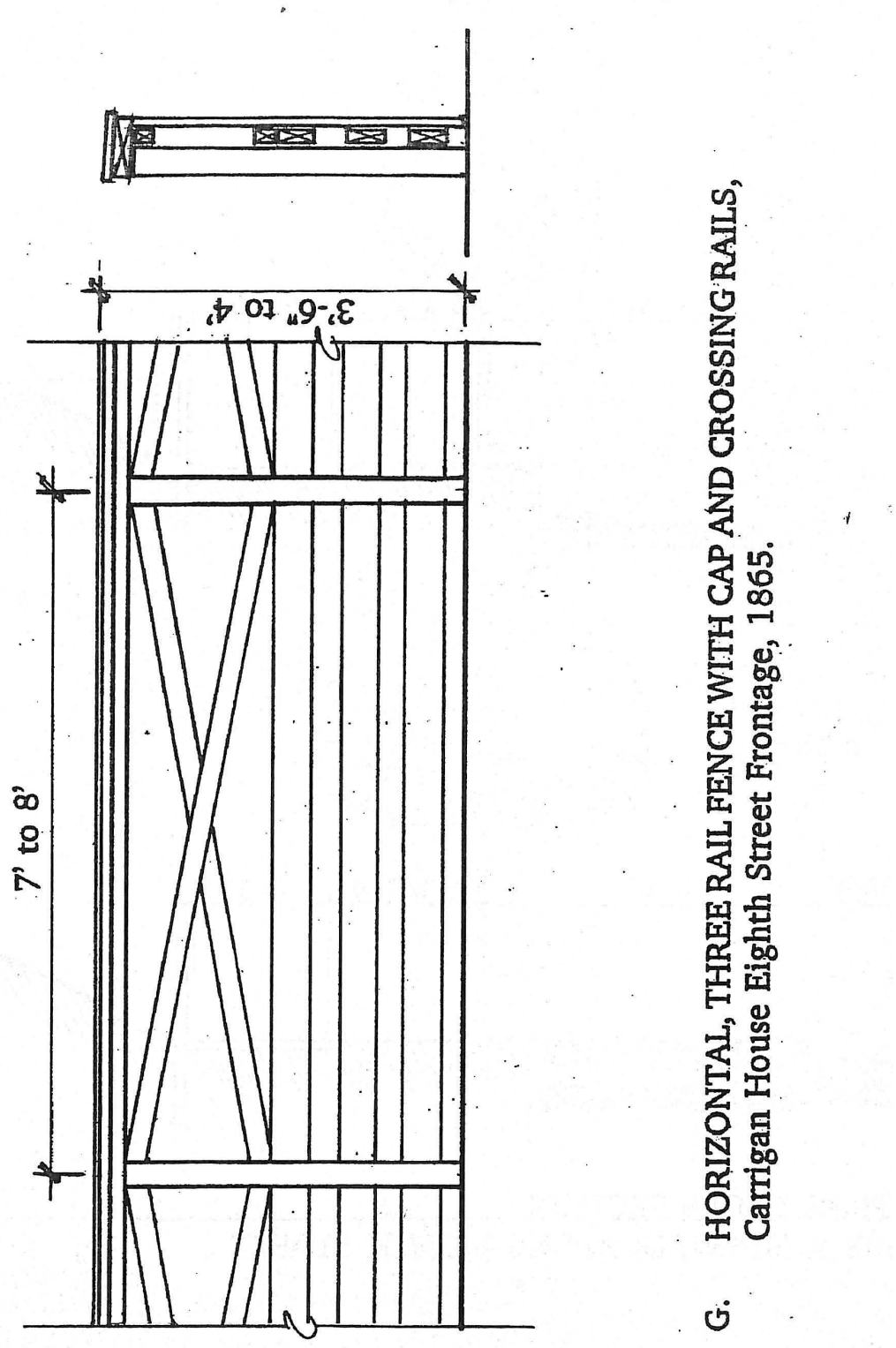


Figure 2-47. Illustration of the 1865 three rail with top board fence and crossing rails that is noted along the Eight Street frontage at the Carrigan House, Landscapes, 1995.

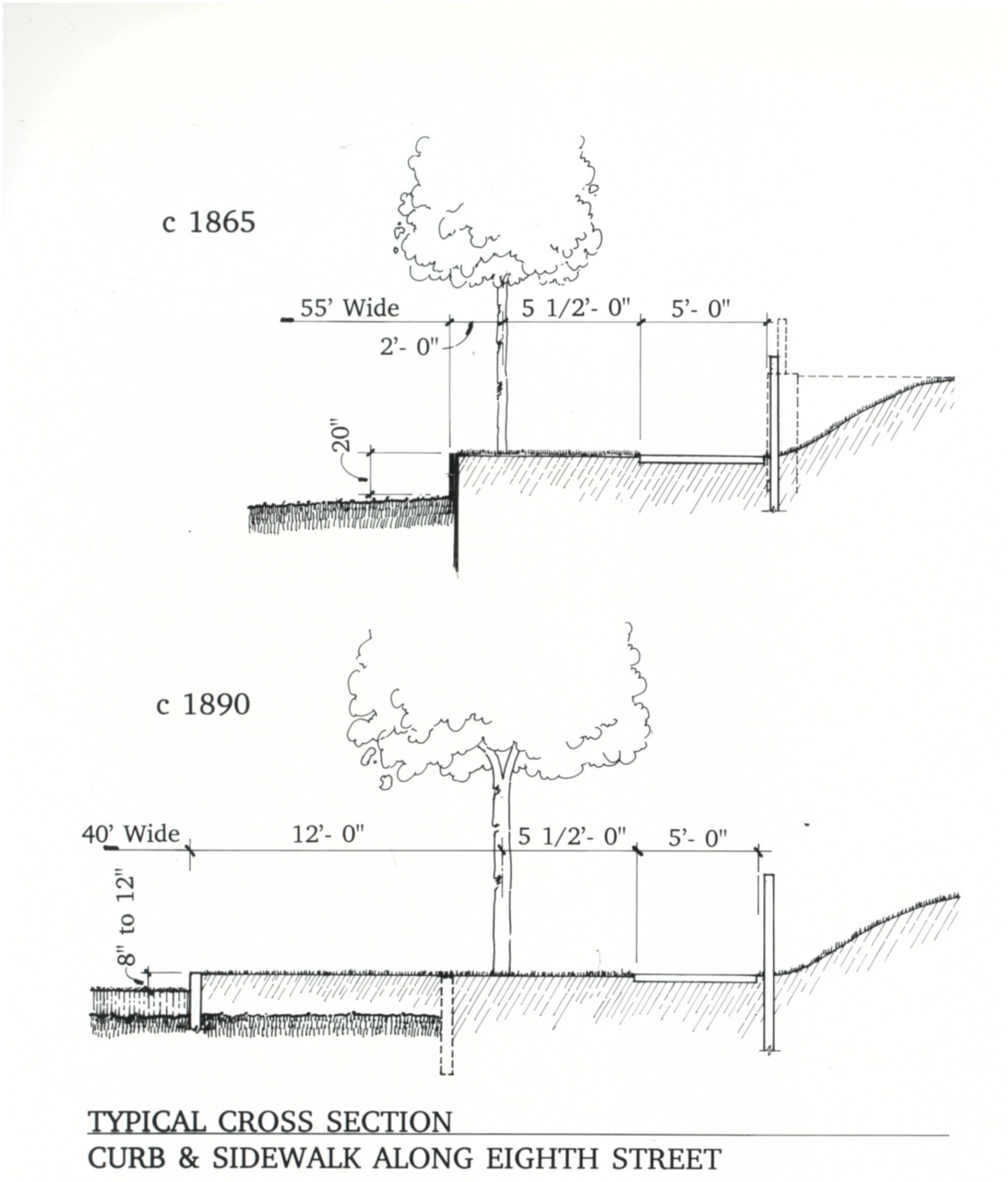


Figure 2-48. Typical curbs section along Eighth Street c. 1865 and c. 1890, Landscapes, 1994



Figure 2-49. May, 1865 view of the Globe Tavern and surrounding area of Adams Street between Third and Fourth Streets, ISHL.



Figure 2-50. May, 1865 view of the street scene across from Globe Tavern (enlarged detail of Figure 49), FT.

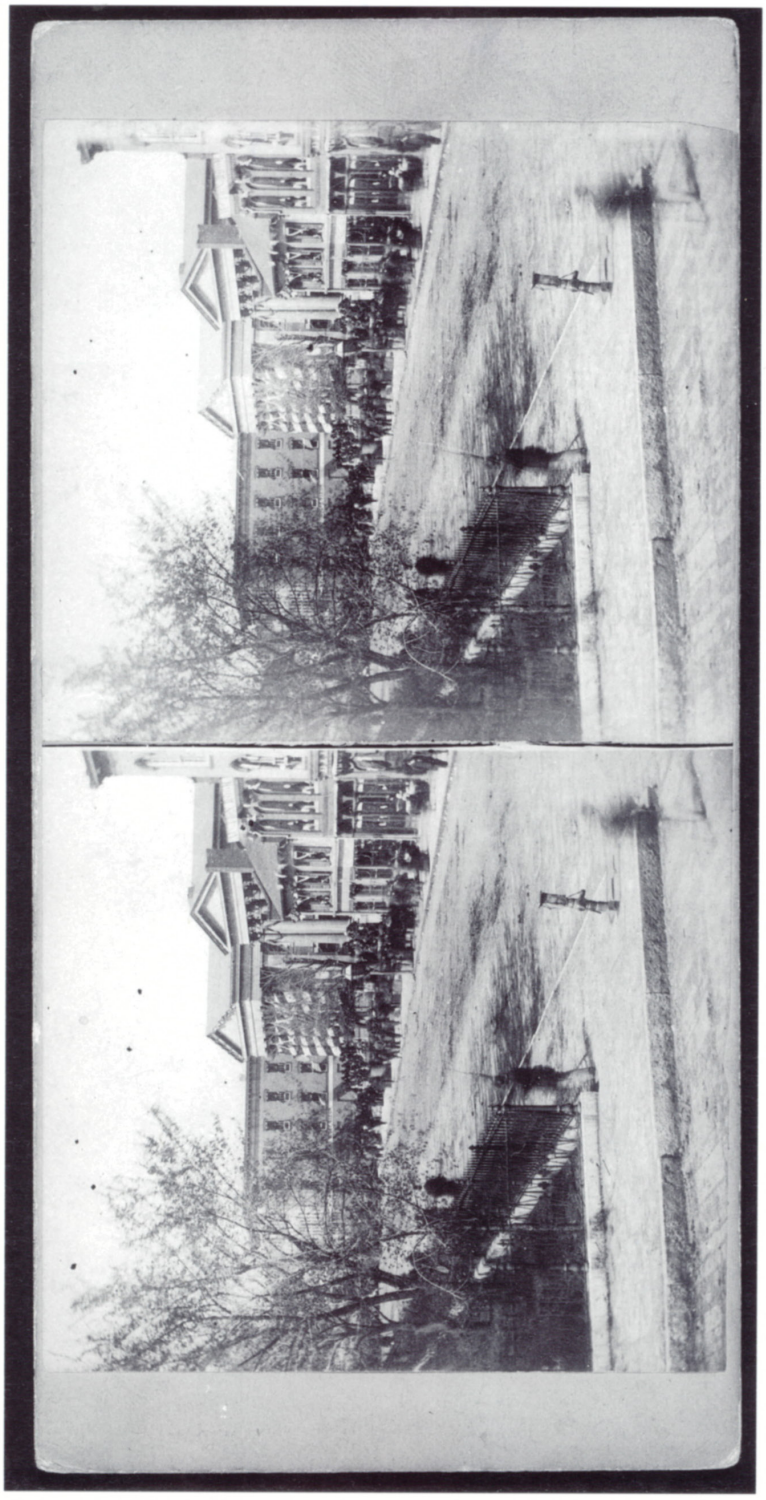


Figure 2-51. May 1965 view on Sixth Street at the east side of the Square looking from Adams Street toward Washington Street, Huntington Library, California.



Figure 2-52. State House area view from 1865, Huntington Library, California.



Figure 2-53. Circa 1865 view of the Stephen Logan property, ISHL.



Figure 2-54. Undated, circa 1860s photograph of the Harry L. Ade home at 5th and Keyes Avenues, ISHL.

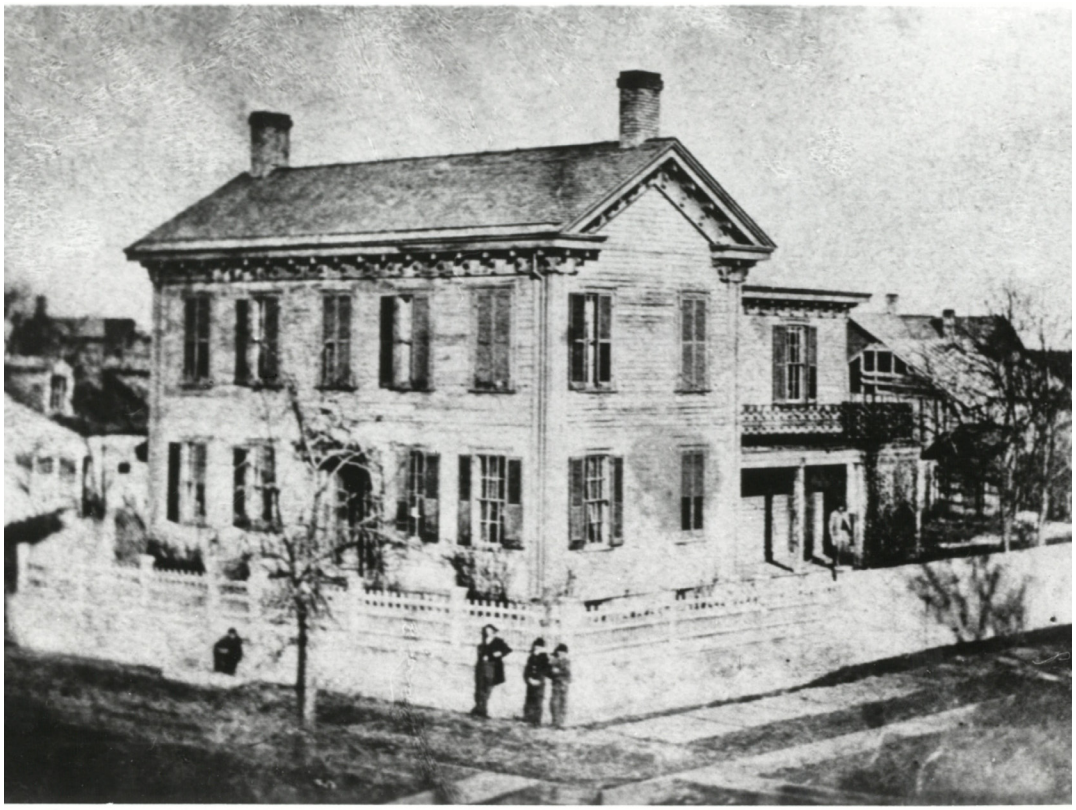


*Figure 2-55. Lincoln Home, circa 1866. ISHL, (EB69 Plate XIV).**

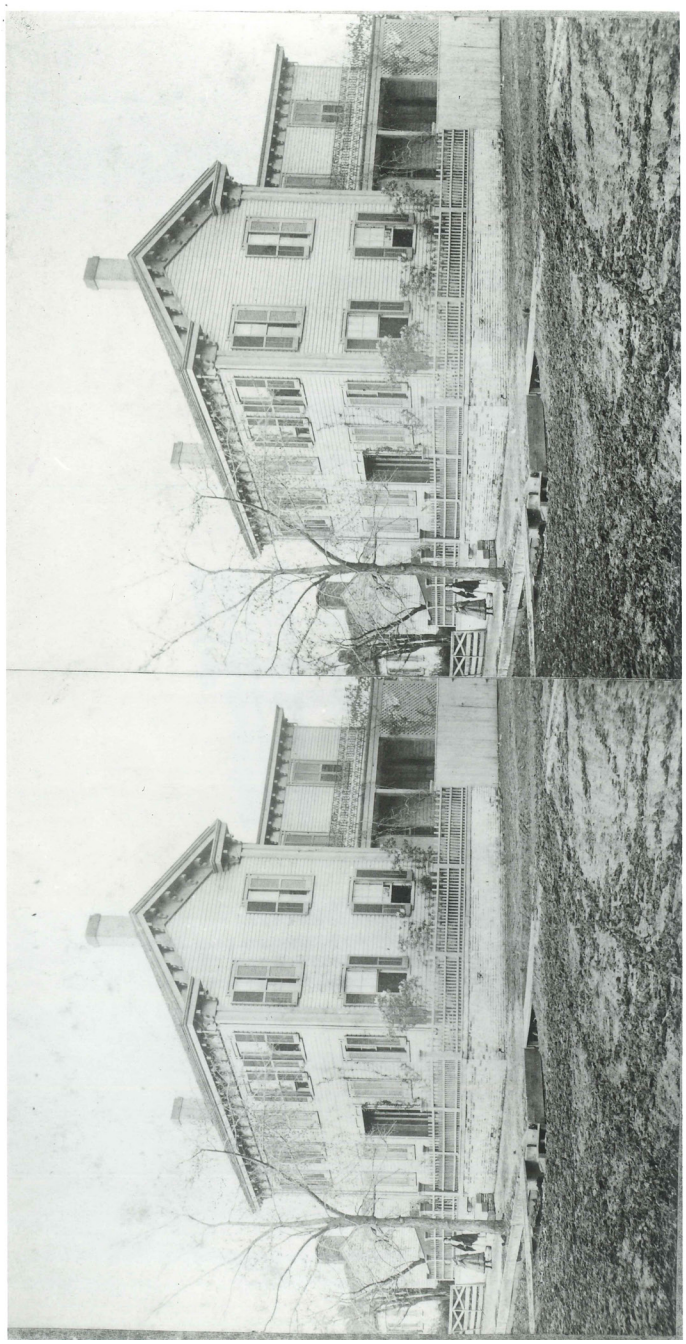
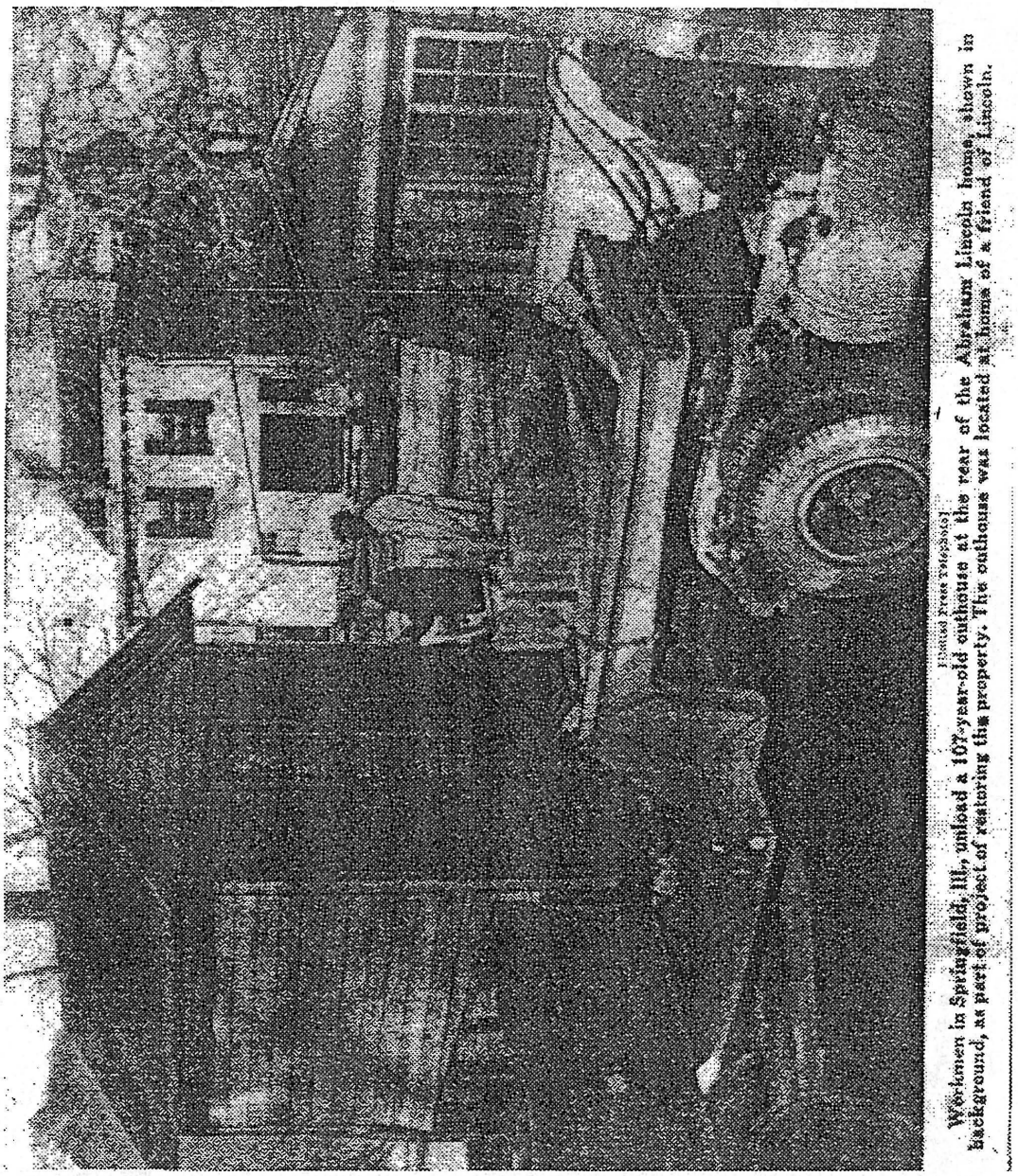


*Figure 2-56. ca. 1868, southwest corner of Lincoln Home, ISL, (EB69 Plate XVI).**



Workmen in Springfield, Ill., unload a 107-year-old outhouse at the rear of the Abraham Lincoln home, shown in background, as part of project of restoring the property. The outhouse was located at home of a friend of Lincoln.

Figure 2-57. Newspaper photograph showing placement of 107-year old privy at Lincoln Home in 1954. Booth-Grunendike Collection, Sangamon State University Archives.

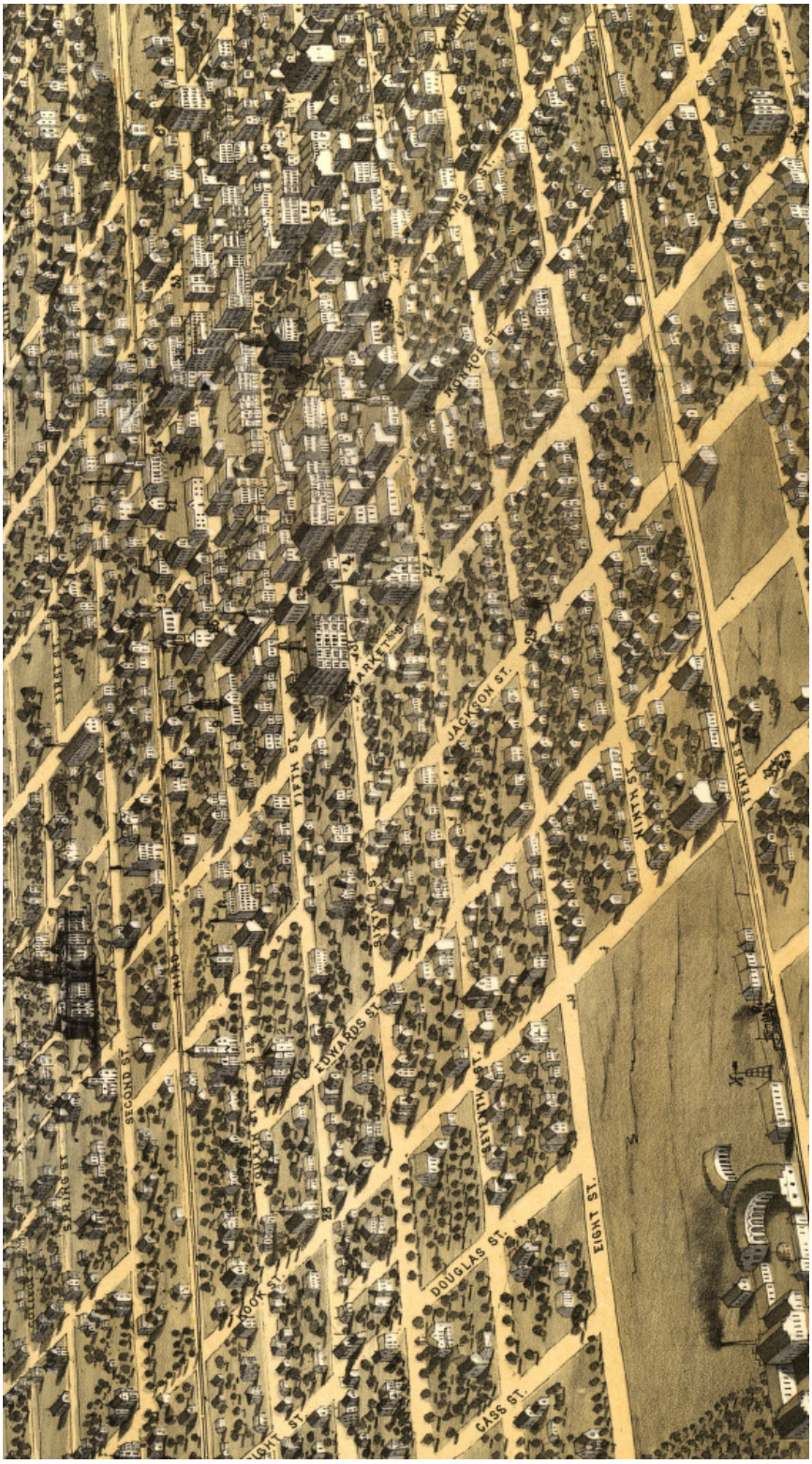


Figure 2-58. 1867 panorama, "Springfield, Illinois", by A. Ruger, RH82.

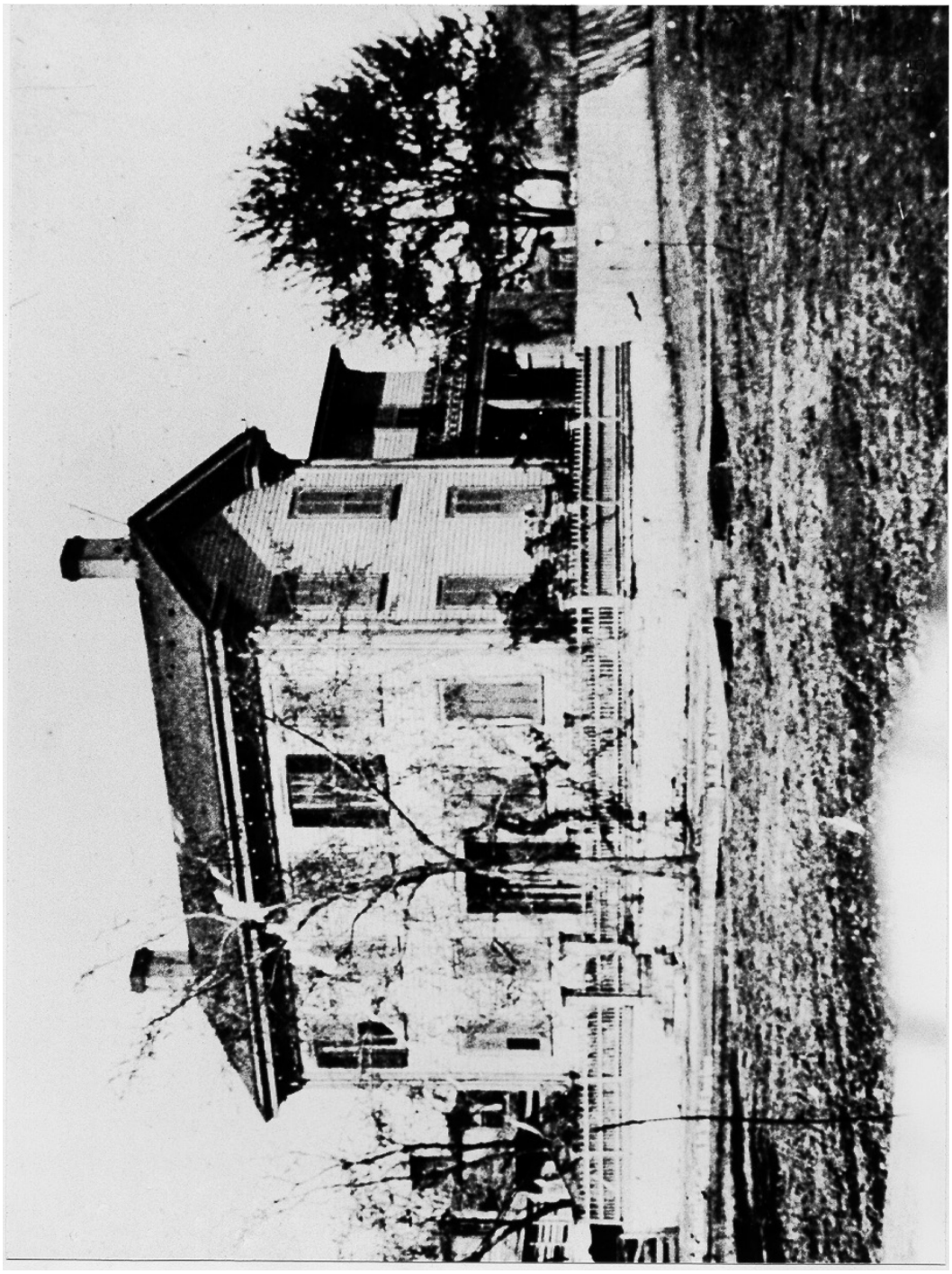


*Figure 2-59. ca. 1868, view of Lincoln Home, from Southwest Corner of Eighth and Jackson, ISL, (EB69 Plate XV.)**

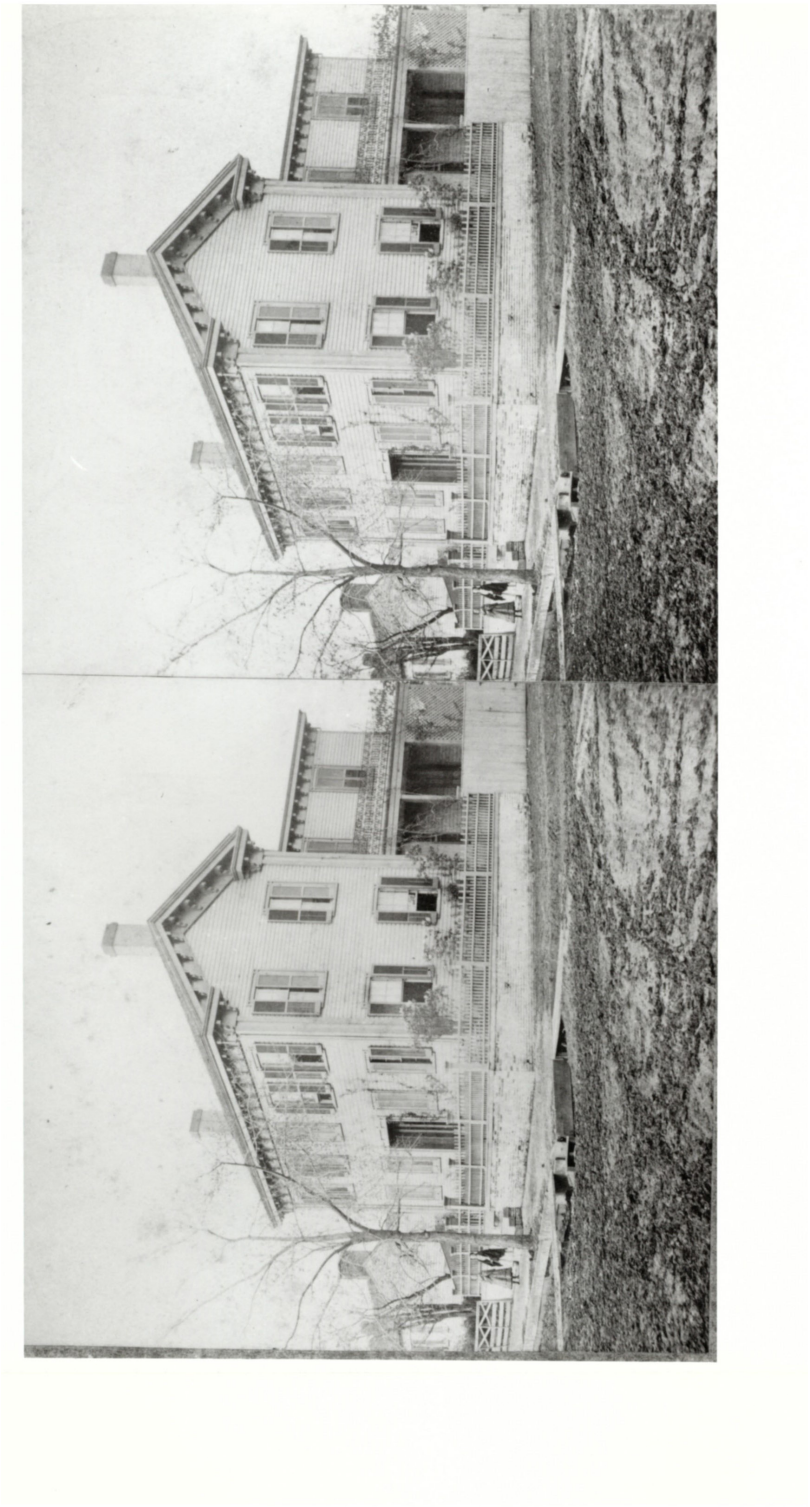


*Figure 2-60. Spring 1870, Lincoln Home, southwest corner, ISHL Lincoln Collection, (EB69 Plate XVI.)**

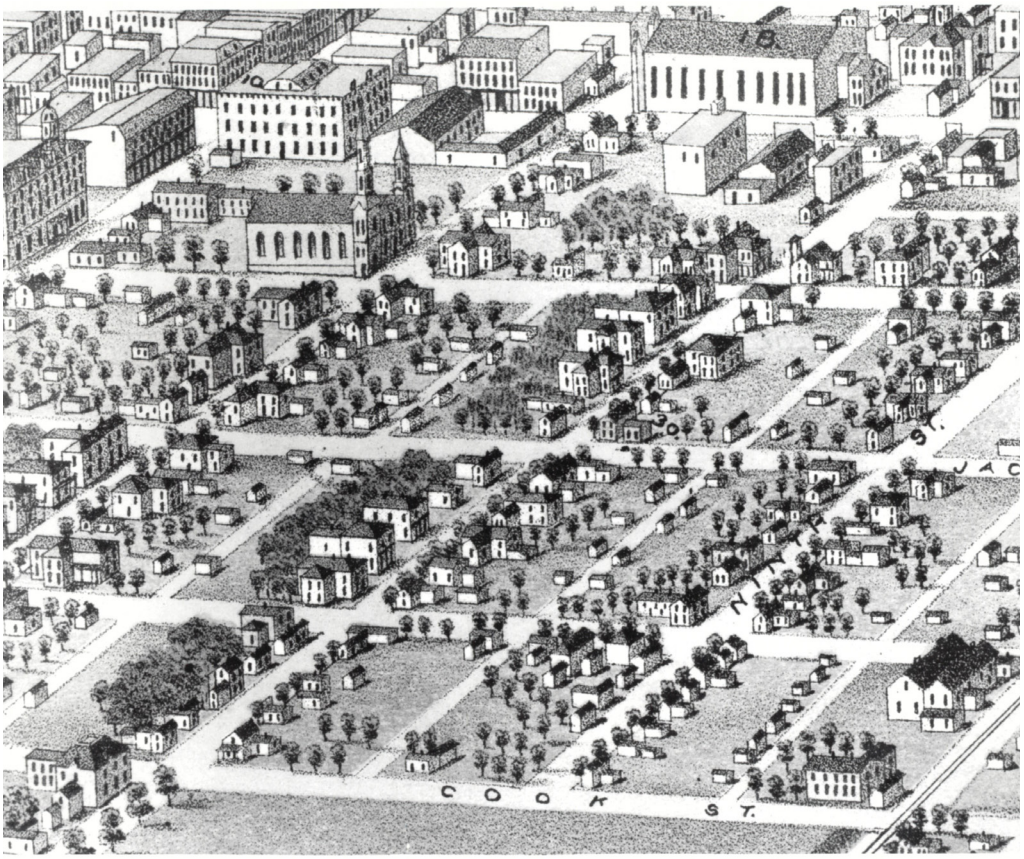


*Figure 2-61. 1870 panorama of Springfield, by Beck and Pauli, ISL, (RH82), (EB69 Plate XXIV.)**

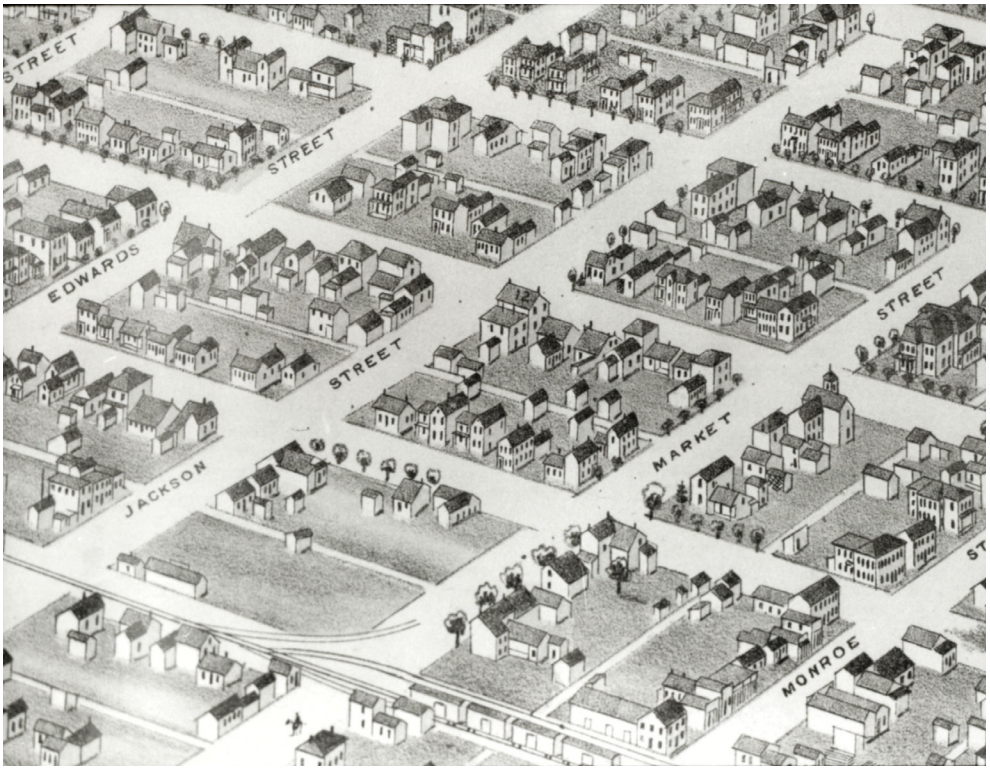


Figure 2-62. ca. 1872 panorama, "Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Ill." by Augustus Koch, RH82.

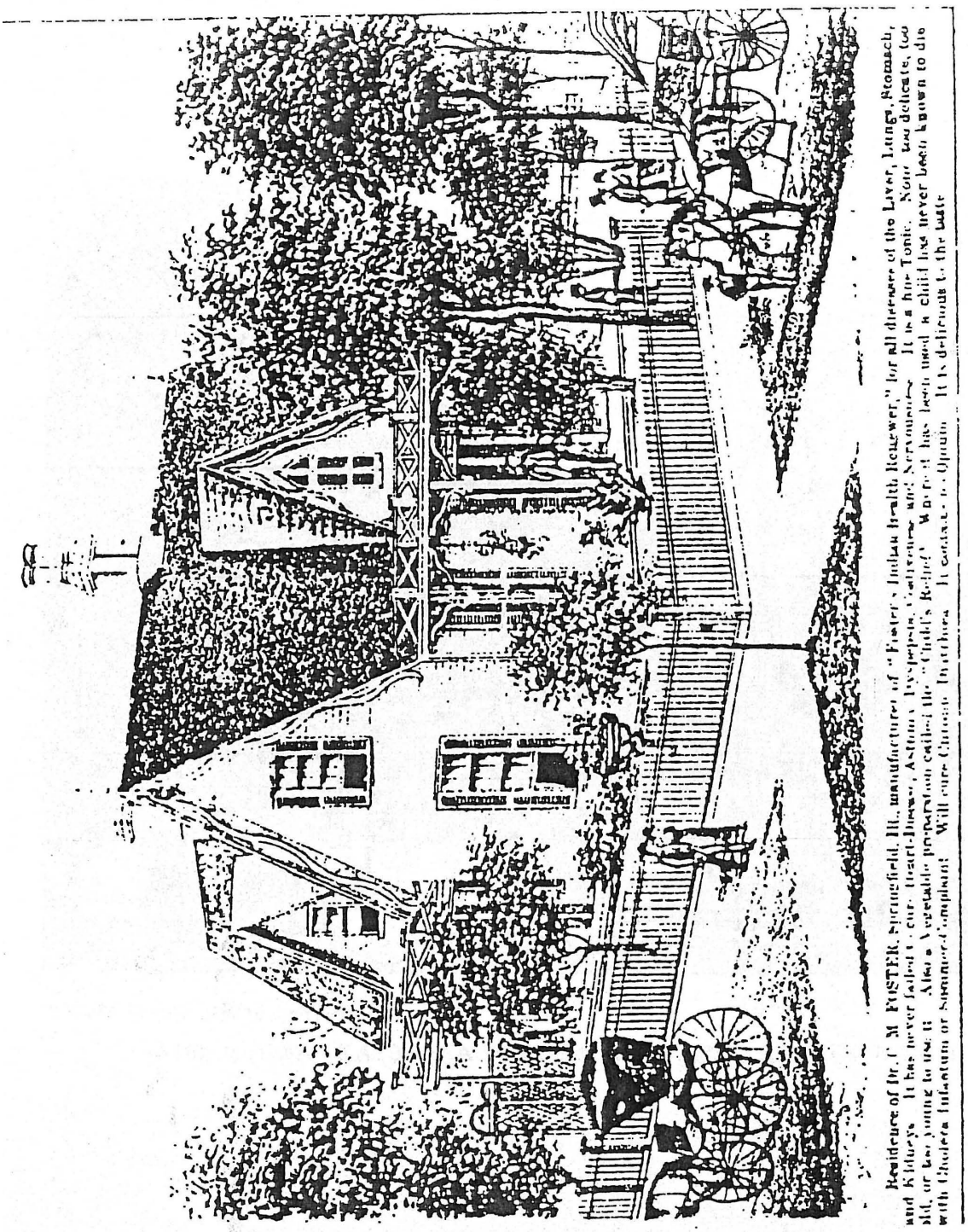
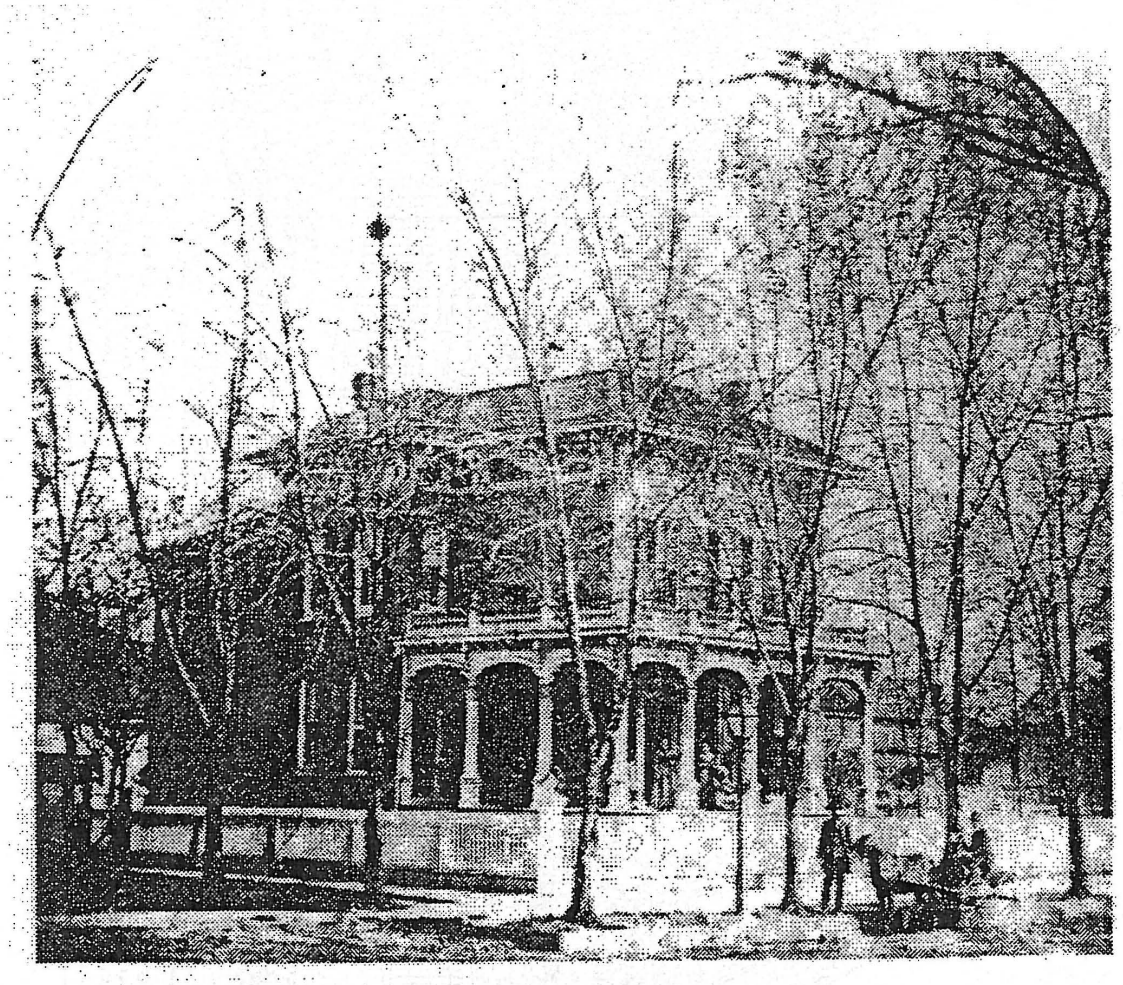


Figure 2-63. ca. 1874, Dr. C.M. Foster residence, from 1874 Atlas of Sangamon County, SVC Lincoln Library.



(Photograph courtesy of Miss Bertha Kimble)

THE OLD KIMBLE RESIDENCE AT 6TH AND CLAY, ABOUT 1874—

Figure 2-64. 1874, Kimble Residence at 6th and Clay, from the Illinois State Register, SVC, Lincoln Library.

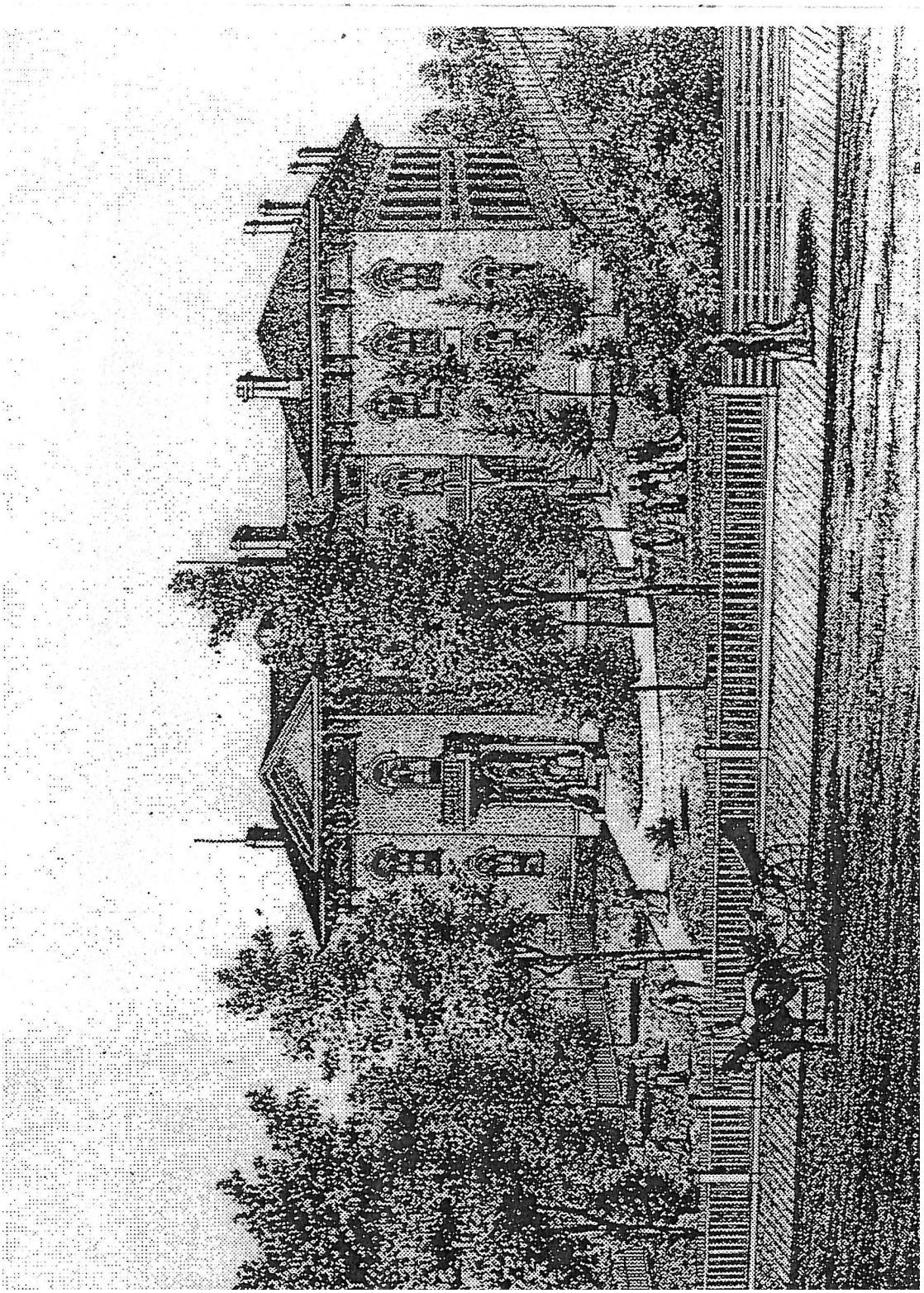


Figure 2-65. Bettie Stuart Institute at the corner of 4th and Jackson Streets, from 1874 Atlas of Sangamon County, SVC Lincoln Library.

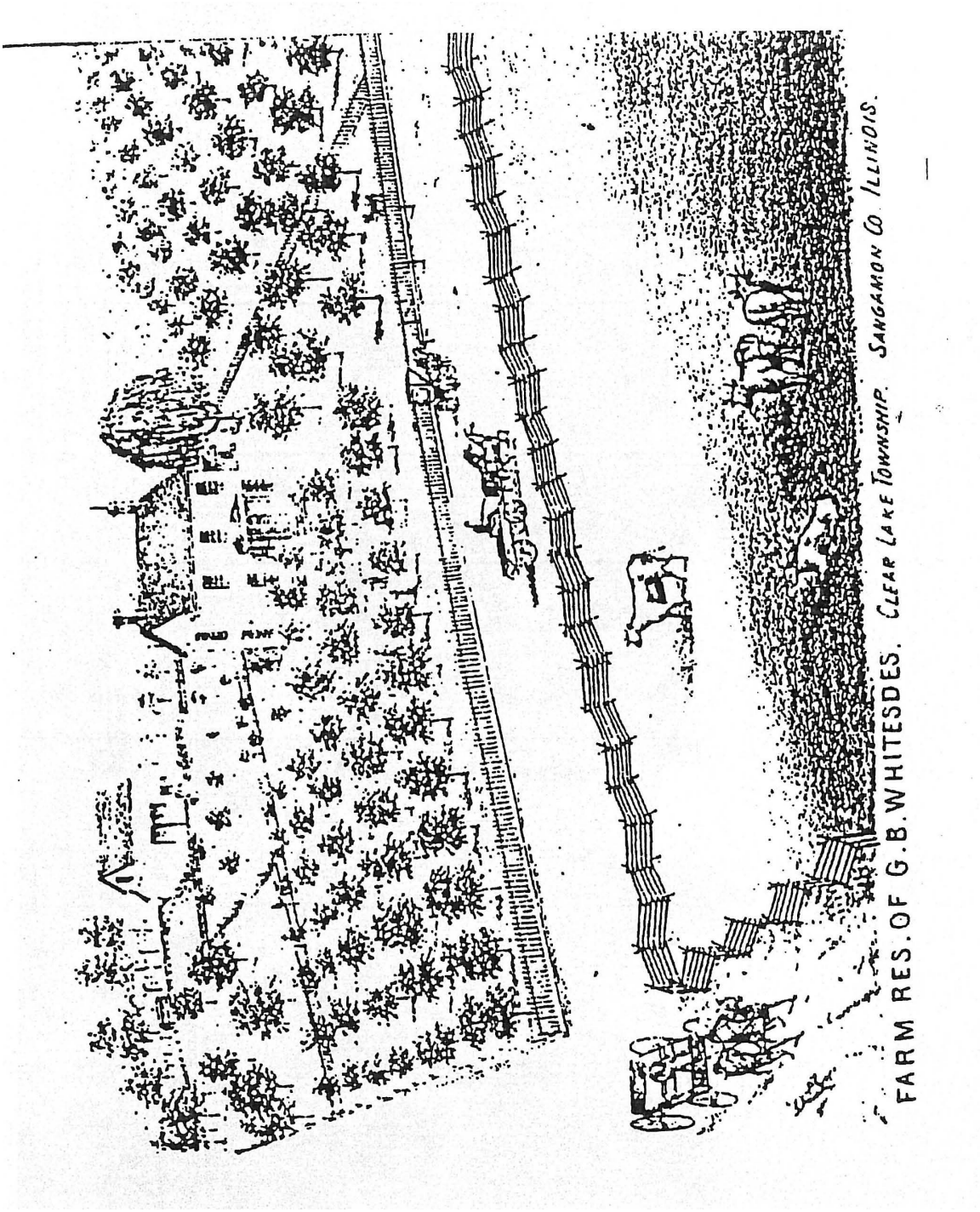


Figure 2-66. ca. 1874, Engraving of G.B. Whitesdes farm, Sangamon County, from 1874 Atlas of Sangamon County, SVC, Lincoln Library.

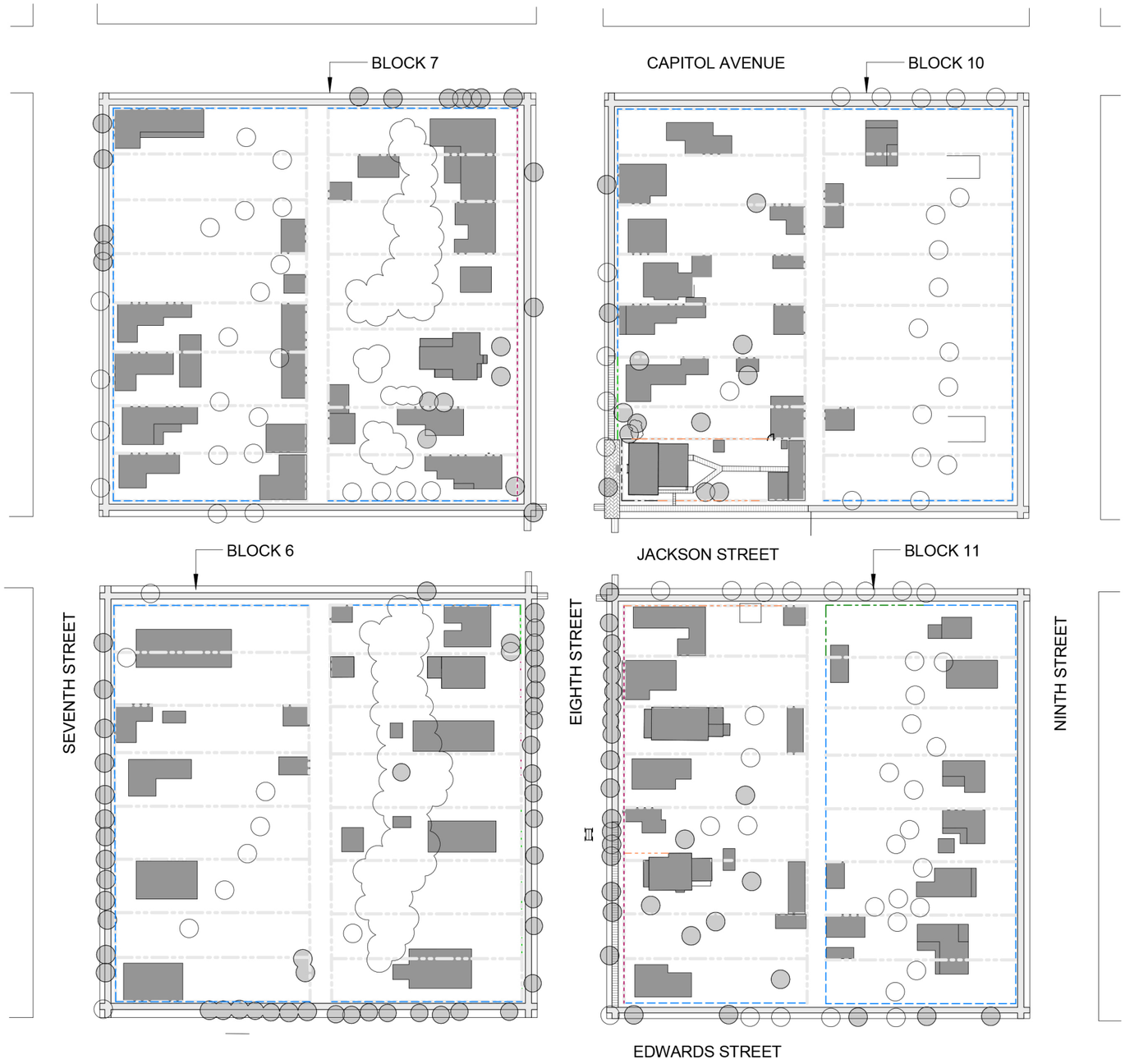
Following Page:

Figure 2-67. 1844-1875, Period of Significance Plan, Landscapes, 1993-1997, Sheet LH-1.

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

HISTORIC PERIOD PLAN
1844-1875



Legend

- Extant historic and possible extant trees from field work, Landscapes, 1993-94.
- Trees and tree masses documented from Beck & Pauli Springfield panorama, 1870.
- Vegetation masses documented from Republican Rally photograph, 1860.
- Vines & shrubs documented from Lincoln Period of Significance.
- Brick sidewalk documented from Lincoln Period of Significance.
- Board sidewalk documented from 1844-1890s.
- Generic sidewalk from written documentation dating to Period of Significance.
- Sidewalk ramps documented from Period of Significance.
- Picket fence documented from 1880s-1890s.
- Picket fence over wall documented from Lincoln Period of Significance.
- Board fence documented from Period of Significance.
- Rail fence documented from Period of Significance.
- Generic fence from written documentation dating to Period of Significance.
- Property/Lot line documented from Hart & Mapother Springfield map, 1854.
- Structures documented from Hart & Mapother Springfield map, 1854 Wm. Sides Springfield map, 1858 and sources documenting construction from 1858 to 1875, provided by The NHS.

Map Notes and Sources

1. The Historic Period Plan was prepared as part of the 1997 CLR and redrawn for the current project. No substantive changes were made.

PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS #449
119802

LH-1

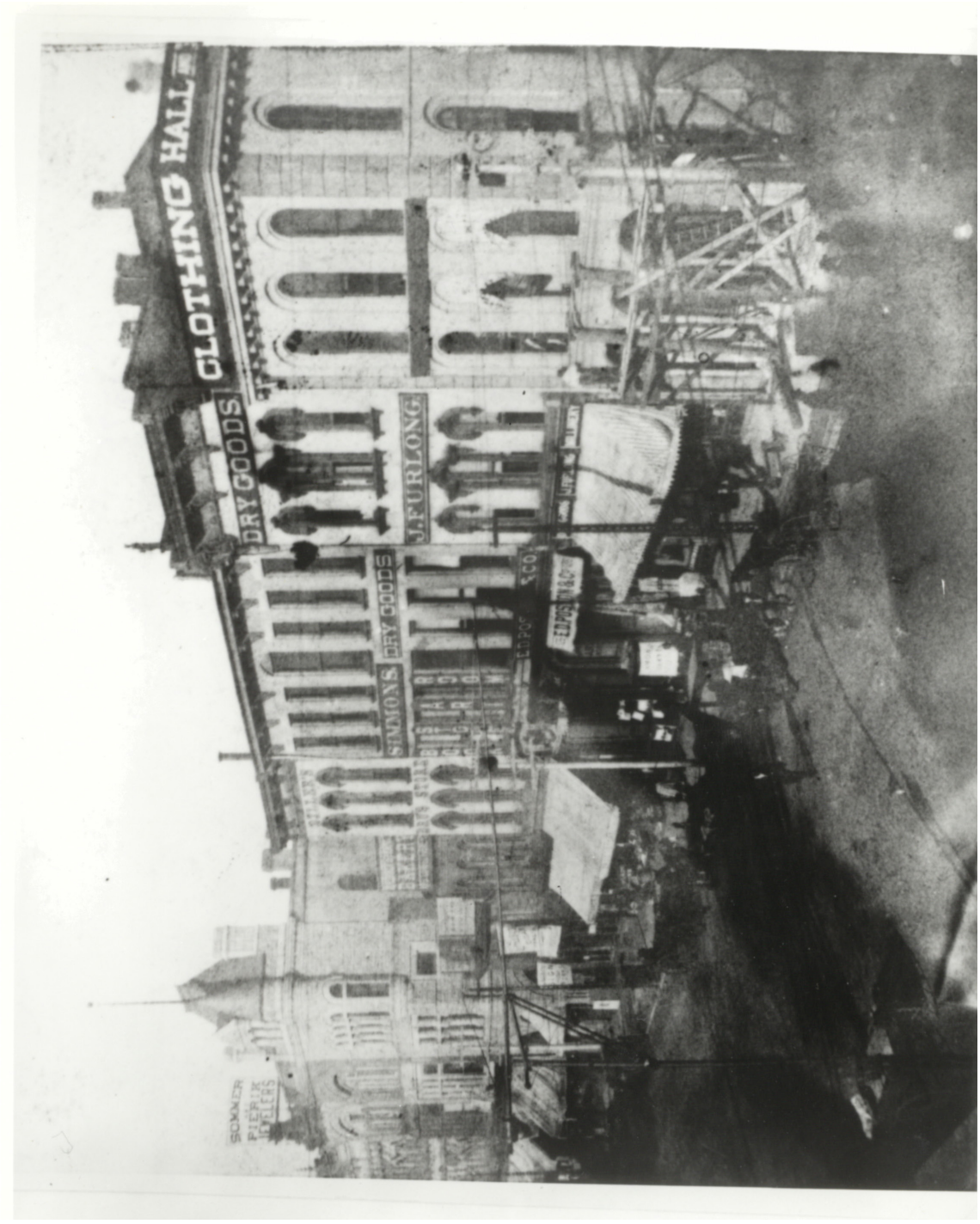


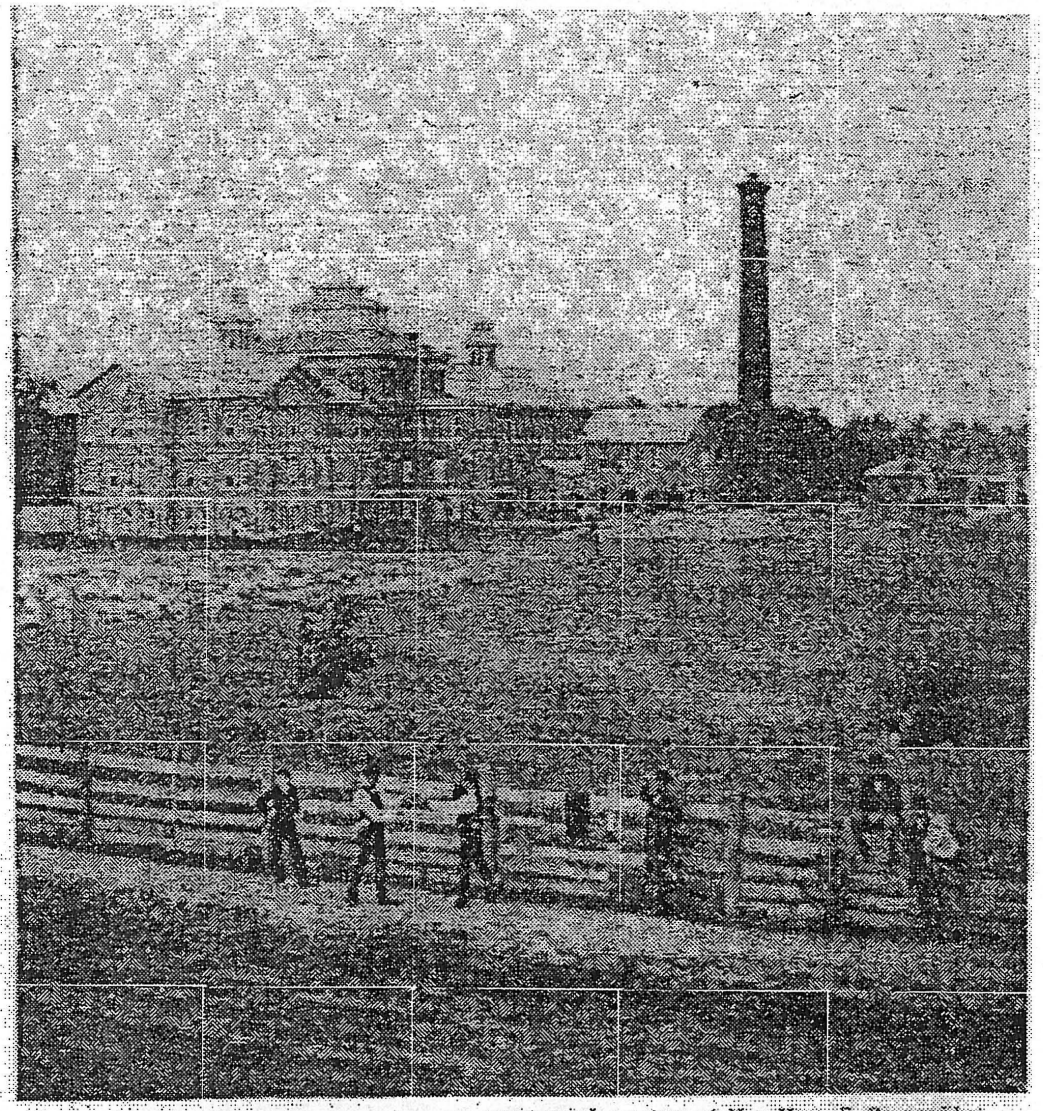
Figure 2-68. ca. 1875, View of east side of State Square, Hall Clothing store at corner, ISHL.



Figure 2-69. 1878 stereopticon, Southwest corner of Lincoln Home, dirt street with trolley tracks, FT



*Figure 2-70. ca. 1878, Governor Matteson country house ISHL, (Robert Ide Collection.)**



Negatograph courtesy of Mrs. Mary E. Grunendike.

AN UNUSUAL PICTURE OF THE WATCH FACTORY IN THE 70'S—

Figure 2-71. Watch Factory in the 1870s from the Illinois State Register, October 2, 1945, Sangamon State University Booth-Grunendike collection.



Figure 2-72. 1880s, (prior to removal in 1905), William S. Burch House, Lloyd Ostendorf Collection.

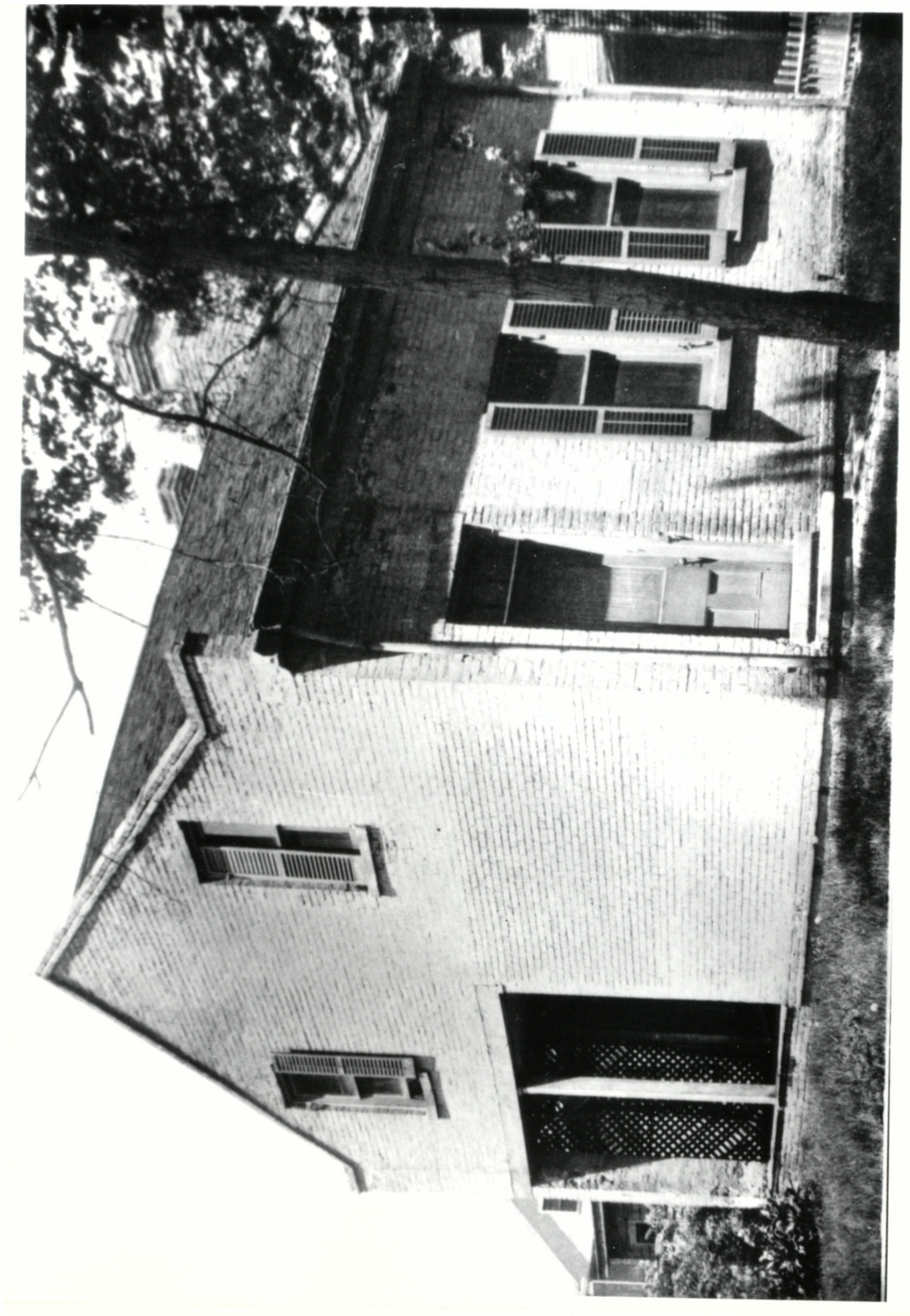


Figure 2-73. 1880, William S. Burch House, ISHL, (EB69 Plate XXIII).



Figure 2-74. ca. 1880s photograph of the Selby residence at 2nd and Jackson, ISHL.

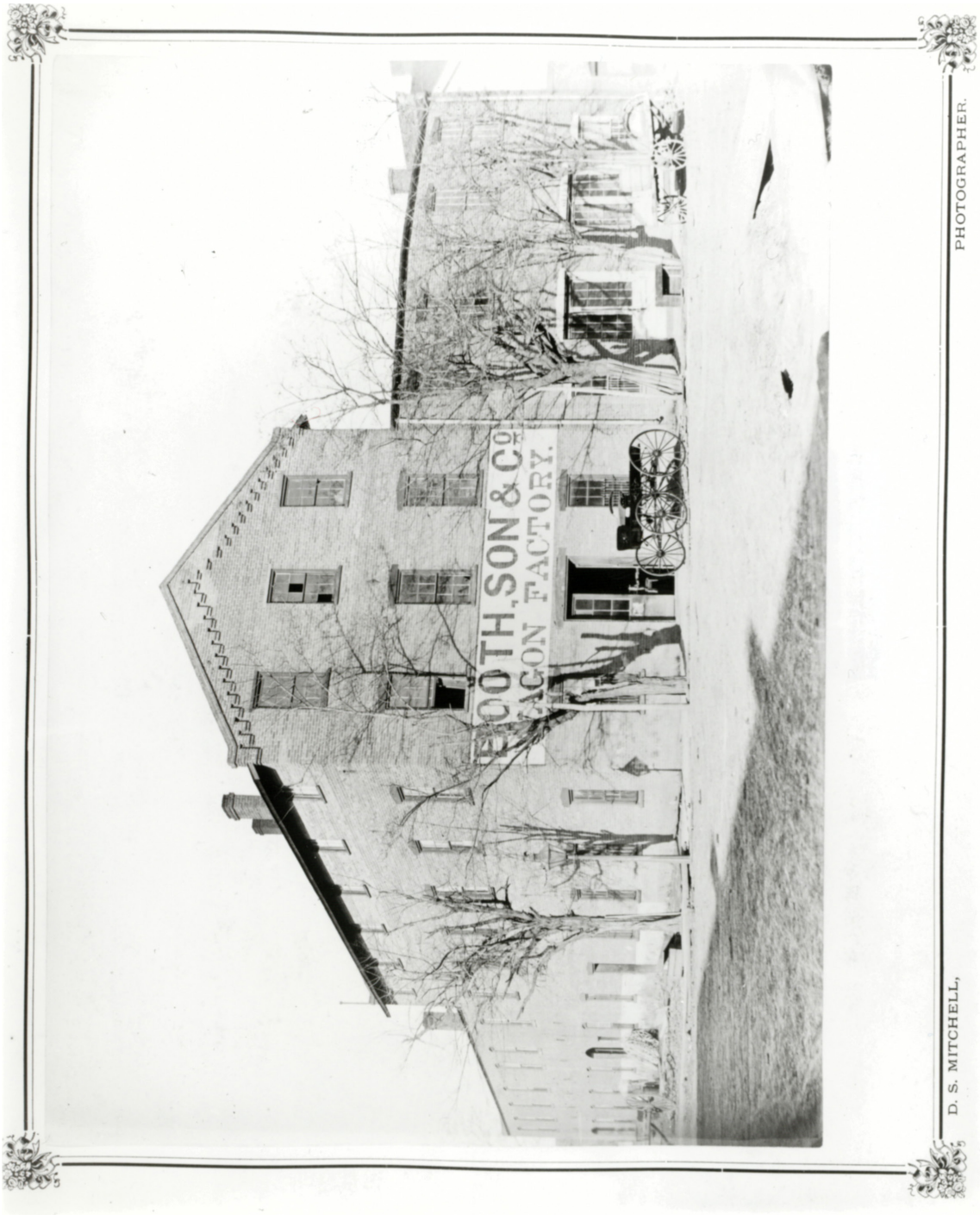


Figure 2-75. Undated, ca. 1880s view of the Booth Wagon Factory, photograph by D.S. Mitchell, ISHL.



Figure 2-76. Undated, circa 1880, Corner of 5th and Keyes Streets, a portion of the Brinkerhoff property, ISHL.

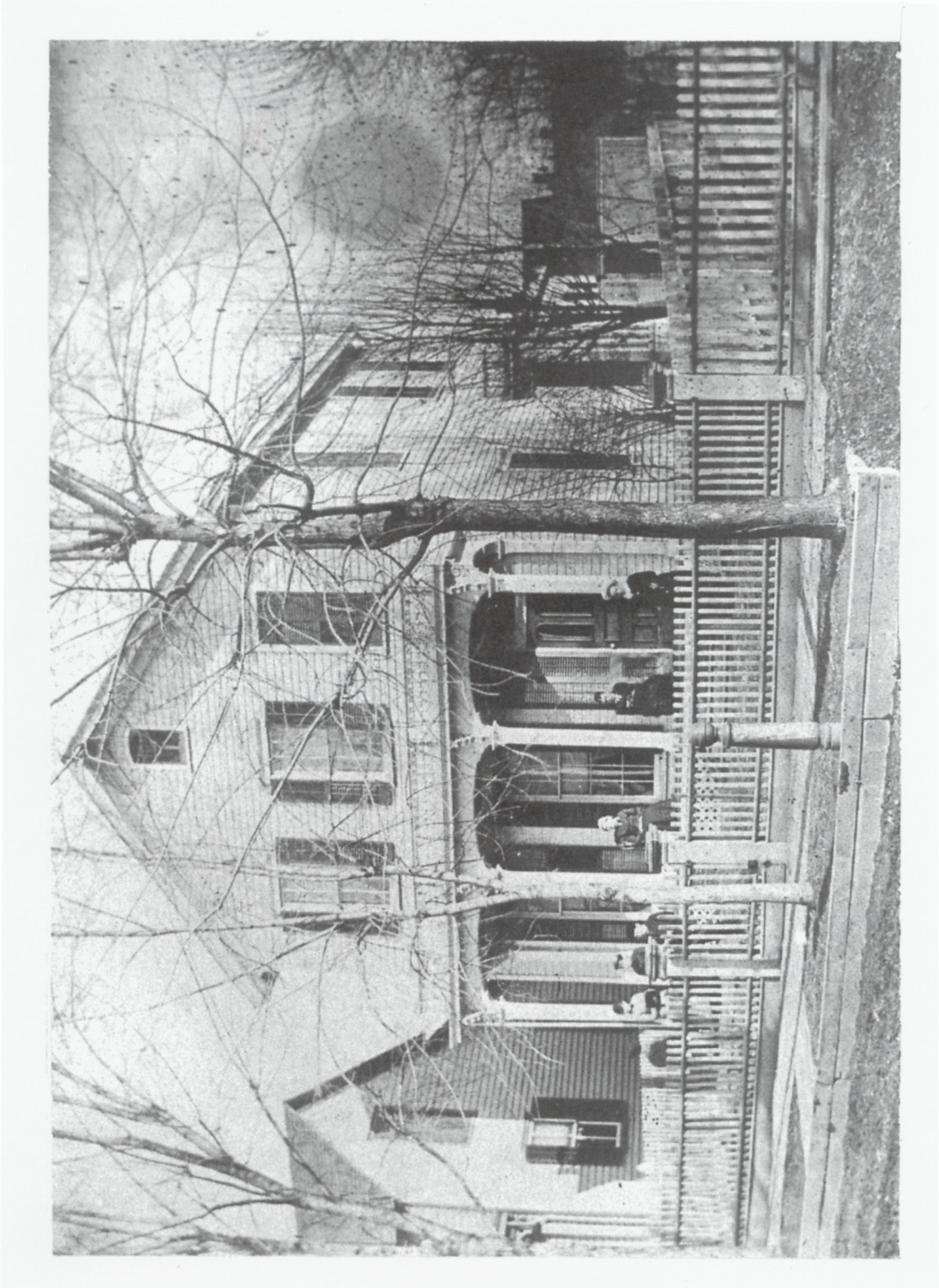


Figure 2-77. ca. 1881, Henson Robinson House, view of the street frontage, LHNHS archives, (FK91 and from Ceremony brochure 1993, LHNHS).

THE FAMILY ALBUM

(Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Mary A. Grunendike).

SCENE IN WALNUT STREET IN GREAT SLEET STORM OF 1883— G-21, 559

The snow-and-ice mantle enveloping Springfield again calls to mind one of the most devastating weather events in local history—the great Sleet Storm of February 3, 1883. . . . As it happens, this view in Walnut Street is only a mild reflection of that storm which paralyzed most activities of the community for several days. The exact location is rather hard to determine but it was very probably the southwest corner of Walnut and Monroe Streets—then the residence of C. W. Freeman. . . . Note the old-time fenced yard, the "apron walks" jutting out into the street, the young trees "boxed" against damage, etc., all characteristic of the period.

*Figure 2-78. Newspaper article of sleet storm of 1883 on southwest corner of Walnut and Monroe Streets, photograph by Mrs. M.A. Grunendike, ISHL, (Sangamon State University Booth-Grunendike collection.)**

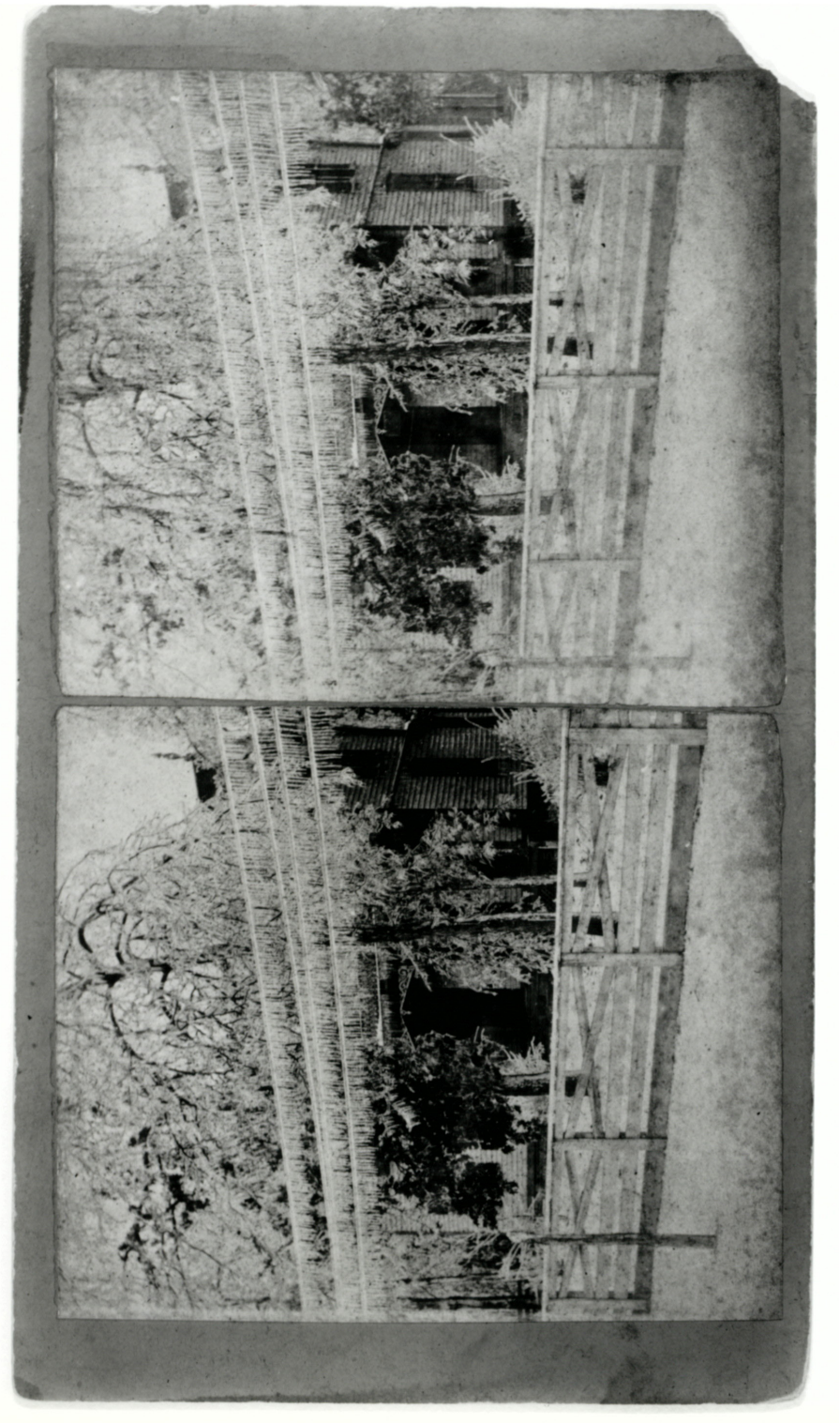


Figure 2-79. 1883 stereopticon of the ice storm of 1883, ISHL.

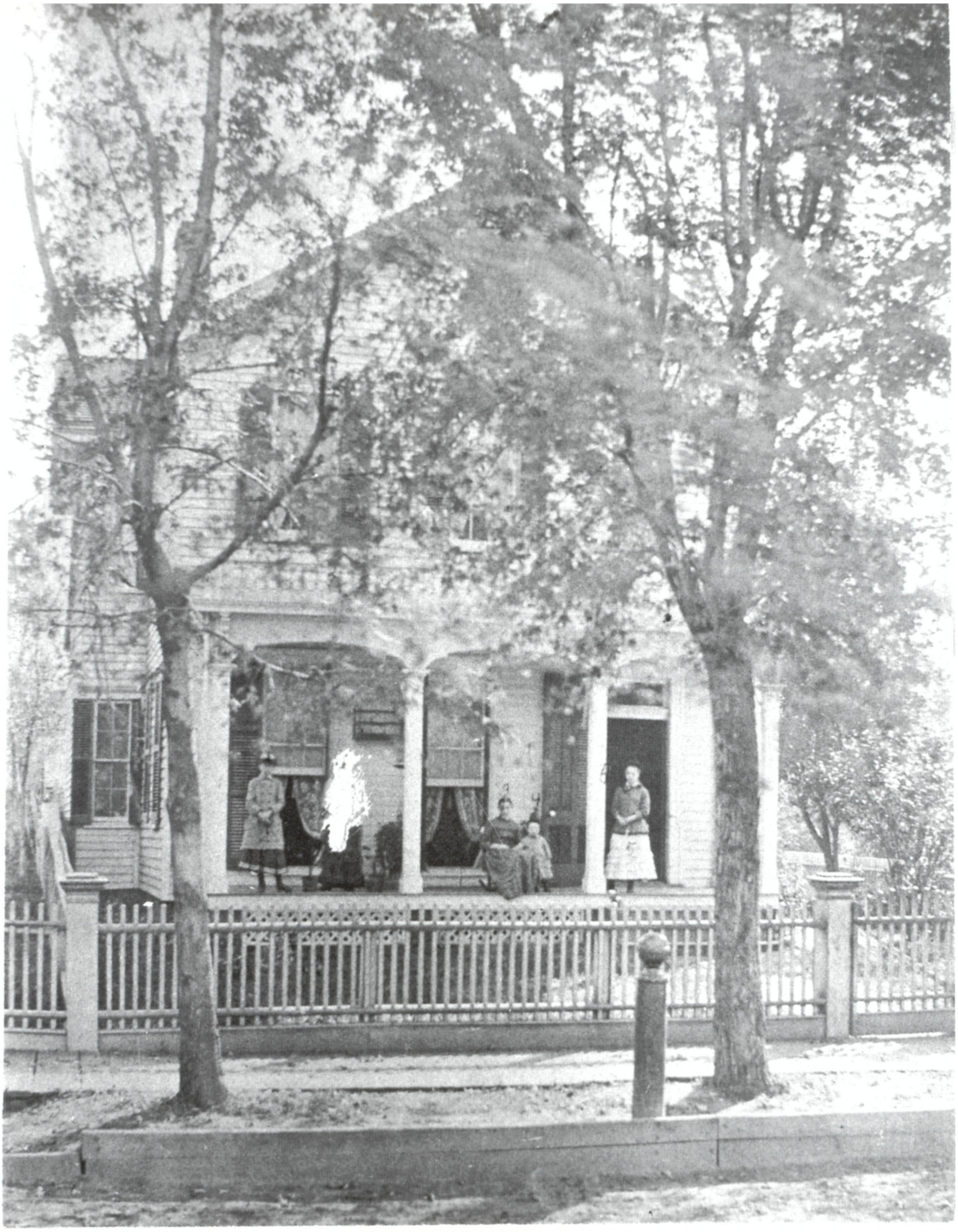


Figure 2-80. pre-1884, Henson Robinson House LHNHS, (FK91).

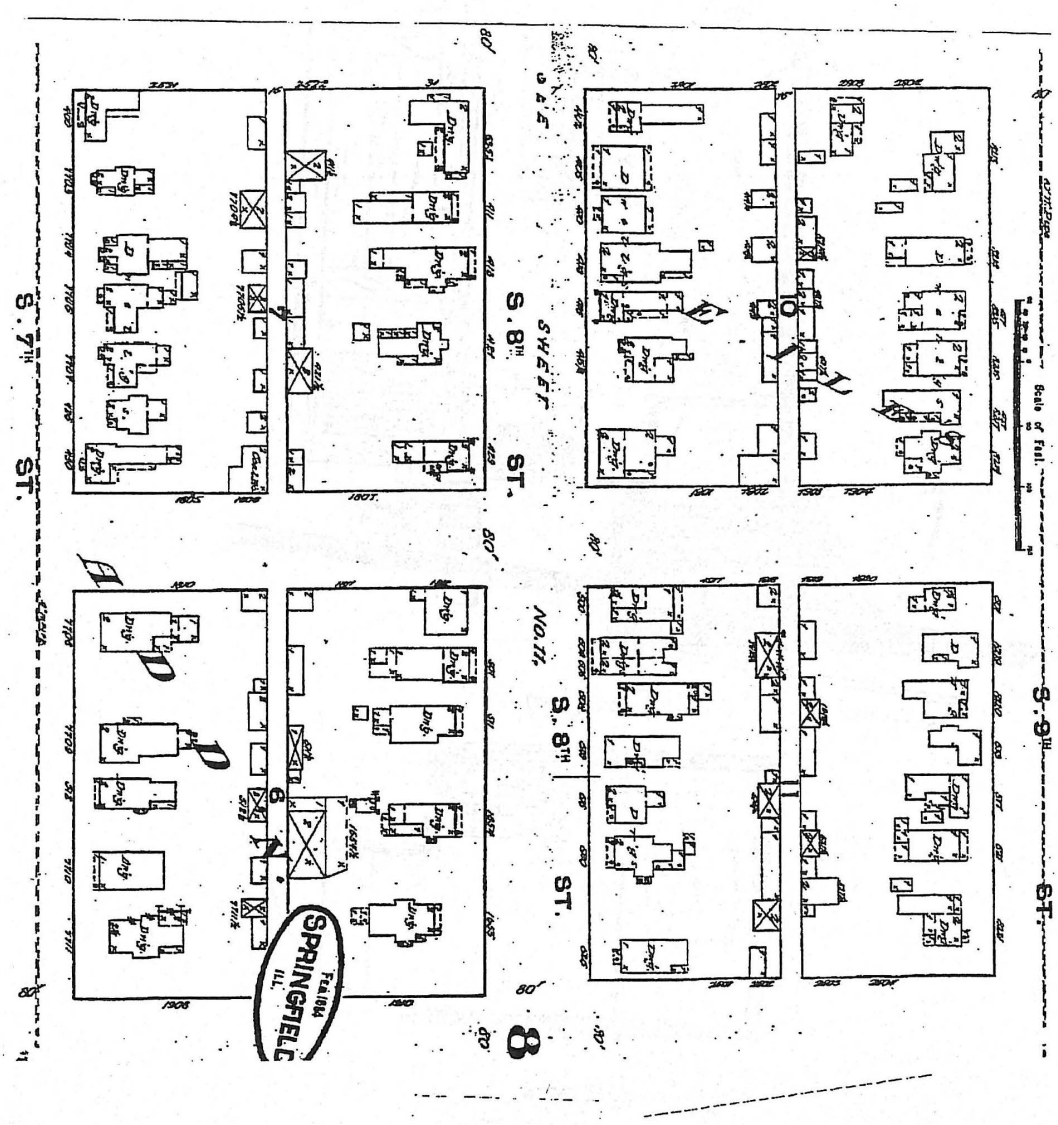


Figure 2-81. 1884 Map, "Springfield, Illinois" by Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., Blocks 6 & 11, RH82, EB77 and Blocks 7 & 10, AB87.

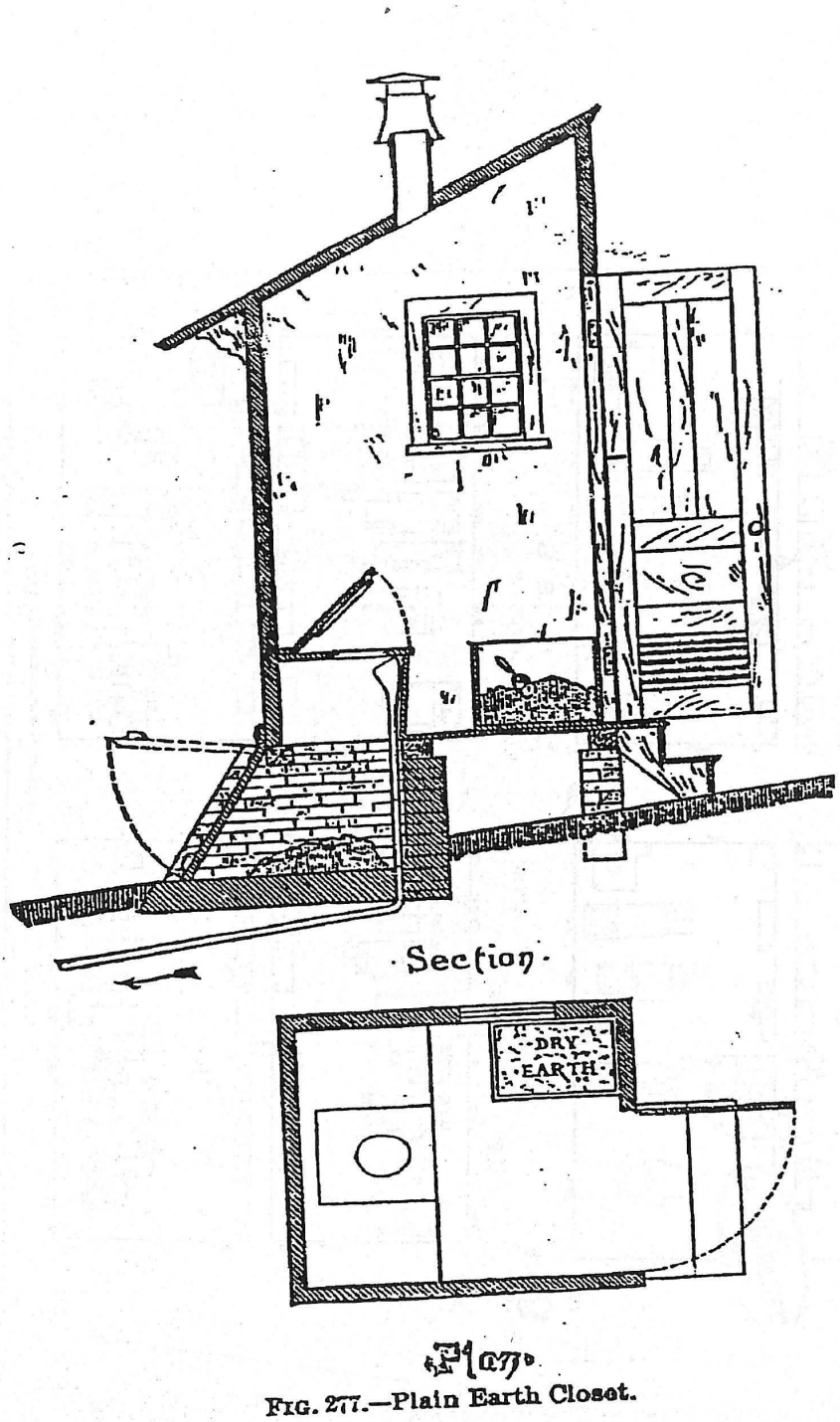


Figure 2-82. Earth closet plan and section, from Drainage and Sewerage of Dwellings, William P. Gerhard, 1884, ISHL.



*Figure 2-83. Lincoln Home and Arnold House, west and north elevations, circa 1885, ISHL Lincoln Collection, (EB69 Plate XIX, FW93).**

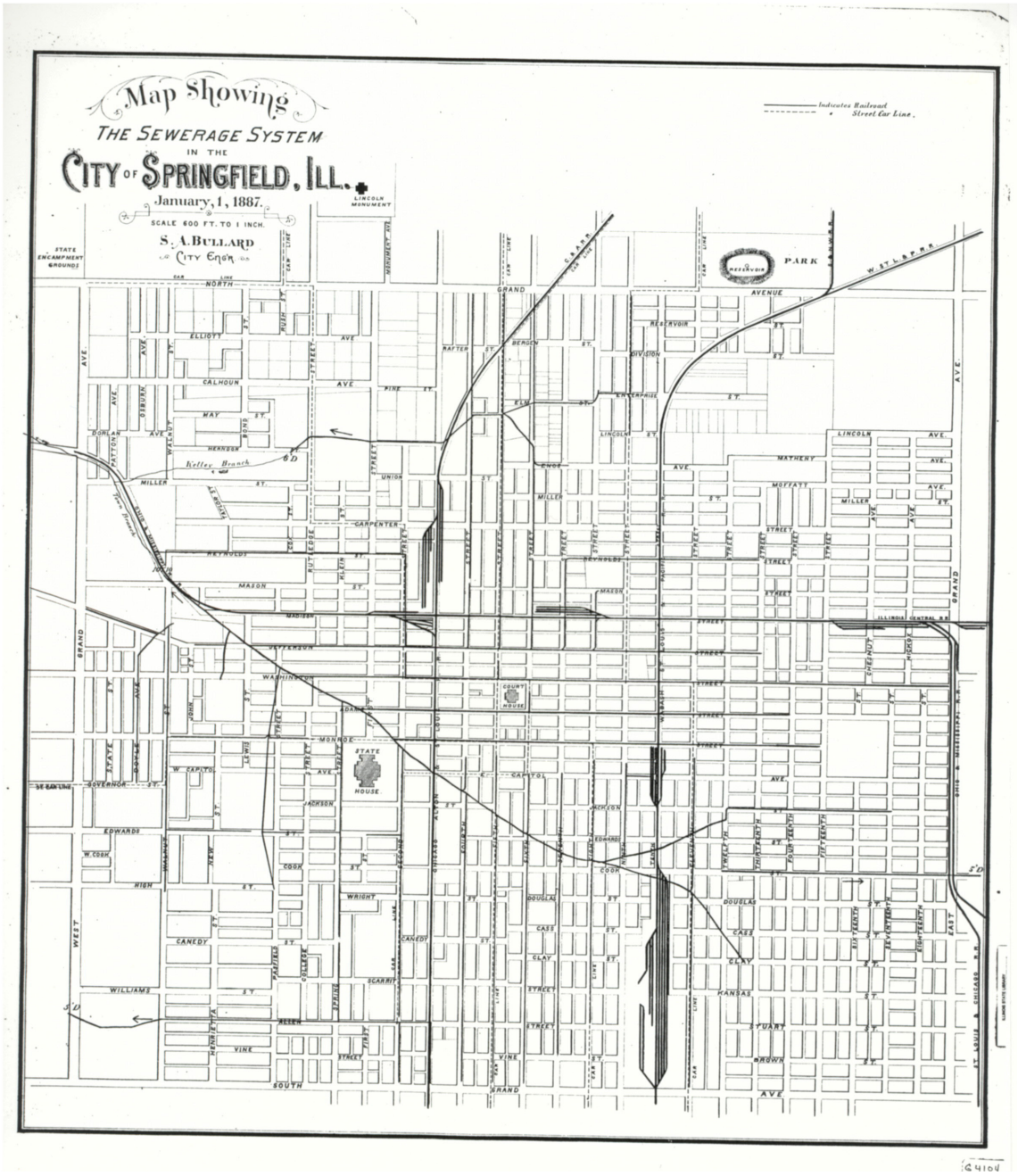


*Figure 2-84. "Map Showing the Sewerage System in the City of Springfield, Ill." January 1, 1887, S.A. Bullard, City Engineer, SVC, (Lincoln Library.)**

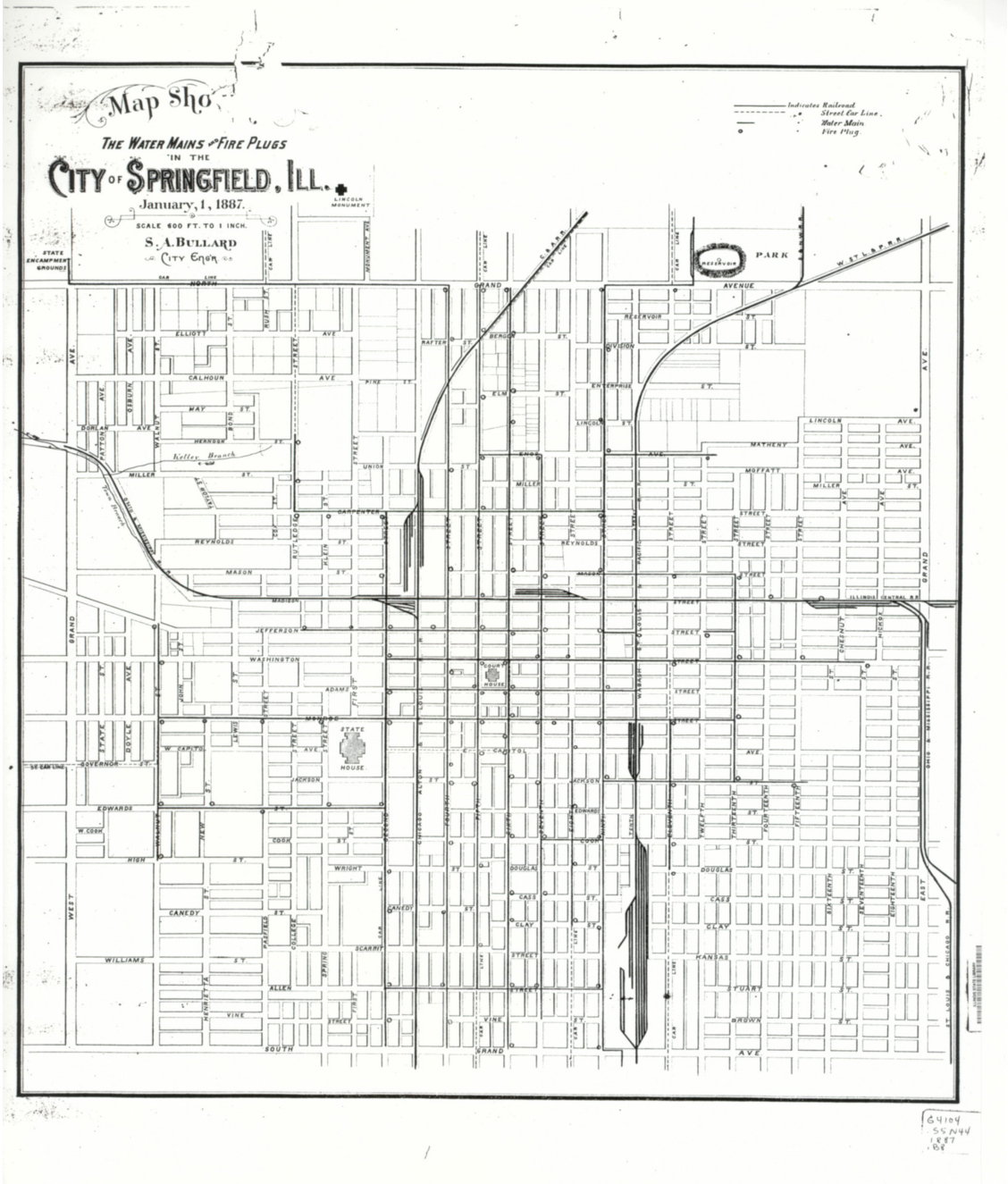


*Figure 2-85. "Map Showing the Water Mains and Fire Plugs in the City of Springfield, Ill." January 1, 1887, S.A. Bullard, City Engineer, SVC, (Lincoln Library.)**

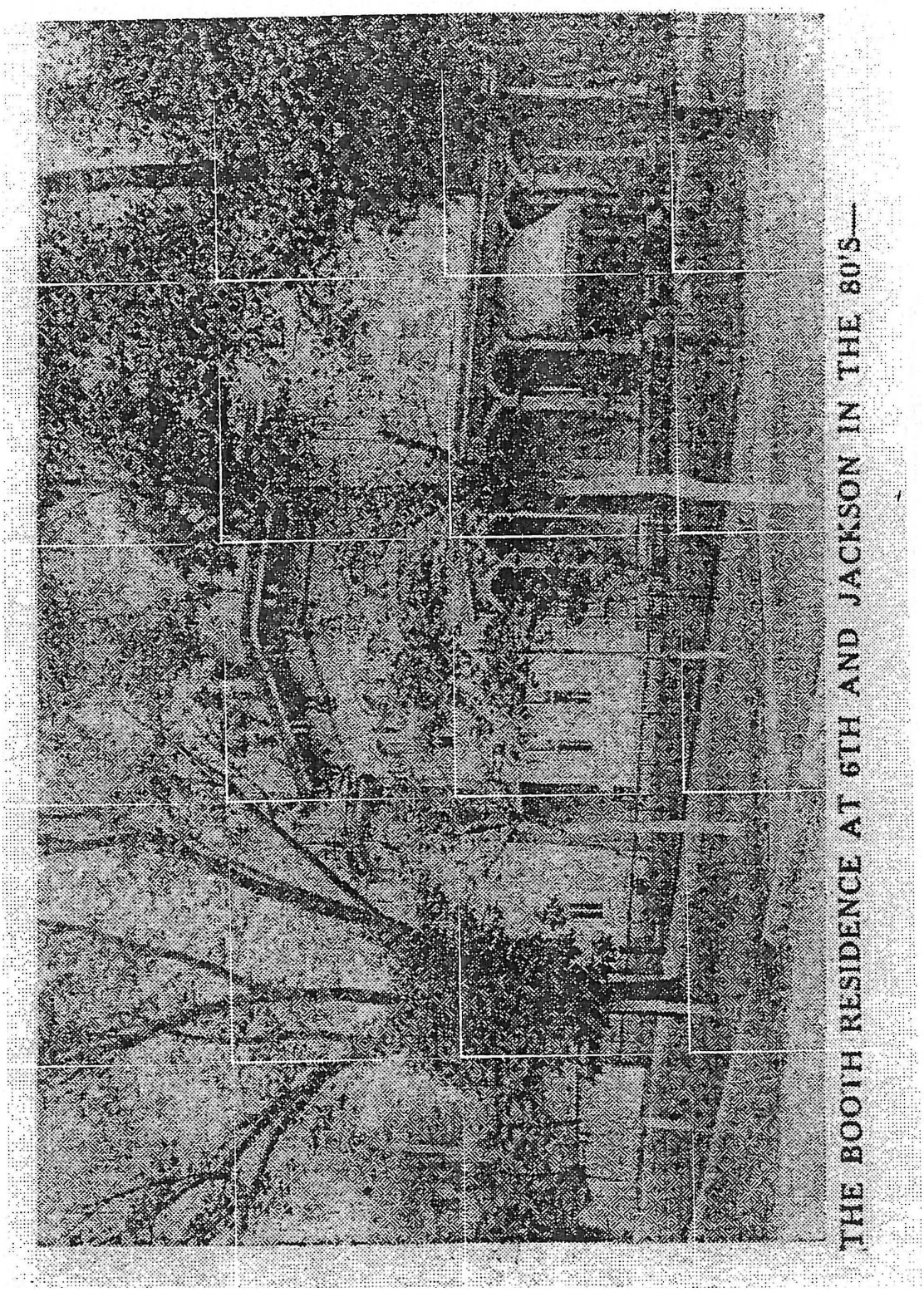


Figure 2-86. Booth Residence at 6th and Jackson, c. 1880s, from the Illinois State Register, Sangamon State University Booth-Grunendike collection.

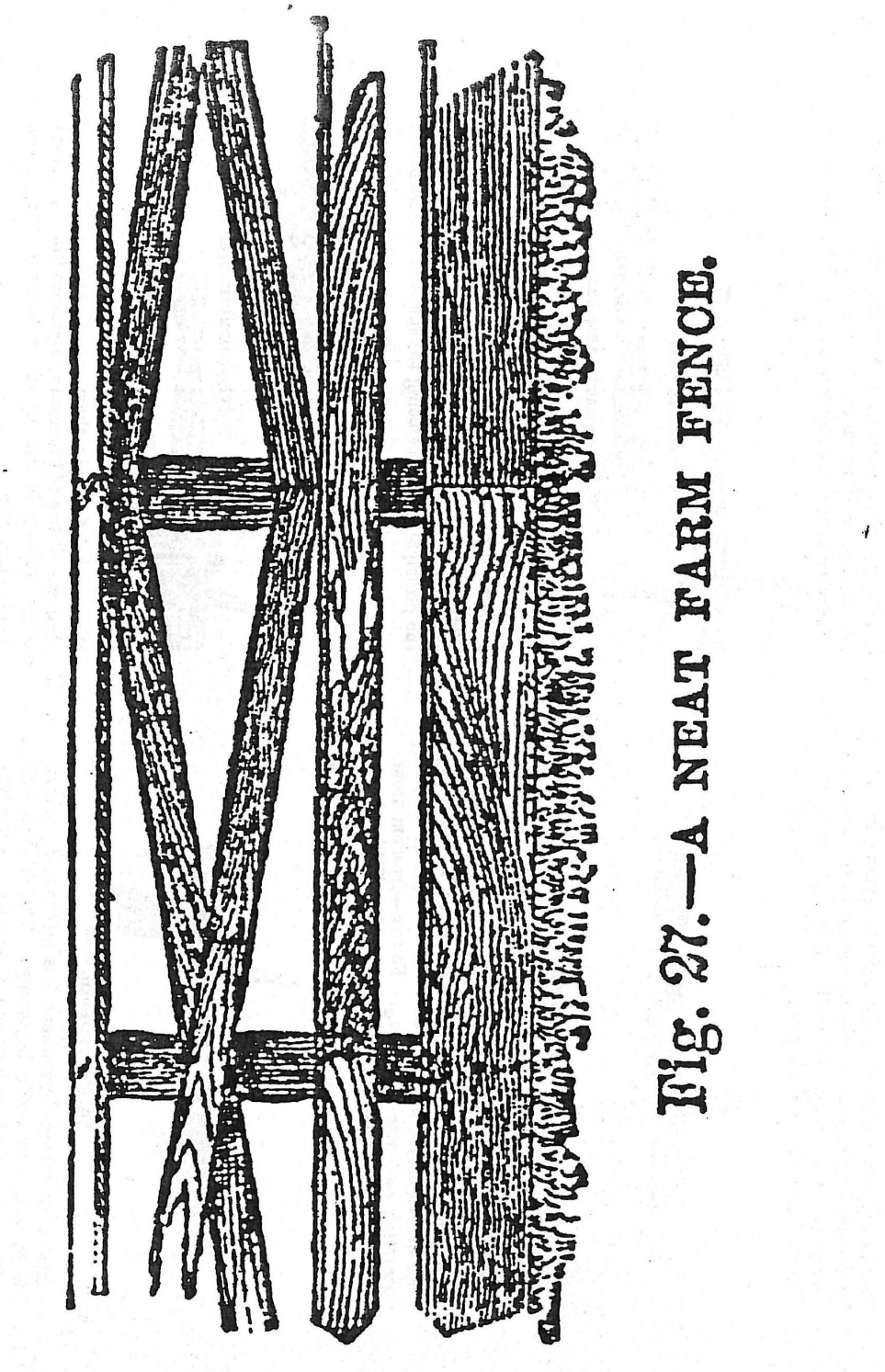


Figure 2-87. 1887, "A Neat Farm Fence", from Fences, Gates and Bridges, George Martin, reprinted 1974.

44 FENCES, GATES AND BRIDGES.

ous injury to valuable domestic animals coming in contact with the sharp barbs. Many means have been devised for overcoming this evil. Some of them are illustrated in the next chapter. The direct advantages

Fig. 58.—THE KELLY BARB WIRE.

of barb wire are: First—economy, not only in the comparative cheapness of its first cost, but also in the small amount of land covered by it. Second—effectiveness as a barrier against all kinds of stock, and a protection against dogs and wild beasts. Third—rapidity of construction and ease of moving. Fourth—freedom from harboring weeds, and creating snow drifts. Fifth—durability.

Barb wire, like the harvester, the sowing machine, and

Fig. 59.—HORSE-NAIL BARB.

most other valuable inventions, has attained its present form from very crude beginnings. The original barb wire consisted of double-pointed metallic discs, strung

BARB-WIRE FENCE. 45

loosely upon plain wire. The next step was to twist this with another wire, as shown in figure 58.

Another crude beginning was the "horse-nail barb,"

Fig. 60.—GLIDDEN BARB WIRE.

Fig. 61.—STERLING BARB WIRE.

which consisted of a common horse-shoe nail bent around a plain wire, and the whole wrapped spirally with a smaller wire, as shown in figure 60. Various forms of two-pointed and four-pointed barb wire are manufactured, the principal difference being the shape of the barbs and

Fig. 62.—QUADRATED BARB WIRE.

Fig. 63.—IOWA FOUR-POINTED BARB WIRE.

the manner of coiling them around one or both of the strands. A few of the leading styles are illustrated herewith. Figures 60 and 61 show two varieties of two-pointed barb wire.

Figure 2-88. 1887, Several varieties of double-strand barbed wire, from Fences, Gates and Bridges, George Martin, reprinted 1974.

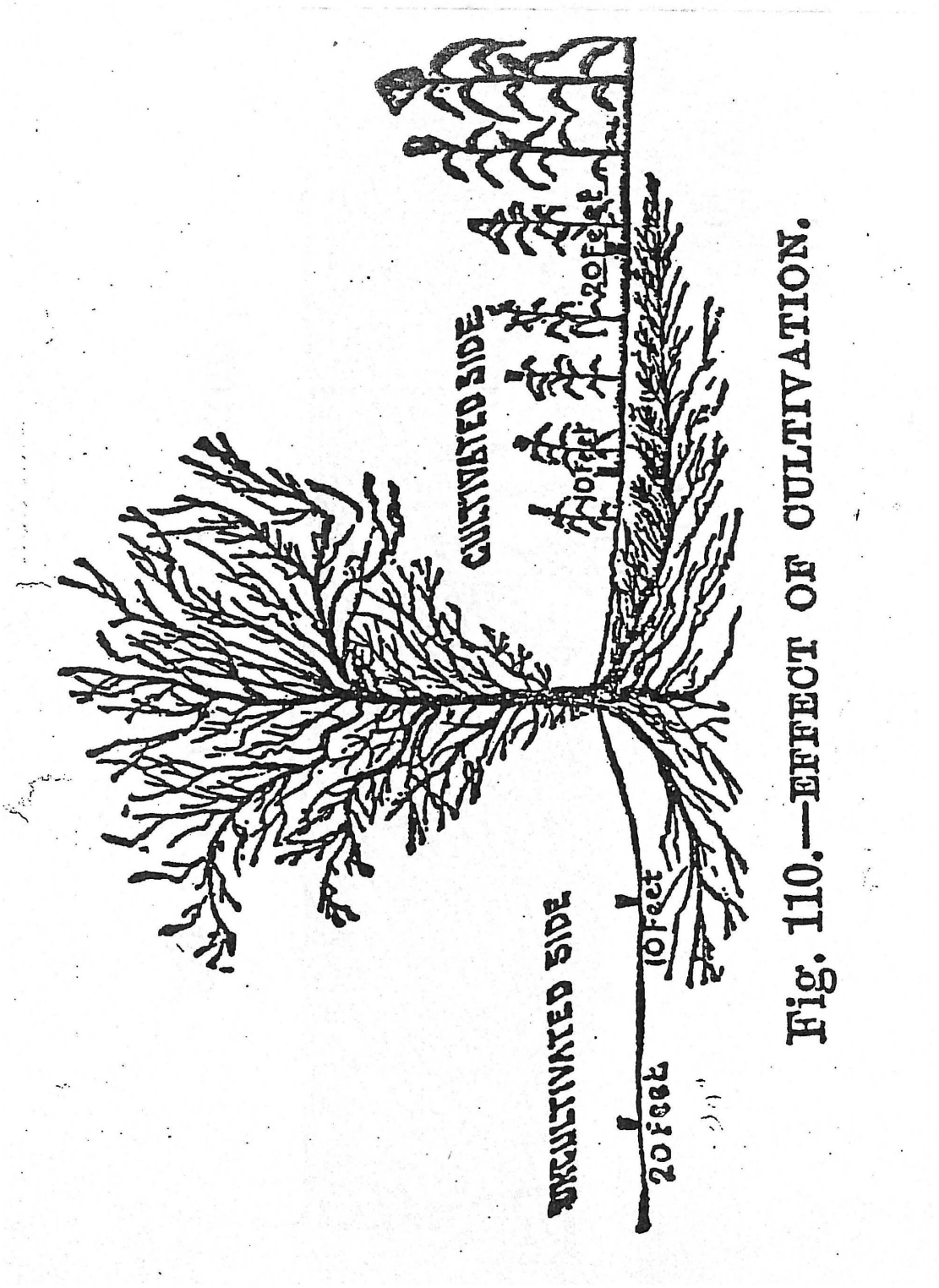


Fig. 110.—EFFECT OF CULTIVATION.

Figure 2-89. 1887, Osage orange plants were easily set out in long lines along the edge of fields. Furrows were dug and the plants laid out on the ground. Another furrow alongside the first turned the ground over to cover the roots, from Fences, Gates and Bridges, George Martin, reprinted 1974.

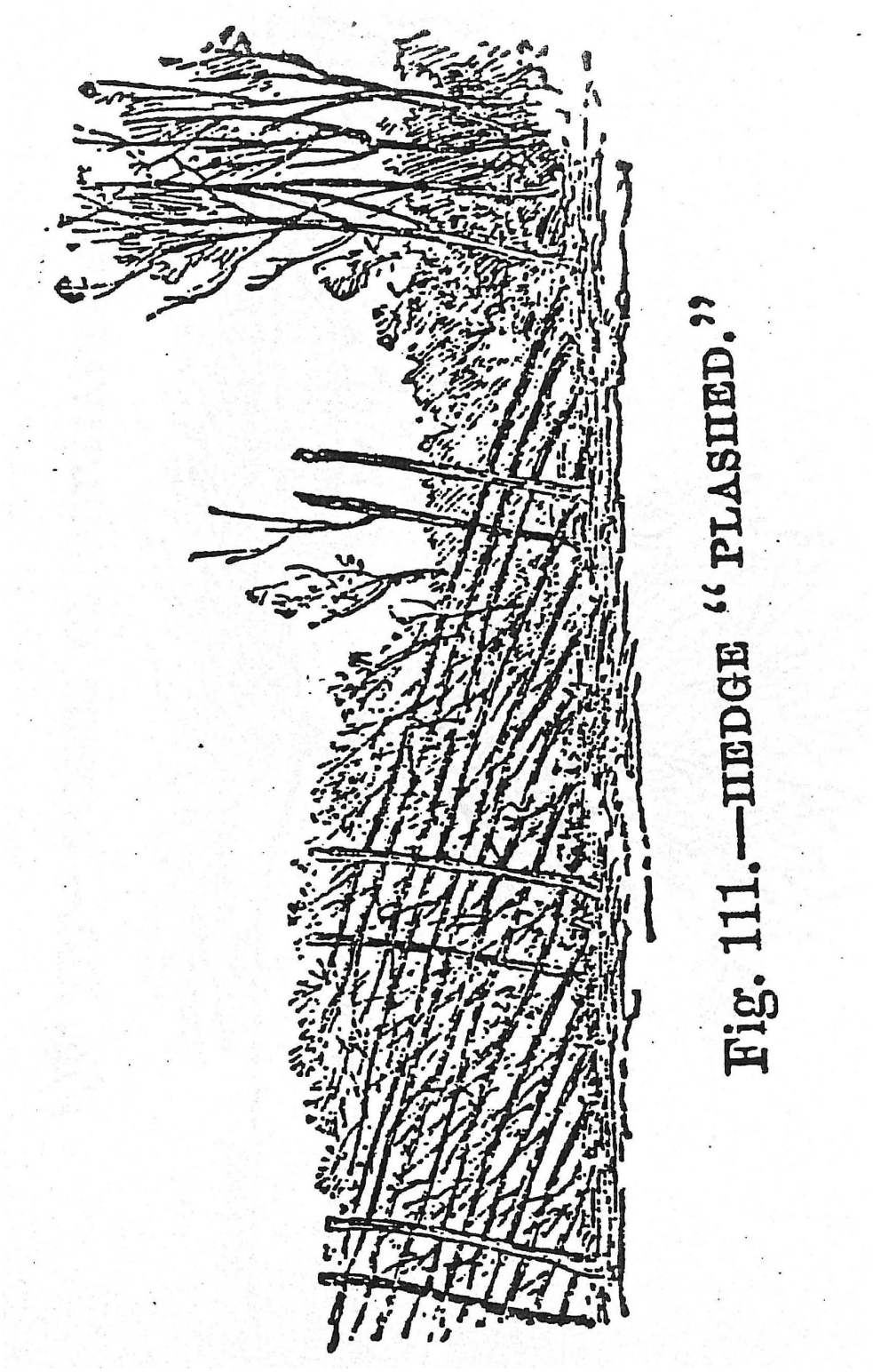


Figure 2-90. 1887, Osage orange created thicker hedges when after four or five years growth they were plashed. The stems were partially cut then the stalk was laid over sideways, from Fences, Gates and Bridges, George Martin, reprinted 1974



*Figure 2-91. ca. 1887, Charles S. Corneau House on rear of lot, ISHL, (EB69 Plate XXII).**



*Figure 2-92. ca. 1884-87, Henson Robinson House, southwest corner of yard, LHNHS, (FK91.)**

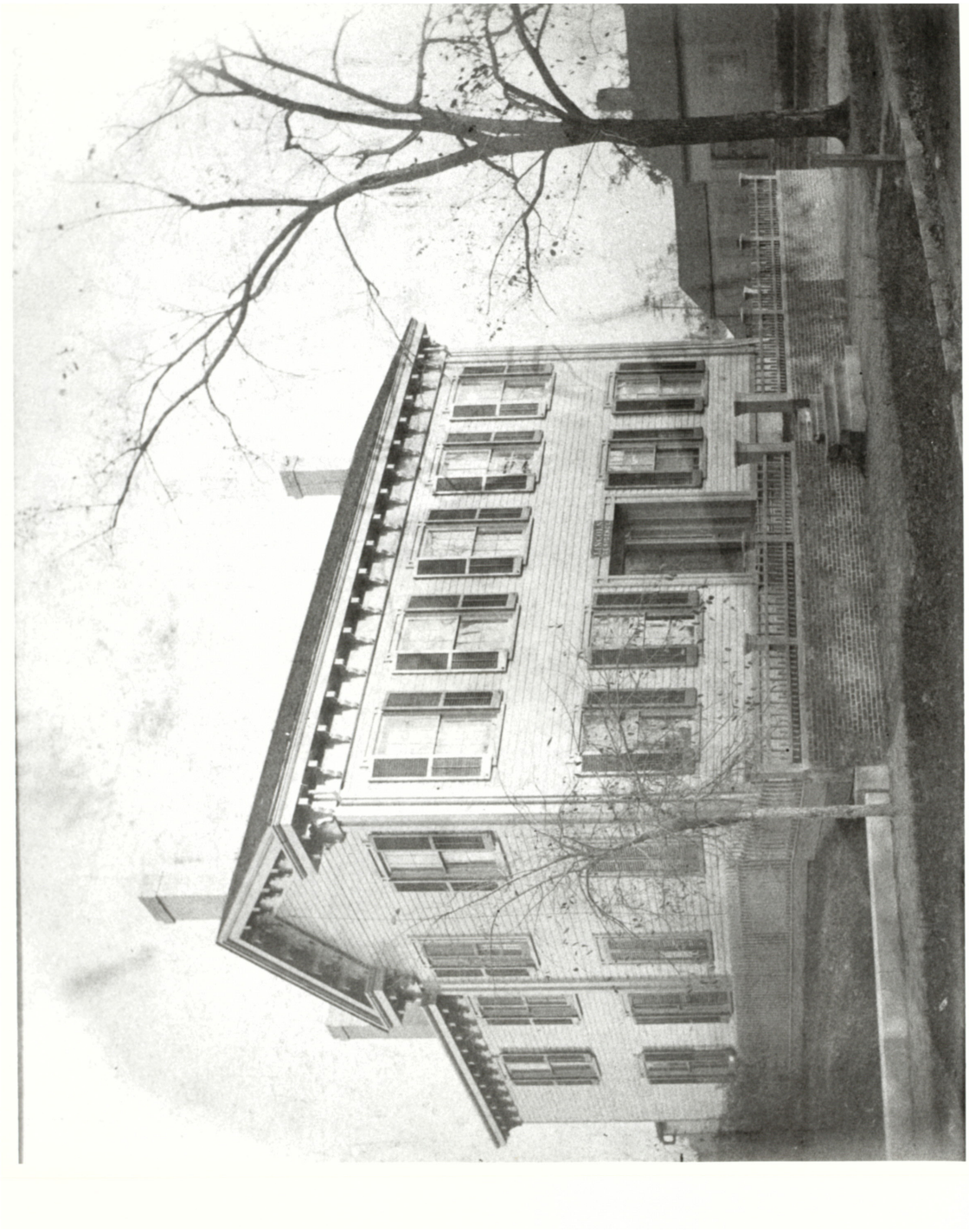


*Figure 2-93. ca. 1888, "The Lincoln Homestead, Springfield, Ill., Osborn Oldroyd Coll, (LHNHS), (EB69 Plate XVIII.)**



Figure 2-94. ca. 1888, Lincoln Home and Carriage House, photograph from Osborn Oldroyd Collection, FT. (EB69 Plate XVII).



Figure 2-95. ca. 1889, southwest corner of Lincoln Home, photograph from Osborn Oldroyd Collection, FT.



Figure 2-96. October 16, 1889, Raising Flag over Lincoln Homestead, photograph from Osborn Oldroyd Collection, FT.



Figure 2-97. ca. 1889 photograph by O.H. Oldroyd, Lincoln Home from northwest with horse and carriage, Lloyd Ostendorf, FW93.

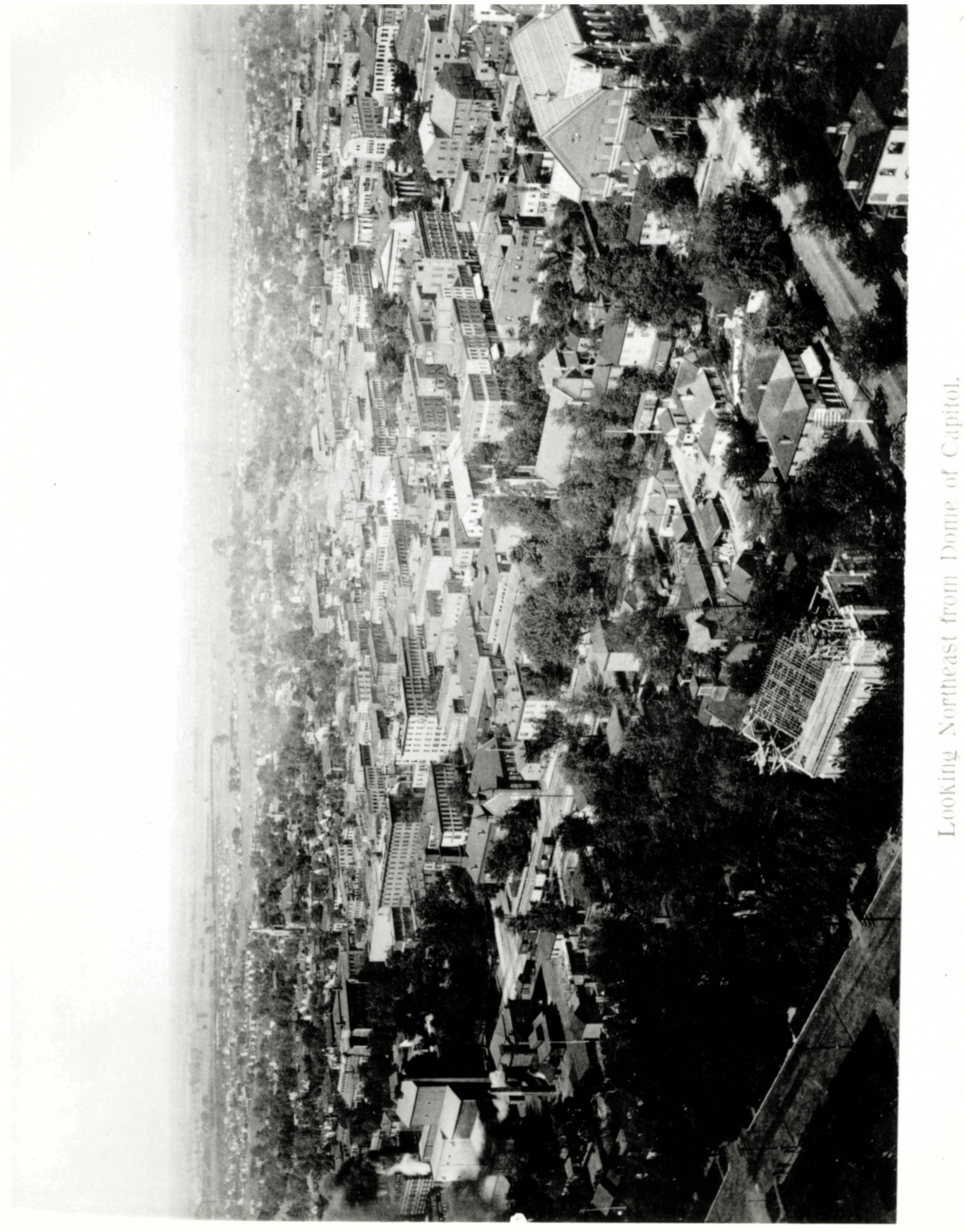


Figure 2-98. ca. 1889 aerial view from the New State Capitol Building cupola to the northeast, ISHL.

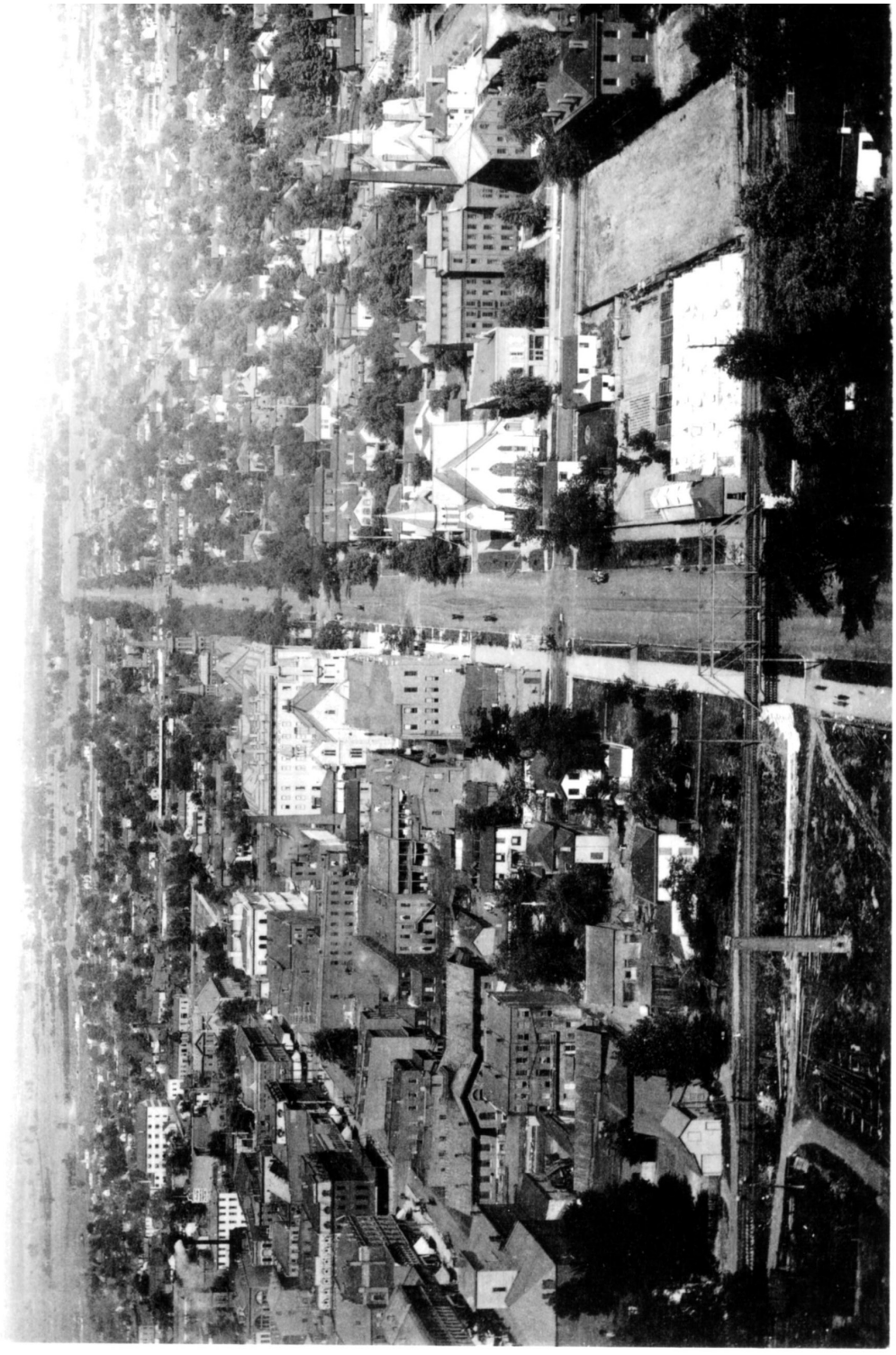


Figure 2-99. ca. 1889, aerial view from the New State Capitol Building cupola, looking east, with Lincoln Home neighborhood in view, ISHL.

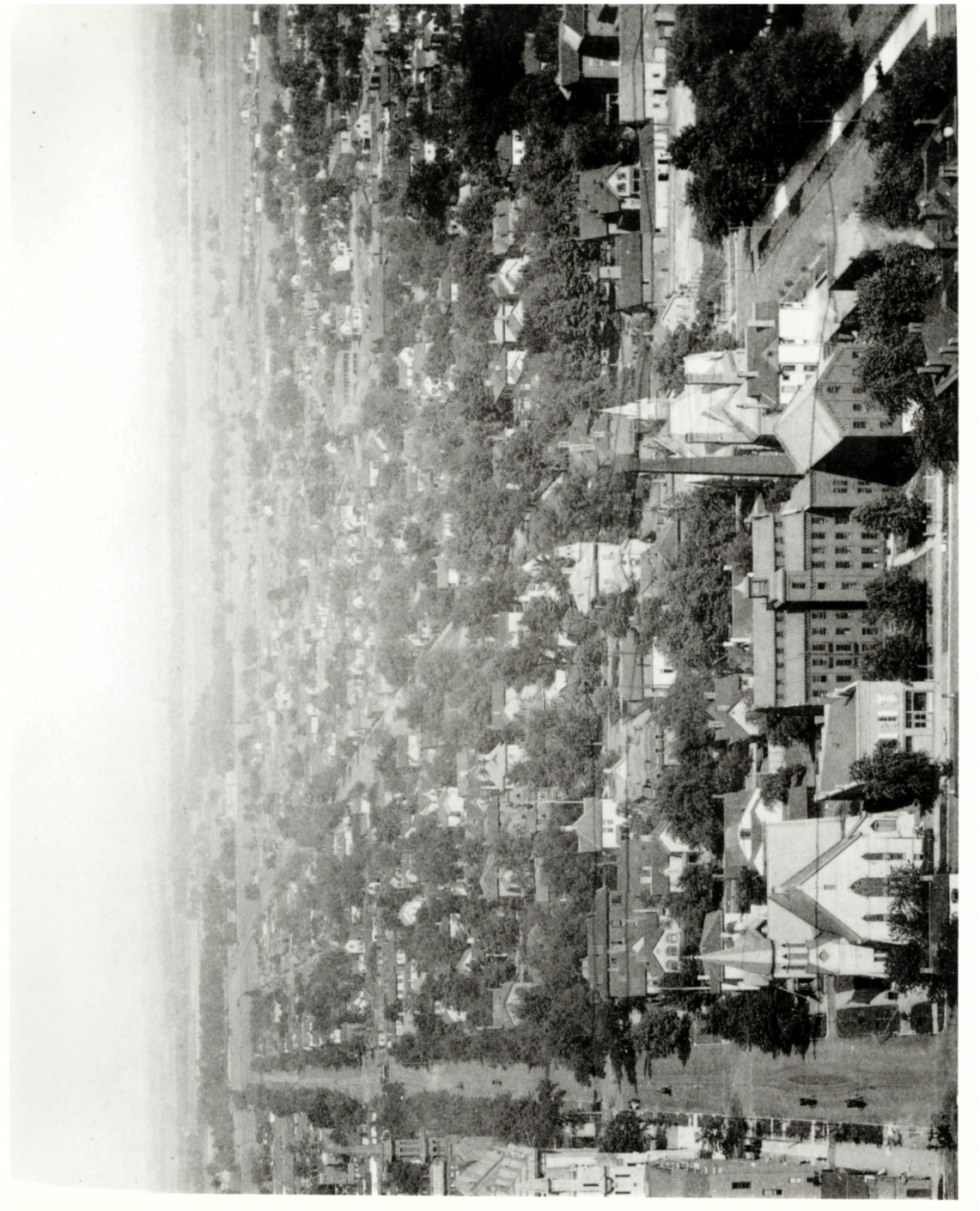


Figure 2-100. Detail of Figure 99, with Lincoln Home neighborhood in view, ISHL.



Figure 2-101. ca. 1889, aerial view from the New State Capitol Building cupola, looking southeast, ISHL.

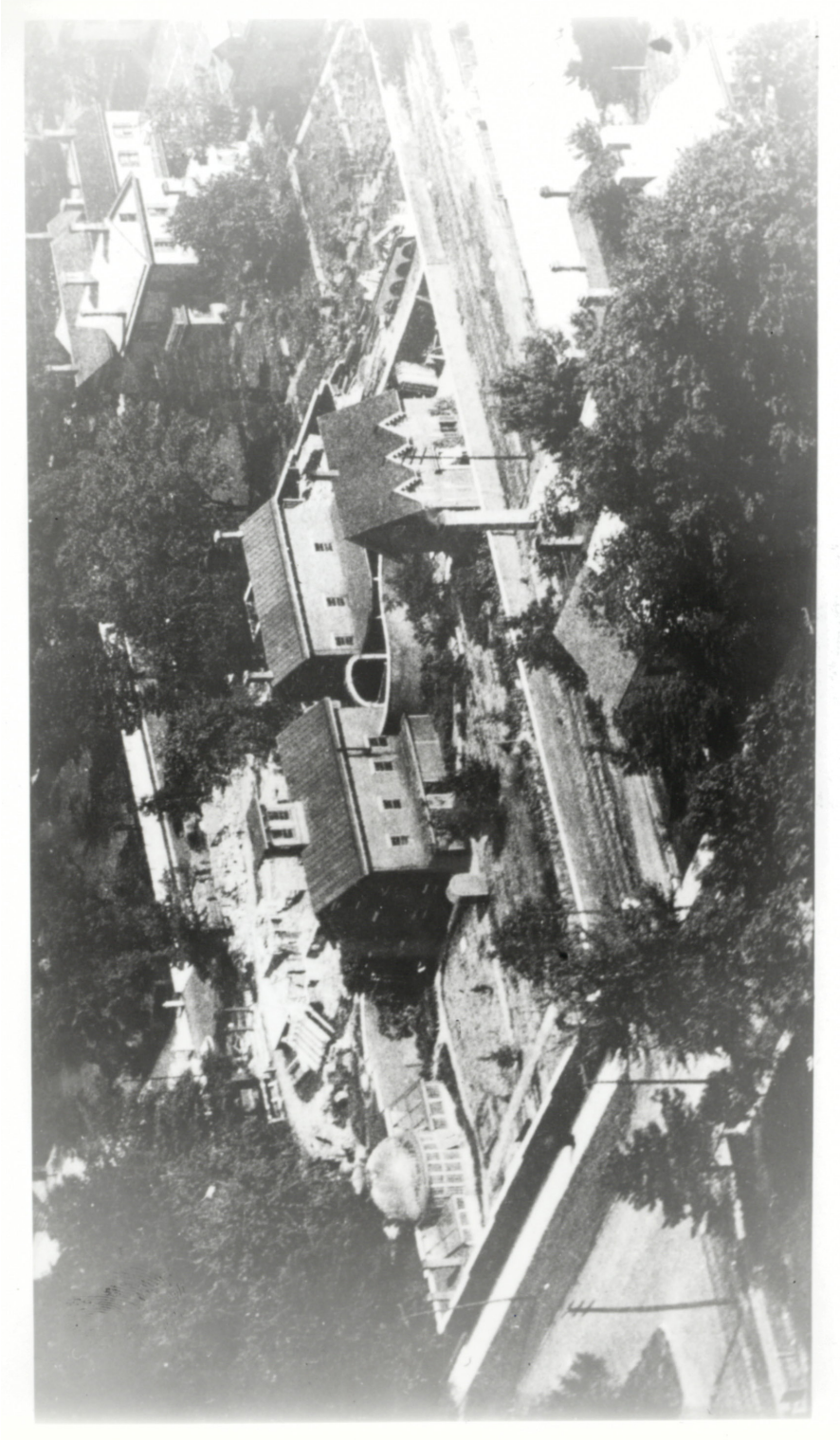


Figure 2-102. ca. 1899, detail of Figure 101, Matteson estate, aerial view to the southeast from the State Capitol cupola, ISHL, (Robert Ide Collection), and (Springfield Illustrated.)**



Figure 2-103. ca. 1889, "Pasfield Block", downtown Springfield, ISHL.



Figure 2-104. 1889, "Adams St. West from Fifth", downtown Springfield, intersection of Fifth and Adams Streets, ISHL (originally from Springfield Illustrated).



Figure 2-105. 1889, "Sixth St. North from Cook", ISHL (originally from Springfield Illustrated).



Figure 2-106. 1889, "Looking North on Eighth St. from Edwards St.", ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated), (EB69 Plate XXV).**

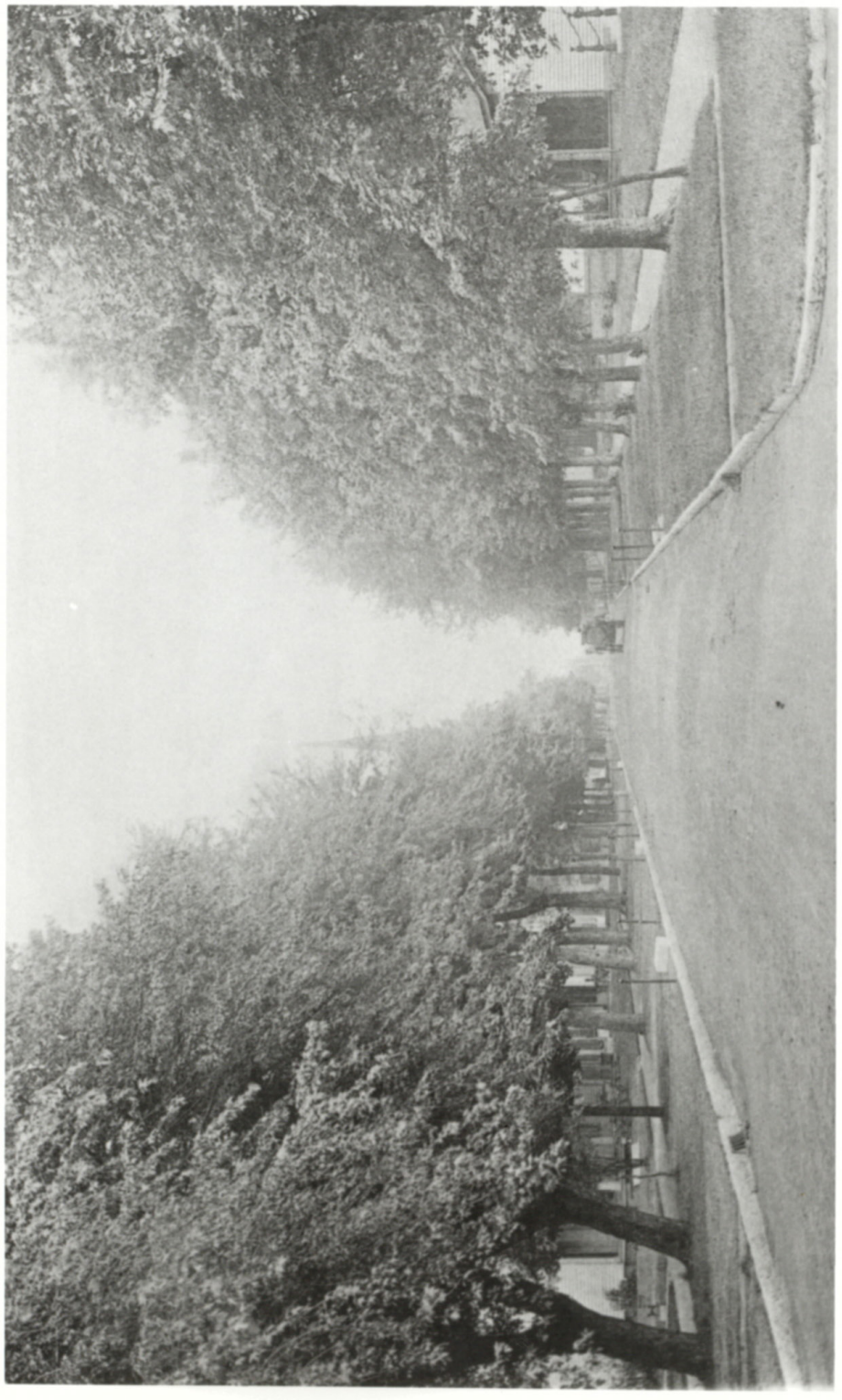


*Figure 2-107. 1889, "Seventh St. North from Edwards St.", looking up Seventh Street, ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated), (EB77.)**



Figure 2-108. 1889, "Scene on North Sixth", view of North Sixth Street, ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated).



Figure 2-109. 1889, "Seventh St. South from Monroe", Seventh Street photograph ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated).



Figure 2-110. 1889, "Second St., North from Canedy St.", Second Street photograph ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated).

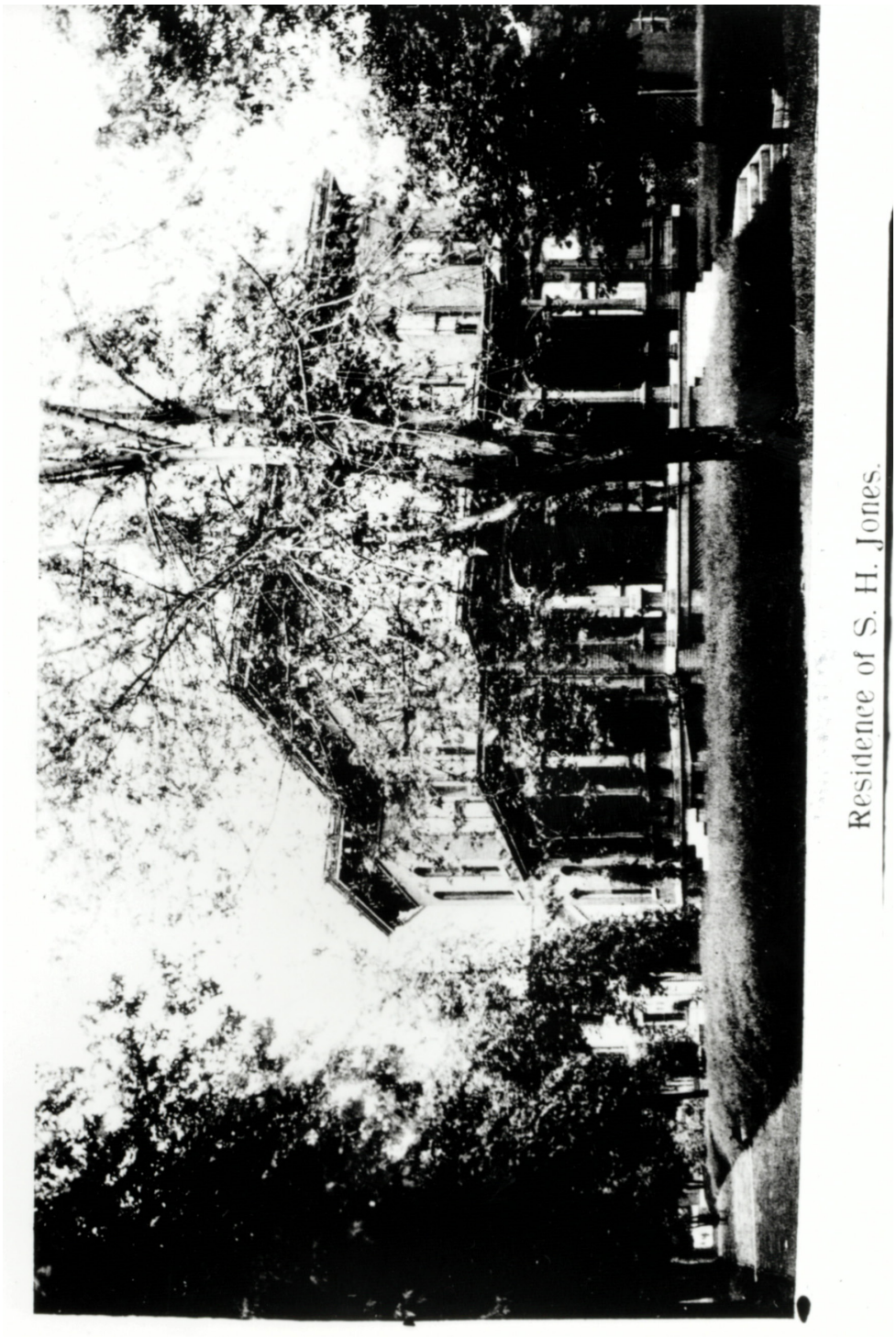


Figure 2-111. 1889, "Residence of S.H. Jones", ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated).



Figure 2-112. 1889, "Residence of Chas. E. Hay", ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated).



Figure 2-113. 1889, "Residence of C.A. Helmle", ISHL (originally from Springfield Illustrated).

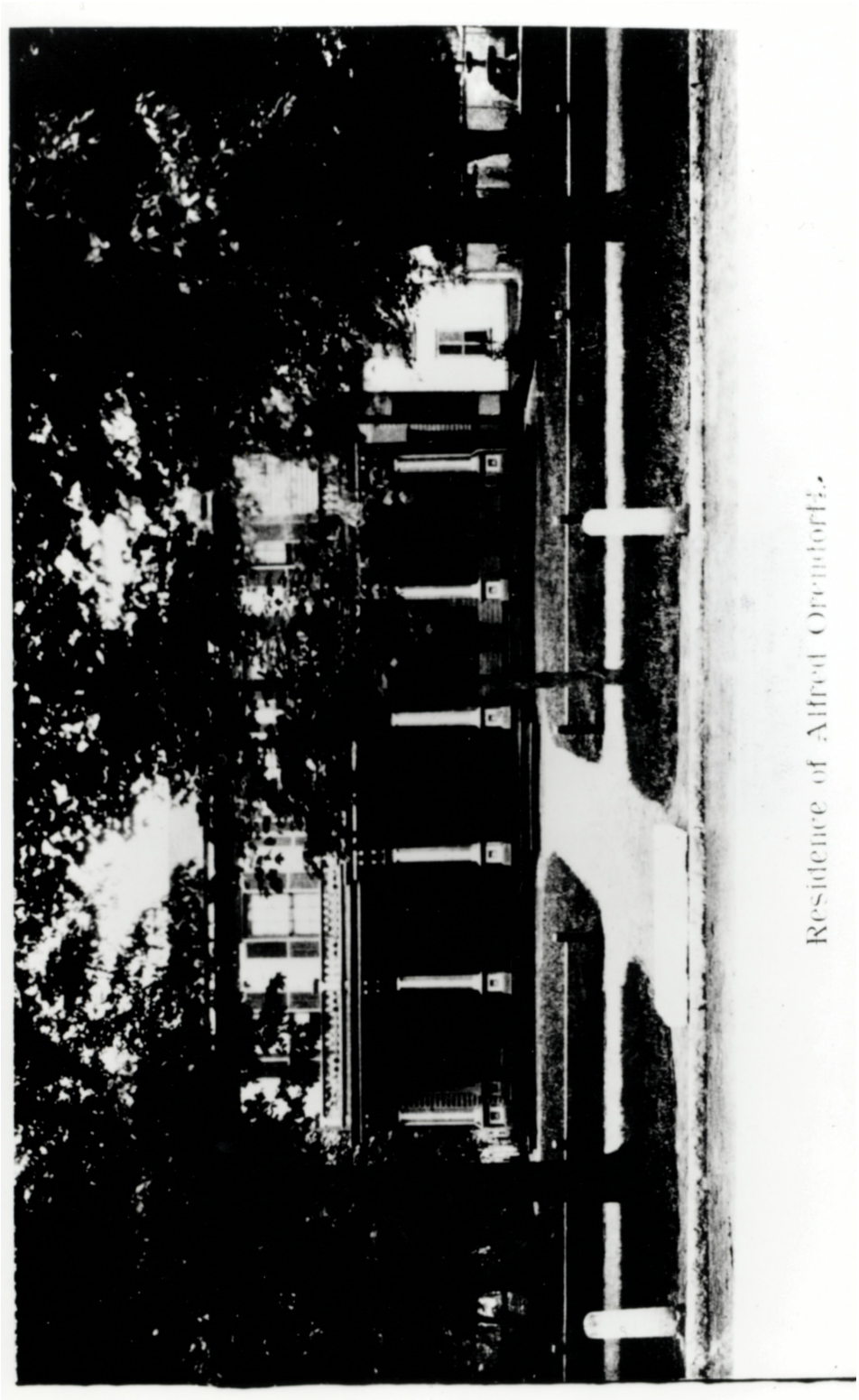


Figure 2-114. 1889, "Residence of Alfred Orendorff", ISHL, (originally from Springfield Illustrated).

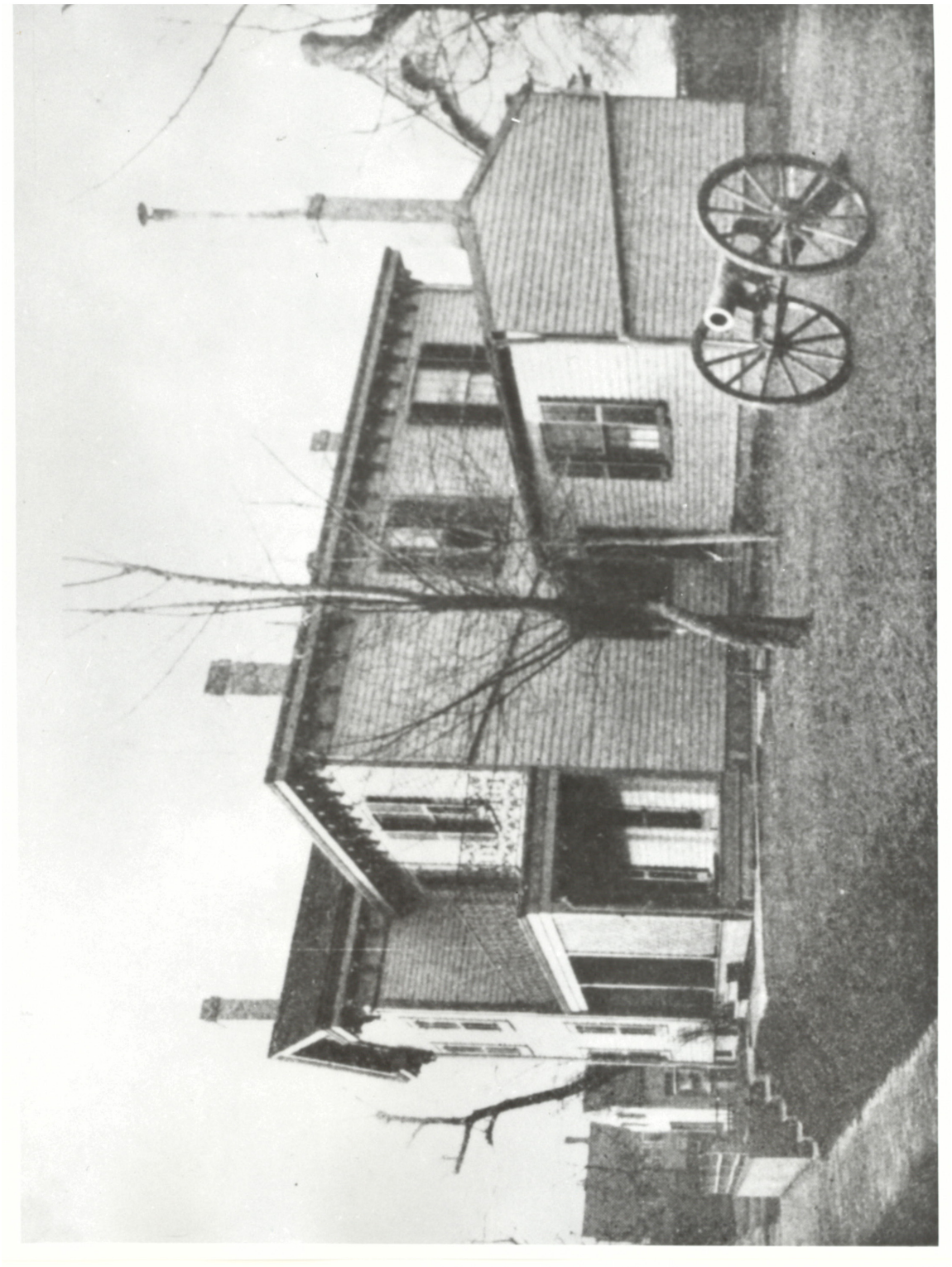


*Figure 2-115. ca. 1890, Lincoln Home, east and south elevation, ISL, (EB69 Plate XXI.)**



Figure 2-116. ca. 1890, Lincoln Home, photograph from Osborn Oldroyd Collection, FT.



*Figure 2-117. ca. 1895-1900, Lincoln Home from northwest, ISHL, (FW93.)**

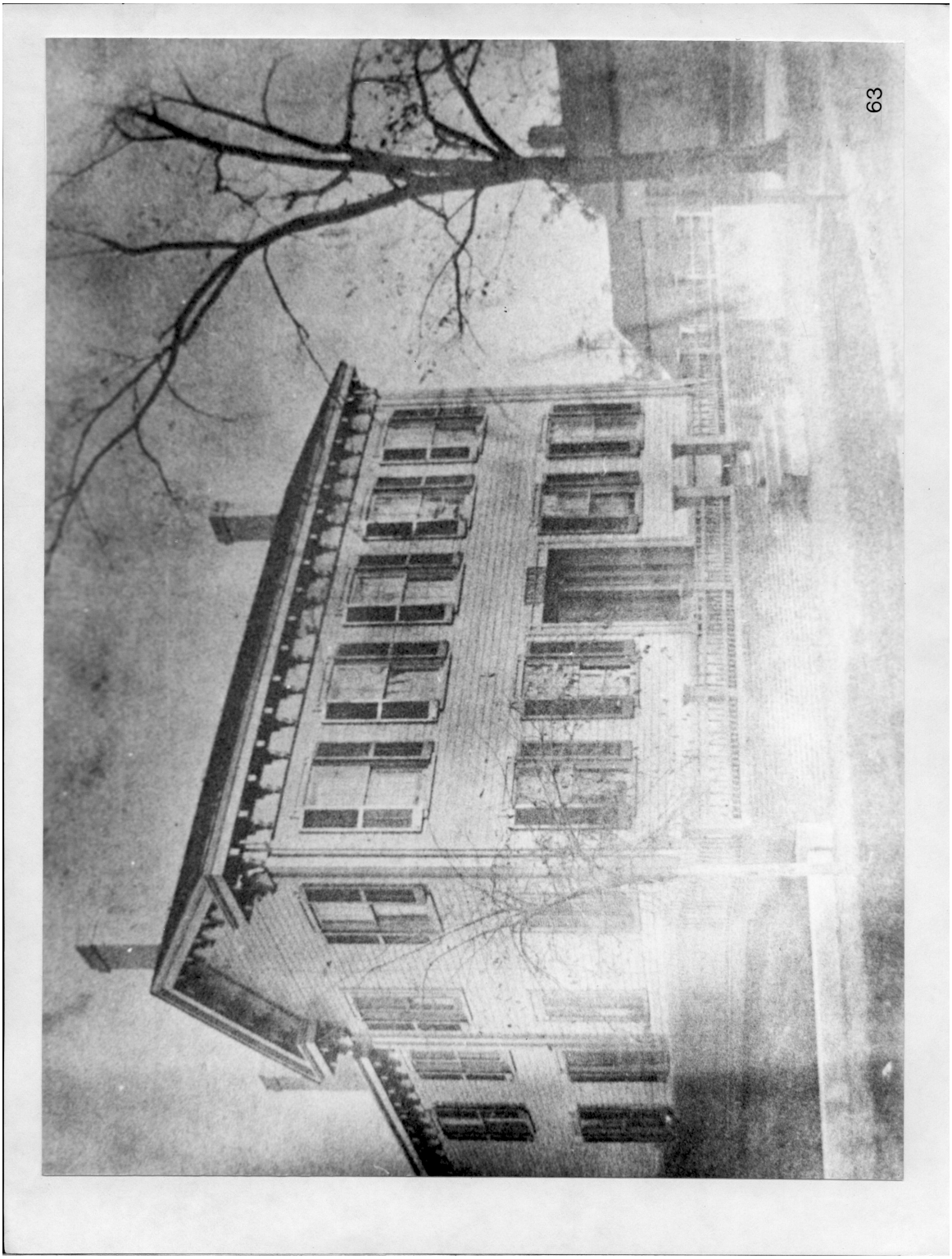


*Figure 2-118. ca. 1888-1895, Lincoln Home from northwest and Arnold House, Lownik Library, (FW93.)**

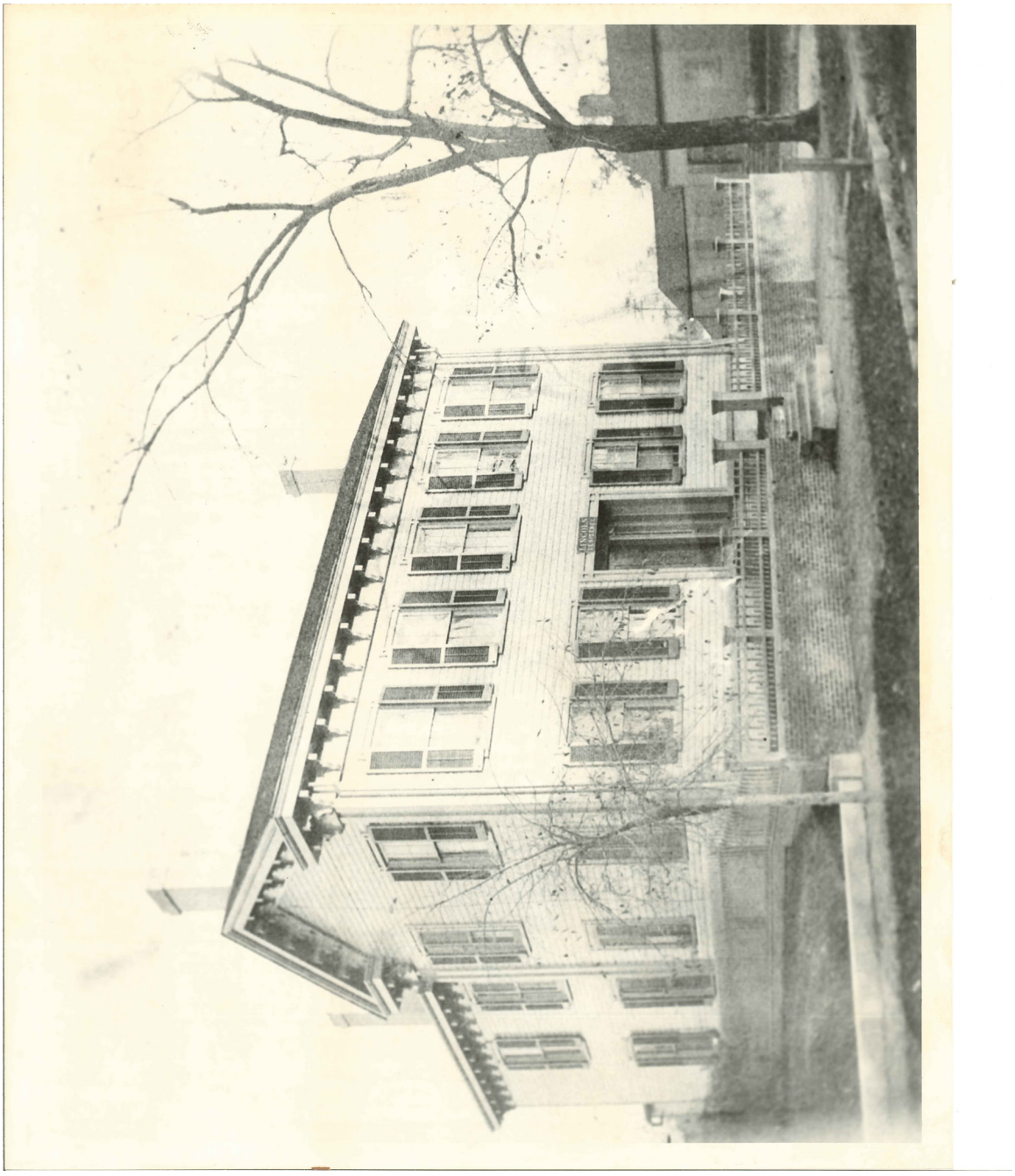


*Figure 2-119. undated, ca.1890, Lincoln Home from northwest, ISHL, (FW93.)**

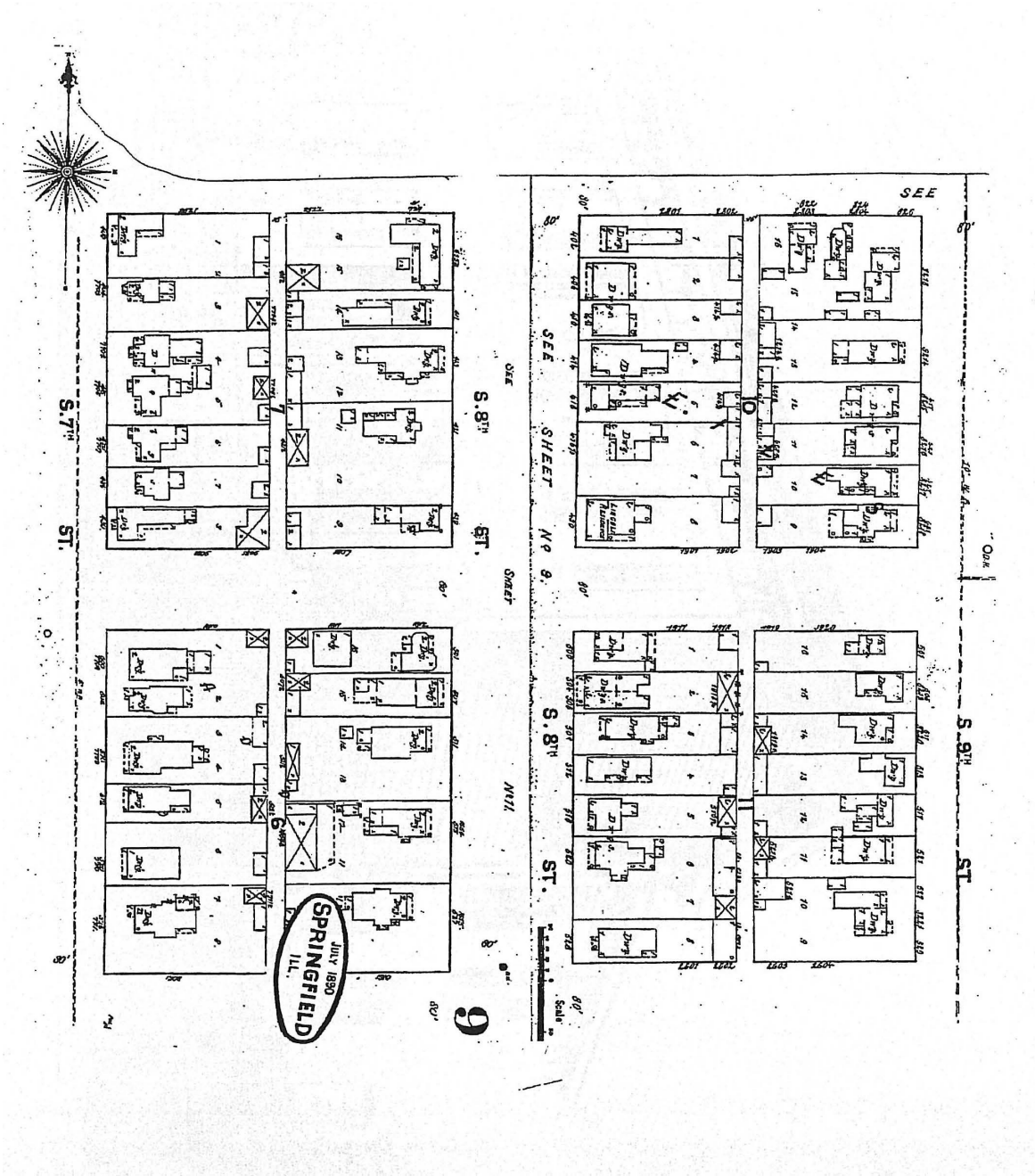


Figure 2-120. 1890 Map, "Springfield, Illinois" by Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., Block 7 & 10, AB87 and Block 6 & 11, EB77, AB87



Figure 2-121. ca. 1890, Edward L. Baker residence, southwest corner of 2nd and Charles Streets, Robert L. Ide Collection, ISHL.



Figure 2-122. ca. 1893, Lincoln Home, photograph from Osborn Oldroyd, FT.



Figure 2-123. 1893 photo of Lincoln Home, Oldroyd standing in front of house, PK.



Figure 2-124. ca. 1893 photo of Lincoln Home, Flagpole and cannon in back yard & no apple tree, PK.



Figure 2-125. ca. 1891-93, Henson Robinson House, side entrance of house, LHNHS

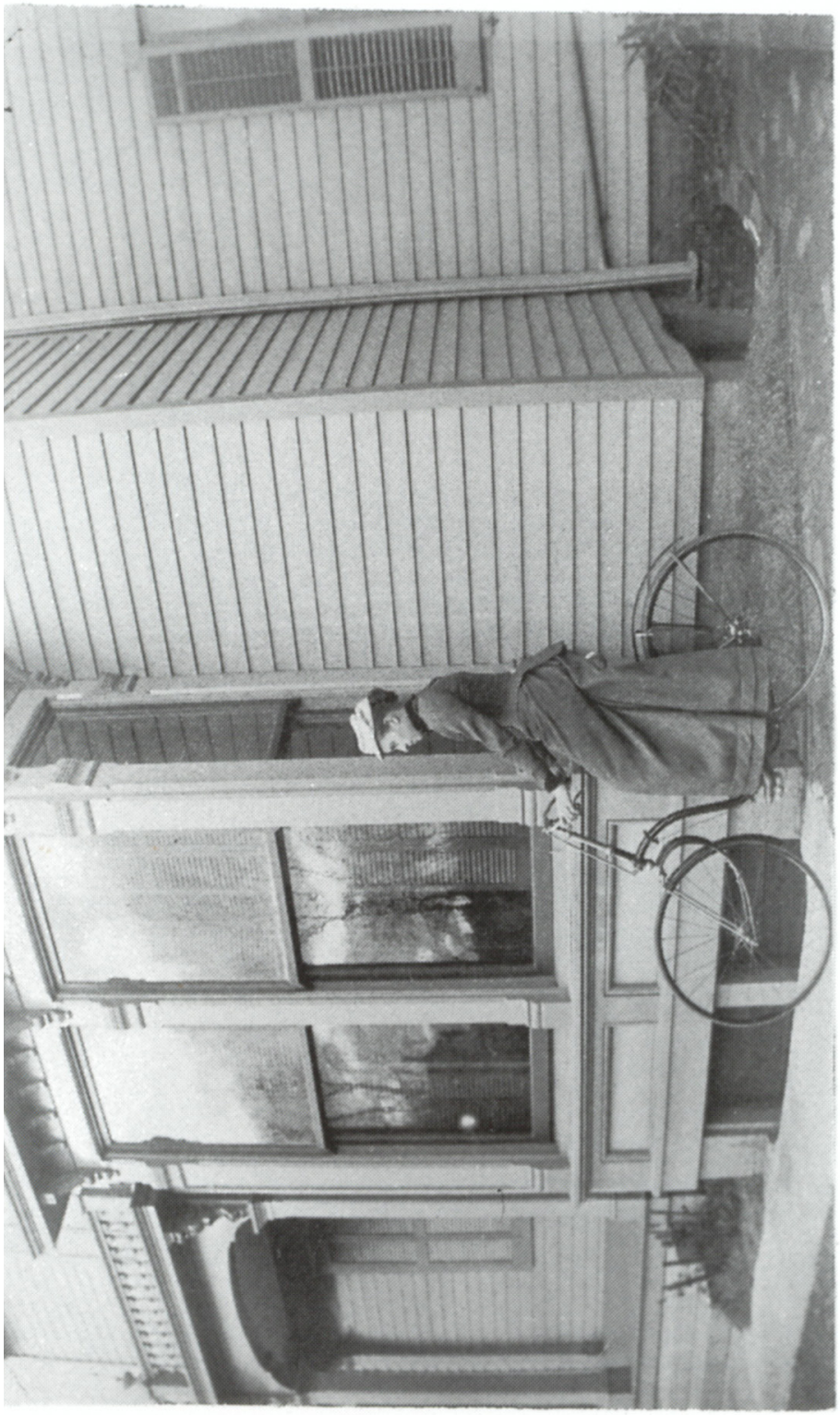


Figure 2-126. ca. 1891-93, Henson Robinson House, south side of house, LHNHS.

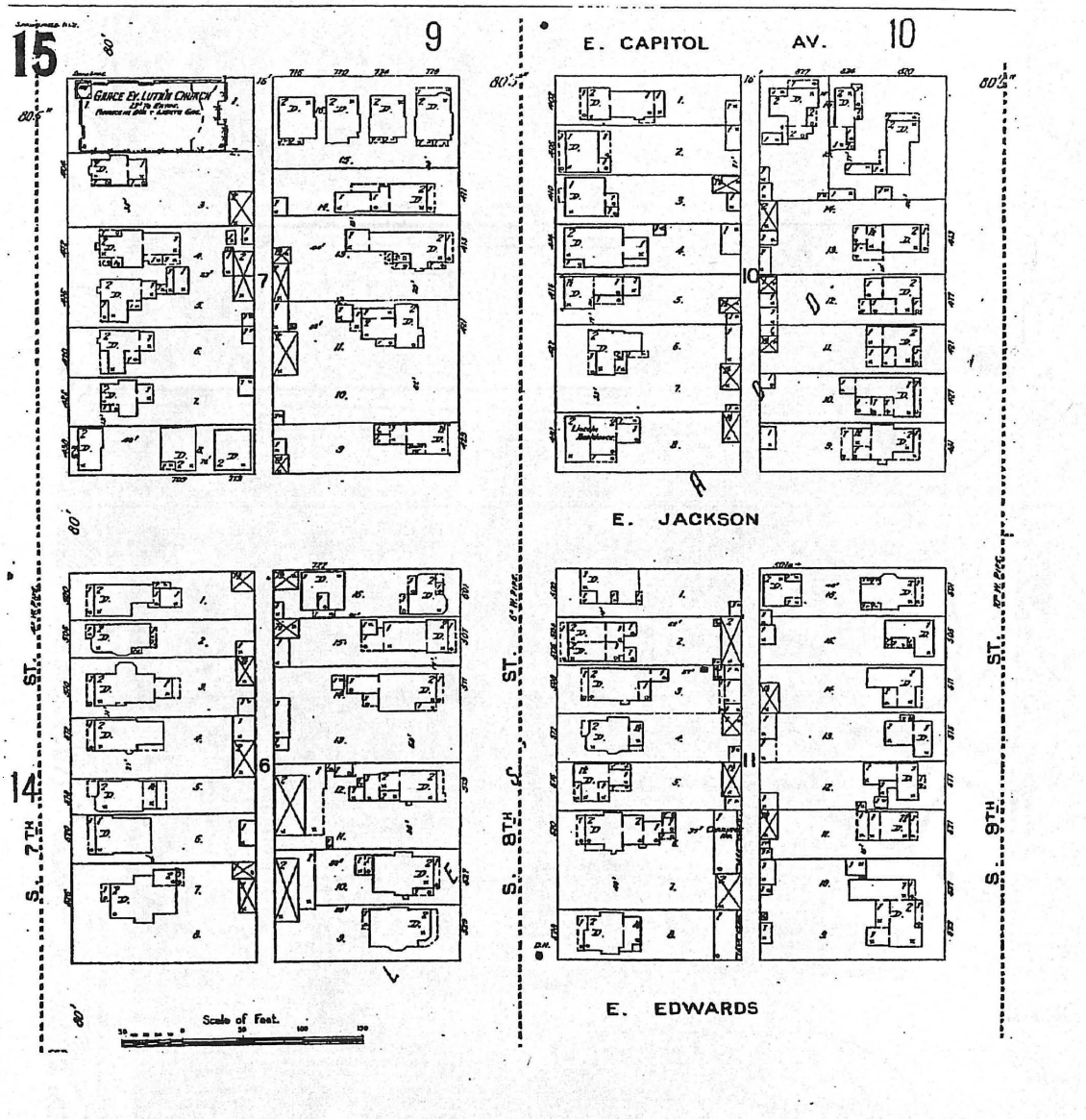


Figure 2-127. 1896 Map, "Springfield, Illinois" by Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., Block 7 & 10, AB87 and Block 6 & 11, EB77.



Figure 2-128. 1898, The Abraham Lincoln Residence Eight and Jackson, from Ill. Capitol Illus, SVC.



Figure 2-129. Undated, ca.1890s, Margaret Robinson in backyard amidst plantings, provided to Ferry & Henderson courtesy of Bobbie Herndon, LHNHS, (FK91).



Figure 2-130. 1898, Grace Lutheran Church, Seventh and Capitol Avenue, Ill. Capitol Illus, SVC.

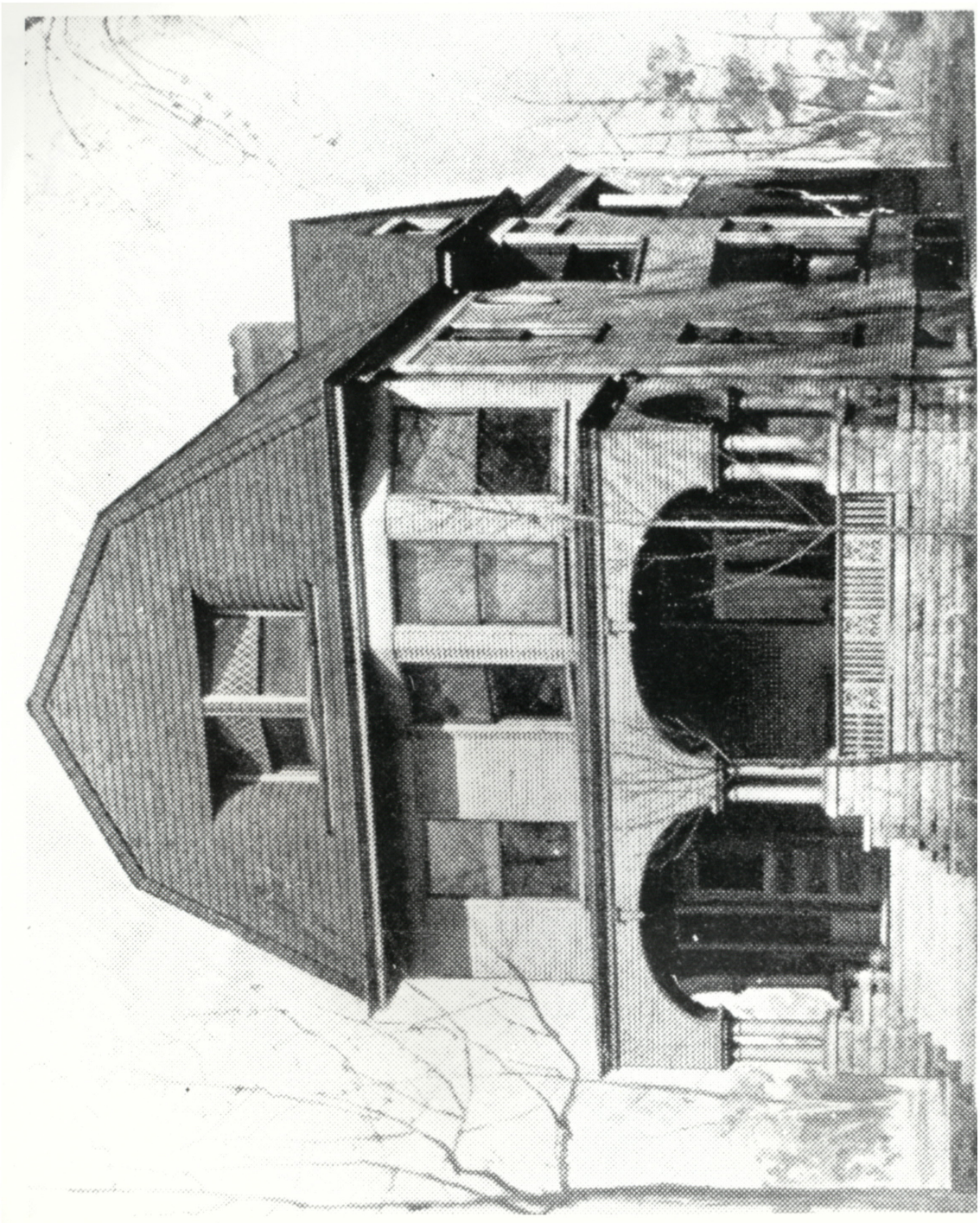


Figure 2-131. 1898 Fred Buck House, 408 South Seventh, Ill. Capitol Illus, SVC.

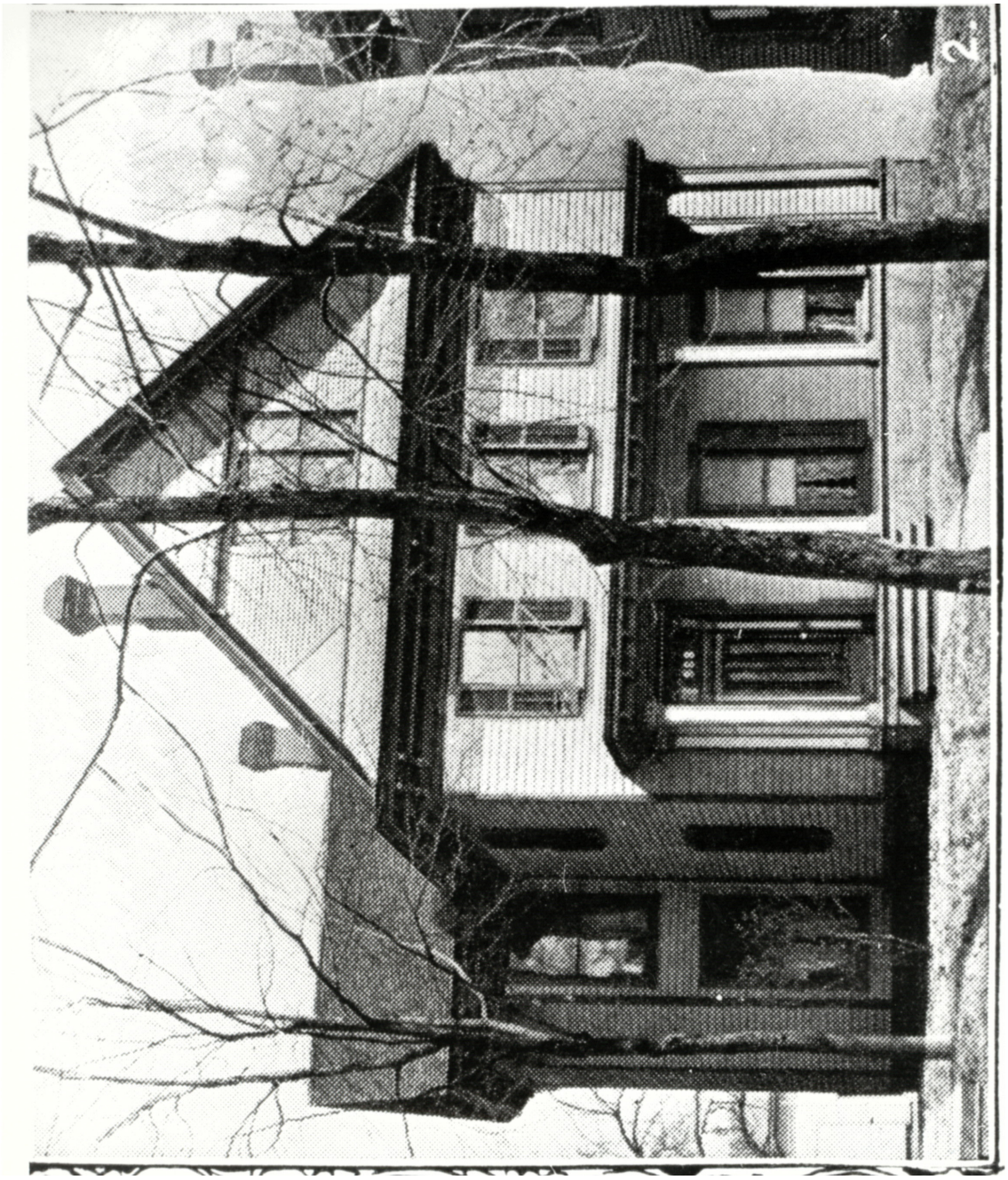


Figure 2-132. 1898 George Sanders House, 508 South Seventh, Ill. Capitol Illus, SVC.



Figure 2-133. Undated, ca. 1890s, Residence of Louis H. Coleman, ISHL.



Figure 2-134. Undated, ca. 1890s, Edwards Place, 801 N. Fifth Street, ISHL.



Figure 2-135. Undated, ca. 1890s, Edwards Place, front view of house, ISHL.

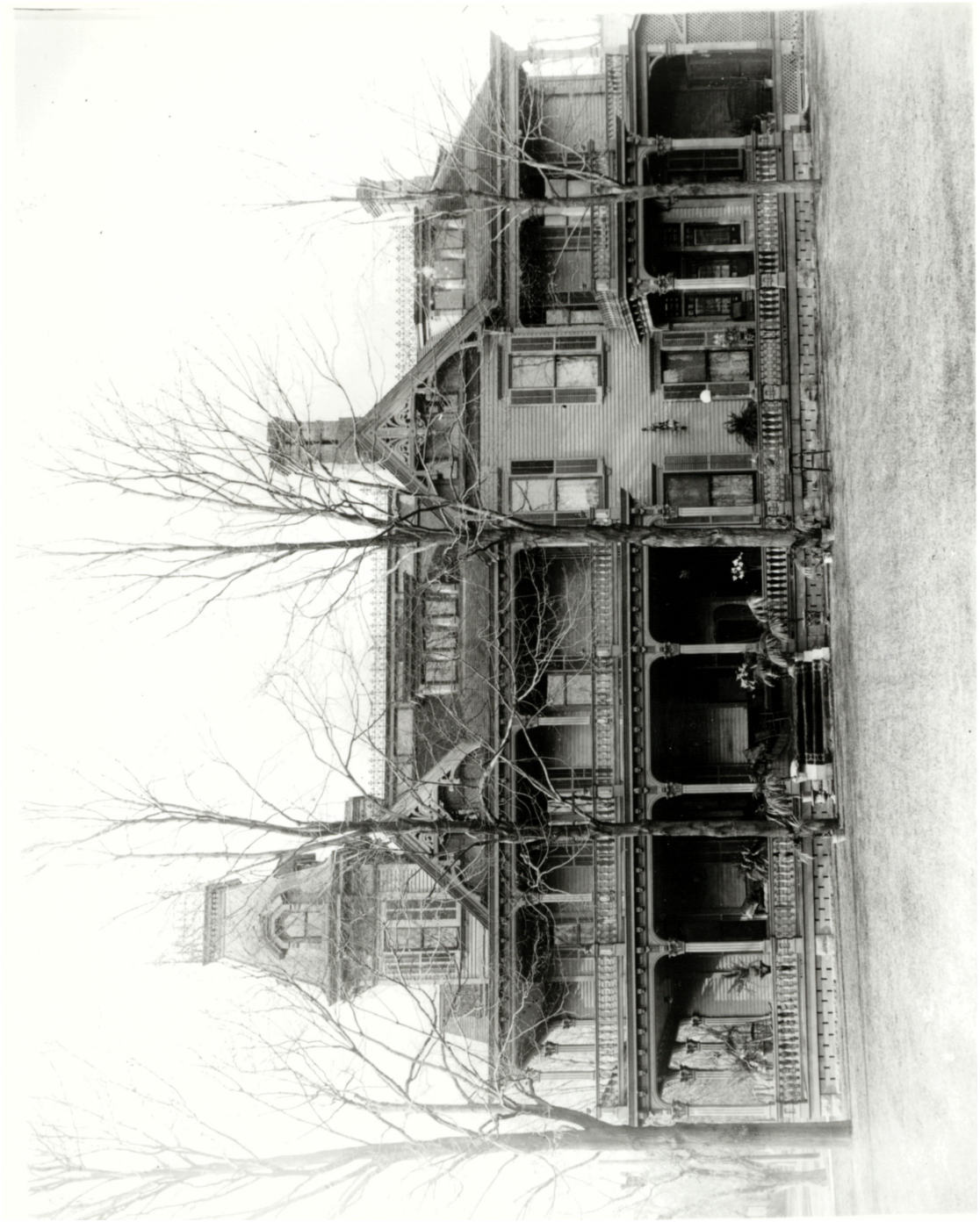


Figure 2-136. Undated, circa 1890s, John T. Peters residence, 1002 South 7th Street, Mathis Collection, ISHL.



Figure 2-137. Undated, ca. 1890s, Butler residence 6th and Cook Streets, ISHL.



Figure 2-138. Undated, ca. 1890s, Butler residence, 6th and Cook Streets, side yard, ISHL.

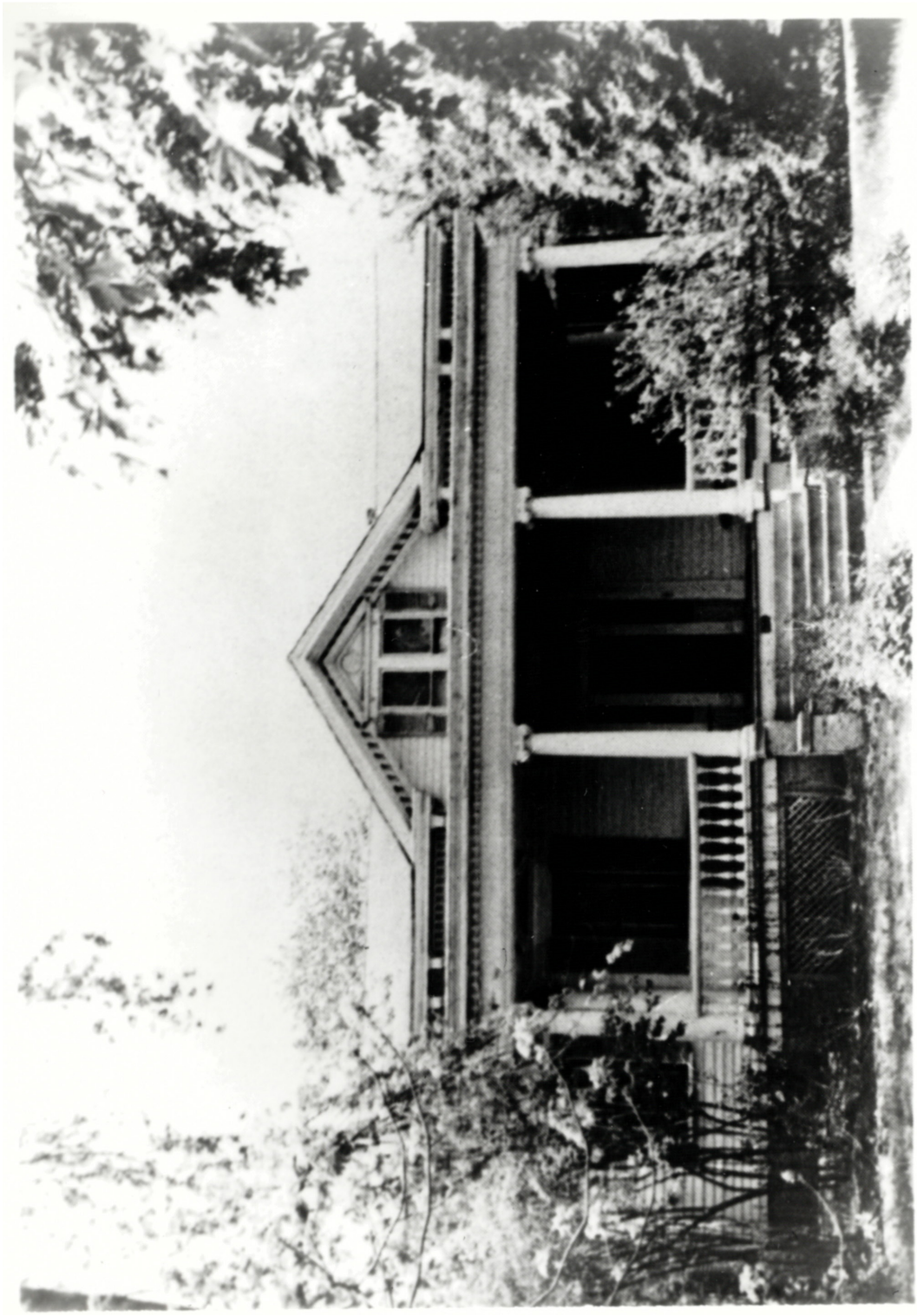


Figure 2-139. Undated, ca. 1890s, Condell residence after relocated to the 500 block of South Fourth Street, ISHL.



Figure 2-140. Undated, ca. 1890s, Charles C. Phelps residence, 3rd and Jackson Streets, ISHL.



Figure 2-141. Undated, ca. 1890s, Corner of 3rd and Jackson Streets, showing portion of Charles C. Phelps property to right, ISHL.



Figure 2-142. 1898, Joseph O. Irwin residence, 2nd and South Grand Avenue, ISHL.



Figure 2-143. 1898, Henry Dirkson residence, 210 South Walnut Street, ISHL.



Figure 2-144. Undated, ca. 1890s, Isaac Ranson residence and tenant houses, corner of State and Edwards Streets, ISHL.



Figure 2-145. 1898 Alfred Booth Residence and Tenant Houses at Eighth Street and Capitol Avenue in the Historic Zone, with Beedle House in background, from Illinois Capitol Illustrated, (Sangamon Valley Collection),(Lincoln Library.)**



Figure 2-146. Van Cleave Home at 1119 South Fourth Street at the end of the 19th century, ISHL.

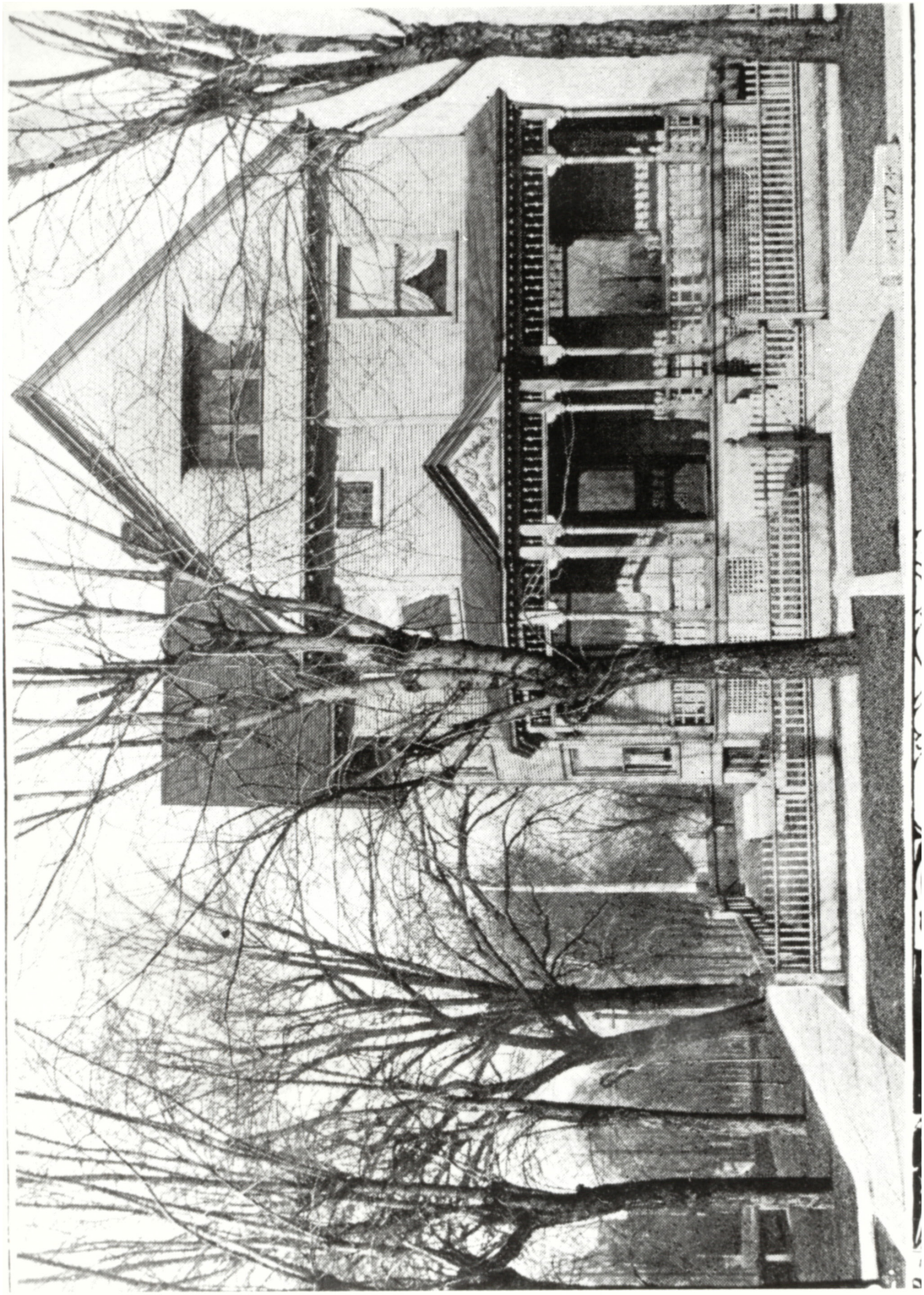


Figure 2-147. ca. 1898, Lutz House, corner of Edwards and Eighth Streets, from Illinois Capitol Illustrated, (SVC), (Lincoln Library.)**

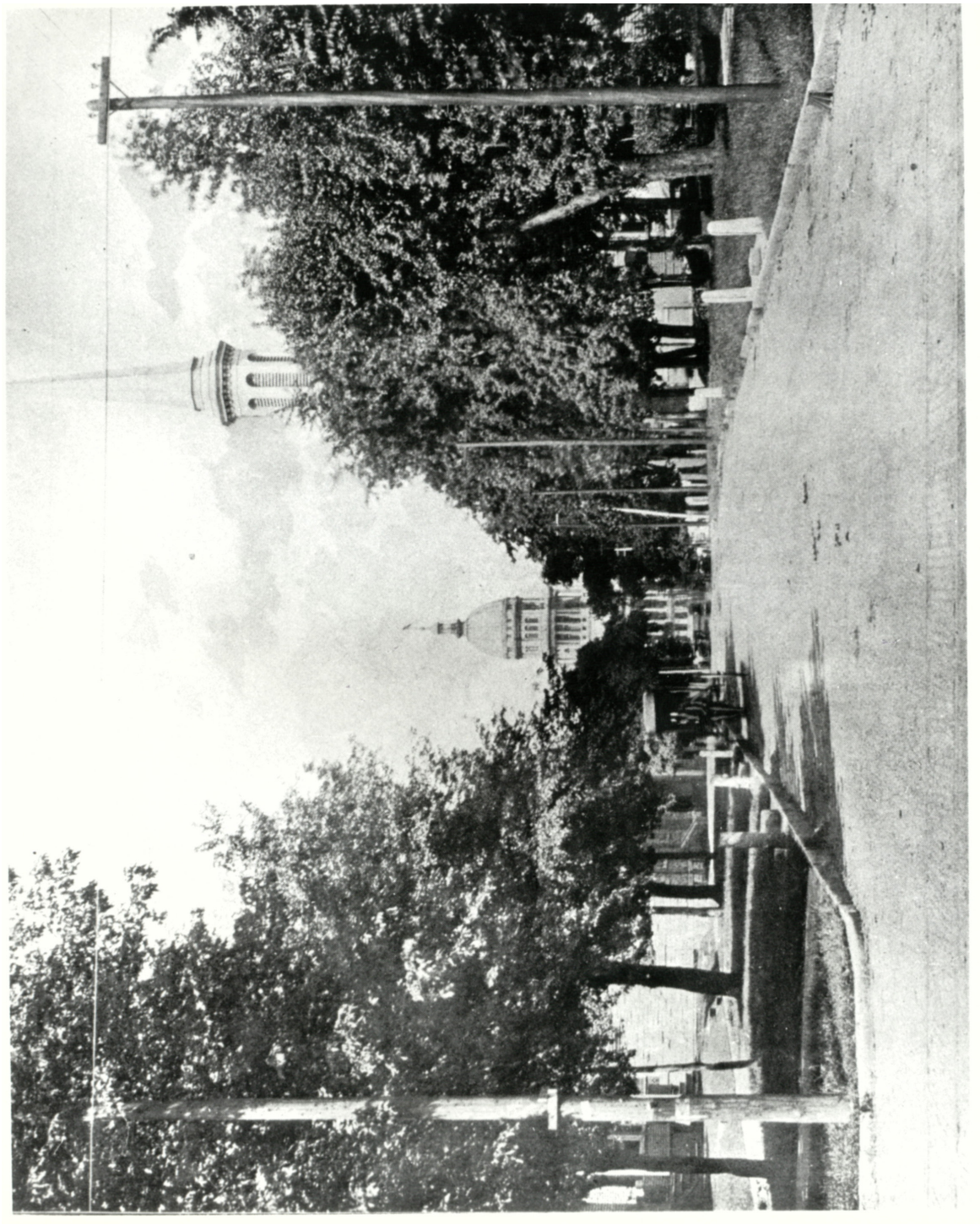


Figure 2-148. ca. 1898, Capitol Avenue view from Illinois Capitol Illustrated, (SVC), (Lincoln Library.)**



Figure 2-149. Undated, ca.1890's view in Springfield of the Rolland Diller house at 7th and Jackson Streets, ISHL.

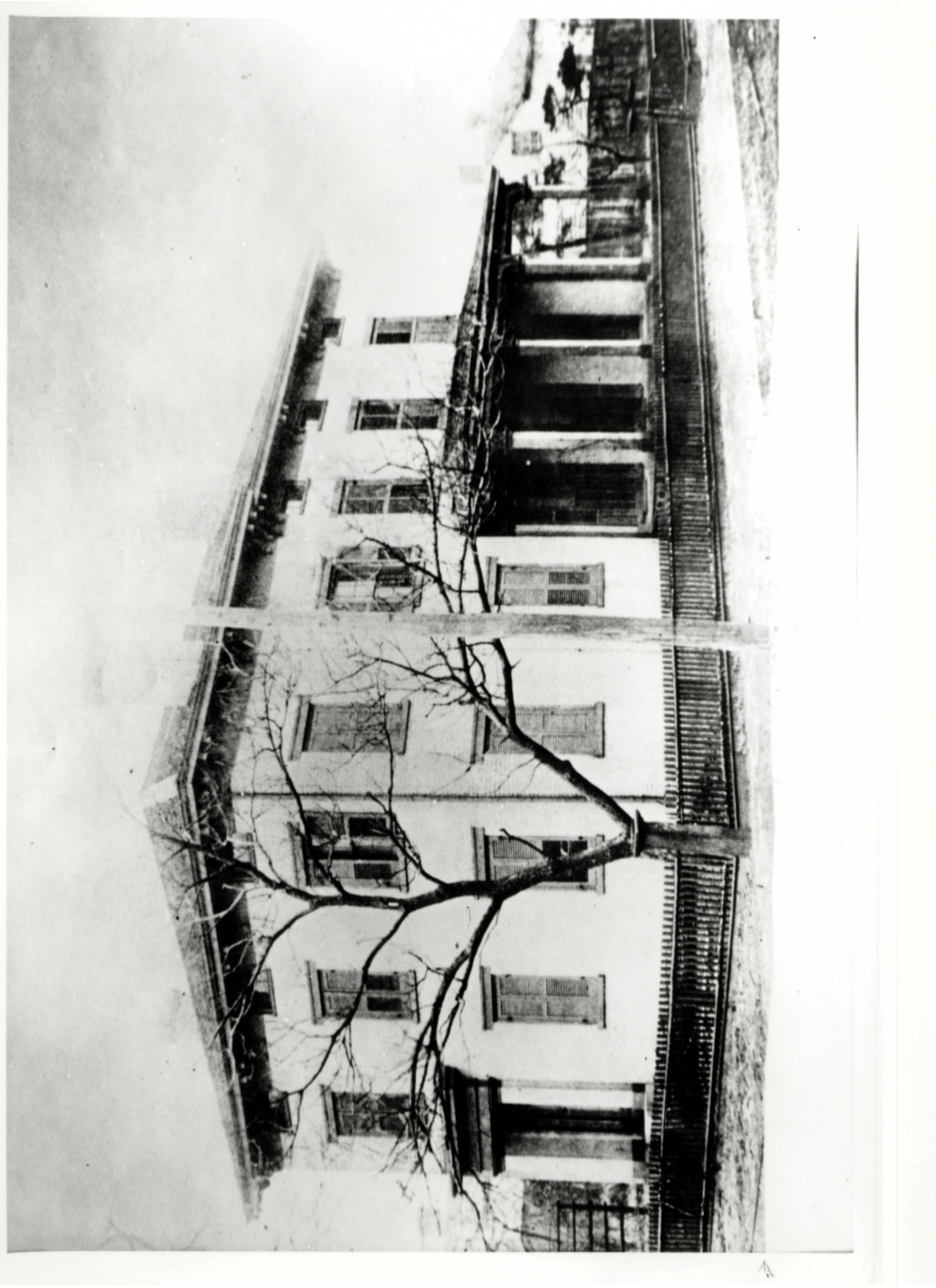


Figure 2-150. Undated, prior to 1902, Springfield view of 305 East Madison, Squire L.B. Adam's house, ISHL.



Figure 2-151. ca. 1829, prior to 1906, David Prickett residence built by George Forquer, ISHL.



Figure 2-152. Prior to 1906, Front view of David Prickett residence photograph by George Switzer, ISHL.



Figure 2-153. 1901 view of street car in Springfield, ISHL.

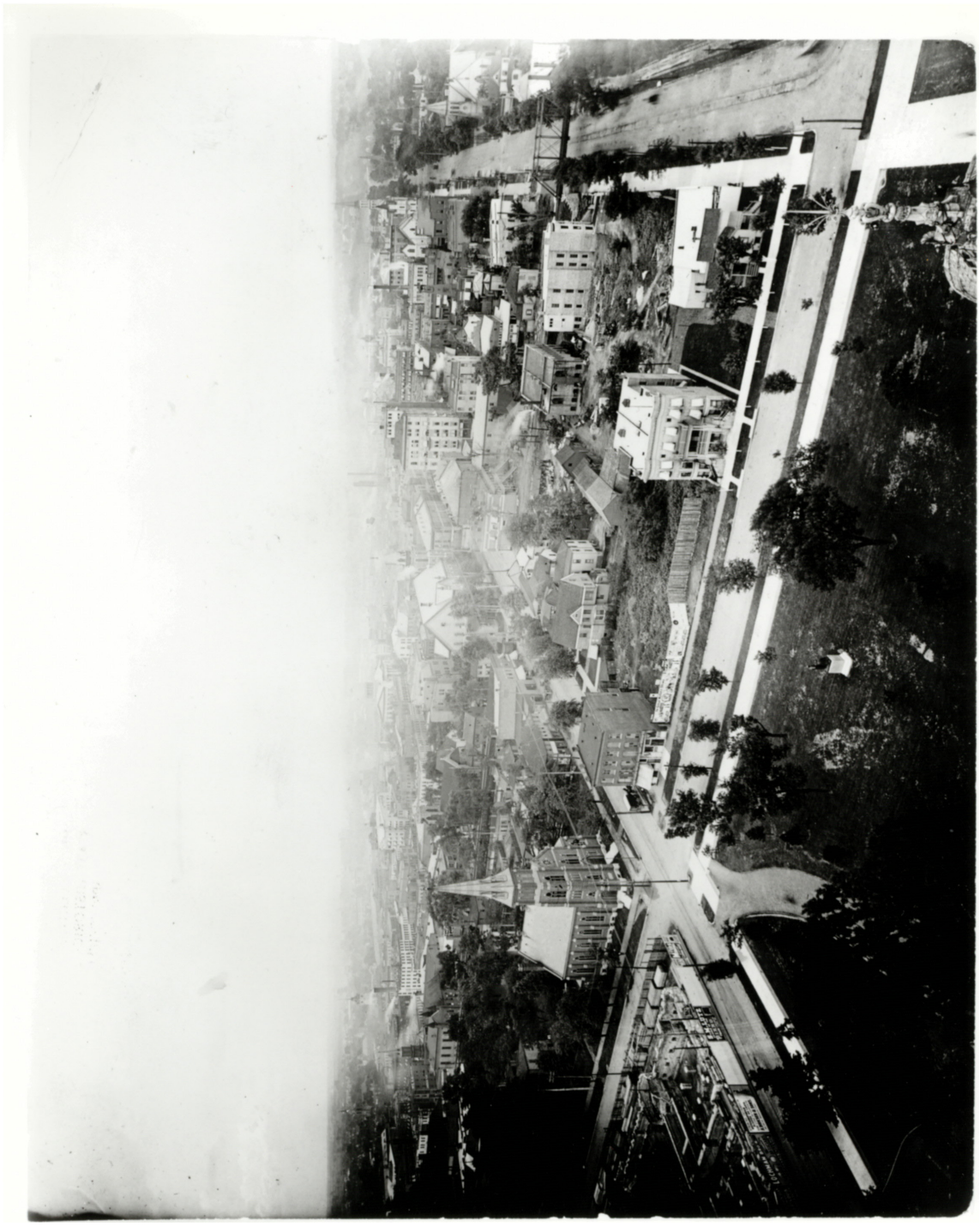


Figure 2-154. ca. 1901, View from Capitol dome looking northeast, ISHL.



*Figure 2-155. 1901, Charles A. Gehrman residence, 1021 North 3rd Street, Mathis Collection, (ISHL.)**



*Figure 2-156. 1901, Charles A. Gehrman residence, rear yard, Mathis Collection, (ISHL.)**

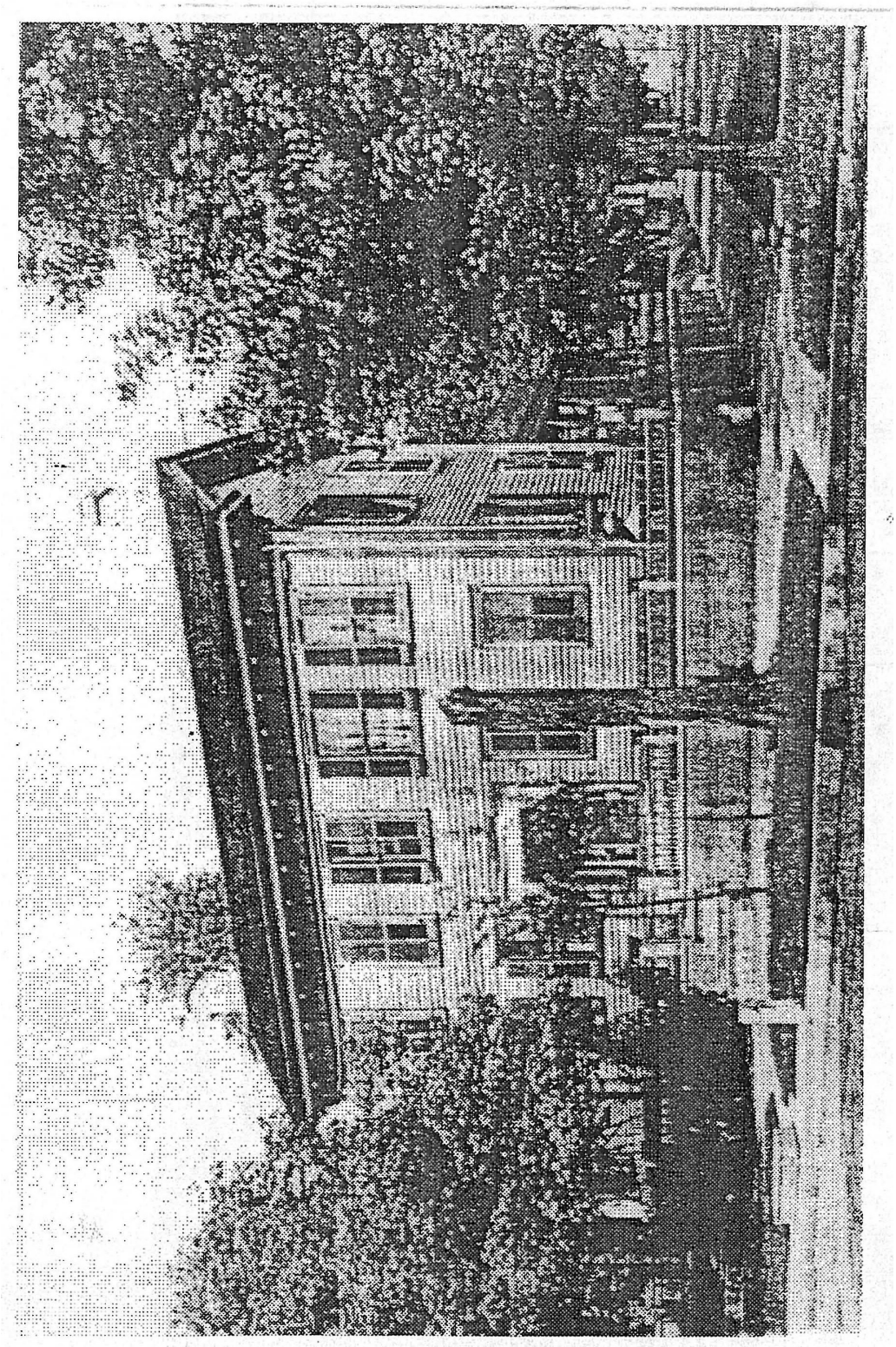


Figure 2-157. ca. 1905 Lincoln Home from Art Work of Springfield, Illinois, 1907, part 1 of 9, SVC.

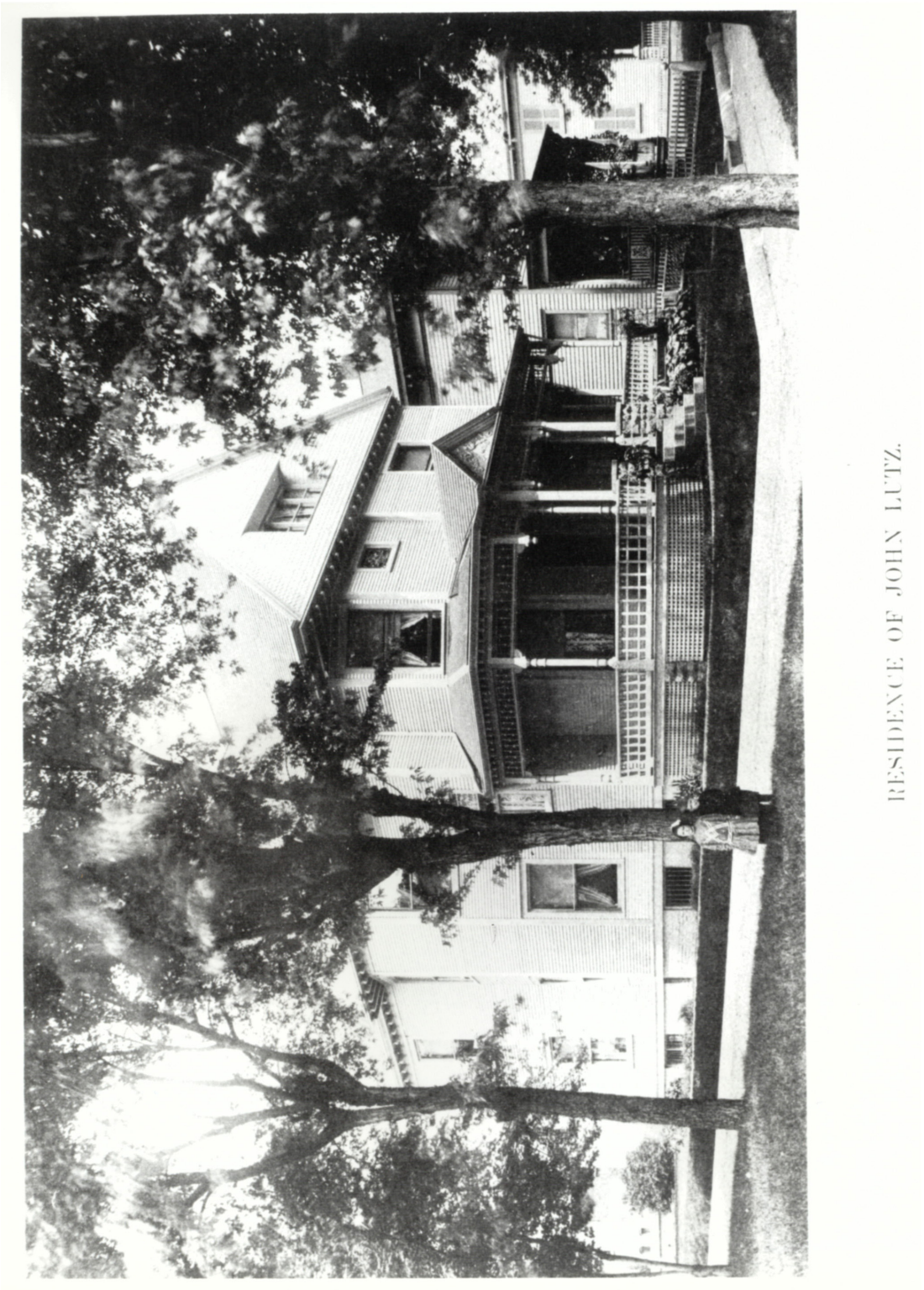


*Figure 2-158. Residence of John Lutz from Art Work of Springfield, Illinois, Vol. 7, 1907, SVC, (Lincoln Library.)**



Figure 2-159. 1907, Diller residence, 511 West Carpenter Street, ISHL.

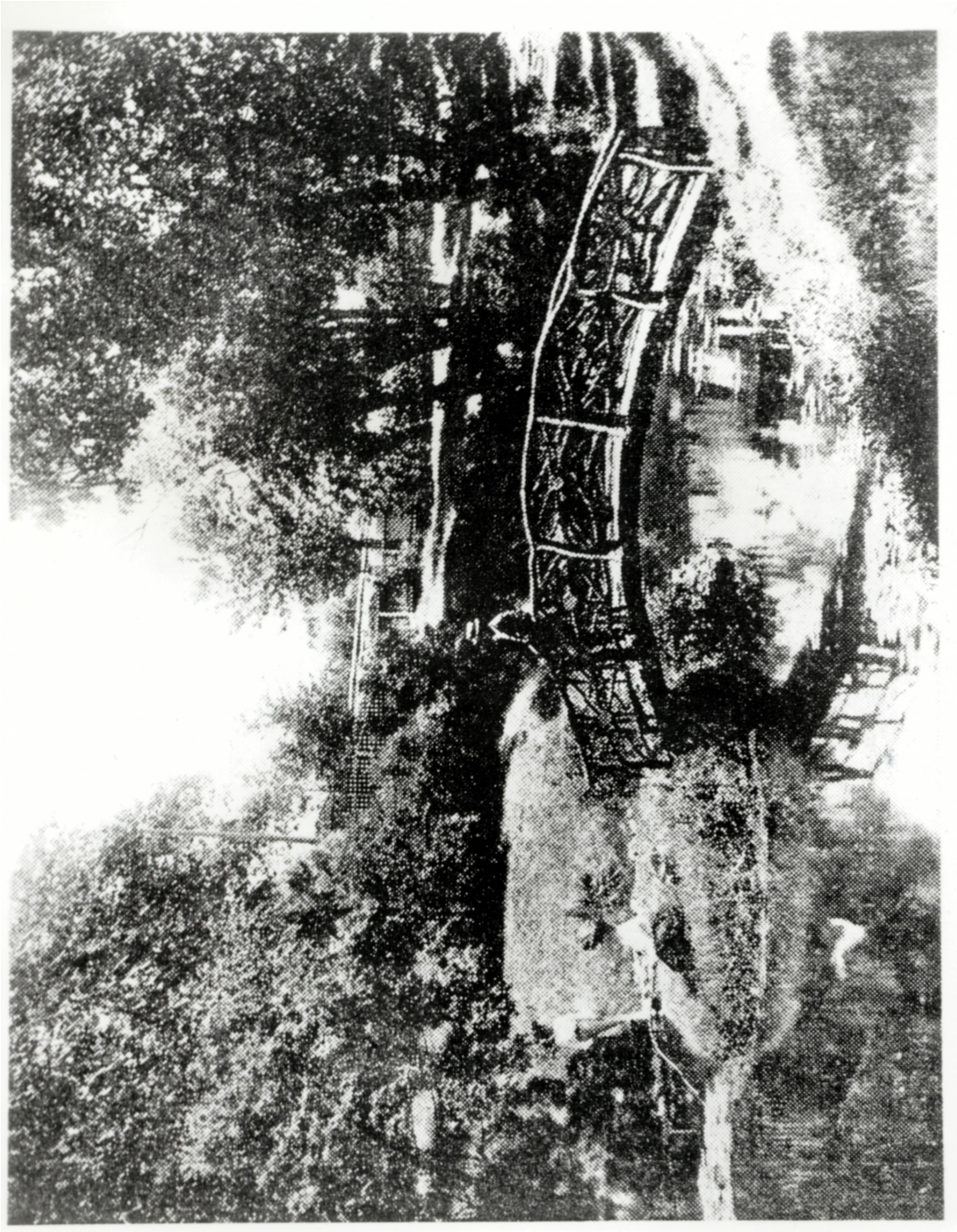


Figure 2-160. circa 1907, Rear gardens at the Diller residence, ISHL.



Figure 2-161. Undated, ca. 1910s, 519 North Grand Avenue West, C.P. Johnson residence, ISHL.



*Figure 2-162. Undated, ca. 1910s, Nicholas H. Ridgely Residence called the Cottage Gardens, 6th and Lawrence Streets, ISHL, (Robert L. Ide Collection.)**



*Figure 2-163. post-1910, Robert Irwin House (known as the Elijah Iles House), moved to 1825 South 5th Street from southeast corner of 6th and Cook, ISHL, (Robert L. Ide Collection.)**



Figure 2-164. Undated, ca. 1910s, Sam I. Hill Residence (at New Salem), (John Kelly's Pioneer Cabin, Second and Jefferson Streets, built ca. 1819), ISHL.



Figure 2-165. Undated, ca. 1910s, Vachel Lindsay residence, 5th and Edwards Streets, ISHL.



Figure 2-166. Undated, ca. 1910s, Gibson Prickett residence, 221 E. Jackson Street, ISHL.

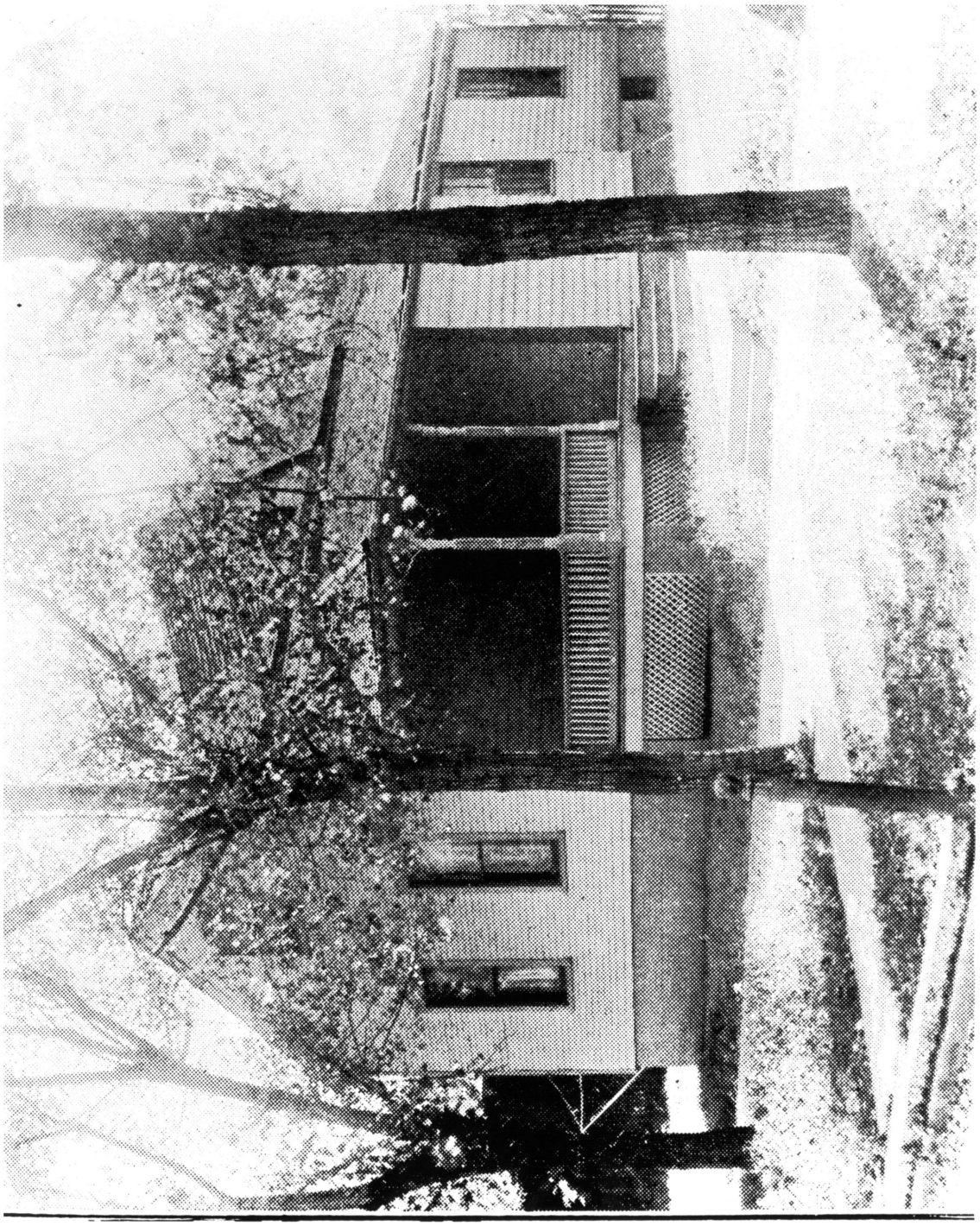


Figure 2-167. 1916 Northwest facade of Arnold House after moving to rear of lot. From Historic Structure Report Arnold House, Fischer-Wisnosky, 1993, courtesy of Grace Lutheran Church.

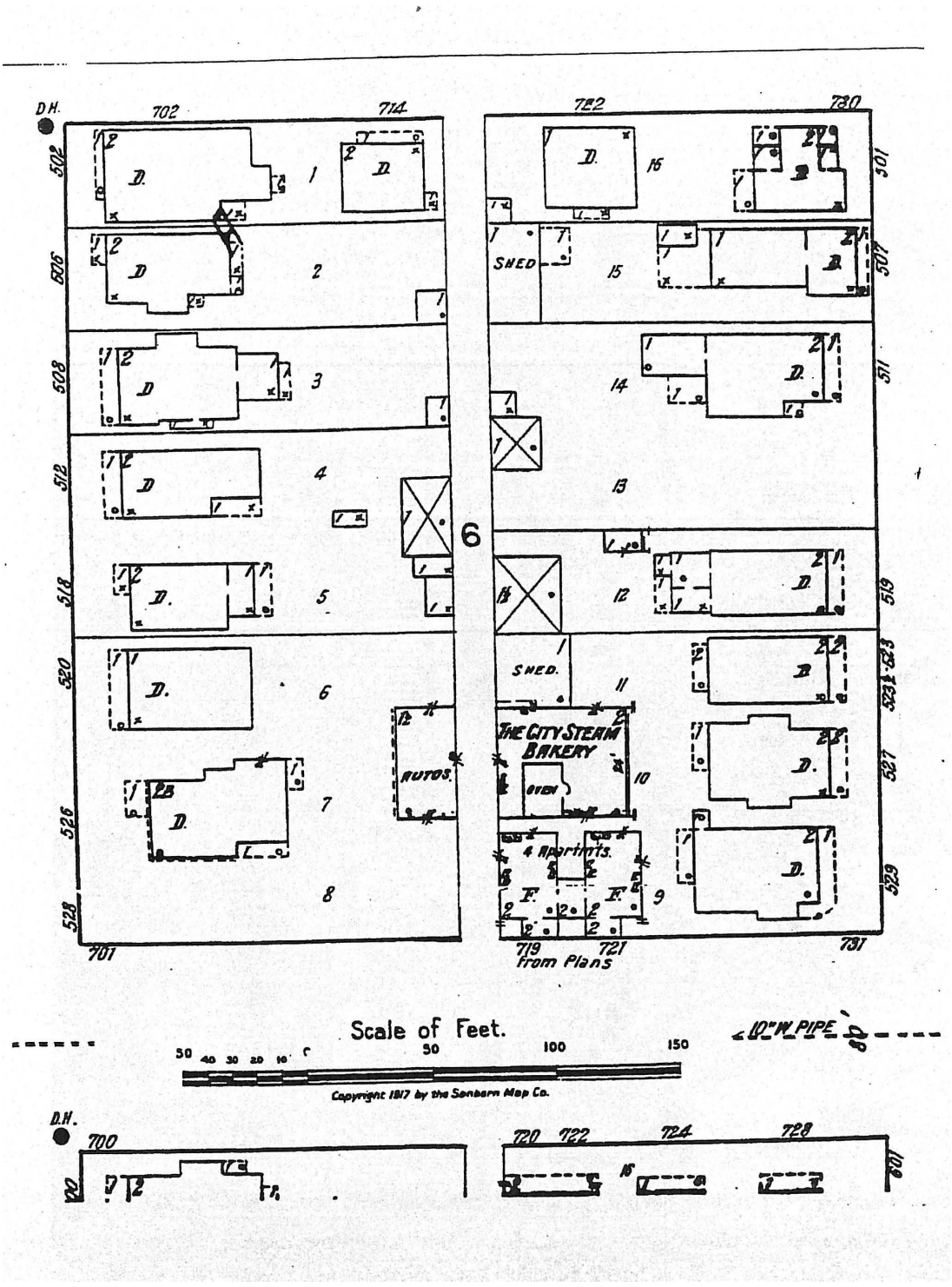


Figure 2-168. 1917 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 6.

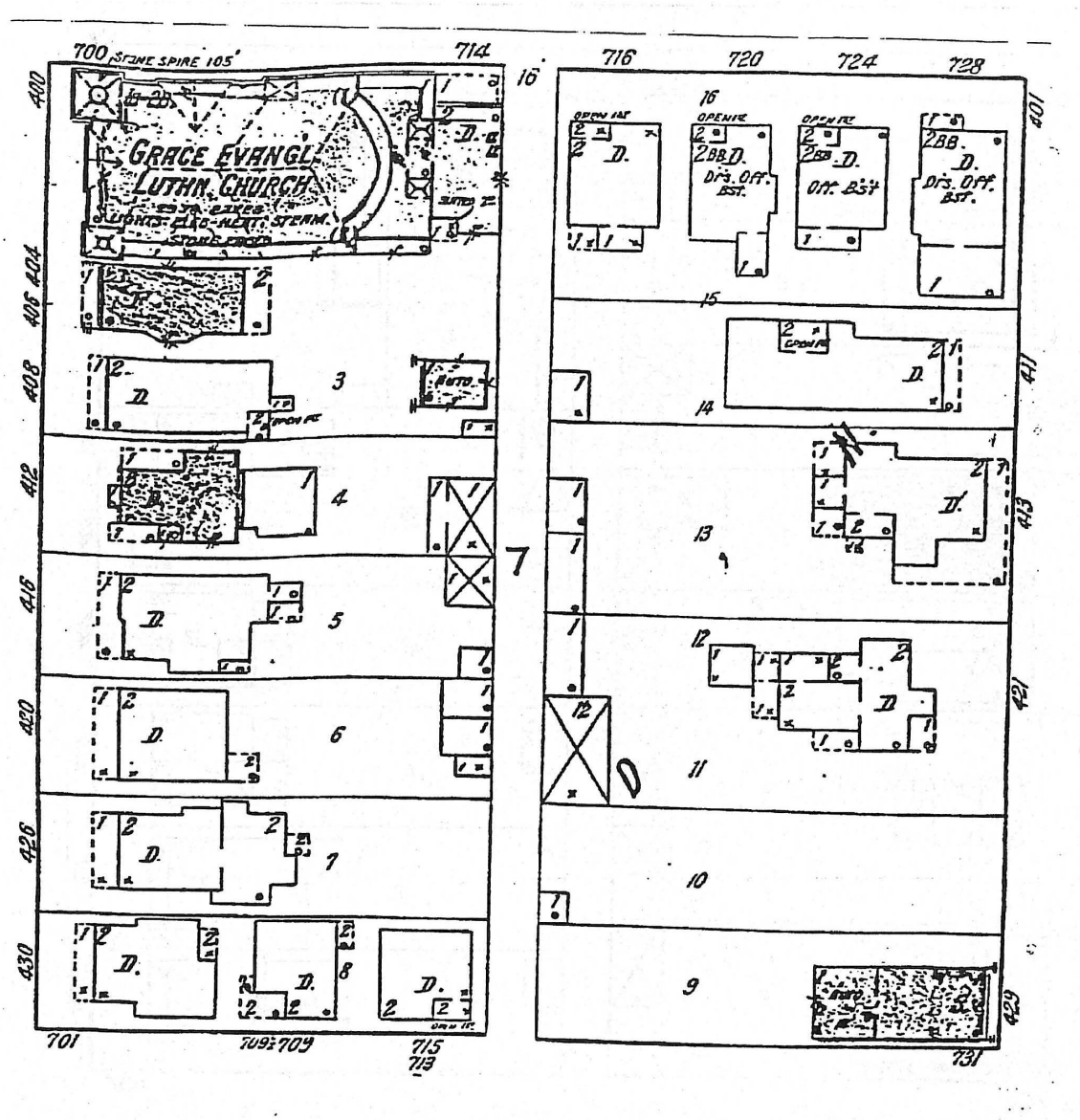


Figure 2-169. 1917 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 7.

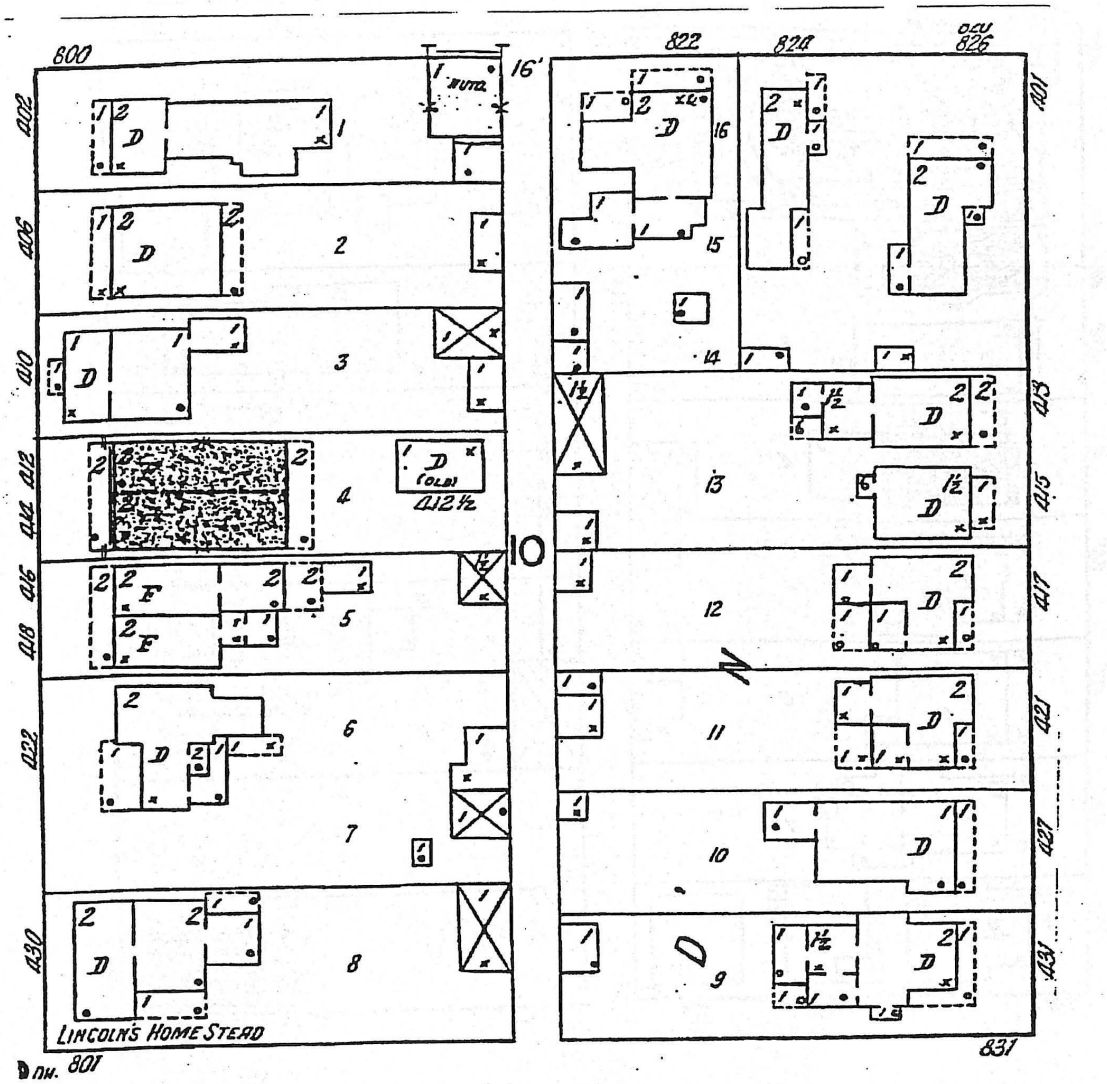


Figure 2-170. 1917 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 10.

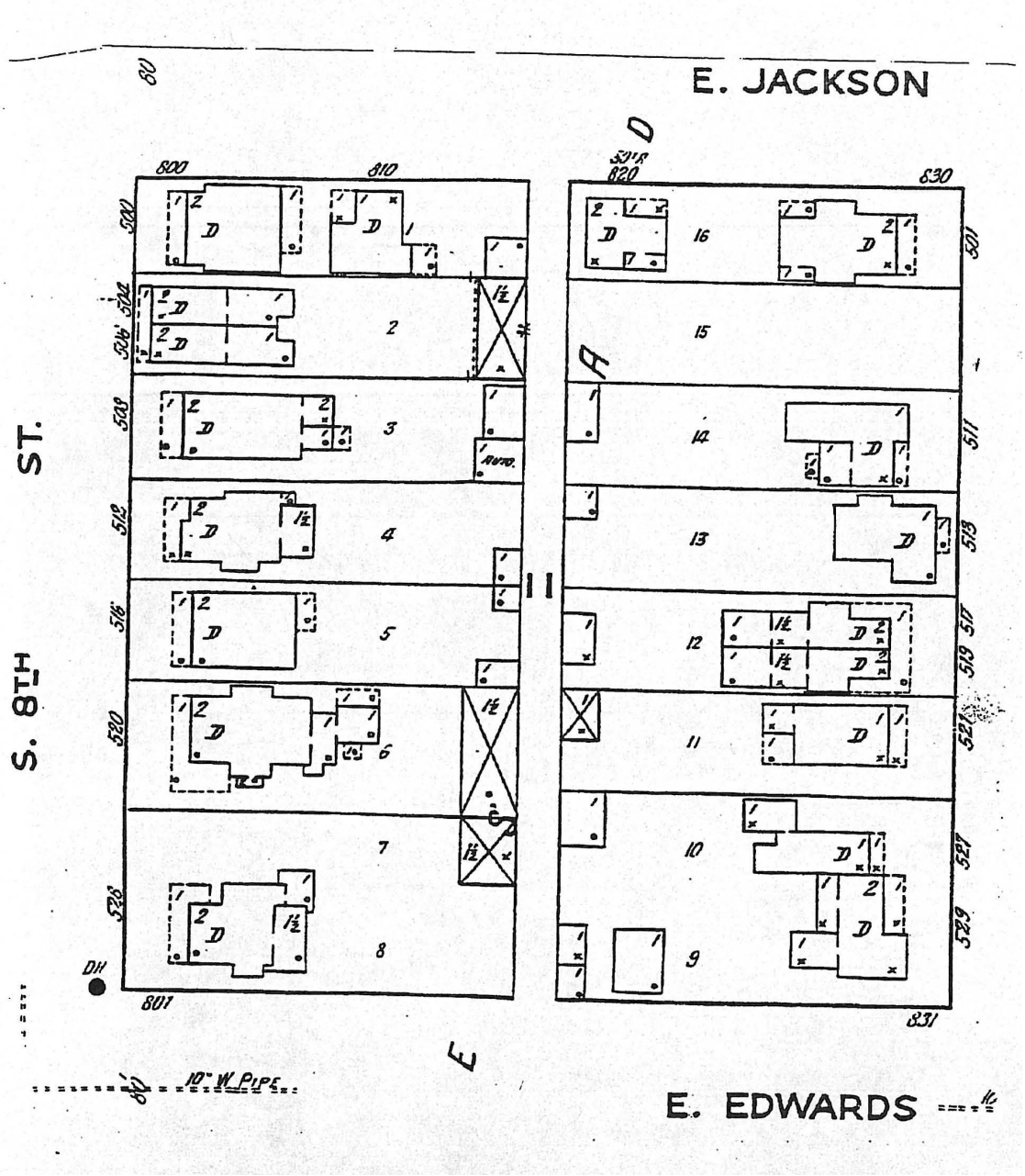


Figure 2-171. 1917 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 11.



Figure 2-172. ca. 1920 view of Lincoln Home with honeymoon couple standing along brick retaining wall. From Kunhardt Collection.



*Figure 2-173. circa 1920s, Lincoln Home, ISHL (FW93.)**



Figure 2-174. ca. 1932, Stuve House, source not located at this time.

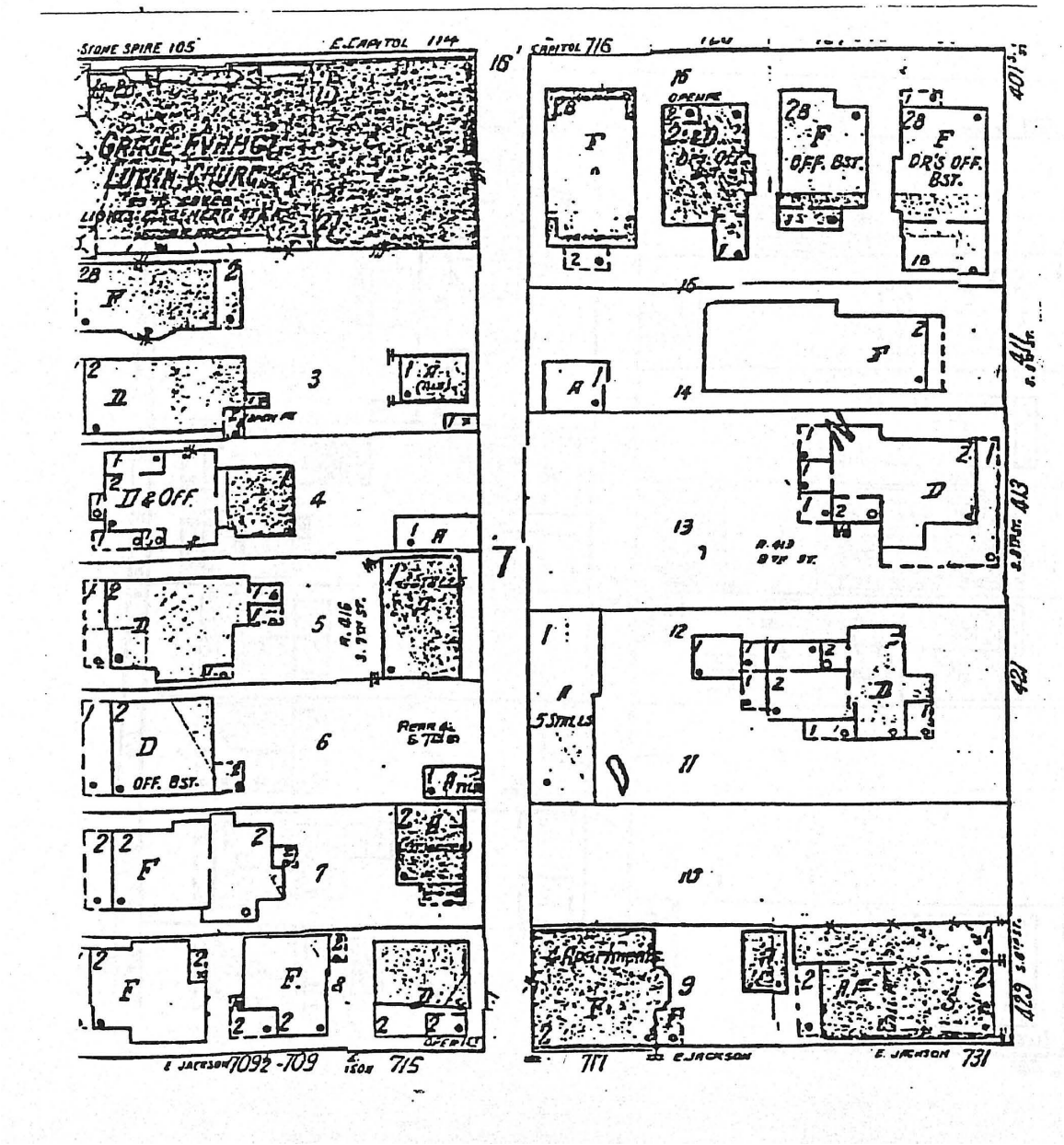


Figure 2-175. 1941 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 7.

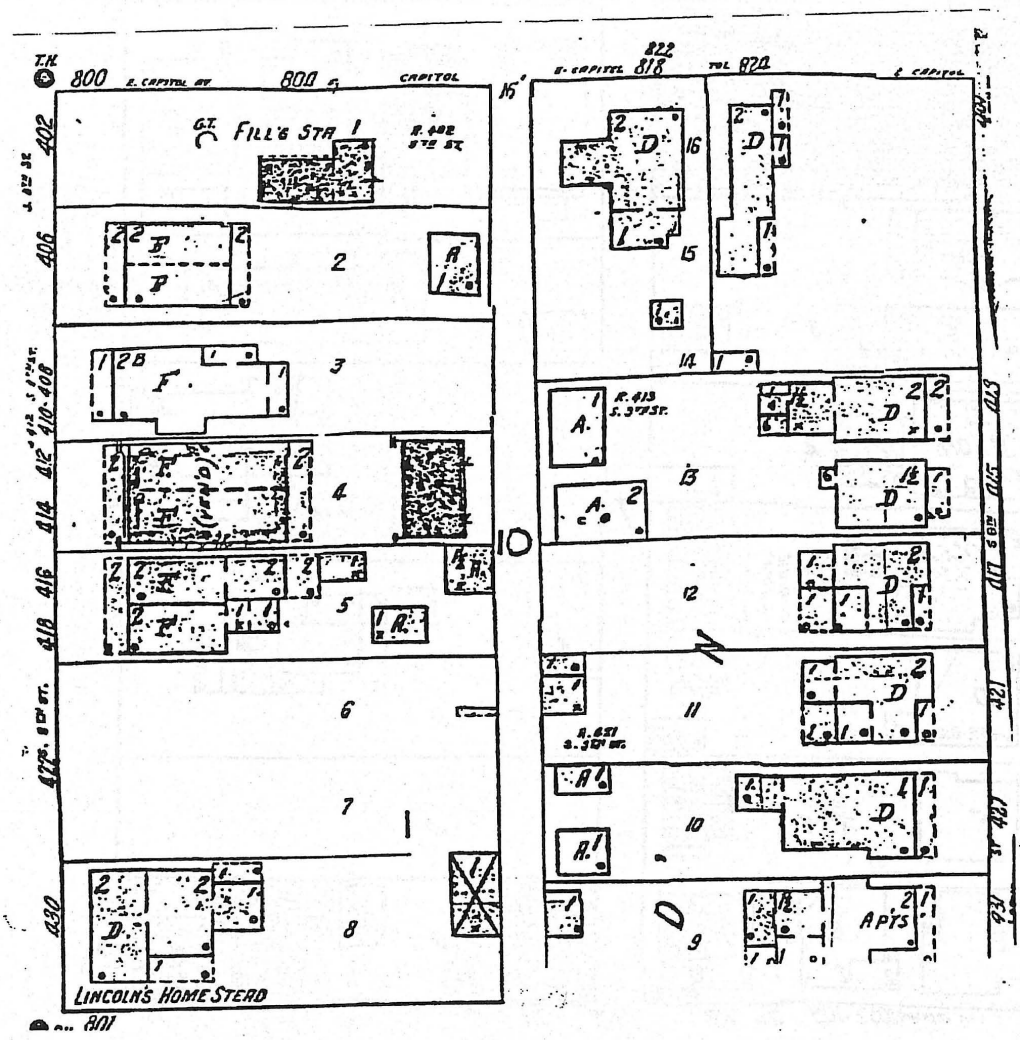


Figure 2-176. 1941 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 10.


TEARING DOWN HOUSE OVER 100 YEARS OLD

*Figure 2-177. "Tearing Down House over 100 Years Old", (Worthen House), 410 South Eighth Street, from Illinois State Journal, November 21, 1941, SVC, (Lincoln Library.)**

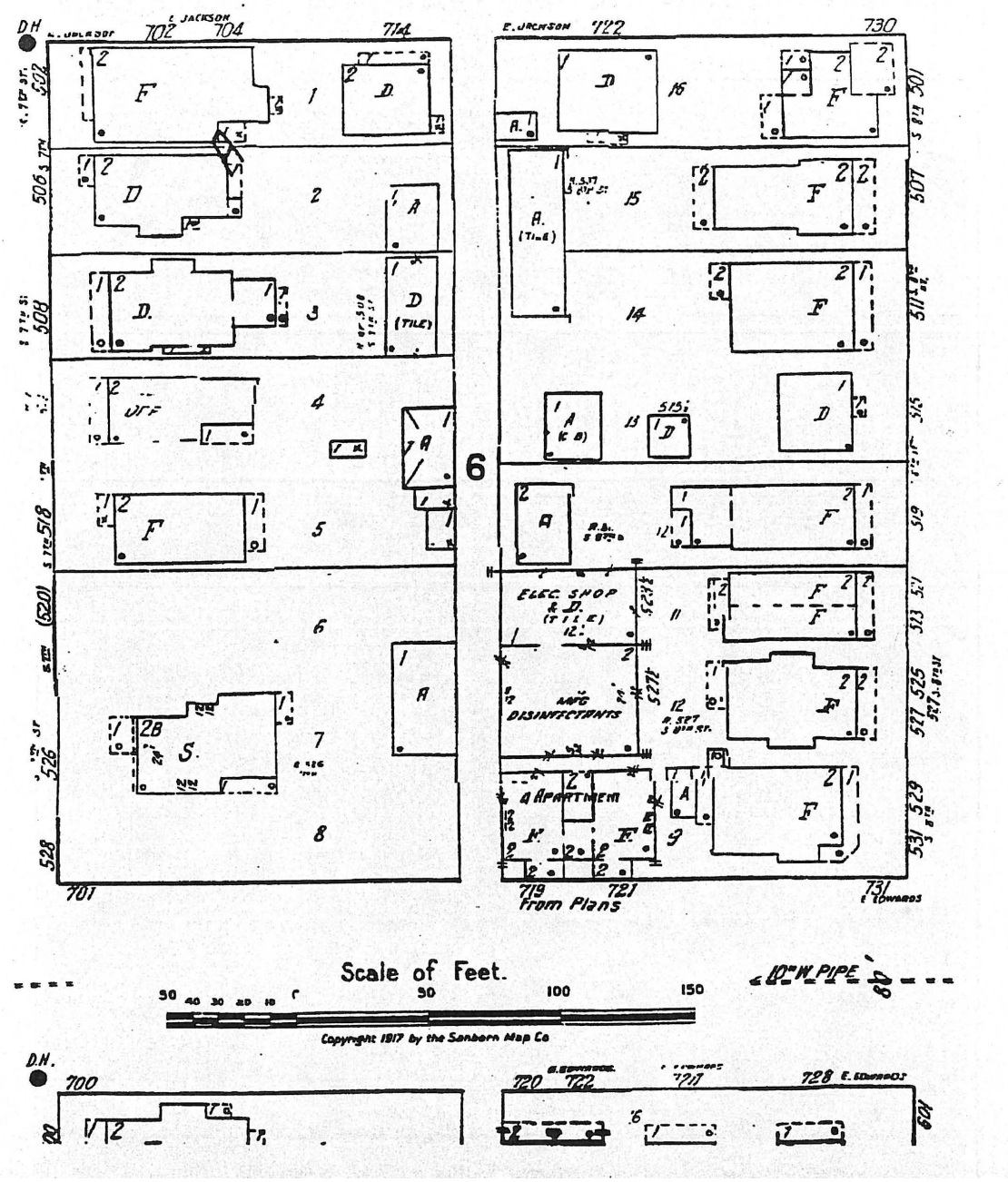


Figure 2-178. 1948 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 6.

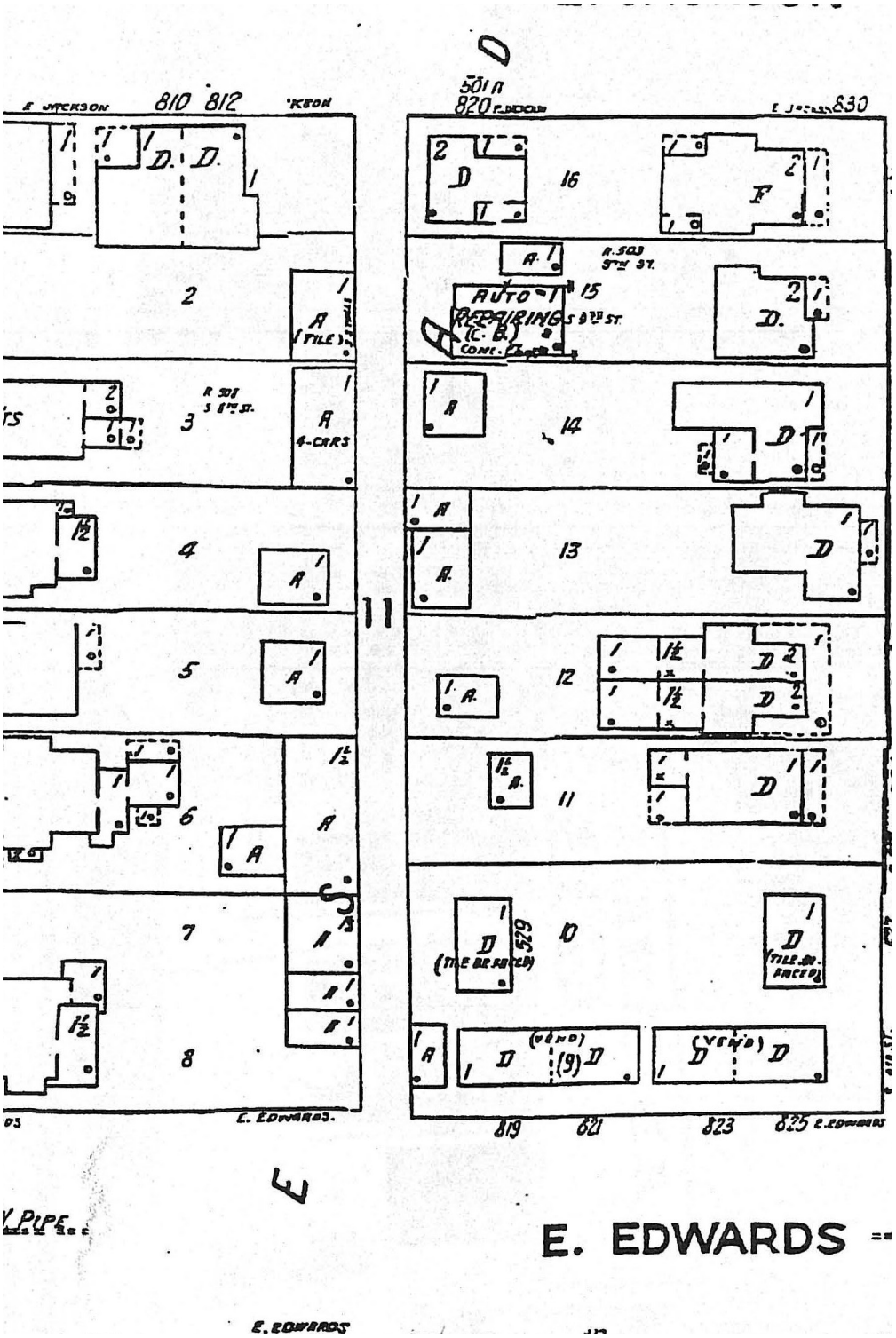


Figure 2-179. 1952 Sanborn Map, Springfield, Illinois, Block 11.



Figure 2-180. 1961 Burch Lot showing a Gift Shop covering almost the whole eastern half of the lot. SSPRCP.



Figure 2-181. 1961 Ira Brown Lot.The lot is open lawn with a path leading from the museum shop towards the Dean House to the north. SSCRPC.



Figure 2-182. 1962 newspaper photo, Carrigan Lot on Eighth Street prior to move of Corneau House, Journal-Register, ISHL.



Figure 2-183. 1964 Kent House, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-184. 1964 Kent House, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-185. 1964 Worthen House, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-186. 1964 Worthen House, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-187. 1964 Niles House, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-188. 1964 Corneau House, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-189. 1964 Corneau House, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-190. 1964 Lincoln Home from Eighth Street. Notice large flagpole in southwest corner of lot. Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-191. 1964 Dean House front facade. Two mature Lindens are visible in the front and side yards. Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-192. 1964 Dean House rear of house and adjacent parking area. Woodruff, ISHL.

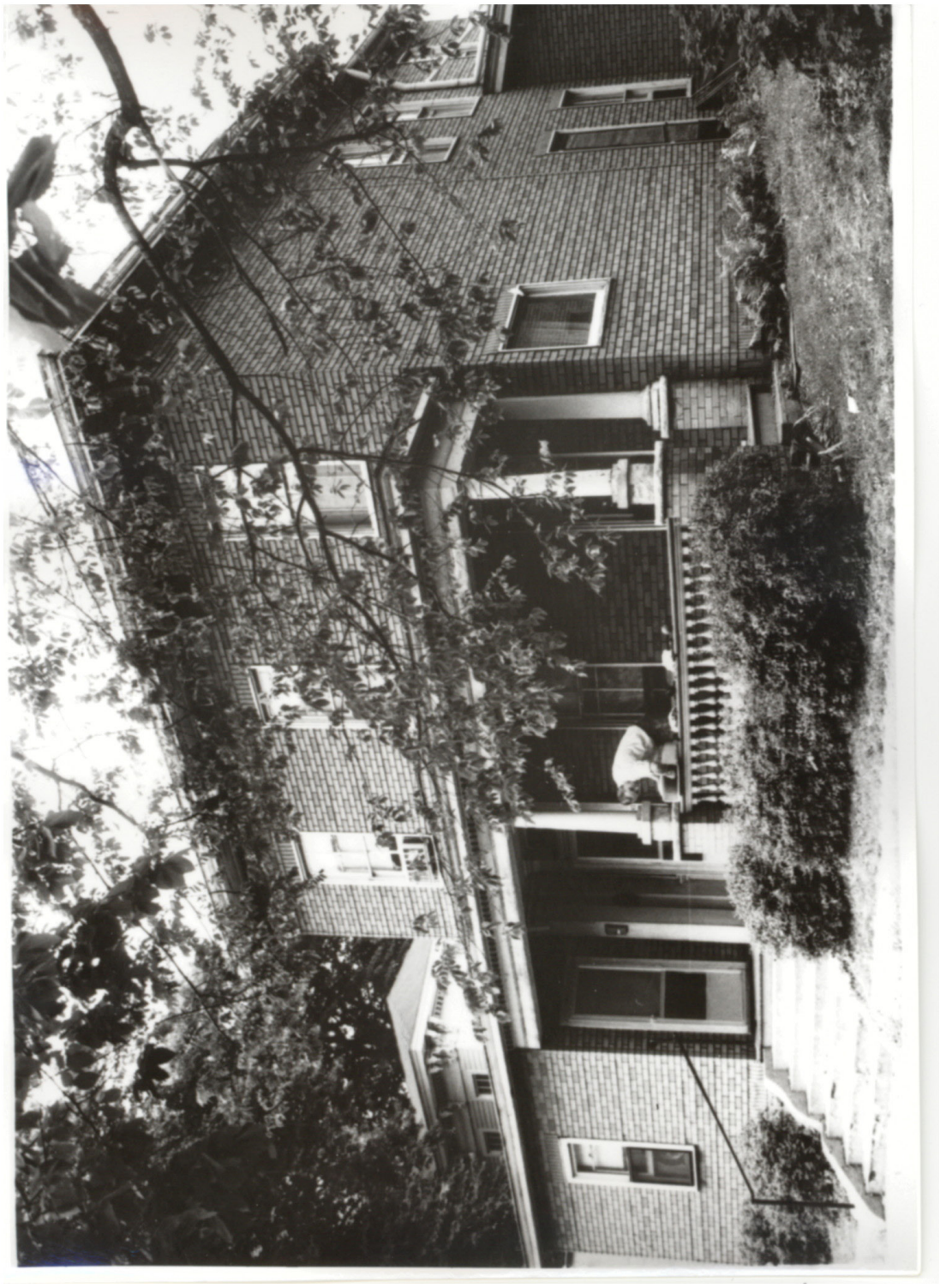


Figure 2-193. 1964 Lyon House front facade showing a hedge of shrubs along the front foundation. Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-194. 1964 Lyon House rear with parking area. Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-195. 1964 Beedle House front facade with invasive plants along the foundation and overgrown shrubs in the yard. Woodruff, ISHL.

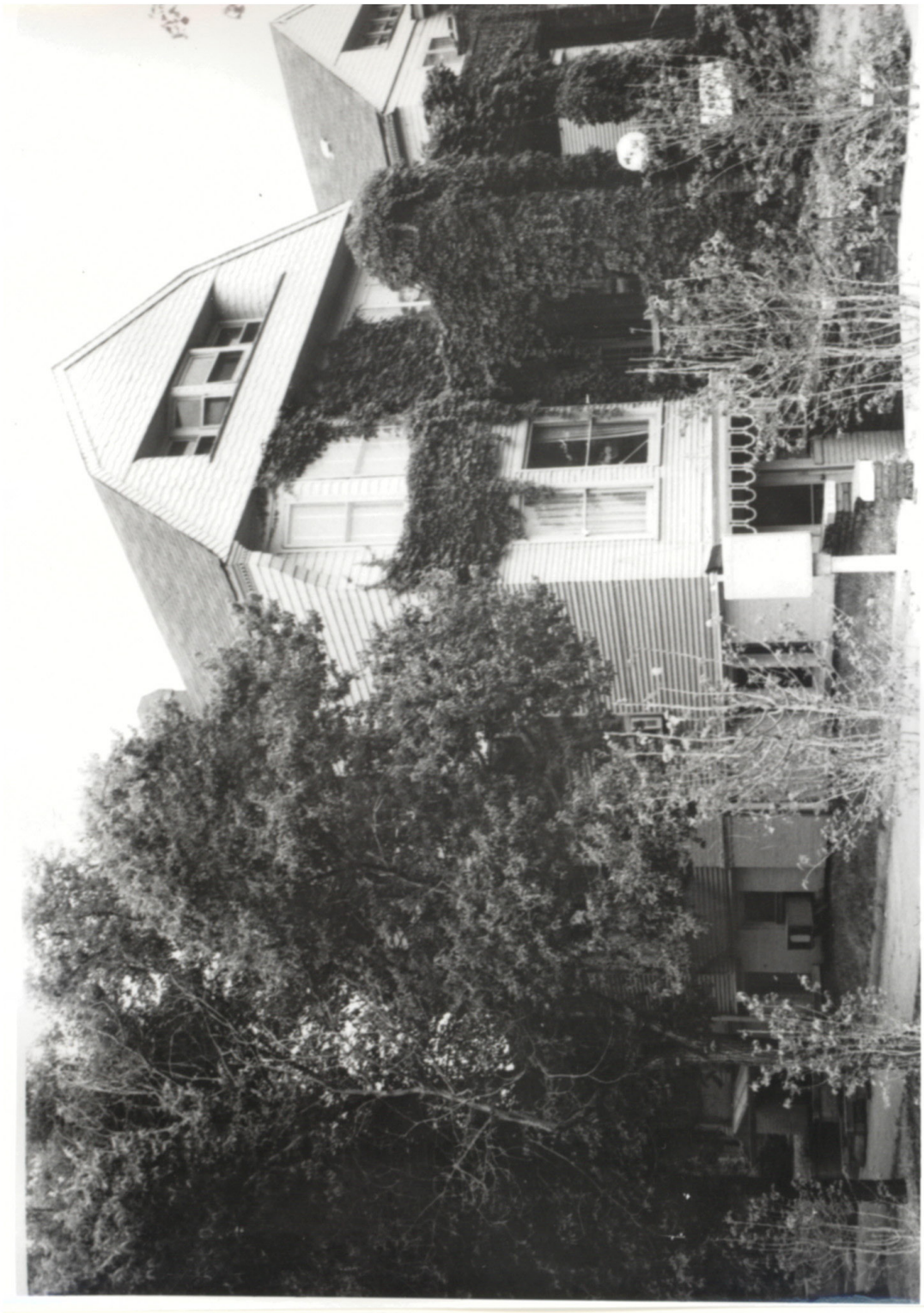


Figure 2-196. 1964 Walters House, corner of Eighth and Capitol, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-197. 1964 Walters House, rear, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-198. 1964 Dubois and Miller Houses from Eighth Street. Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-199. 1964 Dubois and Miller Houses from Eighth Street. Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-200. 1964 Arnold and Rebecca Cook Houses, south facades. Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-201. 1964 Rebecca Cook House north facade, Woodruff, ISHL.



Figure 2-202. April 1966, (Second) Dubois residence, 1225 West Monroe Street, Woodruff Collection, ISHL.



Figure 2-203. 1969 Eighth Street, Woodruff, ISHL.

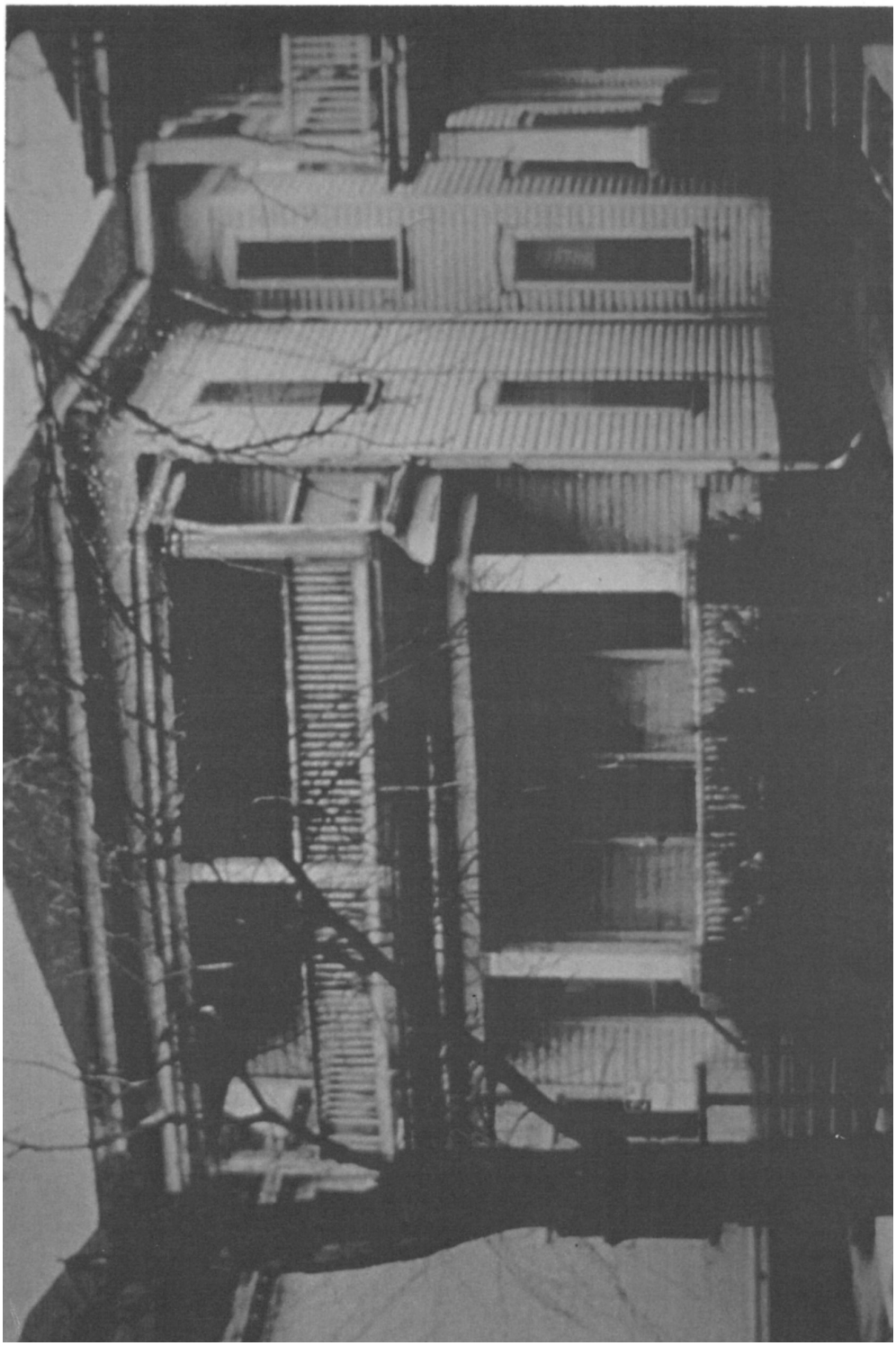


Figure 2-204. 1969 slide, Shutt House showing the front facade with a small hedge of deciduous shrubs along the porch. LHNHS.

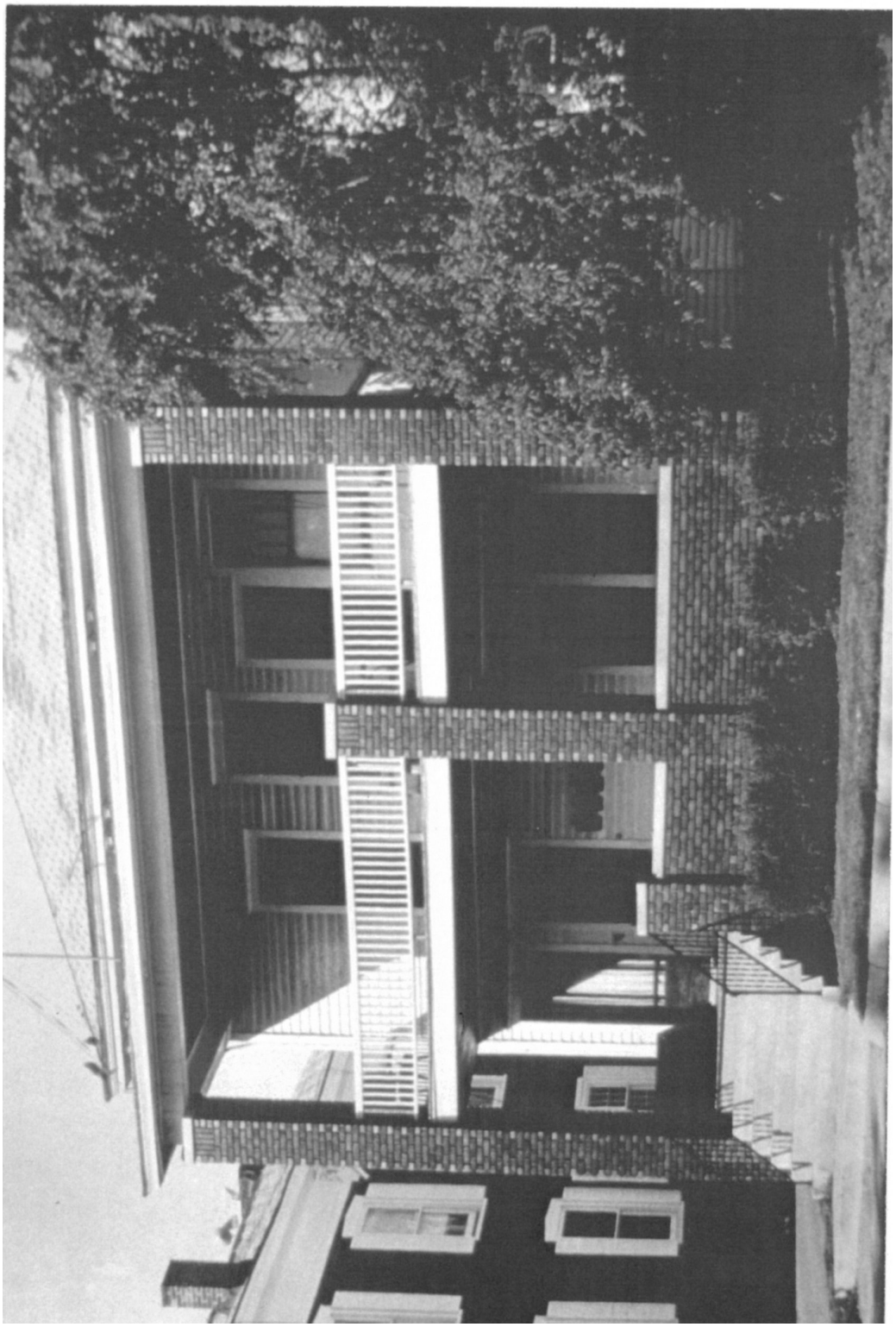


Figure 2-205. ca. 1969 slide, Sprigg House front facade from Eighth Street showing line of shrubs along porch foundation. LHNHS.

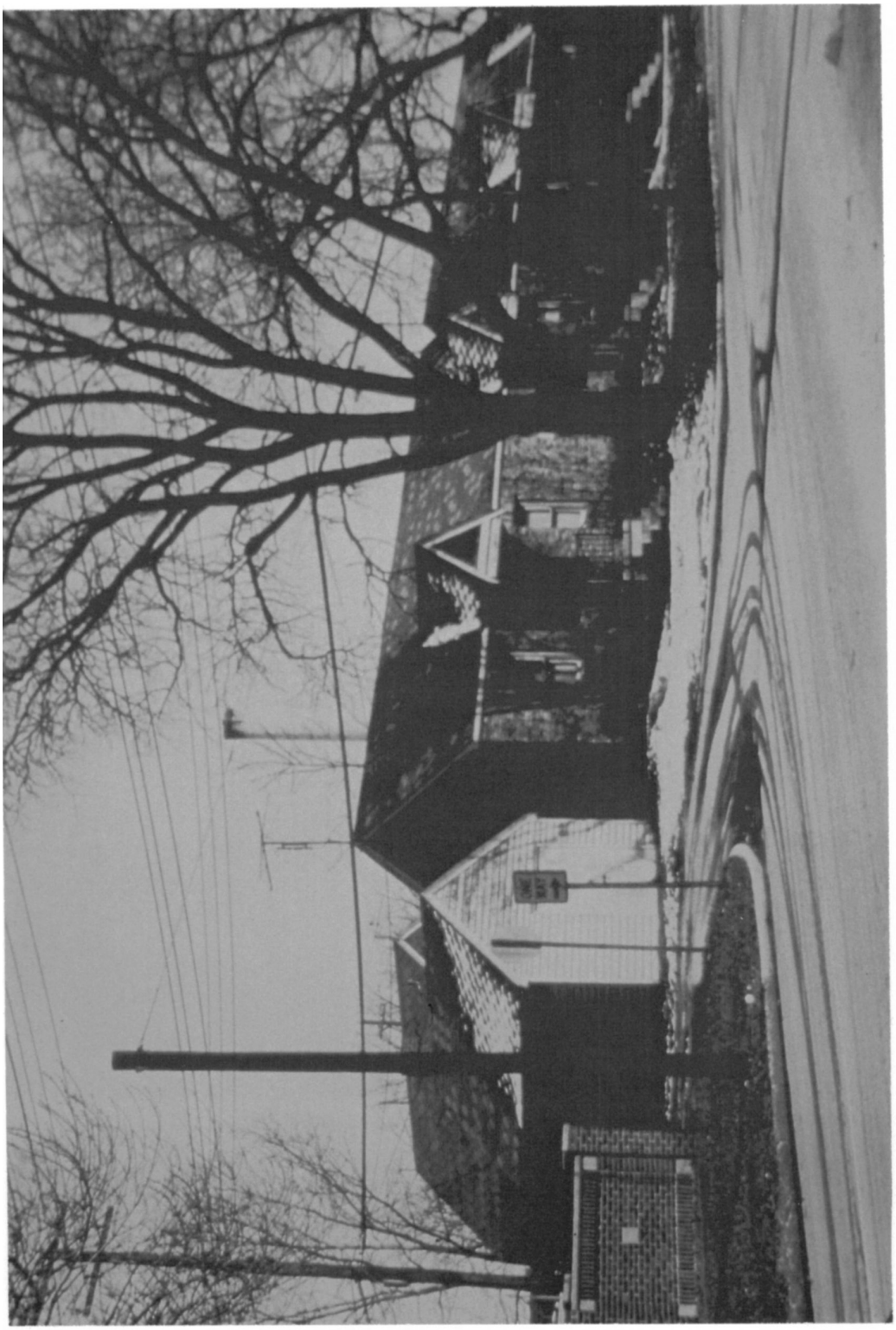


Figure 2-206. ca. 1969, Corner of Edwards and alley, Block 11, Lots 8 & 9 showing row of four multi-family houses. LHNHS.

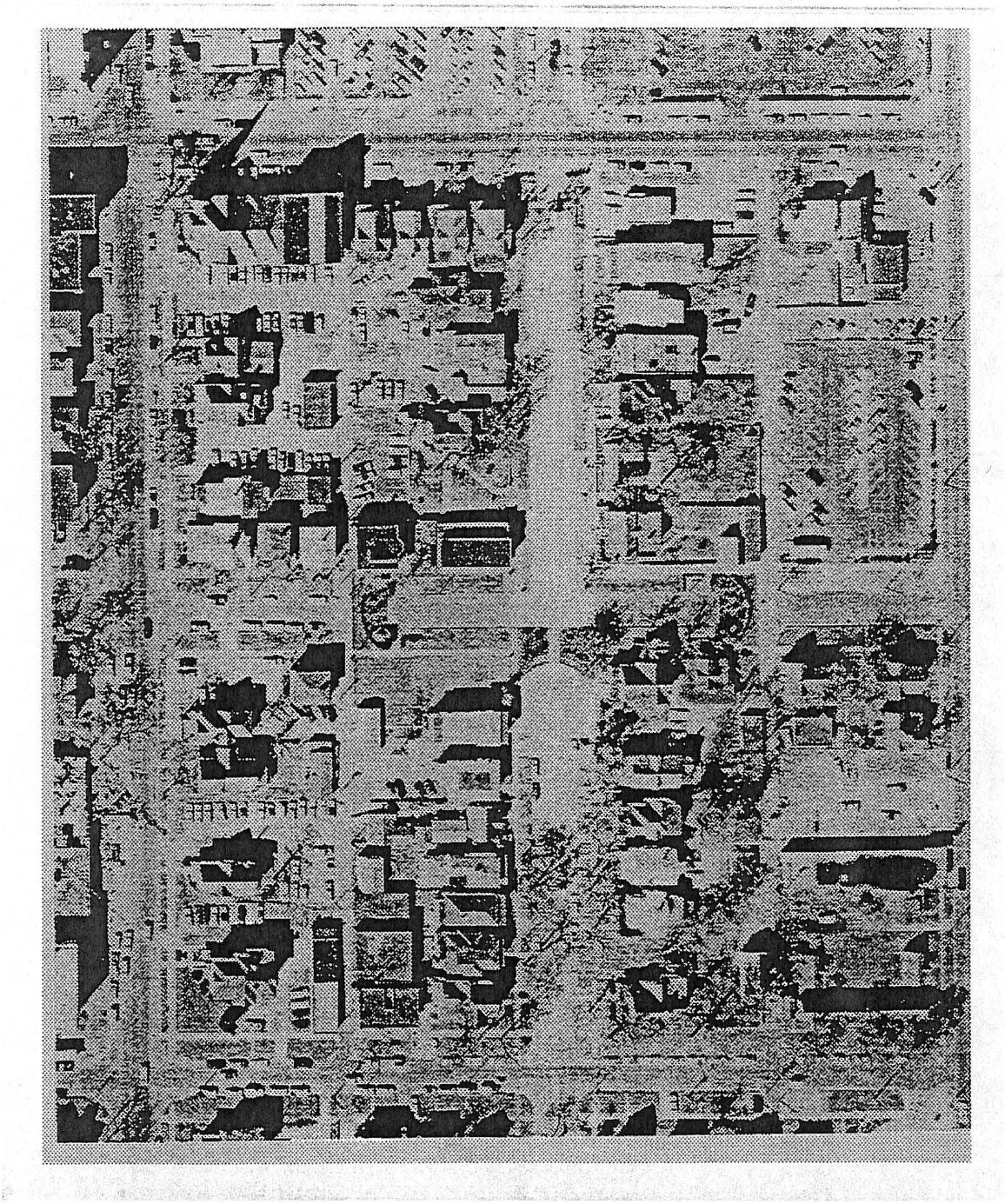


Figure 2-207. 1969 Aerial of Springfield, Illinois, Real Estate Records, Springfield.

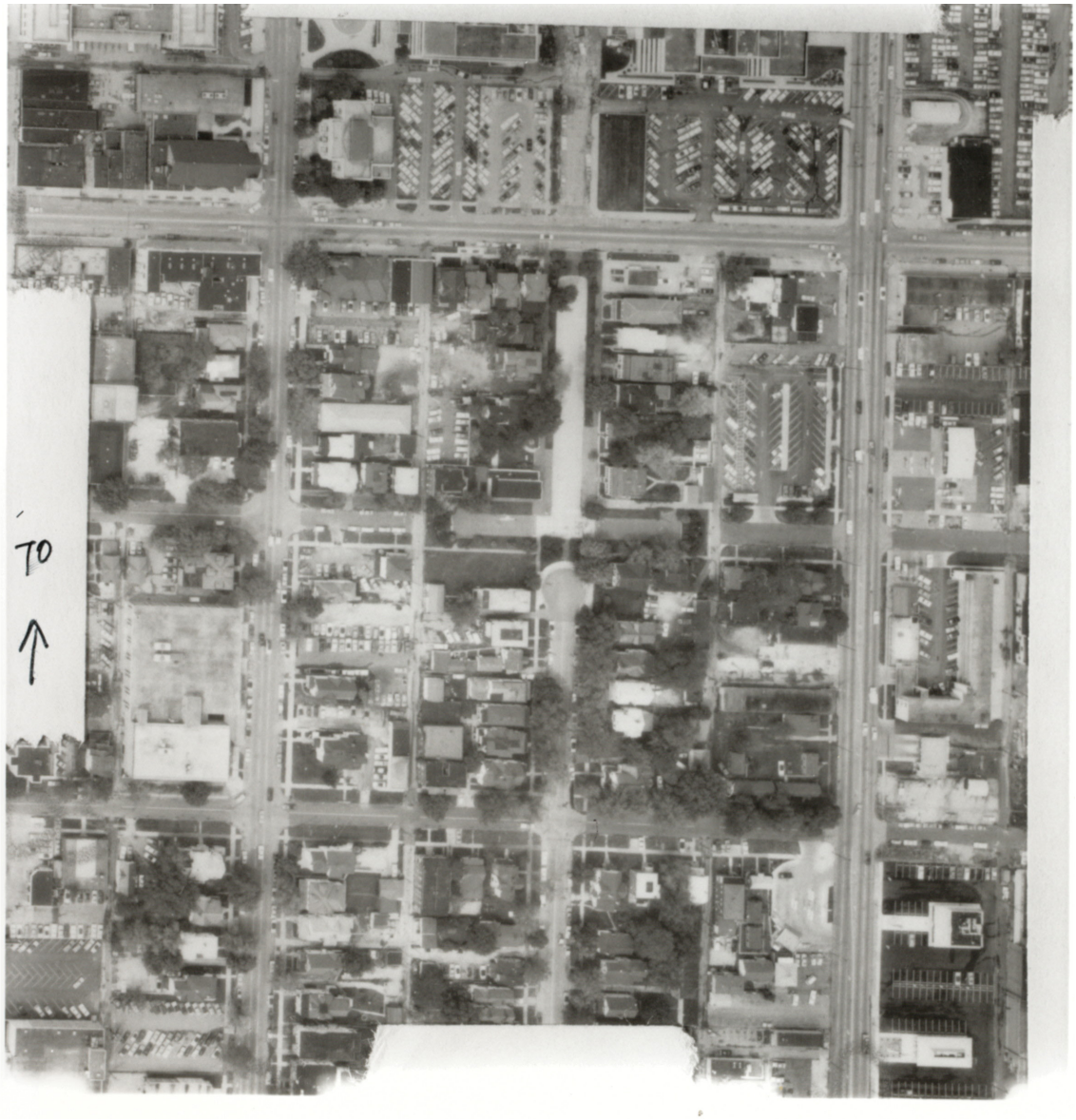


Figure 2-208. 1970 Aerial Photograph of Springfield, IDOT.



Figure 2-209. 1975 Aerial Photograph of Springfield, IDOT.



Figure 2-210. ca. 1970s north facade of Arnold House, FW93.

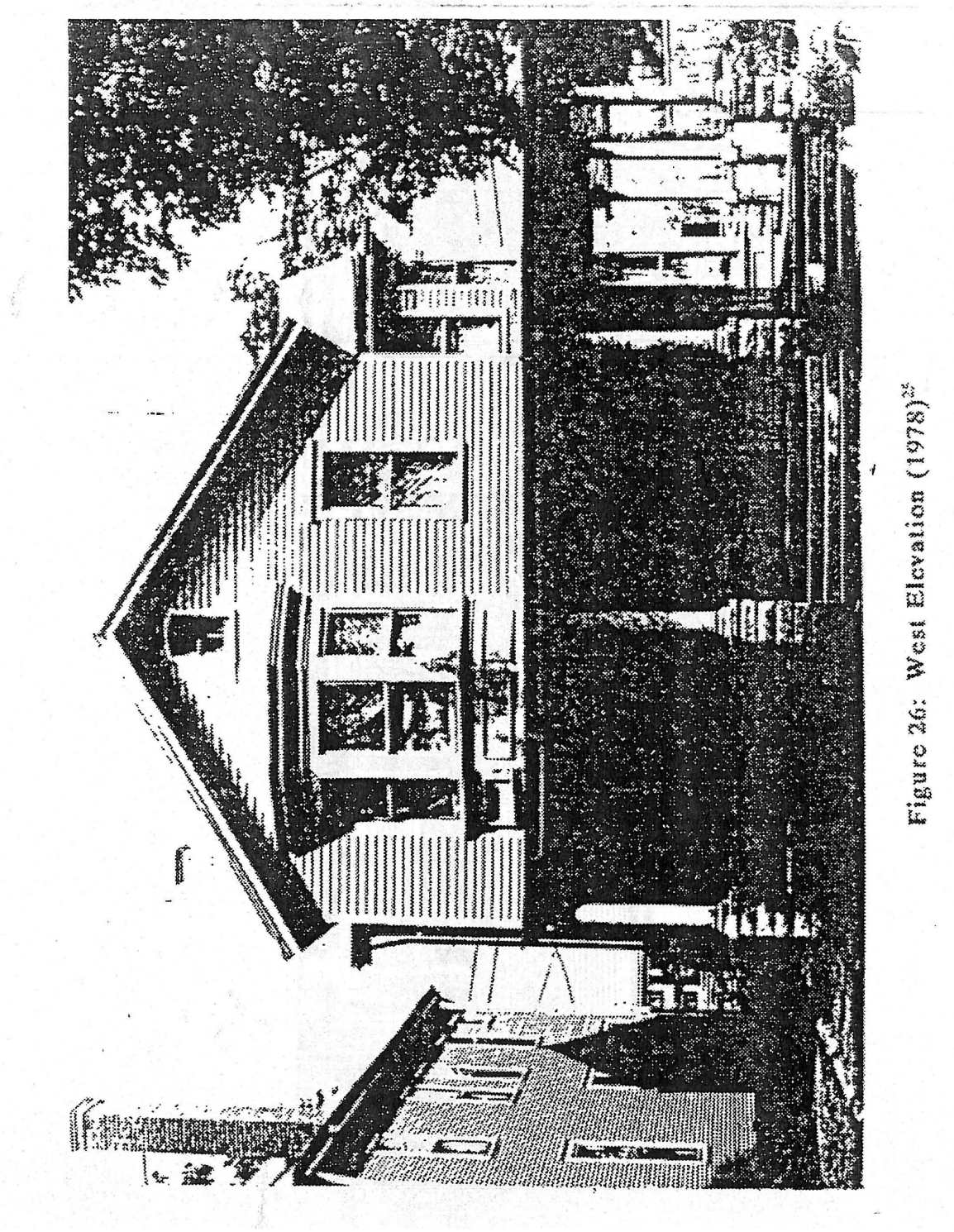


Figure 2-211. 1978, Robinson west facade, by Swenson, Ferry Henderson, LHNHS.

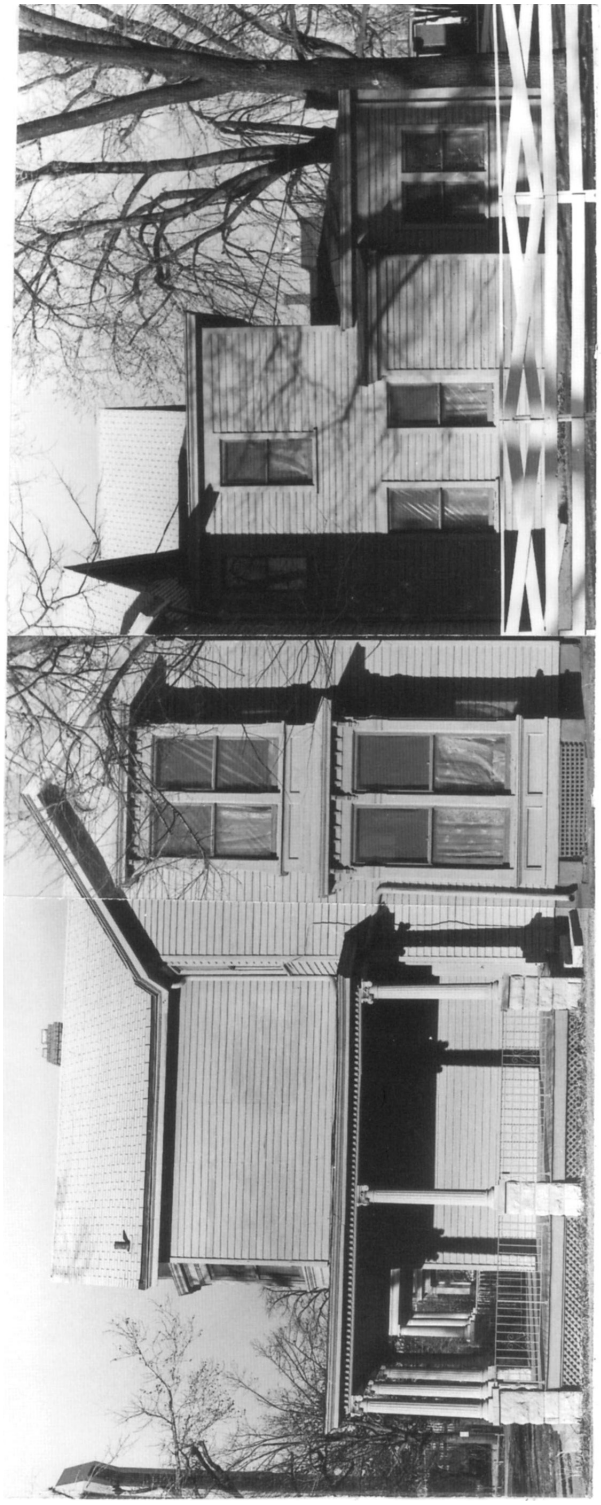


Figure 2-212. 1978, Robinson south facade, by Swenson, Ferry Henderson, LHNHS.



Figure 2-213. 1978, Robinson House northeast corner, by Swenson, Ferry Henderson, LHNHS.

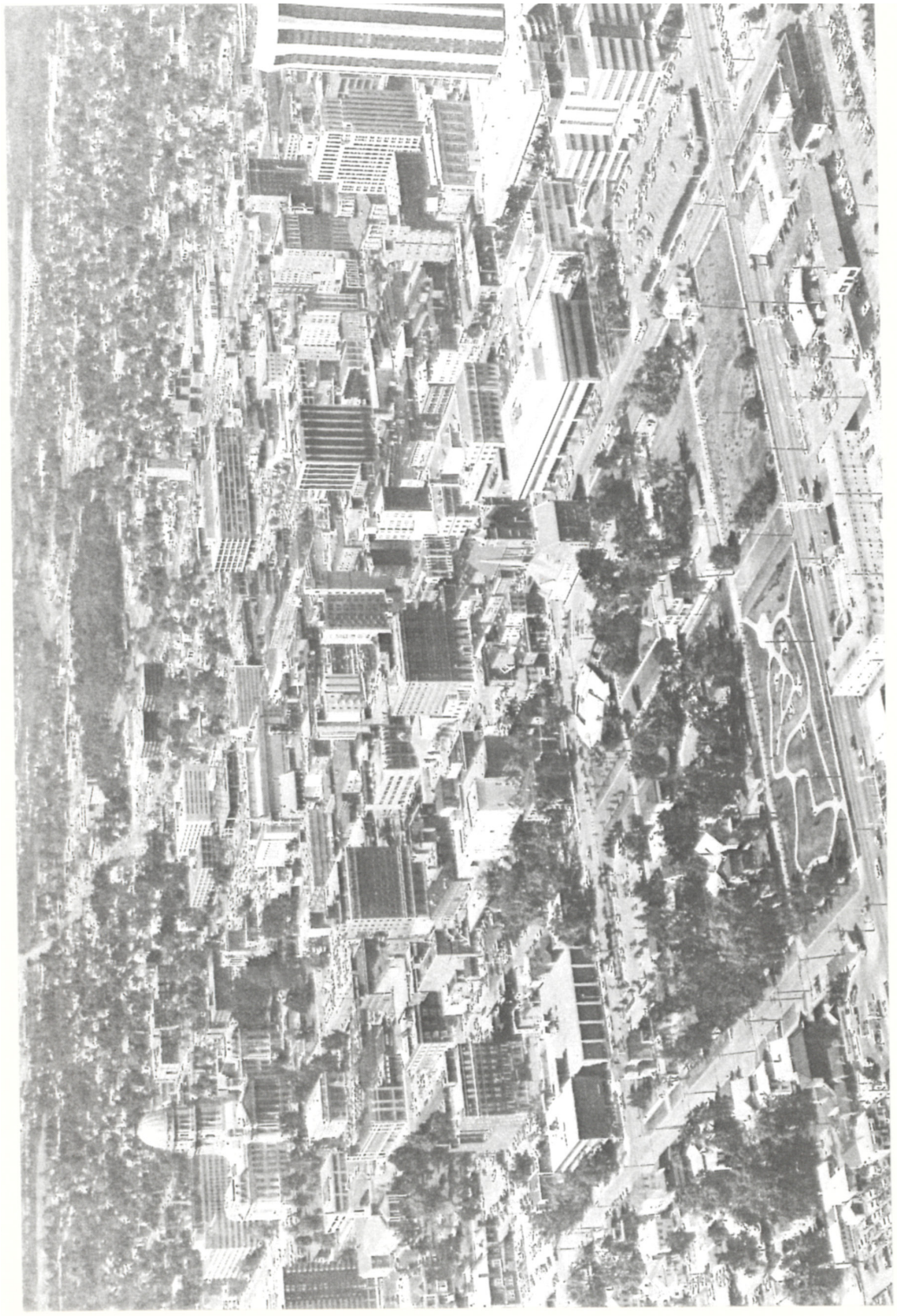


Figure 2-214. ca. 1980s oblique aerial of Springfield, Springfield Dept of Eng.

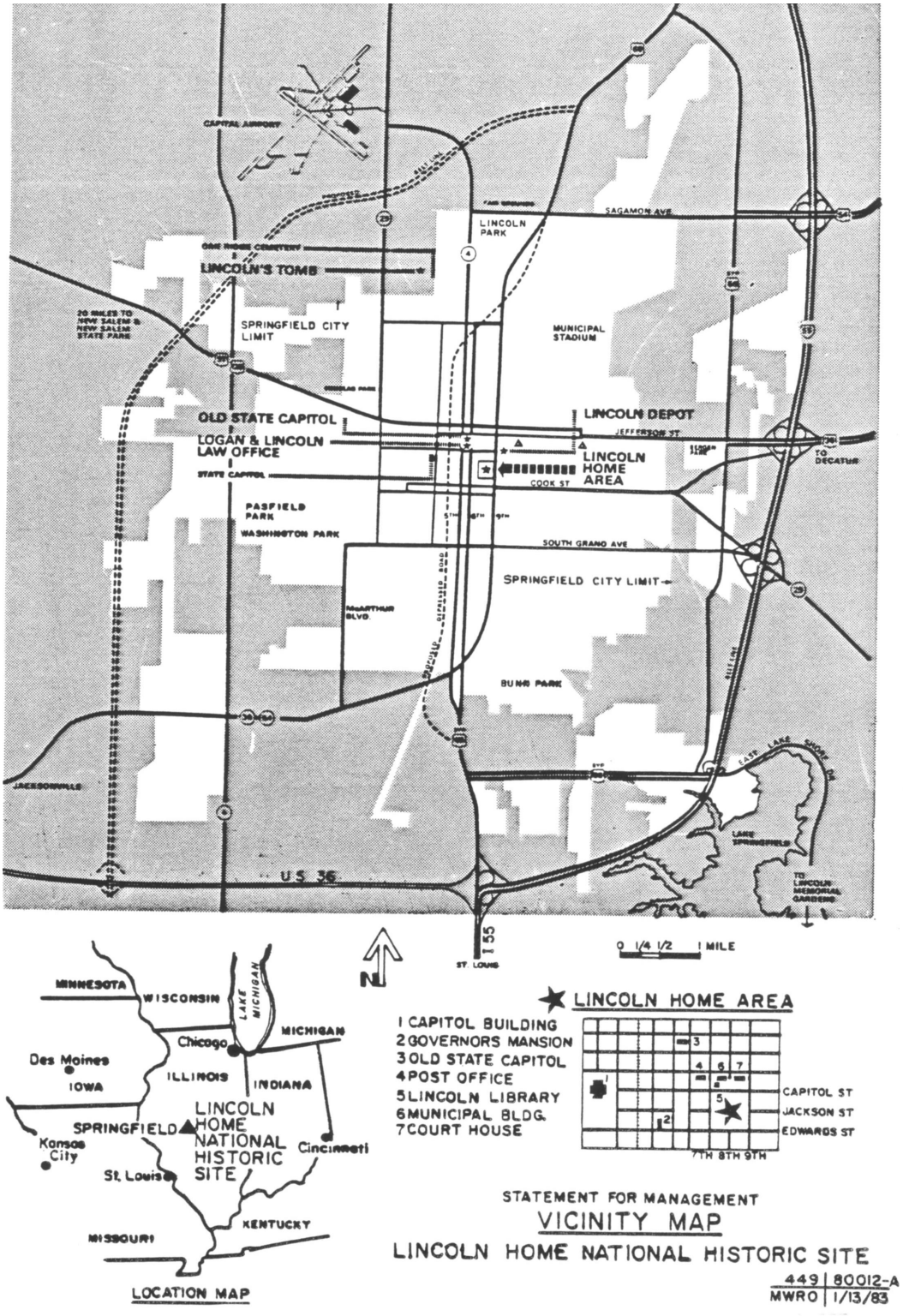


Figure 2-215. 1983, Vicinity Map showing Springfield area and site location. LHNHS

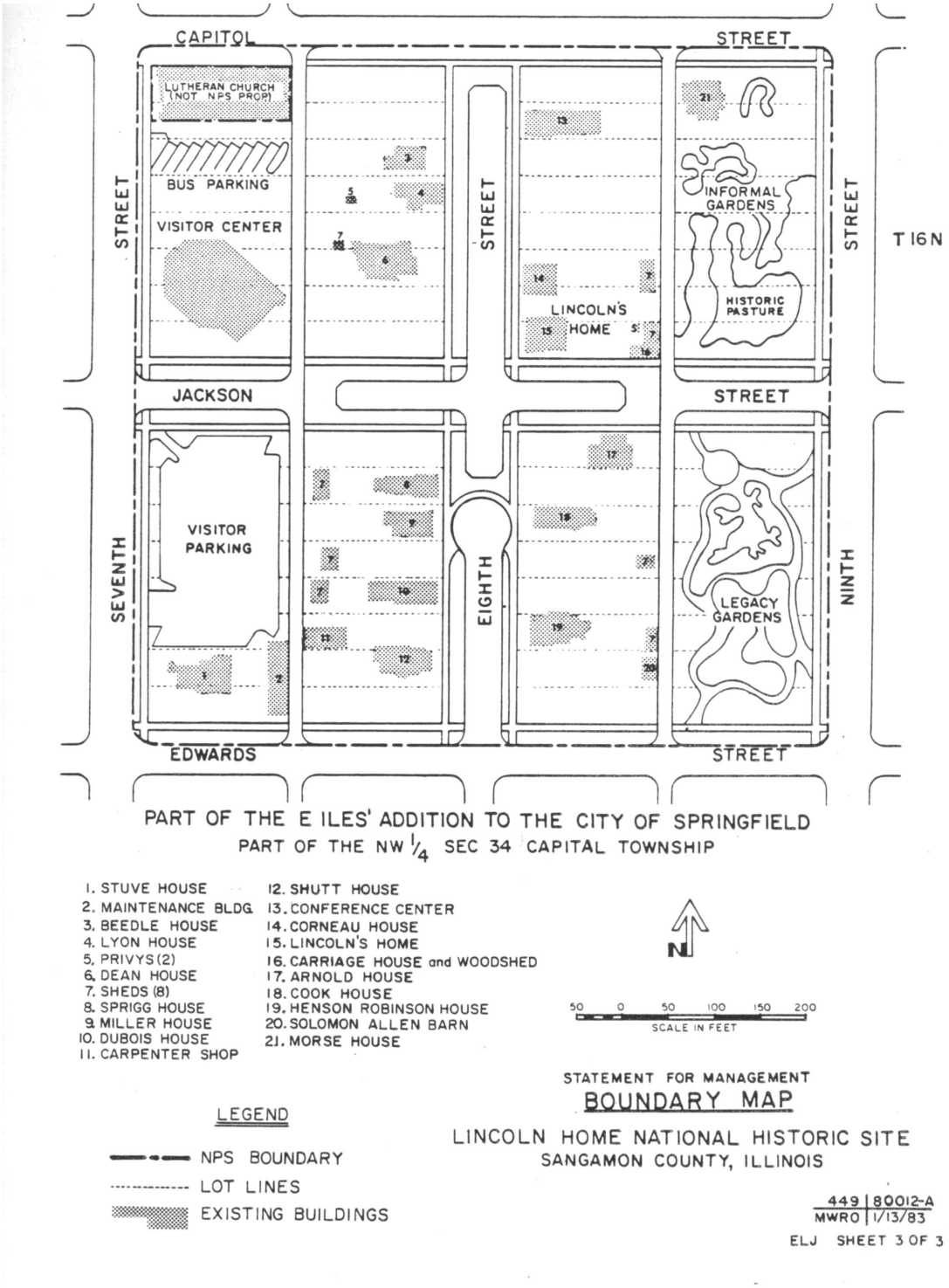


Figure 2-216. 1983, Boundary Map, showing four-block LHNHS property, structures, parking and garden areas. LHNHS

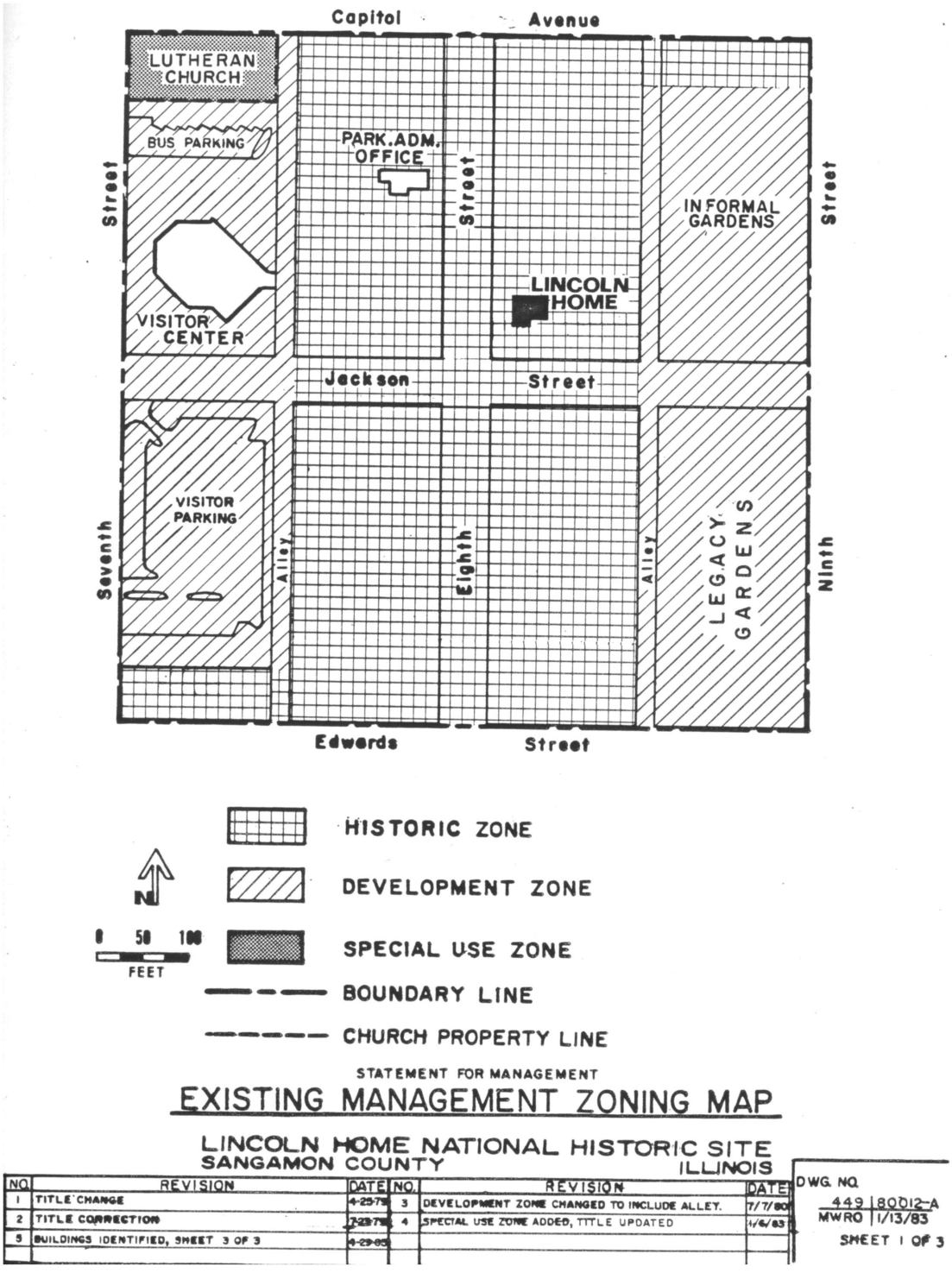


Figure 2-217. 1983, Existing Management Zone Map, showing historic and development zones. LHNHS

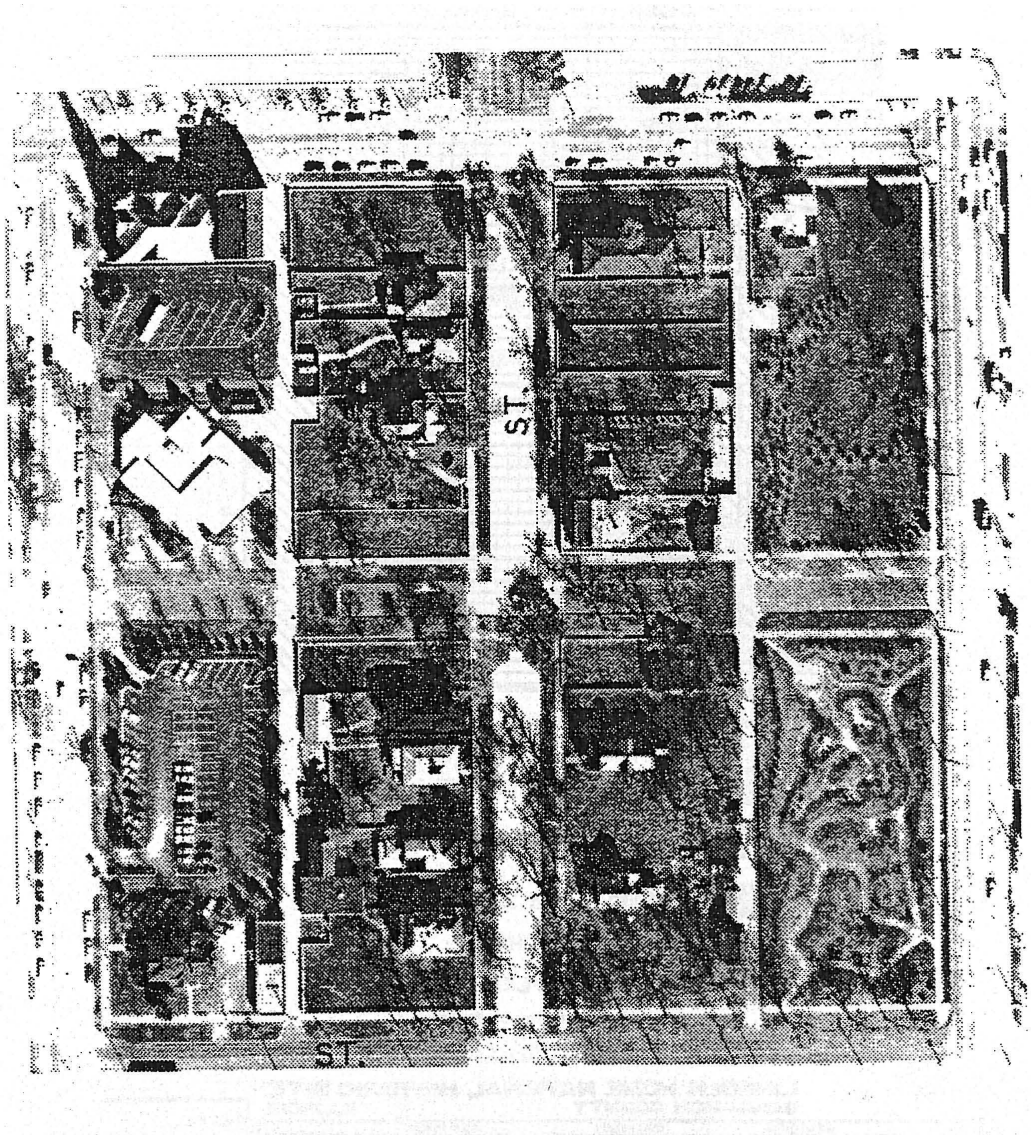


Figure 2-218. 1984 Aerial Photograph of Springfield, Springfield Dept of Eng.

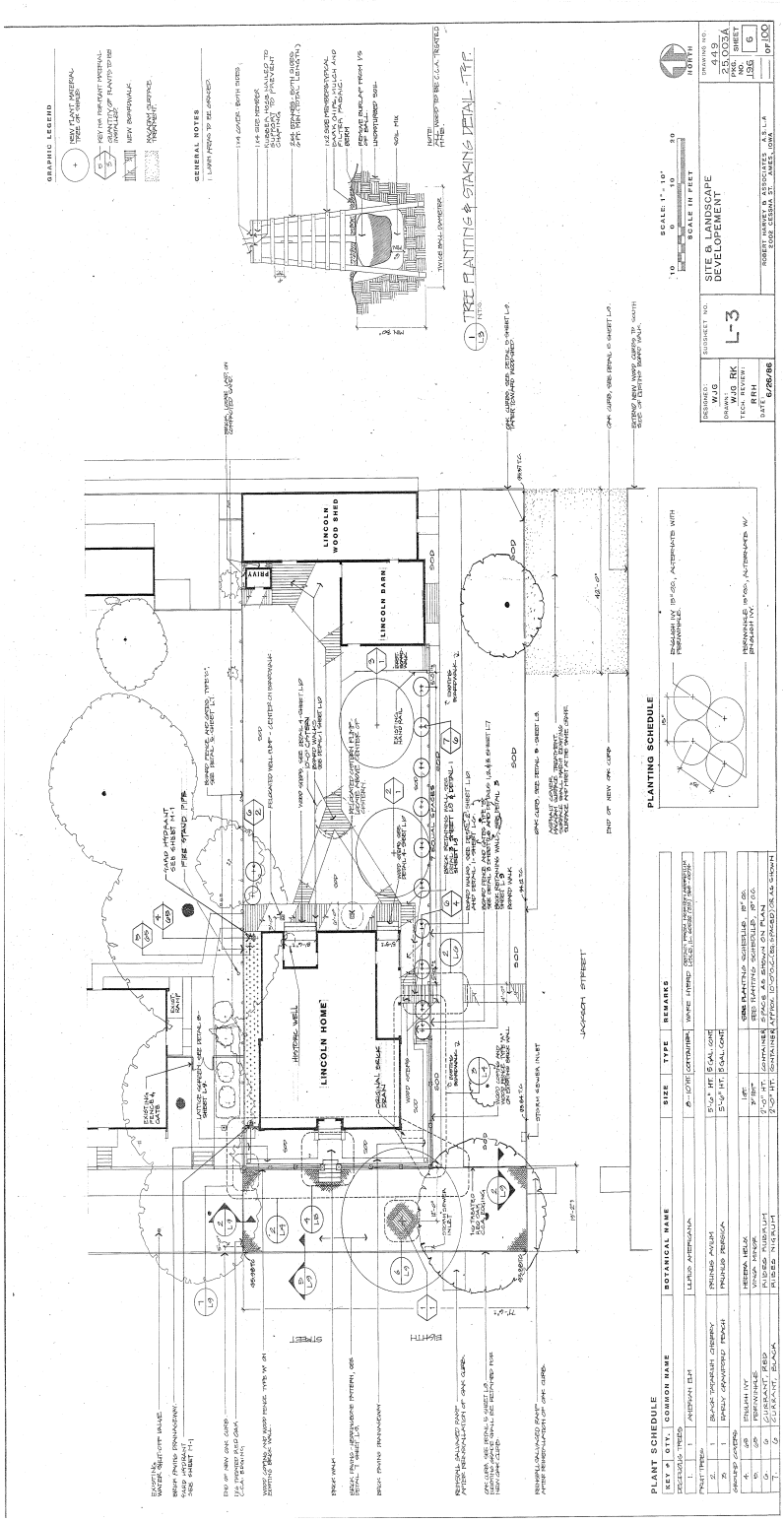


Figure 2-219. 1986 Site and Landscape Development Plan of Lincoln Home by Robert Harvey & Assoc.



Figure 2-220. 1987 Photograph of the cistern at the Lincoln Home from 1987 Restoration Project by Vergil Noble.

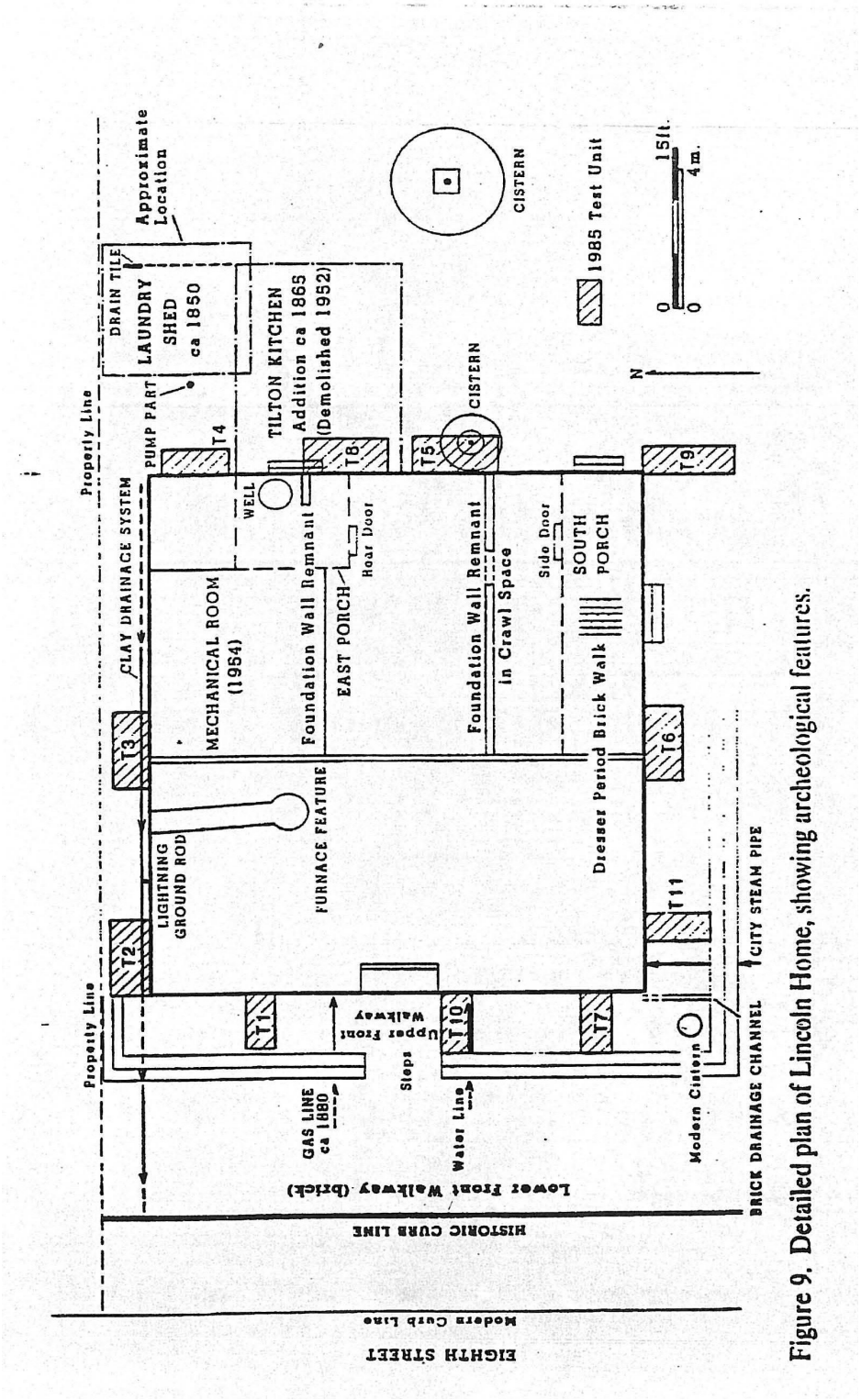


Figure 9. Detailed plan of Lincoln Home, showing archeological features.

Figure 2-221. Detailed Archeaological Plan of the Lincoln Home from Further Archeaological Investigations at Lincoln Home National Historic Site, by Vergil Noble, pg. 21, 1988.

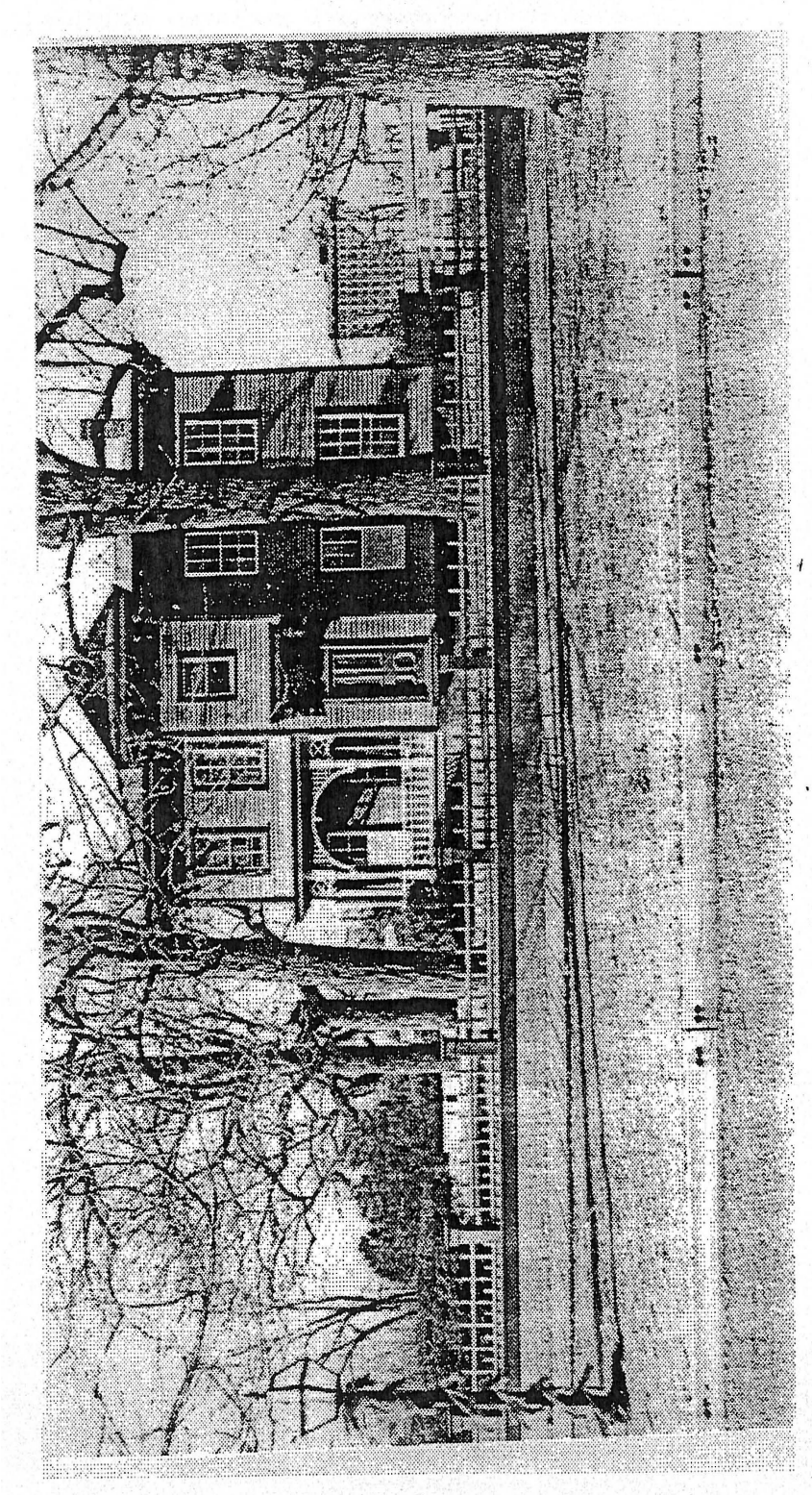


Figure 2-222. 1991, East facade of Dean House, by Fischer-Wisnosky.

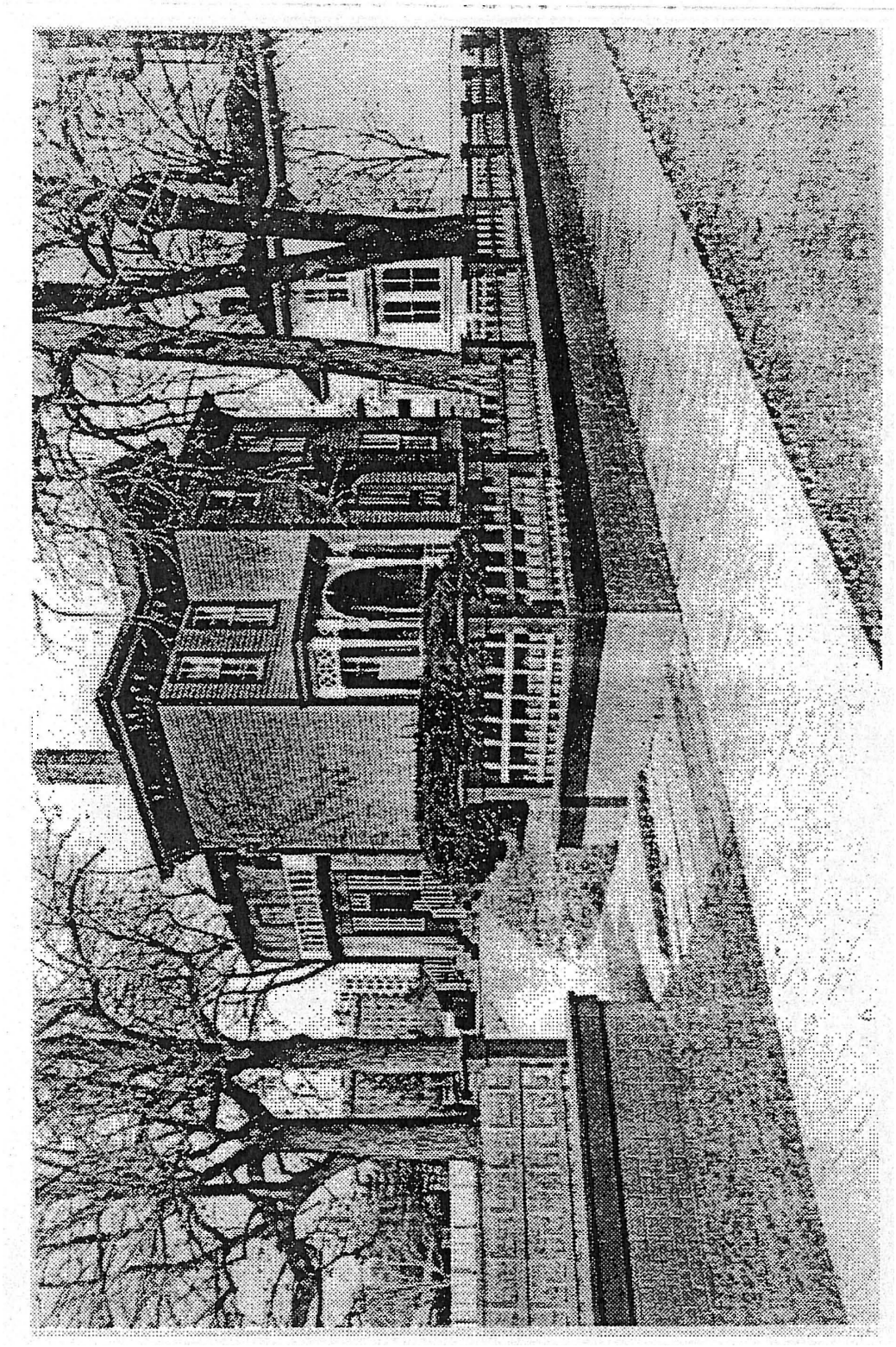


Figure 2-223. 1991, Southeast corner of Dean House, by Fischer-Wisnosky.

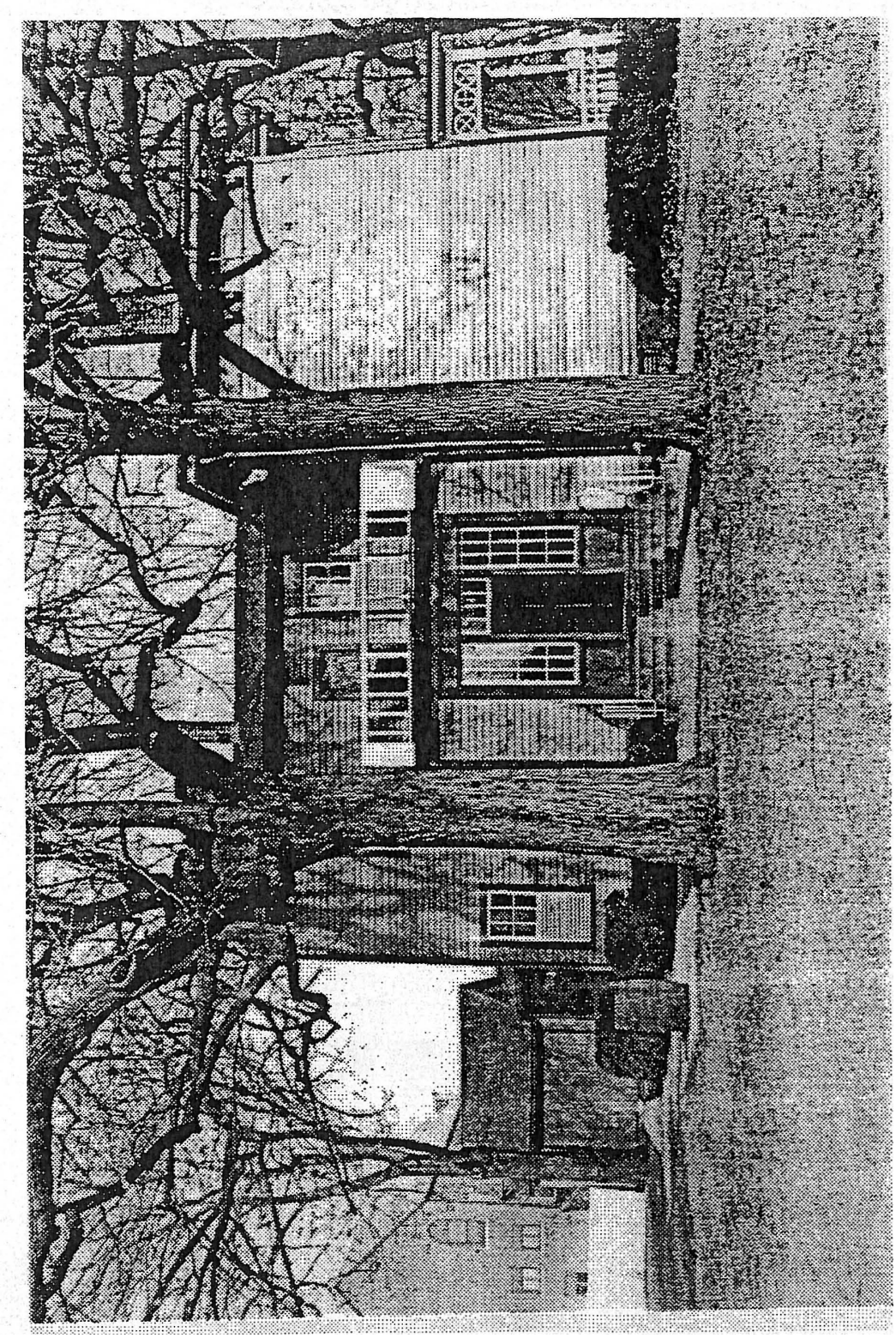


Figure 2-224. 1991, South facade of Dean House, by Fischer-Wisnosky.



Figure 2-225. 1991, North facade of Dean House, by Fischer-Wisnosky.



CHAPTER 3:
Existing Conditions

Chapter 3 Existing Conditions

Lincoln Home National Historic Site is a four block area within the City of Springfield, Illinois. The historic landscape of Lincoln Home NHS contains heritage resources related to the residential neighborhood associated with the adult home of Abraham Lincoln. In addition, the park includes buildings and landscapes related to visitor use, parking, park administration, and maintenance facilities. The existing conditions at Lincoln Home NHS are presented in this chapter, accompanied by plan drawings, perspective illustrations, and photographs. This chapter includes documentation of existing landscape characteristics relevant to the historic landscape including spatial organization and cluster arrangement, land use, topography, vegetation, views, circulation, buildings, structures, small-scale features, and archeological resources.[1]

Existing conditions information is organized according to three *landscape character areas*. *Landscape character areas* are parts of larger cultural landscapes that are defined by their physical qualities and the cultural resources present. They are used to address existing conditions, analysis, and treatment information. Three landscape character areas are used to organize discussions about the NHS (see Figure I-1). The character areas are closely aligned with the management zones delineated in the 2012 General Management Plan selected alternative. The Visitor Services Character Area includes the NHS Visitor Center and parking areas and Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. The church is a privately owned property within the park boundary. The Historic Resource Character Area includes the four half-blocks that are interpreted as the Lincoln neighborhood, and the Morse House lot, corresponding to the three GMP management zones that focus on historic resources. The eastern portion of the NHS includes the Open Space/Recreation Character Area (the area is informally referred to by the NHS staff as 'legacy gardens' (south portion) and 'historic pasture' (north portion).

Throughout the park, streets are lined with boardwalks or sidewalks and deciduous trees provide shade and enclosure. Within the Historic Resource Character Area oak plank boardwalks predominate while around the perimeter brick sidewalks and concrete sidewalks with an exposed aggregate finish are generally found. Each block is a combination of historic and contemporary structures, facing streets or alleys, set within mown lawn, with some canopy trees, shrubs and modest perennial garden beds. Individual lots within the Historic Resource Character Area are enclosed by fences in an approximate configuration of the historic land division.

In conjunction with the CLR, this project includes documenting existing conditions and providing guidance for integrating CLR information into the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) to enhance usefulness of the CLR for park managers. The information is presented in a format that can be entered by Lincoln Home NHS staff into FMSS to create work orders that are ready to compete for funding.

[1] See Chapter 1 for an explanation of the cultural landscape approach used throughout this report, and for definitions of cultural landscape terminology.

Documentation of existing landscape conditions at the NHS was undertaken in Spring 2012. Midwestern Consulting, LLC, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, conducted the three-dimensional laser scan of the Historic Resource Character Area in April 2012. The scan data was converted into Cloudworx software and Revit was used to prepare plan and perspective base drawings. Field investigations to ground-truth the base maps, document existing conditions and gather Facility Management Software System (FMSS) data were conducted in June 2012 by Brenda Williams of QEA. Plan drawings illustrating existing conditions at the site are included at the end of this chapter and include drawing sheets EC-1 through EC-9. In addition, perspective views of existing conditions are provided on sheets EC-10 through EC-14. The CLR existing conditions drawings are listed in table 3-1, along with the GMP management zones that relate to each CLR drawing sheet.

Drawing sheet EC-1 illustrates the current conditions for the park at a scale of 1" to 100' and indicates the locations of the enlarged drawing sheets that are provided at a scale of 1" to 40'. These enlarged sheets include detailed information documenting the existing locations of buildings, boardwalks, concrete, brick, chip and seal, and asphalt pavement, fences, lights, interpretive waysides, trees, shrubs and plant beds. Information regarding the conditions of these features is provided in the following narrative.

Table 3- 1: CLR Existing Conditions Drawings and Related GMP Management Zones

CLR Existing Conditions Sheet	**GMP Management Zone**
EC-1: Existing Conditions, Overall Park (1"=100')	All
EC-2: Existing Conditions, North Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone (1"=40')	Historic Yard Rehabilitation
EC-3: Existing Conditions, Lincoln Home Restoration Zone and Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone (1"=40')	Lincoln Home Restoration and Neighborhood Rehabilitation
EC-4: Existing Conditions, South Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone (1"=40')	Historic Yard Rehabilitation
EC-5: Existing Conditions, Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone, Stuve and Morse Lots (1"=40')	Visitor Services / Administration (Stuve House) and Historic Yard Rehabilitation (Morse House)
EC-6: Existing Conditions, Open Space / Recreation Zone (1"=40')	Open Space / Recreation and Visitor Services / Administration (Curatorial Facility)
EC-7: Existing Conditions, Views (1"=100')	All
EC-8: Existing Conditions, Vegetation (1"=100')	All
EC-9: Existing Conditions, Topography (1"=100')	All
EC-10: Existing Conditions, Perspective 1	Lincoln Home Restoration and Neighborhood Rehabilitation
EC-11: Existing Conditions, Perspective 2	Neighborhood Rehabilitation
EC-12: Existing Conditions, Perspective 3	Neighborhood Rehabilitation and Historic Yard Rehabilitation
EC-13: Existing Conditions, Perspective 4	Neighborhood Rehabilitation
EC-14: Existing Conditions, Perspective 5	Lincoln Home Restoration, Neighborhood Rehabilitation, and Historic Yard Rehabilitation

Existing Conditions Landscape Characteristics

Spatial Organization, Existing Conditions

Historic Resource Character Area, Spatial Organization

The arrangement of buildings and landscape features within the historic resource character area is closely related to the Springfield street grid. The park boundaries correlate to city streets, which are laid out on an ordinal grid. The intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets identifies the heart of the park—the four corners associated with the Lincoln lot. The north-south oriented alleys that run parallel to Eighth Street define the west and east edges of the historic resource character area. Throughout the historic resource character area the arrangement of lots, buildings, boardwalks, street trees and fences, reflect the ordinal grid and reinforce the linear patterns established by the streets.

The presence of small-scale residences situated at consistent set-backs on several adjacent lots creates a residential scale and character that is strongest in southwest portion of the historic resource character area. The lack of houses on several lots in a row in other locations causes an interruption in the residential neighborhood character. This is most apparent in the northeast portion of the historic resource character area, where the four vacant lots directly north of the Lincoln lot present a very open landscape that is not consistent with that present during the period of significance (see LA-1 in Chapter 4: Landscape Analysis). The lack of houses on the Burch and Brown lots amplifies this openness near the Lincoln home.

Throughout the Historic Resource Character Area the presence of fences defining (or partially defining) lot boundaries provides a strong emphasis on the arrangement of the historic lots and reinforces references to the historic neighborhood organization.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Spatial Organization

The Visitor Services / Administration zone located to the west of the historic resource character area includes historic buildings at the north and south ends of the block and the NPS visitor center and parking lot stretching across the rest of the block. The alignment of Jackson Street provides a reference to the historic organization of this area and a link to the historic resource character area.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Spatial Organization

The Open Space / Recreation area east of the historic resource character area includes a large expanse of open space including lawn, trees and shrubs in masses laid out in an organic arrangement (the area is informally referred to by the NHS staff as 'legacy gardens' (south portion) and 'historic pasture' (north portion). The southern portion of the area includes numerous small mounds.

Land Use, Existing Conditions

Historic Resource Character Area, Land Use

Within the historic resource character area, the properties are used primarily as interpretive features supporting the interpretive program of the park. The streets, boardwalks, and selected buildings and lots are used by visitors to explore and learn about the history of the Lincoln neighborhood. Currently, visitors are welcomed into the buildings and yards associated with the Lincoln Home, Arnold House and Dean House, as well as the yards associated with the Burch and Brown lots. This access is provided as part of scheduled interpretive programs. The front yard of the Sprigg House and the demonstration garden in the back yard of the Dean House are open during park hours for visitors to explore as they wish. The yard associated with the Jenkins Lot is used for interpretive programs that visitors can watch from the adjacent boardwalk.

Several buildings within the historic resource character area are utilized as offices by the National Park Service. These include the Education Center, Beedle House, Lyon House, Corneau House, Sprigg House, Morse House and Dubois House. Selected properties leased for use as offices for other organizations including the Shutt House, Cook House and Robinson House. The Miller House is currently vacant. The NPS plans to rehabilitate this building for use as leased office space.

In addition to being used by visitors and people who work in the buildings in the park, Eighth and Jackson Streets are used by the general public for pedestrian circulation routes.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Land Use

The park property located on the west side of the historic resource character area is used mainly for visitor services and administrative purposes. This includes visitor parking, bus parking, bus drop-off, and the park visitor center. The alley that runs along the western edge of the historic resource character area is used for vehicular access to parking and service areas used by those who work in the historic resource character area buildings. Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church is located within the park on the southeast corner of Capitol Avenue and Seventh Street and is utilized as a church and food pantry. The Stuve House is located at the northeast corner of Edwards and Seventh Streets and is currently vacant. The NPS plans to rehabilitate this property and utilize it for the park administrative headquarters.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Land Use

The eastern portion of the park includes an alley and parking areas for offices leased from the NPS and a landscaped open space. The open space is used mainly as a screen between Ninth Street and the historic resource management area. It was intended in the 1970 Master Plan as a contemplative space for the general public. The park is sometimes used by local homeless individuals and has been the focus of concern regarding illegal activities on occasion.

Topography, Existing Conditions

Overall National Historic Site, Topography

Topography within the NHS is relatively flat. The overall grade of the park area slopes very gradually from the north to the south and even more gradually from the west to the east (see EC-9) with an overall grade change within the project area of ten feet. Eighth Street gradually slopes downhill from its intersection with Capitol Avenue at approximately 596 feet above sea level to its intersection with Edwards Street at 589 feet above sea level. The elevation of the street in front of the Lincoln Home is 594 feet above sea level. The most noticeable topographical change within the historic resource character area is the rise in elevation from Eighth Street up to the front door of the Lincoln Home. The threshold of the Lincoln Home is approximately five feet above the street level in this location, providing a raised vantage point for viewing the surrounding neighborhood. Retaining walls are found at the west lot lines of the Lincoln Home and the Education Center. A small brick retaining wall is located along the east fence line of the Dean lot.

The southern portion of the Open Space / Recreation area includes a series of one-to-three foot high earth mounds that curve through the park creating informal grass paths. These were constructed recently.

Over time the level of the streets has changed in relation to the sidewalks. Historically the streets were lower. Historic photographs illustrate a change in elevation of up to two feet at the curb. The streets have been altered with the addition of multiple layers of paving applied over the years. The brick base along Eighth Street is now covered with a layer of concrete and an asphalt aggregate layer with a surface chip seal of finely textured golden brown gravel embedded into the asphalt.

Archeological investigations at the Carrigan lot indicate the ground elevation has been raised by as much as 18 to 24 inches in some locations. It is likely that the ground elevation at the Bugg, Niles and Worthen lots have also been altered since the Lincoln period.



Figure 3- 1: Retaining walls and street grade at the Lincoln Home, facing east, July 2012 (source: QEA 00793)



Figure 3- 2: Small earth mounds and vegetation in the southern portion of the Open Space / Recreation area, July 2012 (source: QEA 01943)

Vegetation, Existing Conditions

Historic Resource Character Area, Vegetation

The vegetation within the historic resource character area includes canopy trees lining the streets and open grass lawns scattered with a limited number of deciduous trees and shrubs (see EC-8). Small areas of perennials and groundcovers are present at some lots. Flowering shrubs are maintained as individual plants or clumps paralleling the property lines. Uniform lawns cover the greatest portion of the lots within the historic resource character area. Some lots have little vegetation apart from lawn. Limited quantities of groundcovers and perennials are used at some properties. Plantings of perennials parallel the rear of several of the properties at the alley, both within the individual lots and outside the property boundaries. Table 3-2 provides a detailed list of the vegetation within the historic resource character area and conditions documented in July 2012.

In the northwest portion of the historic resource character area (Block 7), the street trees are all deciduous trees with a mixture of relatively immature and older trees. Trees are spaced evenly along the grass terrace between the sidewalks/boardwalks and the curb, with occasional gaps where trees have been removed. The trees along Eighth Street vary in species and size; older trees are interplanted with newer ones. The two largest trees are a 37" *Acer saccharinum*, silver maple and a 40" *Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm. Street trees along Capital Avenue include *Quercus macrocarpa*, burr oak*, Acer nigrum*, black maple and *Platanus x acerfolia*, London plane tree.

In the northeast portion of the historic resource character area (Block 10), the street trees include a mixture of species of mature canopy trees along Eighth Street, again spaced evenly with a gap in front of the Carrigan lot. The street trees along Capital Avenue include the same mix of species as noted in Block 7. A mature *Quercus rubra*, red oak, is located along Capitol Avenue, in front of the Morse House. Scattered trees, mostly deciduous with one evergreen, are located within the individual lot boundaries. Shrubs are also scattered about within the individual lots. These are maintained as partial hedges, mostly paralleling the property lines.

Within the Lincoln lot, vegetation is limited. A small *Ulmus Americana,* American elm is located in the brick sidewalk on the Eighth Street side of the house. In the lawn terrace on the south side of

the house (adjacent to Jackson Street) there is a mature *Platanus x acerfolia*, London plane tree, and a small *Malus species*, flowering crabapple. The backyard of the Lincoln lot includes lawn, boardwalks, and a mature *Malus pumila,* apple tree.

In the southern portion of the historic resource character area (Blocks 6 and 11), the trees along Eighth Street vary in species and size, older trees are interplanted with newer ones. The three largest trees are a *Acer saccharinum*, silver maple and two *Liquidambar styraciflua*, sweet gum. Scattered deciduous trees are located within the individual lot boundaries. Shrubs are placed in a random arrangement within the individual lots. Along Edwards Street the mature trees include *Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm, *Fraxinus Americana*, white ash and *Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore.



Figure 3- 3: Street trees on Eighth Street north of Jackson, facing northwest, July 2012 (source: QEA 0662)



Figure 3- 4: Street trees on Jackson Street, at Eighth Street facing west, July 2012 (source QEA 0781)



Figure 3- 5: Street trees on Eighth Street between Edwards and Jackson, facing north, July 2012 (source QEA 01374)



Figure 3- 6: Backyard of Lincoln Home, facing west, July 2012 (source: QEA 0867)



Figure 3- 7: Backyard of Lincoln Home, facing east, July 2012 (source QEA 0891)



Figure 3- 8: Lawn, shrubs and trees in Niles, Bugg, and Carrigan lots, facing south toward Lincoln Home, July 2012 (source QEA 01025)



Figure 3- 9: Demonstration garden at the back of the Dean lot, July 2012 (source QEA)



Figure 3- 10: Vegetation at the Irwin lot in Block 11 of the historic resource character area, facing east, July 2012 (source QEA)

Master Plant List

A master plant list of existing vegetation was developed for the NHS. Individual trees and shrubs were located within the park, each was identified through field identification and/or keying of selected leaf samples.[2] The plants are separated into trees, shrubs and groundcovers/perennials. Botanical and common names and a unique two to four letter code are provided for each individual plant species or cultivar as required.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Code	*Botanical Name*	*Common Name*
AC	*Acer campestre*	Hedge Maple
AN	*Acer nigrum*	Black Maple
AP	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple
APS	*Acer platanoides* "Schwedleri"	Schwedler Maple
AR	*Acer rubrum**	Red Maple*
APP	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Sycamore Maple
AS	*Acer saccharum**	Sugar Maple*
ASA	*Acer saccharinum**	Silver Maple*
AA	*Ailanthus altissima*	Tree of Heaven
CM	*Castanea mollissima*	Chinese Chestnut
CS	*Catalpa speciosa*	Northern Catalpa
CC	*Cercis canadensis**	Eastern Redbud*
CO	*Celtis occidentalis**	Hackberry*
CF	*Cornus florida**	Flowering Dogwood*
CCR	*Crataegus crusgalli*	Cockspur Hawthorn
CL	*Crataegus x lavallei*	Lavalle Hawthorn
CMO	*Crateagus mollis*	Downy Hawthorn
CPH	*Crataegus phaenopyrum*	Washington Hawthorn
DV	*Diospyros virginiana**	Common Persimmon*
FA	*Fraxinus americana**	White Ash*
FP	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica**	Green Ash*
GT	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	Honeylocust
LS	*Liquidambar styraciflua**	Sweet Gum*
LT	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tulip Tree
MA	*Morus alba*	Common Mulberry
MP	*Malus pumila*	Hybrid Apple
MSP	*Malus species*	Flowering Crabapple
MXS	*Magnolia x soulangiana*	Saucer Magnolia
NS	*Nyssa sylvatica**	Sour Gum*
PA	*Phellodendron amurense*	Amur Corktree
PO	*Platanus occidentalis**	Sycamore*
PXA	*Platanus x acerfolia*	London Planetree
PPE	*Prunus persica*	Peach
PSE	*Prunus serotina*	Black Cherry
PSP	*Prunus species*	Cherry
QC	*Quercus coccinea**	Scarlet Oak*
QM	*Quercus macrocarpa**	Burr Oak*
QP	*Quercus palustris**	Pin Oak*

[2]. Sources used to key plant materials include: Michael A. Dirr, *Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*, Champaign, Illinois: Stipes Publishing Co, 1983; George Symonds, *The Tree Identification Book*, New York: William Morrow & Co., 1958; George Symonds, *The Shrub Identification Book*, New York: William Morrow & Co., 1963; Roger Phillips, *Trees of North America*, New York: Random House, 1978.

QR	*Quercus rubra**	Red Oak*
QV	*Quercus velutina**	Black Oak*
TA	*Tilia americana*	American Linden
UA	*Ulmus americana*	American Elm*
UD	*Ulmus americana* `Davidiana'	David Elm
UP	*Ulmus parvifolia*	Chinese Elm
UJ	*Ulmus japonica* `Wilsoni'	Wilson Elm

EVERGREEN TREES

Code	*Botanical Name*	*Common Name*
PPG	*Picea pungens glauca*	Blue Colorado Spruce
PN	*Pinus nigra*	Austrian Pine
PS	*Pinus strobus*	White Pine

SHRUBS

Code	*Botanical Name*	*Common Name*
Aca	*Amelanchier canadensis*	Shadblow
Bt	*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*	Red Japanese Barberry
Bm	*Buxus microphylla*	Boxwood
Cf	*Calycanthus floridus*	Sweet Shrub
Cj	*Chaenomeles japonica*	Japanese Flowering Quince
Cs	*Cornus sericea*	Redosier Dogwood
Cc	*Cotinus coggygria*	Smokebush
Dg	*Deutzia gracilis*	Slender Deutzia
Ea	*Euonymus alatus*	Winged Euonymus
Ej	*Euonymus japonicus*	Japanese Euonymus
Fi	*Forsythia x intermedia* (hybrid)	Border Forsythia
Ha	*Hydrangea arborescens* (hybrid)	Smooth Hydrangea
Hq	*Hydrangea quercifolia*	Oakleaf Hydrangea
Hs	*Hibiscus syriacus* (cultivar)	Rose-of-Sharon (double purple)
Ic	*Ilex crenata*	Japanese Holly
Jc	*Juniperus communis*	Common Juniper
Jh	*Juniperus horizontalis*	Creeping Juniper
Ka	*Kolkwitzia amabilis*	Beautybush
Lt	*Lonicera tatarica*	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Lv	*Ligustrum vulgare*	European Privet
Lxv	*Ligustrum x vicaryi*	Golden Privet
Ms	*Magnolia stellata*	Star Magnolia
Mxs	*Magnolia x soulangiana*	Saucer Magnolia
Pc	*Philadelphus coronarius*	Sweet Mockorange
Pm	*Pinus mugo* var. *mugo*	Mugo Pine
Rm	*Rosa multiflora*	Multiflora Rose
Rs	*Rosa* species	Rose
Ro	*Ribes odoratum*	Clove Currant
Rsp	*Ribes* species	Currant
Sa	*Symphoricarpos albus*	Snowberry
Sp	*Spiraea prunifolia*	Bridalwreath Spirea
Sxb	*Spiraea x bumalda*	Bumald Spirea
Sm	*Syringa microphylla*	Littleleaf Lilac
Sv	*Syringa vulgaris*	Common Lilac

Sxv	*Spiraea x vanhouttei*	Vanhoutte Spirea
Tc	*Taxus cuspidata*	Japanese Yew
Vb	*Viburnum x burkwoodii*	Burkwood Viburnum
Vc	*Viburnum carlesii*	Korean Spice
Vl	*Viburnum lentago*	Nannyberry Viburnum
Vo	*Viburnum opulus*	European Cranberrybush
Vr	*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*	Leatherleaf Viburnum
Wf	*Weigela florida*	Old Fashioned Weigela

PERENNIALS, VINES, AND GROUND COVERS

Code	*Botanical Name*	*Common Name*
af	*Achillea filipendulina*	Yarrow
csp	*Chrysanthanemum* species	Garden Mum
ef	*Euonymus fortunei* `Emerald Gaiety'	Wintercreeper Euonymus
ek	*Euonymus kiautschovicus*	Spreading Euonymus
hf	*Hemerocallis fulva*	Tawny Daylily
hfh	*Hemerocallis fulva* (hybrid)	Double Tawny
hfhy	*Hemerocallis fulva* (hybrid)	Two toned
hh	*Hedera helix*	English Ivy
hsp	*Hemerocallis* species (hybrid)	Yellow Daylily
ig	*Iris germanica*	German Bearded Iris
mv	*Mertensia virginica**	Virginia Bluebells*
psp	*Paeonia species*	Peony
rh	*Rudbeckia hirta**	Black Eyed Susan*
vc	*Viola canadensis*	Violets
vm	*Vinca minor*	Periwinkle
wf	*Wisteria floribunda*	Japanese Wisteria

* indicates Native Plants

Native Plants

Springfield is in the Sangamon Valley and is drained by many of its tributaries. From early descriptions of Springfield, the area was a combination of upland woods and prairie drained by small streams. The neighborhood was drained by the Town Branch of Spring Creek to the west. The 1821 survey indicates a number of smaller and streams and creeks draining toward the Sangamon River towards the west. Open expanses of prairie dominated the area eventually to become the Lincoln Home. The small streams and creeks, with annual or seasonal flow, scattered about this valley would be characterized with riverine vegetation. In these riverine or floodplain corridors shrubs and herbaceous plants with soils were subject to wet conditions would be found. These plants generally are fast growing. The upland forests would be dominated with long-lived hardwoods preferring drier soils. Although specific identification of the plant communities existing within this area of Springfield prior to development is limited, it is assumed that the area was a combination of prairie, riverine forest, open forest and native hardwood groves.[3] Historic descriptions of the area are somewhat varied. One description of the types of native Illinois vegetation in 1837 is revealing:

On the bottomlands - black walnut, ash of several species, hackberry, elm (white, red and slippery), sugar-maple, honey-locust, buck-eye, catalpa, sycamore, cottonwood, pecan, hickory, mulberry,

[3]. Krupka, Draft 1993 "Landscape Features", p. 9.

several oaks--as, overcup, burr-oak, swamp or water oak, white, red, or Spanish oak, red-bud, pawpaw, grape-vine, dogwood, spice-bush hazel, greenbrier, etc.; on the uplands - various species of oak, post oak, white oak, black oak, black jack oak, hickory, shagbark and smoothbark, black walnut, white walnut or butternut, cherry, cedar, white and yellow poplar.[4]

The ecological communities that compare to these plants and types are described in the contemporary ecological literature as Oak-Hickory Forest, Oak Barrens, Floodplain Forest and Bluestem Prairie.[5] The Oak Barrens are considered a transitional community between the Oak-Hickory woodlands and prairie, usually containing an open oak canopy with prairie grasses and forbs as understory.

Native plants within LHNHS today include a few mature trees dating to the Lincoln residence period or the late 19th century. Most of the trees, shrubs and groundcovers today, however, are introduced species. Some native trees have been recently planted along the streets. The master plant list is annotated noting which plants existing on LHNHS properties today are native to the region.

Springfield in located within the Central Plains which encompasses most of Illinois, southern Iowa, northern and western Missouri and parts of eastern Kansas and northern Oklahoma.[6] Primarily agricultural activities throughout the state have altered the native prairie and forest areas, replacing them with farm lands. As a typical condition within urban areas, few indigenous vegetation remains within the four block area of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

A detailed study of nursery stock available in central Illinois 1851-1861 was presented in the *Historic Grounds Report*. This documentation was directed toward the development of a plant materials list that would be appropriate to the historic plant materials of the Lincoln period. It was intended to supplement or supersede a listing of native plants. That research is not duplicated in this report but may be of value in future taxonomic evaluation of historic photographs to identify specific plant materials.

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[4]. Robert Harvey, *Lincoln Home Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan*, April 1982, p. 185 from (author unknown, *Illinois in 1837*).
[5]. Harker, p. A-199 to A-201
[6]. Donald Harker, Sherri Evans, Marc Evans, Kay Harker, *Landscape Restoration Handbook*, Boca Raton, Florida: Lewis Publishers, 1993, p. A-199.

Table 3- 2: Historic Resource Character Area Vegetation Existing Conditions

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T1	**Quercus macrocarpa*, burr oak, 14 1/2" DBH.	Capitol Avenue street tree. Good condition. No current deficiencies.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T2	*Acer nigrum*, black maple, 10 1/2" DBH.	Capitol Avenue street tree. Good condition. No current deficiencies.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T3	**Quercus macrocarpa*, burr oak, 12 1/2" DBH.	Capitol Avenue street tree. Good condition. No current deficiencies.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T4	*Acer nigrum*, black maple, 10" DBH.	Capitol Avenue street tree. Good condition. No current deficiencies.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T5	**Quercus macrocarpa*, burr oak, 14 1/2" DBH.	Capitol Avenue street tree. Good condition. No current deficiencies.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T6	*Crataegus phaenopyrum*, Washington hawthorn, 6" cal.	Northwest corner of Capitol Avenue and Eighth Street. Fair to poor condition. Large scar on trunk.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	PB 1	Plant bed with *Hostas sp*., hosta, *Nandina domestica*, heavenly bamboo, *Hemerocallis*, daylilly.	Northwest corner of Capitol Avenue and Eighth Street. Fair to good condition. Some weeds.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T7	*Cornus Florida*, flowering dogwood, 7" cal.	Fair condition. Large scar on trunk.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T8	*Cornus Florida*, flowering dogwood, 6" cal.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	T9	*Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm, 28 1/2" DBH. **Possible extant historic tree.**	Fair to poor condition. Recent damage and large scar. Appears to be stresesed--leaves look dried out, possibly from current drought. Recently pruned. Possible hazard tree. Recommend having arborist evaluate and provide recommendations.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Walters Lot)	PB 2	This area includes a large *Taxus cuspidata*, Japanese yew, weeds, and a few scraggly shrubs.C93	Fair to poor condition. Succers, dead sections, wilted leaves. One small tree is dead.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	T10	*Platanus x acerfolia*, London planetree, 14" DBH.	Eighth Street street tree. Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	T11	*Catalpa speciosa*, northern catalpa, 26" DBH.	Fair to good condition. Some weeds. Tree is close to north side of Beedle house.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	T12	*Catalpa speciosa*, northern catalpa, 22-1/2" DBH.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	T13	*Catalpa speciosa*, northern catalpa, 29" DBH.	Fair to good condition. Some weeds.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	T14	*Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree, 22" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	T15	*Malus pumila*, hybrid apple, 6" diameter at 3' height, multistem above that.	Good condition. Tree is bearing fruit.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	PB3	Unmulched area with *Hemerocallis sp.*, daylilly, and weeds.	Poor to fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Beedle Lot)	PB4	Unmulched dirt with *Iris sp.,* iris.	The iris are in fair condition but need to be divided.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	T16	*Malus pumila*, hybrid apple, 4"DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	T17	*Malus pumila*, hybrid apple, 4"DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	T18	*Acer platanoides "Schwedleri"*, Schwedler maple, 15" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	PB5	*Buxus sp.,* boxwood (1), *Hemerocallis sp.*, daylilly and weeds.	Poor condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	PB6	*Paeonia sp.*, peony (approx. 8), *Hemerocallis sp.*, daylilly and weeds.	A few nice peonies are surrounded by weeds and daylillies. Bed needs to be weeded and mulched and plants should be added to fill out the bed.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	T19	*Quercus rubra*, red oak*, 34-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	T20	*Magnolia x soulangiana*, saucer magnolia.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	T21	*Fraxinus americana**, White Ash*, 21" DBH.	Fair condition.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Lyon Lot)	T22	*Platanus occidentalis**, Sycamore*, 29" DBH.	**Possible extant historic tree.** Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Dean Lot)	T23	*Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree, approx. 24" DBH.	Fair condition - Leaning toward East, one sided form.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Dean Lot)	T24	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 25-1/2" DBH.	**Extant historic tree.** Fair condition - Dead branches need to be pruned.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Dean Lot)	T25	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 29" DBH.	Fair to good condition - recently pruned, no branches on the North side.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 7 (Dean Lot)	T26	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 5" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T27	*Morus alba*, common mulberry, double trunk, approx 13" and 32" DBH.	**Possible extant historic tree.** Fair condition. Split trunk would be a concern if this tree was closer to any buildings. Monitor and prune as necessary.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T28	*Quercus rubra**, red oak*, 19" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T29	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 16" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T30	*Quercus macrocarpa**, burr oak*, 14-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T31	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 19" DBH.	Good condition- roots exposed in terrace.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T32	*Quercus velutina**, black oak*, 15-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T33	*Quercus macrocarpa**, burr oak*, approx. 7" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS, Block 7 (Burch & Brown Lot)	T34	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 28-1/2" DBH.	Fair to good condition- some old scars with large burls.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Lincoln Lot)	T35	*Ulmus americana `Davidiana'* , David elm, (not sure of exact variety), 4" cal.	Good condition- board tree guard structure at base measures 4'-7" x 4'-8".
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Lincoln Lot)	T36	*Platanus x acerfolia* , London planetree, 22" DBH.	Good condition.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Lincoln Lot)	T37	*Malus species*, flowering crabapple, 1- 1/2" cal.	Fair condition. Scar on trunk.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Lincoln Lot)	T38	*Malus pumila*, hybrid apple, base approx 9" to 16" high, then multibranched.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)	T39	*Quercus palustris**, pin oak*, 19" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)	T40	*Acer nigrum*, black maple, 11" DBH.	Poor condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)		Dead Shrub.	Dead. Should be removed.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)		*Spiraea sp.* , 6ft to 7ft high (2 ea)	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)		*Forsythia x intermedia (hyb*), border forsythia, 7-10' high (6 ea).	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)	T50	*Diospyros virginiana**, common persimmon*, 25 1/2" DBH.	**Possible extant historic tree.** Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)	T51	*Diospyros virginiana**, common persimmon*, 23 1/2" DBH.	**Possible extant historic tree.** Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)	T52	*Malus pumila*, hybrid apple, multi-stem, 8", 8", 6", 5-1/2" DBH.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Carrigan Lot)	T53	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 8" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Bugg Lot)	T41	*Acer nigrum*, black maple, 37" DBH.	**Extant historic tree.** Poor condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Bugg Lot)	T49	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 9" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Niles Lot)	T42	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 17" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Niles Lot)		*Picea pungens glauca*, blue Colorado spruce.	Fair to Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Niles Lot)	T48	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 11" DBH.	Good condition.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Worthen Lot)	T43	*Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree, 27-1/2" DBH.	Fair condition, needs pruning.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Worthen Lot)	T47	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 9" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Education Center)	T44	*Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm, 41-1/2" DBH.	**Extant historic tree.** Fair, stressed from drought.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Education Center)		*Hedera helix*, ivy (190 sf).	Good condition. No current deficiencies.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T45	*Quercus velutina**, black oak*, 38" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	PB 7	Plants at northeast corner of Eighth Street.	Shrubs in poor condition, one dead ornamental tree and a *Cornus florida*, Flowering dogwood, in fair to poor condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	PB 8	Plant bed with *Hostas sp*., hosta, *Nandina domestica*, heavenly bamboo, *Hemerocallis*, daylilly, and T54 (see below).	Plants are in good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T46	*Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm.	Fair condition. Overhangs Education Center. Monitor and prune as necessary.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T54	*Crataegus phaenopyrum* , Washington hawthorn, multi-stem, 2 trunk, 4" cal.	Fair to poor condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T55	*Quercus macrocarpa**, burr oak*, 12-1/2" DBH.	Fair to poor condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T56	*Acer nigrum, b*lack maple, 11-1/2" DBH.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T57	*Quercus macrocarpa**, burr oak*, 11-1/2" DBH.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T58	*Acer nigrum, b*lack maple, 11" DBH.	Fair condition, scar on street side.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 10 (Remann Lot)	T59	*Quercus macrocarpa**, burr oak*, 11" DBH.	Fair condition, stressed.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Corneau Lot)	T60	*Quercus velutina**, black oak*, 17-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Corneau Lot)	T61	*Magnolia x soulangiana*, saucer magnolia, 5 trunks: 9", 9", 6-1/2", 8-1/2", 7-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Corneau Lot)	T62	*Quercus velutina**, black oak*, 29-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Corneau Lot)	T63	*Nyssa sylvatica**, black tupelo/sour gum*, 13-1/2".	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Corneau Lot)	T64	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 27" DBH.	Fair condition, needs pruning.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Sprigg Lot)	T65	*Quercus velutina**, black oak*, 5" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Sprigg Lot)	T84	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 26 1/2" DBH.	Fair to good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Miller Lot)	T66	*Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree, 30".	Good Condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Miller Lot)	T67	*Acer platanoides*, Norway maple, 13" DBH.	Good condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Miller Lot)	T83	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 39" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Miller Lot)		*Euonymus alatus*, winged euonymus, (3 ea). Located near north side of Dubois house.	Fair condition. Establish plant bed with mulch.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)	T68	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 16-1/2".	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)	T69	*Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm, 44" DBH.	**Extant historic tree.** Fair to poor condition, appears stressed due to drought.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)		*Paeonia species*, peony, (3 ea.).Located on north side of front porch.	Fair condition. Need to establish bed, weed, and mulch.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)		*Rosa species*, Rose. One shrub located at the northeast corner of the front porch.	Fair condition. Need to establish bed, weed, and mulch.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)		Plant bed (dirt with some plants) (14 sf). Located at east side of front porch.	Poor condition. Bed needs weeding and mulching and plants added to fill it out, or should be removed and replaced with turf.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)		*Salvia, sp.*, ornamental salvia. Located at southeast corner of front porch.	Poor condition. Bed needs weeding and mulching and plants added to fill it out, or should be removed and replaced with turf.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)		*Syringa vulgaris*, common lilac, hedge. Located in yard between Dubois and Shutt houses.	Fair condition. Establish bed, weed, and mulch.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Dubois Lot)	T82	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 22" DHB.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T70	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 15" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T72	*Platanus x acerfolia*, London planetree, 20" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T73	*Tilia americana*, American linden.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T74	*Tilia americana*, American linden.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T75	*Liquidambar styraciflua**, sweet gum*.	**Possible extant historic tree.** Fair to good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T76	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T77	*Ulmus americana*, American elm* 22 1/2" DBH.	Poor condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T78	*Malus pumila*, hybrid apple, 17-1/2" DBH.	Fair condition- large scar.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T79	*Malus species*, flowering crabapple, 9" DBH.	Good condition.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T80	*Malus species*, flowering crabapple, 9" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)	T81	*Malus species*, flowering crabapple, 7" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Viburnum opulus*, European cranberrybush, (4 ea). Located at southwest portion of yard.	Fair condition. These shrubs are leggy and do not form a mass, rather they stand as four individual plants. Consider removal, or establish a bed, weed, mulch and consider filling in with a few more of the same species.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Ribes species*, currant. Located between boardwalk and fence in back yard.	Fair condition. Either remove or establish a plant mass and mulched bed. This individual shrub in the grass is odd on its own.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Chaenomeles japonica*, Japanese flowering quince (2 ea). Located at back of house on either side of the boardwalk.	Plants are in good condition but beds need to be weeded.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Syringa vulgaris*, common lilac. Located at southwest corner of house.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Paeonia sp.*, peony, and *Hemerocallis*, daylilly. Located on south side of house near front of lot. This is a rectangular flower bed.	Poor condition. The bed is weedy and unmulched. Location and size are apparently not connected to any other design elements.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Viburnum opulus,* European cranberrybush, (2 ea). Part of shrub mass along south side of lot.	Poor condition. Remove and either replace with healthy plants in a maintained bed or turf.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Syringa vulgaris*, common lilac (2 ea). Part of shrub mass along south side of lot.	Fair condition. Weed, establish bed, and mulch. Prune out dead branches.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Hibiscus syriacus, r*ose of Sharon-approx 15ft high (3). Part of shrub mass along south side of lot.	Fair condition. Weed, establish bed, and mulch. Prune out dead branches.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 6 (Shutt Lot)		*Viburnum opulus*, European cranberrybush, (3 ea).	Fair condition. Weed, establish bed, and mulch. Prune out dead branches.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Arnold Lot)	T85	*Malus species, f*lowering crabapple.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Arnold Lot)	T86	*Quercus rubra**, red oak*, 1-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Arnold Lot)		*Spiraea sp.,* spiraea (2). Located on north side of fence directly south of the front of the house.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Irwin Lot)		*Lonicera sp.,* honeysuckle, 12' high. Located at front of lot, east of gate.	Fair condition. Blocks views into lot. Placement east of gate is confusing, as it appears as though no house would have been here.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Irwin Lot)		*Viburnum, sp., viburnum,* 7ft high. Located at front of lot near honeysuckle described above.	Fair condition. Blocks views into lot. Placement east of gate is confusing, as it appears as though no house would have been here.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Irwin Lot)	T87	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 18" DBH.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Irwin Lot)	T88	*Prunus serotina,* black cherry, multi-trunk, 17 1/2" and 25" DHB.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Cook Lot)	T104	*Ailanthus altissima*, tree of heaven, 45" DBH.	Fair to good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Roll Lot)	T89	*Liquidambar styraciflua**, sweet gum*, 34-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Roll Lot)	T103	*Acer saccharinum**, silver maple*, 3" caliper.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Jenkins Lot)	T90	*Tilia americana*, American linden, 8" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Robinson Lot)	T91	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 21" DBH.	Fair condition. Branching starts very high. Have arborist evaluate and provide recommendations. Water during dry periods and prune out dead branches on a regular basis.

Location	Key	Name / Description	Condition
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Robinson Lot)	T92	*Quercus rubra**, red oak*, 6-1/2" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Robinson Lot)	T100	*Malus pumila*, hybrid apple, multi-stem.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Robinson Lot)	T101	*Ulmus parvifolia*, Chinese elm, 29" DBH.	Fair condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Allen Lot)	T93	*Celtis occidentalis**, hackberry*, <20" DBH.	**Possible extant historic tree.** Fair condition, stressed.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Allen Lot)	T94	*Platanus occidentalis**, Sscamore*, 21" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Allen Lot)	T95	*Quercus rubra**, red oak*, 5" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Allen Lot)	T96	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 43" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Allen Lot)	T97	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 23" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Allen Lot)	T98	*Platanus occidentalis**, sycamore*, 37" DBH.	Good condition.
Lincoln Home NHS Block 11 (Allen Lot)	T99	*Fraxinus americana**, white ash*, 21" DBH.	Fair condition.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Vegetation

The landscape surrounding the Visitor Center and the parking lots along Seventh Street is a dense informal planting of evergreen trees, flowering trees, shrubs and ground cover. The plantings encircle the building and the parking areas. *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, green ash are planted along both sides of Jackson Street in the Visitor Services landscape character area. These trees were planted in the early 1980s and now range in size from 14" to 21" in diameter. A combination of *Quercus velutina*, black oak, *Quercus palustris, p*in oak, and *Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore are planted along Seventh Street. A combination of mature and immature deciduous trees are found along Edwards Street. These include *Acer saccharinum*, silver maple, smaller *Quercus velutina*, black oak, *Liquidambar styracaflua*, sweet gum, and *Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore.



Figure 3- 11: Visitor Parking lot and surrounding vegetation, facing north with NHS Visitor Center in background, July 2012 (source QEA 01669)



Figure 3- 12: Vegetation around Visitor Center, July 2012 (source QEA 01180)

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Vegetation

The vegetation in the eastern portion of the park includes lawn interspersed with evergreen and deciduous shrubs and a limited number of deciduous trees. Along Ninth Street in the northern portion of this area, multi-stemmed *Crataegus sp.,* hawthorn are clumped along the eastern edge of the space. The southern portion of the Open Space / Recreation area includes small earth mounds and ornamental vegetation implemented in the 1970s-80s. *Platanus x acerfolia*, London plane tree and *Acer saccharinum***,** silver maple are found along the eastern portion of Jackson Street. These range in size from 15" to 34" diameter at breast height (dbh). Many of the plants in the Open Space / Recreation Area are oddly shaped, include suckers, dead sections, or have weedy species growing up at their bases. The placement of the plants is not well suited to use by visitors, as it neither creates welcoming spaces nor frames views.



Figure 3- 13: Northern portion of the Open Space / Recreation Area, facing south, July 2012 (source QEA 01882)



Figure 3- 14: Trees and shrubs in southern portion of the Open Space / Recreation Area, facing southeast, July 2012 (source QEA 01948)

Views, Existing Conditions

Historic Resource Character Area, Views

Within the historic resource character area views are an important part of setting the scene and immersing visitors in the character of the Lincoln neighborhood. Existing views are illustrated herein with photographs taken during 2012 (see Figures 3-16 through 3-25), and with perspective renderings (see drawing sheets EC-10 through EC14). The perspective renderings have been developed both to illustrate existing conditions and to provide a basis for visualizing treatment approaches to address key views, especially in areas where screening of intrusive elements is needed. The locations of existing conditions photographs and perspectives are indicated on the Existing Views plan, sheet EC-7.



Figure 3- 15: ECV 1: Winter view of Lincoln Home from intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northeast, March 2012 (QEA 018)

The view of the Lincoln Home from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northeast, is a primary vantage within the NHS (see Figure 3-15, ECV1 and EC-10). Since visitors typically approach the Lincoln Home from the Visitor Center to the west, this view of the house sets an initial impression.



Figure 3- 16: ECV 2: Eighth Street at Jackson Street, facing north, July 2012 (source QEA 01225)

Eighth Street and the portion of Jackson Street immediately adjacent to Eighth are the primary areas that set the neighborhood scene for the NHS. The view from this intersection facing north presents a tree-lined street with fences, boardwalks, and houses during summer months when leaves on the trees screen views of nearby modern developments. In the winter months when the deciduous trees lose their leaves, buildings outside the NHS become more apparent, including the thirty-story Hilton Hotel (see EC-14).



Figure 3- 17: ECV 3: View to the north from the Lincoln Home backyard, note the open lots, Education Center, and Hilton hotel, July 2012 (source QEA 0901)

The view to the north from the backyard of the Lincoln Home includes four vacant lots surrounded by white painted fences, a few shrubs and trees, and the non-historic Education Center and thirty-story Hilton Hotel in the background.



Figure 3- 18: ECV 4: Burch and Brown lots, with park Visitor Center in background, facing west from the front door of the Lincoln Home, March 2012 (source QEA 9644)

The view to the west from the front door of the Lincoln house presents the vacant Burch and Brown lots. The fences illustrate (partially) the historic lot locations and lawn is present where houses once stood. The NHS Visitor Center is in the background. The presence of lawn across the street and adjacent to the Lincoln lot creates an open character to the neighborhood that is not consistent with the historic conditions (see EC-11 and EC-13).



Figure 3- 19: ECV 5: View toward southwest from front door at Lincoln Home, March 2012 (source QEA)

The view to the southwest from the front door of the Lincoln house presents a residential neighborhood with houses, fences, lawn terraces, street trees, boardwalks, and the rough-surfaced street.



Figure 3- 20: ECV 6: Winter view, facing north on Eighth Street, March 2012 (source QEA 09719)

During the winter season when the leaves are off the trees, the views within the historic resource character area include more encroaching elements from the surrounding city. Facing north at any point on Eighth Street in the winter, the tall hotel imposes a strong presence on the historic neighborhood.



Figure 3- 21: ECV 7: Lincoln House (right) and Carrigan lot (to the left of the Lincoln House), facing northeast, July 2012 (source QEA 0794)

The area north of the Lincoln house presents an open, suburban character with fences, large expanses of lawn, shrubs and trees. The presence of lawn across the street and adjacent to the Lincoln lot creates an open character to the neighborhood that is not consistent with the historic conditions (see EC-12).



Figure 3- 22: ECV 8: Interpretive exhibit at the southwest corner of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northeast (source QEA)

An interpretive exhibit at the southwest corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets provides information for visitors related to the popularity of this view for photographers during the historic period.



Figure 3- 23: ECV 9: View of Lincoln Home from interpretive exhibit, July 2012 (source QEA)



Figure 3- 24: ECV 10: Boardwalk, fences, street trees, lights, and Cook House, on East side of Eighth Street facing north, July 2012 (1528)

A typical view along Eighth Street within the historic resource character area presents fences, gates, boardwalks, historic houses, lawn, street trees, and the rough-surfaced road.

Circulation, Existing Conditions

The NHS includes four city blocks bounded by Capitol Avenue on the north, Edwards Street on the south, Ninth Street on the east and Seventh Street on the west. These streets are paved with asphalt and provide vehicular circulation around the park with Seventh Street providing the vehicular entrance to the NHS parking lot and bus loading area. Most buses also park here and wait while their passengers visit the NHS. Seventh Street accommodates one-way traffic in a southerly direction, so visitors in cars and busses all approach the park from the north. The other three streets all support two-way traffic. All of the streets are lined with sidewalks, providing pedestrian routes around the park.

Historic Resource Character Area, Circulation

Circulation within the historic resource character area is limited to pedestrians and service vehicles. Pedestrians are free to use the boardwalks or the streets to move about within the historic resource character area, however, the fences and gates limit access to the majority of the lots. Selected gates are opened for visitor access during operating hours. The majority of the lots have circulation that is restricted to those using the buildings, including park staff, and leases. While pedestrian access to the buildings is provided via gates along Eighth Street, the majority of the building users enter the lots via the back, from parking areas located in the alleys.

Eighth Street and the middle portions of Jackson Street are composed of asphalt with merrimac gravel chip seal. Along both sides of Eighth Street and the middle portion of Jackson from the alley to Eighth Street the sidewalks are wooden boardwalks, six feet wide. A short segment of the sidewalk directly in front of the Lincoln Home is a herringbone brick pattern. The sidewalk in this portion is the widest segment within the block and goes from the curb edge to the base of the brick retaining wall. Along Eighth Street and the middle portion of Jackson Street the curbs are 10" wooden planks.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Circulation

Circulation in the visitor services landscape character area includes vehicular circulation in the form of private car access to the visitor parking lot, a bus loading area on the north side of the visitor center, and service and office parking along the alleys. Pedestrians may approach the Visitor Center from the sidewalk along Seventh Street, or sidewalks between the parking lot and Visitor Center. The brick section of Jackson Street in this area creates a pleasant, tree-lined plaza for pedestrians. When visitors exit the Visitor Center and head toward the historic resource character area, they walk to the east along Jackson Street. The western portion of Jackson Street is paved with brick laid in a running bond pattern with stone curbs. Along Seventh Street from Capitol Avenue to Edwards Street and along the western end of Jackson Street the sidewalks are brick laid in a running bond pattern.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Circulation

Pedestrian circulation in the open space/recreation landscape character area includes sidewalks along Capitol, Ninth, and Edwards Streets, and the eastern portion of Jackson Street. The green space is open for pedestrian access, but does not include defined routes. The arrangement of shrubs and trees within the area discourage circulation and use. Vehicular access in this area includes alleys that provide access to parking for private vehicles belonging to people working in the historic resource character area buildings. The alleys are also used for service vehicles.

Buildings and Structures, Existing Conditions

Historic Resource Character Area, Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures within the historic resource character area include houses, barns, sheds, and privies. These buildings and the landscape features associated with them combine to create a sense of the historic neighborhood during the Lincoln era. Although some of the buildings were not present during the Lincoln residency, their placement on the lots, setback from the street, and relationship to each other, all help to enhance the scale and character of the historic neighborhood. The Education Center (Conference Center) is the one building within the historic resource character area that does not reflect the residential character and scale, as it is larger than the other buildings. Table 3-3 provides a list of the buildings within the historic resource character area and conditions documented in July 2012.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Buildings and Structures

Buildings in the visitor services landscape character area include the NHS visitor center, and Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. The church is privately owned and operated. A pay station kiosk is located at the north end of the visitor parking lot.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Buildings and Structures

There are no buildings currently in this landscape character area.



Figure 3- 25: Beedle House, east façade, March 2012 (source QEA 9607)



Figure 3- 26: Lyon House, east and north elevations, March 2012 (source QEA 9606)



Figure 3- 27: Dean House, east elevation, March 2012 (source QEA 9636)



Figure 3- 28: Education Center, west and south elevations, March 2012 (source QEA)



Figure 3- 29: Corneau House, east elevation, July 2012 (source QEA 1222)



Figure 3- 30: Sprigg House, east elevation, July 2012 (source QEA 1229)



Figure 3- 31: Miller House, east and north elevations, July 2012 (source QEA 1491)



Figure 3- 32: Dubois House, south and east elevations, March 2012 (source QEA 9717)



Figure 3- 33: Shutt House, east elevation, March 2012 (source QEA 9716)



Figure 3- 34: Arnold House, west elevation, July 2012 (source QEA 1480)



Figure 3- 35: Cook House, west elevation, July 2012 (source QEA 1496)



Figure 3- 36: Robinson House, west elevation, July 2012 (source QEA 1535)



Figure 3- 37: Morse House, north elevation, July 2012 (source QEA 1854)



Figure 3- 38: Stuve House, west and south elevations, July 2012 (source QEA 1626)



Figure 3- 39: Lincoln Home National Historic Site Visitor Center, south elevation, July 2012 (source QEA 1740)

Table 3- 3: Lincoln Home National Historic Site Buildings, Existing Conditions

Location	Building Name	Figure Number	Description	Condition/ Current Use
Block 7, lot 14 (Beedle Lot)	Beedle House, HS-12	Figure 3-26	Wood frame 2 story Italianate house with a hip roof and one story front porch.	Good. Used for NHS offices.
Block 7, lot 13 (Lyon Lot)	Lyon House, HS-08	Figure 3-27	Two-story wood frame structure with a truncated hip roof. Clapboard siding with corner boards, elaborate soffit and front porch with dentils and brackets.	Good. Used for NHS offices.
Block 7, Llt 13 (Lyon Lot)	Lyon Shed		One-story gabled building with clapboard siding. Although it is not historic, it is painted to match the Lyon house.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 7, lots 11 and 12 (Dean Lot)	Dean House, HS-13	Figure 3-28	Two-story wood frame Italianate house with hip roof, gable ell, elaborate cornice with brackets, dentils and pendants.	Good. Used for interpretive exhibits and NHS offices.
Block 7, lots 11 and 12 (Dean Lot)	Dean Shed, HS-13A		One-story gabled building with board-&-molded batten siding. Paneled door on the east side and 4-over-4 windows on the north and south.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 7, lots 11 and 12 (Dean Lot)	Dean Barn		One and one-half story gabled wood frame building with board-&-batten siding. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 10, lot 2 (Education Center)	Education Center / Conference Center, HS-30	Figure 3-29	Two-story Italianate house with clapboard siding on the east wing and a hip roof. The full-width front porch has Corinthian columns. Wood sash windows are 6-over-6 double-hung with segmental arches and there is a fanlight over the front door.	Good. Used for educational programs and meetings.
Block 10, lot 6 and north 3/4 of lot 7 (Carrigan Lot)	Shed - Former State Park Visitor Center		One and one-half story building with vertical board siding and shed roof. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage and concessioner's office.
Block 10, lot 8 and south 1/4 of lot 7 (Lincoln Lot)	Lincoln Home, HS-01	Figure 3-16	Two-story wood frame side gable structure with a rear ell, symmetrical facade, and a 2-story side porch with a wrought iron railing on the upper level. Wood sash windows are 6-over-6 double hung. Architectural details are Greek revival in style, with cornice returns, brackets, and corner pilasters.	Good. Used for interpretive programs.
Block 10, lot 8 and south 1/4 of lot 7 (Lincoln Lot)	Lincoln privy, HS-01C		6'5"x 7'5" side gabled one-story wood frame privy with three barrel seats. The exterior is sheathed with clapboard siding with corner boards. Eaves have cornice molding. Circular vents near gable and shuttered side window openings. Painted white. Constructed in 1950s.	Good. Used for interpretive programs.

Location	Building Name	Figure Number	Description	Condition/ Current Use
Block 10, lot 8 and south 1/4 of lot 7 (Lincoln Lot)	Lincoln carriage house/ wood shed, HS-01A/B		Built ca. 1950s based loosely on archeological evidence. Used as one building. The 16'x48' woodshed has a standing seam copper shed roof and vertical board siding over concrete block walls. The gabled carriage house is 20'x 23' with double doors on the south elevation and louvered gable vents. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 6, lot 16 (Corneau Lot)	Corneau House, HS-02	Figure 3-30	34'2"x32'5" one-story side gabled Greek revival wood frame structure with two rear ells. Sheathed with clapboard siding with corner boards and 6/6 windows.	Good. Used for offices.
Block 6, lot 16 (Corneau Lot)	Corneau Barn		One and one-half story gabled wood frame building with board-&-batten siding. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 6, lot 16 (Corneau Lot)	Corneau Privy		One story building with clapboard siding and shed roof. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage of law enforcement bikes.
Block 6, lot 15 (Sprigg Lot)	Sprigg House, HS-11	Figure 3-31	One-story brace-framed structure with a front gable roof. Sheathed with clapboard siding with corner boards. Windows are 6/6 double hung.	Good. Used for NHS offices.
Block 6, lot 15 (Sprigg Lot)	Sprigg Privy		One-story building with board-&-batten siding and gable roof. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage of gas and flammables.
Block 6, lot 15 (Sprigg Lot)	Sprigg Barn		One and one-half story gabled wood frame building with board-&-batten siding. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 6, lots 13 and 14 (Miller Lot)	Miller House, HS-14	Figure 3-32	Two-story wood frame Greek Revival house with a truncated hip roof and rear recessed porch. Sheathed with clapboard siding. The asymmetrical front has two paneled doors.	Fair. Vacant. NPS plans to rehabilitate for offices.
Block 6, lots 13 and 14 (Miller Lot)	Miller Barn		One and one-half story gabled wood frame building with board-&-batten siding. Painted black.	Good. Used for workshop.
Block 6, lots 11 and 12 (Dubois Lot)	Dubois House, HS-15	Figure 3-33	Two-story wood frame Greek Revival house with a hip roof over the front portion and a gable roofed rear ell. Sheathed in clapboard siding with corner boards.	Good. Used for NHS offices.

Location	Building Name	Figure Number	Description	Condition/ Current Use
Block 6, lots 11 and 12 (Dubois Lot)	Aitken Barn, HS-16		Wood frame barn with loft with both tongue & groove horizontal siding & board-&-batten siding. Gable roof with exposed rafter tails and molding at the division between 1st & 2nd floors. Three 6-light windows, and both panel & vertical board doors.	Good. Used for NHS maintenance workshop.
Block 6, lot 10 (Shutt Lot)	Shutt House, HS-17	Figure 3-34	Two-story house with a hip roof, one-story porches front & rear, and dentils and brackets. Sheathed in clapboard with corner boards.	Good. Leased for professional office.
Block 6, lot 10 (Shutt Lot)	Shutt Workshop		One-story building with flat roof and board and batten siding. Painted black.	Good. Used for workshop.
Block 11, lot 1 (Arnold Lot)	Arnold House, HS-20	Figure 3-35	One and one-half story wood frame house with a side gable roof with a one-story gabled ell on the east end. Sheathed in clapboard with corner boards.	Good.
Block 11, lot 1 (Arnold Lot)	Arnold privy		One-story building has clapboard siding with corner boards and gable roof. Painted white.	Good.
Block 11, lot 1 (Arnold Lot)	Arnold Barn		One and one-half story building with vertical board siding and gable roof. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 11, lot 3 (Cook Lot)	Cook House, HS-19	Figure 3-36	Two-story wood frame Greek Revival with a hip roof, clapboard siding, corner boards, gables, dormer, and side porch. There is a full-width front porch.	Good. Leased for professional office.
Block 11, lot 4 (Roll Lot)	Roll Shed		One-story building with hip roof and board-&-batten siding. Painted black.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 11, lot 6 (Robinson Lot)	Robinson House, HS-10	Figure 3-37	Two story front gabled Greek Revival wood frame structure. Has a full-width front porch with square columns and brackets, and a window bay on the south.	Good. Leased for professional office.
Block 11, lot 6 (Robinson Lot)	Robinson Shed		One-story gabled building with board-&-batten siding. Painted black.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 11, lots 7 and 8 (Allen Lot)	Allen Barn, HS-21		One and one-half story gabled wood frame building with board-&-batten siding. The west portion of the structure is original to circa 1860. Painted white.	Good. Used for storage.
Block 10, lots 15, 16 and north 1/2 of 14 (Morse Lot)	Morse House, HS-09	Figure 3-38	Two-story wood frame Greek Revival house with a gable roof, clapboard siding, and pedimented corner boards on brick piers. There are French doors on the south elevation.	Good. Leased for professional office.

Location	Building Name	Figure Number	Description	Condition/ Current Use
Block 6, lots 7 and 8 (Stuve Lot)	Stuve House, HS-05	Figure 3-39	Two-story brick Italianate house with the brick parged and tooled to simulate ashlar. The roof includes both hip and gable sections. The heavy eaves have brackets and pendants. Fenestration includes oval attic windows, and tall 1/1 windows with semi-circular heads on the lower floors.	Poor. NPS plans to rehabilitate for office use.
Block 6, lots 7 and 8 (Stuve Lot)	Stuve Garage		One-story brick building converted into a garage.	Fair. NPS plans to rehabilitate for office.
Visitor Services Area	Visitor Center	Figure 3-40	One-story brick building with standing seam metal roof and wide overhangs.	Good.
Visitor Services Area	Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church		This building is privately owned.	Good.

Small-Scale Features, Existing Conditions

Historic Resource Character Area, Small Scale Features

Small–scale features within the historic resource character area include fences, gates, exhibits, benches, signs, interpretive waysides, lights, and other elements that help to enforce and convey a sense of historical character to the neighborhood landscape. Of these, fences are the most prevalent feature, creating a strong sense of spatial organization and enclosure. White wooden fences in a variety of styles and heights are positioned along most of the property lines. Only at the Lincoln Home, Dean (Lots 11/12), and by the Visitor Center is the fencing painted brown. At the Dean lot, a brick retaining wall along the Eighth Street frontage is topped by a brown painted fence. Higher fences line the alleys, effectively screening low views from Eighth Street to the east and west. Gates are located in most of the properties to allow access to the houses and yards. Fence lines are not all continuous, several open segments are found between lots. Electric street lights line Eighth Street and the middle portion of Jackson Street. They were installed at regular intervals in the 1980s. A cluster of benches is located on Jackson Street, directly north of the Corneau House. Examples of small scale features found within the historic resource character area are described in this section.



Figure 3- 40: Fence and gate at Brown lot, facing west, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 41: Fence and gate at Burch lot, facing west, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 42: Brick retaining wall and wood fence at front of Lincoln Home, facing east, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 43: Board fence at north side of Lincoln lot backyard, facing east, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 44: Fence and gate at the Miller house, facing west, July 2012 (source: QEA)

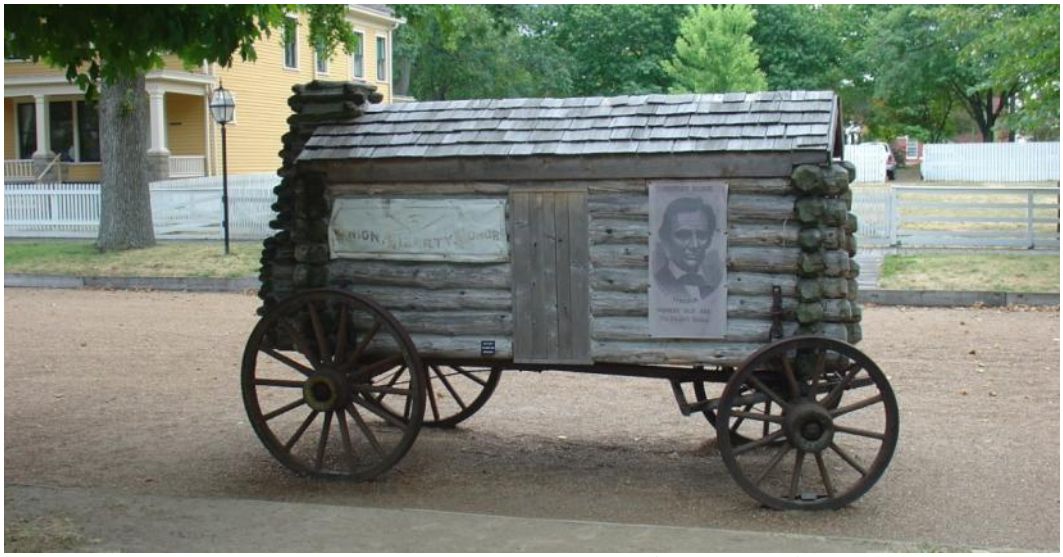


Figure 3- 45: Wagon exhibit on Eighth Street, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 46: Benches on Jackson Street, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 47: Cell phone tour sign, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 48: Interpretive wayside at Sprigg House, July 2012 (source: QEA)



Figure 3- 49: Light post and fixture and trash receptacle at Eighth Street facing east, the Remann lot and Morse house are in the background, July 2012 (source: QEA)

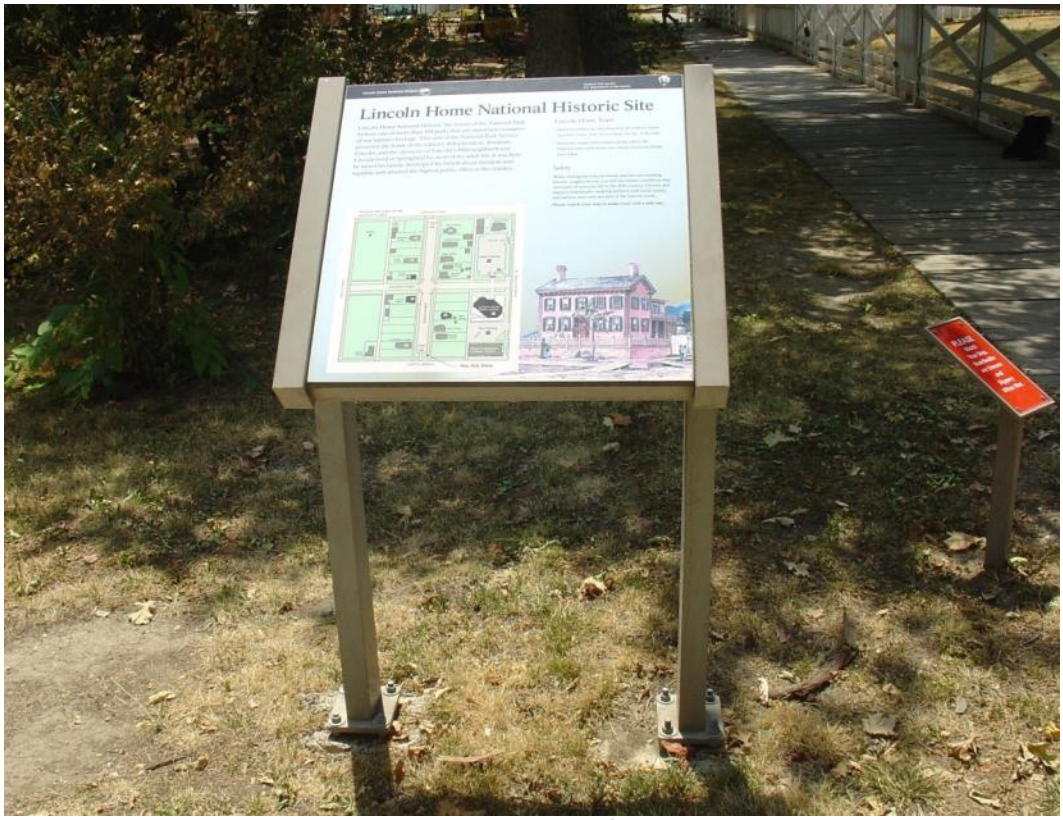


Figure 3- 50: Interpretive wayside at the north end of Eighth Street, and small red caution sign, July 2012 (source: QEA)

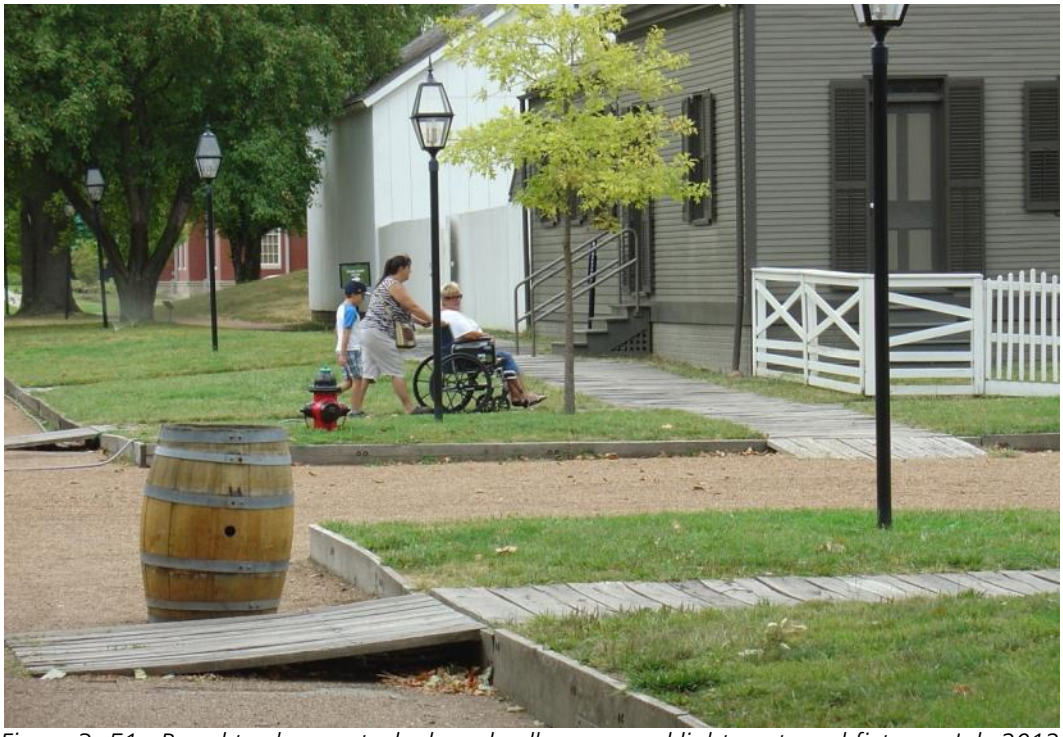


Figure 3- 51: Barrel trash receptacle, boardwalk ramp, and light posts and fixtures, July 2012 (source: QEA)

Archeological Resources, Existing Conditions

Historic Resource Character Area, Archeological Resources

Archeological investigations have been conducted at many of the residential lots within the historic resource character area including the Lincoln, Burch, Carrigan, Miller, Morse, Dean, Dubois, Arnold, Jenkins, Corneau, and Sprigg lots. The investigations revealed information relevant to understanding the configuration of the built environment and site topography within the historic resource character area. The reports prepared are referenced in Chapters 2 and 4, as part of the overview of landscape history and analysis of landscape integrity. It is likely that archeological resources exist in other locations within the NHS where investigations have not yet been performed.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Archeological Resources

No archeological investigations have been conducted within this character area. Although the areas containing the Visitor Center and parking lots have been extensively disturbed, it is possible that archeological resources may exist at the church site.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Archeological Resources

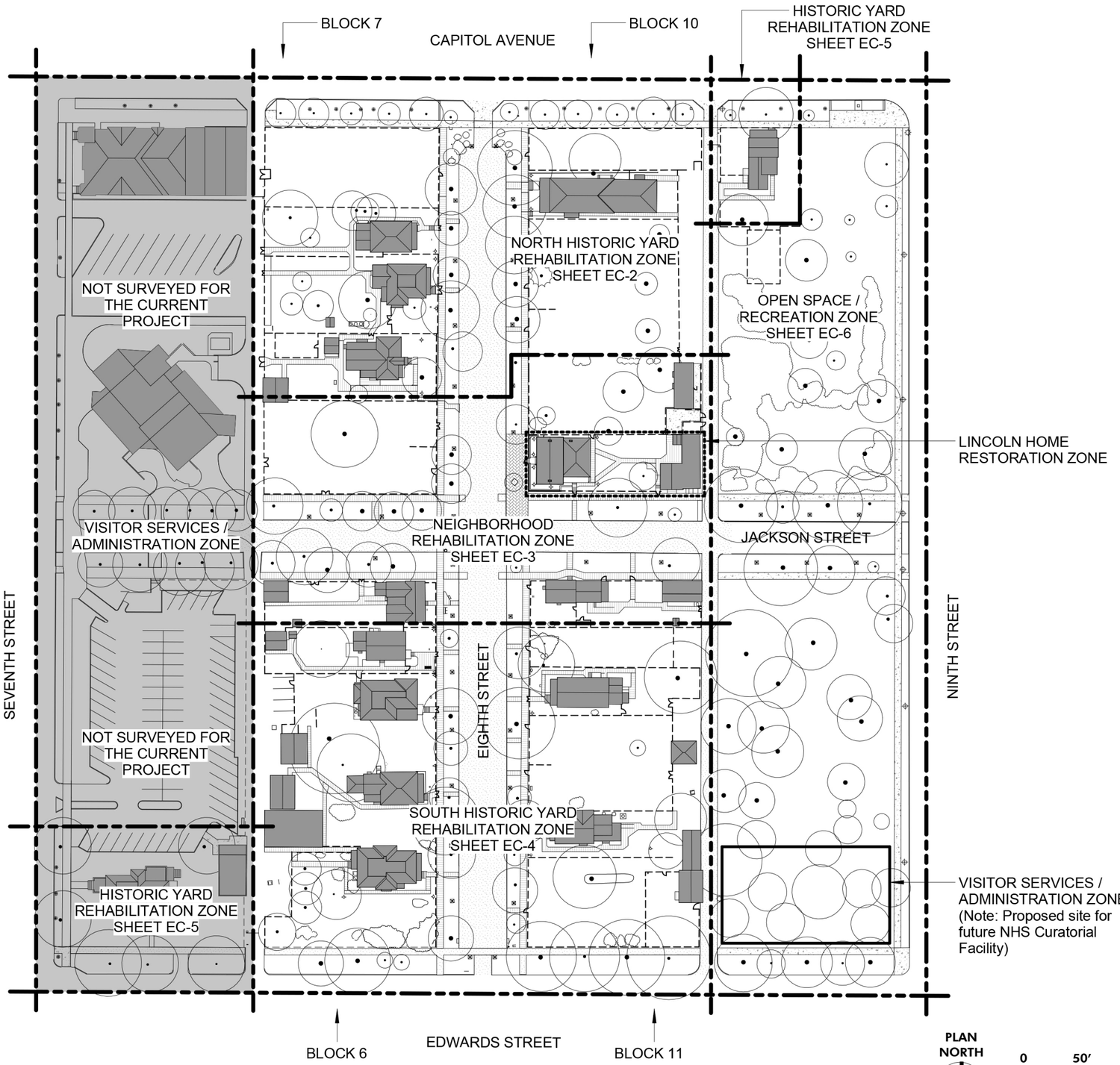
No archeological investigations have been conducted within this character area. Although the topography between Jackson and Edwards Streets has been altered considerably, it is possible that the majority of this disturbance occurred above the historic grade. There is potential for archeological resources to be present within this area.

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LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions Overall Park



PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

Legend

- Not Surveyed for the Current Project
- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

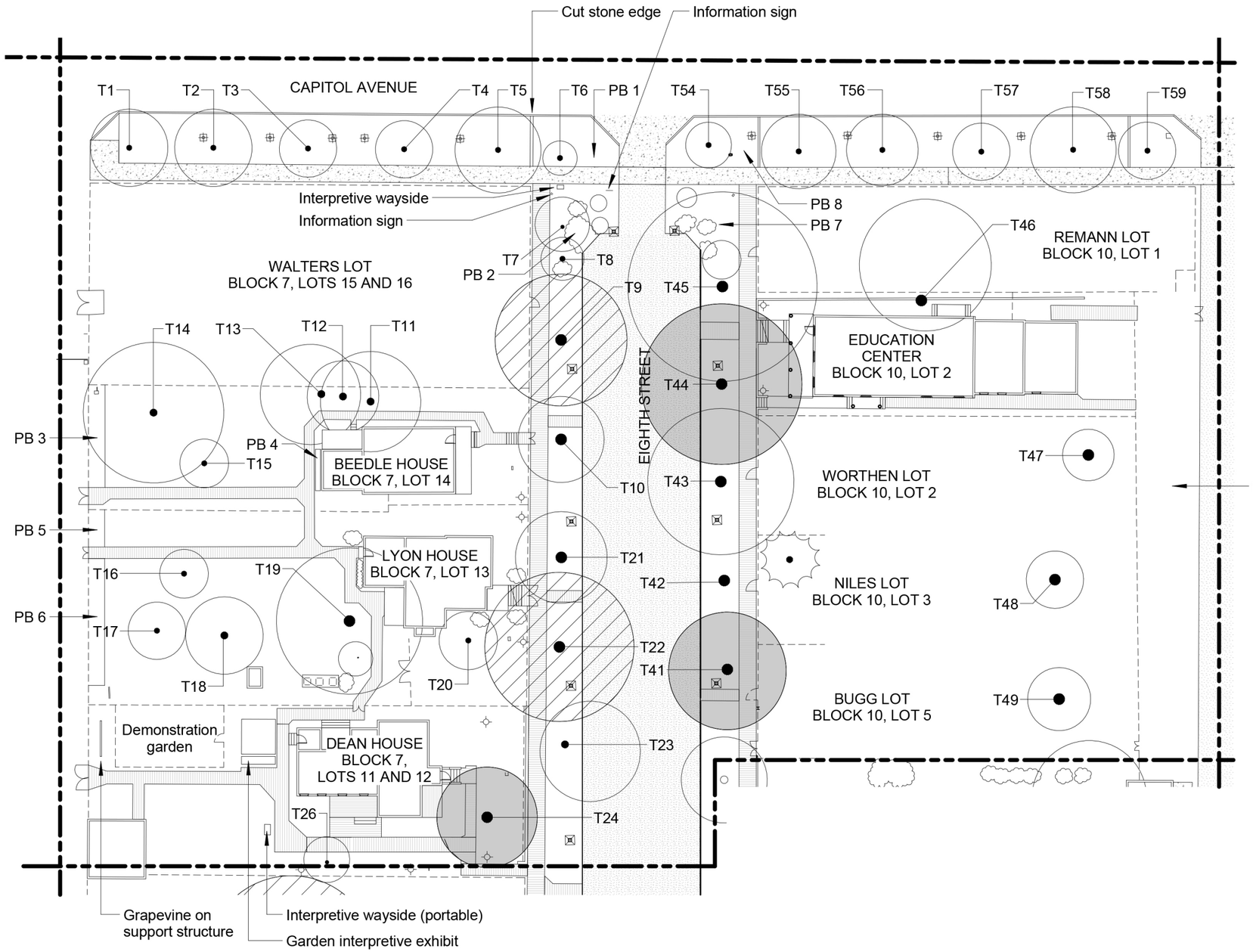
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EC-1

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions
North Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone



PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

Legend

- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Nonhistoric Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Possible Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Deciduous Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources

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NPS #449
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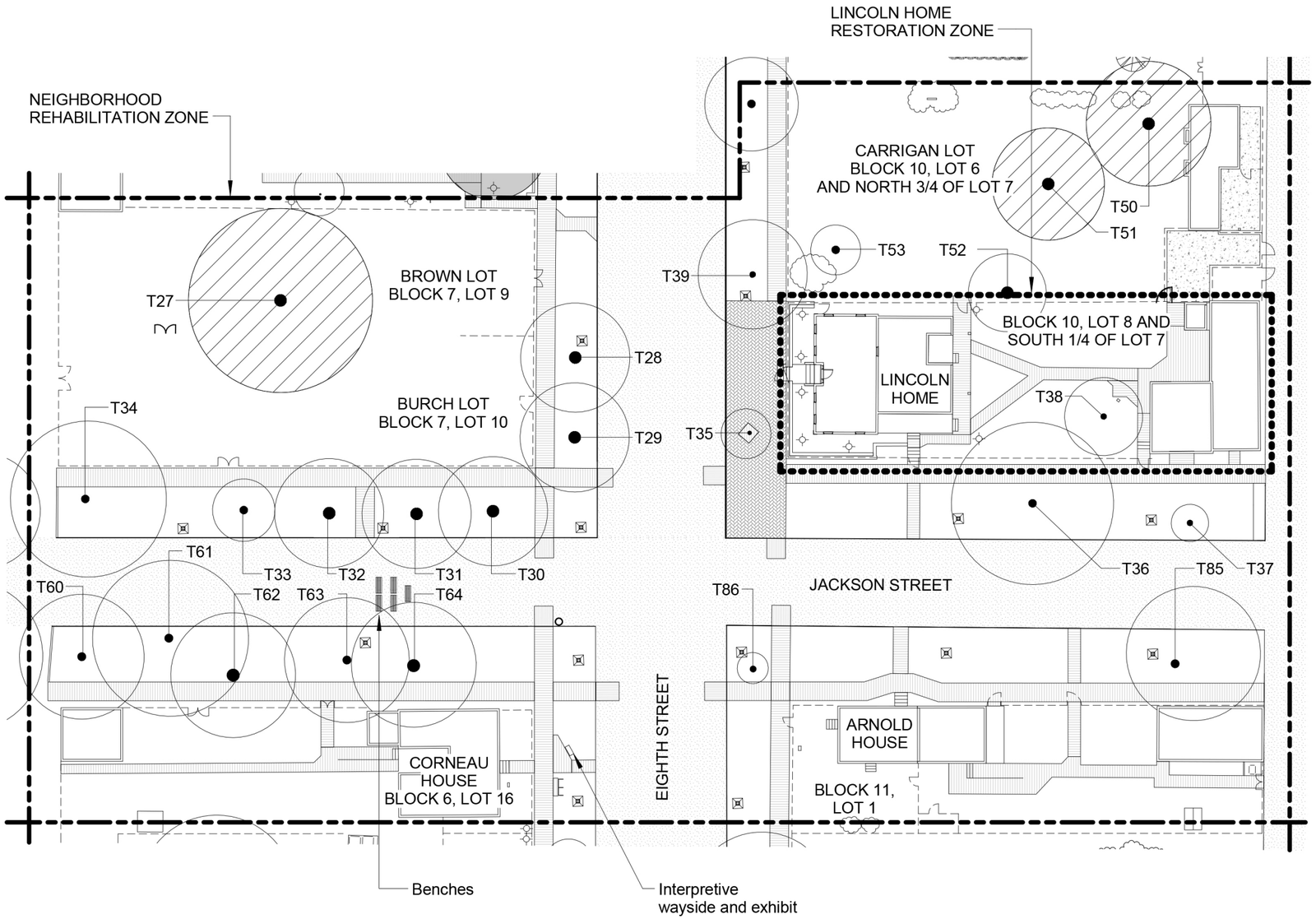
QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

EC-2

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions
Lincoln Home Restoration Zone and Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone



Legend

- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Nonhistoric Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Possible Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Deciduous Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass

Map Notes and Sources

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3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

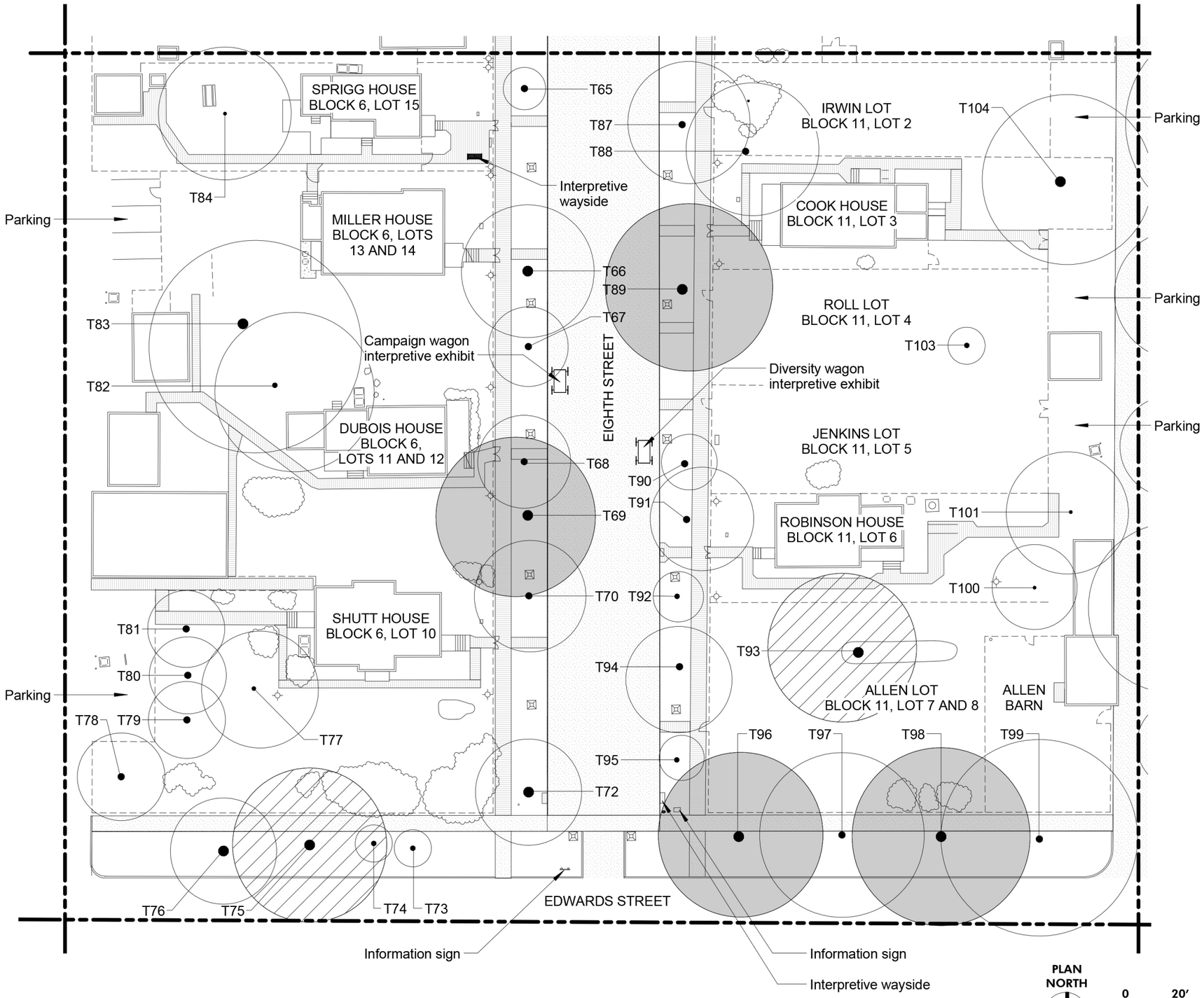
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EC-3

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions
South Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone



PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

Legend

- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Nonhistoric Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Possible Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Deciduous Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

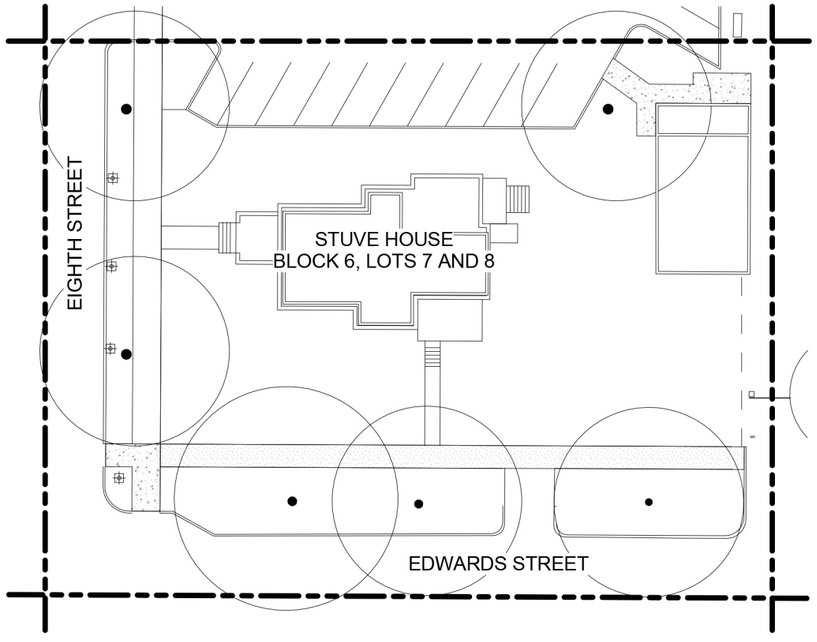
Map Notes and Sources

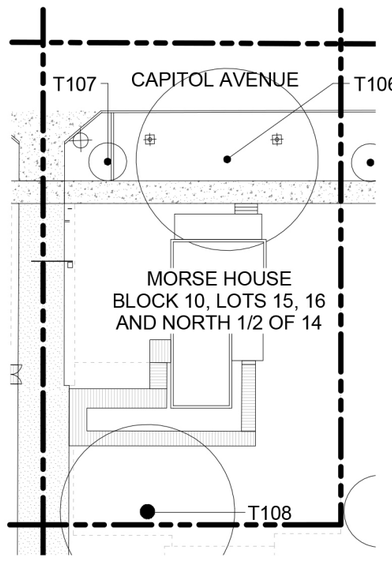
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3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS #449
119802

EC-4





LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions
Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone
Stuve and Morse Lots

Legend

- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Nonhistoric Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Possible Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Deciduous Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

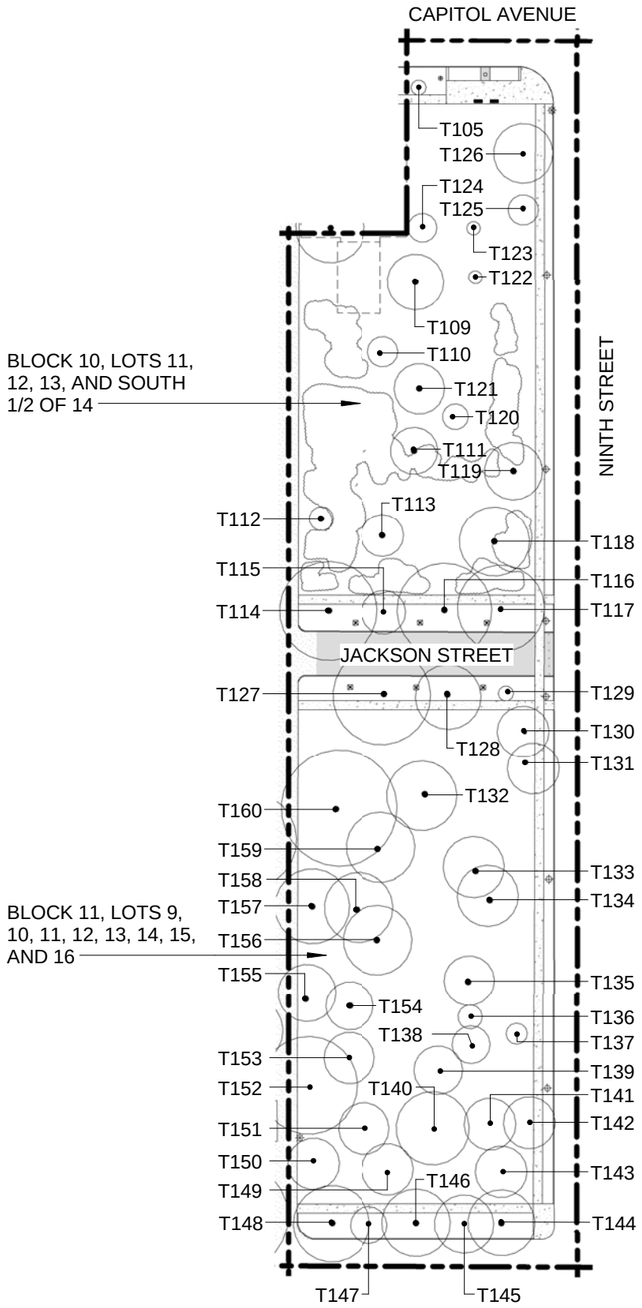
0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS #449
119802

EC-5



LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions
Open Space / Recreation Zone

Legend

- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Nonhistoric Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Possible Extant Historic Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Deciduous Tree (plant numbers correspond to table 3-2)
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

NPS # 449
119802

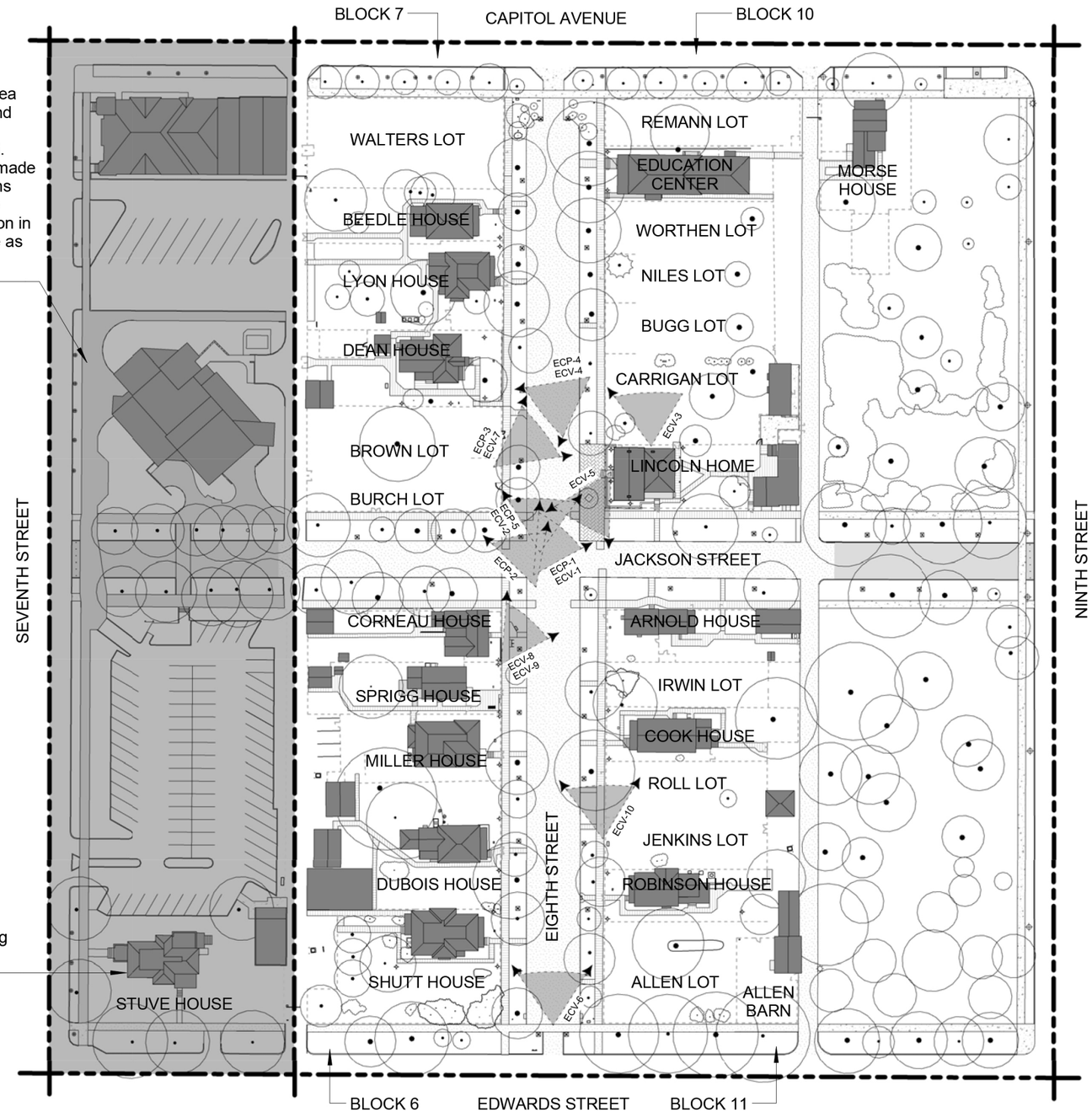
QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions Views

Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area is not as accurate as that provided for the other areas of the park.



See Sheet EC-5 for existing conditions at the Stuve House

ECP-1 Existing Conditions Perspective 1, see sheet EC-11
ECP-2 Existing Conditions Perspective 2, see sheet EC-12
ECP-3 Existing Conditions Perspective 3, see sheet EC-13
ECP-4 Existing Conditions Perspective 4, see sheet EC-14
ECP-5 Existing Conditions Perspective 5, see sheet EC-15
ECV-1-10 Existing Conditions Photograph View, see Chapter 3, Existing Conditions

Map Notes and Sources

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS #449
119802

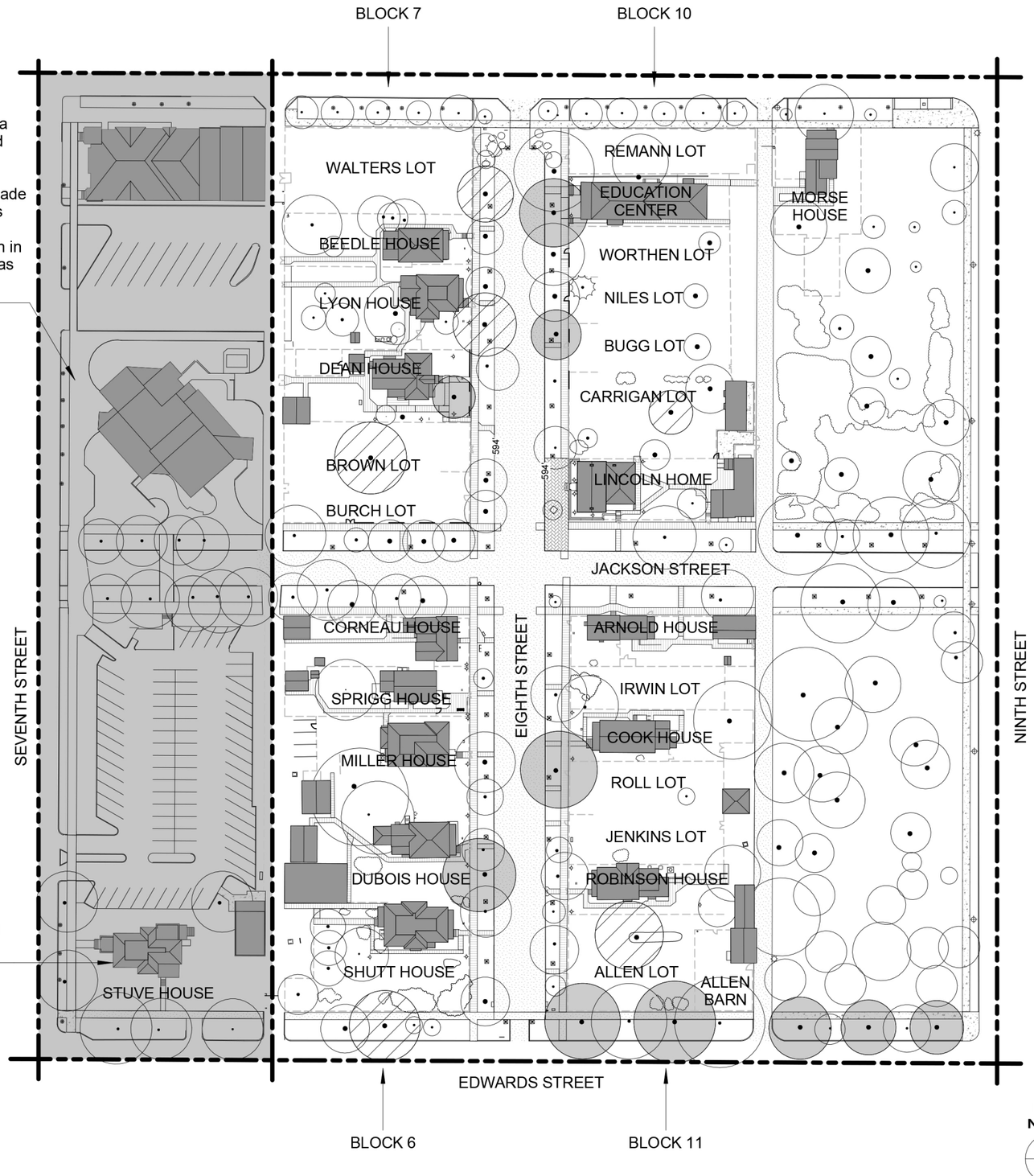
EC-7

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions Vegetation

Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area is not as accurate as that provided for the other areas of the park.



See Sheet EC-5 for existing conditions at the Stuve House

Legend

- Existing Building
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

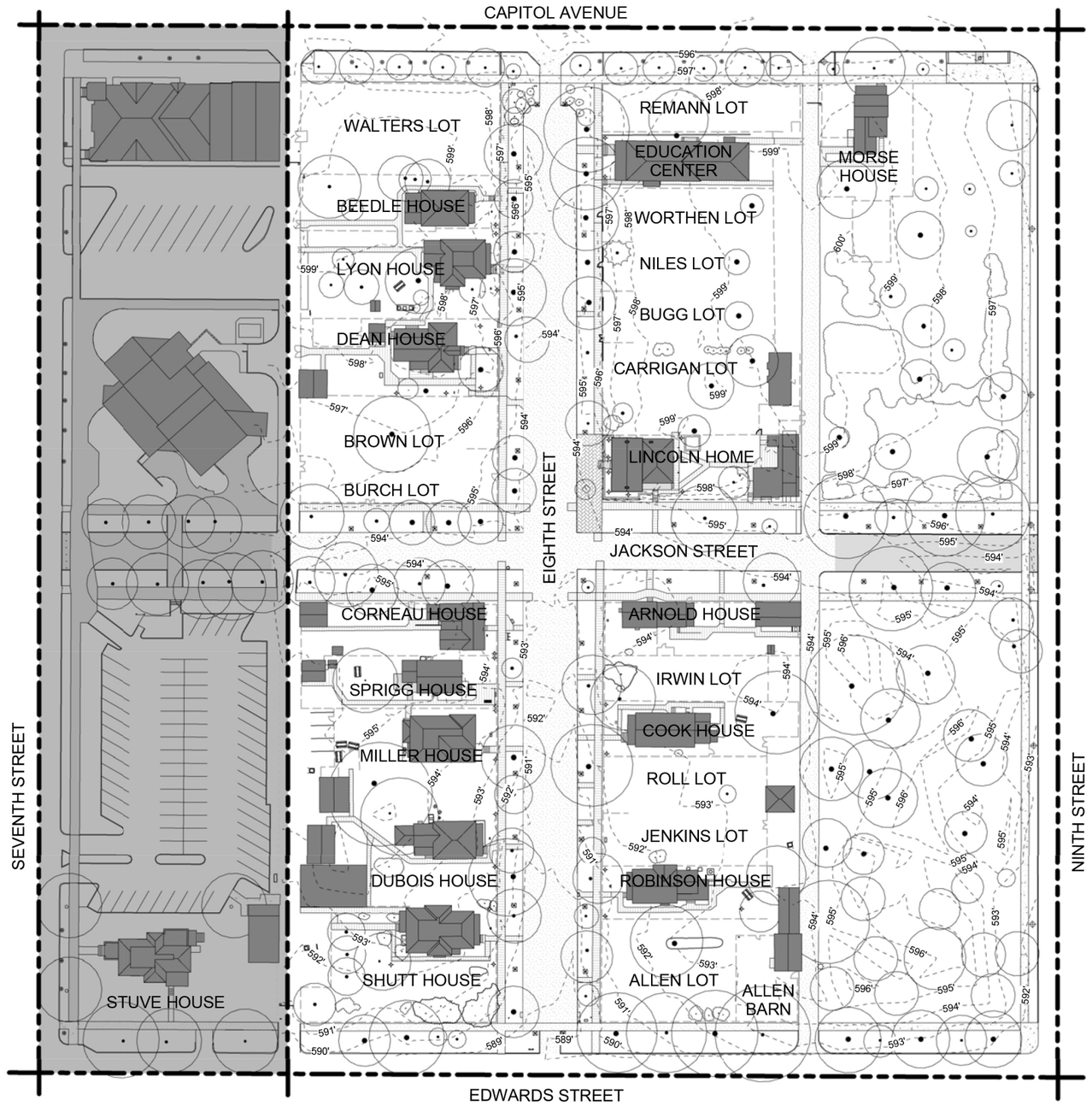
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1" = 100′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS #449
119802

EC-8



PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions Topography

Legend

- Existing Building
- Fence
- 1' Contour Interval
- Existing Deciduous Tree

Topography within the NHS is relatively flat. The overall grade of the park area slopes very gradually from the north to the south and even more gradually from the west to the east with an overall grade change within the project area of ten feet. Eighth Street gradually slopes downhill from its intersection with Capitol Avenue at approximately 596 feet above sea level to its intersection with Edwards Street at 589 feet above sea level. The elevation of the street in front of the Lincoln Home is 594 feet above sea level. The most noticeable topographical change within the historic resource character area is the rise in elevation from Eighth Street up to the front door of the Lincoln Home. The threshold of the Lincoln Home is approximately five feet above the street level in this location.

The southern portion of the Open Space / Recreation area includes a series of one-to-three foot high earth mounds that curve through the park creating informal grass paths. These were constructed recently.

Over time the level of the streets has changed in relation to the sidewalks. Historically the streets were lower. Historic photographs illustrate a change in elevation of up to two feet at the curb.

Archeological investigations at the Carrigan lot indicate the ground elevation has been raised by as much as 18 to 24 inches in some locations. It is likely that the ground elevation at the Bugg, Niles and Worthen lots have also been altered since the Lincoln period.

Map Notes and Sources

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. The contours were extrapolated by Midwestern Consulting from the laser scan data tied to AutoCAD files provided by the NPS.
3. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
4. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

NPS #449
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QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

EC-9

Existing Conditions Perspective 1



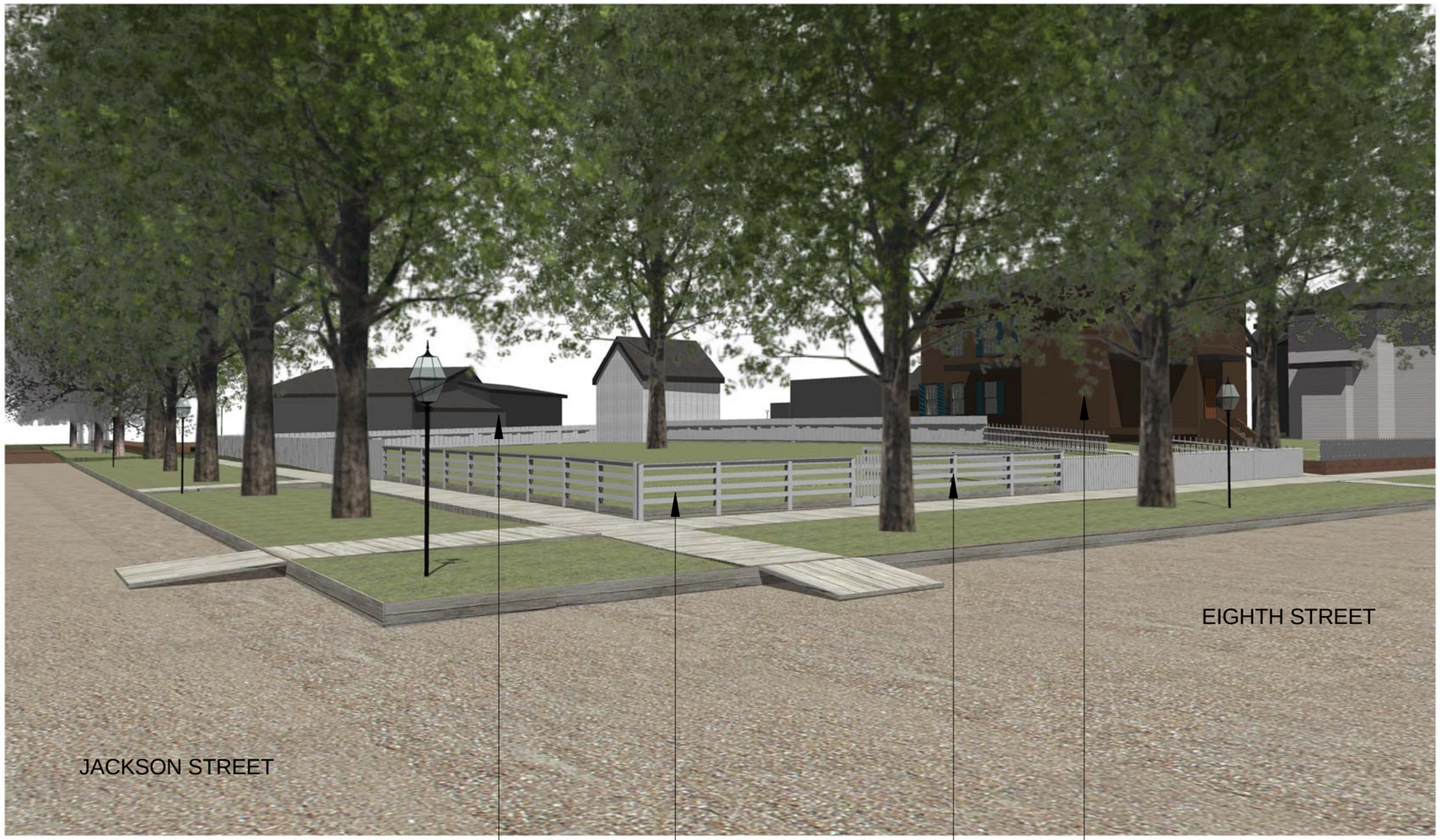
Lincoln Lot viewed from the southwest corner of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northeast.

The view of the Lincoln Home from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northeast, is a primary vantage within the NHS (see Figure 3-15, ECV1). Since visitors typically approach the Lincoln Home from the Visitor Center to the west, this view of the house sets an initial impression.

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions Perspective 2



View from the southeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northwest.

The view to the west from the front door of the Lincoln house presents the vacant Burch and Brown lots. The fences illustrate (partially) the historic lot locations and lawn is present where houses once stood.The NHS Visitor Center is in the background. The presence of lawn across the street and adjacent to the Lincoln lot creates an open character to the neighborhood that is not consistent with the historic conditions (see Figure 3-18: ECV 4).

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
119802

EC-11

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions Perspective 3



View of open lots north of the Lincoln Lot, facing east.

The area north of the Lincoln house presents an open, suburban character with fences, large expanses of lawn, shrubs and trees. The presence of lawn across the street and adjacent to the Lincoln lot creates an open character to the neighborhood that is not consistent with the historic conditions (see Figure 3-21: ECV 7).

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditions Perspective 4



View of Burch and Brown Lots, viewed from Eighth Street, facing southwest.

The view to the west from the front door of the Lincoln house presents the vacant Burch and Brown lots. The fences illustrate (partially) the historic lot locations and lawn is present where houses once stood. The NHS Visitor Center is in the background. The presence of lawn across the street and adjacent to the Lincoln lot creates an open character to the neighborhood that is not consistent with the historic conditions (see Figure 3-18: ECFV 4).

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
119802

EC-13

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Existing Conditons Perspective 5



Leaf-on view

View of Eighth Street from Jackson Street, facing north.

Eighth Street and the portion of Jackson Street immediately adjacent to Eighth are the primary areas that set the neighborhood scene for the NHS. The view from this intersection facing north presents a tree-lined street with fences, boardwalks, and houses during summer months when leaves on the trees screen views of nearby modern developments. In the winter months when the deciduous trees lose their leaves, buildings outside the NHS become more apparent, including the thirty-story tall Hilton Hotel. Also see Figure 3-16: ECV 2.



Leaf-off view

During the winter season when the leaves are off the trees, the views within the historic resource character area include more encroaching elements from the surrounding city. Facing north at any point on Eighth Street in the winter, the tall hotel imposes a strong presence on the historic neighborhood.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS #449
119802

EC-14



CHAPTER 4:
Landscape Analysis

Chapter 4 Landscape Analysis

Historical Significance of Lincoln Home National Historic Site

The National Register of Historic Places provides criteria for evaluating the significance of historic properties. The landscape at Lincoln Home National Historic Site is significant according to Criterion B, association with the lives of persons significant in our past, for its direct association with the adult life of Abraham Lincoln. It is also significant based on Criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, because of the importance of Lincoln's home in Springfield to events during his rise to national prominence and his departure to undertake his presidency from his home in Springfield. The NHS landscape is also significant according to Criterion D, for yielding historical information and being likely to yield further important historical information in the future.

The significance of the Lincoln Home and the Lincoln neighborhood, as one of the historic sites associated with this great president, is the cornerstone of the legislation that brought the Lincoln Home National Historic Site into the National Park system. The House of Representatives Report No. 92-419, addresses the importance of the site by stating:

> Lincoln never owned another home. This is the place where he raised his family and spent most of his adult life. From this house, he walked to his law office. Here, he curried his horse, greased his wagon wheels, cleared a path in the snow, and did all of the other things associated with owning a home at that time. . .Because of its intimate association with the personal life of Abraham Lincoln and because of the historical events which took place in and around this house, it can help preserve the memory and interpret the life of this great American.[1]

The legislative record for the property addresses the importance of the Lincoln Home and neighborhood as the place for Americans and international visitors to gain an understanding of Lincoln and his family in the setting of their modest home and neighborhood. This setting was preserved so that the Lincoln Home would be presented in a context that evoked the life experience of Lincoln. The Lincoln Home was not intended to stand alone within a modern surround. The four blocks that comprise the NHS were secured so that commercialism and inappropriate development would not intrude on the setting. The areas directly around the Lincoln Home were seen as the most important context in which Lincoln's era could be portrayed with historical accuracy. The balance of the four blocks was intended to provide a larger setting and appropriate visitor services.

[1] U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. *Establishing the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Illinois: To Accompany H.R. 9798*, 92nd Cong., 1st sess., 1971, H.R.Report No. 92-419.

The legislative mandate indicates a decreasing level of historical significance within the NHS that focuses first on the four corners of Eighth and Jackson Streets, then moves along Eighth in both directions. Therefore, within this legislative record, the Eighth Street corridor is the primary area of historical importance. The half-blocks designated the development zone were not only intended to provide visitor services, but were also to provide a physical and visual buffer from the surrounding city.

The primary period of significance for the Lincoln Neighborhood and its cultural landscape is the Lincoln residency years from 1844 to 1875 which encompass the Lincoln residency, presidency, mourning and panorama documentation years. The property was owned by the Lincoln heirs until Robert Todd Lincoln conveyed the property to the State of Illinois in 1887. The Lincoln Home had been rented or leased to a succession of tenants from 1861 to 1893: Lucian Tilton (1861-1869), George Harlow (1869-1877), Jacob Akard (1877-1878), vacant (1878-1879), Dr. Gustav Wendlandt (1879-1883), and Osborn H. Oldroyd (1883-1893). Osborn H. Oldroyd lived in the Lincoln home for 10 years, and a State of Illinois custodian for 6 years. It was, however, also a memorial site beginning in the years directly following the President's death and the Civil War and continuing up to the present. Many Americans visited the Lincoln Home, beginning in the mourning years, to pay their respects to the slain leader. During the ten-year Oldroyd tenancy, his collection of Lincoln memorabilia was on public display.

Historic research has yielded fragmentary but substantial details of the cultural landscape of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site as it evolved over the period of significance, through the last decades of the nineteenth century and up to the present. The lack of documentation of the broader neighborhood during the Lincoln residency years directed a search for and use of documentation from the years following his departure in 1861. This search focused on the balance of the nineteenth century, to include the period of Lincoln family ownership, as the best sources to discern the historic character and features that may have been present in the neighborhood during the Lincoln years.

Associative significance, as a relationship to Lincoln and his life in Springfield, a significant person, engaged in significant events, is based on historical facts. The intact or lost condition of the physical fabric of the historic Lincoln neighborhood, the cultural resources associated with Lincoln, is an issue of integrity. The evaluation of integrity is based on the historic character of the setting during the period of the association with the significant person and events, and, in this case, the years directly following this association.

Landscape Integrity

The analysis of landscape integrity provided herein follows guidelines provided by the National Park Service and National Register standards.[2] Integrity is the degree to which the cultural landscape retains the character and quality of its historic period, its historic identity. It is the composite of the seven qualities of integrity established by the National Register program. These qualities are location,

[2] Of particular relevance are the following documents: Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, 1998. A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program); Charles A. Birnbaum and Christine Capella Peters, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service). Digital version accessed on line 24 September 2012, http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, revised in 1992, were codified as 36 CFR Part 68 in the 12 July 1995 Federal Register (Vol. 60, No. 133) with an "effective" date of 11 August 1995. The revision replaces the 1978 and 1983 versions of 36 CFR 68 entitled The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects; and Linda Flint McClelland, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick, National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landspcapes.

design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The evaluation of integrity addresses "whether a property today reflects the spatial organization, physical components and historical associations that it attained during the periods of significance."[3] A high degree of historic integrity is present when the characteristics that were present on the property during the historic period remain intact today. Some aspects of the historic character of a property may be more important to its integrity than others.

An analysis of landscape characteristics provides an understanding of the qualities and features that help managers to understand the essence of the historic landscape that is essential to preserve integrity. The Lincoln Home NHS historic landscape analysis focuses on eight landscape characteristics including spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, views, circulation, buildings and structures, and small scale features. Landscape analysis information is provided related to the three landscape character areas including the Historic Resource, Visitor Services, and Open Space/Recreation character areas (see Chapter I, Introduction for an explanation of the landscape character areas for the NHS). Analysis drawings LA-1 through LA-5 are included at the end of this chapter. In addition to the discussion of analysis associated to each character area, a lot-by-lot analysis is provided for the Lincoln, Carrigan, Burch and Brown lots to assist in guiding the intensive treatment recommendations for these locations.

Analysis of Landscape Characteristics

Spatial Organization Analysis

Historic Resource Character Area, Spatial Organization

Historically, the general arrangement of buildings and landscape features within the four blocks was closely related to the Springfield street network, which was laid out on an ordinal grid. This organization is retained today in the historic resource character area. The intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets identifies the heart of the park—the four corners associated with the Lincoln lot. The north-south oriented alleys that run parallel to Eighth Street define the west and east edges of the historic resource character area. Throughout the historic resource character area, the arrangement of lots, buildings, boardwalks, street trees and fences, reflect the ordinal grid and reinforce the linear patterns established by the streets. The presence of modest residences situated at consistent set-backs on several adjacent lots creates a residential scale and character that is strongest in block six of the historic resource character area. The lack of houses on several lots in a row in blocks seven, ten and eleven, causes an interruption in the residential neighborhood character. This is most apparent in block ten, where the four vacant lots directly north of the Lincoln lot present a very open landscape that is not consistent with that present during the period of significance. The lack of houses on the Burch and Brown lots amplifies this openness near the Lincoln home. This is clear when the locations of buildings present during the historic period from 1844 through 1875 are compared to the locations of buildings present today (see LA-1).

Historically the presence of fences defining (or partially defining) lot boundaries provided a strong emphasis on the arrangement of the historic lots and reinforced the overall patterns of spatial organization. Today, the fences present in the historic resource character area continue to reflect the historic patterns of land ownership and use, although the presence of partial fences in some locations does not provide the same clarity and may be misunderstood by visitors. Also, the uniformity in color and condition of the fences presents a false impression of a highly manicured neighborhood.

[3] McClelland, Linda Flint, National Park Service, and J. Timothy Keller, ASLA, Genevieve P. Keller, Robert Z. Melnick, ASLA, Land & Community Associates, National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, USDOI National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, page 21, "Assessing Historic Integrity".

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Spatial Organization

Historically, the visitor services landscape character area was part of the residential neighborhood where Lincoln lived. The area was divided into individual building lots, and homes, outbuildings, fences, sidewalks, and vegetation were arranged on those lots much as those in the historic resource character area. Today, the NPS Visitor Center and parking lots each span the area of several historic lots and do not reflect the scale, massing, or orientation of the area from the historic period (see LA-2).

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Spatial Organization

Historically, the Open Space/Recreation landscape character area was part of the residential neighborhood where Lincoln lived. The area was divided into individual building lots, and homes, outbuildings, fences, sidewalks, and vegetation were arranged on those lots much as those in the historic resource character area. Today, this area includes a large expanse of open space including lawn, trees and shrubs in masses laid out in a random arrangement that does not reflect the scale, massing, or orientation of the area during the historic period (see LA-3).

Land Use Analysis

During the historic period from 1844-1875, the entire area that is now the NHS was part of the residential neighborhood where Lincoln lived. Families lived in the houses, used the yards for gardens, work areas, play areas and other activities. The neighborhood included outhouses, sheds, barns, stables, carriage houses, and other buildings related to day to day use. Landscape features included fences, gates, dirt streets, boardwalks, other sidewalks, laundry lines, retaining walls, pumps, wells, trees, shrubs and other features that supported neighborhood activities. The streets were used for carriage traffic moving through town, and the boardwalks and sidewalks were used by the neighborhood residents as well as pedestrians walking through this area of town. Properties were maintained by individual owners, and it is likely that a variety of levels of maintenance were present.

Historic Resource Character Area, Land Use

Today, there is no residential use within the NHS. The historic resource character area serves as an interpretive area for the NHS where visitors explore the neighborhood and historic activities are acted out or explained as part of programs. Also, selected buildings are used for offices for park staff, others are leased as professional offices, and others are used for public exhibit spaces. Finally, some buildings are vacant however, the NPS plans to assign adaptive uses to all of the buildings eventually. The streets are no longer open to through traffic, but the boardwalks and sidewalks continue to serve pedestrians passing through this part of town to get to businesses and other activities. The landscape within the NHS is maintained by the NPS maintenance crew, and is kept uniformly tidy with all features in good condition.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Land Use

Land use in the visitor services landscape character area involves parking, visitor orientation, drop-off and use by the church. These activities do not reflect land use during the historic period.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Land Use

This area provides a visual buffer between the historic core and Ninth Street. The parks have a couple of benches and are used very lightly. This area no longer contains residences and residential use, and does not represent the land use that occurred during the historic period.

Topography Analysis

Historic Resource Character Area, Topography

Alterations to topography have included the addition of fill in several residential lots as a result of construction activities. As basements were excavated, the material was sometimes spread over the lot. Also, when buildings were demolished, basements were excavated using backhoes and the earth was spread over the surface to create a fairly level plane, obscuring any historic irregularities in the surface. Archeological evidence indicates the grades have been raised at the Morse and Carrigan Houses.[4] At the Burch house, archeological investigations were unable to determine the historic finished grade but the association of the Burch lot to the surrounding boardwalks, streets, and the Brown lot, indicate that the grade at the site would have been fairly level and within a foot or so of its current grade.

Over time the level of the streets has changed in relation to the sidewalks. Historically the streets were lower. Historic photographs illustrate a change in elevation of up to two feet at the curb. The streets have been altered with the addition of multiple layers of paving applied over the years. The brick base along Eighth Street is now covered with twelve inches of concrete, an asphalt aggregate layer of one to two inches, and a chip and seal gravel surface is embedded into the asphalt.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Topography

Grading for the parking lots and the visitor center has altered the topography in the visitor services landscape character area. The western portion of Jackson Street remains at an earlier grade, however the brick paving was not present during the 1844-1875 period of significance.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Topography

The open space/recreation landscape character area was re-graded to create the park, which includes a series of small earth mounds that curve through the southern portion of the park. These do not reflect the historic topography. The eastern portion of Jackson Street remains at an earlier grade, however the brick paving was not present during the 1844-1875 period of significance.

Vegetation Analysis

Historic Resource Character Area, Vegetation

Deciduous canopy trees are a very important part of the landscape character in the Lincoln neighborhood. The Vegetation Analysis Plan (LA-4) illustrates locations that included trees and masses of vegetation during the historic period that are missing and those that remain. Only a fraction of the trees present in the period of significance remain. Those trees that do remain are extremely important as witness trees and should be afforded special care. It is of great importance that more focus be given to caring for large trees within the park. Small scale plantings that date to the period of significance are not well documented and the existing conditions indicate that none remain although some older types of German Bearded Iris are located on a few properties. In general the vegetation of the NHS has limited integrity to the period of significance. Replacement of trees in historic locations could increase vegetation integrity since the street trees and trees within properties were important features in the NHS cultural landscape.

The Existing Vegetation Plan (EC-9) illustrates extant historic trees and possible extant historic trees present at the NHS.[5] The 1997 CLR indicated that twenty extant historic trees and twenty-five

[4] Mansberger, 2004, 2008, 2010, and Dial-Jones, 2010.

[5] While there is no specific data as to the precise ages of the existing trees, the 1997 CLR provided an estimation of tree age based on several deductions. In 1993 a mature *Tilia Americana,* American linden was removed from the south of the Dean House. The annual rings of this tree were counted. It was determined that this particular

possible extant historic trees were present. In the ensuing fifteen years, a large number of these trees have perished, leaving only ten extant historic trees and six possible extant historic trees within the NHS. If the streets of the neighborhood were all lined with street trees, as indicated in written accounts and shown in the Seventh and Eighth Street views, (Figures 2-106 and 2-107) many more street trees have been lost than remain. While only sixteen historic and possible historic trees remain, additional trees have been planted, helping to maintain the tree-lined streets however, gaps are apparent where trees are missing. Within the individual lots fruit and shade trees are also likely to have been planted. Only one of the extant historic trees and three of the possible historic trees are located within lots rather than along the streets. This number of trees is considerably fewer than those likely present in the nineteenth century.

Special consideration of the Lincoln lot regarding vegetation is difficult due to minimal documentation during the Lincoln residency. Accounts indicate that while the family was living at the house, very little vegetation was present in the yard. An *Ulmus americana,* American elm tree was located in the brick sidewalk in front of the house (on Eighth Street). The family reportedly maintained a few shrubs and two apple trees in the rear yard. At times when the house was rented there appears to have been more vegetation associated with the property.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Vegetation

None of the trees in the visitor services character area date to the period of significance. The street trees along Jackson Street reflect the atmosphere of the historic resource character area. The vegetation planted around the visitor center and parking lots help to buffer these areas from views from the historic resource character area.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Vegetation

Three of the possibly extant historic trees are located in the terrace at the south end of this character area, on the north side of Edwards Street. The street trees along Jackson Street help to maintain the character of canopy tree lined streets, and buffer views toward Ninth Street. Other vegetation in this character area does not reflect the historic patterns of planting, but does help to screen views and sounds from Ninth Street.

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tree was +143 years of age, dating to 1850, placing it within the Lincoln residency years and the period of significance. The size and maturity of the three remaining (in 1997) *Tilia Americana*, American Linden at the Dean House would indicate that they were planted simultaneously with the one removed, and also date to about 1850. One of these trees remains today. These trees were visually compared to other trees at the NHS. Additionally, the ages of several tree species within the NHS were estimated using the International Society of Arboriculture formula (age factor) to determine extant and potentially extant historic trees.

Views Analysis

Historic Resource Character Area, Views

Views within the historic resource character vary greatly depending on the season. In the summer when leaves are on the trees, Eighth Street has a strong sense of enclosure and views of imposing outside features are limited. In the winter months, when the trees do not have leaves, views of the surrounding city are much more prevalent. These include modern buildings, a radio tower, neon signs, traffic on the surrounding streets, and other elements that interrupt the historic character of the neighborhood. In particular, the Hilton hotel located to the north of Eighth Street is very tall and imposes upon the NHS. The importance of the vegetation in the NHS, particularly the street trees, is clearly apparent when considering views.

The view to the north from the backyard of the Lincoln Home presents several features that are not representative of the historic period. This includes four vacant lots that contained houses when Lincoln lived here. The lack of the buildings presents an open character that was not part of the neighborhood historically. Also, the Education Center building massing and style is not consistent with the type of small residential homes that were present historically. Additionally, the view presents a tall hotel that is a couple of blocks away, but its visual presence is imposing from this vantage point and out of character with the historic neighborhood. The view to the west from the front of the Lincoln home is also one that presents a confusing landscape to visitors. The vacant Burch and Brown lots give a sense of openness that is not consistent with the historic neighborhood, and views past those lots present the NHS visitor center. The visitor center's large footprint, angular shape, and low pitched roof does not relate well to the historic residential neighborhood.

Visitor Services Landscape Character Area, Views

Views from the historic resource character area to the west along Jackson Street are enhanced by the street trees in the visitor services area.

Open Space / Recreation Landscape Character Area, Views

The vegetation in this area helps to buffer views toward Ninth Street.

Lot by lot analysis for Lincoln, Carrigan, Burch and Brown Lots

Lincoln Lot

The Lincoln house has been restored to its 1861 appearance and is maintained and interpreted to reflect the year 1861. Therefore, attempts to determine the conditions of the Lincoln yard focused initially on 1861. Documentation of the front/west yard is adequate to understand the conditions present in 1861, as multiple historic documents confirm the presence and appearance of the boardwalks, brick walk, street tree, brick wall, steps, fence, curbs and streets present. The southwest portion of the yard is also well documented. Adjacent to the house, these portions of the property have undergone restoration and are being maintained as representatives of the 1861 conditions. The restoration of the property extends to the brick retaining wall and fence on the west, north, and south sides of the house. Beyond the walls/fences, the landscape loosely reflects the conditions during the Lincoln period, with some notable differences. The Lincoln Lot Analysis Plan (LA-6) and the following narrative describe the discrepancies identified in comparison of the available evidence related to historic conditions and the existing landscape at the Lincoln lot.

Lincoln Lot Walls, Fences, Sidewalks, Curbs and Streets

Selected features at the front of the lot have been restored to reflect their 1861 condition. These include the brick retaining wall, ornamental fence above it and steps from the sidewalk to the front entrance of the house. A removable metal guard railing is used at the front entrance to the house when it is open for tours. The railing is removed each day when tours are completed. The railing does not relate to historic conditions but is necessary to help visitors safely enter the house.

The brick sidewalk along Eighth Street is wider today than it was during the Lincoln period. In the 1860s the space between the retaining wall and Eighth Street included a brick sidewalk that was between eight and ten feet wide with a 20-inch high board curb (see Figure 4-1 and Figures 2-24, 2-25, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 2-40, and 2-42). Figure 4-2 is an enlargement of the area that clearly displays details described. At the north edge of the Lincoln property line, the board curb ended and the grade sloped back to the boardwalk adjacent to the Carrigan property. Today the brick sidewalk is 19 feet 5 inches wide in front of the Lincoln lot, and the street width is consistent along Eighth Street. Between ca. 1865 and ca.1890 Eighth Street was altered. The street width was decreased from fifty-five to forty feet wide, and the curb on the east side of the street was shifted ten feet to the west (see Figure 2-48). This expanded the width of the area dedicated to the sidewalk and lawn terrace along the street. Also, the wood plank curbs were replaced with stone curbs. The height of the street has been raised, and the drainage ditches at the curbs have been replaced with storm drains, resulting in a shorter curb height. Although the street has not been restored to its 1861 width, a wood curb has been added to reflect the historic material.

The boardwalk and lawn terrace on the south side of the lot (along Jackson Street) is substantially wider today than it was in the 1860s (see Figure 4-1 and 2-24, 2-25, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 2-40, and 2-42). In the 1860s, the boardwalk was approximately three to four feet wide and there was a strip of rough grass about two to three feet wide between the boardwalk and the curb. The boardwalk and grass terrace are both substantially wider today (see LA-5). The wood fence present at the south side of the lot during the Lincoln period was approximately twelve inches higher than the fence above the brick retaining wall, as it is today (despite being the same height by 1864 (compare Figures 2-24 and 2-25 to Figure 2-35). In 1860 there were three risers between the boardwalk and the gate near the house, as there are today (see Figures 2-24 and 2-25). There was one gate in the fence near the south porch. There was no second gate near the carriage house.

The difference between the street level and the sidewalk level has changed. In 1860 (see Figures 2-24 and 2-25) the curbs were built up with multiple layers of horizontally laid timbers (three inch planks set with oak posts, spiked into the ground). These created short retaining walls. These were about twenty inches high on the Eighth Street Side. Along Jackson Street, the curb/retaining wall rose from about twelve inches at the west end to over two feet high near the Lincoln carriage house. Today the curbs along Jackson Street are approximately six inches high. The *Ulmus americana*, American elm tree located in the brick sidewalk at the front of the house is kept at a size similar to that seen in the 1860's photographs by removing and replacing

the tree on a regular basis. The tree trunk is protected by a wooden tree grate and guard. It is not possible to tell in historic images of conditions between 1844 and 1875 if a grate is present, but it is clear that no guard protected the tree in this location (see Figures 2-24, 2-25, 2-35, 2-36, 2-38, 2-40, 2-42, 2-59, and 2-60). Images taken in 1864 and 1865 illustrate a wooden tree guard around a tree at the front of the Burch lot across Eighth Street from the Lincoln lot (see Figures 2-35 and 2-42).

Lincoln Lot Backyard and Outbuildings

The back yard of the Lincoln lot was less manicured during the historic period, compared to conditions today. A photograph taken in 1865 provides the most detailed illustration of conditions in the backyard at the Lincoln lot (Figure 4-4 allows for comparison of the image to a contemporary view, also see Figure 2-41). The lawn was irregular and included some small plants that cannot be identified. A boardwalk provided a dry route between the house and outbuildings. The current boardwalk is located roughly in the location of the historic route (see Figure 4-4 and LA-5). The Lincolns were not gardeners, and it is likely that the yard was mostly utilized for utilitarian purposes. Historic photographs indicate the presence of two small trees in the backyard. One was in the approximate location of the existing apple tree. A second tree was located between the existing apple tree and the house (see Figures 2-41, 2-35, 2-36 and 2-42). Two different cisterns were utilized during Lincoln's tenure at the property. The earliest was located adjacent to the southern end of the east building wall. A later cistern was located further east in the yard (see LA-5). Remnants of both of these features were located during archeological investigations and are extant under the back yard soil. The middle section of the yard has not been extensively investigated and has a high potential to contain significant archeological resources.[6]

Between 1844 and 1861 the Lincoln lot included the house and four outbuildings that were in place by 1847. The outbuildings included a barn, woodshed, privy, and laundry shed. The laundry shed was located at the rear of the house over the well and laundry was hung in the yard on clotheslines. In the 1850s several trees were removed from the property including a cherry tree, peach tree, and shade tree. Indications are that an earlier occupant planted the trees and gardened extensively. The laundry building was removed prior to 1860. An 1861 fire insurance policy describes the house and lists three outbuildings on the property including: a frame carriage house located 60' east of the house and measuring 18' x 20'; a frame wood house and a privy adjoined to the carriage house, located 78' east of the house and measuring 13' x 50'.[7] Careful consideration of documentation was conducted to inform the analysis of the outbuildings to reveal that the current buildings only loosely reflect the forms and locations of the historic structures.

Referring to Figure 4-6 and drawing LA-5, the following observations are made:

- Post holes 1 thru 5 define the original west wall of the woodshed which was approximately 50 feet long x 13 feet wide, based on Hagen's article in the ISHS 1951 publication. The approximate distance from the house based on Hagen's article also confirms this location.
- Post holes 6 and 7 define the original east wall of the woodshed which corresponds approximately with the 13 foot dimension.
- The wider opening between posts 3 and 4 and their relationship to the 1860s boardwalk location, could indicate that the opening into the woodshed was located between posts 3 and 4.
- Post 12 appears to be the northwest corner of the carriage house and its location is approximately 60 feet from the house as described in Hagen's article.
- Connecting a line from post 12 and post 8, the line runs parallel to the dashed line that Mansberger's archeological report describes as the drip line of the barn along the north edge of the carriage house and corresponds to the approximate 18 foot depth of the carriage house Hagen describes in his article.
- Post holes 8 and 9, non-labeled post hole and post 11, also align with the east edge of the carriage house at roughly 18 feet from the location of the west wall.

[6] Mansberger,1987.
[7] Bearss, 1969, p.9.

- Based on the archeological evidence, it appears that the carriage house intersected a portion of the southwest corner of the original wood house, where the west wall of the woodshed abutted the north wall of the carriage house. This is confirmed by historic photographs from ca.1885 and ca. 1888 (see Figure 4-3 and Figures 2-83 and 2-94).
- In Figure 4-3 left (also Figure 2-83) the ridge line of the woodshed shed roof can be seen behind the Lincoln Home intersecting the sloping east roof rake of the carriage house approximately a third the way down the rake from the ridge line, which corresponds to the archeological evidence. The gabled roof of the privy is also seen in front of the west wall of the woodshed, north of the carriage house corresponding to the archeological evidence. Gables face east & west.
- In Figure 4-3 right (also Figure 2-94) the ridge line of the woodshed shed roof can be seen intersecting the carriage house slightly below the carriage house ridge line. The eave line of the east facing roof slope of the carriage house is lower than the west eave line of the carriage house (based on this perspective) confirming the archeological evidence that a eastern portion of the woodshed abutted the east wall or structure of the carriage house.
- Based on the archeological evidence and the two photographs, it is our supposition that the east roof planes of both the woodshed and the carriage house were the same.

Overall, backyard of the Lincoln lot has a low level of integrity due to the lack of reflection of the historic conditions and the presence of outbuildings that do not clearly reflect the known historic conditions.

Lincoln Lot Barrier Free Access

Historic documentation of the back yard is less extensive than that for the front and southwest portions of the lot and does not provide a substantial basis for restoration of the entire lot. Also, it is important to provide a barrier-free experience for this property.

The approach to the front door includes nine steps. The front door and entry hall are too narrow to meet universal accessibility standards. Adaptation of the front entry to provide a universally accessible route would result in extensive alterations that would impact the historic integrity of the house and site. Therefore, an alternative solution to barrier free access to the house is required. Currently, visitors with mobility impairments enter the Lincoln lot by going through the alley on the east side of the property, passing through a gate at the back of the Carrigan lot, and then through a gate at the northeast corner of the Lincoln Lot. From that location, visitors proceed along the boardwalk to the back porch of the house where a concealed lift operated by NPS staff provides access to the kitchen door. Although this route provides barrier-free access to the house, it is not ideal. The need to pass through the alley and non-historic area at the Carrigan lot to enter the Lincoln lot creates a non-historic link between the back yards of the two properties and diminishes the experience of visitors with mobility impairments.








Figure 4- 1: Top Left: Front of Lincoln lot, 2012, Top Right: 1860 (same as Figure 2-24), Middle Left: 1860 (same as Figure 2-25), Middle Right, 1864 (same as Figure 2-35), Bottom Left: 1865 (same as Figure 2-36), Bottom Right, ca. late May 1865 (same as Figure 2-42)

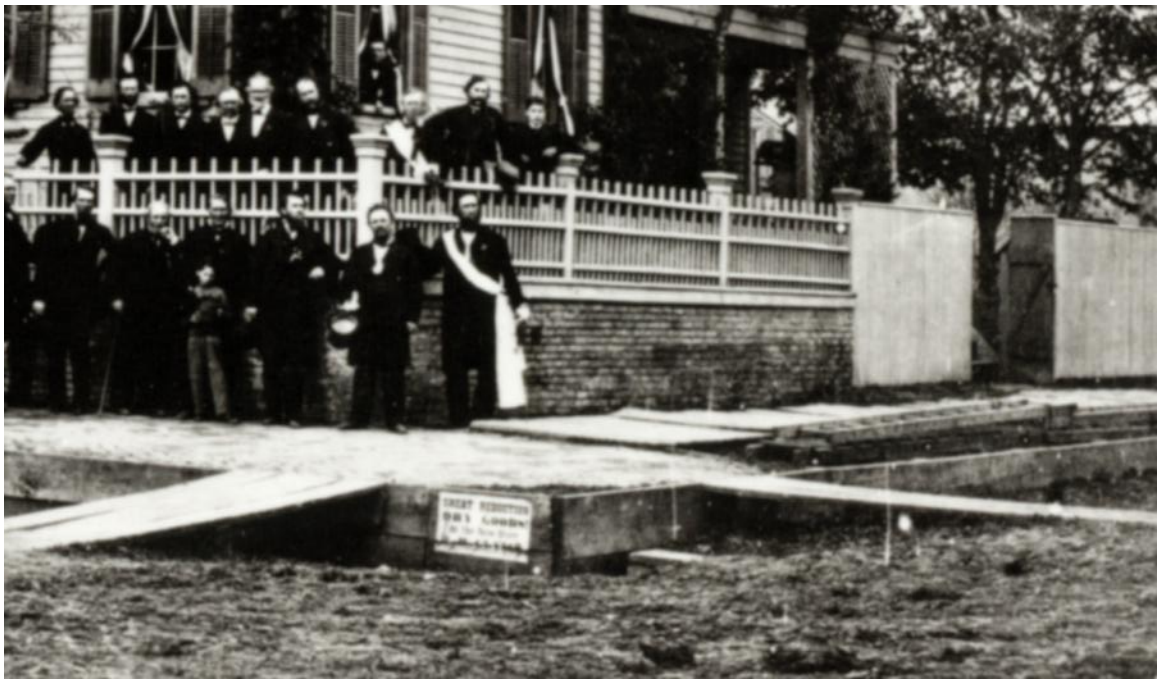


Figure 4-2: Detail of image, May 4, 1865, Mourners in front of Lincoln Home (same as Figure 2-40)



Figure 4- 3: Left: Front of Lincoln lot,(same as Figures 2-83 (ca. 1885) and 2-94 (ca. 1888)

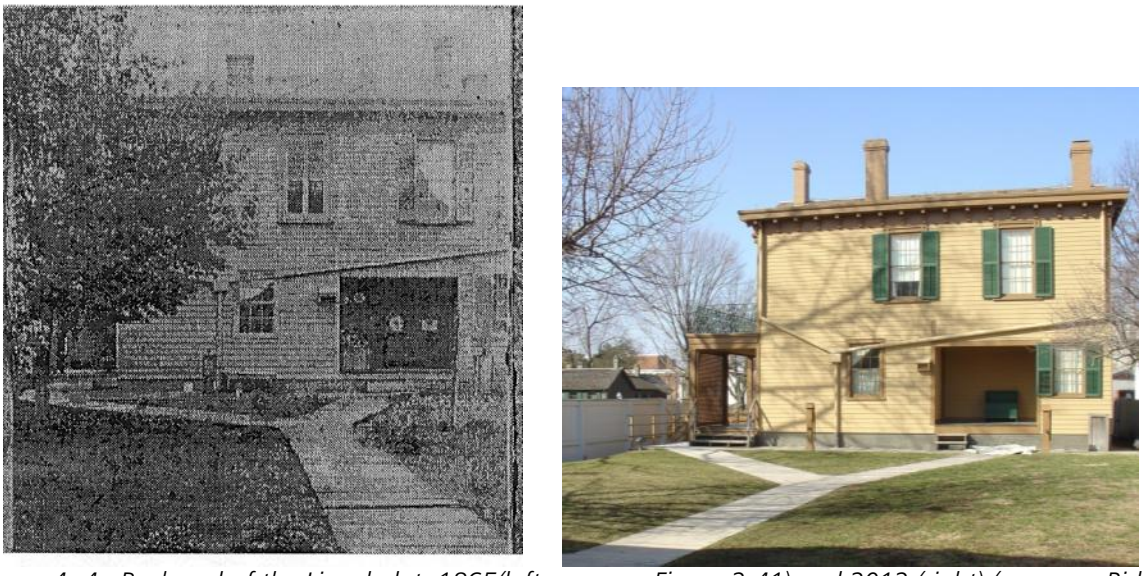


Figure 4- 4: Backyard of the Lincoln lot, 1865(left, same as Figure 2-41) and 2012 (right) (sources: Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon, from Archeological …by Floyd Mansberger, 101, ISHL(left) and Quinn Evans Architects (right)).

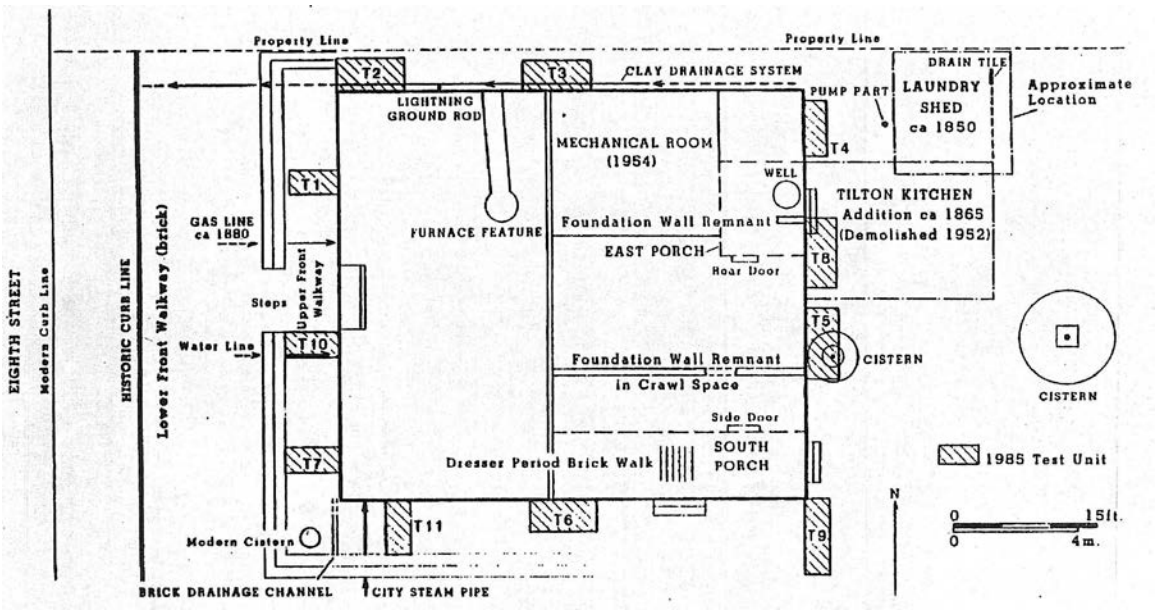


Figure 4- 5: Detailed archeological plan of the Lincoln Home from Further Archaeological Investigations at Lincoln Home National Historic Site, by Vergil Noble, 1988, 21. (same as Figure 2-221)

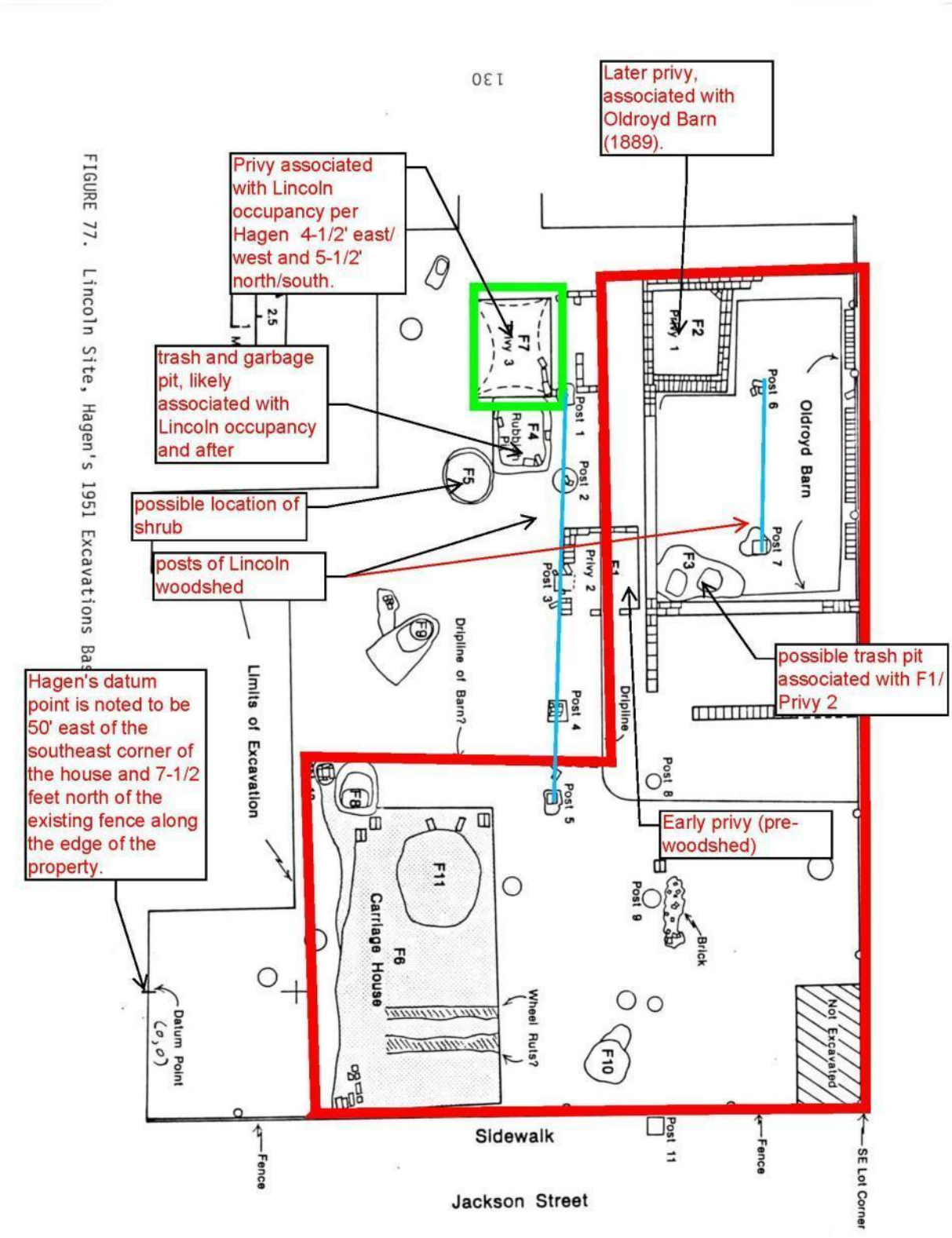


Figure 4- 6: Hagen's 1951 Excavations Base Map with notations added based on observations made by Mansberger, 1987.

Burch Lot Analysis

The first house on the Burch lot was constructed in 1845. The irregularly shaped structure faced Eighth Street and was situated upon the northern property line at the site (see Figures 4-6, 2-8 and 2-14).[8] The structure narrowed in width from east to west, with a stepped southern wall line. The 1858 City of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois map indicates that the building was constructed of brick. The first known photographs of the property were taken in 1880 (see Figures 2-72 and 2-73). This is likely the second building constructed on the site, and is of wood frame construction. The finished floor elevation of the first floor of the house appears to have been elevated approximately 14 to 16 inches above the adjacent grade, requiring two steps at the front door (see Figure 2-73). The same grade change is apparent at the south porch entry to the house but no steps are present in this location.

Although the 1858 map does not illustrate outbuildings, a privy was likely present. Privies were not usually illustrated on maps during this time as it was considered impolite.[9] The earliest documentation of any outbuildings on the lot is the 1873 Koch birds eye of Springfield showing a two story outbuilding with a gable (facing Jackson Street) at the southwest corner of the lot (see figure 2-62). The same image also indicates a deciduous tree in front of the house on the corner of Jackson and Eighth Streets, as well as two more street trees (similar size) on Jackson Street toward the back of the south lot line (also Figures 2-42, 2-72, and 2-73 show the tree at Eighth Street). One deciduous shrub is visible at the west end of the south porch in an 1880 historic photograph (see Figure 2-73). Two outbuildings were added at the rear of the lot between 1854 and 1884 (see Chapter 2, page 2-81 and 1884 Sanborn Map). The 1884 Sanborn Map illustrates two out-buildings of frame construction along the alley on the west side of the lot. The frame outbuildings include one two-story, rectangular building and a small, square, one-story building (possibly a privy).[10]

Multiple changes occurred on this property since the 1860s. Archeological investigations conducted during 2005 and 2006 found the Burch lot to be "heavily disturbed by the construction and later demolition of two early twentieth century commercial buildings and an apartment house. Nevertheless, two remnant sections of the Burch House north foundation wall were identified together with two chimney-related features and a small interior well. The truncated lower portion of a mortar-lined cistern was also identified immediately outside the projected location of the southwest corner of the house."[11]

The 1896 Sanborn map of Springfield, Illinois (see Figure 2-127) has been identified as the most accurate depiction of the footprint of the house at the Burch property however the buildings present at that time were not the same as those present during the period of significance.[12] The archeological report includes a diagram illustrating the locations of structures at the site during five historic time periods, including 1858, 1890, 1896, 1917, and 1941. As an individual site, the loss of all structures and landscape features from the historic period results in a loss of integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and setting. The site,

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[8] See Chapter 2; figures referenced; Ratio Architects, Inc., *Historic Structure Report, Burch House (HS-26),* (Omaha, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2006); and Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois. (*Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center).

[9] Ratio Architects, Inc., *Historic Structure Report, Burch House (HS-26),* (Omaha, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2006) 27.

[10] See Chapter 2, p.2-76, 2-81, and 2-85 as well as the figures referenced; and Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois. (*Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) i.

[11] Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois. (*Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) i.

[12] Ratio Architects, Inc., *Historic Structure Report, Burch House (HS-26),* (Omaha, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2006) 30; and Dial-Jones, Janis, *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois. (*Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 2010) 61.

as part of the Lincoln neighborhood, retains its association with the Lincoln home and therefore retains integrity of association.

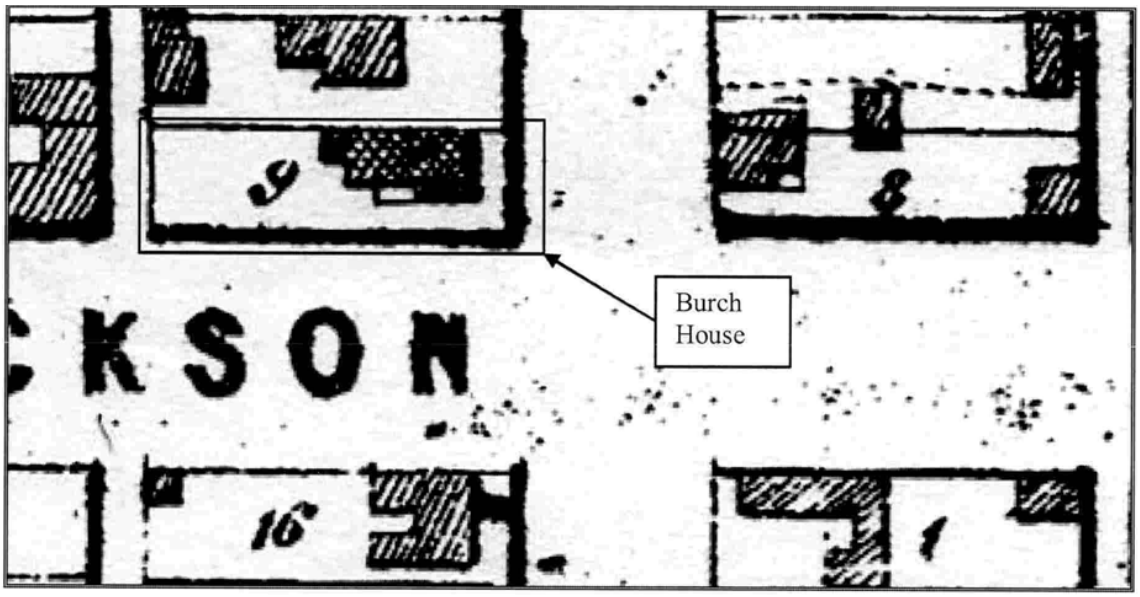


Figure 4- 7: City of Springfield Map, 1858 (source: Historic Structure Report, Burch House, 2006, Courtesy Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Public Library, Springfield)

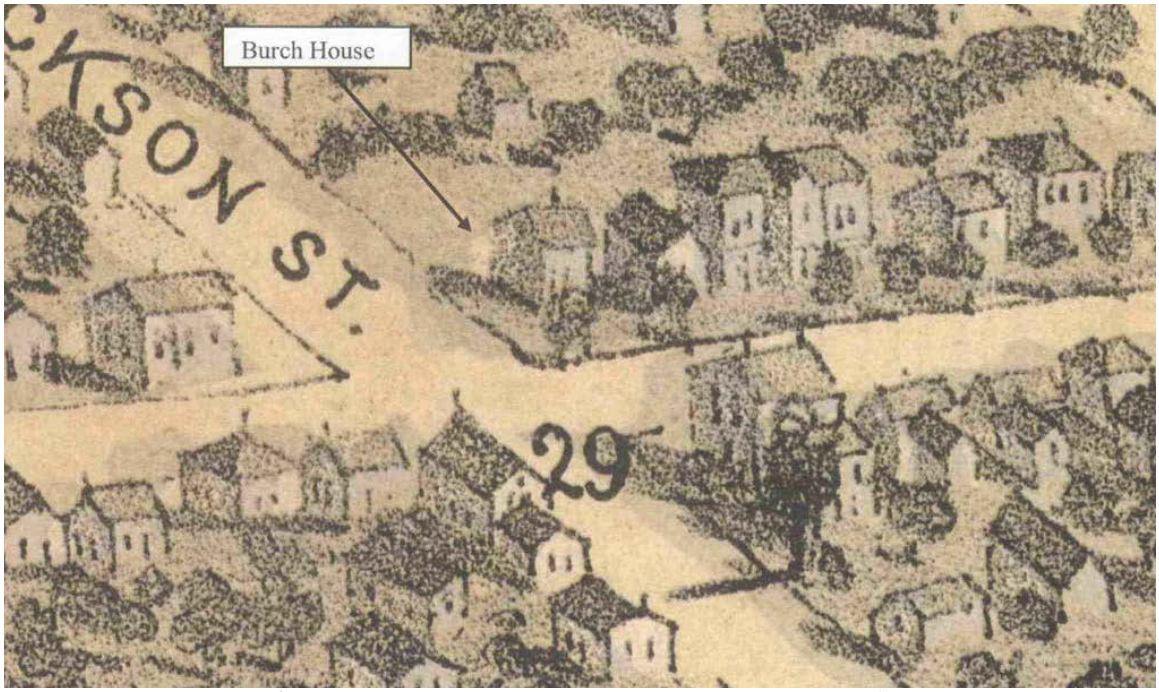


Figure 4- 8: Excerpt from 1867 birds-eye-view drawing by A. Ruger. (Courtesy The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library)

Brown Lot

In 1854 a large L-shaped structure was present on the Brown house lot. The 1854 and 1858 City of Springfield Maps indicate a house (set back further than the Burch house from Eighth Street, and along the north lot line) and one or two outbuildings along the west property edge. An 1867 birds-eye drawing by Ruger shows a side-gable outbuilding on the alley at the west side of the lot and vegetation along the east side of the alley for the entire block that appears to be either ornamental trees or shrubs. Between 1854 and 1884 the single-story frame house (with an attached kitchen on the west elevation) at the Brown lot was removed.

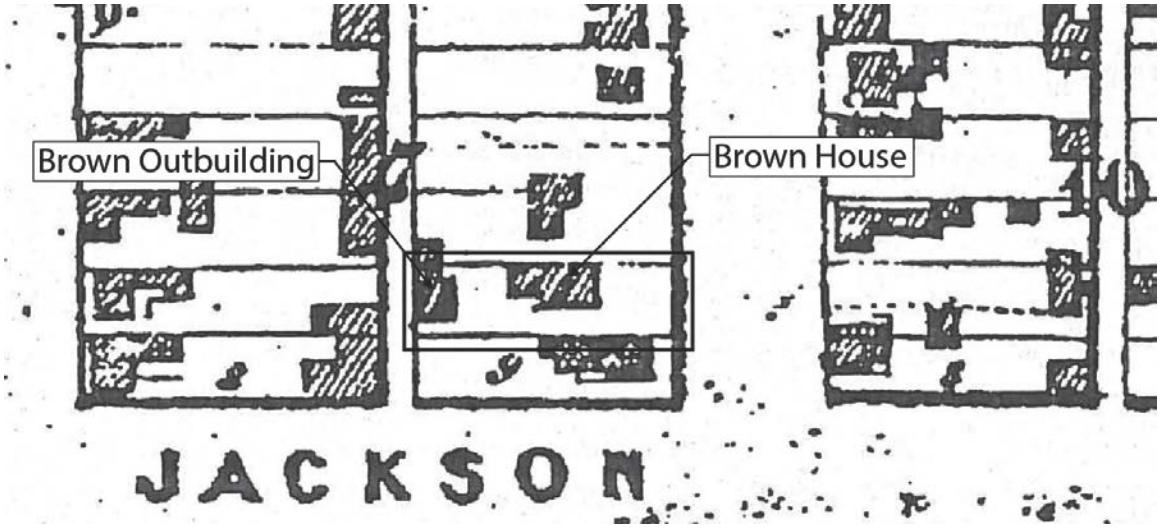


Figure 4- 9: Location of Brown House and Outbuilding according to 1858 City of Springfield Map (detail of Figure 2-14, notations added by QEA)

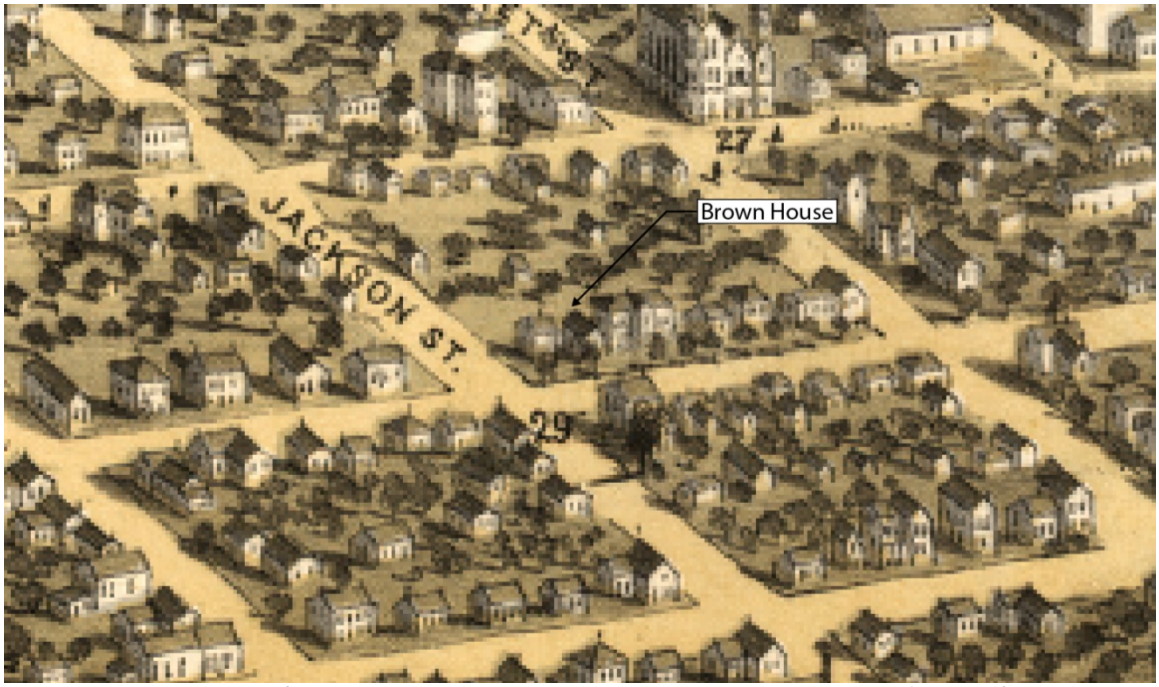


Figure 4- 10: Location of Brown House according to 1867 panorama by Ruger (detail of Figure 2-58, notations added by QEA)

Carrigan Lot

The Carrigan lot has experienced multiple episodes of construction, modification, and demolition. Archeological investigations conducted at this property provide helpful information regarding the historic periods.

> Substantial remains of the Carrigan house and associated features were identified during the project, including foundation walls, several cellars, an intact cistern, and the possible remains of corner supports or shallow foundations for two outbuildings. When the Carrigan house was replaced by a second house in 1879, elements of the original structure were incorporated into the new one in areas where the footprints of the two houses overlapped, serving to preserve many of the Carrigan features that probably otherwise would not have survived.[13]

The structures present at the site during the Lincoln period included the house and two outbuildings. The house was located on the north side of the lot within 8′ of the west and north lot lines.[14] The Carrigan house is thought to have been built in 1839, a simple wood frame building that was enlarged several times prior to 1854. The house included a front section that was built in two phases including an ell and an L-shaped porch located in the inner angle formed by the front section of the house and ell, and a back addition. Archeological evidence suggests that the historic grade associated with the western portion of the lot was about eighteen inches lower than the current ground surface and the eastern/back of the property may have been slightly higher. Historically, the ground surface along the front of the lot sloped steeply down to the historic boardwalk level.[15] The house was present throughout the Lincoln period with the final addition being made by 1854.[16] The two outbuildings included a small structure east of the house on the north lot line and a barn at the southeast corner of the property (see Figure 4-11 and Figures 2-24, 2-25, 2-26 and 2-27).

The majority of the property is vacant today, including a lawn and a few shrubs and trees. A storage/office building built in ca. 1950 is located at the eastern end of the lot. A board fence encloses utilities located at the southeastern corner of the lot, including the heat, ventilation, and air conditioning system for the Lincoln Home.

The property includes significant archeological resources that would be impacted by any future construction because of the relatively shallow depth of known features that are intact and the high potential for additional features to be present. In her 2010 report, Dial-Jones indicated that it would be likely that adverse impacts would be incurred due to construction and that the park would be required to consult with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office to develop a formal data recovery plan to mitigate the impacts of that activity. She also indicated that undertaking additional archeological research would likely yield additional information to inform the design of any new structures added to the site.[17]

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[13] Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois. (*Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) i.

[14] Dial-Jones Janis, 2010, Figures 4-9.

[15] Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010, 44-45.

[16] Ratio Architects, Inc., 2006, 7.

[17] Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois. (*Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) 46-47.



Figure 4- 11: Digitally enhanced portion of a ca. 1870-1875 image of the Carrigan House. (source: The Carrigan House Historic Structure Report, 2006)

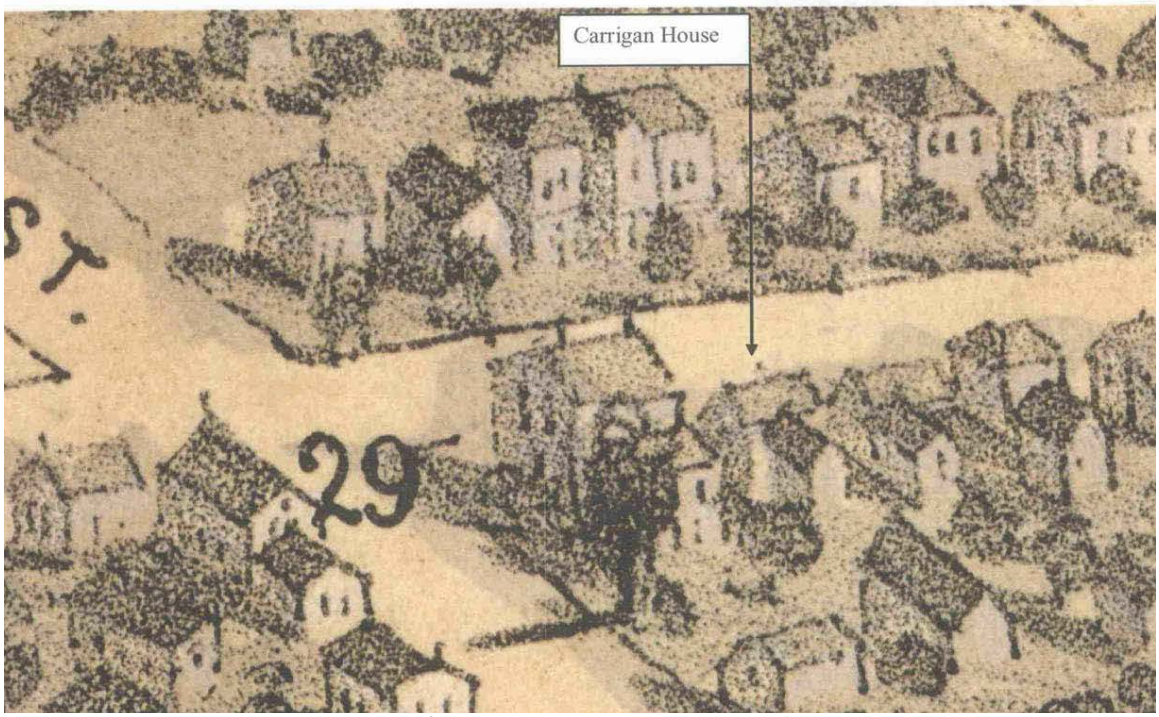


Figure 4- 12: Carrigan House, Springfield, Illinois 1867 by A. Ruger. (same as Figure 2-58 with notations by Ratio Architects, Inc., 2006)

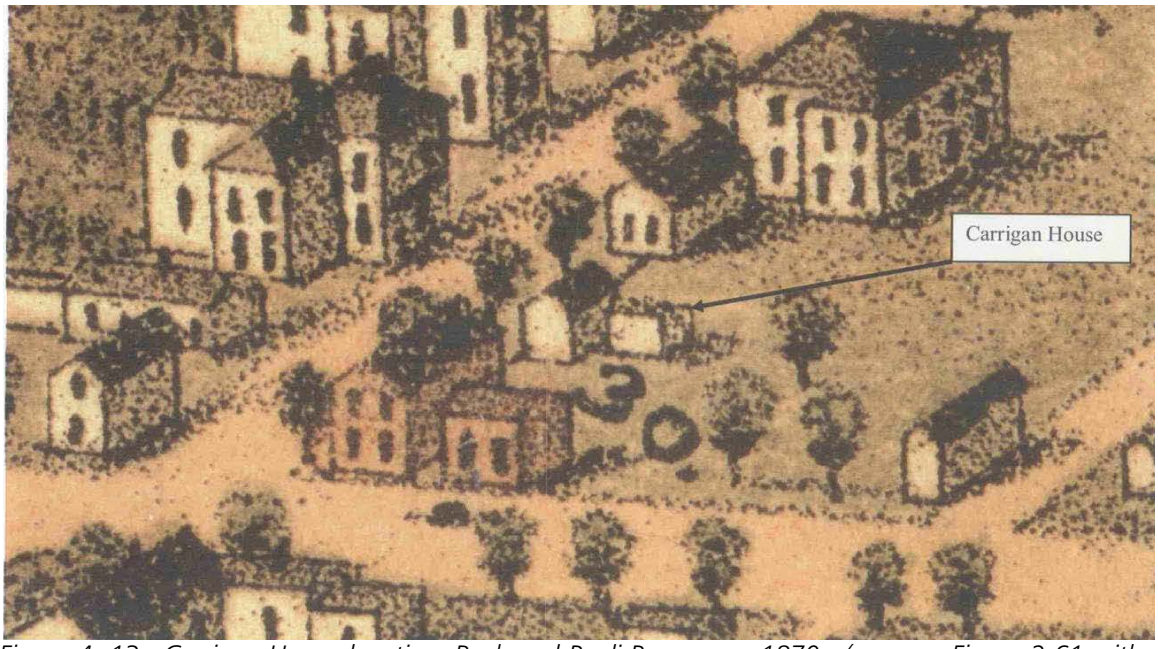


Figure 4- 13: Carrigan House location, Beck and Pauli Panorama, 1870. (same as Figure 2-61 with notation by Ratio Architects, Inc., 2006)

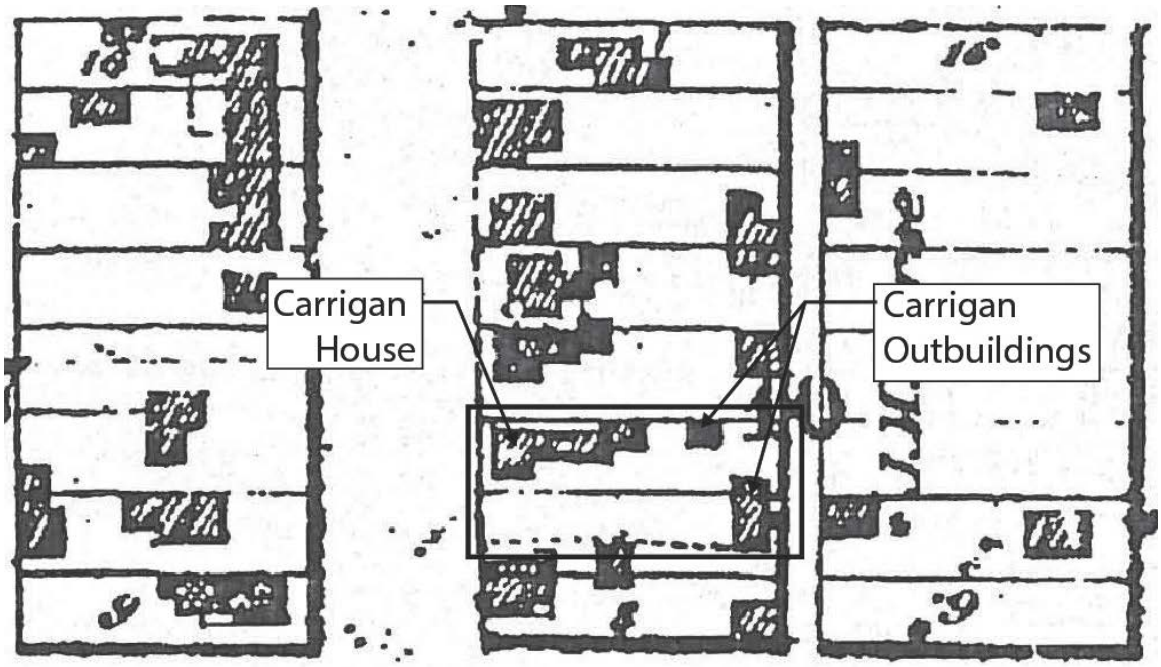


Figure 4- 14: Location of Carrigan House and outbuildings on 1858 City of Springfield Map (detail of Figure 2-14, notations added by QEA)

Summary of Landscape Integrity

A precise knowledge of the appearance of the historic site during the period of significance is an implied element of the ability to judge historic integrity. As presented in the previous chapters, the nature and details of the Lincoln neighborhood during the Lincoln residency period, and the subsequent years, is only partially understood from available documentation. Lincoln family ownership through 1887 and State of Illinois stewardship as an historic site through 1972 provided a continuity of oversight for the Lincoln Home but the neighborhood changed around it. Documentation for the area during the nineteenth century reveals a neighborhood evolving in a continuum from the 1860s. It was a relatively dense area with a pattern of dwellings and outbuildings on each property with several ownerships extending to two or more lots. The general character of the neighborhood was a combination of urban density on relatively small lots with associated features of the period, including barns and buildings to house domestic animals, other outbuildings and outhouses.

Incremental change to the cultural landscape proceeded over the decades following the period of significance. For example the narrowing of the streets and resultant shift from high, wooden curbs to low, stone curbs took place in the 1880s and altered the spatial character of the streets. The cumulative effect of these changes to the character of the neighborhood are seen in twentieth century photographic records, which are plentiful for the 1960s and early 1970s, fully a century after Lincoln lived there. This twentieth century urbanization, which includes numerous removals and replacements of historic structures, commercialization, changes in property and streetscape details, including vegetation, fences, sidewalks, etc. and a shift to greater population density with more multiple dwellings, are a significant departure from the historic character of the neighborhood. These changes were redirected when the four block area became the Lincoln Home National Historic Site and a series of removals of structures opened the dense pattern of the neighborhood.

The integrity of the cultural landscape is diminished when changes are made to street alignments and pavements, vegetation is lost and not replaced in-kind, historic dwellings are significantly altered or lost, barns and outbuildings are lost or replaced inappropriately, archaeological sites are disturbed and small scale features such as paving materials, fences, walls, hitching posts, tree cages, etc. are altered or lost.[18] All of these changes have occurred at the NHS over the past 150 plus years and together these significantly diminish the integrity of the cultural landscape as it exists today.

The period of significance for the Lincoln Home National Historic Site spans the years from 1844 to 1875. It was during these years that the character of the cultural landscape remained fairly constant representing life in this Midwestern city during the mid-nineteenth century. The integrity of the cultural landscape today must be judged against this period of significance. The seven qualities of integrity provide another method of summary to assess the integrity of the NHS cultural landscape for the period of significance. The **location** is the historic place where Lincoln lived and raised his family, and as such, it has high integrity. Since the primary significance of this historic site is for its association with Lincoln this aspect of integrity of location is especially important. Lincoln actually lived in this house, walked the streets of this neighborhood, played with the local children and raised his family here.

The **design** is a vernacular transformation of the neighborhood by the City of Springfield, the individual property owners, and the NPS. This design is only present in remnant form with examples of the historic architecture and the shaping of spaces that the streets, street trees and buildings created, but, as identified in this report, few character-defining features of the cultural landscape are extant significant changes noted. Therefore, integrity of design is low.

The **setting** created within the historic resource character area helps separate the NHS from the late twentieth century urban surround of Springfield. However, views out to the city are open from a number of

[18] A series of changes to cultural landscapes that may reduce the historic integrity of a rural landscape are noted in Bulletin #30, page 23. These changes are equally relevant to the cultural landscape of the Lincoln Home and are cited as applicable to the historic character and features of the NHS.

vantage points and fail to provide adequate separation. Spatial organization and relationships have changed but strong remnants remain in the Eight Street streetscape form and visual relationships with the facades of historic houses. The overall pattern of the area is less dense and more open that in historic period. The absence of historic details and the loss of major elements, such as historic structures, limits the authenticity within the four blocks hindering the integrity of setting. Therefore, integrity of setting is moderate.

Integrity of **materials** is limited by the small amount of surviving historic materials and replicas of historic materials. While new materials recreate historic materials used at some properties, in other cases materials have been generalized and their locations speculated. One example that merits question is the authenticity of the boardwalks and fences. Due to a lack of concrete documentation, materials throughout the Site have been homogenized, thereby diluting the individuality of the different properties. Few historic materials remain in the landscape and thus integrity of materials is low.

Workmanship is the element of integrity that reflects craft and skill. Examples of workmanship are found in the construction detailing of walls, fences, sidewalks, tree cages, hitching posts, and minor outbuildings, like privies. Within the current landscape, a limited number of these remain and only a few have been replicated in restoration or reconstruction projects. Overall integrity of workmanship is low for the cultural landscape at the NHS.

The **feeling** of the NHS area is a blend of contemporary urban life and nineteenth century life that is problematic. The neatness of the place, the apparent vacancy, the lack of the visual cues of the activities of neighborhood life in the Lincoln era provide an unclear signal to the visitor. The office uses provide another intrusion of contemporary life. The feeling of the area is too inconsistent to be clearly recognized as a product of then or now, therefore integrity of feeling is judged to be low.

The **association** between the NHS landscape and Abraham Lincoln retains a strong connection at the Lincoln Home, but the associative connection to other parts of the cultural landscape is less strong due to changes to character and loss of cultural landscape features. Overall, integrity of association is moderate.

The significance of the cultural landscape, associated with the life of Abraham Lincoln and the events leading to his prominence, remain intact. Based on the historical facts of the 1844 to 1861 period and the mourning period (to 1875), the neighborhood in which Lincoln lived before his presidency has been, is and will remain an important memorial destination with a high level of historic significance.

Based on the review of the qualities of integrity, the NHS cultural landscape integrity is found to be relatively low due to the fact that the majority of character-defining features from the period of significance are missing from the cultural landscape today. In particular, spatial qualities have been compromised through the loss of accurate detailing. While elements of the Lincoln Home landscape have been replicated, even within this property accurate detailing is incomplete. Re-establishing these qualities can be achieved to a certain degree through treatment recommendations based on the documentation provided in this report. Known elements of the cultural landscape, such as street and property trees, could be replaced. Lost dwellings and outbuilding could be replaced in massing if not in full detail. The treatment of the NHS cultural landscape needs to be carefully considered in light of the legislative mandate of the site. Appropriate treatment actions, based on documentation, could aid in the more complete fulfillment of this site mandate and could result in a higher degree of landscape integrity.



Spatial organization of buildings, streets, boardwalks, fences, and vegetation during the period of significance.

1 / LA-1 1" = 100'-0" REFERRED FROM:



Current Spatial Organization of buildings, streets, boardwalks, fences, and vegetation.

2 / LA-1 1" = 100'-0" REFERRED FROM:

PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Spatial Organization Analysis
Historic Resource Character Area

Comparison of buildings and streets present during the Lincoln period in 1/LA-1 to current conditions in 2/LA-1 illustrates changes that affect the spatial arrangement of the neighborhood.

Throughout the historic resource character area, the arrangement of lots, buildings, boardwalks, street trees and fences, reflect the ordinal grid and reinforce the linear patterns established by the streets. The presence of modest residences situated at consistent set-backs on several adjacent lots creates a residential scale and character that is strongest in block six of the historic resource character area. The lack of houses on several lots in a row in blocks seven, ten and eleven, causes an interruption in the residential neighborhood character. This is most apparent in block ten, where the four vacant lots directly north of the Lincoln lot present a very open landscape that is not consistent with that present during the period of significance. The lack of houses on the Burch and Brown lots amplifies this openness near the Lincoln home. This is clear when the locations of buildings present during the historic period from 1844 through 1875 are compared to the locations of buildings present today.

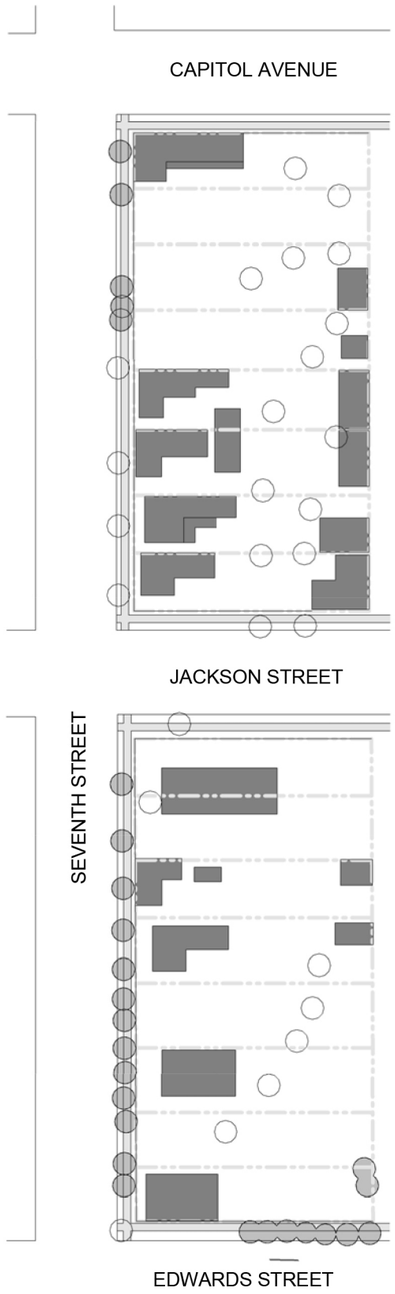
Map Notes and Sources

1. LA-1/1 derived from 1997 Cultural Landscape Report.
2. LA-1/2: The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.

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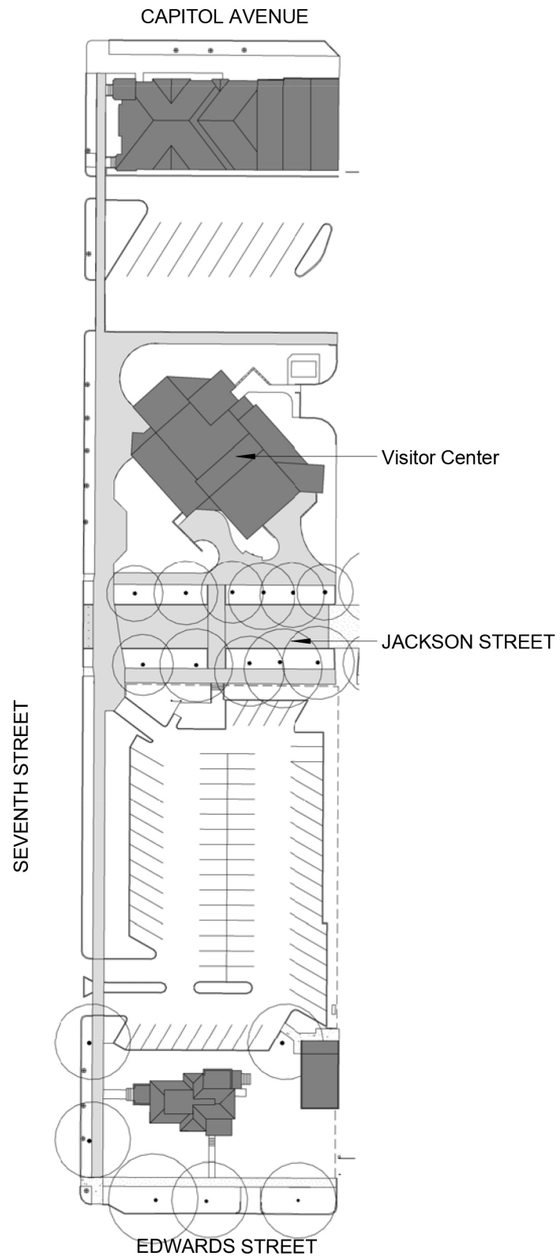
NPS #449
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LA-1



1 LA-2 Spatial Organization of buildings, streets, boardwalks, fences, and vegetation during the period of significance.

1" = 100'-0" REFERRED FROM:



2 LA-2 Current Spatial Organization of buildings, streets, sidewalks, parking, and fences.

1" = 100'-0" REFERRED FROM:

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Spatial Organization Analysis
Visitor Services Landscape Character Area

Comparison of buildings and streets present during the Lincoln period in 1/LA-2 to current conditions in 2/LA-2 illustrates changes that affect the spatial arrangement of the neighborhood.

Historically, the visitor services landscape character area was part of the residential neighborhood where Lincoln lived. The area was divided into individual building lots, and homes, outbuildings, fences, sidewalks, and vegetation were arranged on those lots much as those in the historic resource character area. Today, the NPS Visitor Center and parking lots each span the area of several historic lots and do not reflect the scale, massing, or orientation of the area from the historic period.

Map Notes and Sources

1. LA-2/1: derived from 1997 Cultural Landscape Report.
2. LA-2/2: Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.

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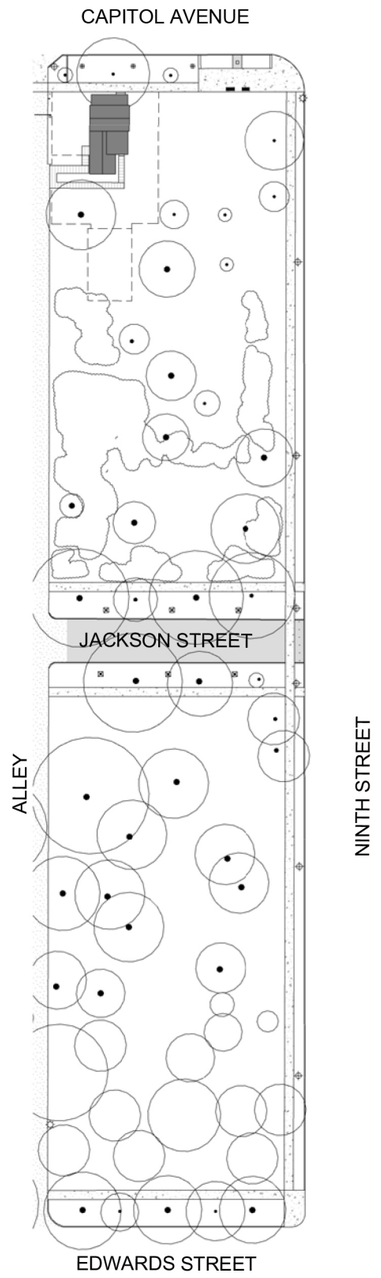
NPS # 449
119802

LA-2



Spatial Organization of buildings, streets, boardwalks, fences and vegetation during the period of significance.

1 / LA-3 — 1" = 100'-0" REFERRED FROM:



Current Spatial Organization of buildings, streets, boardwalks, fences and vegetation.

2 / LA-3 — 1" = 100'-0" REFERRED FROM:

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Spatial Organization Analysis
Open Space/Recreation Character Area

Comparison of buildings and streets present during the Lincoln period in 1/LA-3 to current conditions in 2/LA-3 illustrates changes that affect the spatial arrangement of the neighborhood.

Historically, the Open Space/Recreation landscape character area was part of the residential neighborhood where Lincoln lived. The area was divided into individual building lots, and homes, outbuildings, fences, sidewalks, and vegetation were arranged on those lots much as those in the historic resource character area. Today, this area includes a large expanse of open space including lawn, trees and shrubs in masses laid out in a random arrangement that does not reflect the scale, massing, or orientation of the area during the historic period.

Map Notes and Sources

1. LA-3/1 derived from 1997 Cultural Landscape Report.
2. LA-3/2: The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.

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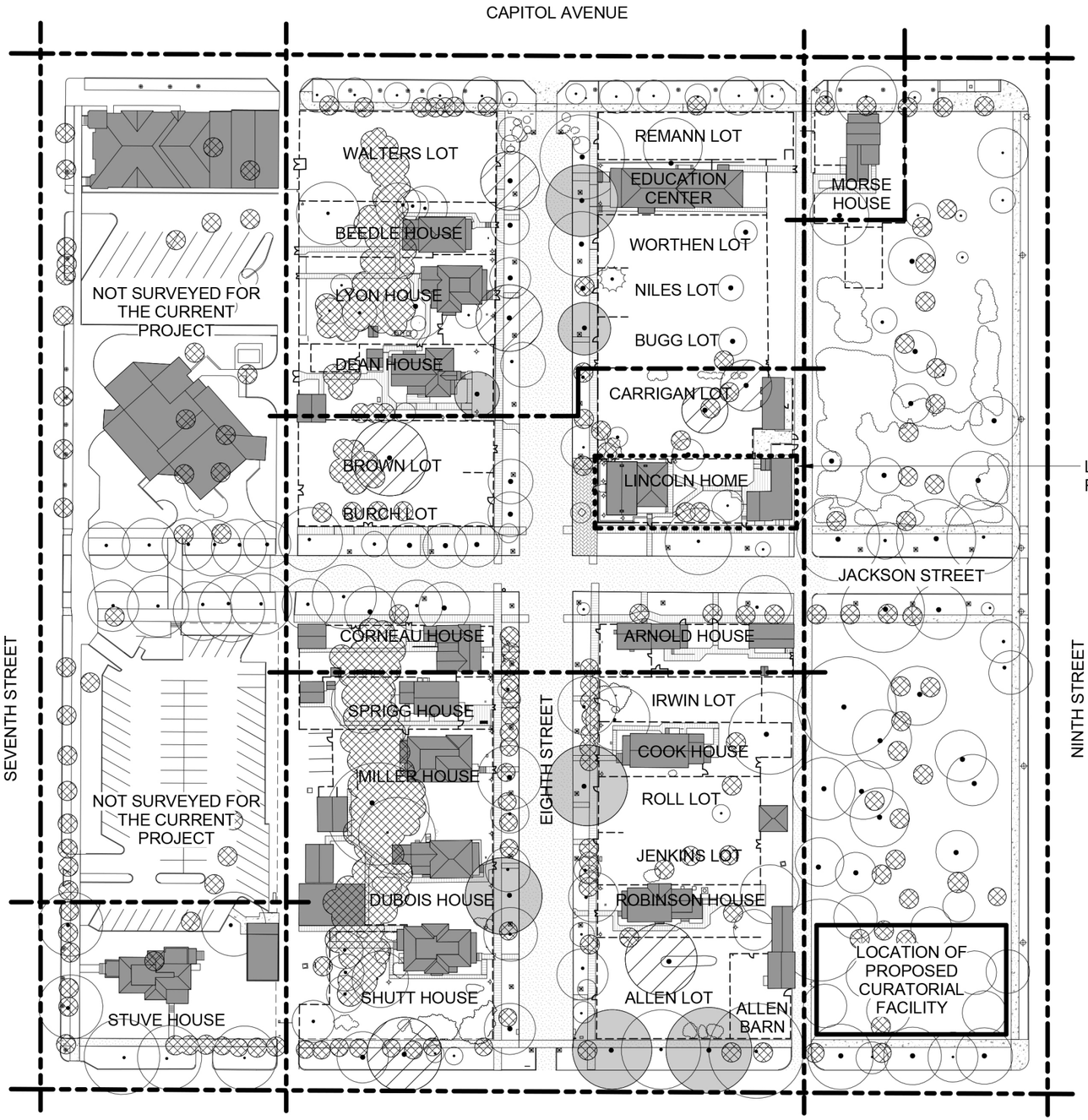
NPS # 449
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LA-3

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Landscape Analysis Vegetation



Legend

- Building
- Missing trees documented from 1844-1890s
- Missing tree massed documented from 1870 Panorama
- Missing Vegetation Masses documented from 1860 Republican Rally Photograph
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

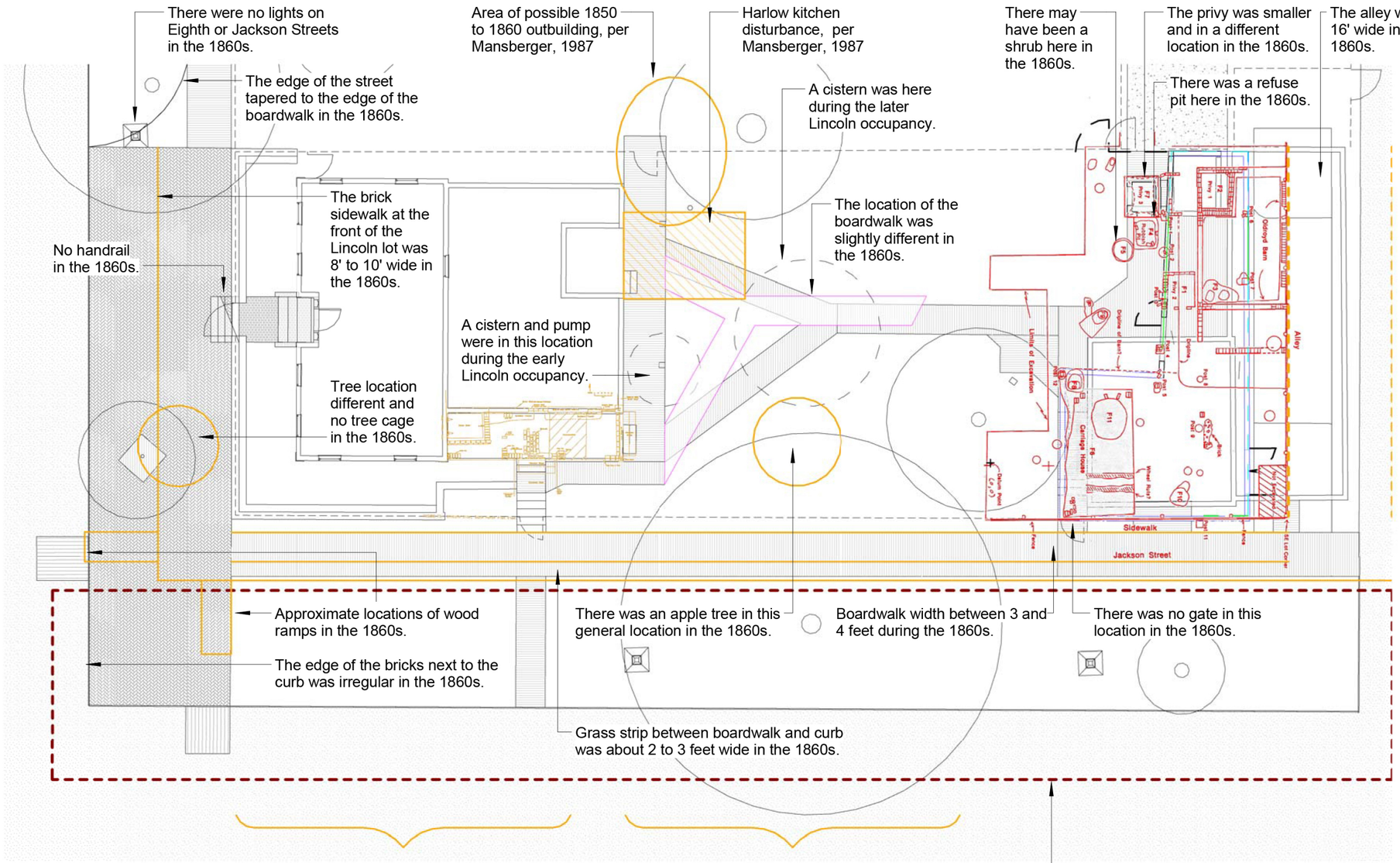
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LA-4

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Lincoln Lot Analysis



Legend

- Existing Building
- Hartford Insurance Company, 1861
- Hagen 1951
- Mansberger, 1987 interpretation of woodshed walls from Hagen's 1951 diagram
- Current report conjectural extension of woodshed walls
- Mansberger, 1987 Archeological Report
- Existing Boardwalk
- Approximate 1865 Boardwalk from Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon, 1865
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Existing Deciduous Tree

Sources

1. Hartford Insurance Company, 1861
2. Hagen, 1951. "Back-Yard Archeology at Lincoln's Home."
3. Mansberger, 1987. "Archeological Investigations at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois."
4. Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon, 1865.
5. Figures 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-35, 2-36, 2-41, 2-41, 2-76, 2-83, 2-94, 2-221 and others.

Note: Diagram illustrates existing conditions overlaid with archeological information and historic documentation from sources indicated.

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NPS # 449
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LA-5



CHAPTER 5:
Recommended Landscape Treatment

Chapter 5 Recommended Landscape Treatment

Treatment Approach

The United States Secretary of the Interior has established professional standards and guidance for treatments to cultural landscapes listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The standards define four approaches to treatment for cultural landscapes including preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.[1] The 2012 General Management Plan (GMP) for Lincoln Home National Historic Site directs that the historic landscape at the NHS be **rehabilitated** to create a "retreat from modern life in the heart of the city" to "offer visitors a strong sense of the neighborhood as Lincoln knew it."[2] The rehabilitation would focus on providing visitors with an "understanding of and appreciation for the size, density, and diversity of this mid-19th century Springfield neighborhood."[3]

Rehabilitation involves "making possible compatible use through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."

> In Rehabilitation, a cultural landscape's character-defining features and materials are protected and maintained as they are in the treatment Preservation; however, a determination is made prior to work that a greater amount of existing historic fabric has become damaged or deteriorated over time and, as a result, more repair and replacement will be required. The Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitation allow the replacement of extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute material.[4]

The General Management Plan identifies five management zones within the NHS including the Lincoln Home Restoration Zone, Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone, Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone, Visitor Services /Administration Zone, and Open Space/Recreation Zone (see Figure 5-1). Based on the GMP management zones and landscape treatment goals identified through this cultural landscape report, landscape treatment zones have been established that directly follow the GMP management zones with one deviation (see drawing RT-1). The landscape treatment at the Stuve

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[1] U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Accessed on line at http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm ,14 August 2013.
[2] U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *General Management Plan: Lincoln Home National Historic Site.* 2012.
[3] Ibid., p. v.
[4] U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Accessed on line at http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/index.htm ,14 August 2013.

lot, located at the southwest corner of the project area, is addressed as part of the historic yard rehabilitation zone to allow an approach consistent with the remainder of this zone to be applied. This is only meant to address the treatment of the landscape and does not alter the GMP recommendation for the use of this site (compare Figure 5-1 with drawing RT-1).

The implementation of the approved plan will depend on future NPS funding levels and priorities, and on partnership funds, time and effort. The approval of the CLR does not guarantee that funding and staffing needed to implement the plan will be forthcoming. Full implementation of the plan could be many years in the future. The Implementation Plan provided in this chapter includes descriptions of the recommended treatment as a series of landscape treatment tasks. This provides NHS managers with flexibility to implement selected tasks in the short-term, while working to allocate funding for larger long-term projects to be executed in the future.

Because funding is currently very tight it is recommended that small projects that can be implemented with minimal funds be emphasized initially. These can be followed by more expensive projects when funding is allocated.

Treatment Alternatives

Based on the information in the GMP, HSRs, and CLR, one landscape treatment plan was developed for the overall project area. At a more detailed level, two alternative approaches were developed and considered for the Lincoln, Carrigan, Burch and Brown lots. The main difference between the two alternatives is that Alternative A follows the GMP recommendations as closely as possible and Alternative B follows the intent of the GMP while making some adjustments based on new documentation regarding historic conditions. The initial treatment alternatives A and B are illustrated in drawings provided in **Appendix A: Treatment Alternatives**. These alternatives were presented to NPS park staff and stakeholders including members of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office. Feedback from reviewers indicated that the preferred approach was Alternative B, with some modifications. The Recommended Treatment follows the concept of Alternative B with additions and alterations made to enhance the final plan.

Alternative A: (Matches the GMP as closely as possible)

In this alternative, the Lincoln Home Restoration Zone treatment involves minimal changes from the current conditions. With the addition of a comfort station at the Carrigan lot, views from the Lincoln back yard are improved. The buildings on the Carrigan lot help to screen views of the Education center and other non-historic buildings outside the NHS. The barrier-free entrance to the Lincoln lot is relocated from the alley behind the Carrigan lot to a series of boardwalks that extend from Eighth Street through the south side of the Bugg lot and the backyard of the Carrigan lot (see drawings Alt A-2 and Alt A-3).

Within the Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone, Alternative A includes the addition of buildings at the Burch, Brown, and Carriagan lots. These include residential scale buildings that match those present historically in scale and location, as indicated in the. One new outbuilding would be added at the Burch lot, and the existing non-contributing building at the back of the Carrigan lot would remain. The primary buildings within the Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone would be used as follows: Brown, exhibits; Burch, tour staging; Carrigan, comfort station; Corneau, exhibits; and Arnold, exhibits. Finally, the six-foot high, solid board fence at the north side of the Corneau lot would be replaced with a four-foot high fence and outdoor seating and space for interpretive programs would be provided in this lot.

Alternative B: Preferred Alternative (Follows the intent of the GMP and make adjustments based on documentation.)

This alternative strives to follow the intent of the GMP while making some adjustments based on information learned through the CLR process. Within the Lincoln Home Restoration Zone several changes are made to the back yard of the Lincoln lot. The carriage house, woodshed and privy are replaced with structures that reflect documentation on the exterior, in locations determined through archeological investigations. These buildings would be designed to provide a barrier-free route for visitors with mobility impairments to enter and exit the property. All visitors would exit the property through the buildings. The interior spaces would have the character of outbuildings and may include some simple exhibits related to the Carriage House. A ramp would provide a transition between the alley elevation and the grade level of the backyard of the Lincoln lot.

In Alternative B, the Neighborhood Rehabilitation zone is similar to that presented in Alternative A, but the building footprints for the proposed buildings at the Carrigan and Brown lots have been revised to reflect documentation. Also, the uses of these two buildings have been switched to avoid impacting the character of the Lincoln lot and to situate the comfort station adjacent to the staging area (in the Burch lot).

The Historic Yard Rehabilitation zone in alternative B includes more detailed proposals to fulfill the GMP recommendations and provides options for short and long term implementation. The most apparent changes are the additions of features within the yards to help visitors gain a more comprehensive understanding of the character and density of the neighborhood during Lincoln's tenure in Springfield.

Overview of Recommended Landscape Treatment by Zone

The following recommendations are intended as a long-term guide for the NHS and it is expected that implementation will occur gradually as funding becomes available. It is not anticipated that the CLR recommendations will be fully implemented in the immediate future, due to current funding limitations. In order to move forward with recommendations it is recommended that small projects that can be implemented with minimal funds be emphasized initially. These can be followed by more expensive projects when funding is allocated. Locations of landscape treatment zones are illustrated on drawing sheet RT-1.

Landscape Treatment Zone A: Lincoln Lot Recommended Treatment

The GMP indicates that the Lincoln lot is to be "restored to the greatest degree possible" and that visitors would have "opportunities to see exhibits in the Lincoln back yard…"[5] The front and southwest corner of the lot (inside the property line) have been restored and will be maintained in their restored condition. Although certain aspects of the backyard conditions during Lincoln's residency are known, adequate documentation to conduct a complete restoration of the backyard has not been revealed. Also, practical considerations related to accommodating the large number of visitors who move through the yard, and the need to provide access for visitors with mobility impairments, make a total restoration of the backyard problematic. The intent of the GMP is to provide an authentic presentation of conditions within the property as well as interpretive exhibits that enhance visitors' understanding of the Lincoln story. The recommended treatment of the backyard adds features known to exist during Lincoln's time and provides enhanced circulation for visitors. The outbuildings (carriage house, woodshed, and privy) will be rehabilitated to reflect the historic documentation that exists and to support visitor access. The second gate and steps (not present during the period of significance) will be removed on the south side of the lot. An apple tree will be planted near the southeast corner of the house, to represent the tree present when an 1865 photograph of the backyard was taken (see Figure 2-41). The boardwalk will be adjusted slightly to more closely represent the boardwalk seen in the 1865 photograph (see Figure 2-41). The backyard will be maintained as rough turf, rather than manicured lawn (see General Treatment Recommendations, Vegetation, Lawn, for a description of rough turf).

Landscape Treatment Zone B: Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone Recommended Treatment

As indicated in the GMP, in the Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone, new buildings will be constructed on three empty lots (Burch, Brown and Carrigan) that contained residences during the period of significance. The buildings will reflect the historic character of the neighborhood with an overall design that visitors will recognize as non-historic.[6] The contemporary buildings will be used to enhance visitor's experience at the NHS by providing a staging area for visitors in one building, space for exhibits in another and a comfort station in the third building. Outbuildings will also be added on these properties to help enhance the neighborhood character and provide a visual screen between the historic area and contemporary features. The yards within this zone will be used for interpretive programs.

Within this zone, guidance provided in the GMP has been carefully followed. The CLR process uncovered more detailed information regarding the historic conditions and the compatibility of proposed uses for the new buildings in this zone. Based on the information, the treatment recommendations include two items that are slightly different from the GMP guidance. One is

[5] U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *General Management Plan: Lincoln Home National Historic Site*. 2012. 44.
[6] Ibid., p. v.

adjustments to the footprints of the new buildings to be constructed on the Brown and Carrigan lots. The CLR recommended treatment plan (see drawing RT-3) shows the building footprints based on all available documentation. The Carrigan footprint is based on archeological research as is considered highly reliable. The Brown footprint is based on historic plat maps and other limited documentation. It may need to be further adjusted following archeological investigations. The second shift in CLR recommendations compared to the GMP is in the recommended use of the buildings to be constructed at the Carrigan and Brown lots. The GMP recommends that the building at the Carrigan lot be used for a comfort station and the building at the Brown lot be used for exhibits. The CLR recommends switching these uses to avoid establishment of non-historic circulation patterns between the back yards of the Lincoln and Carrigan lots. Also, this change allows for the comfort station to be located adjacent to the tour staging location, rather than adjacent to the Lincoln lot. This will reduce the potential for impacts from busy comfort station use on visitor's experiences at the Lincoln lot.

Landscape Treatment Zone C: Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone Recommended Treatment

The Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone includes rehabilitation of the landscape to illustrate 19th century outdoor life in the neighborhood. This includes adding interpretive landscape features such as outlines of building foundations, fences, sidewalks, and stairs that reflect the mass, density, and spatial organization of the neighborhood in Lincoln's time. Vegetation planted to reflect historic vegetation patterns includes species of trees and shrubs known to be present when Lincoln lived in the neighborhood. Extant historic buildings within this zone will be used for NHS offices or leased, as indicated in the GMP. Visitor access to yards varies based on the building use and interpretive program goals.

Landscape Treatment Zone D: Open Space / Recreation Zone Recommended Treatment

The Open Space/Recreation Zone will continue to be managed as a visual buffer between the historic district and Ninth Street. A small picnic area will be established on the north side of Jackson Street, and a new curatorial facility will be built at the southeast corner of the NHS at the corner of Ninth and Edwards Streets.

Visitor Services / Administration Zone

The Visitor Services /Administration Zone will continue to accommodate visitor parking, bus drop-off and parking, RV parking, and the NHS visitor center. A boundary adjustment will be sought to provide a location for a new maintenance facility for the park. The focus of the current CLR is on the historic zones and Open Space/Recreation Zone, and treatment recommendations are not provided for the Visitor Services/Administration Zone with two exceptions. Conceptual guidelines for treatment of the Stuve lot and the new curatorial facility are provided to help coordinate these new uses with the recommendations for the historic district.

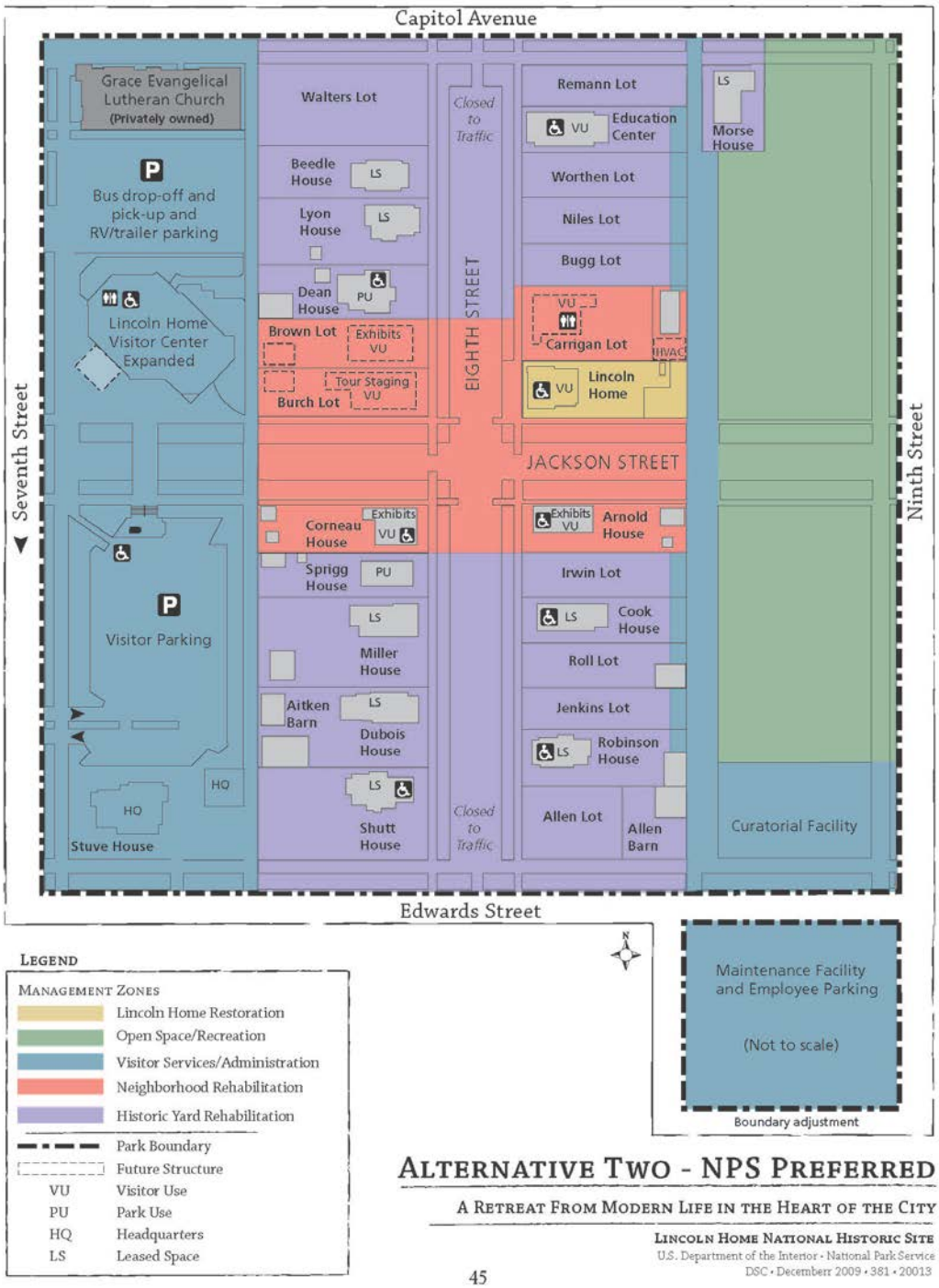


Figure 5- 1: Lincoln Home NHS GMP NPS Selected Alternative

Implementation

Landscape treatment recommendations are described in this section. The recommendations are presented as general treatment recommendations that apply to groupings of resources, followed by tasks that address specific resources. Each task is numbered for easy cross-referencing between the narrative and the recommended treatment drawings (see drawings RT-1 through RT- 14 following the end of this chapter). The numbers do not indicate a particular priority or order of implementation. Some of the tasks would be considerably less expensive than others and therefore easier to implement. Others may become higher priorities based on programs or issues that develop at the NHS. Currently, funding within the NPS is very tight. As a result, it is not anticipated that the CLR recommended treatment will be implemented in full in the immediate future. In order to move forward with recommendations and improve landscape conditions at the NHS, it is recommended that small projects that can be implemented with minimal funds be emphasized initially. An example is the treatment of lots within the historic yard rehabilitation zone, where small scale projects are recommended. These can be followed by more expensive projects when funding is allocated.

Documentation of existing conditions and maintenance recommendations are provided as part of the FMSS recommended data included in Tables ###. Changes to elements and features should be done as necessary due to maintenance requirements noted in the table columns headed "deferred maintenance" and "routine maintenance." Prior to undertaking landscape maintenance tasks or implementation of landscape treatments at the NHS, the CLR should be referenced. Work orders prepared for the park landscapes should address all places where new treatment is recommended by the CLR and should be based on the CLR task descriptions. This is especially important related to recommendations that indicate the existing features are to remain until replacement is necessary due to condition. Many of these features should not be replaced in-kind, but with elements that meet the recommendations included in the CLR.

Following each treatment task description, abbreviations are provided to indicate the category of each project as follows: CI = capital improvements, DM = deferred maintenance, R/C M = routine/cyclic maintenance. The abbreviation DM|R/CM is provided for projects that will become routine/cyclic once they are no longer deferred.

Capital improvement = the addition of a permanent structural improvement or the restoration of some aspect of a property that will either enhance the property's overall value or increases its useful life.

Deferred Maintenance = the practice of postponing maintenance activities such as repairs, in order to save costs, meet budget funding levels or realign available funds. The failure to perform needed repairs could lead to deterioration. Generally, a policy of continued deferred maintenance may result in higher costs, deterioration, and possibly health and safety implications.

Routine / Cyclic Maintenance = preventative maintenance that is part of ongoing care and upkeep of properties. Major benefit is reduction in major unexpected expenditures arising from asset knowledge and periodic maintenance also extends the life of resources.

General Treatment Recommendations – Entire Project Area

Maintenance and Historic Character

Throughout the NHS, the NPS maintains a high level of maintenance. The buildings, fences, boardwalks, and other features are cleaned, painted, and repaired on a regular basis. Lawns are mown consistently. All of these reflect the careful attention that is paid to preserving the historic resources and maintaining good conditions for visitor services. Although this is of great importance, the resulting atmosphere of the NHS falls short of the GMP goal to reflect character of the neighborhood during the Lincoln period. The shiny clean buildings, bright white fences, and tidy yards are visually dominant throughout the project area, presenting an orderly neighborhood that seems somewhat sterile compared to historic images and accounts of the community.

To enhance the historic character of the project area, consider altering selected maintenance routines related to fences, buildings, vacant lots, mature trees, lawns, and lighting. The following sections provide related guidance.

Fences

Throughout the NHS, fences are used to define the boundaries of historic lots and screen views beyond the historic core. The fence at the front and southwest side of the Lincoln lot is painted brown. Other fences are painted white and maintained at a high level of consistency. The bright white fences are visually dominant throughout the project area, presenting a character of tidy, consistent maintenance that is not apparent in historic photographs. It is recommended that the maintenance approach for fences we adjusted to enhance historic character within the NHS.

To do this, consider adjusting the maintenance schedule so that it addresses fences on a lot by lot basis (rather than on a block basis) to reduce the uniformity of the appearance of the blocks. This will better reflect the historic application of maintenance that was conducted by individual property owners. Apply a variety of treatments to fences on a lot by lot basis (based on documentation when possible, but as generalizations in other cases). Treatments/materials may include painted wood (white), untreated cedar, stained wood, wood treated with penetrating oil, rough sawn wood, treated pine and untreated cypress. As fences need to be replaced, consider installing a variety of types of fences (choosing from those listed) to ultimately result in a more diverse character throughout the neighborhood. Reproduce the fence styles as indicated in the treatment tasks for each lot (if no direction is provided, reproduce the current fence style).

Buildings

Within the project area, buildings can be categorized into two groups including historic buildings and non-historic buildings. Historic buildings include the Lincoln home, Lincoln privy, Beedle house, Lyon house, Dean house, Dean shed, Corneau house, Sprigg house, Miller house, Dubois house, Aitken barn, Shutt house, Stuve house, Morse house, Arnold house, Cook house, Robinson house, and Allen barn. Historic structures reports (HSRs) have been prepared for the majority of these buildings and they are maintained according to those recommendations. It is recommended that historic building maintenance plans be prepared for any historic buildings that are not already addressed by HSRs. Continue to maintain the primary buildings at a high level of maintenance.

The rest of the buildings in the project area are non-historic and have been added to provide necessary functional uses (including the workshop at the Dubois lot, the Education Center and the shed at the Lyon lot)) or to enhance the character of the historic landscape (for example, the barns at the Dean and Arnold lots). Continue to paint the outbuildings that are currently being painted.

The CLR recommends that other buildings be added, including facilities at the Carrigan, Burch, and Brown lots, as well as outbuildings in the historic yard rehabilitation zone. New outbuildings should

be treated and maintained in a variety of ways (similar to fence treatments described above). Some may be weathered wood and some may be stained or treated with wood penetrating oil. Maintenance schedules for buildings should follow a lot by lot approach to present a more lived-in character.

Vacant Lots

Within the Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone, rehabilitate the landscape to illustrate 19th century outdoor life in the neighborhood. Add interpretive landscape features including fences, sidewalks, boardwalks, vegetation, and indications of former building locations to illustrate conditions representative of the time when Lincoln lived in the neighborhood. Lots included are the Walters, Remann, Worthen, Niles, Bugg, Irwin, Roll, Jenkins, Allen lots and the south portion of the Shutt lot. Because information about the specific conditions of these lots during the Lincoln period is not available, the rehabilitation approach draws upon conditions known to exist at similar properties in the general area. The addition of typical features will help to give texture to the neighborhood and alleviate the sterile character presented by large expanses of mown lawn. Features that support specific interpretive programs may be included at lots that correspond to the programs.

Archeological investigations may be conducted at vacant lots to reveal new information about the historic conditions in the project area. These activities provide additional interpretive opportunities. It is recommended that the NHS work with area institutions to develop a long-term partnership with archeologists. The partnership should stipulate that on-site archeological investigators include a team member to interact with visitors and provide educational opportunities. Archeological investigations at the NHS should focus on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. Consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that regarding restoration and rehabilitation within the NHS. (CI)

At vacant lots where archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the vacant lots. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard interpretation" approaches illustrated in Figures 5-2 through 5-6. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence indicates the likely presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. Unique waysides providing interpretive interpretation may be provided at selected lots Examples of unique waysides are the photography display and the campaign wagon. These are designed to represent elements found in the landscape during the historic period, but serve as interpretive panels and do not attempt to appear to be authentic historic features. (CI)

A palette of approaches to treatment for historic lots is illustrated in Figures 5-2 through 5-6. Historic Yard Treatment Types 1-4 provide a range of choices for how to address these sites. The NHS staff will determine the best treatment for specific lots based on plans for interpretation, maintenance concerns, and information associated with the individual lots. This is a flexible framework meant to be applied gradually, lot by lot. Avoid using the same treatment for all lots.

The treatment types are:

Historic Yard Treatment Type 1:
This simplified approach to treatment includes removal of turf in the area of the historic building footprint according to the 1854 and 1858 Springfield maps. Once turf is removed, apply landscape filter fabric by pinning to the ground. Over the fabric, install loose stone gravel, at least 3" deep. The stone surface provides an inexpensive representative of the historic building footprint without disturbing subsurface materials. Using the same approach, install a stone walkway from the front of the house footprint to the boardwalk along Eighth Street. Provide a gate in the fence at this

location. If not already present, install four-foot high vertical board fences along the sides of lots and six-foot high vertical board fences at the backs of the lots (see Figure 5-2).

Historic Yard Treatment Type 2:
This approach provides the stone building footprint as in Type 1 and adds other elements based on archeological findings. This may include low walls indicating the verified foundation of the building. The walkway between the house foundation and the Eighth Street boardwalk is a boardwalk similar to that along Eighth Street. In this approach, shrubs and ornamental or fruit trees are added within the yard. These may be conjectural or as indicated by archeological evidence (see Figure 5-3).

Historic Yard Treatment Type 3:
This approach places additional features within the landscape to provide a more diverse representation of a typical yard in the neighborhood during the Lincoln period. Fruit trees, shrubs, gardens, and outbuildings are added, in addition to paving/boardwalk in arrangements that represent the location and footprint of the residences associated with lots. Paving materials can be those documented to be used for paving in Springfield during the 1860s including brick, boardwalks, gravel and stone. These elements could be added prior to archeological investigations, as long as care is taken to not disturb potential archeological resources (see Figure 5-4).

Historic Yard Treatment Type 4:
This approach is similar to Type 3 with the addition of providing temporary shade structures during special events or interpretive programs. The structures would provide vertical elements within the landscape to further enhance the neighborhood feeling during programs when interpreters would be available to explain how these structures do or do not relate to the non-extant historic features (see Figure 5-5).

These treatment types are provided as examples of the types of features that can be added to vacant lots within the Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone. The NHS may choose to implement these types of treatments at some or all of the lots to help enhance the character of the project area and support interpretive programs. Features that are visible in historic images of neighborhood yards may be added in this zone where integrity is low and generalizations within the landscape are acceptable (for instance, see Figures 2-65, 2-129, 2-151, and 2-152). Figure 5-6 provides a comparison of Existing Conditions at the Lincoln, Carrigan and Bugg lots compared to an example of Historic Yard Treatment Type 3 at the Bugg lot and recommended treatments at the Carrigan and Lincoln lots.



Figure 5- 2: Historic Yard Treatment Type 1



Figure 5- 3: Historic Yard Treatment Type 2

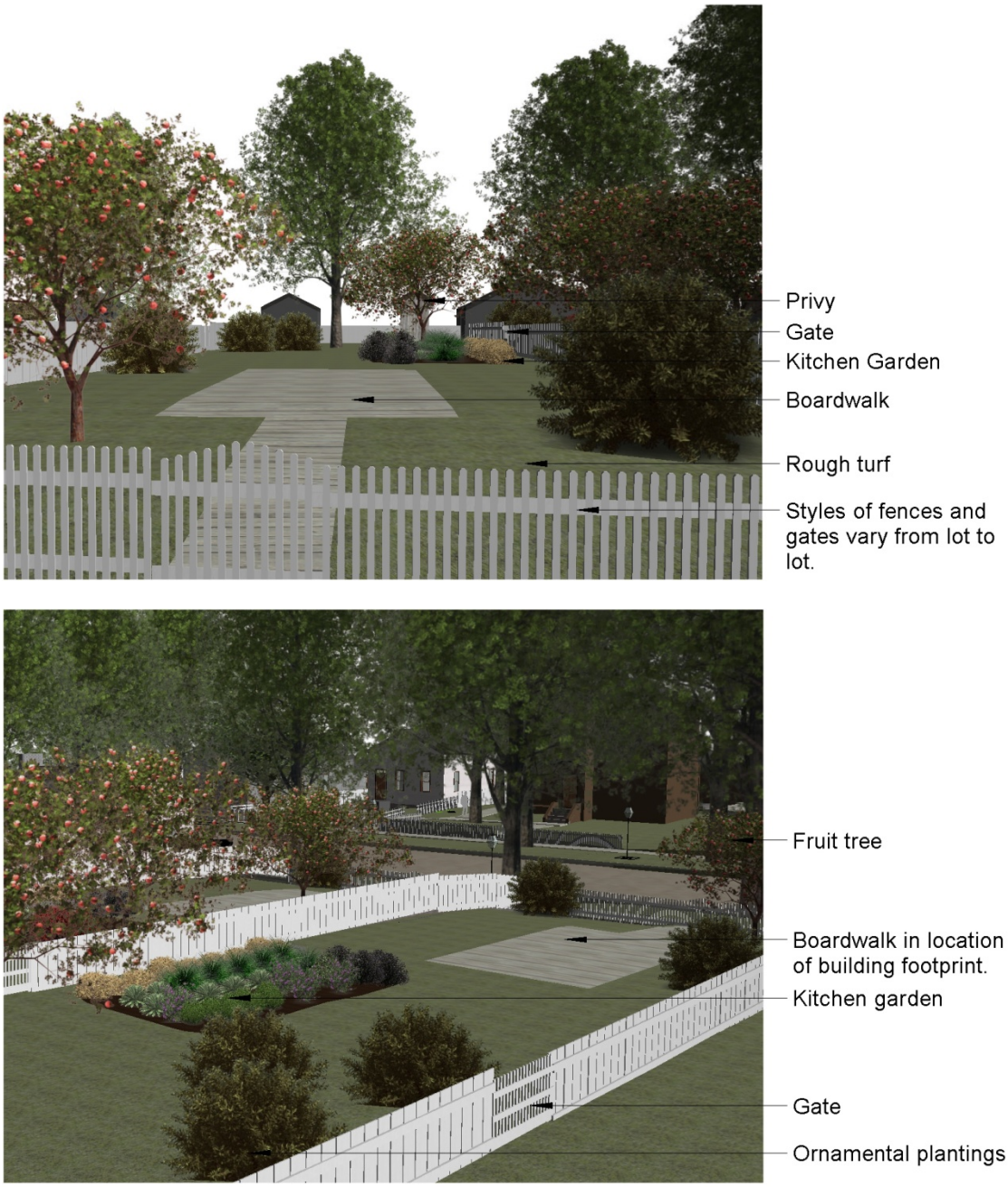


Figure 5- 4: Historic Yard Treatment Type 3

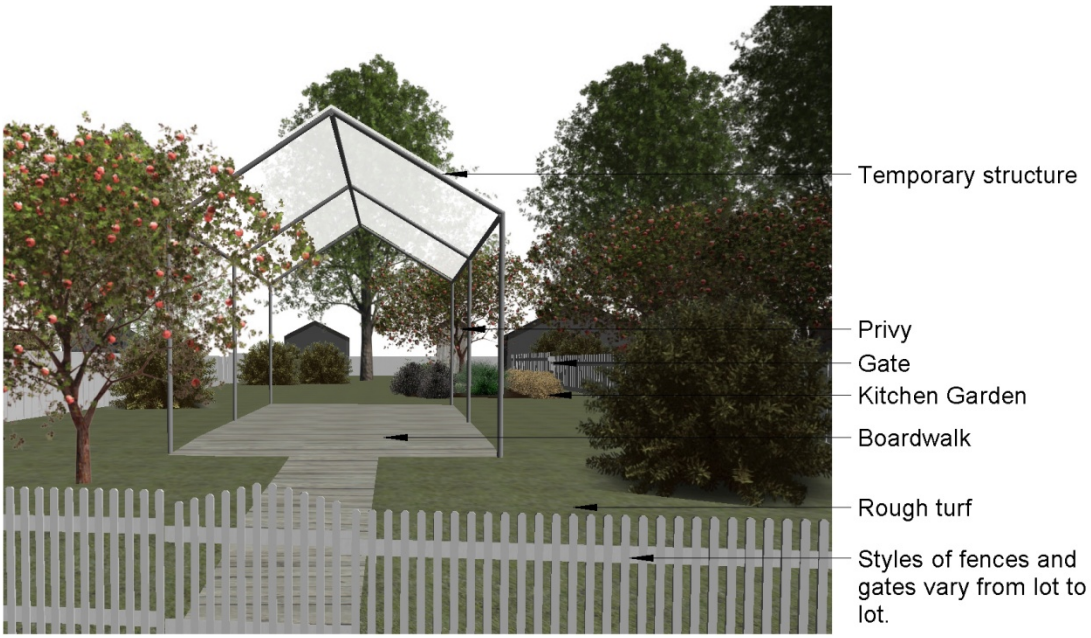


Figure 5- 5: Historic Yard Treatment Type 4

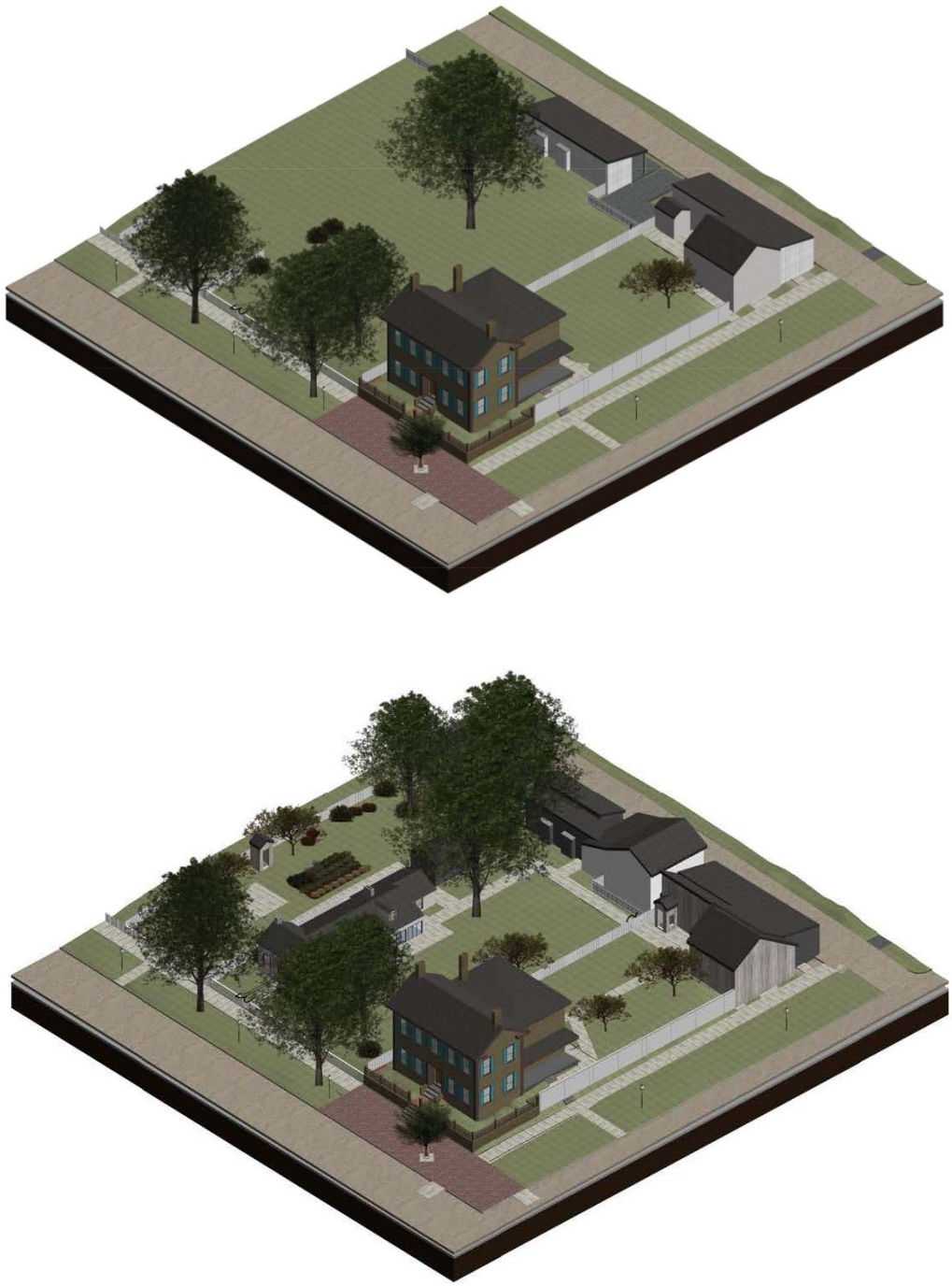


Figure 5- 6: Comparison of Existing Conditions at the Lincoln, Carrigan and Bugg lots compared to an example of Historic Yard Treatment Type 3 at the Bugg lot and recommended treatments at the Carrigan and Lincoln lots.

Mature Trees

Mature trees are very important to enhancing the character of the NHS. In particular, deciduous canopy trees are influential resources within the project area. The trees contribute greatly as visual and audio buffers that help to reduce impacts of the surrounding city development and activities. They provide shade during summer months, helping to modify impacts of intense heat on visitors and resources. Finally, they enhance the character of the landscape. Although trees that are mature today would have been younger and smaller during the historic period, their continued presence in the current landscape gives a sense of the age of the neighborhood, and helps visitors to appreciate the passage of time since Lincoln lived here.

As indicated throughout this CLR, there are seven confirmed extant historic trees and seven additional possible extant historic trees within the project area. These trees are of very high significance and all efforts should be made to ensure their preservation. In addition, other mature trees in the project area should also be maintained to the greatest level possible. The loss of any mature canopy tree within the historic core (including the Lincoln lot, the Historic Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone and the Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone) would have a negative impact on the historic landscape. Care of the mature trees should include preventative care such as fertilization, mulching, and disease control to ensure that the trees survive for as long as possible. In addition, all efforts should be made to extend the life of extant and possible extant historic trees including, when necessary, watering during drought conditions, pruning, cabling or other methods. Although well-established trees may not appear to require much care, proper care will increase the health and extend the life of mature trees.

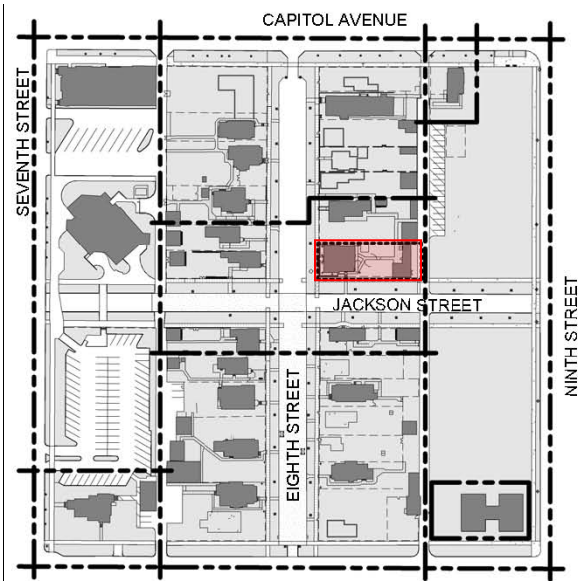
Consult a certified professional arborist to obtain recommendations for caring for the mature trees in the Lincoln lot, Historic Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone, and Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone. Recommendations should include guidance for conducting regular inspections, mulching, aeration, pruning, and watering. The CLR includes recommendations for planting trees to replace those that have been removed since the last CLR was prepared (see treatment recommendations for lots). In the future, if trees are lost, replacement should be made based on certified professional arborist recommendations reflecting current conditions and consideration of the plants present during the historic period (see list provided in Chapter 2).

Lawns – Rough Turf

Lawns within the historic core should not have a manicured appearance. Maintain lawns within the project area as rough turf, allowing weeds and bare patches to exist to better represent conditions likely to be present during Lincoln's occupancy in Springfield. Rough turf refers to a grass area that is not highly manicured or treated. Weeds and bare patches are considered acceptable representations of the historic surface. When grass needs replacement, utilize species that have a coarse texture (for instance, coarse fescue (*Festiuca elatior*). In all areas of rough turf, mow no lower than 3" high. Herbicides and chemical fertilizers should not be used on the lawn. Weeds and small bare patches are acceptable and should not be treated. Irrigation was not utilized during the Lincoln period. Do not water lawns unless necessary to address visitor circulation concerns.

Lighting

See Appendix D for lighting recommendations.



Landscape Treatment Zone A – Lincoln Lot (see RT-3, RT-7, RT-12, RT-13 and RT-14)

The GMP indicates that the Lincoln lot is to be "restored to the greatest degree possible" and that visitors would have "opportunities to see exhibits in the Lincoln back yard…"[7] The property needs to accommodate the large number of visitors that move through the site each year. The landscape analysis presented in Chapter 4 indicates that restoration has been achieved for the front and southwest portions of the lot, resulting in a high level of integrity. Treatment recommendations for this portion of the lot focus on maintenance of the restored landscape.

The remainder of the lot, the back yard, has a low level of integrity (see Chapter 4: Landscape Analysis and drawing LA-5). Treatment recommendations for this portion of the lot focus on rehabilitation to enhance the presentation of evidence related to historic conditions and to improve the visitor experience for those individuals compelled to enter the property using a barrier-free access route. This is accomplished by utilizing archeological and historic evidence to guide the replacement of the outbuildings with interpretive structures that reflect the documentation and provide a circulation transition zone and exhibit space inside, as illustrated in the drawings (see drawings RT-2, RT-12, RT-13 and RT-14). This serves the dual purpose of presenting evidence without creating a false sense of history. As indicated in the landscape analysis presented in Chapter 4, the woodshed was present on the property prior to construction of the carriage house. A portion of the woodshed was removed when the carriage house was constructed, and the carriage house was attached to the woodshed creating one oddly-shaped building. The carriage doors opened to the alley and the building was located further to the west than the structures that are currently present at the site. The privy present during Lincoln's tenure was smaller than the one currently in the yard, and it was located west of the existing building.

Task A1: Continue to maintain and interpret the landscape features adjacent to the Lincoln home including the brick retaining wall, brick paving, steps, fence, gates, and boardwalks adjacent to the building. (R/C M)

[7] U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *General Management Plan: Lincoln Home National Historic Site.* 2012. 44.

Task A2: Following completion of the new curatorial facility, rehabilitate the back yard of the Lincoln lot (see drawings RT-3, RT-12, RT-13, and RT-14). The drawings and guidance below are schematic and would need to be more fully developed through design development and preparation of construction documents prior to implementation of this task.

Task A2-a: Prepare an HSR addressing changes to the outbuildings in the lot to guide the removal of the existing carriage house and wood shed and construction of a new building that reflects archeological and historical evidence, incorporates a barrier-free entry route to the property for visitors with mobility impairments, provides interpretive information regarding the outbuildings, and includes a universally accessible departure route for all visitors (see drawings RT-3 and RT-12 through RT-14). (CI)

Task A2-b: Relocate the existing privy to a property in the Historic Yard Rehabilitation zone and construct a new interpretive structure that represents archeological and historical evidence at the site of the historic Lincoln privy (see drawings RT-3, RT-13 and RT-14). (CI)

Task A2-c: Remove the gate in the fence on the south side of the lot near the carriage house and replace with fence. (CI)

Task A2-d: Maintain a gate in the fence near the privy that NPS can open/close as appropriate for maintenance or visitor use. (R/C M)

Task A3: Continue to maintain and interpret the back yard and utilize as a circulation route for all visitors to exit the property and for visitors with mobility impairments to enter and exit the property.

Task A3-a: Connect the existing boardwalk to the new boardwalk constructed in association with the new outbuilding exhibit structures. (CI)

Task A3-b: Add an apple tree in the location indicated on drawing RT-3. (CI)

Task A-3c: Maintain the existing non-historic apple tree on the property. Engage a certified arborist to evaluate the tree and provide recommendations for maintenance. Each year, inspect, prune and treat the tree as needed. Water trees during drought conditions. Follow recommendations of arborist. (DM|R/C M)

Task A3-d: Maintain the lawn as rough turf (see General Treatment Recommendations, Vegetation, Lawn). (R/C M)

Task A3-e: If it ever becomes a priority to interpret the day to day life in the backyard, consider adding additional interpretive features to indicate the locations of the cisterns and non-extant laundry building. (CI)

Task B6: Area between the Lincoln Lot and Eighth and Jackson Streets.

Task B6-a: In the short-term, continue to maintain the brick pavement, boardwalks, lawn terrace, most trees (see B6-b and B6-c for exceptions), and board curbs between the Lincoln lot and Eighth and Jackson Streets (see drawing RT-7). (R/C M)

Task B6-b: Remove the tree cage from the American elm tree in the brick sidewalk in front of the Lincoln lot. There ample evidence indicates that there was not a tree cage around the tree in this location during the Lincoln period.

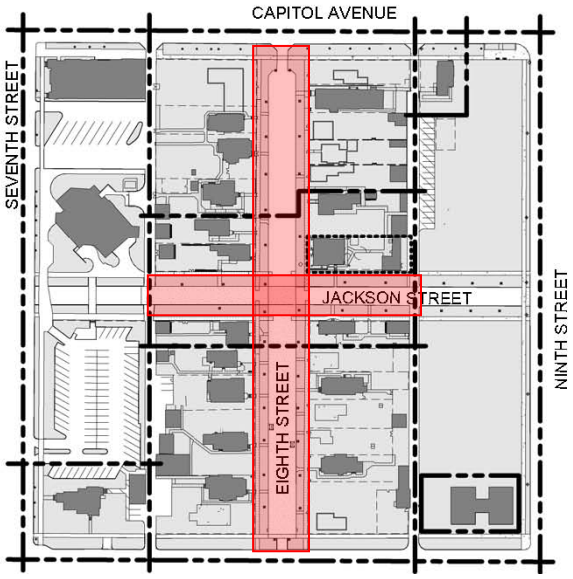
Task B6-c: Consider a new approach to management of the American elm tree at the front of the Lincoln lot. The street tree planted in this location during Lincoln's tenure was surely intended to grow and mature. Although period photographs illustrate a small tree, the

current practice of replacing the tree every few years reinforces the simulated feeling in the landscape and stifles the emergence of a sense of authenticity within the neighborhood. It is recommended that a Dutch-elm disease resistant variety of American elm be selected and permanently planted in this location. Prior to planting, consult with a certified arborist and follow recommendations for plant bed preparation. With this treatment the photographic view of the Lincoln lot from the southwest corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets toward the Lincoln home will be temporarily affected during a period of the tree's growth when branches will partially screen the view. As the tree matures, and limbs are higher, the view will be revealed. Elm trees are slow growing and strong branched, minimizing threats of damage to the Lincoln home from the tree. By working with a certified arborist throughout the life of the tree, selective pruning can be employed to ensure that the mature tree does not pose an unacceptable threat to the property.

Task B6-d: If the opportunity arises, consider rehabilitating the area between the Lincoln lot and Eighth and Jackson Streets. The intent is to better reflect conditions at this primary location during the Lincoln period as illustrated in Figures 4-1 through 4-3. Drawing LA-5 provides an analysis of this area, clearly demonstrating that the brick sidewalk in front of the Lincoln home is approximately ten feet wider today than it was during the Lincoln period. Also, the grass terrace along the Jackson Street side of the lot was 2-3' wide during the Lincoln period, while today it is approximately 16' wide. Adjusting the brick walk and terrace adjacent to the Lincoln lot would result in a different street width at the Lincoln lot compared to the other properties within the project area, however careful design of the transition between the Lincoln and Carrigan lots can provide an appropriate solution. The alteration of the landscape at the west and south sides of the Lincoln lot can provide an opportunity for interpretation of the changes that have occurred in the street width and present a more authentic condition immediately surrounding the Lincoln house. This guidance is conceptual and would need to be more fully developed through schematic design development and preparation of construction documents prior to implementation of this task.

Landscape Treatment Zone B - Neighborhood Rehabilitation (see drawings RT 3, and RT-7 through RT-11)

In the Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone, contemporary buildings will be constructed on three empty lots (Burch, Brown and Carrigan) that contained residences during the period of significance. The buildings will "reflect the historic character of the neighborhood with an overall design that visitors would recognize as non-historic."[8] The contemporary buildings will be used to enhance visitor's experience at the NHS by providing a staging area for visitors in one building, space for exhibits in another and a comfort station in the third building. Outbuildings may also be added on these properties to help enhance the neighborhood character.



Task B1: Jackson and Eighth Streets

Task B1-a: On Eighth and Jackson Streets, maintain the current width and elevation of the streets (a long-term exception is described as Task B6-d).

Task B1-b: Currently, the NHS maintains the boardwalks and the alley behind the Lincoln lot as barrier-free routes. The pavement connections between the boardwalk ramps crossing Eighth and Jackson Streets is intended to be maintained to provide barrier-free access at all times (see figure 5-7). The chip-seal surface of Eighth and Jackson Streets utilizes a pebble aggregate that is re-applied on a seasonal basis. The application has been observed to be irregular. In locations where the aggregate is loose and deep, accessibility is limited. It is recommended that the entire lengths of Eighth and Jackson Street within the project area be maintained as barrier-free routes. Continued use of chip and seal surface is acceptable, if the surface is maintained according to the National Cooperative Highway Research Program Chip Seal Best Practices.[9] It is recommended that the chip seal pavement be maintained to provide a rustic-style pavement that is universally accessible. (R/C M)

[8] U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *General Management Plan: Lincoln Home National Historic Site.* 2012. v.

[9] Transportation Research Board. National Cooperative Highway Research Program Synthesis 342: Chip Seal Best Practices may be found on-line at: http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp_syn_342.pdf

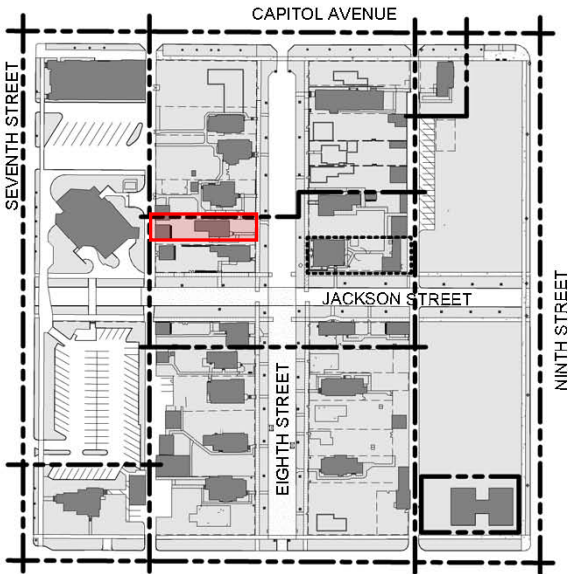
Task B1-c: When the new staging building is constructed at the Burch lot, remove the benches from Jackson Street. Provide benches for visitors in the Burch lot, as indicated on drawing RT-3. (CI)



Figure 5- 7: Barrier-free access routes at Eighth and Jackson Streets.



Figure 5- 8: Visitors with disabilities use other portions of Eighth and Jackson Streets as well but are limited in this use by the varying condition of the chip seal pavement.



Task B2: Brown Lot (Visitor Use, comfort station)

Task B2-a: Construct a building on the lot designed to: reflect the character of the neighborhood using cues from the Sprigg and Arnold houses; and serve as a comfort station for park visitors. The building site should be consistent with historic data, rather than the site shown on the GMP map. Conduct archeological investigations and a concurrent Historic Structure Report to determine an appropriate location, size and elevation for the building. (CI)

Task B2-b: Conduct archeological investigations on the west side of the property to determine use, location, and size of the one or two outbuildings that were located at the west side of the lot. Consider adding simple outbuildings in these locations based on historical documentation and archeological investigations. (CI)

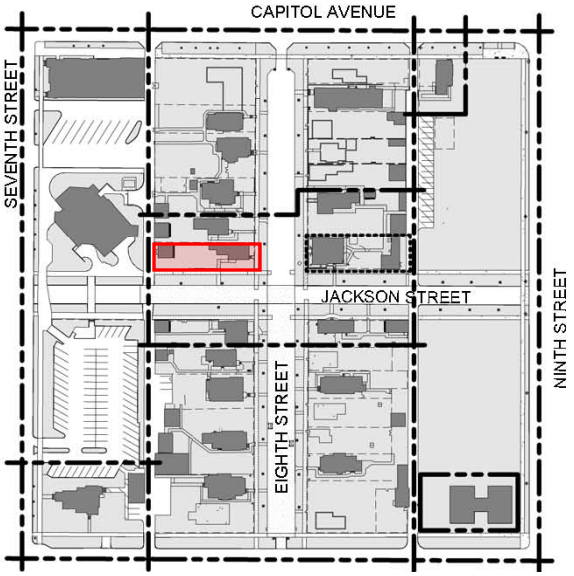
Task B2-c: Maintain the existing fences on the north and east sides of the property. (R/C M)

Task B2-d: Provide a universally accessible route from Eighth Street to the door at the south side of the building. Add a boardwalk and steps to the front door of the building. (CI)

Task B2-e: Plant an American elm tree in the terrace at the front of the property to replace the street tree that was lost from this location. (CI)

Task B2-f: Maintain lawn in the yard of the Brown House. (R/C M)

Task B2-g: Consult with an urban forester or arborist regarding the health of the potentially historic Mulberry tree in the back yard. If possible, preserve the tree and interpret it as a potentially historic tree. If it is not possible to preserve the tree, plant a deciduous tree from the historic tree list in the back yard. (DM|R/C M)



Task B3: Burch Lot (Visitor Use, tour staging)

Task B3-a: Construct a building on the lot designed to: reflect the character of the neighborhood and reflecting the scale, location, and overall design of the exterior of the Burch house present by 1858. The interior spaces will be designed to function as a staging area for visitors waiting to tour the Lincoln home. Documentation indicates the house was constructed of brick, and located along the northern lot line at the eastern side of the property.[10] The design of the new building is based on this documentation and two photographs that date to 1880 (see Figures 2-72 and 2-73 and Burch House HSR, 2006). The structure will be constructed using modern techniques to depict an exterior that reflects the historic character of the neighborhood between 1844 and 1875 and strives to maximize energy efficiency. In relation to current building and safety codes, the alterations to the parcel will be treated as new construction, including barrier free access throughout the property. The selection of the finished floor elevation of the new building and the grade of the lot will be carefully considered to avoid impacts to archeological resources and optimize creation of barrier-free access to the building. (CI)

Task B3-b: Conduct archeological investigations on the west side of the property to determine use, location, and size of the one or two outbuildings that were located at the west side of the lot. In order to enclose the Burch House backyard and help screen the NHS visitor center from the property, a small outbuilding will be added at the northwest corner of the lot. This one-story building will have a gable roof and be treated to indicate that it is a new structure that has been added to the landscape, according to the determined building standard (see General Treatment Recommendations for buildings in the above section). The building could be designed to be open on one or two sides for use as a shade structure with visitor seating provided under the roof. (CI)

[10] The 1858 City Map of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, is illustrated in Figure 2-14; see also Ratio Architects, Inc., *Historic Structure Report, Burch House (HS-26),* (Omaha, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2006); and Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois.* (Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) 46-47.

Task B3-c: Maintain the existing fences at the south and east property boundaries. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task B3-d: Replace the existing four-foot high vertical board fence on the west side of the lot with a six-foot high vertical board fence extending to the new outbuildings. (CI)

Task B3-e: Add a fence along the northern property boundary and a gate between the Burch and Brown Lots, so that visitors can move easily between the two properties. (CI)

Task f: Add an interpretive landscape feature at the west side of the Burch house, indicating the location of the cistern as documented by 2005 archeological investigations. Based on the documentation, add a flush concrete outline on the ground surface indicating the size and location of the feature. (CI)

Task B3-d: Provide a universally accessible route from Jackson Street to the door at the south side of the building. A gate and boardwalk will be installed on the south side of the property, to provide a barrier-free route from the Jackson Street boardwalk to the south/main entrance to the building. (CI)

Task B3-e: Add a paved path from the Eighth Street boardwalk to the front steps of the house. To allow for steps at the front of the house that emulate the appearance of the historic façade, this door will not be a public access point. (CI)

Task B3-f: Add simple, backless wood benches in the backyard of the Burch property along the fences and inside the new outbuilding/shade shelter for use by visitors, as indicated in drawing RT-3. (CI)

Task B3-g: Maintain lawn in the yard of the Burch House. (R/C M)

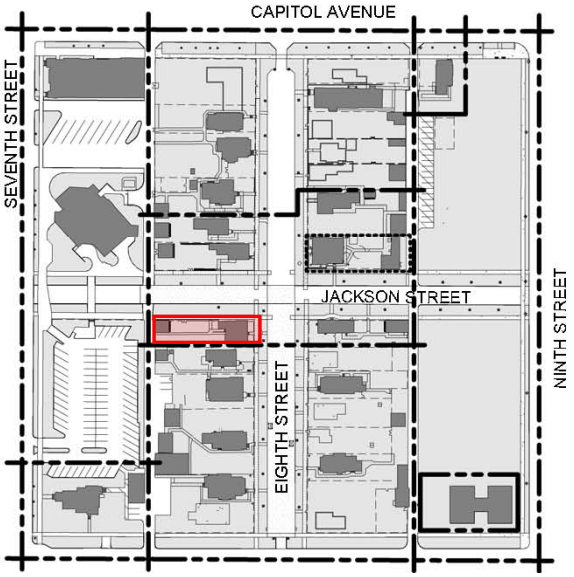
Task B3-h: Add double-wide gates in the fence on the south side of the property for increased access during interpretive demonstrations. (CI)

Task B3-i: Add a deciduous shrub at the south side of the building, near the south door. Shrubs to be considered, based on availability, include: *Chaenomeles japonica*, Japanese quince, *Deutzia scabra,* deutzia, *Hydrangea radiate,* silverleaf/snowy hydrangea, and *Spiraea latifolia*, broadleaf meadowsweet. (CI)

Task B3-j: Archeological investigations have revealed significant resources at the property, and there is potential for additional features to be present in untested sections of the lot. The design and construction of new features at the property will strive to avoid impacting significant archeological resources. If adverse impacts to significant resources cannot be avoided during construction, the park will be required to develop a formal data recovery plan in consultation with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office to mitigate the impacts.[11] Prior to construction on the site, consideration should be given to undertaking further archeological investigations focused on the areas associated with the lower portion of the early mortar-lined cistern and the short section of a problematic brick wall just outside

[11] Dial-Jones, Janis, 2010. *Midwest Archeological Center Technical Report 125: Archeological Inventory and Evaluation at the Carrigan and Burch Properties, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield Illinois.* (Lincoln, Nebraska: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center) 46-47.

the back of the Burch house site. In addition, investigations into the sources of other geophysical anomalies on the property should be considered.[12] It is suggested that the design of the staging building incorporate information derived from archeological investigations into exhibits within the structure and on the site. (CI)



Task B4: Corneau Lot (Exhibits)

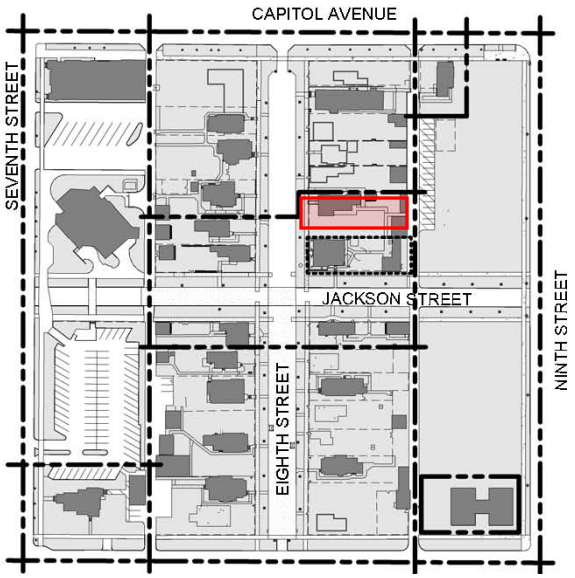
Task B4-a: Rehabilitate the Corneau House and install interpretive exhibits. (CI)

Task B4-b: Maintain the existing fences, outbuildings, and boardwalks at the Corneau lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task B4-c: Add double-wide gates in the fence on the north side of the lot as indicated on drawing RT-3, to increase visibility and access during interpretive demonstrations. (CI)

Task B4-d: Add simple, backless wood benches in the backyard of the Corneau property along the east side of the barn, as indicated in drawing RT-3. (CI)

[12] Ibid., p. 65; Dial-Jones cites DeVore 2005 regarding the geophysical anomalies.



Task B5: Carrigan Lot (Exhibits)

Task B5-a: Construct a building on the lot designed to: represents the scale, location, and overall design of the exterior of the Carrigan House present in 1865; and include interior spaces to be used for exhibits open to visitors. The design for the house is included the HSR previously completed for this property. (CI)

Task B5-b: Construct three outbuildings on the lot, in sizes and locations that reflect historic documentation and archeological evidence (see RT-3). Prepare an HSR to guide design of the outbuildings. Design the barn at the southeast corner of the lot to accommodate the HVAC unit that remotely services the Lincoln home. (CI)

Task B5-c: Preserve the existing trees at the property. (R/C M)

Task B5-d: Maintain the existing fence on the west side of the property and add one gate aligned with the front door of the house and one gate near the Lincoln lot. (CI)

Task B5-e: Add a paved walk and steps at the front door of the new building. (CI)

Task B5-f: Provide a universally accessible route from the boardwalk along Eighth Street to the Carrigan exhibit building. Install a sloped boardwalk at the south side of the Bugg lot along the property line to the back of the new building as indicated in Drawing RT-3. (CI)

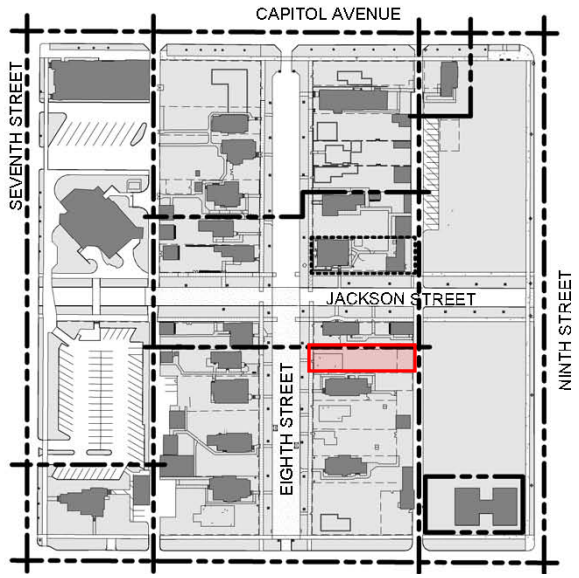
Task B5-g: Plant a Pin oak tree in the terrace at the front of the property to replace the street tree that is dead. (CI)

Task B5-h: Maintain lawn in the yard of the Carrigan property. (R/C M)

Task B5-i: Consult with an urban forester or arborist regarding the health of the trees in the Carrigan back yard. Preserve the trees and interpret the potentially historic tree. (DM|R/C M)

Task B6: Area between the Lincoln Lot and Eighth and Jackson Streets.

This task is described in conjunction with the Lincoln lot task in the section focused on Landscape Treatment Zone A.



Task B7: Arnold Lot (Exhibits)

Task B7-a: Maintain the existing fences, outbuildings, and boardwalks at the Arnold lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task B7-b: Preserve the existing trees on the Arnold lot and add two deciduous canopy trees in the terrace as indicated on drawing RT-3. (R/C M and CI)

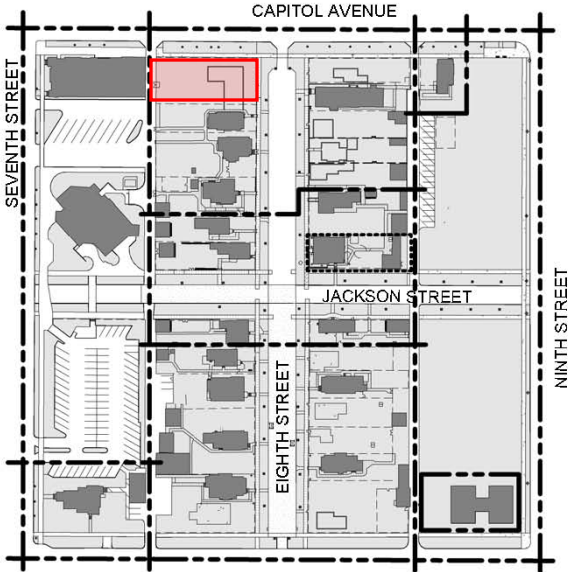
Task B7-c: Add simple, backless wood benches in the backyard of the Arnold property along the west side of the barn, as indicated in drawing RT-3. (CI)

Landscape Treatment Zone C - Historic Yard Rehabilitation (see drawings RT-2, RT-4, and RT-5)

North Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone (see drawing RT 2)

Task C1: Capitol Avenue

Maintain existing sidewalks, vegetation, lights and signs along Capitol Avenue. (R/C M)

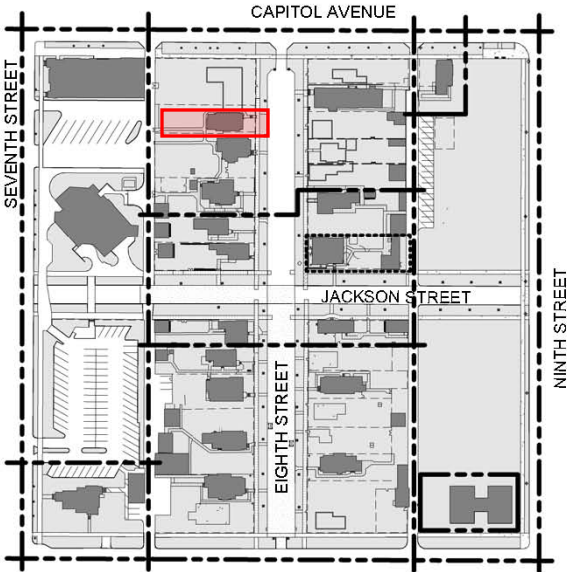


Task C2: Walters Lot

Task C2-a: Maintain the existing fences, outbuildings, and boardwalks at the Walters lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C2-b: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

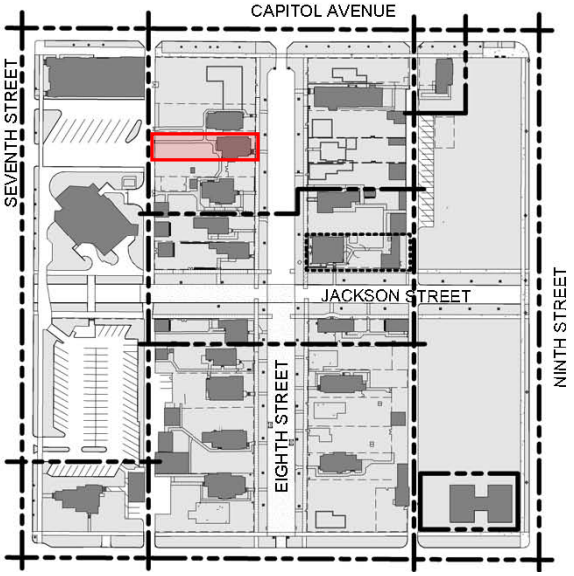
Task C2-c: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)



Task C3: Beedle Lot

Task C3-1: Rehabilitate the Beedle house for leased use. (CI)

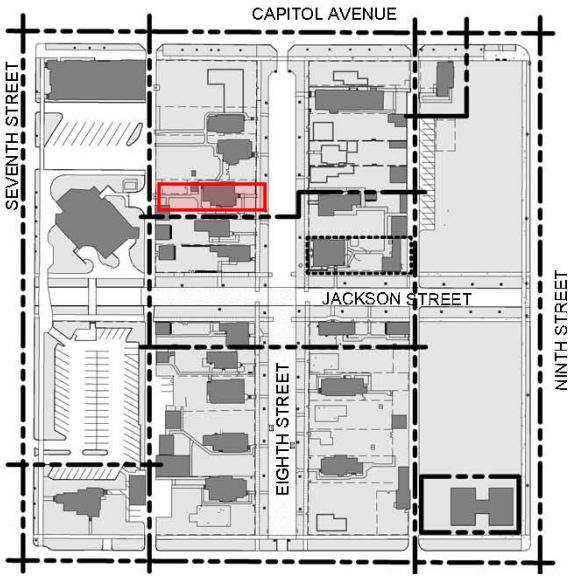
Task C3-2: Maintain the existing fences, outbuildings, and boardwalk and lawn at the Beedle lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)



Task C4: Lyon Lot

Task C4-1: Rehabilitate the Lyon house for leased use. (CI)

Task C4-2: Maintain the existing fences, outbuildings, and boardwalk and lawn at the Lyon lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)



Task C5: Dean Lot

Task C5-a: Maintain the Dean house and use for NHS offices and exhibits. (R/C M)

Task C5-b: Maintain interpretive waysides and display garden. (R/C M)

Task C5-c: Preserve the extant historic tree (American linden) in the front yard of the Dean house. (R/C M)

Task C5-d: Replace the brick retaining wall and fence with a new picket fence that matches the scale and details of the fence at the Allen lot (see Figure 5-2).

Task C5-d.1: Remove the brick retaining and wall and taper the grade from the fence to the west. Install sod in the graded portion of the lawn. Consult with an arborist regarding the potential impacts to the extant historic tree (American linden) that might occur from re-grading the front yard. Avoid tree roots and limit grading to within ten feet of the exiting retaining wall. (CI)

Task C5-d.2: Add a gate that matches the gate at the Allen lot. (CI)

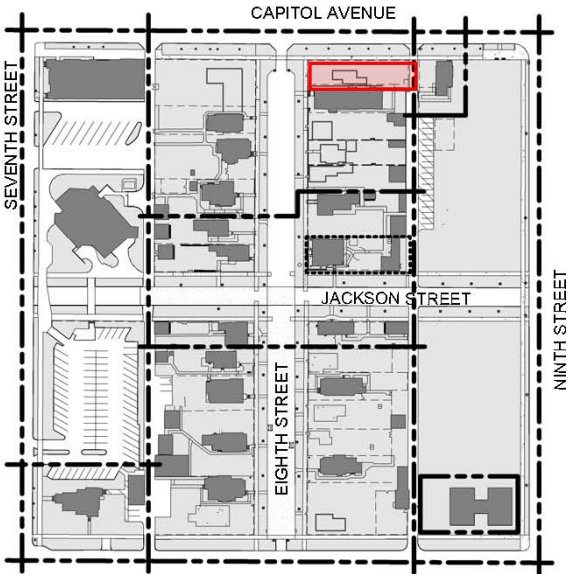
Task C5-e: If it is possible to do so without negatively impacting the extant historic tree (American linden), install a boardwalk extending from the Eighth Street boardwalk (at the new gate) to the west toward the front entrance of the Dean House. (CI)



Figure 5- 9: Fence and gate at the Allen lot, July 2012. (QEA)

Task C6: Planting at North End of Eighth Street

Replace existing plants with new vegetation as indicated on drawing RT-2. (CI)

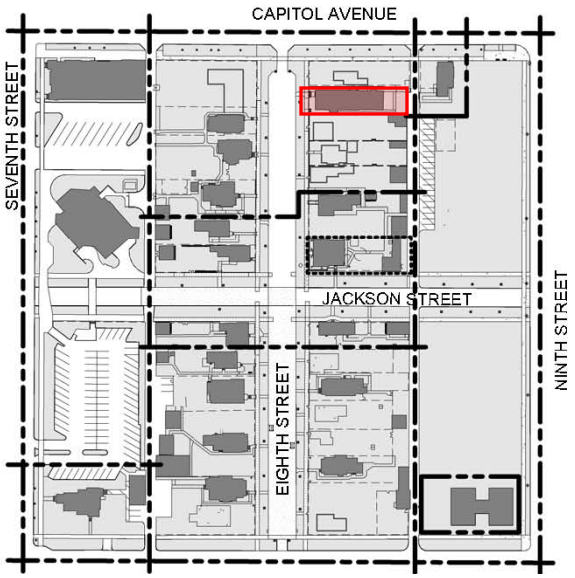


Task C7: Remann Lot

Task C7-a: Maintain the existing fences, outbuildings, and boardwalk and lawn at the Remann lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C7-b: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C7-c: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)



Task C8: Education Center

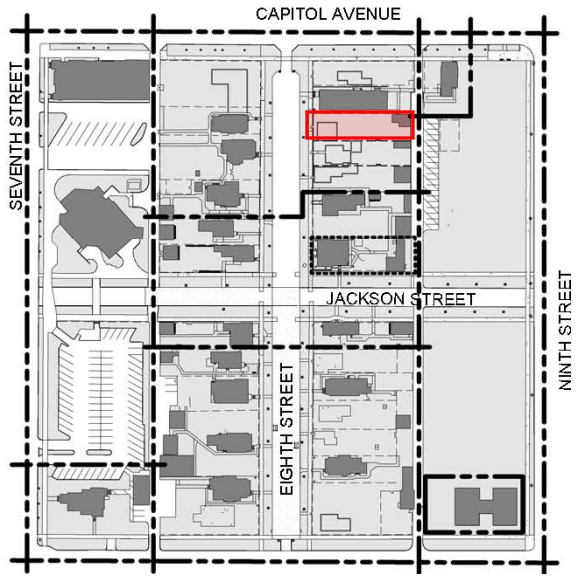
Task C8-a: Renovate the Education Center to support programs. (CI)

Task C8-b: Maintain the existing landscape associated with the property. (R/C M)

Task C8-c: Relocate parking from the back of the lot to the east side of the alley. (CI)

Task C8-d: Relocate the fence to the back of the lot at the west edge of the alley. (CI)

Task C8-e: Extend the universally accessible boardwalk to the alley. (CI)



Task C9: Worthen Lot

Task C9-a: Add vegetation at the north side of the lot to buffer views toward the Education Center. (CI)

Task C9-b: Replace the fence and gate at the Worthen lot following general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). The scale of the new fence should match others in the park. Consider matching height and details of the fence and gate currently located at the west side of the Shutt lot (see Figure 3-33). (CI)

Task C9-c: Relocate parking from the back of the lot to the east side of the alley. (CI)

Task C9-d: Relocate the fence to the back of the lot at the west edge of the alley. (CI)

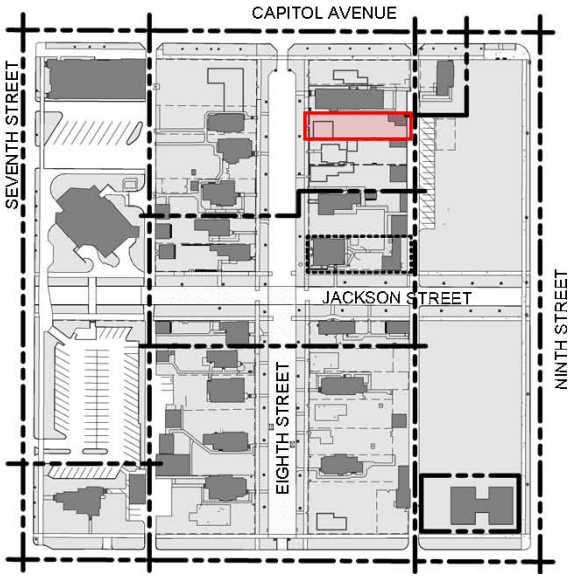
Task C9-e: Maintain the fence at the north side of the lot. When the fence needs replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C9-f: Add a one-story outbuilding at the northeast corner of the lot matching the historic conditions (see LH-1) as illustrated on drawing RT-2. (CI)

Task C9-g: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C9-h: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may

include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)



Task C10: Niles Lot

Task C10-a: Replace the fence and gate at the Niles lot following general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). The scale of the new fence should match others in the park. Consider matching height and details of the fence and gate currently located at the west side of the Miller lot (see Figure 3-32). (CI)

Task C10-b: Remove the evergreen tree at the northwest corner of the Niles lot. (CI)

Task C10-c: Relocate parking from the back of the lot to the east side of the alley. (CI)

Task C10-d: Relocate the fence to the back of the lot at the west edge of the alley. (CI)

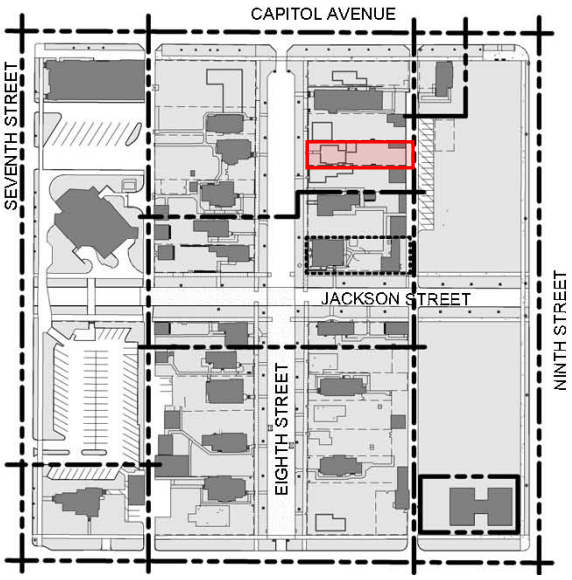
Task C10-e: Maintain the fence at the north side of the lot. When the fence needs replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C10-f: Add a one-story outbuilding at the northeast corner of the lot matching the historic conditions (see LH-1) as illustrated on drawing RT-2. (CI)

Task C 10-g: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C10-h: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where

evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)



Task C11: Bugg Lot

Task C11-a: Replace the fence and gate at the Bugg lot following general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). The scale of the new fence should match others in the park. Consider matching height and details of the fence and gate currently located at the west side of the Miller lot (see Figure 3-32). (CI)

Task C11-b: Relocate parking from the back of the lot to the east side of the alley. (CI)

Task C11-c: Relocate the fence to the back of the lot at the west edge of the alley. (CI)

Task C11-d: Maintain the fence at the north side of the lot. When the fence needs replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C11-e: Add a one-story outbuilding at the northeast corner of the lot matching the historic conditions (see LH-1) as illustrated on drawing RT-2. (CI)

Task C11-f: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C11-g: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where

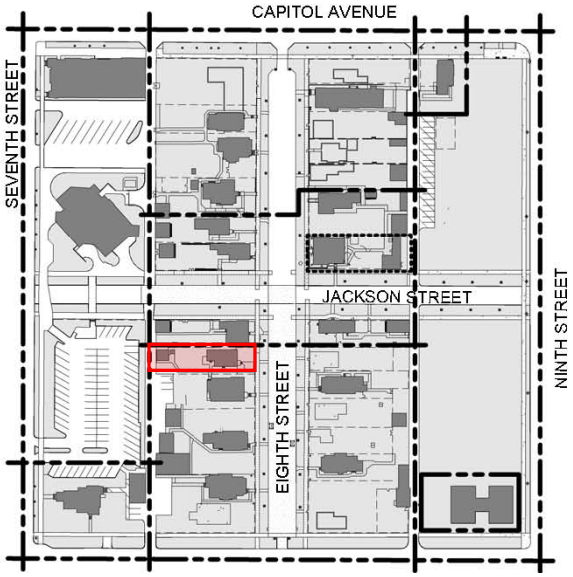
evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)

Task C11-h: When the new exhibit building is constructed at the Carrigan lot, install a sloped, universally-accessible boardwalk at the south side of the lot to provide access to the Carrigan exhibit building. (CI)

South Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone (see drawing RT 4)

Task C12: Edwards Street

Maintain existing sidewalks, vegetation, lights and signs along Edwards Street. Repair sidewalk as necessary. (R/C M)



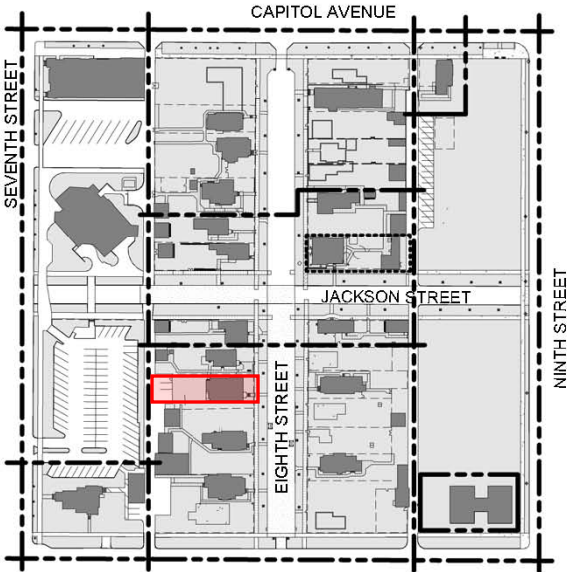
Task C13: Sprigg Lot

Task C13-a: Maintain the Sprigg house and use for NHS offices. (R/C M)

Task C13-b: Maintain the outbuildings and landscape features at the Sprigg lot. (R/C M)

Task C13-c: Maintain the interpretive wayside and seating area at the Sprigg lot. (R/C M)

Task C13-d: Maintain the existing fences at the Sprigg lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

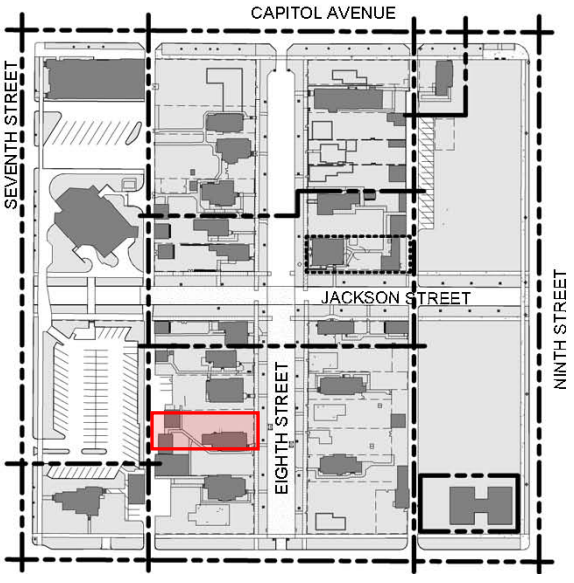


Task C14: Miller Lot

Task C14-a: Rehabilitate the Miller house and lease for office use. (CI)

Task C14-b: Maintain the existing fences, gates, trees and parking at the Miller lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C14-c: Add a new tree in the lawn terrace in front of the Miller house to replace the street tree that was lost. (CI)

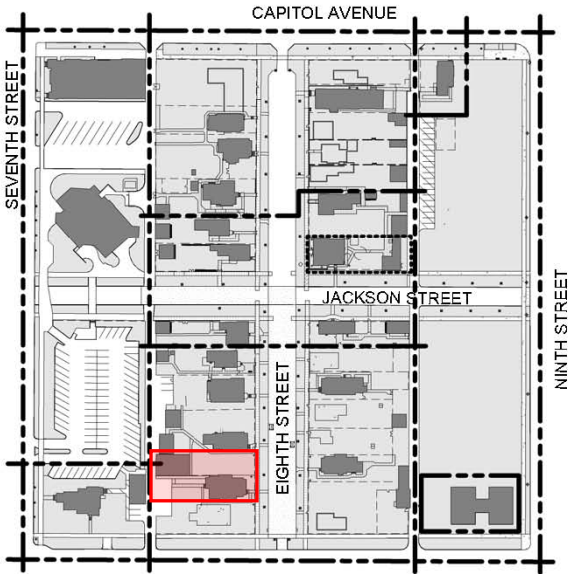


Task C15: Dubois Lot

Task C15-a: Rehabilitate the Dubois house and lease for office use. (CI)

Task C15-b: Maintain the existing vegetation, fences, gates, and boardwalks at the Dubois lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C15-c: Maintain the outbuildings at the Dubois house. (R/C M)



Task C16: Shutt Lot

Task C16-a: Continue to lease the Shutt house for office space. (R/C M)

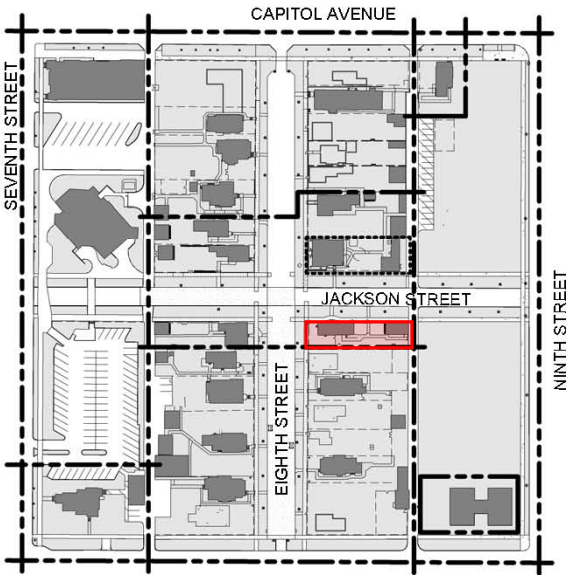
Task C16-b: Maintain the vegetation at the Shutt lot. (R/C M)

Task C16-c: A historic *Acer saccharinum*, Silver maple, in front of the Shutt house had to be removed in 2012. Replace this tree with a new deciduous canopy tree. Since Silver maples are notorious for being weak wooded and their roots frequently damage water pipes, it is recommended that *Acer saccharum*, Sugar maple, be used in place of the *Acer saccharinum* in this location. Sugar maple has a similar form to Silver maple and is a native tree found in the neighborhood during the historic period. (CI)

Task C16-d: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C16-e: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)

Task C16-f: Maintain the existing fences and gates at the Shutt lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)



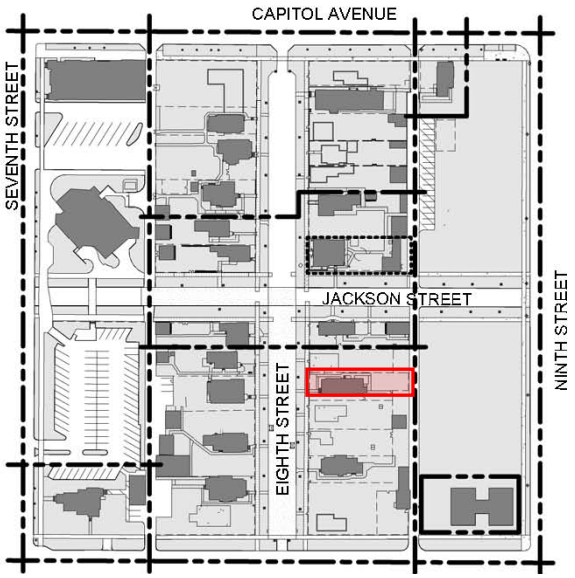
Task C17: Irwin Lot

Task C17-a: Maintain the existing fences, gates and parking area at the Irwin lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C17-b: Remove the existing *Lonicera tatarica,* Tartarian Honeysuckle from the front of the lot and add a *Spiraea prunifolia,* Bridalwreath Spirea, at the back of the lot. (DM)

Task C17-c: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C17-d: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)

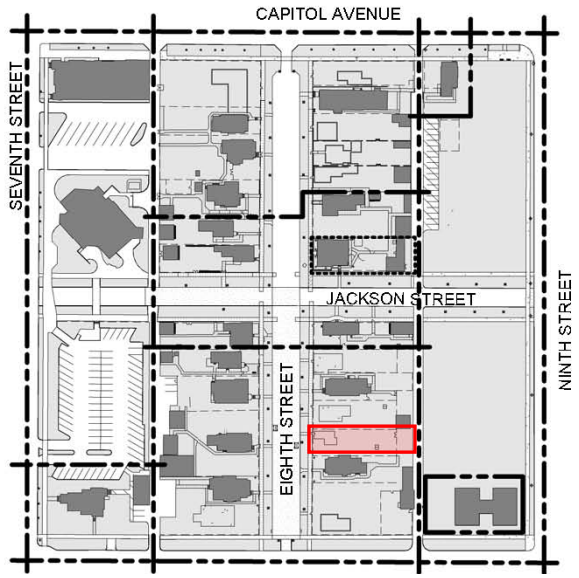


Task C18: Cook Lot

Task C18-a: Continue to lease the Cook house for office space. (R/C M)

Task C18-b: Maintain the existing fences, gates, boardwalks and trees at the Cook lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C18-c: Add a new tree in the lawn terrace in front of the Cook house to replace the street tree that was lost. (CI)



Task C19: Roll Lot

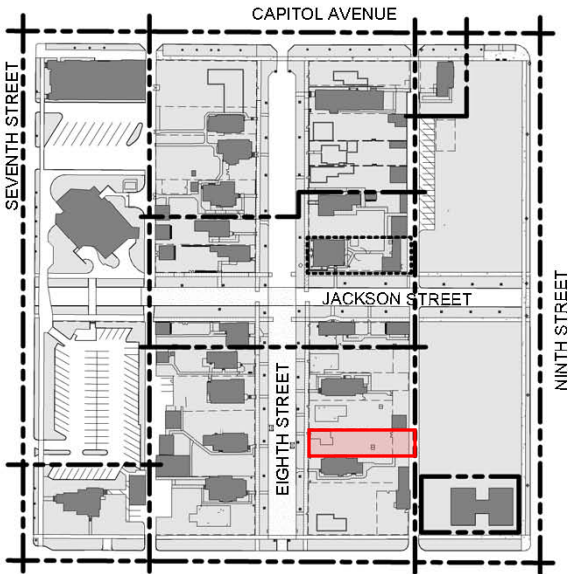
Task C19-a: Maintain the existing fences, gates, outbuilding and trees at the Roll lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C19-b: Add a new tree in the lawn terrace in front of the Roll house to replace the street tree that was lost. (CI)

Task C19-c: Add shrubs in the Roll and Jenkins lots to enhance the residential character. (CI)

Task C19-d: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C19-e: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)



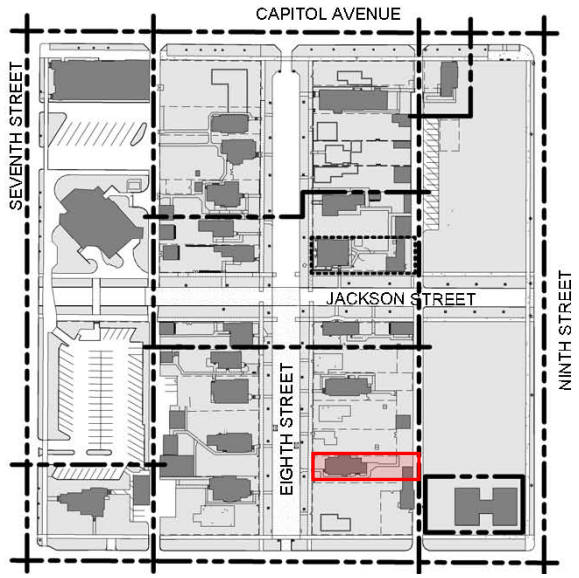
Task C20: Jenkins Lot

Task C20-a: Maintain the existing fences and gates at the Jenkins lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C20-b: Add shrubs to enhance the residential character of the lot. (CI)

Task C20-c: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

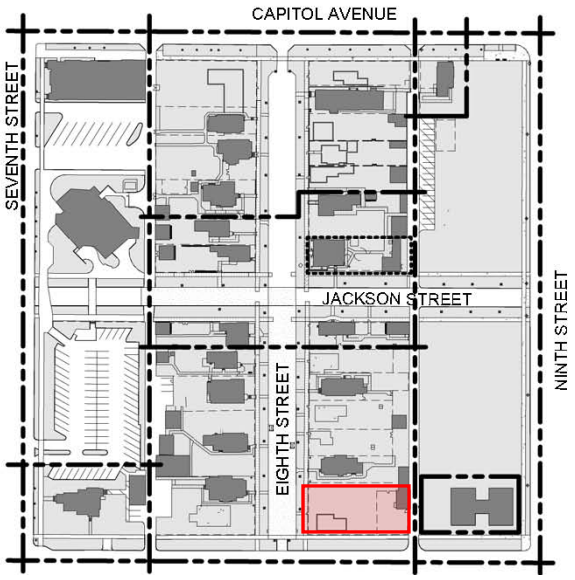
Task C20-d: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)



Task C21: Robinson Lot

Task C21-a: Continue to lease the Robinson house for office space. (R/C M)

Task C21-b: Maintain the existing fences, gates, boardwalks, trees and outbuilding at the Robinson lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

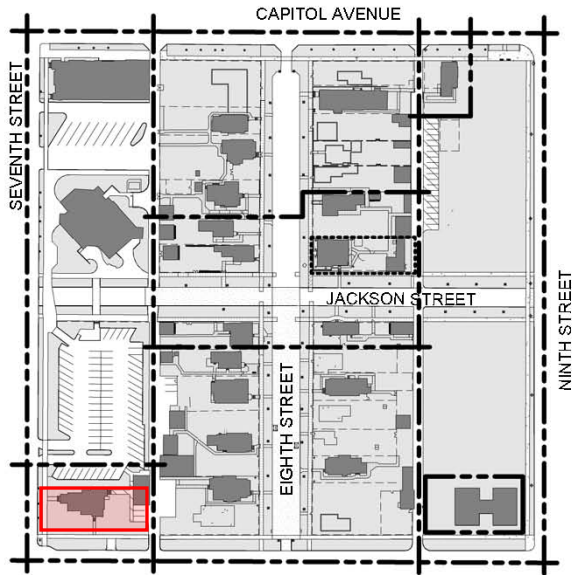


Task C22: Allen Lot

Task C22-a: Maintain the existing fences, gates, outbuildings, trees and shrubs at the Allen lot. When fences need replacement or funding is available, follow general recommendations for fences (see page 5-8). (R/C M, CI)

Task C22-b: If possible, conduct archeological investigations focused on determining locations and information about buildings and other features present during the Lincoln period. (CI) Interpret the archeological activities and consider providing hands-on activities and explanations of ways that archeological methods have been used to inform decisions that have been made in other parts of the NHS. (CI)

Task C22-c: If archeological investigations cannot be undertaken soon, consider implementing temporary interpretive landscape features in the lot based on RT-2. The features illustrated on RT-2 are based on documentation but not archeological investigations. To provide interpretive landscape features, follow one of the "historic yard treatment types described in the "Vacant Lots" section. Additional features can be added incrementally, as documentation is located, and should be limited to locations where evidence clearly indicates the presence of features during the historic period. These may include the use of loose stone aggregate, flush curbs, paved areas, portions of foundation walls, domestic plants, fences, and in-situ displays of encased archeological resources. (CI)



Stuve House Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone (see drawing RT-5)

Task C23: Stuve Lot

Task C23-a: Rehabilitate the Stuve house and use for NHS offices. (CI)

Task C23-b: Reserve one parking space in the visitor parking lot to provide a handicap parking space for visitors to the Stuve house (see RT-5). (R/C M)

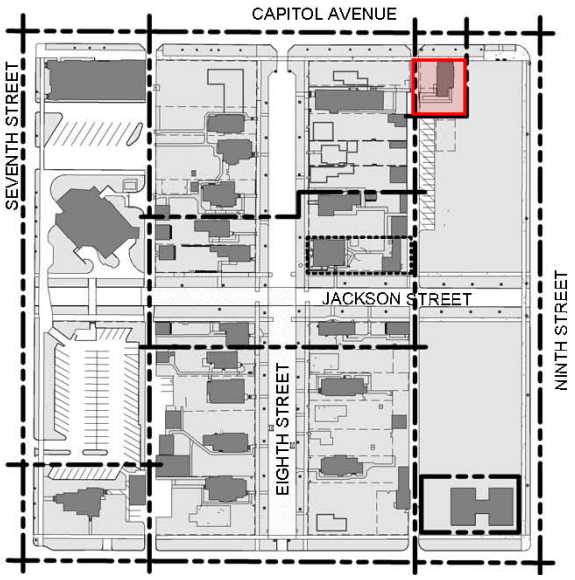
Task C23-c: Maintain the existing shrub border between the parking lot and the Stuve lot. (R/C M)

Task C23-d: Add shrubs and ornamental trees in the Stuve lot as indicated on drawing RT-5. (CI)

Task C23-e: Remove the curb cut at the south side of the property and relocate parking to the west side of the alley at the back of the lot (see RT-5). (CI)

Task C23-f: Add sidewalks at the back of the Stuve lot including a universally accessible route to the back entrance of the building. (CI)

Task C23-g: Rehabilitate the back entrance of the building to provide a barrier-free access to the building. (CI)



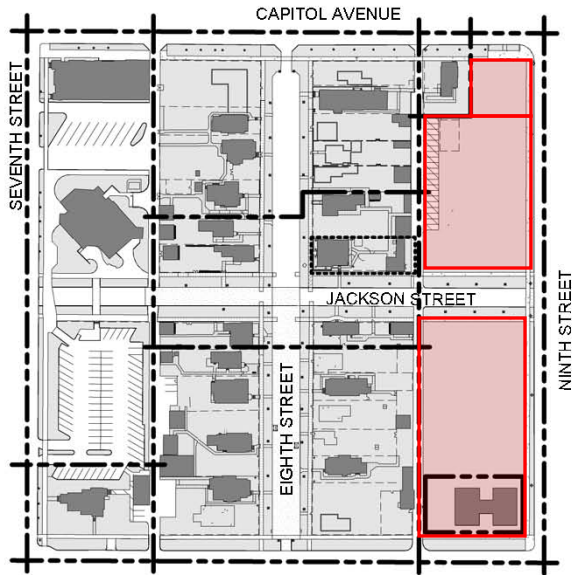
Morse House Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone (see drawing RT-5)

Task C24: Morse Lot

Task C24-a: Maintain the Morse house and use for NPS office, as attempts to lease this building have been unsuccessful. (R/C M)

Task C24-b: Maintain the fences, boardwalks, ramps, gates, and trees at the Morse lot. (R/C M)

Task C24-c: Remove the storage area directly south of the Morse lot and add parking as indicated on drawing RT-6. (CI)



Landscape Treatment Zone D - Open Space / Recreation (see drawing RT-6)

Task D1: Relocate Alley Parking and add Picnic Area

Task D1-a: Relocate the maintenance storage area to the new Maintenance area (when it becomes established) and add 19 parking spaces at the east side of the alley as indicated on drawing RT-6. (CI)

Task D1-b: North of Jackson Street, remove selected shrubs and add a picnic area or other gathering space for visitors.

Task D2: Curatorial Facility

Task D2-a: At the corner of Edwards and Ninth Streets, add a Curatorial Facility to house the NHS archives. A conceptual footprint of the building is provided on drawing RT-6. A formal building design needs to be developed based on the program needs to determine the best layout and design for the building. (CI)

Task D2-b: Remove selected trees in this zone, to allow for construction of the curatorial facility. (CI)

FMSS Guidance for Cultural Landscapes

Over the past few decades, the National Park Service (NPS) has become well known for its work in cultural landscape preservation through preparation of Cultural Landscape Inventories, Cultural Landscape Reports, and Cultural Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plans. To make this work accessible to park facilities staff—those responsible for maintaining landscapes and implementing treatment recommendations—the NPS has developed a computerized asset management process that accommodates cultural landscape data in the identification of assets and in work planning. The process promises to enhance preservation work in the vast array of historically significant landscapes in the National Park System, from gardens, farms, and parkways, to battlefields, forts, and districts.

The primary tool that the NPS uses to implement its asset management process, for both historic and non-historic assets, is the Facility Management Software System, known by the acronym FMSS. FMSS supports cultural landscape preservation in the National Park System in a number of specific ways. It helps park staff track and plan preservation maintenance needs by identifying historic landscape features as maintained assets; allows for uploading of condition assessments that consider preservation goals and objectives; generates work orders that include stabilization, protection, repair, and reestablishment of historic landscape features; and creates job plans that describe preservation techniques, materials, and replacement strategies. FMSS also generates cost estimates that help parks obtain funding for preservation work, and is integrated with the NPS Project Management Information System (PMIS). Funding for deferred and routine landscape maintenance require that 3100 Asset data be accurately recorded and entered into the FMSS system. If deficiencies are not documented with work orders, it is not possible to receive funding through PMIS.

The FMSS and CLR both document resources but use different terminology. To help clarify terminology used within the FMSS as it relates to terminology used within the CLR, a terminology crosswalk table is provided as Table 5-1.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site has not yet recorded FMSS Maintained Landscapes data (3100). The NHS's facility managers can utilize guidance from the CLR to guide input of cultural landscape asset information into the database. Included are recommendations for the FMSS hierarchy for cultural landscapes within the historic resource character area (see Figure 1-1). Within that area, two asset locations have been identified (see Figure 5-2). These include the historic core maintained landscape and the historic yard maintained landscape. These locations contain all resources within the curbs of the adjacent streets and edges of alleys, but do not include the streets or alleys. Roads are captured under the Road asset location and are organized by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) route numbers.

Tables providing recommended data for the FMSS are provided at the end of this chapter. Assets addressed within the historic core location include buildings, boardwalks, brick walks, exposed aggregate pavement, wood curbs, brick walls, steps, fences, gates, spot lights, light post standard type 1, historic or possibly historic trees, existing deciduous trees, shrubs, interpretive displays, interpretive signs, and informational signs. Assets addressed within the historic yard location include buildings, boardwalks, concrete pavement, wood curbs, brick walls, concrete walls, steps, fences, gates, spot lights, light post standard type 1, historic or possibly historic trees, existing deciduous trees, shrubs, plant beds, interpretive displays, interpretive signs, and informational signs. The quantity of each asset present is noted and a description is provided followed by notation of condition and maintenance deficiencies or deferred maintenance issues (if any). Also included are recommendations for routine preservation maintenance and general notations regarding each resource.

Table 5- 1: Terminology Crosswalk: FMSS Asset Hierarchy and Cultural Landscape Data

Lincoln Home National Historic Site
Lincoln Home CLR - Terminology Crosswalk:
FMSS Asset Hierarchy and Cultural Landscape Data

FMSS Term	CLR Term	Guidance
Site	Site	"Site" is Lincoln Home National Historic Site.
Parent Location	Landscape	CLR project area historic core.
Asset Type	n/a	Asset type defines a location but does not correlate to the CLR data. It represents assets defined by related maintenance needs.
Location	Landscape Character Area	The majority of the locations are Maintained Landscape 3100 and correspond to the property within the historic core. The Lincoln lot is located within the historic core, but has been identified separately for FMSS, as it is the primary resource for the NHS and may require a different level of maintenance or a different hierarchy for funding. Other Locations include the roads, and the combined assets in the area from the curbs to the fences.
Asset (component)	Landscape Feature	Assets and landscape features may be single features or groups of like features. At the NHS these include street trees, street lights, and signs.

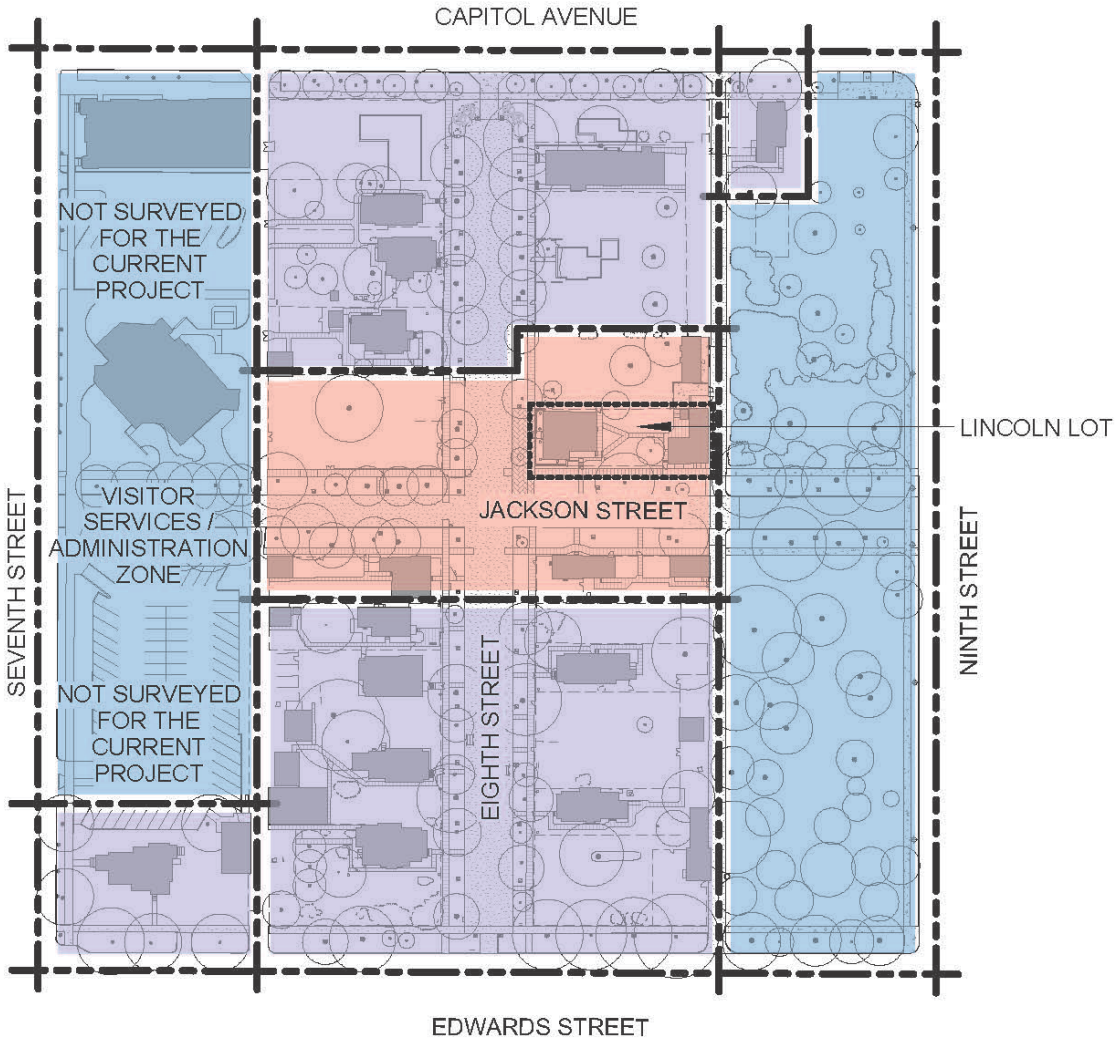
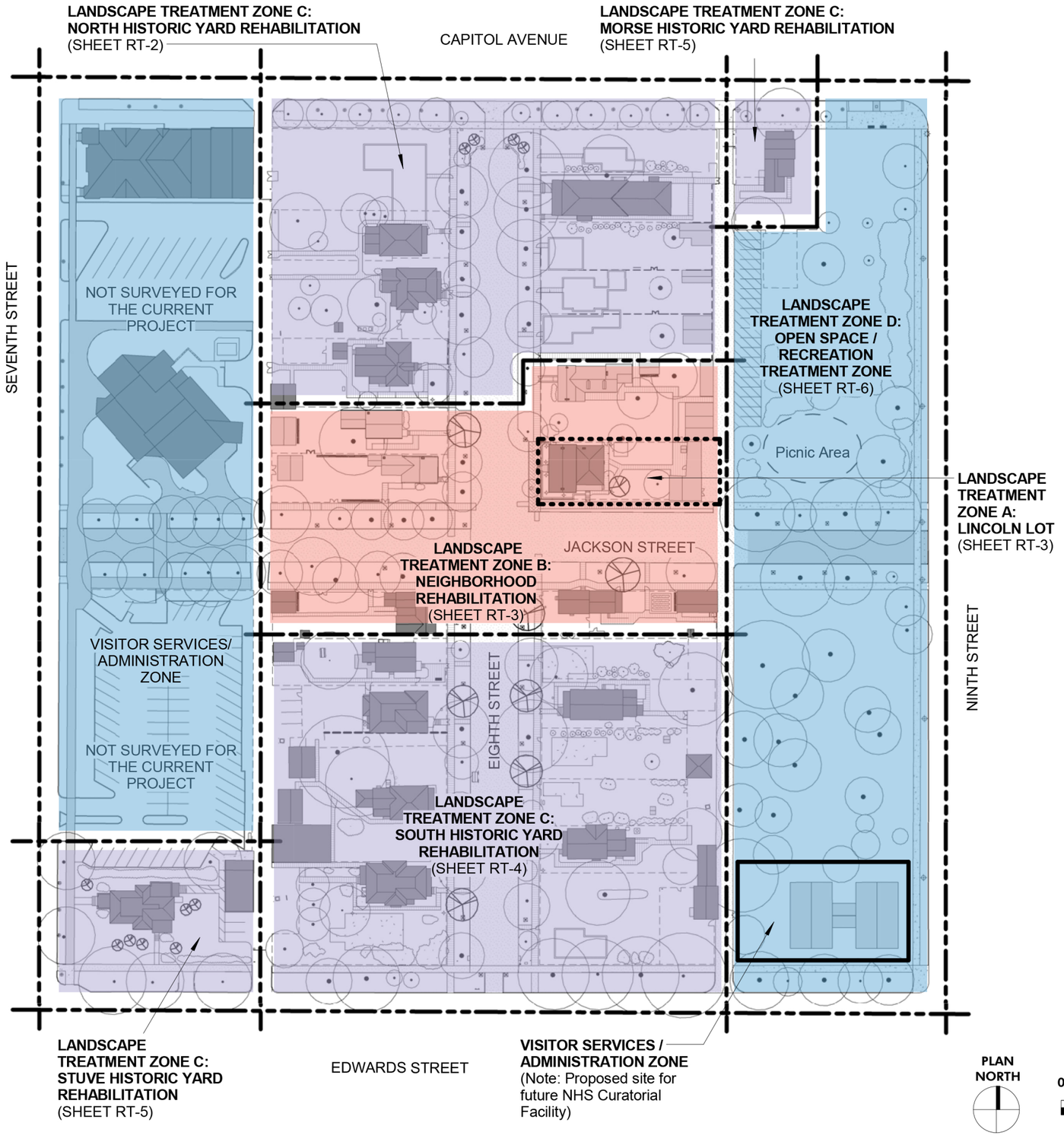


Figure 5- 10: Recommended 3100 FMSS Asset Locations for Cultural Landscapes

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LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment Overall NHS

Landscape Treatment Zones Recommended Landscape Treatment

Landscape Treatment Zone A: Lincoln Lot
Preserve the restored residence and conditions immediately surrounding the building. Rehabilitate the back yard to reflect documentation of conditions between 1860 and 1865 while accomodating intense visitor use.

Landscape Treatment Zone B: Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone Construct contemporary buildings at the Burch, Brown, and Carrigan lots to reflect the historic character and spatial organization of the neighorhood with designs that visitors will recognize as non-historic. Utilize the buildings as a staging area, exhibit space, and comfort station. Add outbuildings to enhance the neighborhood character and utilize yards for interpretive programs.

Landscape Treatment Zone C: Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone Rehabilitate the landscape to illustrate 19th century outdoor life in the neighborhood. Add interpretive landscape features including low-profile outlines of the footprints of missing buildings, fences, sidewalks, boardwalks, and vegetation to reflect conditions present when Lincoln lived in the neighborhood.

Landscape Treatment Zone D: Open Space/Recreation Zone
Manage as a visual buffer between the historic resource character area and Ninth Street. Add a small picnic area east of the Lincoln lot and north of Jackson Street. Develop a new curatorial facility at the intersection of Ninth and Edwards Streets.

Visitor Services/Administration Zone:
Continue to accommodate visitor parking, drop-off, and the NHS Visitor Center.

Sources

1. See Existing Conditions Plans (EC sheets) for information on base map sources.
2. Recommended Treatment drawings illustrate proposed conditions following implementation. Chapters 5 and 6 of the CLR include descriptions of tasks required to achieve these conditions.
3. Proposed interpretive landscape features from 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL; and 1858 map "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, ISHL.

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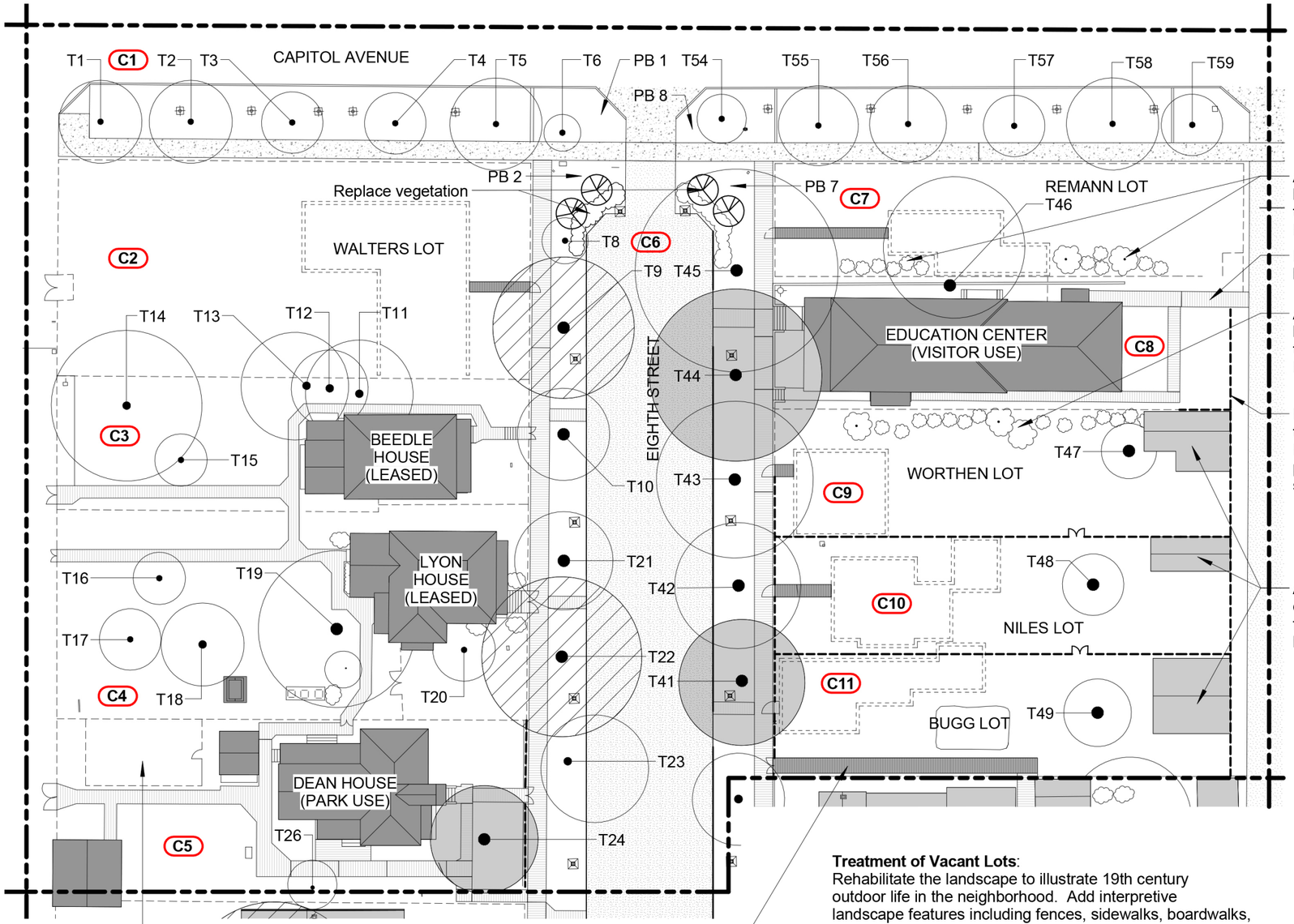
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RT-1

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Landscape Treatment Zone C
North Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone



Treatment of Vacant Lots:
Rehabilitate the landscape to illustrate 19th century outdoor life in the neighborhood. Add interpretive landscape features including fences, sidewalks, boardwalks, vegetation, and indications of former building locations to illustrate conditions representative of the time when Lincoln lived in the neighborhood. This may include conducting archeological investigations. Refer to the `Vacant Lots' section of Chapter 5 for descriptions of treatments for the Walters, Remann, Worthen, Niles, and Bugg lots.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

Legend

- Landscape Treatment Zone Boundary
- Maintain Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Proposed Interpretive Landscape Feature
  Note: See Chapter 6 narrative for examples of interpretive landscape features for vacant lots.
- Maintain Boardwalk
- Proposed Boardwalk
- Maintain Concrete Pavement
- Maintain Chip and Seal Pavement
- Maintain Fence
- Replace Existing Fence or Add New Fence
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 1
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 2
- Preserve Extant Historic Tree
- Preserve Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Preserve Deciduous Tree
- Preserve or add Shrubs
- Preserve or add Plant Bed
- C00 Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone Treatment Task

Sources

1. See Existing Conditions Plans (EC sheets) for information on base map sources.
2. Recommended Treatment drawings illustrate proposed conditions following implementation. Chapters 5 and 6 of the CLR include descriptions of tasks required to achieve these conditions.
3. Proposed interpretive landscape features from 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL; and 1858 map "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, ISHL.

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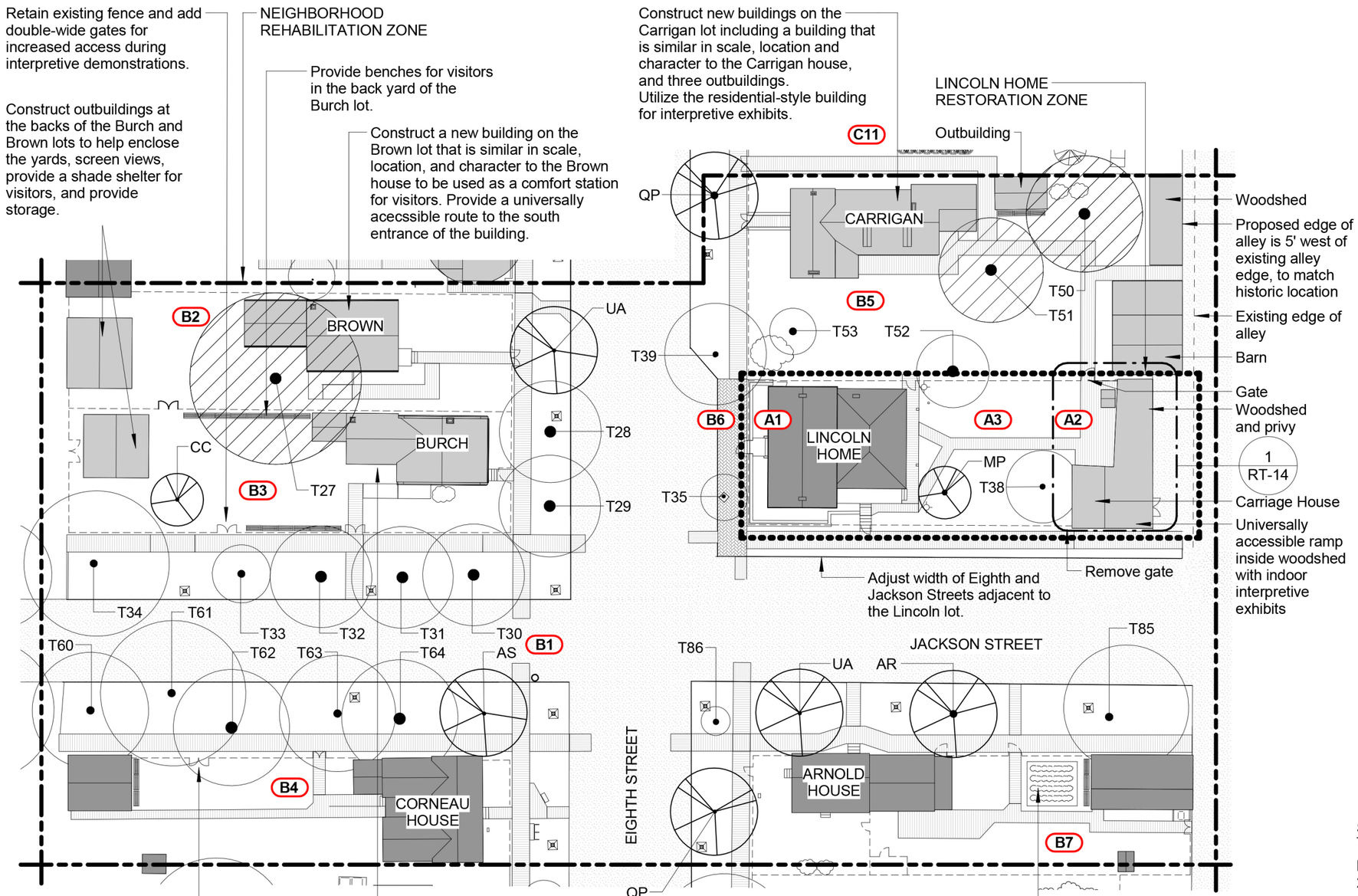
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RT-2

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Landscape Treatment Zones A and B Lincoln Lot and Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone



The addition of buildings on the Burch, Brown, and Carrigan lots enhances the character of the historic neighborhood by reflecting the scale and placement of buildings during the Lincoln period. The buildings also help to screen views of non-historic elements beyond the historic resource character area.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

Legend

- Landscape Treatment Zone Boundary
- Maintain Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Proposed Interpretive Landscape Feature Note: See Chapter 6 narrative for examples of interpretive landscape features for vacant lots.
- Maintain Boardwalk
- Maintain Concrete Pavement
- Maintain Chip and Seal Pavement
- Maintain Fence
- Existing street light, see narrative recommendations
- Preserve Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Preserve Deciduous Tree
- Proposed Canopy Tree
- Preserve or add shrubs
- Preserve or add plant bed
- Bench
- A00 Lincoln Lot Rehabilitation Zone Treatment Task
- B00 Neighborhood Rehabilitation Zone Treatment Task
- C00 Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone Treatment Task

Sources

1. See Existing Conditions Plans (EC sheets) for information on base map sources.
2. Recommended Treatment drawings illustrate proposed conditions following implementation. Chapters 5 and 6 of the CLR include descriptions of tasks required to achieve these conditions.
3. Proposed interpretive landscape features from 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL; and 1858 map "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, ISHL.

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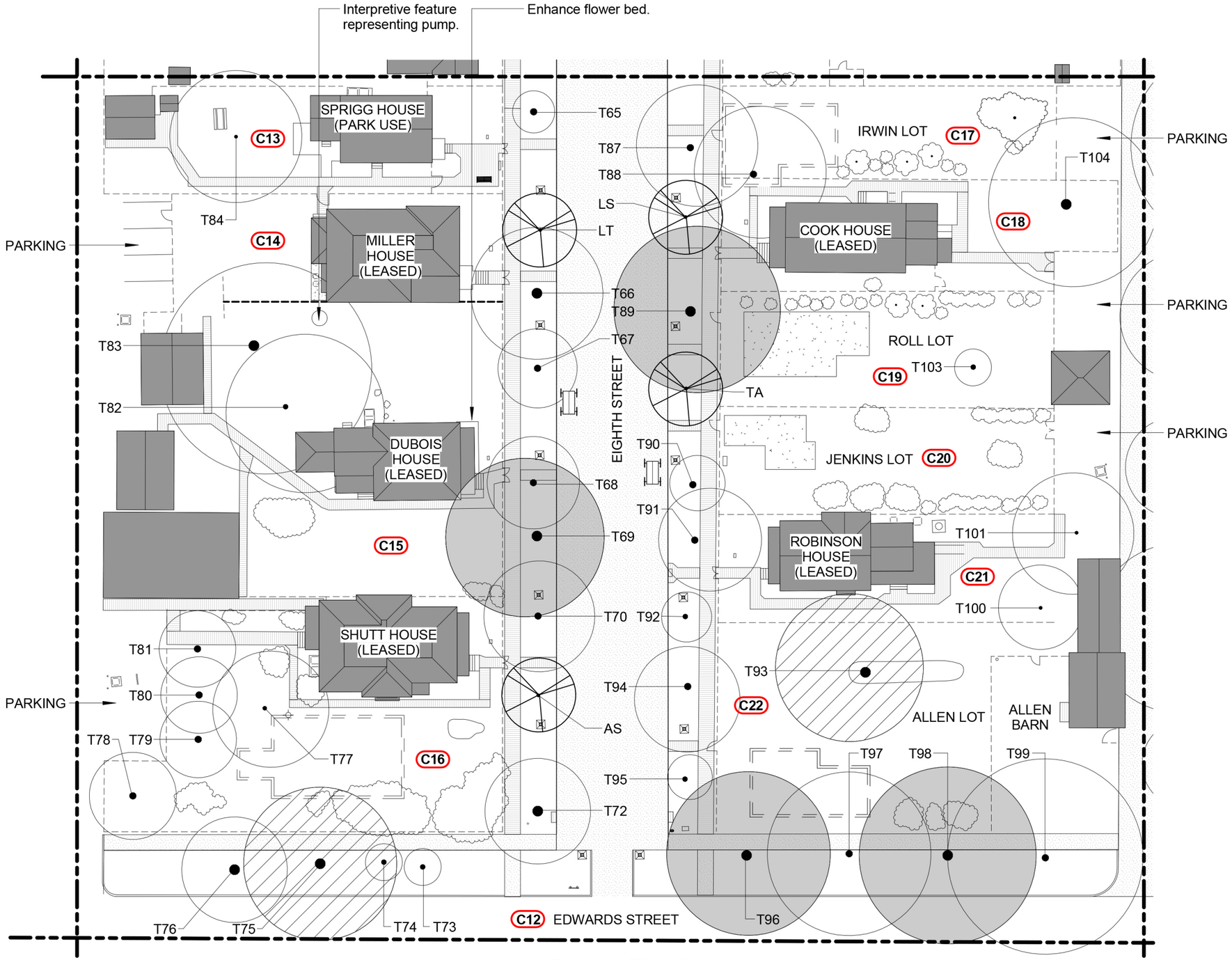
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RT-3

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Landscape Treatment Zone C
South Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone



Legend

- Landscape Treatment Zone Boundary
- Maintain Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Proposed Interpretive Landscape Feature (outline of building footprint)
- Proposed Interpretive Feature (pavement in area of historic building footprint)
- Maintain Boardwalk
- Maintain Chip and Seal Pavement
- Maintain Fence
- Replace Exising Fence or Add New Fence
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 1
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 2
- Preserve Extant Historic Tree
- Preserve Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Preserve Deciduous Tree
- Proposed Canopy Tree
- Preserve or add shrubs
- Preserve or add plant bed
- C00 Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone Treatment Task

Sources

1. See Existing Conditions Plans (EC sheets) for information on base map sources.
2. Recommended Treatment drawings illustrate proposed conditions following implementation. Chapters 5 and 6 of the CLR include descriptions of tasks required to achieve these conditions.
3. Proposed interpretive landscape features from 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL; and 1858 map "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, ISHL.

Treatment of Vacant Lots:
Rehabilitate the landscape to illustrate 19th century outdoor life in the neighborhood. Add interpretive landscape features including fences, sidewalks, boardwalks, vegetation, and indications of former building locations to illustrate conditions representative of the time when Lincoln lived in the neighborhood. This may include conducting archeological investigations. Refer to the `Vacant Lots' section of Chapter 5 for descriptions of treatments for the Irwin, Roll, Jenkins, Allen, and Shutt lots.

PLAN NORTH

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1" = 40′-0"

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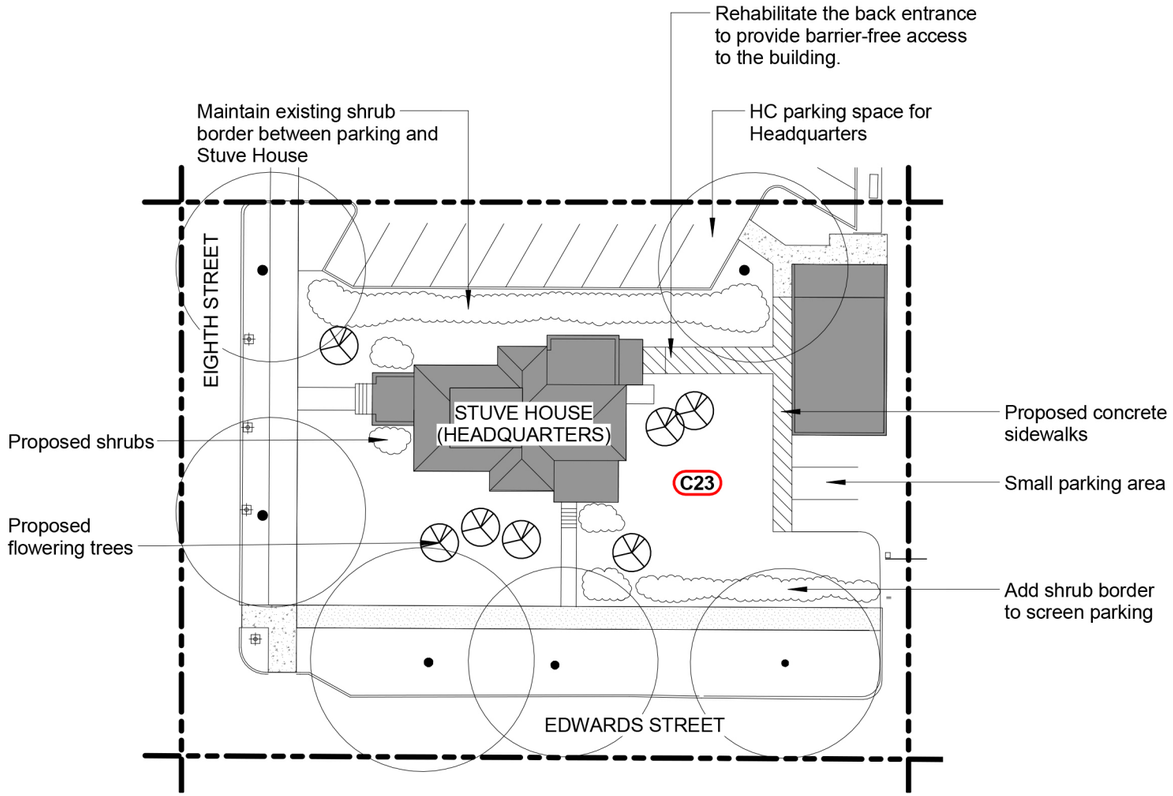
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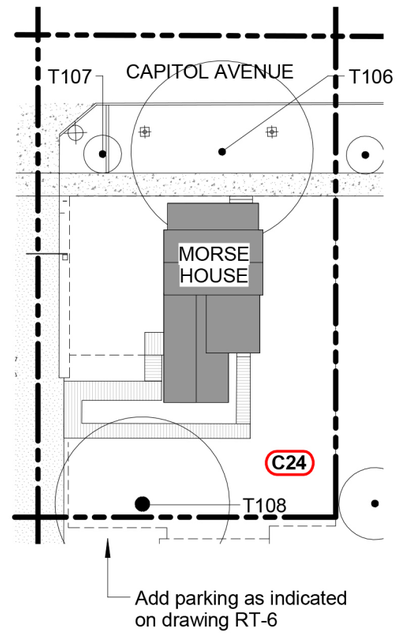
RT-4

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Landscape Treatment Zone C
Stuve House and Morse House
Historic Yard Rehabilitation





Legend

- Landscape Treatment Zone Boundary
- Maintain Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Maintain Boardwalk
- Maintain Concrete Pavement
- Maintain Chip and Seal Pavement
- Maintain Fence
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 1
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 2
- Preserve Deciduous Tree
- Preserve or Add Shrubs
- Preserve or Add Plant Bed
- C00 — Historic Yard Rehabilitation Zone Treatment Task

Sources

1. See Existing Conditions Plans (EC sheets) for information on base map sources.
2. Recommended Treatment drawings illustrate proposed conditions following implementation. Chapters 5 and 6 of the CLR include descriptions of tasks required to achieve these conditions.
3. Proposed interpretive landscape features from 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL; and 1858 map "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, ISHL.

PLAN NORTH

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1" = 40′-0"

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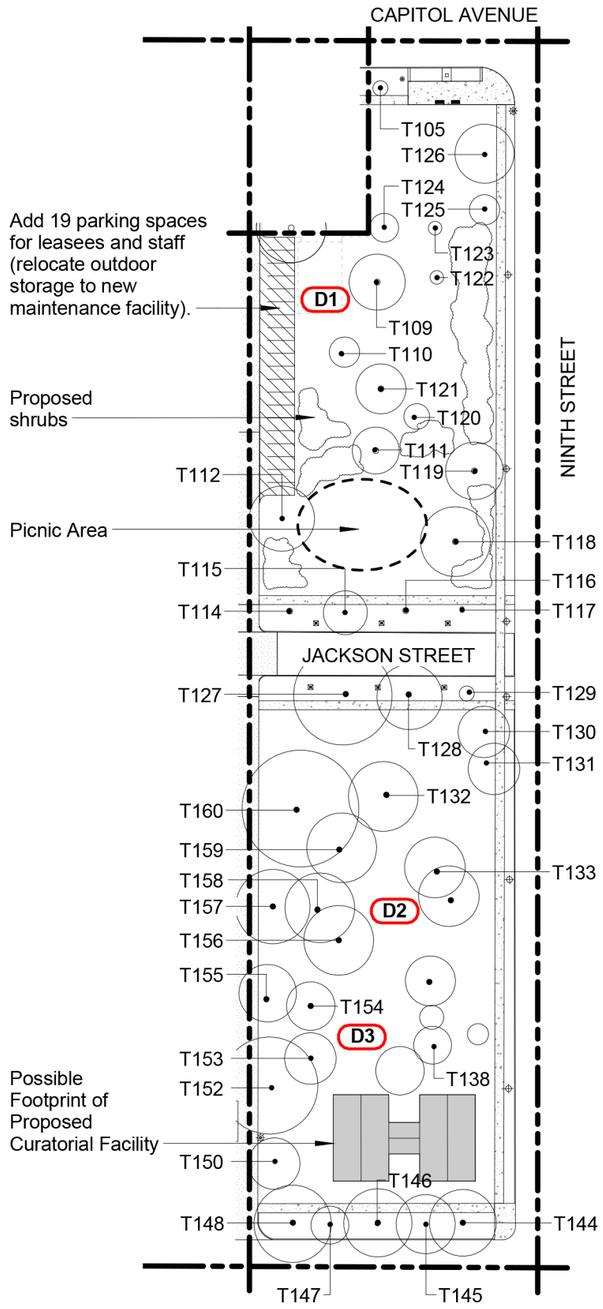
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RT-5

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Landscape Treatment Zone D
Open Space / Recreation Treatment Zone



Legend

- Landscape Treatment Zone Boundary
- Proposed Building
- Maintain Concrete Pavement
- Maintain Chip and Seal Pavement
- Maintain Fence
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 1
- Existing Light Post Standard Type 2
- Preserve Deciduous Tree
- Maintain Shrub or Shrub Mass
- D0 — Open Space / Recreation Zone Treatment Task

Sources

1. See Existing Conditions Plans (EC sheets) for information on base map sources.
2. Recommended Treatment drawings illustrate proposed conditions following implementation. Chapters 5 and 6 of the CLR include descriptions of tasks required to achieve these conditions.
3. Proposed interpretive landscape features from 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." by Springfield City Surveyor M. McManus, Hart & Mapother, ISHL; and 1858 map "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." surveyed and published by Wm. Sides, City Engineer, ISHL.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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RT-6



LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment Perspective 1

Lincoln Lot viewed from the southwest corner of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northeast.

In the short-term, continue to maintain the brick pavement, boardwalks, lawn terrace, most trees, and board curbs between the Lincoln lot and Eighth and Jackson Streets. Remove the tree cage from the American elm tree in the brick sidewalk in front of the Lincoln lot. If the opportunity arises, consider rehabilitating the area between the Lincoln lot and Eighth and Jackson Streets. Adjust the width of the brick walk and terrace adjacent to the Lincoln lot to reflect the conditions present during the 1860s. The alteration of the landscape at the west and south sides of the Lincoln lot can provide an opportunity for interpretation of the changes that have occurred in the street width and present a more authentic condition immediately surrounding the Lincoln house. This guidance is conceptual and would need to be more fully developed through schematic design development and preparation of construction documents prior to implementation of this task.

If the opportunity arises, consider implementing a new approach to management of the American elm tree at the front of the Lincoln lot. Permanently install a Dutch-elm disease resistant variety of American elm in this location.

The addition of buildings at the Carrigan lot enhances the character of the historic neighborhood by reflecting the scale and placement of buildings during the Lincoln period. The buildings also help to screen views of non-historic elements to the north.

Preserve trees throughout the historic resource character area. Consult with an arborist to evaluate and provide recommendations for the preservation of canopy trees within the project area.

Follow lighting recommendations provided in Appendix D.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment Perspective 2



View from the southeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northwest.

The addition of buildings on the Burch and Brown lots enhances the character of the historic neighborhood by reflecting the scale and placement of buildings during the Lincoln period. The buildings also help to screen views of non-historic elements beyond the historic resource character area.

Preserve trees throughout the historic resource character area. Consult with an arborist to evaluate and provide recommendations for the preservation of canopy trees within the project area.

Follow lighting recommendations provided in Appendix D.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment Perspective 3



View of lots north of the Lincoln Lot, facing east.

The addition of the Carrigan house and outbuildings in the lot adjacent to the north side of the Lincoln lot enhances the character of the historic neighborhood by reflecting the scale and placement of buildings present during the Lincoln period. The buildings also help to screen views of non-historic elements.

Preserve trees throughout the historic resource character area. Consult with an arborist to evaluate and provide recommendations for the preservation of canopy trees within the project area.

Follow lighting recommendations provided in Appendix D.

For treatment of the Worthen, NIles, and Bugg lots, refer to Chapter 5, General Treatment Recommendations, Vacant Lots. Add interpretive landscape features including fences, sidewalks, boardwalks, vegetation, and indications of former building locations to illustrate conditions representative of the time when Lincoln lived in the neighborhood. Because information about the specific conditions of these lots during the Lincoln period is not available, the rehabilitation approach draws upon conditions known to exist at similar properties in the general area.

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LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment Perspective 4



View of Burch and Brown Lots, viewed from Eighth Street, facing southwest.

The addition of buildings on the Burch and Brown lots enhances the character of the historic neighborhood by reflecting the scale and placement of buildings during the Lincoln period. The buildings also help to screen views of non-historic elements beyond the historic resource character area.

Preserve trees throughout the historic resource character area. Consult with an arborist to evaluate and provide recommendations for the preservation of canopy trees within the project area.

Follow lighting recommendations provided in Appendix D.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
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LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommeded Treatment Perspective 5



Recommended Treatment for Eighth Street, at intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing north.

In the short-term, continue to maintain the brick pavement, boardwalks, lawn terrace, most trees, and board curbs between the Lincoln lot and Eighth Street. Remove the tree cage from the American elm tree in the brick sidewalk in front of the Lincoln lot. If the opportunity arises, consider rehabilitating the area between the Lincoln lot and Eighth and Jackson Streets. Adjust the width of the brick walk and terrace adjacent to the Lincoln lot to reflect the conditions present during the 1860s.

Add new canopy trees in locations where street trees have been lost or are dead.

Preserve trees throughout the historic resource character area. Consult with an arborist to evaluate and provide recommendations for the preservation of canopy trees within the project area.

Follow lighting recommendations provided in Appendix D.

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NPS # 449
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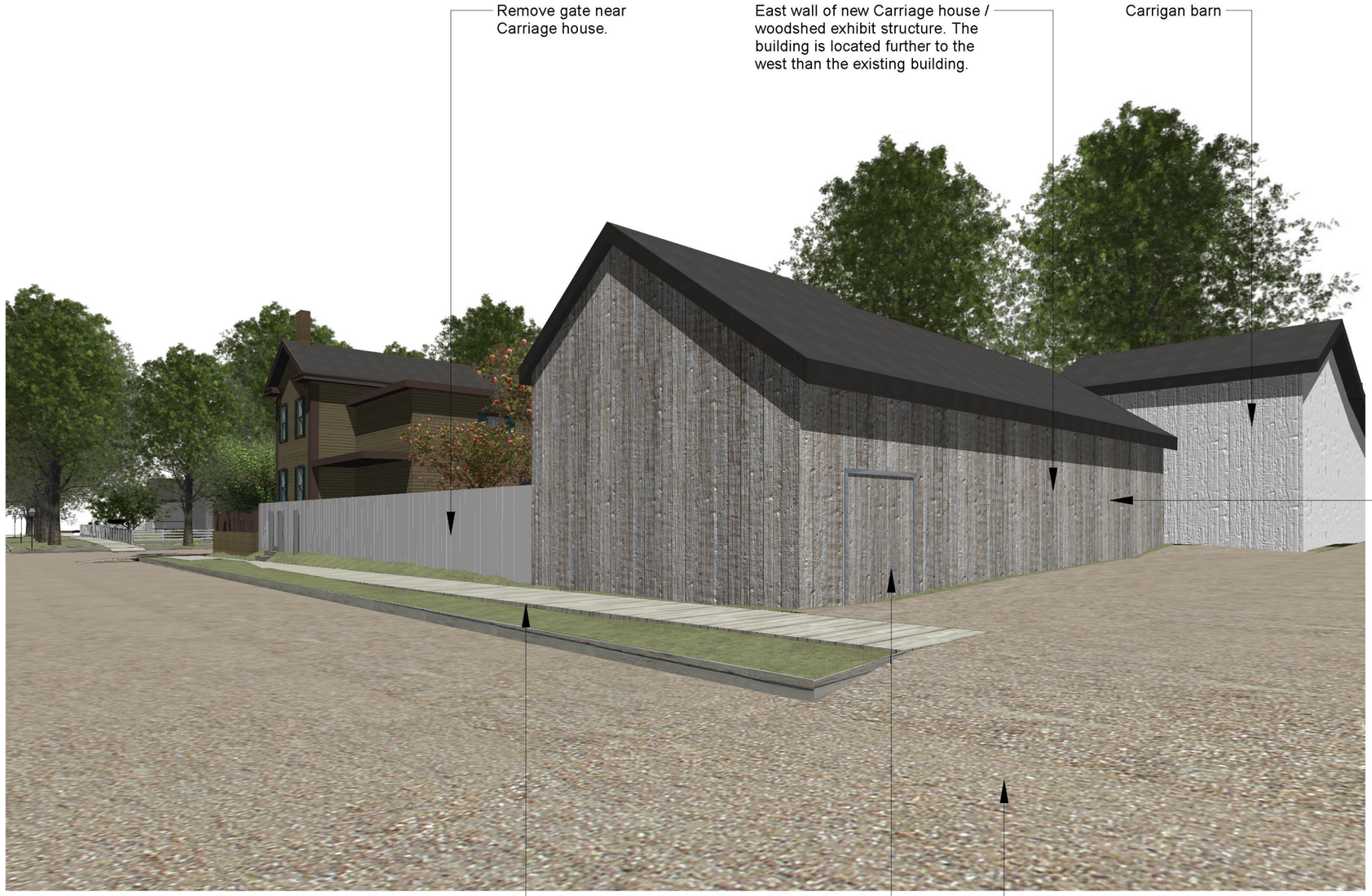
RT-11

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment Perspective 6

Recommended Treatment for Lincoln lot back yard, facing northwest from the intersection of Jackson Street and the alley.



Following completion of the new curatorial building, rehabilitate the back yard of the Lincoln lot.

Remove the existing carriage house and wood shed and construct a new building that reflects archeological and historical evidence, incorporates a barrier-free entry route to the property for visitors with mobility impairments, provides interpretive information regarding the outbuildings, and includes a universally accessible departure route for all visitors.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449 119802

RT-12

Maintain a gate in the fence near the privy that NPS can open / close as appropriate for maintenance or visitor use.

Barn at Carrigan lot.

Construct a new interpretive structure that represent archeological and historical evidence at the site of te historic Lincoln privy.

West wall of new woodshed exhibit structure.

Doorway to woodshed / Carriage house exhibit, universally accessible site exit, and barrier-free property entrance.

West wall of new Carriage house exhibit structure.

Maintain existing non-historic apple tree.



Adjust existing boardwalk to meet new boardwalk at outbuildings.

Maintain the lawn as rough turf allowing weeds and bare patches to exist to better represent the scruffy conditions present historically.

Remove boardwalk and gate near Carriage house.

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommended Treatment Perspective 7

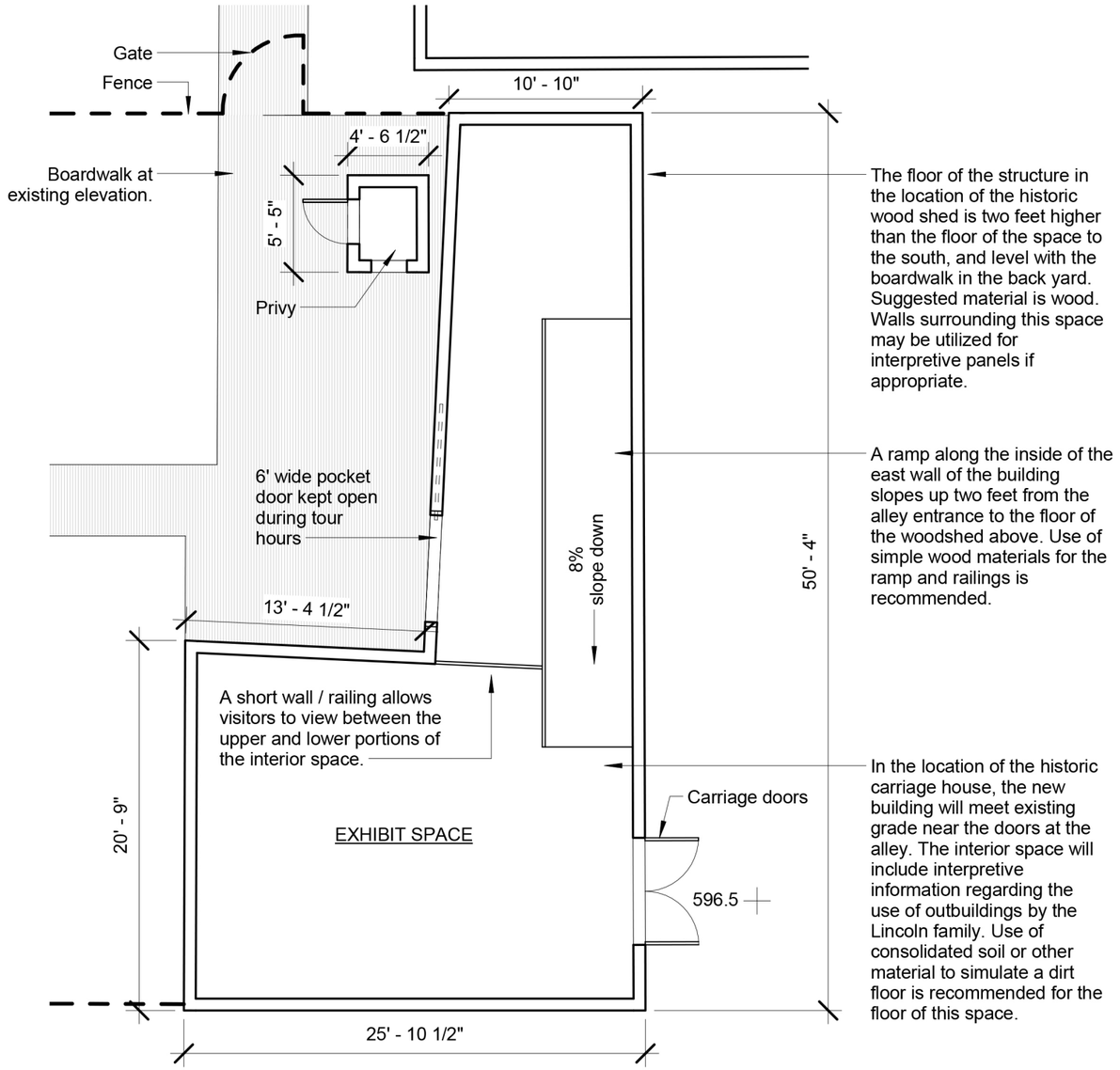
Recommended Treatment for Lincoln lot back yard, facing east.

Remove the existing carriage house and wood shed and construct a new building that reflects archeological and historical evidence, incorporates a barrier-free entry route to the property for visitors with mobility impairments, provides interpretive information regarding the outbuildings, and includes a universally accessible departure route for all visitors.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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RT-13



1 / RT-14 Carriage House - Exhibit Space

1/8" = 1'-0" REFERRED FROM: RT-3

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Recommendations for Lincoln Lot Outbuildings

A complete description of the recommended treatment is provided in Chapter 5.

Task A-2: Following completion of the new curatorial building, rehabilitate the eastern portion of the Lincoln lot.

a. Construct a new building that reflects archeological and historical evidence, incorporates a barrier-free entry route to the property, provides interpretive information regarding the outbuildings, and includes a universally accessible departure route for all visitors (see drawings RT-3 and RT-12 through RT-14). Materials throughout the interior and exterior of the building should be simple and rustic, to reflect the utilitarian nature of the historic outbuildings.

b. Construct a new interpretive structure that represents archeological and historical evidence at the site of the historic Lincoln privy.

c. Alter the existing boardwalk to reflect the new buildings.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449 119802

RT-14

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Hierarchy Level	Location Name	Asset Name	Description	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	Deferred Maintenance / Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Routine Maintenance / Preservation Maintenance	Notes
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Boardwalk**	Width varies from 4' to 6'. Wood boardwalks and boardwalk ramps.	8637	SF	Good condition. Some individual boards protrude up slightly.	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect twice a year and repair as needed.	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Brick Walk**	Herringbone pattern with soldier course edge.	1451	SF	Mostly in good condition (19'-3" wide) some uneven and damaged bricks at board curb edge	Repair board curb and re-set bricks as necessary.	Inspect twice a year and repair as needed.	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Exposed Aggregate**	Exposed aggregate concrete.	856	SF	Good condition.	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect twice a year and repair as needed.	Non-historic.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Wood Curb**	Wood Curb- 2x9" above ground.	1112	LF	Fair condition	Some areas need backfill behind wood curb. Some wood curbs are wearing and/or deteriorating.	Every 2 years, inspect, repair or replace as necessary.	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Brick Wall**	Brick retaining wall (at Lincoln Lot) with wood cap painted brown- height varies with grade.	98	LF	Good condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect annually and repair as needed.	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core. Constructed to match historic conditions.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Steps**	West fence at Lincoln lot: 6 risers. South fence at Lincoln lot: near house: 6 risers. Near Carriage House: 3 risers. Steps at buildings are counted with the buildings and not included here.	19	EA	Good condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect annually and repair as needed. Prior to making repairs, refer to the CLR treatment recommendations. The steps and gate near the Carriage House should be replaced when the new woodshed and carriage house are implemented.	Steps at front of Lincoln home and south fence near house are non-historic, compatible elements that contribute to the sense of place within the historic core. Steps near the Carriage house are non-historic and do not represent historic conditions.

Hierarchy Level	Location Name	Asset Name	Description	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	Deferred Maintenance / Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Routine Maintenance / Preservation Maintenance	Notes
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Fences**	Lincoln Home Front - Wood ornamental fence above brick retaining wall, painted brown. All other fences are painted white. Lincoln Home Back and Side, Arnold lot east, north and south, Corneau south, west, and north: vertical board fence with simple cap. 1 x 12 boards at 7'high. Lincoln North, Burch west and western portion of south, Brown west and western portion of north: solid vertical board fence, 4' high. Corneau east and eastern section of north, Burch east and eastern section of north and south, : 5 rail horizontal rail fence. Brown east and eastern portion of north: vertical picket fence, 3' high. Arnold west and western portion of south and north: 3 horizontal rails at bottom, cross rail above, topped by horizontal rail and simple cap at 4' high.	1567.5	LF	Good condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect annually and repair as needed. Prior to making repairs, refer to the CLR treatment recommendations. In some cases fences are to be replaced with fences that are different from those currently present (see Tasks A-3, B-2 and B-3).	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core. Fences are painted white to help visitors understand that they are conjectural elements.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Gates**	Variety of types of wood gates painted white.	17	EA	Good condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect annually and repair as needed. Prior to making repairs, refer to the CLR treatment recommendations. Some gates will be replaced as treatment recommendations are implemented (see Tasks A-3, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, and C-11).	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core. Gates are painted white to help visitors understand that they are conjectural elements.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Spot Light**	Ground mounted metal spot light fixture.	8	EA	Good condition, no current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance. Engage lighting specialist to provide recommendations for refining lighting throughout the NHS.	Check bulbs once a year, replace as needed. Every 3 years, inspect, repair as needed.	Non-historic. The spot lights provide a high level of illumination that would not have existed during the Lincoln era. Lighting within the park is necessary for safety. When recommendations for lighting are followed, revise spot lights accordingly.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Light Post Standard Type 1**	Black metal post with 8-pane ornamental fixture, 8' high, located along Eighth and Jackson Streets in the turf terrace between the curb and boardwalks.	15	EA	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance. Engage lighting specialist to provide recommendations for refining lighting throughout the NHS.	Check bulbs once a year. Every 3 years, inspect, paint and repair, as needed.	Non-historic. The lights provide a high level of illumination that would not have existed during the Lincoln era. Lighting within the park is necessary for safety. When recommendations for lighting are followed, revise lights accordingly.

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Hierarchy Level	Location Name	Asset Name	Description	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	Deferred Maintenance / Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Routine Maintenance / Preservation Maintenance	Notes
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Historic or Possibly Historic Tree**	(1) Common Mulberry (Morus alba), (1) Common Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana)	2	EA	Fair to good condition	Engage certified arborist to evaluate the trees and provide recommendations for preservation. Prune according to approved arboricultural methods.	Every year, inspect, prune and treat as needed. Water during drought conditions. When arborist recommendations are complete, follow recommendations.	Treat as historic plants. High priority for preservation. When recommendations for adding buildings to the Carrigan and Brown lots are implemented, engage arborist to provide recommendations for construction techniques to help preserve the trees.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Existing Deciduous Tree**	(2) Flowering Crabapple (Malus species), (2) Hybrid Apple (Malus pumila), (1) David Elm (Ulmus americana 'Davidiana'), (1) American Linden (Tilia americana), (1) Saucer Magnolia (Magnolia x soulangiana), (1) Black Maple (Acer nigrum), (4) Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum), (3) Black Oak (Quercus velutina), (2) Burr Oak (Quercus macrocarpa), (1) Pin Oak (Quercus palustris), (2) Red Oak (Quercus rubra), (1) Common Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana), (1) London Planetree (Platanus x acerfolia), (1) Black Tupelo/Sour Gum (Nyssa sylvatica)	23	EA	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	Engage certified arborist to evaluate the trees and provide recommendations for maintenance. Prune according to approved arboricultural methods.	Every year, inspect, prune and treat as needed. Water during drought conditions. When arborist recommendations are complete, follow recommendations.	Non-historic, compatible elements that contribute to the sense of place within the historic core. Trees play a significant role in enhancing the character of the historic neighborhood and in helping to buffer views and sounds from surrounding city activities.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Core**	**Shrubs**	Forsythia and Spirea at north side of Carrigan lot.	11	EA	Most are fair to poor condition. Some are good.	Overgrown and in need of pruning.	Every year, inspect, prune and treat as needed. Water during drought conditions.	Non-historic. Maintain until the new building is constructed at the Carrigan house. At that time, remove to accommodate new development.
4100 Building	**41126**		HS-01 Lincoln Home	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1843
4100 Building	**41128**		HS-01A Lincoln Home Carriage House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1967
4100 Building	**41129**		HS-01B Lincoln Home Woodshed	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1967
4100 Building	**41132**		HS-01C Lincoln Home Privy	1	EA	Fair condition			Year built: 1858
4100 Building	**45472**		HS-02 Corneau House	1	EA	Poor condition			Year built: 1849
4100 Building	**79982**		Corneau Privy S-38	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 2003
4100 Building	**79976**		Corneau Barn S-37	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 2003

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Hierarchy Level	Location Name	Asset Name	Description	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	Deferred Maintenance / Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Routine Maintenance / Preservation Maintenance	Notes
4100 Building	**41259**		HS-20 Arnold House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1839
4100 Building	**45494**		S-25 Arnold Barn	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1997
4100 Building	**41277**		S-03 Eastern National	1	EA	Fair condition			Year built: 1959
4100 Building	**63967**		S-35 Arnold Privy	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1997
7400 Signs	**Historic Core**	**Interpretive Display**	Hand pump exhibit, photography exhibit.	2	EA	Hand pump is non functioning. Diversity wagon has been damaged from vandalism and is being repaired.	No current deferred maintenance.	Every year, inspect and repair, as needed.	Non-historic, compatible elements that contribute to the sense of place within the historic core.
7400 Signs	**Historic Core**	**Interpretive Sign**	Interpretive wayside at photography exhibit.	1	EA	Fair condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Every year, inspect and repair, as needed.	Non-historic, compatible elements that contribute to the sense of place within the historic core.
7400 Signs	**Historic Core**	**Informational Sign**	Metal signs with information such as Service Vehicle Only, Watch Step.	1	ALL	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	Every year, inspect and repair, as needed.	Non-historic elements that provide information for visitors.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Boardwalk**	Width varies. Wood boardwalks and boardwalk ramps.	15521	SF	Good condition. Some individual boards protrude up slightly.	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect twice a year and repair as needed.	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Concrete Pavement**	6' wide sidewalks.	5003	SF	good condition	no current deferred maintenance	Inspect annually and repair as needed.	Non-historic.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Wood Curb**	Wood Curb- 2x9" above ground.	998	LF	Fair condition	Some areas need backfill behind wood curb. Some wood curbs are wearing and/or deteriorating.	Inspect annually and repair or replace as necessary.	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Brick Wall**	Brick retaining wall (at Dean House) with stone cap, height approximately 3.5'. Brick retaining wall (at Education Center), height approximately 2'	106.5	LF	Fair condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect annually and repair as needed. At the Dean House, follow CLR treatment recommendations for replacement of the existing wall and fence.	Non-historic.

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Hierarchy Level	Location Name	Asset Name	Description	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	Deferred Maintenance / Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Routine Maintenance / Preservation Maintenance	Notes
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Concrete Wall**	Concrete retaining wall (at Education Center), height approximately 12", width approximately 12"	111	LF	Poor condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect annually and repair as needed.	Non-historic.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Steps**	Beedle house between Eighth Street and front of house: 5 risers. Steps adjacent to buildings are not counted as part of maintained landscape, as they are included in the building assets.	5	EA	Good condition	No current deferred maintenance.	Inspect annually and repair as needed.	Non-historic, compatible element that provides a pedestrian circulation route at the property.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Fences**	Wood fences painted white, height varies from 4' to 6' height. Style varies from simple board screen to ornamental style. Fences extend on the east and west sides continuously from the Walters to Burch lots, and Remann to Carrigan lots, and Corneau to Shutt lots and Arnold to Allen lots. Also fences extend along the north sides of the Walters, Beedle, Lyon, Dean, Brown, Corneau, Sprigg, Miller, Remann, Education Center Worthen, Arnold, Irwin, Cook, Roll, Robinson and Allen lots. Fences extend along the south side of the Burch, Shutt, and Allen lots. Partial fences extend on the north side of the Burch, Dubois, Niles, Bugg, Carrigan, and Jenkins lots.	4106	LF	Good condition, no current deficiencies.	no current deferred maintenance	Inspect annually and repair as needed. Prior to making repairs, refer to the CLR treatment recommendations. In some cases fences are to be replaced with fences that are different from those currently present (see Tasks C-5, C-9, C-10, and C-11).	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core. Fences are painted white to help visitors understand that they are conjectural elements.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Gates**	Single and double door gates.	30	EA	Good condition, some touchup paint. No current deficiencies.	no current deferred maintenance	Inspect annually and repair as needed. Prior to making repairs, refer to the CLR treatment recommendations. Some gates will be replaced as treatment recommendations are implemented (see Tasks C-5, C-9, C-10, and C-11).	Non-historic, compatible element that contributes to the sense of place within the historic core. Gates are painted white to help visitors understand that they are conjectural elements.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Spot Light**	Ground mounted metal spot light fixture.	24	EA	Good condition, no current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance. Engage lighting specialist to provide recommendations for refining lighting throughout the NHS.	Check bulbs once a year, replace as needed. Every 3 years, inspect, repair as needed.	Non-historic. The spot lights provide a high level of illumination that would not have existed during the Lincoln era. Lighting within the park is necessary for safety. When recommendations for lighting are followed, revise spot lights accordingly.

Hierarchy Level	Location Name	Asset Name	Description	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	Deferred Maintenance / Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Routine Maintenance / Preservation Maintenance	Notes
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Light Post Standard Type 1**	Black metal post with 8-pane ornamental fixture, 8' high, located along Eighth Street in the turf terrace between the curb and boardwalks.	21	EA	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance. Engage lighting specialist to provide recommendations for refining lighting throughout the NHS.	Check bulbs once a year, replace as needed. Every 3 years, inspect, repair as needed.	Non-historic. The lights provide a high level of illumination that would not have existed during the Lincoln era. Lighting within the park is necessary for safety. When recommendations for lighting are followed, revise lights accordingly.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Historic or Possibly Historic Tree**	(3) Chinese Elm (Ulmus parvifolia), (1) Sweet Gum (Liquidambar styraciflua), (1) Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), (1) Black Maple (Acer nigrum), (1) Common Mulberry (Morus alba), (1) Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)	8	EA	Fair to good condition	Engage certified arborist to evaluate the trees and provide recommendations for preservation. Prune according to approved arboricultural methods.	Every year, inspect, prune and treat as needed. Water during drought conditions. When arborist recommendations are complete, follow recommendations.	Treat as historic plants. High priority for preservation. When recommendations for adding buildings to the Carrigan and Brown lots are implemented, engage arborist to provide recommendations for construction techniques to help preserve the trees.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Existing Deciduous Tree**	(3) Flowering Crabapple (Malus species), (5) Hybrid Apple (Malus pumila), (2) White Ash (Fraxinus americana), (3) Northern Catalpa (Catalpa speciosa), (1) Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), (2) Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida), (1) American Elm (Ulmus americana), (2) Chinese Elm (Ulmus parvifolia), (1) Sweet Gum (Liquidambar styraciflua), (2) Washington Hawthorn (Crataegus phaenopyrum), (8) American Linden (Tilia americana), (1) Saucer Magnolia (Magnolia x soulangiana), (4) Black Maple (Acer nigrum), (1) Norway Maple (Acer platanoides), (1) Schwedler Maple (Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'), (4) Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum), (2) Black Oak (Quercus velutina), (6) Burr Oak (Quercus macrocarpa), (3) Red Oak (Quercus rubra), (2) London Planetree (Platanus x acerfolia), (10) Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), (1) Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima), (4) Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip tree)	69 (+ 3 unknown from EC-5)	EA	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	Engage certified arborist to evaluate the trees and provide recommendations for maintenance. Prune according to approved arboricultural methods.	Every year, inspect, prune and treat as needed. Water during drought conditions. When arborist recommendations are complete, follow recommendations.	Non-historic, compatible elements that contribute to the sense of place within the historic core. Trees play a significant role in enhancing the character of the historic neighborhood and in helping to buffer views and sounds from surrounding city activities.
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Shrubs**	Boxwood, Current, Quince, Rose, Lilac, Viburnum, Honeysuckle, Rose of Sharon, Currant, and Euonymus/deciduous materials. (Count includes 22' diameter colorado blue spruce and 1 lilac hedge)	29	EA	Most are fair to poor condition. Some are good.	Overgrown with need for pruning	Every year, inspect, prune and treat as needed. Water during drought conditions.	Although the shrubs are not historic, many of the species present were found in the area during the Lincoln period. Shrubs help to screen non-historic elements and provide a more lived-in character to the neighborhood.

Hierarchy Level	Location Name	Asset Name	Description	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	Deferred Maintenance / Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	Routine Maintenance / Preservation Maintenance	Notes
3100 Maintained Landscape	**Historic Yard**	**Plant Bed**	Plant bed with Hostas, Nandina, Daylillies, Iris, Ivy, Peonies, Salvia.	10	EA	Poor/Fair to good condition. Some weeds and dry plant material.	Several of the plant beds are in poor condition.	Every year, inspect, prune and treat as needed. Water during drought conditions. Remove plant beds at the back of properties that are not within the view of visitors (Lyon and Beedle houses).	Although the perennials and annuals are not historic, many of the species present were found in the area during the Lincoln period. Plant beds help to provide a more lived-in character to the neighborhood.
4100 Building	**41229**		HS-11 Sprigg House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1851
4100 Building	**63969**		S-23 Sprigg Barn	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 2003
4100 Building	**79986**		Sprigg Privy S-39	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 2003
4100 Building	**41235**		HS-12 Beedle House	1	EA	Fair condition			Year built: 1840
4100 Building	**41240**		HS-14 Miller House	1	EA	Poor condition			Year built: 1855
4100 Building	**63965**		S-06 Miller Shed	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1940
4100 Building	**45461**		HS-08 Lyon House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1853
4100 Building	**80909**		Lyon House Privy (S-28)	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1853
4100 Building	**41244**		HS-15 Dubois House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1836
4100 Building	**41248**		HS-16 Aitken Barn	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1920
4100 Building	**45490**		S-32 Carpenter Shop	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1900
4100 Building	**41237**		HS-13 Dean House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1850

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4100 Building	**63962**		HS-13A Dean Outbuilding	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1874
4100 Building	**227798**		HS-13B Dean Barn	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 2008
4100 Building	**41256**		HS-19 Cook House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1850
4100 Building	**41252**		HS-17 Shutt House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1850
4100 Building	**41219**		HS-09 Morse House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1860
4100 Building	**41222**		HS-10 Robinson House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1859
4100 Building	**45460**		S-07 Robinson Storage Shed	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1950
4100 Building	**45458**		HS-21 Allen Barn	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1858
4100 Building	**45469**		HS-05 Stuve House	1	EA	Poor condition			Year built: 1869
4100 Building	**45466**		HS-05A Stuve Carriage House	1	EA	Good condition			Year built: 1896
7400 Signs	**Historic Yard**	**Interpretive Display**	Diversity Wagon, Campaign Wagon, Demonstration Garden	3	EA	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	Every year, inspect and repair, as needed.	Non-historic, compatible elements that contribute to the sense of place within the historic core.
7400 Signs	**Historic Yard**	**Interpretive Sign**	Park Interpretive Signs at northwest corner of Eighth Street and Capitol Avenue, southeast corner of Eighth Street and Edwards Street, Jenkins lot and Sprigg lot.	4	EA	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	Every year, inspect and repair, as needed.	Non-historic, compatible elements that contribute to the sense of place within the historic core.
7400 Signs	**Historic Yard**	**Informational Sign**	Metal signs with information such as Service Vehicle Only, Watch Step.	1	ALL	Good condition. No current deficiencies.	No current deferred maintenance.	Every year, inspect and repair, as needed.	Non-historic elements that provide information for visitors.



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Maps and Atlases

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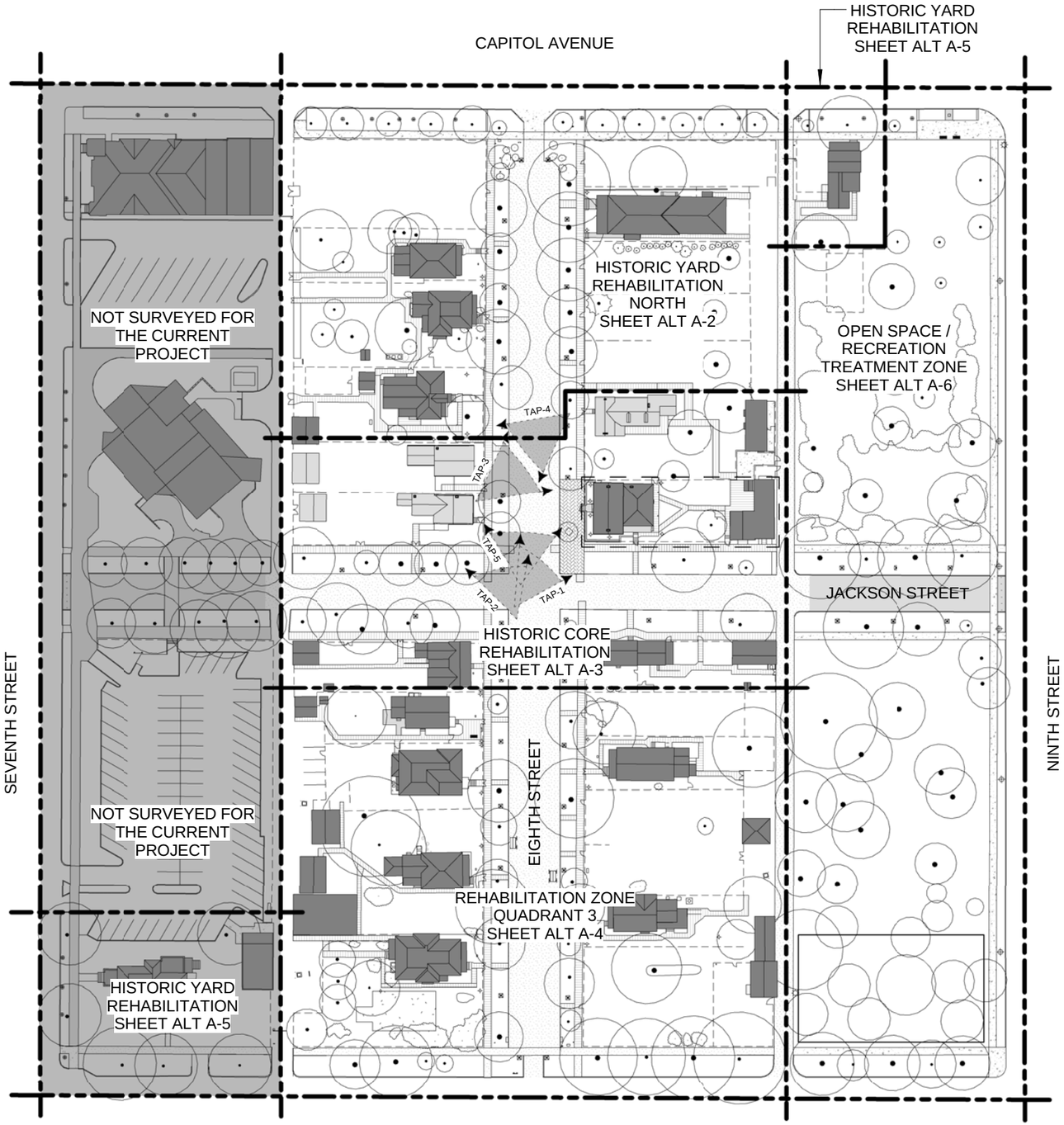


APPENDIX A:
Treatment Alternatives

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Overall Park



Legend

- Not Surveyed for the Current Project
- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources — 95% DRAFT

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 50′ 100′

1" = 100′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

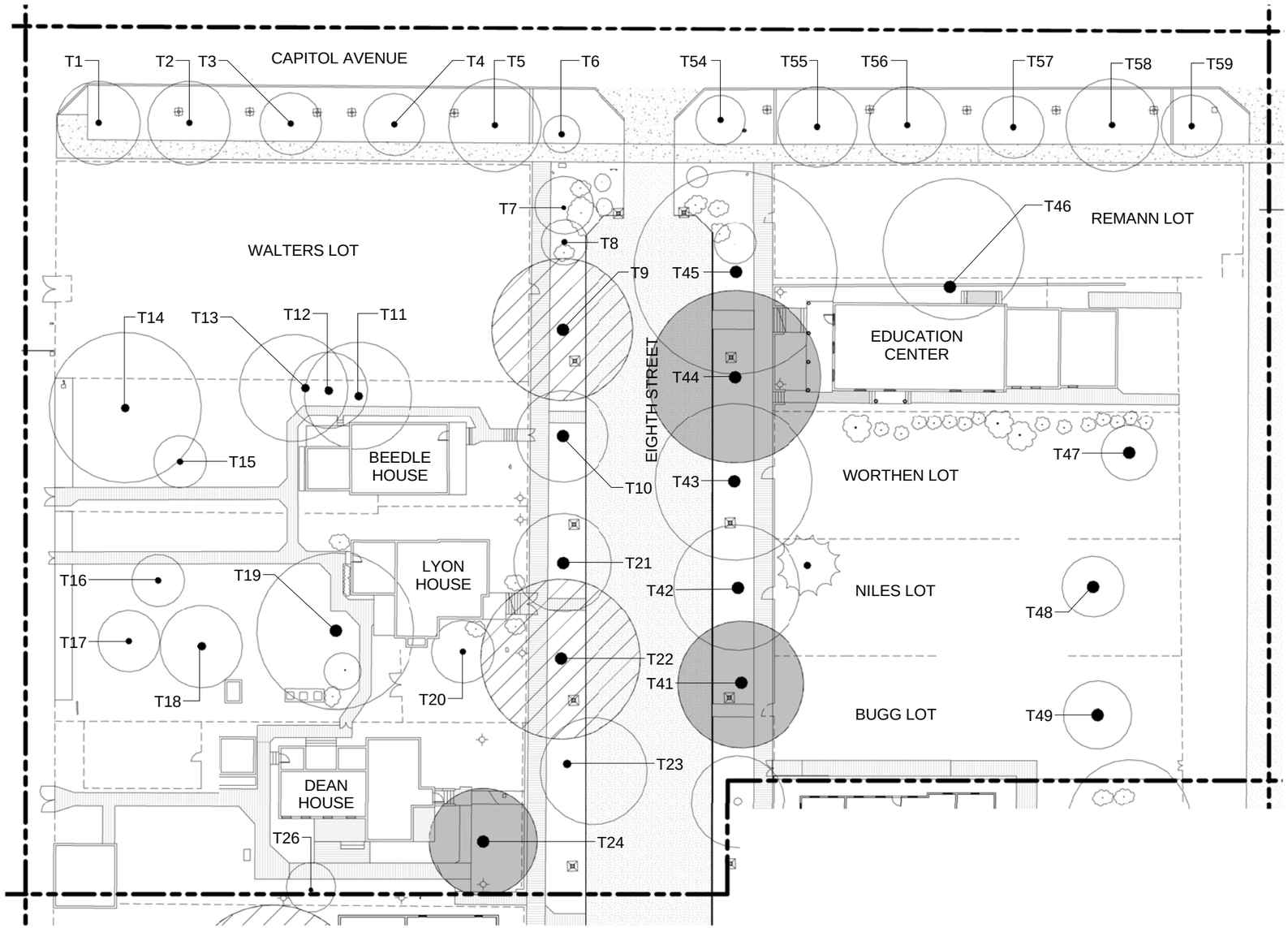
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ALT A-1

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Historic Yard Rehabilitation
North



Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources — 95% DRAFT

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

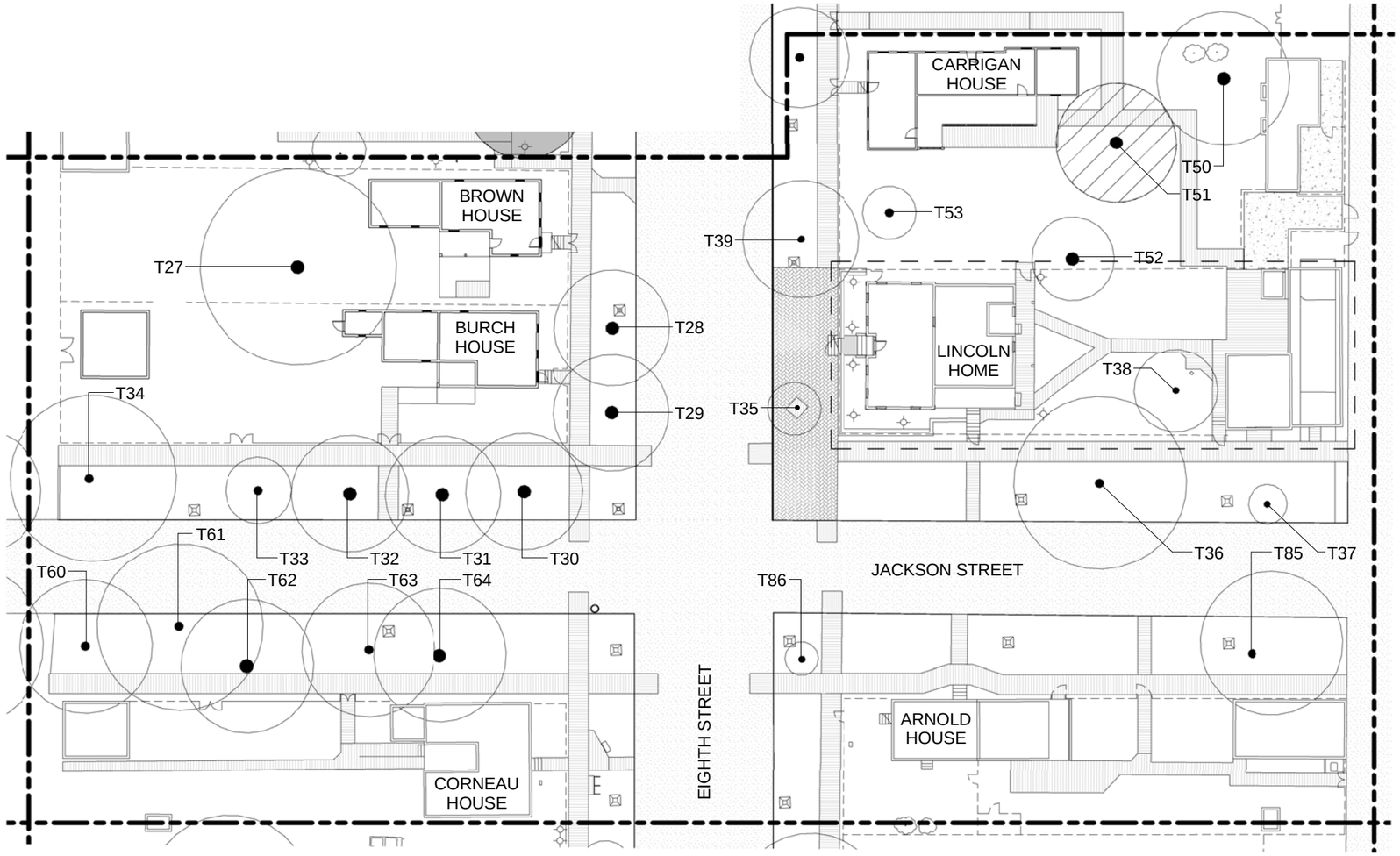
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1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

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ALT A-2



LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Historic Core Rehabilitation

Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources 95% DRAFT

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

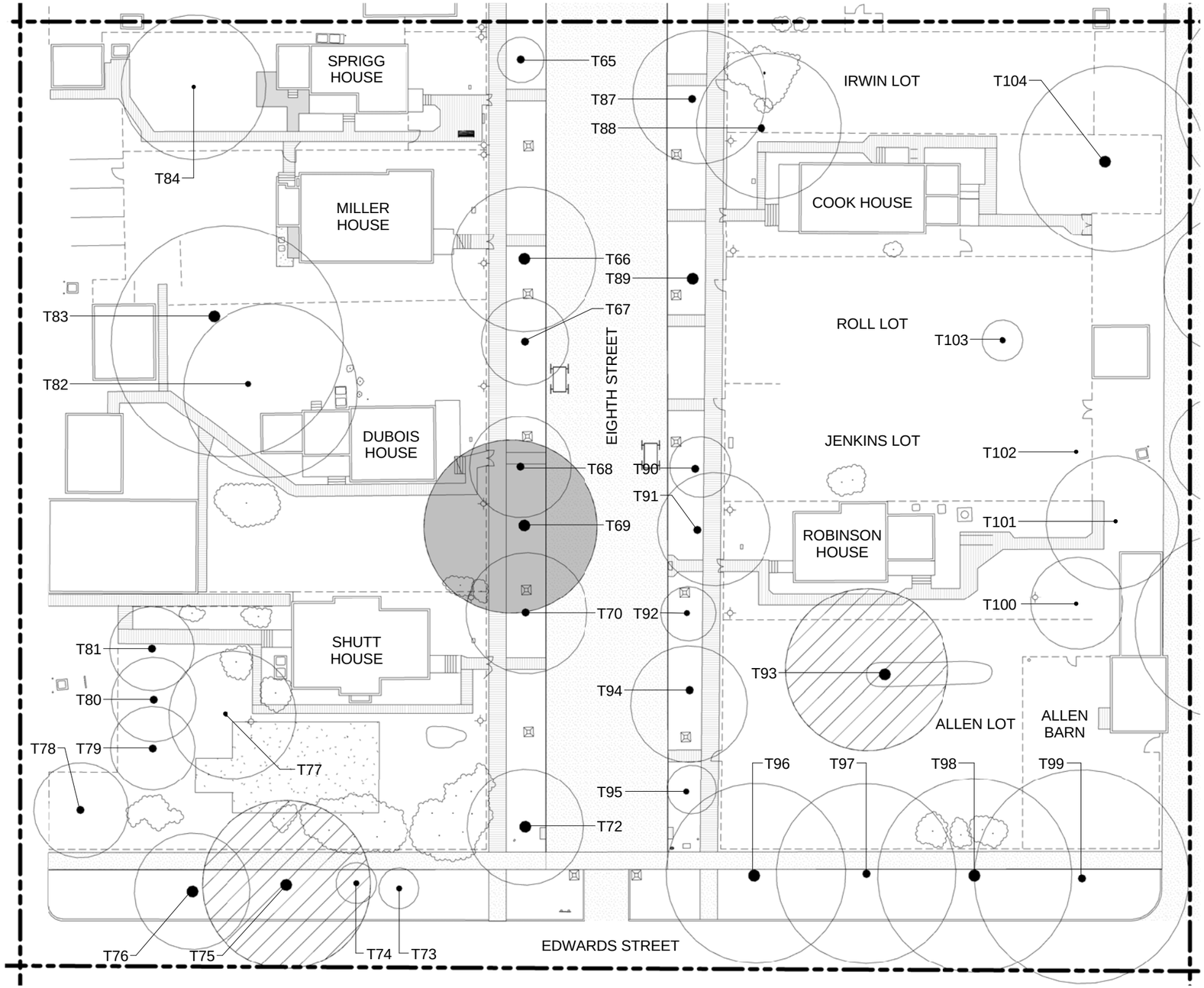
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ALT A-3

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Historic Yard Rehabiliation



PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources — 95% DRAFT

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
2. Base information for the area between Seventh Street and the alley to the east is from the 1997 Cultural Landscape Report. Minor updates have been made based on field investigations conducted by QEA in June 2012. The base information in this area was not part of the survey conducted for the current project and should not be considered as accurate as the rest of the information.
3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

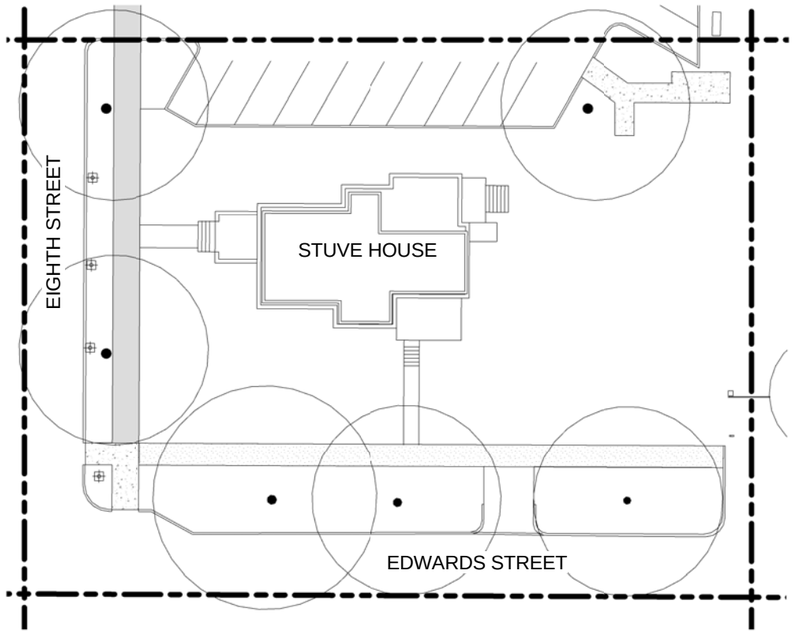
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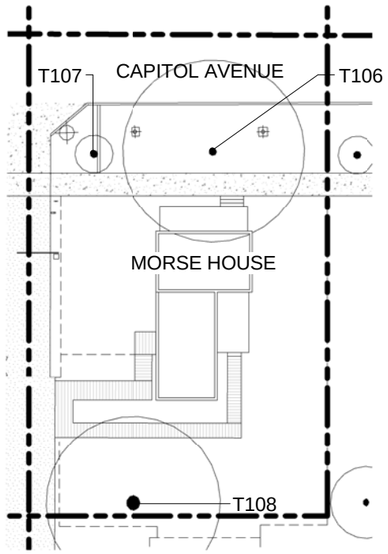
ALT A-4

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Historic Yard Rehabilitation





Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources 95% DRAFT

1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
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3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

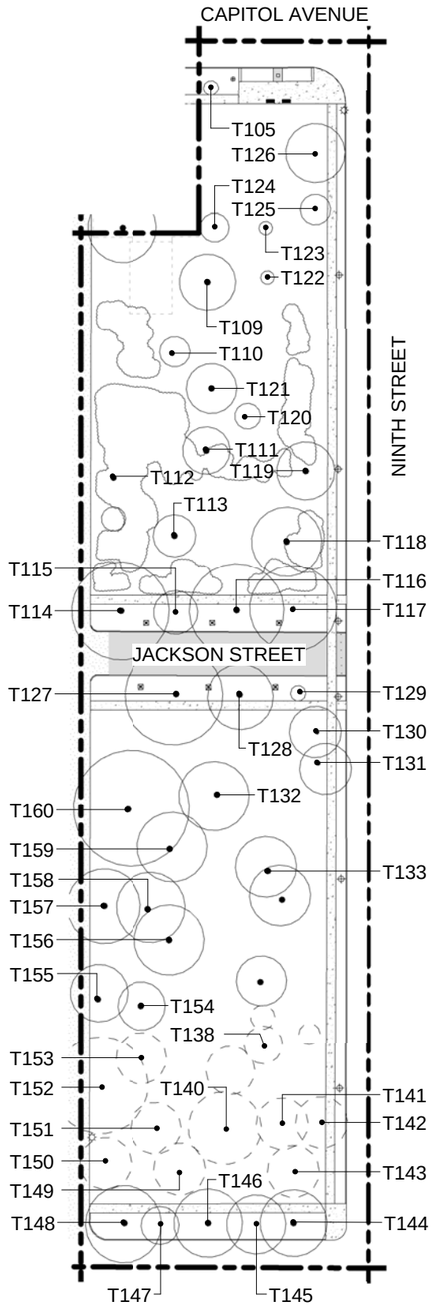
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119803

ALT A-5

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A Open Space/Recreation Treatment Zone



Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources 95% DRAFT

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PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449 119803

ALT A-6

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Perspective 1



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ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
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ALT A-7

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Perspective 2



QUINN EVANS
ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
119803

ALT A-8



LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Perspective 3

QUINN EVANS
ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
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ALT A-9

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Perspective 4



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ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
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ALT A-10

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative A
Perspective 5



QUINN EVANS
ARCHITECTS

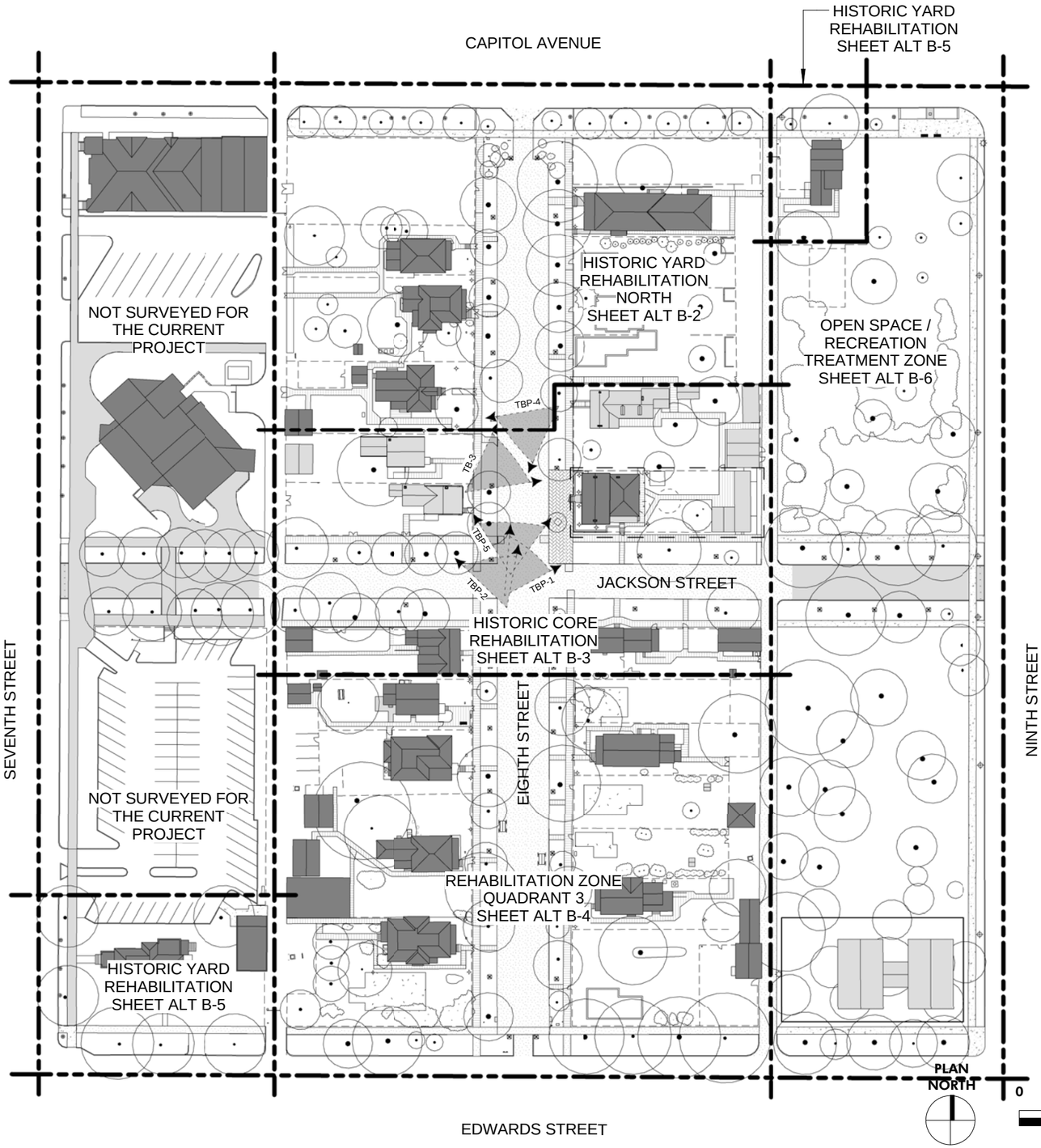
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ALT A-11

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Overall Park



Legend

- Not Surveyed for the Current Project
- Existing Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Light Post Standard Type 1
- Light Post Standard Type 2
- Light Post Standard Type 3
- Spot Light
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources — 95% DRAFT

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QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

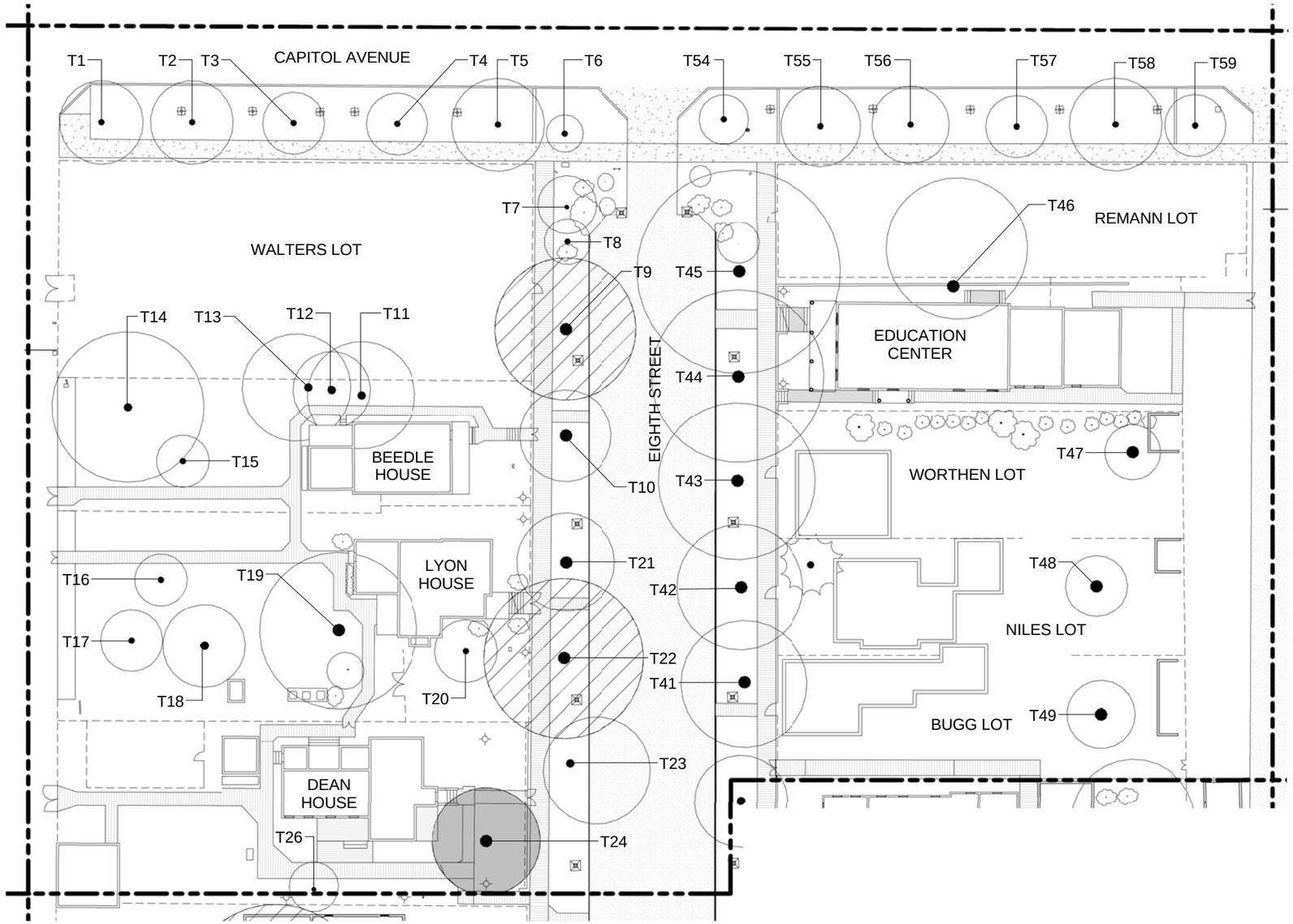
NPS # 449
119803

ALT B-1

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Historic Yard Rehabilitation
North



Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources — 95% DRAFT

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3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

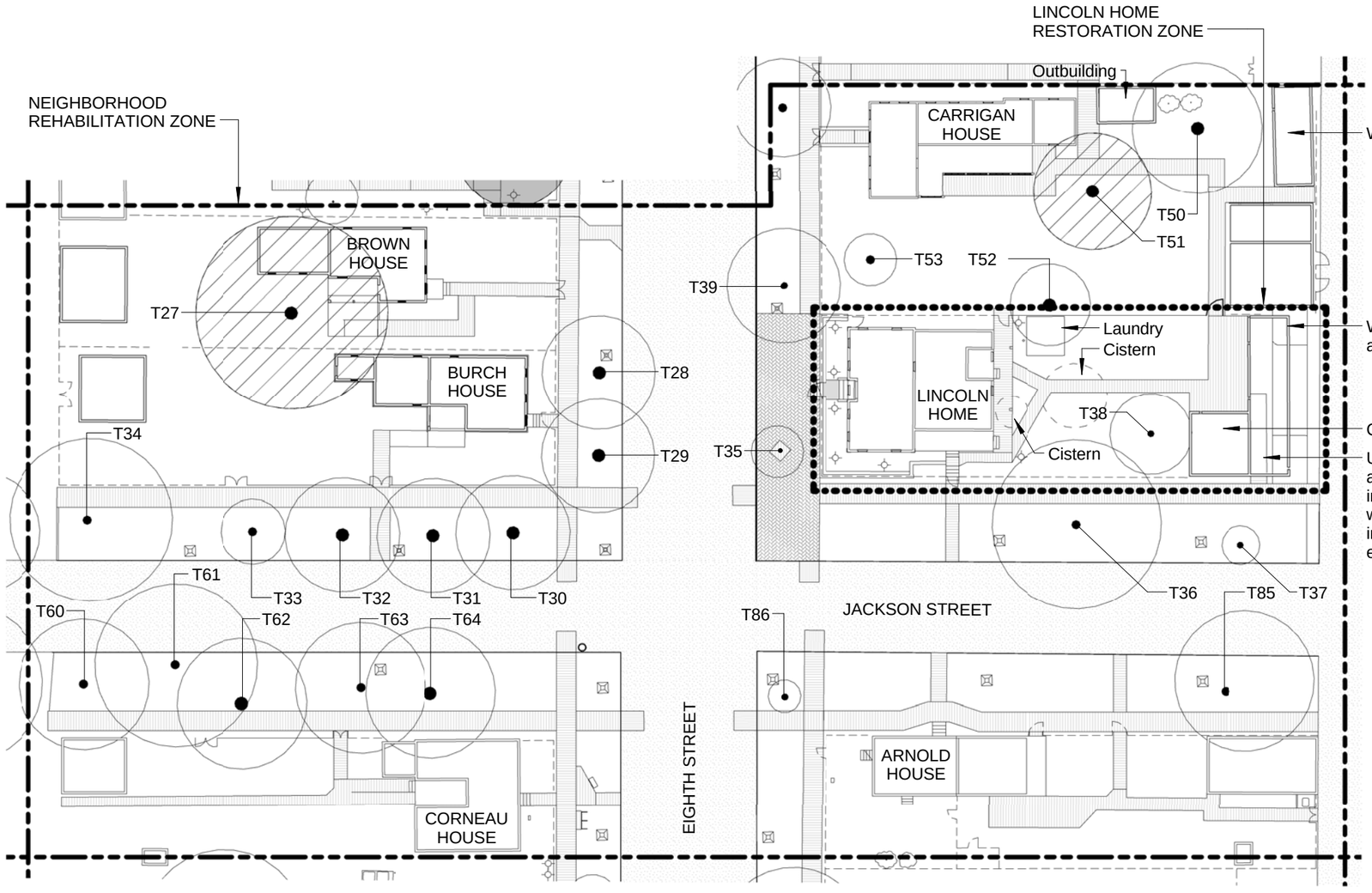
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ALT B-2

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Historic Core Rehabilitation



Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources — 95% DRAFT

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3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

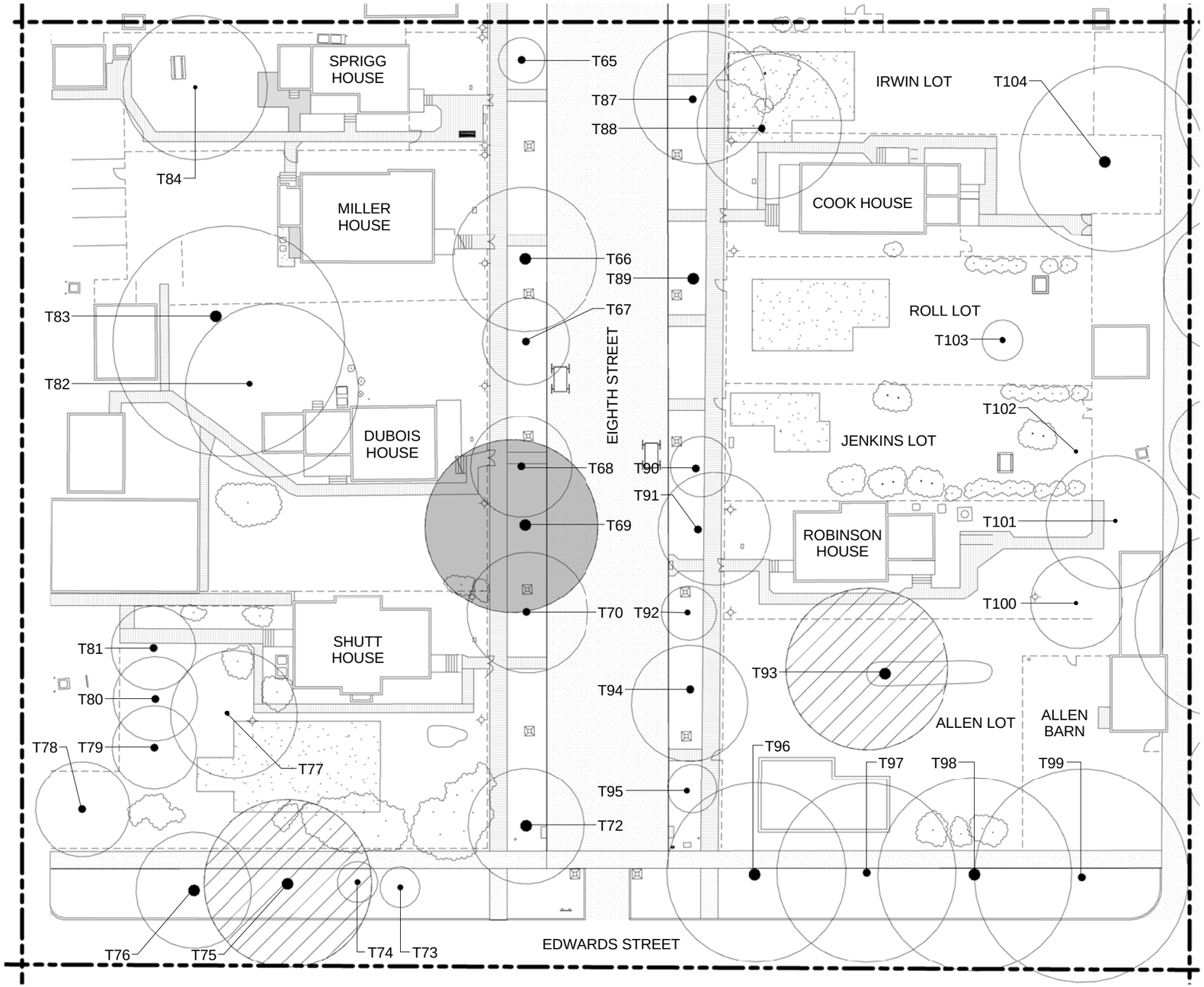
NPS # 449
119803

ALT B-3

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Historic Yard Rehabilitation
South



PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

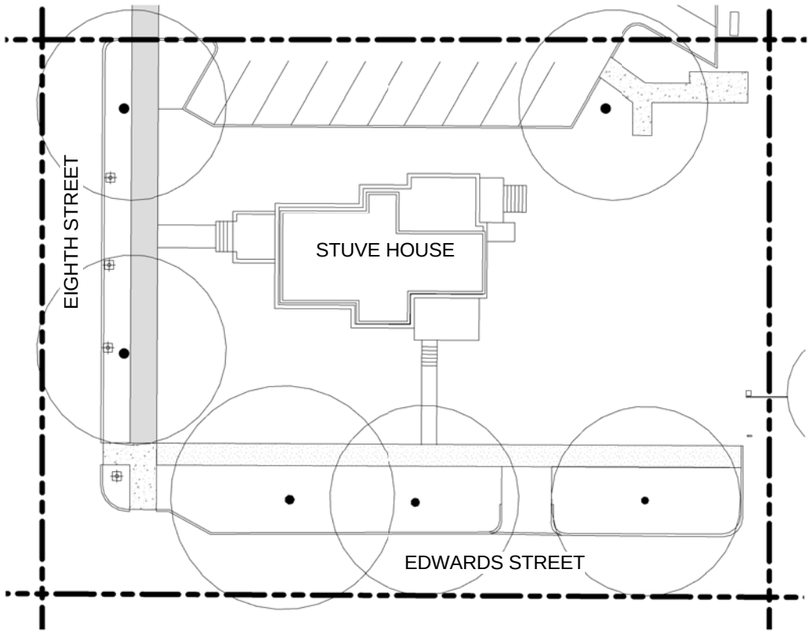
Map Notes and Sources 95% DRAFT

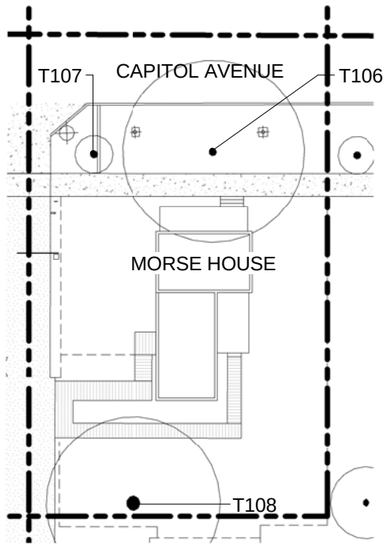
1. The area between Capitol Avenue, Ninth Street, Edwards Street, and the Alley between Seventh and Eighth Streets was surveyed April 2nd-4th by Midwestern Consulting, using a Leica HDS 6000 Phase Based Laser Scanner.
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QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
119803

ALT B-4





LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Historic Yard Rehabilitation

Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources 95% DRAFT

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3. Tree symbol represents actual size of trunk and canopy as per point cloud data.

PLAN NORTH

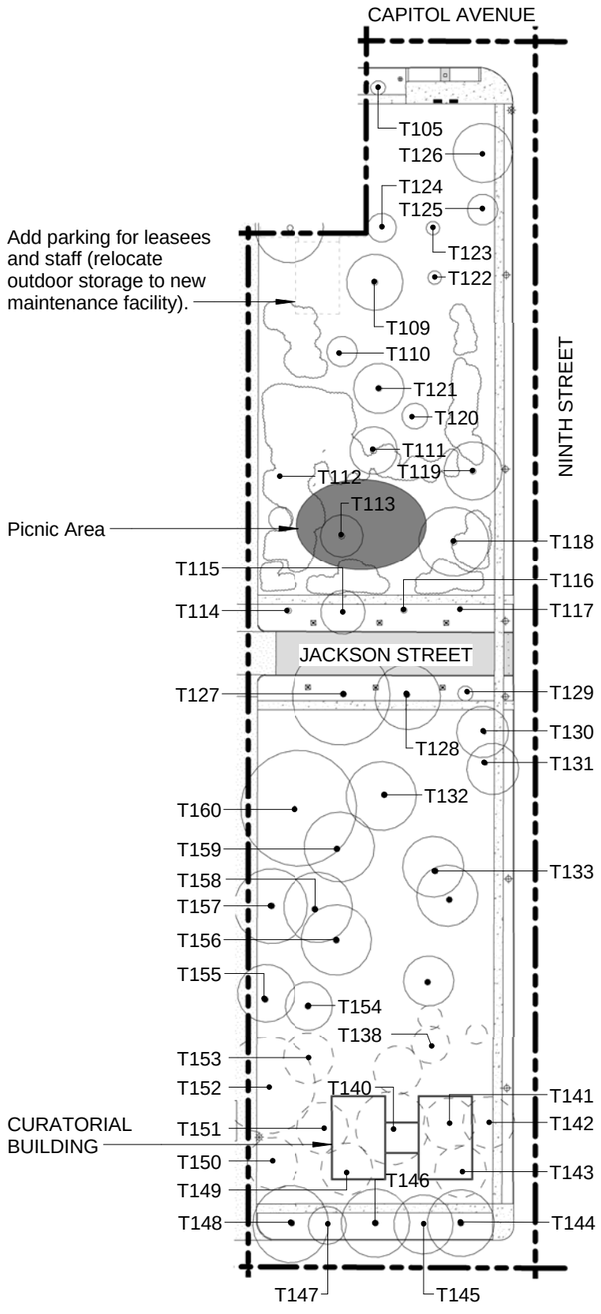
0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449
119803

ALT B-5



LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B Open Space/Recreation Treatment Zone

Legend

- Existing Building
- Proposed Building
- Boardwalk
- Concrete Pavement
- Herringbone Brick Pavement
- Chip and Seal Pavement
- Historic Road Brick Pavement
- New Brick Walkways
- Fence
- Existing Site Lighting. See narrative for lighting recommendations.
- Extant Historic Tree
- Possible Extant Historic Tree
- Existing Deciduous Tree
- Existing Evergreen Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Shrubs or Shrub Mass
- Plant Bed

Map Notes and Sources 95% DRAFT

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PLAN NORTH

0 20′ 40′

1" = 40′-0"

QUINN EVANS ARCHITECTS

NPS # 449 119803

ALT B-6

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Perspective 1



Lincoln Lot viewed from the southwest corner of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets, facing northeast.

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ALT B-7

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Perspective 2



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ALT B-8



LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alterantive B
Perspective 3

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ALT B-9

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Perspective 4



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NPS # 449
119803

ALT B-10

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Cultural Landscape Report

Treatment Alternative B
Perspective 5



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ALT B-11



APPENDIX B:
Neighbors List and Biographical Information

Appendix B: Neighbors List and Biographical Information

A. LINCOLN'S NEIGHBORS CIRCA 1860

BLOCK 6:

+Lots 1&2:	Alexander Graham (owner and resident)
+Lot 3:	John Bennett (owner); resident not known
+Lot 4:	William Corneau (owner and resident); Samuel Read (resident)
+Lot 5:	A.B. Ramsey (owner); vacant
+Lot 6:	John Cunningham (owner and resident)
**Lots 7&8:	Thomas Clark (owner); sold at auction January 3, 1860 to John B. Myers; school on lot 8 in 1860.
*Lots 9&10:	First half of 1860, W.O. Jones (owner and resident) Second half of 1860, Eliza Allen (owner) and George W. Shutt (renter) House was on both lots, with approximately 80% of the structure on Lot 9.
*Lots 11&12:	Jesse K. Dubois (owner and resident). House on Lot 12.
*Lots 13&14:	Allen Miller (owner and resident). House on Lot 14.
*Lot 15:	Julie Sprigg (owner and resident)
*Lot 16:	Charles S. Corneau (owner and resident until his death in June 1860)

BLOCK 7:

^Lots 1-3:	Dr. William S. Wallace (owner and resident). House was on Lot 1, and was operated as a boarding house.
^Lots 4&5:	Absalom Kalb (owner and resident); Lot 4 vacant, house on Lot 5.
^Lot 6:	Elizabeth Fisher (widow of Peter Field) (owner); occupants not known
^Lot 7:	Ira Brown, Sr. and Ira Brown, Jr. (owners). Likely rental property; occupants not known.
^Lot 8:	Joseph B. Perkins (owner); Stephen Smith (renter) until February 1860. Later 1860 renters not known.
*Lot 9:	William S. Burch (owner and resident)
^*Lot 10:	Ira A. Brown, Jr.(owner); Richard Ivers (resident)
^Lot 11 & S.1/2 Lot 12:	Harriet Dean (owner); Frederick I. Dean (son) may have been resident in 1860.
+^*Lot 13 & N.1/2 Lot 12:	Lemuel Ide (owner?);Henson Lyon (owner? renter?); Huldah Burge and children (residents); Miss H.M. Sotches (resident)
^Lot 14:	Anna Walters (owner); William H. Beedle (renter)
*Lots 15&16:	Mary Ann (Ann J.?, Anna?) Walters (owner and resident)

BLOCK 10:

*Lot 1:	Mary Black Remann (owner and resident); John and Alexander Black (boarders).
*Lot 2:	Jesse H. Kent (owner and resident)
*Lot 3:	Amos H. Worthen (owner and resident)
*Lot 4:	Lotus N. Niles (owner and resident)
*Lot 5:	Edward Bugg (owner and resident)
*Lot 6& N. 30' Lot 7:	Kenneth Luther (or Luther M. Kennett?) of St. Louis (owner); Henry Corrigan (Carrigan?) (renter)
^Lots 9&10:	Elias K. Owen (owner); Guy Hotchkiss (renter)
^Lots 11,12, and 13:	James M. Morse (vacant lots)
^Lots 15, 16, and N. 1/2 of Lot 14:	James M. Morse (owner and resident)

BLOCK 11:

*Lot 1:	Charles Arnold (owner and resident)
*Lot 2:	Jared P. Irwin (owner and resident)
*Lot 3:	John A. Mason (owner); or Nelson Newman+ (owner) Mrs. Sarah Cook (renter)
*Lot 4:	John E. Roll (owner); F.H. Weber? (renter)
*Lot 5:	Jameson Jenkins (owner and resident); 1860 census also lists Jane Pelham as a separate household on this lot. House was either a duplex, or Pelham had a separate structure on the lot.
*Lot 6:	Henson Robinson (1863?). Jane Pelham occupied the Keyes Cottage, owned by James W. Keyes until 1869 when he sold it to son-in-law Henson Robinson.
*Lots 7-8:	Solomon Allen owned both lots and resided in a house on Lot 8.
+Lots 9&10:	Oramel Clark (owner and resident); most of house on Lot 10.
+Lot 11:	Andrew Lumpp (owner and resident)
+Lot 12:	Owner not known. H.B. Patrick (renter); Susan Swope and George Worth (roomers)
+Lot 13:	D.G. Ives (owner and resident)
+Lot 14:	Owner not known. Vacant.
+Lot 15:	Owner not known. William Fawcett (renter)
+Lot 16:	Joseph Wood (owner; possibly resident)

KEY TO SYMBOLS

* - Information from Painter, George. "Background Information on Homes and People in the Historic District, Lincoln Home National Historic Site." (Springfield, January 1980 Revised), xeroxed.

^ - Information from Banton, Albert W., Jr., Ellen Carol Balm, and Jill York O'Bright. *Blocks 7 and 10 Elijah Iles' Addition: Historic Resource Study and Historic Structures Report, Lincoln Home National Historic Site.* (NPS, September 1987).

** - Information from Bearss, Edwin C. *Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report: Historical Data, Blocks 6 and 11, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois*. (Denver: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior), 1977.

+ - Information from Bearss, Edwin C. *Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Springfield, Illinois*. (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Division of History), 1969.

B. BIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF RESIDENTS

Oramel Clark born in Lebanon, Connecticut moved to Illinois in 1818. "He was the third man who settled on the north side of Sangamon river." He married Jane C. Stewart and had five children. He married a second time to Judith W. Davis in 1836, moved to Springfield in 1838 and together they had five children. Oramel died September 1863 in Springfield.[i]

Henson Lyon was born 1790 in Virginia. He was married in 1814 to Nancy McCann in Kentucky. The family of nine children moved to Sangamon county, Illinois in October 1834. In March, 1835, the Lyon family "moved to a farm, two and one-half miles east of Springfield."[ii] Henson Lyon died near Springfield in October, 1867.

John A. Mason was born 1814 in Vermont. He moved to Springfield in May 1837. "He learned the business of chair maker in springfield, and from that worked into the manufacture of cabinet furniture. He retired from business in 1869 . . . "[iii] He later moved to Buffalo, Illinois.

James M. Morse born 1807 in Massachusetts, was married to Sarah C. Sawyer in 1831. They moved to Springfield in 1839 with their three children. "Mr. Morse was employed in the office of the Secretary of State."[iv] He was married a second time in 1850 to Emma Holton in Springfield. Together they had four children. Morse was in the "office of the Secretary of State through the terms of A.P. Fields, Stephen A. Douglas, Lyman Trumbull and Thompson Campbell. From 1846 to 1852 Mr. Morse was Assessor and Treasurer of Sangamon county, and for fifteen years was Public Administrator of the county."[v] He retired from business and continued to live in Springfield.

William S. Wallace born 1802 in Pennsylvania came to Springfield in 1836 after graduation from medical school. He married Frances J. Todd in 1839 in Springfield. They together had six children. Dr. Wallace "continued in the practice of medicine a full quarter of a century in Springfield . . . in 1861 he received from the hands of his brother-in-law, President Lincoln, the appointment of Paymaster in the United State Army."[vi] He died in Springfield in 1867.

Jesse K. Dubois was born in Illinois in 1811. For many years he worked in various governmental positions including Auditor of State from 1856 to 1864. He "formed a business relation with Mr. Halwey, in the insurance business" and then moved to Springfield. There he "purchased a small farm adjoining the city, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Dubois died in November, 1876."[vii]

Henson Robinson was born in Ohio in 1839. There he learned the tinner's trade. In 1861 he married Henrietta M. Keyes of Springfield, daughter of James. W. Keyes. Together they had three children. He was a "dealer in stoves, tin-ware, mantles, grates and hose-furnishing goods" with a business located on North Fifth Street in 1861.[viii] He was a member of several local organization and on the boards of many organizations like the Citizen's Street Railway company. Henson Robinson came to Springfield July 1, 1858. He had learned the tinning trade while in Xenia, Ohio. Married Henrietta M. Keyes from Springfield.[ix] In Springfield he ran a tinware and stove store for many years.

James W. Keyes was born in Virginia in 1805. His family moved to Springfield to a farm in 1830. He "learned the tailor's trade, which occupation he followed thirty years."[x] He was married in Vermont, 1827 to Lydia Spickard. They had nine children. James Keyes moved to Springfield in 1831 working as a tailor. "In 1836 , he entered his present farm, and in 1861 moved onto the same. He is now the owner of a nice farm situated north of Springfield, consisting now of two hundred and thirty-four acres."[xi] Other positions he held in Springfield included postmaster and justice of the peace.

Joseph B. Perkins was born in Sangamon County, Illinois in 1824. For many years he pursued agricultural activities. In 1858 he was elected sheriff of the county and simultaneously ran a livery stable. He married Malinda Iles in 1849 and had four children. He was married a second time to Ann Mary Price and together they had four children. "In 1884 he purchase property and erected a home at no. 945 South Second street, and was living there at the time of his demise."[xii] He died in Springfield in 1896.

Bernard Stuve moved to Springfield in 1866.

1849 list of Business Men in Springfield[xiii]

Charles Arnold, sheriff of Sangamon County, residence on 6th Street South

H. Carrigan, hotel keeper, on the street leading east of the south side of the square

Charles Corneau, successor of Wallace & Diller drug store now called Corneau & Diller, he has been druggist in store for 8 years

Wm. C. Greenleaf, nurseryman and florist, establishment on Washington Street, 1/2 mile east of State House, 24 acres of prairie for nursery

Colonel Thomas Mather, lived in town 19 years, in 1849 residence Walnut Grove, southwest part of city

J.C. Sprigg, Esq., magistrate, office in the bank

1855-1856 Directory, List of Neighbors

Allen, Solomon, carpenter, house corner of 8th and Edwards
Arnold, Charles, sheriff Sangamon County, house corner 8th and Jackson
Black, Alexander M., clerk, boards at Mrs. Remann
Burch, William S., lumberman, house 8th corner of Edwards
Cook, Mrs. Sarah, house south 6th
Corneau, W.B., Gt. W.R.R., house Canedy corner of 4th
Carrigan, Henry, proprietor Planter's Hotel
Cunningham, John, Hillman & Co., house 7th
Dean, Frederick J., clerk at J.B. Witmer
Dean, Mrs., house 8th near Jackson

Graham, Alexander, carpenter, house 8th near Market
Jones, W.O., clerk, C.W. Matheny & Co.
Kent, Jesse H., carriage maker, house Market near Spring
Keys, J.W., tailor, Washington near 6th, house Jefferson east of 7th
Mason, John A., furniture, corner Jefferson and 6th
Miller, Allen, clerk J. Keys, house Jackson near 10th
Morse, James M., deputy treasurer, office 5 Court House, house Market corner of 9th
Myars, John, blacksmith, Talbott & Anderson
Niles, Lotus, clerk Auditor's office
Pelham, Jane, washing, house 8th near Edwards
Perkins, Joseph, livery stable, Monroe near 6th, house corner of 8th and Edwards
Reed, Samuel M., compositor Illinois State Register, boards at Wm. B. Corneau
Remann, Mrs. Mary, house Market corner of 9th
Robinson, John, carpenter, house 7th near Jackson
Roll, J.E., house Jefferson near 5th
Shutt, George W., attorney, 8 WS Public Square
Smith, Stephen, Yates, S & Co.
Sprigg, Miss Julia, house 8th corner of Jackson
Wallace, Dr. William, physician, house Jefferson near 6th
Weber, Frederick, shoemaker W. Beckmeyer
Woods, Joseph, harnessmaker, R.F. Ruth

1855-1856 Business Listed for neighbors

Planter's Hotel, corner of 7th and Adams
Ruth, Rueben F. saddle and harnessmaker, 3 SS Public Square
Wm. Beckmeyer, boots and shoes, 5th between Washington and Jefferson
Yates, Smith & Co., dry goods, groceries SE corner Public Square
Talbott & Anderson, blacksmiths, 5th between Monroe and Adams
Matheny, C.W. & Co., dry goods, 8 WS Public Square
Isaac B. Whitmer, dry goods and clothing, 13 WS Public Square
Hillman & Cunningham, painters, 5th near Adams

Endnotes: Appendix B

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i. John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record*, (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 204-205.
ii. John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record* (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 469-470.
iii. John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record* (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 476.
iv. John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record* (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 534.
v. John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record* (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 534.
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vii. John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record* (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 522-523.
viii. John Carroll Power, *History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record* (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 708.
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xi. John Carroll Power, History of the Early Settlers, Sangamon County, Illinois, Centennial Record (Springfield, Illinois: Phillips Brothers, Inc., 1970 reprint), p. 1025.
xii. Wallace, Joseph. *Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois*. (Chicago, Illinois: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1904), Vol. II, p. 1191-1192.
xiii. "Business Men of Springfield", *Illinois Journal*, August 15, August 22, August 29, and September 5, 1849.



APPENDIX C:
List of Repositories Consulted and Outcomes

Appendix C: List of Repositories Consulted and Outcomes

A. INTRODUCTION

As indicated in Chapter I, the historic research for this report was conducted in two phases. The first phase, completed by Landscapes and the Urbana Group, was comprised of research on the Lincoln Home site alone. The second phase, conducted by Landscapes, was comprised of contextual research on Springfield and the character-defining features of the Springfield landscape between circ 1820 and circa 1890. Although the information collected during these two research efforts has largely been combined during the creation of this document, the information from Phase I research is predominantly contained in Chapters III, IV, V, and VI; and the Phase II research is predominantly contained in Chapter II. Because the two research efforts were quite separate queries to various repositories, the two are separated here so that what information was gained from which repositories is clearly represented.

B. PHASE I RESEARCH--LINCOLN HOME

Staff at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site provided the research team with a list of seven major repositories as being important prospective sources of information for the objectives of this project. That list grew as we undertook a systematic tracking of the major Lincoln collections listed in *The Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia* by Mark E. Neely, Jr., and as we followed up on leads suggested by other contacts.

Almost all sources were able to produce copies of the Whipple photographs of 1860 viewing the Lincoln Home from the southwest, but very few could provide information about other properties in the present National Historic Site area.

Repositories Visited

Illinois State Archives, Springfield, IL
An interview with the Chief Deputy Archivist confirmed that the records in the State Archives would not be productive for the sort of information needed.

Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, IL
A division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, this library has the Henry Horner Lincoln Collection, as well as fine collections of manuscripts, photographs, and newspaper records, all of which have been productive of items useful to this study.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, IL
Various report files and Record Boxes were reviewed in depth in the archives of the National Park Service offices at the site. Many items were selected for use in this study.

Sangamon State University Archives, Springfield, IL
Although founded as recently as 1970, this accumulation of records related to the Springfield area seemed promising for materials on old Springfield. Detailed review of catalogs, finding aids, and the rich files of the Booth-Grunendike photo collection turned up items only peripheral to the site.

Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, IL
This unit, within Springfield's Public Library, has extensive vertical files, photo files, and book collections dealing with the city, Sangamon County, and vicinity. Several series of historical photographs have been obtained, as well as plat books, and recent documents showing structures demolished within the past twenty years. Several historic maps, panoramas, Sanborn Fire Maps and illustrations were located in the collection.

Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission, Springfield, IL
Although all published documents of this agency are regularly added to the Sangamon Valley Collection and other libraries, a search of historical records was made at our request. Two sets of slides have proven to be of use: one a series of oblique air photos from the late 1960s, and the other street-level scenes from the same period.

The University of Illinois Library, Urbana, IL
We have made liberal use of the resources of this largest academic library between the coasts, particularly the Illinois History Survey, the University Archives, the Newspaper Library, and the Map and Geography.

Repositories Contacted by Telephone and/or Mail

John Hay Library of Brown University. Providence, RI
Through purchase by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., this library acquired the original McLellan Collection of Lincoln materials, one of those designated by Neely as among the "Big Five" at the turn of the century. The Curator conducted a search of this collection and two other New England caches of Lincolniana, resulting in a negative report.

The Meserve/Kunhardt Collection, New York, NY
Frederick Hill Meserve began collecting photographs in 1897 and his collection grew with specialties in the Civil War, Lincoln, and theatrical subjects. It was passed on to his daughter, and is now in the hands of his grandson, Phillip B. Kunhardt, Jr. Four images were selected for potential use in this study report. A great portion of the original collection was dispersed and most of the portraits went to the National Portrait Gallery.

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, IL
Although this museum is reported to have the largest Lincoln exhibit in the country, its curator advises that its focus is on Lincoln himself, and there is no material of the sort we need for this project.

The University of Chicago Library, Chicago, IL
The Associate Curator for Special Collections reported "...that the search of the Barton Collection you asked us to undertake produced no results. The names of Abraham Lincoln's Springfield neighbors you provided was checked against the lists we maintain for the Lincoln Collection and its component parts, but no material identified with any of the neighbors was located. This does not preclude the possibility that some relevant items may be located more obscurely in some part of the collection, but it would take a great deal more time to verify whether this might be the case. . ."

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, Washington, D.C.
Osborn Oldroyd lived in the Lincoln Home for ten years. He first rented the home from Robert T. Lincoln in 1883, and then stayed on as custodian after the home was given to the State of Illinois in 1887. He amassed a sizable collection of Lincoln materials later purchased by the federal government for display at the Ford's Theatre Museum. The curator of exhibits there advised our researchers that all materials at that location were limited to matters related to the assassination. However, a further search was made of surplus materials which had been removed to a storage site in the Washington area, yielding several photo copies which are being sent.

Historic Preservation Association of Springfield, Springfield, IL
This group has recently had conducted a survey of Springfield homes built before 1861, identifying 130 such structures. Contact with the surveyor, Charles Kirchner, revealed that his information on properties within the area of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site was gathered from National Park Service publications and records. The local survey will not add new information to that already obtained for this study.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino,CA
This repository, started in 1919, had acquired portions of two of the "Big Five" collections: William H. Lambert's and Judd Stewart's. Their curator indicated there was little likelihood of finding material that would meet the objectives of the present study.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
The Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress advises that measured drawings of the Lincoln Home Site are in their records of the Historic American Buildings Survey as HABS# IL-1123. The Arnold (Block 11, Lot 1), Miller (Block 6, Lot 14), Dubois (Block 6, Lots 11 and 12), and Dean (Block 7, Lots 11 and 12) properties all have HABS measured drawings as well.

Lilly Library of Indiana University, Bloomington, IN
In 1942, Indiana University acquired the Joseph B. Oakleaf Collection, another of the "Big Five". The curator has conducted a search and confirmed by telephone that he has found nothing pertinent to our needs.

Lincoln Picture Studio, Dayton, OH
This private photograph collection is owned by Lloyd Ostendorf, an artist and Lincoln scholar. He searched his records and found one image of the Burch House (Block 7, Lot 9) not hitherto seen. That and one other used in a previous study have been purchased from Mr. Ostendorf.

Missouri Botanical Gardens, Saint Louis, MO
At the suggestion of the staff archivist at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, a check was made with the library at the Missouri Botanical Gardens for information about commercial nursery activities in the Springfield area. This resulted in pleasant and fascinating discussions, many ideas for other potential sources, but little definite information that could be put to use in the study. Most of the retained records at the MUG deal with the plants introduced or used in the gardens.

Morton Arboretum, Lisle, IL
Also suggested by Lincoln Home staff as a source of historic horticultural information was the library at the Morton Arboretum. Searches were made by the Librarian of their catalog collections and for other materials on the Springfield area. The report again was negative: no photographs, no garden catalogs for Springfield, no materials on the Lincoln neighborhood.

Prairie Archives Bookstore, Springfield, IL
Lincoln Home staff suggested this commercial outlet as having some promise for useful and unusual materials. Phone contact and personal visit confirmed that the proprietor, John Paul, had a very clear understanding of what was needed, but had nothing in stock at this time that would help our purpose.

State Journal-Register, Springfield, IL
A telephone check was made with the Photography Department of the leading local newspaper, the *State Journal-Register*. Although microfilm records of the papers have been kept from their beginnings in the last century, such records are available at several other repositories. Significant articles and photos are regularly turned over to the Sangamon Valley Collection at Springfield's Public Library.

Darryl Stone, Individual Collector, Saint Louis,MO
Phone contact was made with Mr. Stone, Chief Ranger at the Jefferson National Expansion site, at the suggestion of Lincoln Home staff. Although he has many Lincoln items, only a handful of these focus on the home, all with the same view from the southwest.

Curt Teich Postcard Archives, Wauconda, IL
The records and collections of this large postcard publishing firm have been given to the museum of the Lake County Forest Preserve District. A search of their records produced no views of properties in the National Historic Site area other than the much-published ones of the Lincoln Home.

Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library, Fort Wayne, IN
The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company has sponsored what has become one of the largest collections of Lincolniana, based in part on acquisition of the library of Daniel Fish, another of the "Big Five" Lincoln Collectors. Searches conducted at our request produced two photos duplicating items already found elsewhere.

Harold Holzer, Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY.
Phone contact was made with Mr. Holzer, an expert on Lincoln drawings at the Metropolitan Museum. He had no images or information that would be helpful to the study. He suggested the best source for information would be the Illinois State Historical Library and the weekly newspaper collections there.

Mary Panzer, National Portrait Gallery
Calls to the archivist, Mary Panzer, at the National Portrait Gallery regarding Lincoln photographs proved fruitless. She indicated that the collection only has portraits of Lincoln, mostly studio shots. She mentioned other sources for period photographs that may be of value including Larry Viscochil at the Chicago Historical Society, Beverly Brannon at the Library of Congress, and Ed Earle at the California Museum of Photograph in Riverside, CA. They have the Underwood & Underwood collection in their archives.

Ed Earle, California Museum of Photograph in Riverside, CA.
They have the Underwood & Underwood collection in their archives. We contacted this museum by phone. Xerox images of relevant photographs were sent. The only photograph in the collection, was a single image of the Lincoln Home from ca. 1930-1935.

Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
Contact was made with the curator to locate any historic nursery catalogues from Springfield. The collection contains several catalogues from the Spaulding Nursery, most of these are believed to be late 19th century.

National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD
Contact was made with the curator of the National Agricultural Library to locate historic nursery catalogues from Springfield. The collection contained nothing from Springfield.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library, Boston, MA
Contact was made with the curator of the National Agricultural Library to locate historic nursery catalogues from Springfield. The collection contained nothing from Springfield.

Mapping\Aerial Photograph Sources

Illinois State Geological Survey, Champaign, IL
A listing of historic aerial photographs was requested. The computer database indicated images in several collections from as early as 1939. With this information the individual collections were contacted directly.

U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey, Sioux Falls, SD
Requested computer listing of all pertinent historic aerial photographs of Springfield. The scales of many of the images were not adequate for this study. One of the earlier aerials in their collection from 1946 was reviewed.

Aerial Surveys, Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield, IL
Telephone contact was made to locate historic aerial photographs of Springfield. The collection included a wide variety of images from 1962 up through the present. Three aerials were collected: January 3, 1962; May 11, 1970; and March 12, 1975.

Whittier College, Department of Geology, Whittier, CA
This repository has the Fairchild Aerial Photography collection. The collection was reviewed and no images were located for the Springfield area.

University of California, Map and Imagery Laboratory-Library, Santa Barbara, CA
This repository has a portion of the Fairchild Aerial Photography collection. The collection was reviewed and no images were located for the Springfield area.

National Archives and Record Administration, Cartography Branch, Washington, DC
Telephone contact was made to locate historic aerial photographs of Springfield. The collection included a wide variety of images from 1939, 1960 and 1959. The archives were in the process of being moved so collecting the images was delayed. The 1939 aerial was requested.

Sidwell Company, West Chicago, IL
The company provides aerial photographs for Sangamon County. The earliest survey they had provided was for 1969, this was already collected from the Department of Engineering, City of Springfield.

Department of Engineering, Springfield, IL
The office has a small archival collection of historic aerials and oblique aerials of Springfield. A 1984 and ca. 1980 oblique were collected from their collection. Inquiries were made as to the location of the 1920s Steam Line installation drawings for Springfield. These have not been located in any archive to date.

Realestate Records, Springfield, IL
The office has one historic aerial from 1969.

C. PHASE II RESEARCH--SPRINGFIELD CONTEXT

Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois

Manuscript Division
The manuscript collection is a large group of assorted papers of individuals donated to the Illinois State Historical Society. Each named collection varies greatly in its content and size. Collections are in the name of the donator, but often contain information about other individuals. The collections reviewed were as small as one folder with one letter and as large as several boxes stuffed with several types of documents: personal papers, business papers, ledgers, diaries, etc. The type of information within the collections also varied widely. Some of these were personal letters, diaries, scrapbooks, account ledgers, newspapers articles, clipping albums, legal documents, Civil War soldier letters, family biographies, typed transcripts of original letters and remembrances. A thorough search was made of the card catalogue for all Springfield, Illinois references from the 1830s to the 1870s. Topics searched included all of the individual neighbors names within the Lincoln Home neighborhood and names of other Springfield residents, found during the research. This included a range of travelers passing through the city to long time

residents. Other topics reviewed in the card catalogue and topic folders for Springfield information were the whole material culture list and other key Springfield residents. An exhaustive review was made of thirty-seven different collections which were located as potential sources of information for Springfield and the period 1830 to 1880. These collections contained some useful information although many provided no pertinent data. The collections found to contain useful information included: Adams-Synder, George Birch, Frederick Dubois, Simeon Francis, Dresser White, Latham-Broadwell, James McConnell, Mary Hedges Hubbard, John Roper, Mary Hill, Robert Keyes, Mary Williams Brayman, Bailhache-Brayman, Elizabeth Edwards, Anna Ridgely Hudson, Jared Irwin, Octavia Corneau, Condell family, Lyman Trumbell, Alexander Blakie, John Lock Scripps, and Benjamin Briggs.

Most of the neighbors' names were not found in the card catalogue. Many of the letters from the Civil War period held in the collection were letters written from soldiers home to their wives in Springfield, these did not provide information about the city since the wives letters detailing life at home were not included. Several of the travelers' diary accounts of Springfield from the 1830s provided useful descriptions of Illinois and the city. Some of these individuals' accounts also named specific plant materials, provided insight into the activities of the time and described the city in general. Most of the legal documents were found to not be useful. The remembrances often provided social history information and limited descriptions of the city and neighborhoods. Several of the diaries described life in Springfield, mainly the more social aspects. The Anna Ridgely diaries contained in three boxes documented the period 1860 to 1872. All of the diaries written between 1860 and 1868. The small bound volumes are incomplete for these years. She entered mainly a summary of her weekly activities, including her church visits and get togethers with friends and family. A few select entries mentioned briefly the family's gardens but no other references to other gardens. The letters contained within the collections reviewed varied widely; some were family correspondences, others descriptions of activities and travels. Several of these provide brief descriptions of Springfield especially the rain and mud.

Most of the scrapbooks did not contain useful information. The account ledgers within the collections also did not prove to be helpful. Many of the newspaper articles found loose or contained in clipping albums had many useful historic descriptions. The legal documents were not found to be useful. The family biographies provided a good history of some of the important Springfield families. The typed transcripts of original letters were very helpful, as they were easily skimmed, compared to the many handwritten letters. Many of the remembrances provide useful information on a variety of topics describing aspects of Springfield in the nineteenth century.

Photograph Division

The photograph collections were reviewed and all files were examined, including Springfield historic houses Ides collection, Springfield homes Guy Mathis collection, Springfield historic downtown, Historic houses A-Z, and the Lincoln neighbors. Most of the photographs were found to be from later time periods, mainly the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The photographs seemed to contain most of the more important structures within the city and most of the more elegant homes. This collection is very useful, providing a good grouping of historic homes of Springfield, although it is biased to the local elite. This collection represents the most complete collection of nineteenth century city of Springfield images found anywhere.

Lincoln Collection

Reviewed the complete photograph collection of the Springfield exteriors pre-1905 and post-1905, funeral, and neighbors. Most of the images in the collection had already been seen and used in the previous report or were obtained by LHNHS since February 1994. Nothing new was found to be useful in this collection.

Reference and Map Division

A thorough search of the reference section of the Illinois State Historic Library was conducted during three separate visits. Starting with the card catalogue every possible topic was searched. The card catalogue was reviewed for all listings in the following topics: Springfield historic houses, Springfield public utilities, Springfield maps, Sangamon County maps, fences, ironwork, agriculture periodicals, Springfield city documents, Springfield city directories, Springfield census info, architecture-Illinois, architecture-domestic, nurseries, sewerage, hedges, photography, and Springfield descriptions. Every lead was followed and the references reviewed thoroughly. This search provided references that lead to numerous historic and contemporary published books, maps, surveys, vertical files, and articles. Additionally the name card index files were thoroughly searched for all of the neighbors.

Biographical sketches were found for a few of the male neighbors. Independent indexes to several periodical collections and agricultural journals were also reviewed for listing on agriculture, Springfield and the neighbors. Several of the more relevant listings were searched, with limited success.

All of the history references on Illinois and Springfield were read. Other descriptions and city documents of Springfield were also reviewed. Most of these provided limited information for this project. One of the best historic accounts of the physical features of Springfield in the 1830s was by Zimri Enos.

Several agricultural publications, including the *Illinois Farmer* and the *Prairie Farmer* were reviewed. The *Prairie Farmer* indexes for 1850, Vol. 10; 1851, Vol. 11; 1852, Vol. 12; 1853-4, Vols. 13 & 14; 1854, Vol. 14; and 1855, Vol. 15 were reviewed. Portions of several issues were reviewed, and there were great articles on fences, crops, cisterns, privies, etc. The *Illinois Farmer* Vol. 1, no. 9 December 1841; and Vol. 8, 1863 were read. Emerys' *Journal of Agriculture* from 1858 searched indexes for Volumes 1 to 12. The *Transactions of the Illinois State Agriculture Society* from the years 1853 to 1860 were reviewed.

The name card index for all neighbors was searched. Biographical sketches of several of the prominent local men in the biographical and history references for Sangamon County and Illinois were found, including *Portraits and Biographical Album, History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Past and Present of the City of Springfield, Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, History of Sangamon County, Illinois of Today*, and *The U.S. Biographical Dictionary*.

We reviewed the following City Directories (1855, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1866 and 1872) for information on nurseries, agricultural implement merchants, and gardeners. Census information for 1850 and 1860 was searched for listings of all neighbors within the Lincoln neighborhood and the names of nursery owners and gardeners.

Vertical files for historic houses, Ridgely family, public utilities, historic sites Lincoln and historic sites were reviewed. These files contain an assortment of undated newspaper clippings, written accounts and photographs collected by the librarians. Most of these items are not credited or sourced, but provided some useful information.

The following Springfield maps are held in this collection: 1855 Birchall, 1887 Dubois, 1858 Ledlie, 1825, 1854 M. McManus, 1861 Pratt, and 1858 Sides. The following Sangamon County maps are available: 1858 Ledlie, and combined Atlas 1874, 1894 and 1914. Hanging in the director's office is the best copy of the 1872 Koch Bird's Eye. Full size copies were obtained of the 1854 Hart and 1858 Sides. These are of value since they show the location of existing structures rather than just platting.

Indexes 1-25 for the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* were searched for all neighbors listings. The other indexes, 26-50 and 51-60, were searched for topics only (agriculture, Springfield, etc.). A topical search of the Index to the Transactions of the ISHS was conducted, and several of the listings were examined further, but most were not relevant.

The collection holds historic books and catalogues on fences, ironwork, architecture, nurseries, and photography. These were reviewed. This archive does not contain many city of Springfield records. One or two city reports were found within the collection. One of the most useful was a sewer department report from 1859.

Microfilm Division
The newspaper index for the *Illinois State Journal,* Vol. 2, from 1851 to 1860 was searched for all neighbors' names and for agricultural topics. A list was made and several of these reviewed in the cited newspapers. The index is not always useful since it indexes by name and not topic. A select few of these were reviewed, but the information was generally not relevant to this study. Further review of newspapers could be pursued but limited relevance to the Lincoln neighborhood and Springfield landscape is anticipated.

Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois

The Sangamon Valley Collection has the best collection of city records and reports and historical publications on Illinois and Springfield. All of the published historical works within the collection were reviewed. Many of these are duplicative of other collections and several of the illustrated volumes were from a late nineteenth century time period. Additionally this collection houses a names index, a map collection and vertical files. A complete search was made of these files. Elsewhere in the library is a complete holding of all historic periodicals. The Illinois State Journal and Register were reviewed briefly. A more thorough reading of all the microfilms within this collection may provide additional information but will be time consuming.

This collection contains the most complete city records and annual reports. However, a complete historic record of all city records from the founding of the city is not found anywhere in Springfield. The printed *Charter of the Revised Ordinance of the City of Springfield, 1858* was read. The original script of the *Minutes of the Springfield City Council, April 25, 1850 to July 2, 1855* was skimmed and searched for references to street committee activities, roads and planking. An

overview of the complete holdings of the city records was conducted from the earliest date through to the 1880s. All of the city annual reports and council meeting minutes were read from 1850 to 1860. The ordinances provided information on the level of public improvements the city council was seeking to attain. The city council minutes provided information on the level of improvements actually going forward in the city from the 1830s to the 1880s.

All historic maps and surveys contained in the map drawers were reviewed. These include: 1821 Plat, 1825, 1836, 1854 Hart, 1855, 1867, 1870s Water, 1887 Streets, 1887 Water, 1888 Streets, 1888 Water, 1892, 1888 Sewer, 1890, 1892 Streets, 1892 Water, 1892 Sewer, and 1898 Voting. The combined Atlas for Sangamon County contains the 1874, 1894 and 1914 city maps and engravings from sketches of subscribing local residences and businesses. These engravings were of farms, institutions, businesses and a few private homes. Hanging in the SVC room are the 1872 Koch, 1860 Haerting, 1858 Sides, 1867 Ruger, 1854 Hart, 1870 Beck, and 1883 Babeufs. Hanging in the Bicentennial Room are a series of four bird's-eye paintings done by Paul Deigl in 1977 of Springfield from 1776-1826, 1827-1876, 1872-1936, and 1936-1976.

We searched for biographical and obituary information on the neighbors, city gardeners and other noted names in published works like *Portraits and Biographical Album, History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County* and the card indexes. Several entries were found to be useful, but overall the neighbors were not found in these sources.

All vertical files on Lincoln, social life and customs 1830 to 1880, frontier and pioneer life, and Springfield history 1830 to 1870 were read. These files contain an assortment of undated newspaper clippings, obituaries, written accounts and photographs collected by the librarians. Most of these items are not credited or sourced, but provided valuable information.

The newspaper microfilm reels of the Illinois State Journal(for January to June, 1856) and for the Illinois State Register were skimmed. We read completely the first and second printing of each month from January, March, April, May and June and other scattered issues. Several advertisements and articles were found to be describing agricultural activities for this time period. Additional reels could be studied but it would be of limited value, very time-consuming and repetitive of the work contained in *Here I Have Lived*. Newspapers would provide information of the following types: a few articles with physical description of Springfield, advertisements for nurseries, agricultural enterprises and various other building trades, names of property owners who have defaulted on sidewalk construction, and articles on local improvements. Specific articles about the appearance of any neighborhood would not be anticipated. There would be little chance of encountering information on the physical reality of the Lincoln neighborhood. There is also always a question of factual reliability in the information presented in a newspaper account. Additional newspaper microfilm review would be time consuming and is judged to be of limited usefulness for the purposes of this project.

Sangamon State University Archives, Springfield, Illinois

The university archives contains many local government records (IRAD Collection), university records, an oral history collection and an historical collection. The historical collection which contains manuscripts, records, photographs, scrapbooks, diaries, letters, periodicals, maps and surveys was reviewed. The most useful information was found in the Booth-Grunendike

collection: however most of the items date to the late nineteenth century. No good primary source documents were found for the 1830s to the 1860s in this collection. The government records, specifically probate records, were searched for the landscape gardeners (James Spaulding, Henry Stange, Thomas Hood, John McGredy) known to have been in Springfield, 1830s-1860s. Only the records for John McGredy were located and reviewed. They were of limited use. The focus of this archives is not relevant to the topic at hand. The few relevant items found were copied.

All photographs and albums contained in the Booth-Grunendike photograph collection were reviewed. Several scrapbooks and other items within the collection which were dated to the 1850s and 60s were also reviewed. Most of the photographs show Springfield during the 1880s and 1890s or later. The collection contained photographs of the two Booth residences, 500 South 6th Street and 1030 East Washington Street and the Booth farm now in the location of the Springfield airport. Many of the photographs taken within Springfield show built elements along the several city streets.

The Charles M. Shepherd diary from 1878 was skimmed. This diary was from the owner of the farm where the SSU now is located. The diary did not contain any useful information, mostly detailed daily farm chores, and daily activities. However, several entries included references to the still rough and muddy roads in Springfield.

Probate records were sought for John McGredy (owner of Hazelwood Nurseries) and James Spaulding (owner of Spaulding Nurseries). The McGredy papers, from his death in 1893, included a will, list of final payments, inventory, and many receipts. One of the receipts included a receipt from Hazelwood Nurseries. This is the only document found so far from this nursery. The probate records were missing for Spaulding. Further searches on probate records of the neighbors should probably be done, although the information, depending on the death date, may have limited value.

State Library, Springfield, Illinois

Reference
Reviewed a thick clippings file of Lincolnia that has been collected by the reference staff. This file contained an assortment of dated and undated newspaper clippings, obituaries, written accounts and photographs. Most of these items are not credited or sourced. A few interesting recent articles were found and copied including the one detailing the Lincoln-era houses remaining in Springfield today. Nothing useful was located on the computerized Silo and Ulrich indexes found in this department.

Map Room
All the historic maps of Springfield were reviewed and some were copied. This collection has some originals not previously seen at other Springfield archives: 1855 Birchall, 1887 Water, 1887 Sewer, 1887 Paved, and 1871 Warner. Reviewed a 1994 published listing, by the Illinois State Library, A Checklist of Illinois State Library's Complete Holdings, of Springfield maps and noted that it did not contain a full listing for all currently available historic maps. The 1871 Warner map copied and annotated in color as shown on the original. This plan was most useful for its color

coding of development zones, presumably residential, city owned, etc. The value of this map is it shows the existing structures rather than just platting.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois

Reviewed the photograph folders to check on all the images of the Lincoln Home and neighborhood obtained by LHNHS. Several new images were contained in these files that date to the late 19th century. Nothing new was found to be useful in these files.

Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island

The John Hay Library at Brown University contains one of the largest Lincoln Collections in the country, the Charles Woodberry McLellan Lincoln Collection. The collection contains prints and photographs, newspapers, sheet music, books, manuscripts, broadsides, phonograph records, and museum objects. The McLellan Collection focuses mostly on Lincoln's presidency, the Civil War and his memorialization. Portions of this collection thought to potentially contain information about Lincoln in Springfield were reviewed thoroughly. All relevant topics were searched completely in the Lincoln collection card catalogue. The separate manuscripts collection card index, which contains Lincoln and Civil War era as well as all other manuscripts, was searched. No relevant items were found in this manuscripts collection, although there were numerous listings for Lincoln, Mary Todd, Robert Lincoln and others.

Reviewed the illustrative materials portions of the Lincoln collection. This included all the photographs, illustrative materials, published books, clippings files, and reports. All photographs, lithographs and engravings of the Lincoln Home and Springfield contained in the collection were seen. Many of the images were duplicative of other collections, including several 1860s views of the Lincoln Home, through to early 20th century photographs. An original photograph, however, showing the Republican Rally of August 8, 1860, has an extended view which gives further detail of the two adjacent properties (Carrigan and Arnold) than other copies of this photograph previously seen. (This image has been ordered.) The collection contained several original stereopticons from the Ridgeway Glover set that have been seen elsewhere as copies.

All card catalogue listings for 'Lincoln Homes and Haunts' were reviewed. Included within this collection were newspaper clipping files, books, periodicals, articles, and reports. Of interest were the Board of Trustees reports for the newly formed Lincoln Homestead in the 1890s. Other histories were generally duplicative of other collections.

Six manila envelopes containing newspaper clippings from the Louis A. Warren Library Museum presented to Frank Williams and then donated to the library were reviewed. These contained early and mid-twentieth century articles on Lincoln, Lincoln's relatives, Springfield and Lincoln memorials. Most of the information in these clippings was not found to be useful for the LHNHS project.

Searched the manuscript collection for any holdings of the Lincoln Home neighbors. Several items were found for Jesse Dubois. Also searched for pertinent items listed under Lincoln Homes and Haunts, Mary Todd, Robert Lincoln and made a overview skim through the large Lincoln holdings.

Secondary Sources

Here I Have Lived
This significant book on Lincoln's Springfield was read. Notes were made to particular references to the city, the neighborhood and specifically the Lincoln Home. Because of the lack of footnotes, locating primary sources for the cited details is impossible. This book provides a good overview of Springfield and the activities of the 1830s to the Civil War and the 1860s. This book provides good summaries of community life in Springfield, taken predominantly from the newspaper accounts during the 1830 to 1860s historic period. The author conducted extensive newspaper research over a period of over several years and has summarized and characterized his findings in this book. This published record may be the most accessible means of understanding the historic accounts of these years as portrayed in local newspapers.

Lincoln Day By Day
This multiple volume set was the subject of a cursory review. It portrays the detailed life of Lincoln with daily entries. Since the object of this research was to understand physical aspects of Springfield during and after Lincoln's residency this particular publication was thought to bear limited relevance to our topics. A complete review was not conducted.

By Square and Compasses: The Building of Lincoln's Home and its Saga
This 1984 publication by Wayne Temple provides details to the improvements made to the Lincoln home during the Lincoln ownership period through to the 1890s when the house became a museum. The book was skimmed for facts relating to the physical appearance of the Lincoln Home and neighborhood. This was found to not be useful beyond presenting facts specifically about the Lincoln Home which have been covered in the Historic Structures Report for the Lincoln Home.

Telephone or Letter Contacts

Ford's Theater, Washington, DC

There is a photographic collection that was already reviewed. All of the relevant images were obtained and reviewed. The museum also has a collection of paintings, prints, and newspapers. Contacted the curator to see if there is anything relevant is in this collection. Nothing relevant was found.

Library of Congress, Washington, DC

> Prints & Photographic Collection
> The index of photographs should be reviewed further for Springfield, Lincoln, and Lincoln area neighbors. To date we have received two Lincoln Home photographs from this collection. The HABS collection contains drawings for the Arnold, Miller, Dubois, Aitken Barn and Lincoln Home properties. If further information is desired it will be obtained by written request, response time is over 6 weeks.

Manuscript Division

This department suggests that we search their index via the Internet. Directions on using this system are being sent. The reference librarian did not seem hopeful that there would be any information for individuals from Springfield unless they were nationally prominent.

Geography and Maps Division

A quick review of their collection reveals that no land ownership maps are listed. Two county Atlases are contained in their collection of Sangamon County from 1874 and 1894 which have been reviewed in Springfield.

Huntington Library, San Marino, California

Written contact was made with the library regarding their large Lincoln collection. This collection is reported to include a clipping album of all Lincoln speeches from 1854-1858, private papers of Ward Hill Lamon, 50 Robert Todd Lincoln letters and 66 Mary Todd Lincoln letters. Written response from the curator of the manuscript collection indicates that this collection holds no useful information for the LHNHS project but advises a contact to the curator of photographs. No response has been yet received from the photographic collection.

Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois

Researchers at Knox College have been reviewing the Herndon papers. Contact is still to be made to see whether any pertinent information has been found in this collection. Professor Wilson is away on sabbatical for two years and was not located. Phone contact with Professor Davis has been unsuccessful, and a letter has been sent. No response to date.

Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois

Contacted the reference librarian at Illinois College. Although the college has a Lincoln collection it contains mostly monographs which are not pertinent to this study. The photograph collection concentrates on Jacksonville and the college, with nothing pertaining to Springfield. The Illinois collection contains only a few standard historical publications which the librarian felt would be a duplication of other collections. The manuscript collection has not been fully indexed and therefore there is no way for them to easily search for the list of neighbors' names. The archives are open for study, but since the collection is not indexed it would be a time-consuming search.

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois

Contact with the Map and Geography collection was made and no additional useful documents were found. The Landscape Architecture and Planning Library has no historical data on Springfield or the Lincoln neighborhood. The University Archives contains information about the University only. The Lincoln Room in the History Library contains published volumnes such as *Here I Have Lived, The Real Abe Lincoln*, and also the *Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia*, which was used in the previous phase to locate relevant Lincoln publications. Vertical files on Lincoln and Springfield are also listed in their catalogs and may include Lincoln photos. No landscape photographs are included. Illinois Historical Survey has a listing of published history documents, such as Illinois county history pieces. Some of these have been seen elsewhere and none of them are especially informative to this work.

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APPENDIX D:
Landscape Lighting Recommendations

Exterior Lighting Guidelines and Recommended Approaches
Gary Steffy, LC, FIALD, IES

BACKGROUND

This brief offers an overview of lighting recommendations for the Lincoln Home National Historic Site (LHNHS) addressing functional lighting, feature lighting, and controls. Some key general guidance:

1) Color and intensity of light are very important
   a) Lighting intensity and color should be modulated based on time of day and activity level
      i) Offers a more historically-sensitive scene
      ii) Limits energy use
   b) Lighting should be "task-oriented" only where needed
2) Application and visibility of lighting equipment determines style of lighting hardware
   a) Historically sympathetic styles can be highly visible
   b) Modern styles should be very discreet, if not hidden from view
3) When implementing these guidelines, remove existing lighting hardware
   a) Recycle if of no historic value
   b) Retain if of historic value

Following is discussion on functional and feature lighting which are somewhat independent and could be implemented separately or together. A general concept here is developing lighting that complements the architecture and landscape/hardscape and offers senses of safety and security to users all while promoting a more historic scene.

FUNCTIONAL LIGHTING

Functional lighting should address pedestrian safety and security and is best achieved with a variety of lighting criteria espoused by the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) – light levels on horizontal pavement or path planes for delineating paths and better identifying trip hazards and light levels on facial-height vertical planes for assessing other pedestrians' demeanor and better identifying skin and clothing colors. The uniformity of these lighting criteria is also important to avoid "hills and valleys" effects. Uniformity is generally more important to senses of safety and security than light levels. It is essential that over-lighting be avoided. This is a waste of energy and introduces glare and harshness unbecoming any facility, let alone one of such historic reverence. Distinct functional applications at the LHNHS where lighting is likely appropriate are pedestrian ways (public and private), alleys, and parking.

Illuminance criteria – light levels and uniformities – should respond to each application. At this writing and for purposes of a master plan presentation, the following maintained illuminance criteria targets, based on majority of users between the ages of 25 and 65 years, are proposed. If majority of users are anticipated to be over 65 years of age, then the criteria values should double. At the time of design development and

construction document phases, such criteria should be formally documented and their area(s) of application well defined with supporting rationale. The intent is to provide sufficient light for passage without overlighting in both level of light and area of coverage. Security cameras, if used and if based on visible-light-imaging technology should be selected based on these relatively low maintained illuminance criteria, unless infrared (IR) camera technology is used.

Pedestrian Ways | Public: Horizontal Illuminance (Eh) of 0.2 footcandle (fc) average with a uniformity of 5-to-1 (average-to-minimum) on grade with corresponding vertical illuminance (Ev) of 0.1 fc average with uniformity of 5-to-1 (avg-to-min) on an imaginary point 5 feet AFG in the two primary directions of travel for those paths/areas intended for public passage. This should be limited to primary hours of use, with setback to 0.1 fc average at curfew with uniformity of 10-to-1 for both Eh and Ev if no motion sensing system is employed. With motion sensing employed, then setback criteria are proposed at 0.1 fc average at curfew with uniformity of 10-to-1 for Eh and 0 fc average for Ev. After primary hours any occupancy can trigger lighting to brighten to pre-curfew levels. These criteria need not and probably should not be applied to all pedestrian areas, but should be applied in such a way that people can comfortably pass between key points, even if the route is a bit longer or more circuitous than might be available if all paths were illuminated. For example, if Eighth Street and Jackson Street sidewalks or some portion of the designated street surface are illuminated to these criteria, then it is arguably unnecessary to illuminate any other paths for public passage. This limits energy use, light trespass and pollution, and the amount of lighting hardware. This offers a more historic and straightforward illuminated venue. [Criteria reference: Illuminating Engineering Society Handbook/10 edition, 2011 (IESH/10e) Table 4.1, Category B. Also, Table 34.2, Outdoor shopping promenade, low activity, moderate ambient outdoor lighting in the vicinity.]

Pedestrian Ways | Private: Eh of 0.1 fc average with a uniformity of 3-to-1 (average-to-minimum) on grade with corresponding Ev of 0.1 fc average with uniformity of 3-to-1 (avg-to-min) on an imaginary point 5 feet AFG in the two primary directions of travel for those paths/areas intended for private passage. This should be limited to time of use if motion sensing is employed, whereby , any occupancy after primary hours can trigger lighting to brighten to pre-curfew levels. Otherwise, setback should be 0.1 fc average at curfew with uniformity of 6-to-1 for Eh and 0 fc average for Ev if no motion sensing system is employed. These criteria need not and probably should not be applied to all private pedestrian areas, but should be applied in such a way that people can comfortably pass from those buildings with later occupancies to public pedestrian ways, parking, or site-adjacent Springfield streets. [Criteria reference: IESH/10e Table 22.2, Building entries, paths to curb, low activity, LZ2.] An alternative approach for private pedestrian ways is to not illuminate the entire path to the above cited IES criteria, but rather to illuminate the departure and destination points. For example, provide some illumination at the back porch (the departure point at night) and at the property-side of the gate/fence (the destination point at night as one leaves property). The motion sensor approach described above is applicable. The illuminated end points help define the line of path and serve as backdrops against which people and animals are silhouetted. While not as robust for safety and security as illuminating the entire path, this departure/destination lighting approach will evoke a more historic setting without complete darkness.

Alleys: 0.1 fc average with a uniformity of 6-to-1 (average-to-minimum) on grade. This should be limited to primary hours of use, with setback to 0.05 fc average at curfew with uniformity of 12-to-1 for Eh. If motion sensing is employed, then after primary hours setback could be no light and then any occupancy can trigger lighting to brighten to pre-curfew levels. [Criteria reference: IESH/10e Table 4.1, Category A, based on low activity and LZ2.]

Parking: 0.4 fc average with a uniformity of 3-to-1 (average-to-minimum) on grade with corresponding Ev of 0.1 fc average with uniformity of 3-to-1 (avg-to-min) on an imaginary point 5 feet AFG in four primary directions. This should be limited to primary hours of use, with setback to 0.2 fc average at curfew with uniformity of 6-to-1 for Eh and 0.1 fc average for Ev. If motion sensing is employed, then after primary hours any occupancy can trigger lighting to brighten to pre-curfew levels. [Criteria reference: IESH/10e Table 4.1, Category C, based on low activity and LZ2.]

Color temperature is an indication of the perceived color of the light source – its whiteness. Typical color temperatures available are (from warmest to coolest appearance) 2200K, 2700K, 3000K, 3500K, 4100K, 5000K, and 6500K. Although the cooler-appearing (higher) color temperature sources look brighter and tend to be somewhat more efficient, they have several serious drawbacks – their look is quite industrial and harsh and they disrupt the circadian rhythm at night. The warmer-appearing color temperatures are reminiscent of the appearance of some oil and gas flame sources and incandescent lamps and better support the nighttime component of the circadian rhythm. **A color temperature of 2200K or 2700K is recommended (while also meeting the CRI identified below) in the public historic areas. Otherwise, up to 3000K is recommended.**

Color rendering and color temperature of light source are two additional criteria of importance. Color rendering is an indication of how well a light source will render colors (on a color rendering index [CRI] scale up to 100, with 100 being best). This is extremely useful if the need ever arises for identification of a perpetrator's skin and clothing colors. Good color rendering has the added benefit of improved sense of security (if I can accurately assess skin and clothing colors, then I have better confidence in my ability to screen fellow pedestrians), improved self-image (if others look good, then I must, too), and improved perceptions of setting (if the architecture and landscape look more realistic and normal, then the setting is more welcoming and attractive. **A CRI of at least 80 (for 2200K) and at least 85 (for 2700K and greater) with red content R9 of at least 50 is recommended.**

Lamping selection has, quite recently, been narrowed to light emitting diodes (LEDs) for reasons of efficiency (essentially the most efficient white-light source available), promised longevity (essentially the longest-life source available – typically at least 35,000 hours and in many situations 50,000+ hours), ease of control (unlike many efficient predecessors, instant on to full output and readily dimmed with little added expense), and availability in various shapes, outputs, and optical distributions. Two new innovations that offer great promise for historic applications are tunable white LEDs and warm-dim LEDs. Tunable white lamps allow for the design of preset color temperatures, so, for example, at late evening the lamps could change from 2700K warm white to warmer-looking 2200K or even 1650K

candle-flame-color without dimming the light level. Warm-dim lamps actually change the color of light during the dimming phase (a 2700K "full-on" setting at dusk, for example, but when dimmed the lamps automatically get warmer-and-warmer trending to the candle-flame-color. **Tunable white LED lamps are recommended for lighting of the public pedestrian ways.**

Luminaire selection is a challenge on any project. The issue of significance here is the degree to which hardware will be visible to the public and, where visible, how well the style adheres to historic precedent. For public pedestrian ways, there are a number of approaches to consider: 1) pedestrian postlights, 2) hitching post bollards, 3) fence-rail and step-nosing details, and 4) some combination of these.

Based on postlights shown in Figures 1 and 2, and evidenced throughout the plates of Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture by John Mead Howells (William Helburn Inc., New York, 1931), it is plausible that had street lighting been installed in the Lincoln block on or before 1859, the postlights consisted of lanterns with eight glass lites, a cupola or chimney, and simple, single gas burner, a simple decorative pole base slightly enlarged relative to the pole shaft, and a tapered shaft for an overall height of perhaps 11 feet. Modern versions are not as well-detailed and typically exhibit outsized fitters at the base of the lantern to accommodate wiring and sockets which are quite uncharacteristic. Additionally, it is common for manufacturers to fit optical assemblies and sometimes drivers into the top portion of the lantern, thereby eliminating the top four glass lites. Given the small size of LEDs now, it is practical to fit a simple small optic into the cupola or chimney – allowing all eight lites or panes to be used. The panes could be made of durable, seedy-etched acrylic (the "seeds" look like bubbles in historic glass) which would softly diffuse the light and somewhat obscure direct view into the LED optic during daytime. Several manufacturers, Spring City, Sternberg, and Union Metal, have standard offerings that could be customized to meet the specific needs of LHNHS. These well-detailed historically-sympathetic postlights should be reserved for public pedestrian ways.

Placement of postlights should mark prominent geography – with primary placement at street intersections and front walks to structures, then filling in the layout as/if necessary to achieve the proposed illuminance criteria. While a scatter-shot layout may look visually noisy, it is unlikely that layouts were rigidly symmetric on small-town residential streets in the mid-19th century. Additionally, at that time postlights tended to be snug against street curb lines. Depending on the widths of right-of-ways and the application, if any, of ahistoric details for supplemental lighting discussed below, hugging street curb lines may not yield best lighting on the sidewalks if those are defined as the primary public pedestrian ways. Such layout details should be explored during design development with the then-available photometry and the possible layout scenarios then under consideration.

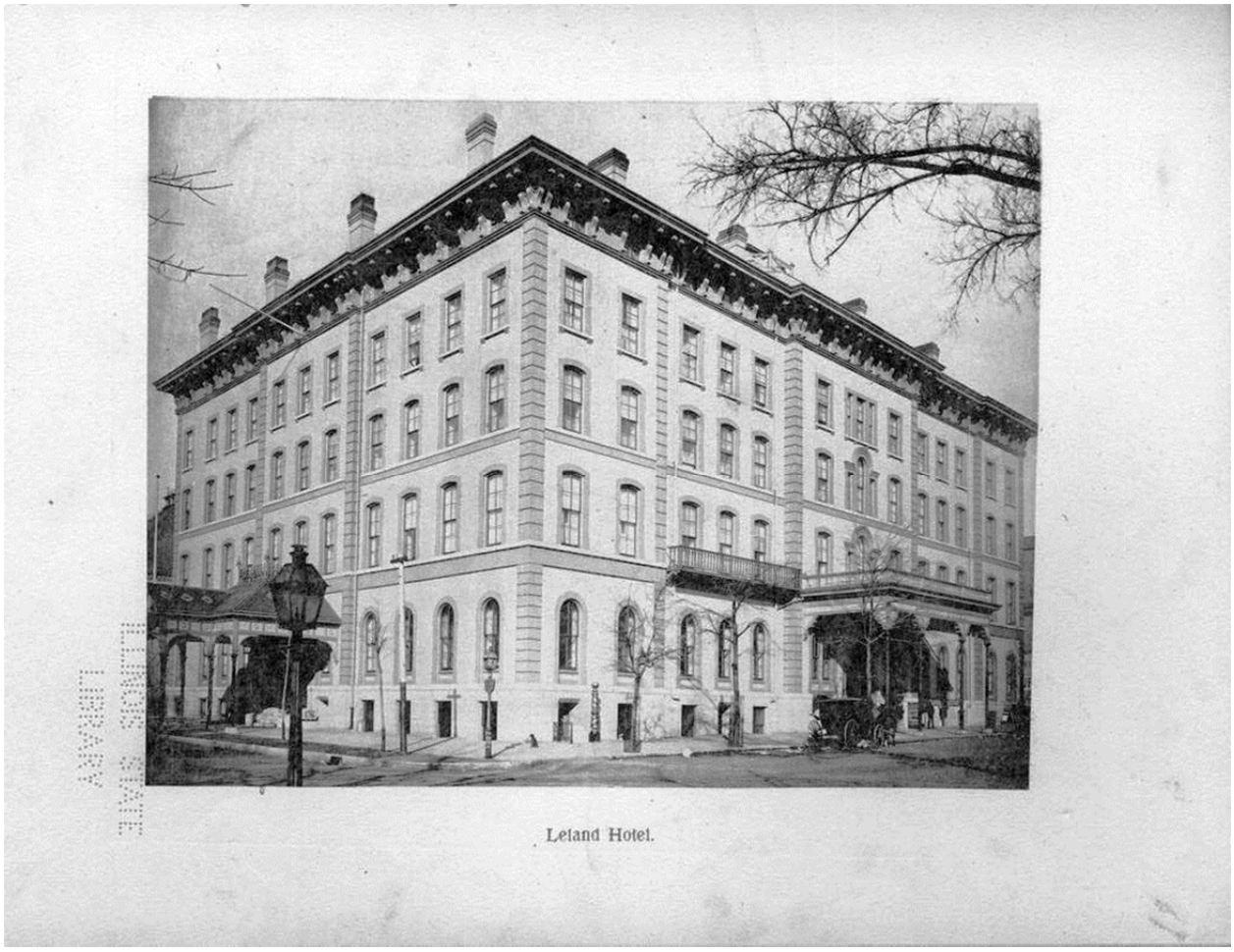


Figure 1: Leland Hotel ca.1889 (from Springfield Illustrated, 1889)
The postlight in the foreground illustrates the style of lantern, fitter, and cupola or chimney of the era. The postlight in the background (opposite corner of the street against the hotel) illustrates the slightly enlarged pole base and the tapered pole shaft.



60 THE MERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL.—OCTOBER 1, 1859

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The American Gas-Light Journal,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

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The act itself is as cool and refreshing as the notion is erroneous; for the very next mail or two, after the issue of that enterprising sheet, placed in the hands of every gas-light company and principal merchant in Great Britain, the September number of the AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL, containing the original pages which our London friend had so quietly and artistically photographed.

When we were first apprised, by one of our city gas-light companies, of this little burst of generous rivalry, we felt that our days and nights of labor in compiling statistics gathered, for the first time, here, there and everywhere, over a territory sparsely populated, thousands of miles in extent, involving a correspondence of more than five hundred letters written by us, and as many more (some in fearful English!) received and classified; not to mention the considerable expense attending such an initiative, deserved at least an intimation that the statistics were "borrowed," although the unconscious "lender" might not be designated. But we reflected that there is compensation in all things in this gaseous sphere; and as we belong to that peculiar class who like to see a trade go through, even if we don't make anything by it, we accept the implied terms on which our property was impressed, taking the risk of coming off square in kindly reprisals before the year is out, though our ancestor has the start of us now.

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FOR INVENTORS AND VISITORS

AT THE

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NUMBERING OUR PAGES.

WE begin this month to put the *whole numbers* on our pages. Three numbers of the AMERICAN GAS LIGHT JOURNAL, of 16 pages each, have been issued, making a total of 48 pages The present is the fourth number, so that we commence with page 49, and shall continue with whole numbers through each volume hereafter. In order to preserve uniformity, the back numbers should be paged with ink up to 48.

WATER COMPANIES.

WE are preparing printed forms to be sent to the various water companies throughout the United States and Canada for compilation. Meantime, will not each company kindly send us their charter and last report, if only to acquaint us of their existence, and thereby lessen the great labor which the absence of this information respecting the gas-light companies imposed upon us?

GAS-LIGHT MAIL-STATIONS.

A NEW phase in the successful and useful application of gas-light has just been developed in the city of Philadelphia, by connecting with the public lamp-posts a secure, neat, and convenient letter-box, as illustrated in the engraving below. It is originally the invention of Mr. Albert Potts, of Philadelphia, whose patent is dated March 9, 1858, but material improvements have been made in those intended for this city and State.

We have seen in several European cities receptacles for letters in posts, but they are objectionable from their shortness, being undistinguishable at night, and in the way of pedestrians, while the arrangement which we illustrate combines the convenience of the box itself with the safety and publicity of the gas-light above it.

The plan of the N. Y. box is very simple; it is of iron, hexagon in shape, cast in four principal pieces: 1st, the top; 2d, the sides; 3d, the bottom; and 4th, the sleeve.

The top inclines sufficiently to shed the rain, and projects an inch or two over the sides. The door is swung from above, and opens in such a manner as to prevent water from entering; in the two panels on either side of the door (not on the top as represented) is a letter-slide, secured b a strong lid so hung as to require being held open while inserting the letters, and self-closing, with an outside lip, so that no rain or snow can be possibly driven through the crevices. The bottom is corrugated, or ribbed, nearly an inch in depth, and in case any dampness should penetrate the box it will run off in the little gutters through holes in the bottom, leaving the letters high and dry on the edge of the ribs. The sleeve, which is the greatest improvement in the original box, is intended to slide down the lamp-post and fit into grooves or collars in the top and bottom of the box; a space being left between the sleeve and post through which rain may pour without the possibility of entering. The lock is simple and

Figure 2: Gas Lantern Postlight Example ca.1859 (from American Gas-Light Journal, 1859)
The style of gas lantern postlight – sans mailbox – shown in this journal article is consistent with that seen in Figure 1, yet 30 years earlier.

Hitching posts are seen in a number of historic photos in the 1889 Springfield Illustrated at the Illinois Digital Archives (http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/isl/id/19501). Some variations of these are now available as illuminated bollards (Figure 3). While application of such bollards could provide some supplemental light, the nighttime appearance of illuminated hitching posts is ahistoric. Nevertheless, this remains a viable option where more light is desired without adding more postlights. A believable layout would be limited to two bollards per front-house-path intersection with carriageways.

Fence rail and step nosing details could be developed to hold tiny LED wet-rated striplights – literally less than ¾ inch in width and depth and available in essentially continuous lengths. During the daytime, this lighting is hidden from view. At night, a fence rail detail could wash down the face of the fence and onto the adjacent pavement. The effect is ahistoric, though would provide an excellent background wash for silhouetting which is quite effective in detecting the presence of other people. Step nosing details would wash down the riser and illuminate the tread or ground below. The effect is ahistoric, but offers unprecedented safety at the area of interest. Very small steplights or wayfinding lights in simple, discreet forms are available that could fit into fence posts – at perhaps 18 to 24 inches above grade. Any of these kinds of details, while not producing historic lighting effects, can be done with low-wattage LEDs that meet the aforementioned criteria for color rendering and color temperature. Indeed, a 2200K LED detail or steplight of low-level-light would have a very intimate quality relative to a somewhat brighter appearing 2700K LED postlight used for the pedestrian way (street) lighting. Additionally, these illuminated details could be controlled "on" at dusk to curfew and then extinguished, with perhaps only step nosing details switching "on" after curfew if motion sensing is used. Finally, such details could be introduced at rear-entry steps and path fencing.

Perhaps a more subtle lighting method, particularly for back-yard paths, is the departure/destination approach noted above in Pedestrian Ways | Private. At the destination (house-side of the fence gate), a small surface-mounted steplight, similar to that shown in Figure 4, could be used to illuminate what is seen as the destination from the back door of the house. If painted out to match gate fencing, these would be quite obscure during the day. These steplights, intended to mount about 24 inches above grade, could be applied to the latch-side or both the left and right sides of the gate facing the house. These steplights could also be mounted at the door-handle side of the back door frame or wall where no porch exists or could even be placed over the door to illuminate the "departure" area. If the departure consists of a back porch, it could be illuminated with a small LED striplight cove detail at the porch lintel (mounted near the bottom of the house-side of the lintel). This would create a softly glowing lighted ceiling effect. Figure 5 illustrates a wet-rated LED striplight of miniscule size for mounting to simple and shallow molding detailing at the base of a lintel or beam.

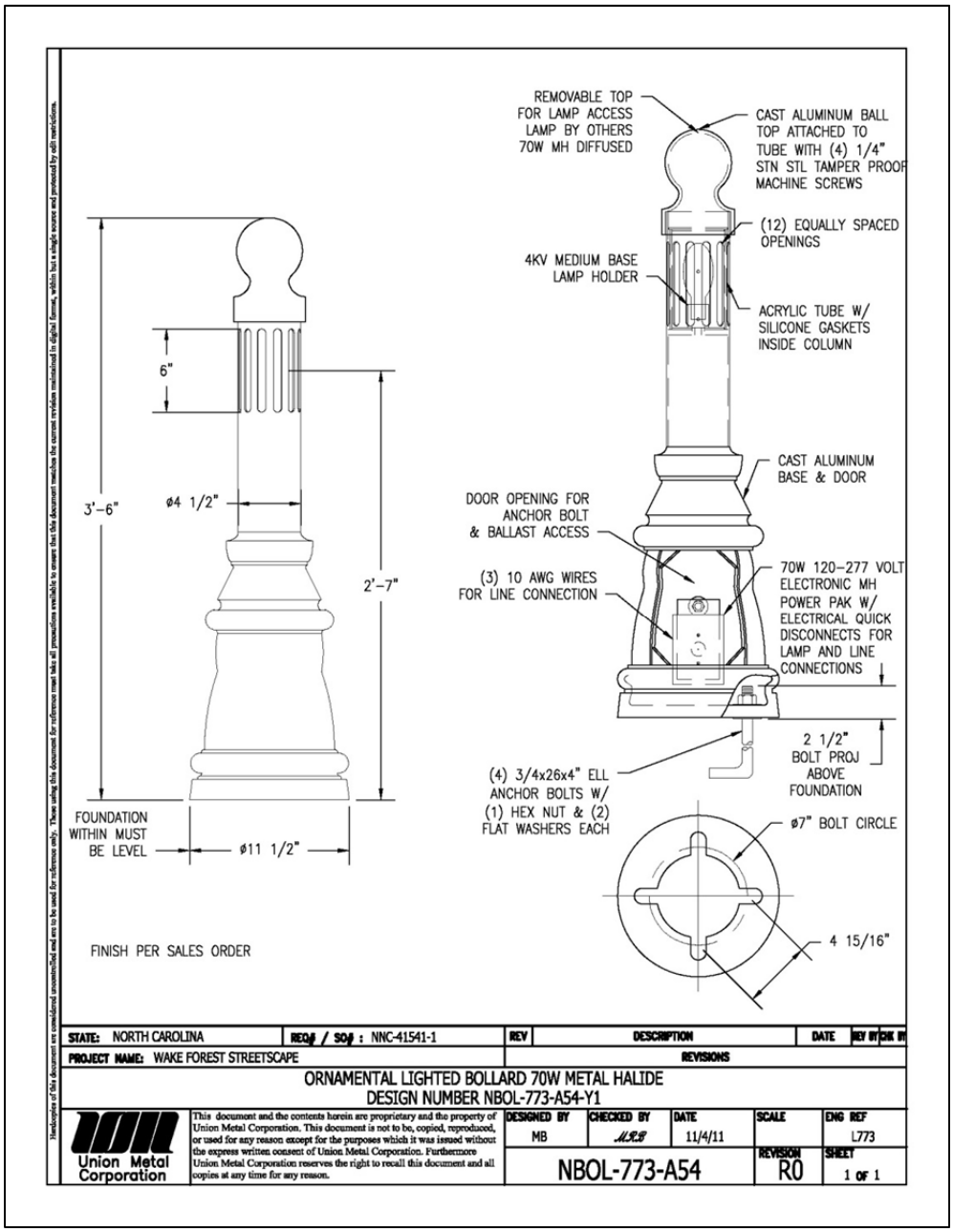
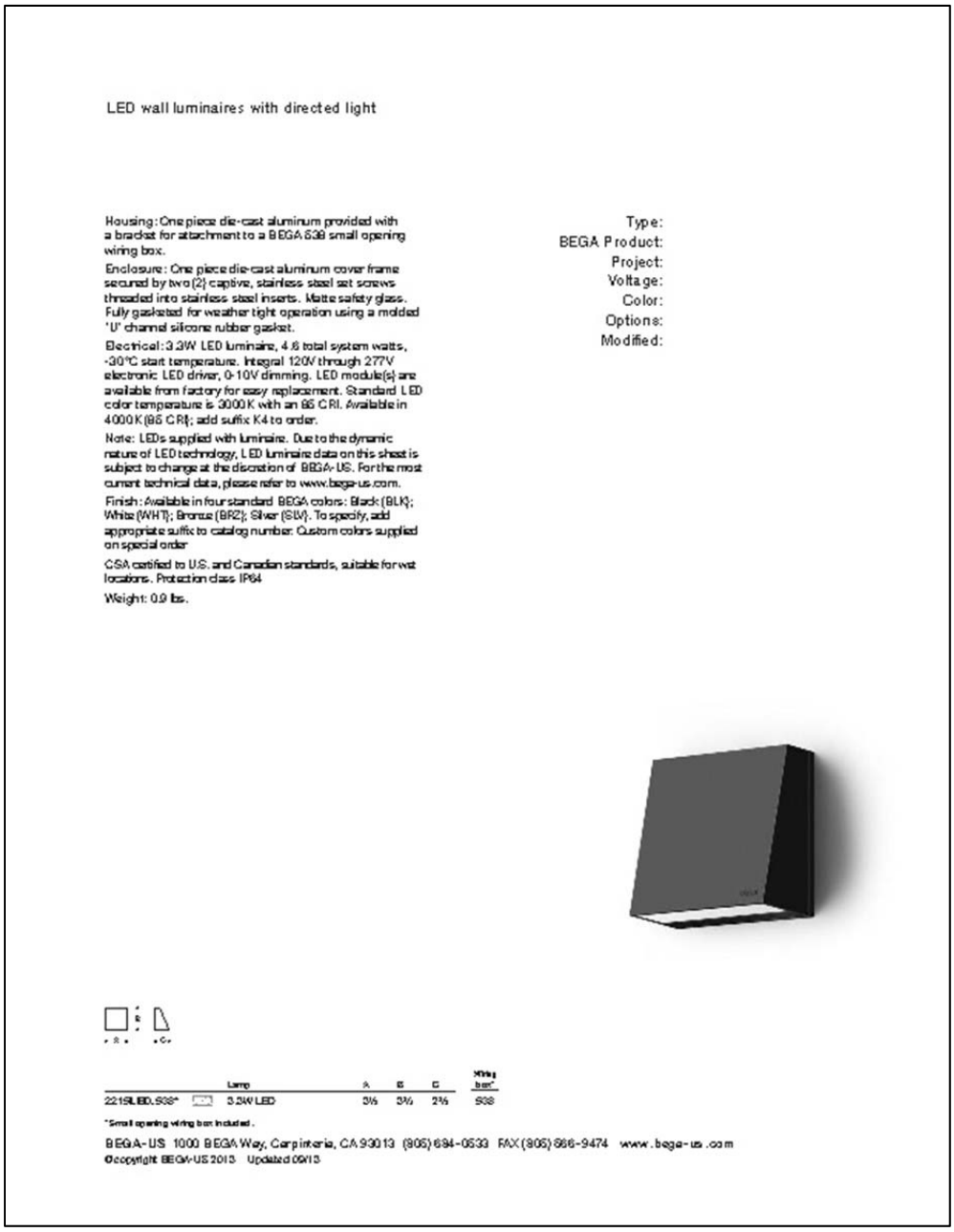


Figure 3: Hitching Post Bollard Example (from Union Metal)

The hitching post evolved to an illuminated bollard. If strategically placed where original hitching posts might have been used, this could provide supplemental light to public and private pedestrian ways. However, the nighttime illuminated effect is ahistoric.



LED wall luminaires with directed light

Housing: One piece die-cast aluminum provided with a bracket for attachment to a BEGA 639 small opening wiring box.

Enclosure: One piece die-cast aluminum cover frame secured by two (2) captive, stainless steel set screws threaded into stainless steel inserts. Matte safety glass. Fully gasketed for weather tight operation using a molded 'U' channel silicone rubber gasket.

Electrical: 3.3W LED luminaire, 4.6 total system watts, -30°C start temperature. Integral 120V through 277V electronic LED driver, 0-10V dimming. LED module(s) are available from factory for easy replacement. Standard LED color temperature is 3000 K with an 85 CRI. Available in 4000 K (85 CRI); add suffix K4 to order.

Note: LEDs supplied with luminaire. Due to the dynamic nature of LED technology, LED luminaire data on this sheet is subject to change at the discretion of BEGA-US. For the most current technical data, please refer to www.bega-us.com.

Finish: Available in four standard BEGA colors: Black (BLK); White (WHT); Bronze (BRZ); Silver (SLV). To specify, add appropriate suffix to catalog number. Custom colors supplied on special order

CSA certified to U.S. and Canadian standards, suitable for wet locations. Protection class IP64

Weight: 0.9 lbs.

Type:
BEGA Product:
Project:
Voltage:
Color:
Options:
Modified:

	Lamp	A	B	C	Wiring box*
22159LED.938*	3.3W LED	3½	3½	2½	938

*Small opening wiring box included.

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Figure 4: Discreet Steplight Example at Rear House Doors and/or Fence Gates and on Alley-side Fences
Though decidedly modern, this small ADA-compliant steplight can be finished to match its background mounting surface and essentially disappear during daylight hours. These could illuminate the ends of rear paths and/or could be used to illuminate alleys.



Figure 5: Discreet Wet-rated Linear LED Striplight Example for Back Porch Lintel Cove Detail
Though decidedly modern, this very small wet-rated strip light can be mounted directly to wood or to a metal contour profile channel which is then mounted to wood. Dimensions are in millimeters.

Alleys could be addressed with the LED steplight discussed above (shown in Figure 4) mounted 24 inches to 36 inches above grade on the fences and buildings abutting the alley. Fixtures that are 3 inches or less are recommended for minimal profile in tight spaces (the fixture in Figure 4 projects less than 2½ inches). This fixture is only 3 inches square in elevation view and, when finished to match the fence or building backgrounds will essentially disappear during daylight hours. These will illuminate the pavement at night and provide some background light against which silhouetting of people and animals occurs for quick detection.

Outbuildings could be addressed with a larger version of the steplight. Figure 6 shows an example of a discreet and ADA-compliant LED security fixture. These are intended for mounting at 7 or 8 feet above grade and/or over service doors. When finished to match the building background on which they're to be mounted, these essentially disappear during daylight hours.

For parking areas outside the historic landscape zone, a relatively short minimalistic LED postlight is recommended. The more utilitarian Postlights should not exceed 20 feet, and preferably are in the 15-foot range. Figure 7 shows an example of a 15-foot tall postlight (height pending confirmation of vehicular heights expected in parking areas; optics pending layouts and adjacent property uses). Postlights should exhibit cutoff optics and should not be aimed/oriented above horizontal, otherwise glare, light pollution, and light trespass are more significant issues. House-side shields should be used to limit light trespass.

For parking areas within the historic landscape zone, the priority of the visual aesthetic likely outweighs that of meeting light level criteria. Even though light level criteria may be waived, a combination of previously introduced steplights (Figure 4) mounted to fencing and security lights (Figure 6) mounted to outbuildings is appropriate. Here, steplights at 36 inches AFG on 6- to 8-foot centers along with security lights at 7- to 8-feet AFG and on 12- to 15-foot centers would illuminate pavement and minimize shadow zones under and between cars. Putting these lights on dimming control and motion sensors and following a primary-hours-of-use schedule and a curfew schedule will be more effective and more visually discreet than building mounted adjustable spotlights or modern postlights. If light level criteria are not waived, and if the mix of steplights and security lights on outbuildings cannot be shown to comply, then adding illuminated hitching posts to the mix may be necessary to achieve the light levels and uniformity. Layouts and compliance assessment need to be addressed during design development.

Without benefit of performing trial layouts with variations of the above equipment options and making calculations to assess criteria compliance, specific recommendations on which options and in what layouts cannot be made. These should be explored during design development.



Wall luminaires with directed light

Housing: One piece die-cast aluminum supplied with universal mounting bracket for direct attachment to 3½" or 4" octagonal wiring box. All aluminum used in construction is marine grade and copper free.

Enclosure: One piece die-cast aluminum cover frame secured by captive socket head, stainless steel screws threaded into stainless steel inserts. Semi-specular, anodized aluminum internal reflector. Stippled tempered clear glass. Fully gasketed for weather tight operation using a molded silicone rubber O-ring gasket.

Electrical: 26W LED luminaire, 32 total system watts, -30°C start temperature. Integral 120V through 277V electronic LED driver, 0-10V dimming. LED module(s) are available from factory for easy replacement. Standard LED color temperature is 3000K with an 85 CRI. Available in 4000K (85 CRI); add suffix K4 to order.

Note: LEDs supplied with luminaire. Due to the dynamic nature of LED technology, LED luminaire data on this sheet is subject to change at the discretion of BEGA-US. For the most current technical data, please refer to www.bega-us.com.

Finish: Available in four standard BEGA colors: Black (BLK); White (WHT); Bronze (BRZ); Silver (SLV). To specify, add appropriate suffix to catalog number. Custom colors supplied on special order

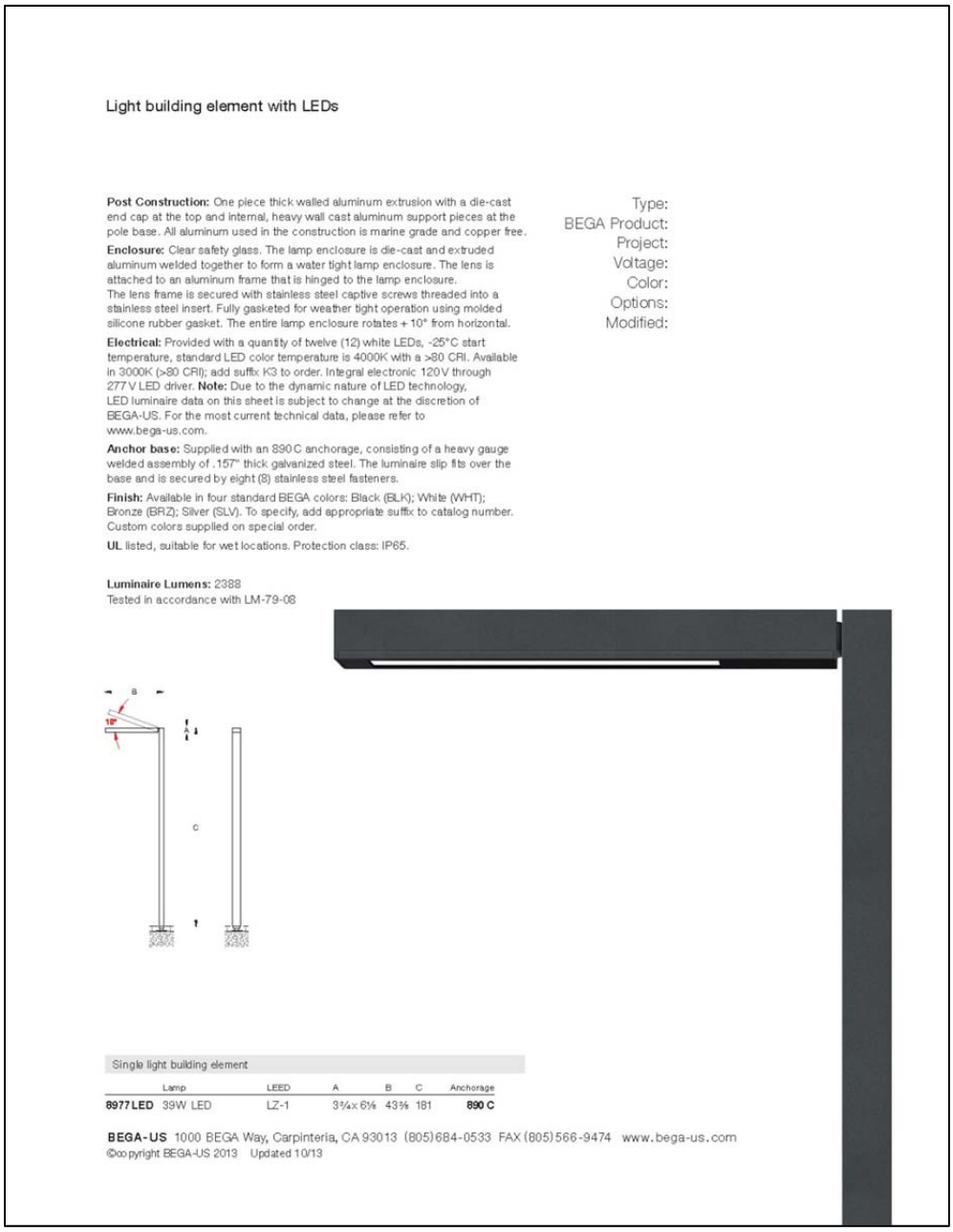
CSA certified to U.S. and Canadian standards, suitable for wet locations. Protection class IP65

Type:
BEGA Product:
Project:
Voltage:
Color:
Options:
Modified:

		Lamp	A	B	C
3242LED	ADA	26W LED	8	8	3¼

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Figure 6: Security Light Example for Outbuildings
Though decidedly modern, this relatively small and ADA-compliant area light can be finished to match its background mounting surface and essentially disappear during daylight hours.



Light building element with LEDs

Post Construction: One piece thick walled aluminum extrusion with a die-cast end cap at the top and internal, heavy wall cast aluminum support pieces at the pole base. All aluminum used in the construction is marine grade and copper free.

Enclosure: Clear safety glass. The lamp enclosure is die-cast and extruded aluminum welded together to form a water tight lamp enclosure. The lens is attached to an aluminum frame that is hinged to the lamp enclosure. The lens frame is secured with stainless steel captive screws threaded into a stainless steel insert. Fully gasketed for weather tight operation using molded silicone rubber gasket. The entire lamp enclosure rotates + 10° from horizontal.

Electrical: Provided with a quantity of twelve (12) white LEDs, -25°C start temperature, standard LED color temperature is 4000K with a >80 CRI. Available in 3000K (>80 CRI); add suffix K3 to order. Integral electronic 120 V through 277 V LED driver. **Note:** Due to the dynamic nature of LED technology, LED luminaire data on this sheet is subject to change at the discretion of BEGA-US. For the most current technical data, please refer to www.bega-us.com.

Anchor base: Supplied with an 890 C anchorage, consisting of a heavy gauge welded assembly of .157" thick galvanized steel. The luminaire slip fits over the base and is secured by eight (8) stainless steel fasteners.

Finish: Available in four standard BEGA colors: Black (BLK); White (WHT); Bronze (BRZ); Silver (SLV). To specify, add appropriate suffix to catalog number. Custom colors supplied on special order.

UL listed, suitable for wet locations. Protection class: IP65.

Type:
BEGA Product:
Project:
Voltage:
Color:
Options:
Modified:

Luminaire Lumens: 2388
Tested in accordance with LM-79-08

Single light building element

Lamp		LEED	A	B	C	Anchorage
8977 LED	39W LED	LZ-1	3¼ x 6⅛	43⅜	181	**890 C**

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Figure 6: Minimalistic Parking Lot Postlight Example
Though decidedly modern, this simple and minimal postlight could illuminate parking areas, pending height requirements for buses (pole shown is 15-feet in height). Not simple lines similar to those of steplight and security light examples.

FEATURE LIGHTING

In addition to setting the night scene, feature lighting is a form of security lighting for both remote and live on-site surveillance – providing an illuminated backdrop of architecture materials which serves to put people in silhouette. Silhouetting is quite effectively seen in peripheral night vision. Where shrubs and trees are regularly maintained, feature lighting in conjunction with the functional lighting will also limit shadowed zones. Feature lighting helps establish a sense of place and define nighttime points of interest. Feature lighting should reveal the subtleties of the architecture. High-intensity floodlighting of the entire façade elevation is inappropriate as this grossly over-lights the area and flattens the architectural detailing. Here, on facades of interest, relatively uniform low-level lighting of perhaps the first 8 to 10 feet above grade should be considered with a soft-fade to dark (no harsh striations or shadows). Facades of interest are typically those visible from public pedestrian way vistas – fronts and sides. Feature lighting should be limited to primary hours of use and then extinguished at curfew. **Illuminance criteria on lighter-colored facades (reflectance ≥50%) are proposed at Ev of 1 fc average with a uniformity of 3-to-1 (average-to-minimum) and 10-to-1 (max-to-min) over the area of interest. On darker-colored facades, illuminance could be bumped to as much as Ev of 2 fc average.**

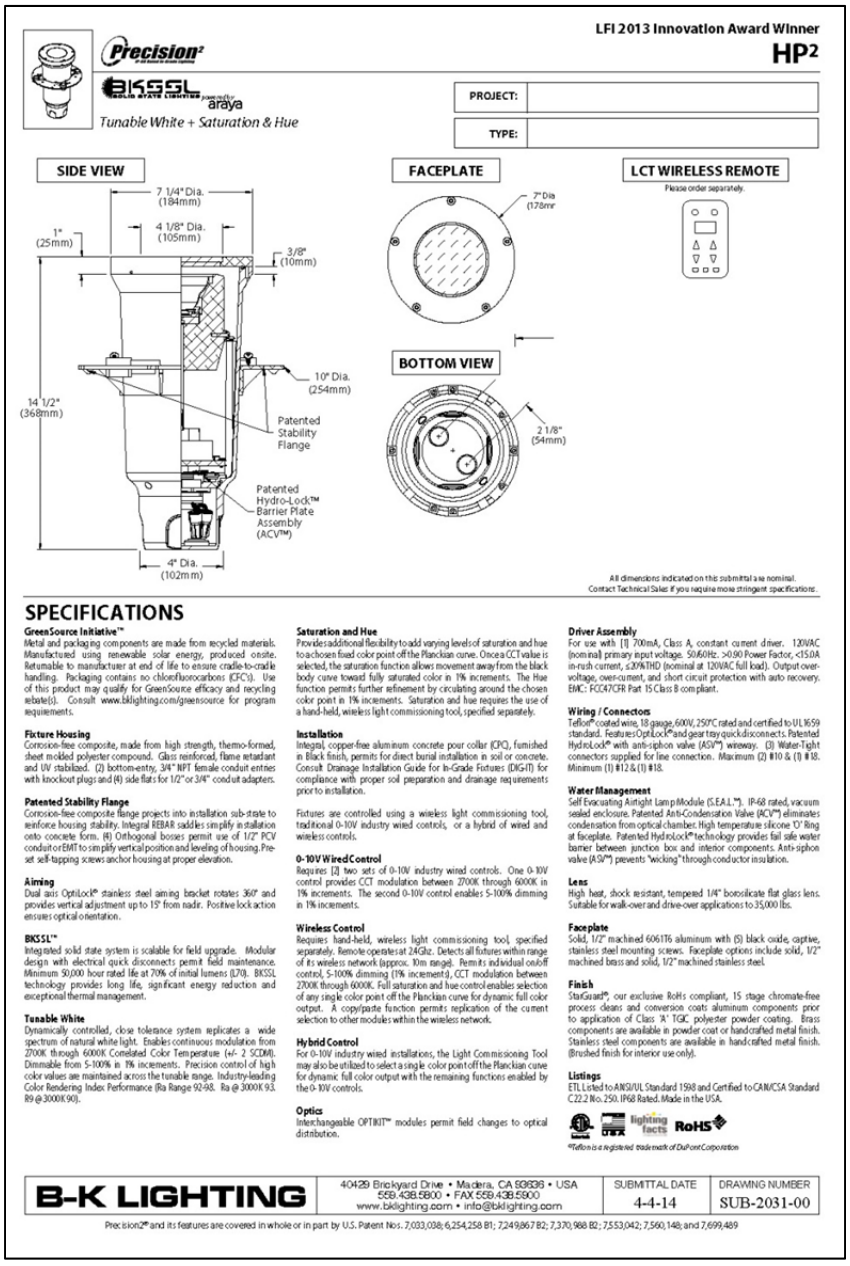
A warm color temperature evokes a familiar and beloved gaslight or incandescent appearance and is more appropriate to the circadian rhythm at night. To enhance the early-to-late evening timing effect and evoke a historical quality, **tunable white lighting is recommended with color temperature from roughly 2700K down to 1650K near curfew time.**

Color rendering of light source should be of sufficient quality to render building and landscape materials for a natural and realistic view. **A CRI of at least 80 (for 1650K) and at least 85 (for 2700K and greater) with red content R9 of at least 50 is recommended.**

For the reasons identified in Functional Lighting, **tunable white LED lamps are recommended.**

Detailed study of various lighting hardware options and their relative spacing and mounting distance from façade surfaces should be made to establish the approach which yields the most consistent effect at all facades of interest. The goal is to evoke the effect of luminarias which would have been plausible at the time as special holiday lighting. Above-grade lighting equipment should be avoided, but, if used, should be as small as practical, of very-low-wattage, and only deployed in areas of dense and relatively tall ground cover to camouflage the obviously-modern hardware. **Very low-wattage in-grade lighting hardware exhibiting wide-flood beam spread is recommended for its most discreet appearance in areas of no ground cover and its soft, diffuse wash of light on façade surfaces.** One such option with tunable white LEDs is shown in Figure 4.

An additional layer of feature lighting, achievable with candle-flame-color and flicker of some LEDs, is candle lighting in windows. Key windows in key structures could be fitted with these, though the electrical infrastructure intrusion may be considered too destructive or costly in the existing historic structures.



LFI 2013 Innovation Award Winner

HP2

Precision²

BKSSL powered by araya

Tunable White + Saturation & Hue

PROJECT:

TYPE:

SIDE VIEW

7 1/4" Dia. (184mm)
4 1/8" Dia. (105mm)
1" (25mm)
3/8" (10mm)
10" Dia. (254mm)
14 1/2" (368mm)
Patented Stability Flange
Patented Hydro-Lock™ Barrier Plate Assembly (ACV™)
4" Dia. (102mm)

FACEPLATE

7" Dia (178mm)

BOTTOM VIEW

2 1/8" (54mm)

LCT WIRELESS REMOTE

Please order separately.

All dimensions indicated on this submittal are nominal.
Contact Technical Sales if you require more stringent specifications.

SPECIFICATIONS

GreenSource Initiative™
Metal and packaging components are made from recycled materials. Manufactured using renewable solar energy, produced onsite. Returnable to manufacturer at end of life to ensure cradle-to-cradle handling. Packaging contains no chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's). Use of this product may qualify for GreenSource efficacy and recycling rebate(s). Consult www.bklighting.com/greensource for program requirements.

Fixture Housing
Corrosion-free composite, made from high strength, thermo-formed, sheet molded polyester compound. Glass reinforced, flame retardant and UV stabilized. (2) bottom-entry, 3/4" NPT female conduit entries with knockout plugs and (4) side flats for 1/2" or 3/4" conduit adapters.

Patented Stability Flange
Corrosion-free composite flange projects into installation sub-strate to reinforce housing stability. Integral REBAR saddles simplify installation onto concrete form. (4) Orthogonal bosses permit use of 1/2" PCV conduit or EMT to simplify vertical position and leveling of housing. Pre-set self-tapping screws anchor housing at proper elevation.

Aiming
Dual axis OptiLock® stainless steel aiming bracket rotates 360° and provides vertical adjustment up to 15° from nadir. Positive lock action ensures optical orientation.

BKSSL™
Integrated solid state system is scalable for field upgrade. Modular design with electrical quick disconnects permit field maintenance. Minimum 50,000 hour rated life at 70% of initial lumens (L70). BKSSL technology provides long life, significant energy reduction and exceptional thermal management.

Tunable White
Dynamically controlled, close tolerance system replicates a wide spectrum of natural white light. Enables continuous modulation from 2700K through 6000K Correlated Color Temperature (+/- 2 SCDM). Dimmable from 5-100% in 1% increments. Precision control of high color values are maintained across the tunable range. Industry-leading Color Rendering Index Performance (Ra Range 92-98. Ra @ 3000K 93. R9 @ 3000K 90).

Saturation and Hue
Provides additional flexibility to add varying levels of saturation and hue to a chosen fixed color point off the Planckian curve. Once a CCT value is selected, the saturation function allows movement away from the black body curve toward fully saturated color in 1% increments. The Hue function permits further refinement by circulating around the chosen color point in 1% increments. Saturation and hue requires the use of a hand-held, wireless light commissioning tool, specified separately.

Installation
Integral, copper-free aluminum concrete pour collar (CPC), furnished in Black finish, permits for direct burial installation in soil or concrete. Consult Drainage Installation Guide for In-Grade Fixtures (DIG-IT) for compliance with proper soil preparation and drainage requirements prior to installation.

Fixtures are controlled using a wireless light commissioning tool, traditional 0-10V industry wired controls, or a hybrid of wired and wireless controls.

0-10V Wired Control
Requires (2) two sets of 0-10V industry wired controls. One 0-10V control provides CCT modulation between 2700K through 6000K in 1% increments. The second 0-10V control enables 5-100% dimming in 1% increments.

Wireless Control
Requires hand-held, wireless light commissioning tool, specified separately. Remote operates at 2.4Ghz. Detects all fixtures within range of its wireless network (approx. 10m range). Permits individual on/off control, 5-100% dimming (1% increment), CCT modulation between 2700K through 6000K. Full saturation and hue control enables selection of any single color point off the Planckian curve for dynamic full color output. A copy/paste function permits replication of the current selection to other modules within the wireless network.

Hybrid Control
For 0-10V industry wired installations, the Light Commissioning Tool may also be utilized to select a single color point off the Planckian curve for dynamic full color output with the remaining functions enabled by the 0-10V controls.

Optics
Interchangeable OPTIKIT™ modules permit field changes to optical distribution.

Driver Assembly
For use with (1) 700mA, Class A, constant current driver. 120VAC (nominal) primary input voltage. 50/60Hz. >0.90 Power Factor, <15.0A in-rush current, ≤20%THD (nominal at 120VAC full load). Output over-voltage, over-current, and short circuit protection with auto recovery. EMC: FCC 47CFR Part 15 Class B compliant.

Wiring / Connectors
Teflon® coated wire, 18 gauge, 600V, 250°C rated and certified to UL1659 standard. Features OptiLock® and gear tray quick disconnects. Patented HydroLock® with anti-siphon valve (ASV™) wireway. (3) Water-Tight connectors supplied for line connection. Maximum (2) #10 & (1) #18. Minimum (1) #12 & (1) #18.

Water Management
Self Evacuating Airtight Lamp Module (S.E.A.L.™). IP-68 rated, vacuum sealed enclosure. Patented Anti-Condensation Valve (ACV™) eliminates condensation from optical chamber. High temperature silicone 'O' Ring at faceplate. Patented HydroLock® technology provides fail safe water barrier between junction box and interior components. Anti-siphon valve (ASV™) prevents "wicking" through conductor insulation.

Lens
High heat, shock resistant, tempered 1/4" borosilicate flat glass lens. Suitable for walk-over and drive-over applications to 35,000 lbs.

Faceplate
Solid, 1/2" machined 6061T6 aluminum with (5) black oxide, captive, stainless steel mounting screws. Faceplate options include solid, 1/2" machined brass and solid, 1/2" machined stainless steel.

Finish
StarGuard®, our exclusive RoHs compliant, 15 stage chromate-free process cleans and conversion coats aluminum components prior to application of Class 'A' TGIC polyester powder coating. Brass components are available in powder coat or hand-crafted metal finish. Stainless steel components are available in hand-crafted metal finish. (Brushed finish for interior use only).

Listings
ETL Listed to ANSI/UL Standard 1598 and Certified to CAN/CSA Standard C22.2 No. 250. IP68 Rated. Made in the USA.

lighting facts RoHS

®Teflon is a registered trademark of DuPont Corporation

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Precision² and its features are covered in whole or in part by U.S. Patent Nos. 7,033,038; 6,254,258 B1; 7,249,867 B2; 7,370,988 B2; 7,553,042; 7,560,148; and 7,699,489

Figure 4: Tunable White In-grade Uplight (from BK Lighting)

Tuning the color of light will allow for some simple and elegant dynamic effects over the course of an evening and result in a more historic appearance with warmer-white light. For example, at dusk, uplights can be energized to 2700K, but later transition to a warmer 2200K or still warmer 1600K, though light levels could remain constant.

CONTROLS

Controls are a necessary means for maintaining consistent nighttime operations scheduling, minimizing energy use, and, with the use of preset scenes and motion sensors, offers greater flexibility and subtle dynamic effects over the course of an evening – particularly effective as a means of security lighting. Controls also help to limit the effects of light trespass and light pollution by switching off or dimming lights at curfew.

Functional lighting might best be operated by a photocell and astronomical timeclock system. The astronomical timeclock tracks dusk/dawn time periods and can adjust for daylight savings time. During mid-to-late day weather events and at dusk, a photocell energizes luminaires. After some pre-determined curfew, typically when pedestrian traffic is low, an astronomical timeclock can dim functional lights to half- or third-level and progressively dim or extinguish feature lighting. Motion sensors can be introduced so that when motion is sensed in discreet zones, such as private-use paths to access backs of structures, functional lights automatically energize or brighten for a short period of time to allow comfortable passage. At some predetermined “wake” time, such as 5 a.m., all lights could be energized to their evening setting so that pedestrians on early walks or passersby commuting have a comfortable experience. All lights can then be extinguished at dawn. **A site-wide control system using photocell, astronomical timeclock, and motion-sensor inputs with dimming capability, long fades, multi-zone control, and at least four preset scenes (e.g., dusk-to-curfew and curfew-to-dawn) is recommended.**

[End of Report]

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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