National Register of Historic Places
Thematic Survey of
Springfield's African-American Community,
And the
Central East Neighborhood,
Springfield, Illinois





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Prepared for
Historic Sites Commission
City of Springfield
Springfield, Illinois

August 2018

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The success of a project of this scope is dependent on the cooperation of a wide range of individuals. We appreciate the efforts of the City of Springfield, particularly Mayor Jim Langfelder, the Historic Sites Commission, and the Office of Planning and Economic Development. Mayor Langfelder took a personal interest in this project, and we have appreciated his contributions to the project. Both Ward 2 Alderman Herman Senor and Ward 3 Alderwoman Doris Turner were supportive of this project. Additionally, we would like to thank Kyle Harvey, Chairman of the Historic Sites Commission for pursuing this project. Over the course of the project, we worked with a number of staff members from the City's Office of Planning and Economic Development, including Lauren Gibson, Abigail Powell, Jessica Weitzel, and Valera Yazell. Similarly, the City of Springfield staff within the Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library was invaluable. We would like to thank Curtis Mann and Stephanie Martin (both with the Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library) for their assistance throughout this project, and Bill Kemp (McLean County Museum of History) for furnishing us with a digital copy of Thompson's 1912 *Pictorial Souvenir, Central Illinois*.

Staff from the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office assisted in multiple ways with this project. We would like to thank both Andrew Heckenkamp and Amy Hathaway for their assistance.

We would like to thank Pastor T. Ray McJunkins and the Union Baptist Church for their hospitality and use of their facilities for our public meeting. Additionally, the Springfield and Central Illinois African American History Museum were of assistance throughout the project. We would also like to thank the numerous citizens of the City of Springfield for their patience and cooperation with this project. Several individuals contributed their expertise and advice towards the success of this project, and included Kathryn Harris, Doug King, Inman and Debra Foster, Doris Bailey, Ben Cox, Tim Landis, Peggy Senor (and family), and Charlotte Johnson. We would especially like to thank Ms. Johnson for her extensive research and contribution to the project. Last, but not least, we would like to acknowledge Richard Hart for taking the time to speak with us on multiple occasions, and his willingness to share his research which greatly contributed to the success of this project.

Should we have inadvertently missed someone, we apologize. To all the above, we thank you.

COVER: Left: Two young ladies enjoying Washington Park, 1903 (Mann, Russo, and Garvert 1996:20). Right: Northwest Springfield residents Omer Donaldson (left) and Albert Harris (right) pose for a picture during the early years of the twentieth century (Garvert, Mann, and Russo 1997:30).

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Acknowledgement of Federal Assistance and Nondiscrimination Statement

This public presentation is part of a thematic study of African American life in Springfield initiated by the City of Springfield's Historic Sites Commission, and administered by the City of Springfield's Office of Planning and Economic Development, 800 E. Monroe, Springfield, IL 62701.

This research, and subsequent publication, has been financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS
HOME OF LINCOLN
·1840·

Introduction

The architectural survey of historic core of what was the nineteenth century community of Springfield—that area bounded by North Grand Avenue, South Grand Avenue, West Grand Avenue (now Macarthur Avenue) and East Grand Avenue (now Eighteenth Street)—is one of the objectives of the city's Historic Sites Commission. The survey of historic properties within this area is a positive step towards the identification and management of the historic resources within the community. Due to the size of the area (which encompasses a densely populated area approximately one mile square), the Historic Sites Commission has chosen to survey this area over a several year period as funding allows. This project was funded, in part, with a grant from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois.[1]

This report describes the methods and results of a multi-block survey area identified as Springfield's Central East Neighborhood.[2] Somewhat arbitrarily defined, the survey area is bounded by Tenth Street on the west, by Nineteenth and Wirt Streets on the east, by South Grand Avenue and Brown Street on the south, and by Madison Street and Clear Lake Avenue on the north. This project area is large (over 500 acres in size) with over an initial estimate of over 1,300 primary buildings—and substantially larger than any previously surveyed area in the City of Springfield (see Figures 1 and 2). This area encompasses what was, during the early years of Springfield, the eastern limits of the early community, and lies within a relatively flat topographic area that the growing community of Springfield quickly encroached upon during the early years of settlement. Early east/west corridors through the neighborhood included what was to become Cook, and to a lesser degree, Washington Streets. It was not long after settlement that substantial suburban estates and rural houses had been established along these transportation corridors and immediately off its path. By the middle 1850s, although large sections of this area had been platted, large portions of the project area remained either unimproved or in agricultural lands. With the construction of Great Western Railroad in 1854, the Tenth Street corridor became a major industrial corridor that greatly affected the character of the neighborhood's development, and effectively separated the "East Side" of Springfield from the greater institutional, commercial and residential neighborhoods located on the western side of the tracks. This physical separation played a significant role in the continued development of Springfield's east side for the next 160+ years.

Historically, the Central East Neighborhood developed as a diverse ethnic neighborhood. Small clusters of German, Portuguese, Irish, Italian, and a variety of eastern European immigrants—as well as African Americans, and second-generation whites—were located throughout the neighborhood, giving the community a typical nineteenth century urban

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[1] Since the initiation of this project, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency was transferred to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and currently is the Historic Preservation Division, Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

[2] The term "Central East Neighborhood" is not a historic designation, but one that we chose to distinguish this particular survey area from Springfield's greater East Side, which extends substantially further to the south, east, and north. The study area is located predominately in the north end of Springfield's Ward 2.

character. By the 1880s, many African American residents had concentrated in an area located near the north edge of the project area, within an area that became known as "the Badlands." It was this area—the "Badlands"—that was the recipient of the violence and hate dealt out by the hands of an angry white mob during the August 14-15th, 1908 race riot, an event that has had an impact on race relations in Springfield, as well as the nation, to this day. Subsequent efforts to "clean up" the neighborhood included the construction of one of the country's first public housing projects in the country—the John Hay Homes (which was constructed in 1940-41). By the 1950s, the Central East neighborhood was a vibrant mixed use neighborhood with many businesses along eastern Washington and Eleventh Streets catering to Springfield's African American inhabitants—and representing an extension of the historic center of African American business (and culture) located along the Levee, immediately west of the tracks and the Central East neighborhood. Today Springfield's "East Side" is often thought of by many Springfield residents as a predominately black neighborhood located on "the other side of the tracks", but the neighborhood remained ethnically diverse throughout the 1950s and 1960s, finally succumbing to urban decline during the later years of the twentieth century (post 1970).

Today the project area is predominately a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood with single-family buildings, many of which have been converted into multiple-family units as well as the occasional commercial building, apartment building, and institutional building (such as churches). The project area exhibits a wide variety of building types and architectural styles typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century urban neighborhoods. Characteristic of this large neighborhood is the numerous vacant lots created by ongoing efforts of urban renewal, and neighborhood revitalization.

Through the course of this project, Fever River Research documented 806 buildings. Of these 806 buildings, 70% (or 562 buildings) were recognized as being minimally 45 years old (pre-dating 1973, and the arbitrary 45-year cutoff date selected for this project).[3] Of these 806 buildings, survey forms were completed for approximately 105 buildings. The survey and documentation of these structures has resulted in a much better understanding of the settlement history of this community, and has identified several structures of historical and architectural significance that warrant preservation.

[3] Although the National Register of Historic Places has an arbitrary 50-year cutoff date for eligible properties, due to the nature of this thematic survey, and the potential of several significant properties missing this cutoff date by only a few years, slightly younger properties were included within the survey parameters.



Figure 1. Location of the Central East Neighborhood project area (highlighted in red) in relationship to other architectural surveys conducted within the City of Springfield. The construction of the four "Grand Avenues," which encompasses an area of four square miles, was proposed during the late 1850s and residential development generally remained within these boundaries through the 1890s.



Figure 2. The Central East Neighborhood project area illustrating street locations. The project area is bordered on the west by Tenth Street, on the east by Nineteenth and Wirt Streets, on the south by South Grand Avenue and Brown Street, and on the north by Madison Street and Clear Lake Avenue. This entails a very large area (over 500 acres in size) with over 1,300 primary buildings.



Map Key	Addition Name	Date Platted
1	Whitney's Addition	17 April 1837
2	Thomas Lewis' Addition	1 August 1854
3	Cottage Garden Addition	29 July 1856
4	Cottage Garden 2nd Addition	8 May 1869
5	Hickox & Chestnut Addition	31 October 1867
6	Gray's Addition	31 Augus 1837
7	Crosby's 2nd Addition	24 May 1842
8	Lewis & Adams Addition	10 October 1851
9	Elijah Iles Addition	6 January 1836
10	Crosby's [1st] Addition	16 November 1841
11	Elijah Iles Addition of Outlots	15 December 1836
12	L. B. Adams' Addition	12 November 1855
13	Mrs. Trotter's Addition	4 July 1855
14	Mather & Wells Addition	3 July 1852
15	Barrett's Addition	3 August 1854
16	Asa Eastman's Addition	13 July 1863
17	P. Sealinger's Subdivision	14 January 1858
18	B. S. Edwards 3rd Addition	51 May 1866
19	B. S. Edwards Subdivision	21 May 1866
20	Barrett's Addition Outlots [?]	3 August 1854
21	Resin Davidges Addition	12 May 1869
22	J. H. Spears 2nd Addition	10 December 1890
23	J. H. Spears Addition	20 March 1882
24	E. A. Wilson's 2nd Addition	17 November 1883

Figure 3. Location of city "additions" platted onto the City of Springfield within the Central East Neighborhood. The majority of the project area was platted and well developed by the late 1870s. The earliest of these additions (1, 6, and 9) occurred in the 1830s, while the latest (22, 23, and 24) occurred in the 1880s.

Project Methodology and Previous Research

The objective of the Central East Neighborhood survey, as with the previously completed Enos Park, West Side Capitol, and Aristocracy Hill Neighborhood surveys, was to inventory the historic properties within the survey area and provide basic architectural descriptions supplemented with background historical research for the various properties. Although the National Register of Historic Places has an arbitrary 50-year cutoff date for eligibility, for this project historic properties were identified as those with integrity that were greater than *45* years old. A secondary goal of the project was to identify potentially significant structures and make recommendations for both local landmark and National Register of Historic Places designations. All work was conducted according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines* as well as the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's guidelines "How to Conduct a Local Survey of Architectural and/or Historic Resources."

Unlike previous architectural surveys conducted in Springfield, this study utilized a thematic approach, and had the distinction of focusing on one particular class of individuals (African-Americans) and their contribution to Springfield's collective history. As such, much of the context developed for this study took a city-wide approach to the holistic African-American experience in Springfield—and did not focus on one particular neighborhood. Unfortunately, the parameters of the Federal grant required the survey of a specific geographic region within the city, and not a broad-stroked approach envisioned by the original thematic study. As such, the large area identified as the Central East project area was arbitrarily selected, as it has historically been perceived as the heart of Springfield's African-American community. Although the primary focus of the field survey was this particular geographic area, we were not confined solely to this area in regard to our identification of significant properties associated with the particular theme of the study. As such, some of the properties identified in the attached survey forms lie outside of the confines of the "project area." It is our hopes that the work presented here is perceived as an ongoing work in progress, and that further properties associated with this theme will be recognized for their significance and added to the study over time.

Prior to conducting the field survey of the Central East Neighborhood project area, preliminary documentary research on the project area was conducted. Initially, the surveyors created an inventory of currently identified historic properties located within the project area. This consisted of assessing previously compiled data bases (primarily HAARGIS) that identified National Register sites, districts, City landmarks, and previous architectural and archaeological surveys. Of primary interest to this research were the Historic Landmarks and Structures surveys conducted by the Illinois Department of Conservation in the 1970s, as well as Jerome Jacobson's survey of Lincoln era structures in Springfield. The Illinois Historic Structures Survey (through the auspices of the Illinois Department of Conservation, now Illinois Historic Preservation Division, Illinois Department of Natural Resources) inventoried thousands of properties located within Illinois communities for architectural merit. Similarly, the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey (also under the auspices of the IDOC) inventoried thousands of buildings noteworthy for their historical associations. Buildings located within the Central East Neighborhood within any of these data bases are tabulated in the attached Table 1.

Additionally, prior to the field survey, the surveyors familiarized themselves with the project area by visiting the Sangamon Valley Collection of the Lincoln Library. Local historical sources such as the vertical files and Sanborn fire insurance maps were consulted at that time. Sanborn fire insurance maps are available for the City of Springfield beginning in 1884. Unfortunately, none of the current project area is covered in that map edition. The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps cover limited portions of the project area. It is not until publication of the 1917 Sanborn map that the majority of the project area is illustrated. Subsequent Sanborn maps from 1941, 1950-52, and 1972 illustrate the project area in those years, and represent an excellent source of information for the study. Several additional cartographic resources (such as city maps from 1854, 1858, 1871, and 1876, as well as bird's eye views of Springfield from 1867 and 1872 were consulted (Hart and Mapother 1854; Hall 1855; Sides 1858; Ruger 1867; Warner, Higgins and Beers 1871; Koch 1872; Bird 1876).

Of particular interest, especially with the previous architectural surveys we conducted for the City of Springfield, were the numerous vanity publications which were issued at the turn of the century. Such sources as *Springfield in 1892* (Illinois State Journal 1892), *The Illinois Capital Illustrated* (Illinois State Register 1898), *Springfield in Eighteen Ninety Six* (*Illinois State Journal* 1896), *Springfield in the Twentieth Century* (Illinois State Journal 1903), and *Greater Springfield* (Lewis 1912) contributed significantly to our understanding of these other project areas. Although these vanity press publications were of great assistance with these earlier surveys, they were of much less significance to the current project area—as only one illustration was found depicting that area east of the Tenth Street rail corridor in any of these resources Similarly, during the middle 1960s, Springfield resident Dr. Floyd Barringer published a guide to Springfield homes entitled *Historic Homes of Springfield* (Barringer 1966). Barringer later followed up his book *Historic Homes of Springfield* with a second book entitled *Tour of Historic Springfield* (Barringer 1971), which he felt had either architectural or historical significance. As with the earlier vanity publications, few homes detailed by Barringer were located east of Tenth Street.[4]

All primary structures located within the project area (not including garages and other outbuildings) determined by the field surveyor to be at least 45 years of age were invenoried. Unlike previous surveys conducted in Springfield, our objective was not to complete survey forms for, or photograph, all of these structures. As specified by the City, detailed inventory forms were to be completed for 100 representative buildings selected for their architectural and/or historical significance, as related to the thematic context. Although the majority of the survey forms were completed of buildings located within the survey area, they were not confined solely to that area, with several significant properties being identified in the greater Springfield area. Digital photographs of the buildings identified in the survey forms were taken and integrated into that building's survey form. Each form describes the structure's common name,

[4] New information in Madison Street Improvement Project : Environmental Impact Statement (FINAL) (Illinois Department of Transportation 1980)
https://books.google.com/books?id=I5c1AQAAMAAJ&pg=PA6-IA24&lpg=PA6-IA24&dq=springfield+illinois+urban+renewal+1960s&source=bl&ots=_8_mqCMXgg&sig=PqkZ76LjWwqxbVIqsO1ODOdLkvY&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj2xbHRv4PcAhXB7oMKHYs3BU84FBDoAQgoMAA#v=onepage&q=springfield%20illinois%20urban%20renewal%201960s&f=false

location, street address, physical characteristics (such as function, wall construction, foundation material, roof type, plan shape, number of stories, siding material, and type of windows), ornamentation, integrity, historical documentation, the builder or architect (if known), representation on previous surveys (such as the National Register of Historic Places), general comments about the building, as well as photographic information, and the potential significance of the building. Additionally, the presence of outbuildings was also noted and briefly described. The form is designed to be a work in progress, as it is not possible to do an in-depth study of each of the buildings identified in the project area. As such, many forms note that further research is warranted, and it is hoped, that the forms will be added to over the years. Appendix II contains an example of a completed survey form.

Table 1
Properties in Survey Area Included on the
Illinois Historical Architectural and Archaeological Resources GIS Database (HAARGIS)
and Included as City of Springfield Landmarks Designation

Name	Address	Survey/Significance	Status
Lincoln Colored Home	427 South Twelfth Street	National Register / City Landmark	Extant
Judge Taylor House	902 South Twelfth Street	Determined Eligible for NR	Extant
Firehouse No. 5	1310 East Adams Street	City Landmark [?]	Extant
	1420 East Capitol Avenue	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
Neighborhood Center C.A.P.	1600 East Capitol Avenue	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Demolished
	1229 East Cook Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
Lincoln School	300 South Eleventh Street	Statewide Survey(1971-1975)	Extant
	1124 South Eleventh Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Demolished
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	121 North Fifteenth Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
Feitshans School	1101 South Fifteenth Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
	1201 East Jackson Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
	1000 East Monroe Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
	1127 East Monroe Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Demolished
	1303 East Monroe Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Demolished
	929 South Thirteenth Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Demolished
Sacred Heart Dormitory	716 South Twelfth Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
Sacred Heart Rectory	722 South Twelfth Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
Sacred Heart Catholic Church	730 South Twelfth Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
Sacred Heart School	1223 East Lawrence Avenue	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Extant
	1203 West Washington Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Demolished
	1406 East Washington Street	Statewide Survey (1971-1975)	Demolished

Each survey form also discusses the integrity of the building documented on that particular form. Generally, the assessment of the building's integrity took into consideration the amount of alteration and/or change that the building had undergone over the years. Unfortunately, the surveyor was only able to assess the integrity of the building's exterior. Ranking a building's integrity was difficult. If the building was little changed from its original appearance, in an as-built condition, its integrity was ranked EXCELLENT. If the structure had lost some of its ornamentation and was covered with siding, yet maintained its original form and window configuration and had a relatively intact historic porch (but yet not necessarily the original porch), we ranked the building as having GOOD integrity. Buildings that had been

remodeled to a greater extent—including the removal of a historic porch, the minor reconfiguration of door or window openings, and the presence of a *small* modern addition—but still retained their essential form were rated as having a MODERATE integrity. If the building's original form had been significantly compromised through the removal of historic porches, construction of large (or prominent) additions, and heavy alteration of window and doors openings, the property generally was ranked as having POOR integrity. The houses illustrated in Figure 4 help emphasize the differences in the four integrity categories applied to the houses in the Central East Neighborhood.



Figure 4. One of the few structures documented by earlier surveys within the Central East Neighborhood: The Burns House, located at 1625 West Jefferson Street. Constructed immediately after the Civil War, and later occupied by Michael H. Burns, a teamster in the Civil War who purchased the house in 1884 (IDOT 1980:I-72 and I-73; Barringer 1966).

Although some aspects of a structure's architectural integrity are, relatively speaking, irreversible (such as the construction of large wings and changing window configurations), other aspects of the structure's integrity can be improved through careful rehabilitation and/or restoration. Although a particular building's integrity may be ranked low, simple rehabilitation efforts (such as the removal of modern siding and the repainting of a building) can often result in the upgrading of a building's integrity. Similarly, although a dwelling may lack architectural integrity, it does not always preclude it from having historical and/or archaeological significance. The association of a structure with an important person or event often can dramatically contribute to the significance of a building. Similarly, although the remains of a dwelling may be sufficiently altered to question its architectural integrity, the building may contain sufficient information about a particular house type, style, or building method, or contribute to our general knowledge about lifeways in a particular place and time, that it can be considered significant. Although many of the dwellings within the project area have been sided, masking their original architectural character and resulting in a good integrity ranking, should the siding be removed, and the structures painted (supplemented with limited replacement of architectural details), the house's integrity, and chance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (or

individually listed as a city landmark) would be improved.

Concurrent with the field survey, the authors scoured the Sangamon Valley vertical files, various public records, as well as both published and unpublished histories in order to develop a contextual history of the Central East Neighborhood, the African American experience in Springfield, as well as to search for information relating to significant individuals and events that might have been associated with this particular area of Springfield. Additionally, site specific research relating to various properties identified during the survey was also sought, as well as contextual information relating to the African American experience in Springfield. During the course of this project, we utilized a wide range of resources to develop the historic context, as well as to identify potentially significant individual properties. Some of these sources used, many of which were noted above, included historic plats, atlases, and bird's eye views of Springfield, published and unpublished histories, public records such as Federal census returns, and historic photograph collections (primarily at the Sangamon Valley Collection). Also of great significance to the success of this project were the Springfield city directories, and the extensive, easily accessible and searchable collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century Springfield newspapers available on GeneologyBank.com. Both sources offered extensive site-specific information pertaining to various locations within the City, as well as to general themes and/or events relevant to the greater Africa American experience in the community.[5]

Additionally, and of major significance to the study of the African American experience in Springfield, is the presence of at least four newspapers published in the capitol city by African American editors. In late October 1897, A.V. Broady began publishing the *Illinois Record*, a weekly newspaper dedicated to the needs of Springfield's African American community. Of special interest are the sections "City News in Brief" and "Church Notes," both of which contain a wealth of local gossip and notes about happenings around town. The newspaper was published from October 31, 1897 through at least April 1900. How many issues available? *The State Capital* was a weekly published by S. B. Turner beginning in circa 1886. Forty-nine issues are available spanning the years 1891-92, and a single issue is extant from 1899. Both the Illinois Record and the State Capital are available, and searchable on GenealogyBank.com. *The Forum* was a third weekly published by Elmer L. Rogers. Issues are available for the years 1906 through 1911—significant years covering those immediately prior to the Springfield Race Riot, the year of the riot, and the years immediately following that event. Although the newspaper was published through at least 1917, only sporadic issues exist after that period.[6] Beginning in the middle 1930s, Dr. Kenniebrew began publishing the weekly *Illinois State Informer*. In late

[5] Although the current research has emphasized the 1876 and 1926 city directories, both of which have specific histories and/or listings for the City's African American population, additional yearly directories are available and are an avenue for future research into the African American community through the years.

[6] Besides those from early 1906 through 1911, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library has copies of issues from late 1914 through mid-1916, an a few issues from 1917. The NAACP magazine *The Crisis* indicates that the newspaper was being published by Rogers and the Regal Printing Company in 1916. The 1910 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Rogers was living at 1505 S. 17th Street, which is outside of the current project area (and potentially no longer extant?). The 1915 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Rogers was the editor of the newspaper at that time and residing at 905 S. 14th Street—a house within the current Central East Neighborhood which is still extant. Casey's 1926 directory suggests that Rogers is no longer publishing the newspaper, and that he was still residing at this 14th Street location. A

1937, the newspaper became a monthly publication only to be discontinued sometime shortly thereafter (post 1938?). Only one full (17 December 1937), and one partial issue (1 November 1938) of the newspaper is known to exist (Sangamon Link; Camara 2015).

Any discussion of Springfield's African-American community would be remiss without mentioning the work of Roberta Senechal, and the publication of her book *The Sociogenesis of a Race Riot: Springfield, Illinois in 1908* (1990), which is a well-researched and written context for the 1908 riots. Also of particular note is the work of local attorney and historian Richard Hart, whose use of primary materials in his 2008 publication *Lincoln's Springfield: The Early African American Population of Springfield, Illinois* is exemplary, and whose work has re-focused historians views on Abraham Lincoln's local exposure to African Americans prior to his rise to the Presidency. Additionally, a wide range of research relevant to the thematic study is ongoing at the relatively new Springfield and Central Illinois African-American History Museum.

The current authors' recent archaeological research for the City of Springfield's Carpenter Street Underpass and/or greater Rail Improvements Project also provided a solid background for future work on African-American Heritage in Springfield. The archaeological investigations conducted along Tenth Street, immediately adjacent to the Central East Neighborhood, uncovered the remains of five homes occupied by African American families and burned during the 1908 race riot.[7] The historical context prepared for the report involved research into the occupants of these residents through time, provided a background for African-American settlement in Springfield, the development of the surrounding neighborhood (the so-called "Badlands"), and detailed the events of the 1908 riot. The project entailed the formulation of research questions that are relevant to the current Thematic Survey. It also involved a great deal of public engagement and interaction with some of the same groups that were consulted for the current Thematic Survey (including the local chapter of the NAACP and the Springfield and Central Illinois African-American History Museum). The archaeological investigations conducted for this project generated considerable public interest, and the results were discussed at multiple open houses and consulting party meetings held in associated with the Springfield Rail Improvements Project.[8]

As part of the current project, efforts were made to reach out to the public, particularly in regard to the African American residents, to assess various people, places, buildings, and themes that they thought relevant to their collective experiences in Springfield, and Sangamon County. During the initial stages of the project, a public presentation was given at the Union Baptist Church, which is located within the project area.[9] A power point presentation outlining the methods and objectives of the project was presented, and the public was invited to contribute to the success of the thematic survey. As part of this public outreach, a "Request for Information" form was created and distributed at this meeting, and was made available on the City of Springfield's web site for easy access. Unfortunately, although the response to the City survey

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[7] Mansberger and Stratton produced an inventory of buildings destroyed and/or damaged during the riot, and a log of historical photographs taken in the aftermath—both keyed to maps (See "Burned Building Locations…").

[8] See, for example, "The Archaeology of Racial Hatred."

[9] "National Register of Historic Places Thematic Study of Springfield's African American Community."

was positive and several properties of interest were discussed at the public meeting, and a couple of individuals contributed materials and information to the authors during the course of these investigations, only *one* form was ever completed and submitted as part of this public outreach effort.

This thematic survey presented here should be considered an ongoing work-in-process. As historical information becomes available about specific buildings, it needs to be integrated into the site forms. Additionally, new site forms need to be completed as additional information becomes available. As part of this thematic study, a database was initiated to assist with the organization of the data collected during the course of this research. This data base represents an effort to identify potential people and places associated with the African American experience in the greater Springfield area, and to assess the potential significance and integrity of the resource. As with the current project, this data base should be considered an ever-expanding, work-in-progress to assist with the organization of the wealth of data available relating to this thematic study. This data base has been established in the form of an Excel spreadsheet, and a sample couple of pages are presented as Appendix x. Additionally, a pro-active attempt to conduct site-specific documentary research regarding many of the buildings identified by this survey should be sought. A component of other survey programs have included provisions for the training of volunteers to conduct site-specific research into tax records, city directories, and other published sources, in order to transfer that information to the site forms. Such a program would be advantageous for the City of Springfield.

Table 2

Houses within the Aristocracy Hill Neighborhood Project Area Documented in Late 19th Century Vanity Press Publications



Excellent



Good



Moderate



Poor

Figure 5. Queen Anne houses from the Aristocracy Hill Neighborhood illustrating the four integrity classes used for the Central East Neighborhood survey.

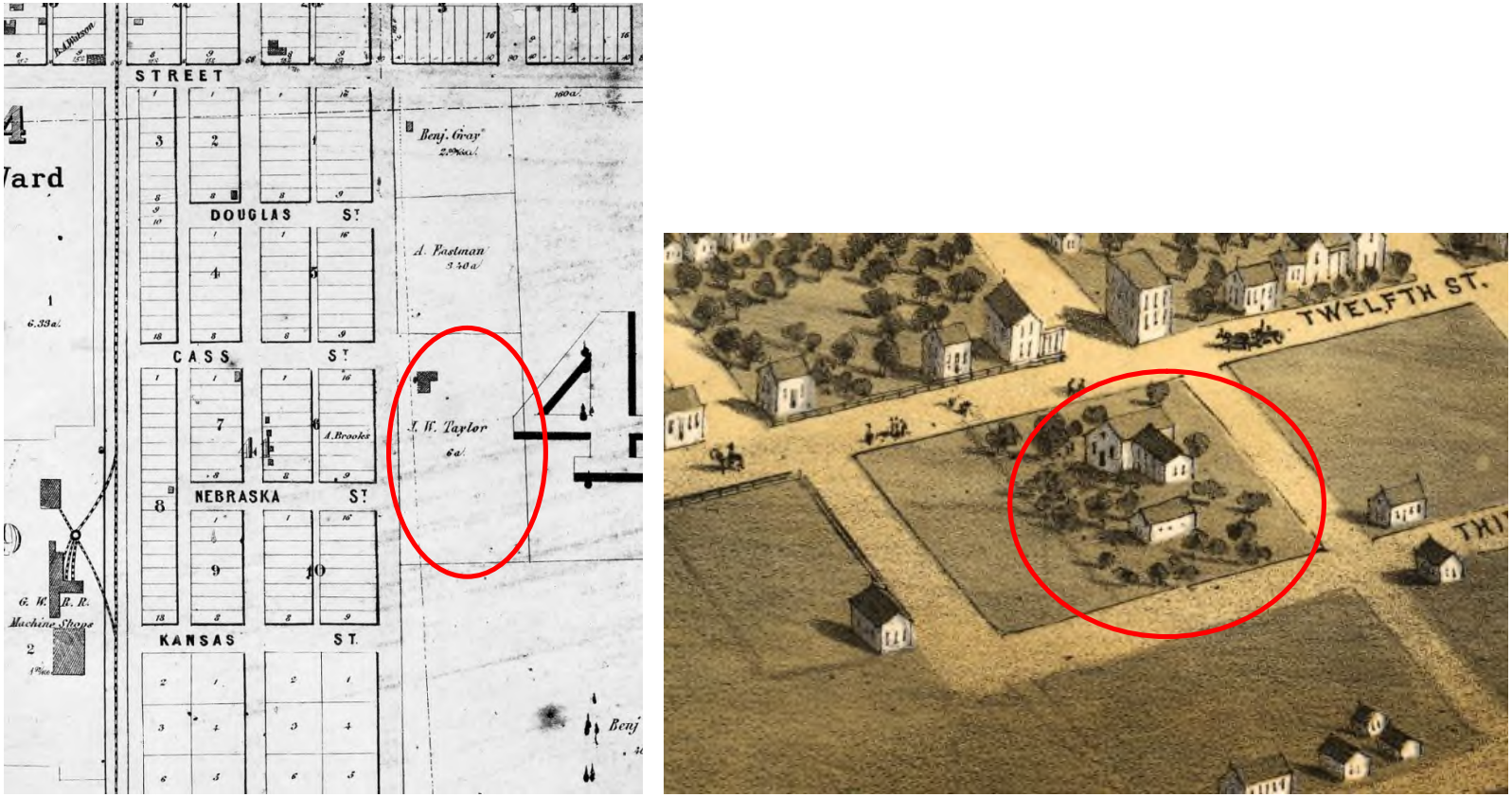
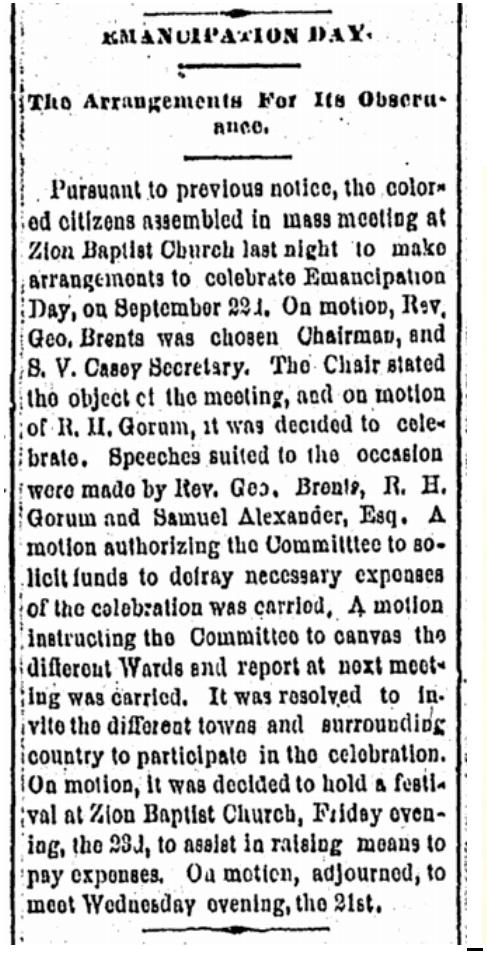


Figure 6. Examples of historic plats and maps used in researching properties in the Central East Neighborhood. Left: Detail of 1858 *Map of the City of Springfield* depicting the location of the Taylor House. Right: Detail of 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield,* also illustrating the Taylor House. Both maps are an invaluable resource for studying early Springfield, and the current project area. Constructed originally as a suburban estate house, the dwelling was later converted into the Ulrich Home for Fallen Women (circa 1870), and later the Ambidexter Industrial and Normal Institute (1901), a school for African-American youth , patterned after the more famous Tuskegee Institute championed by Booker T. Washington.



EMANCIPATION DAY.

The Arrangements For Its Observance.

Pursuant to previous notice, the colored citizens assembled in mass meeting at Zion Baptist Church last night to make arrangements to celebrate Emancipation Day, on September 22d. On motion, Rev. Geo. Brents was chosen Chairman, and S. V. Casey Secretary. The Chair stated the object of the meeting, and on motion of R. H. Gorum, it was decided to celebrate. Speeches suited to the occasion were made by Rev. Geo. Brents, R. H. Gorum and Samuel Alexander, Esq. A motion authorizing the Committee to solicit funds to defray necessary expenses of the celebration was carried. A motion instructing the Committee to canvas the different Wards and report at next meeting was carried. It was resolved to invite the different towns and surrounding country to participate in the celebration. On motion, it was decided to hold a festival at Zion Baptist Church, Friday evening, the 23d, to assist in raising means to pay expenses. On motion, adjourned, to meet Wednesday evening, the 21st.

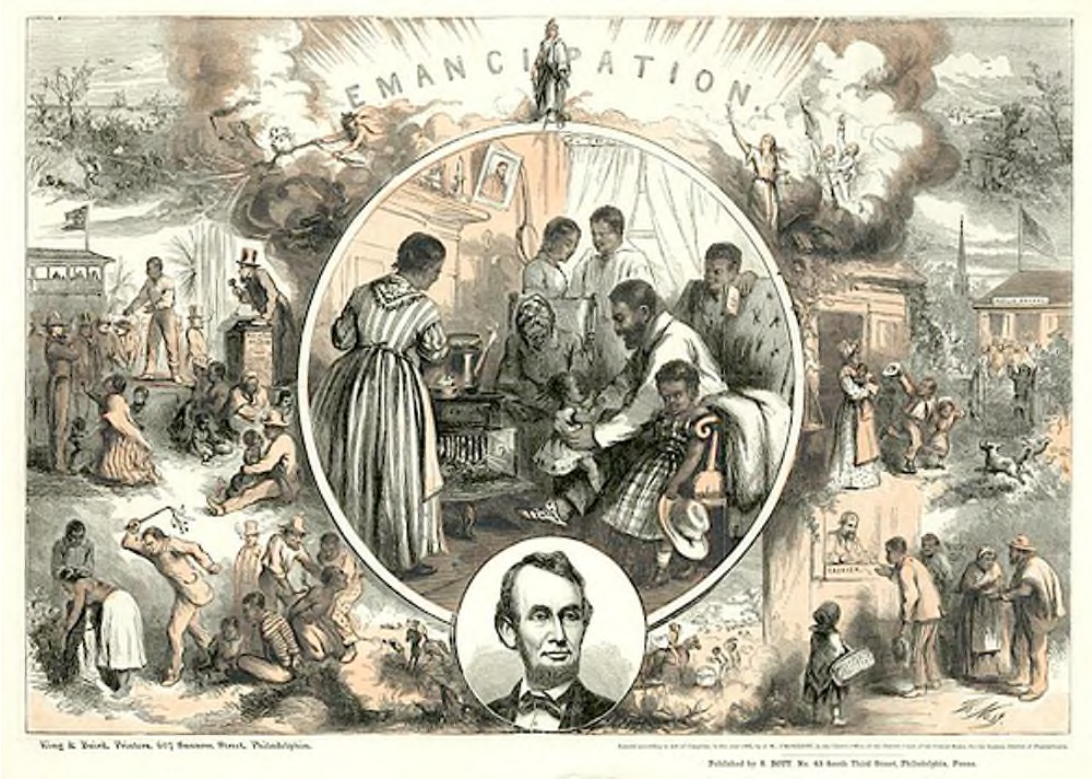


Figure 7. Local newspapers, which reported on social events involving the African American community, were used extensively for the current project. Emancipation Day (September 22) was a major social event, celebrated annually with a large festival for many years in Springfield. The newspaper article shown here is from 1878 (Citation). Within recent years, the current *Juneteenth* celebration seems to have supplanted Emancipation Day activities. Right: Wood engraving by Thomas Nast, dated 1865, entitled *Emancipation* (Library of Congress).


The Springfield Sunday Journal

SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS JULY 21 1918

Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress to Be Held in This City Sept. 22, 23, 24, 1918

Fitting Celebration of Historical Event in Illinois History --- Of Interest to Both Races

Prominent Citizens of State to Participate---Centennial Congress Committees of White and Colored Races Organized

STATUS OF CLASS CONDITIONS OF COLORED PEOPLE DURING SLAVERY

Progress Since Emancipation---Intellectual and Industrial Development

L. T. OSBORNE'S PALACE BARBER SHOP

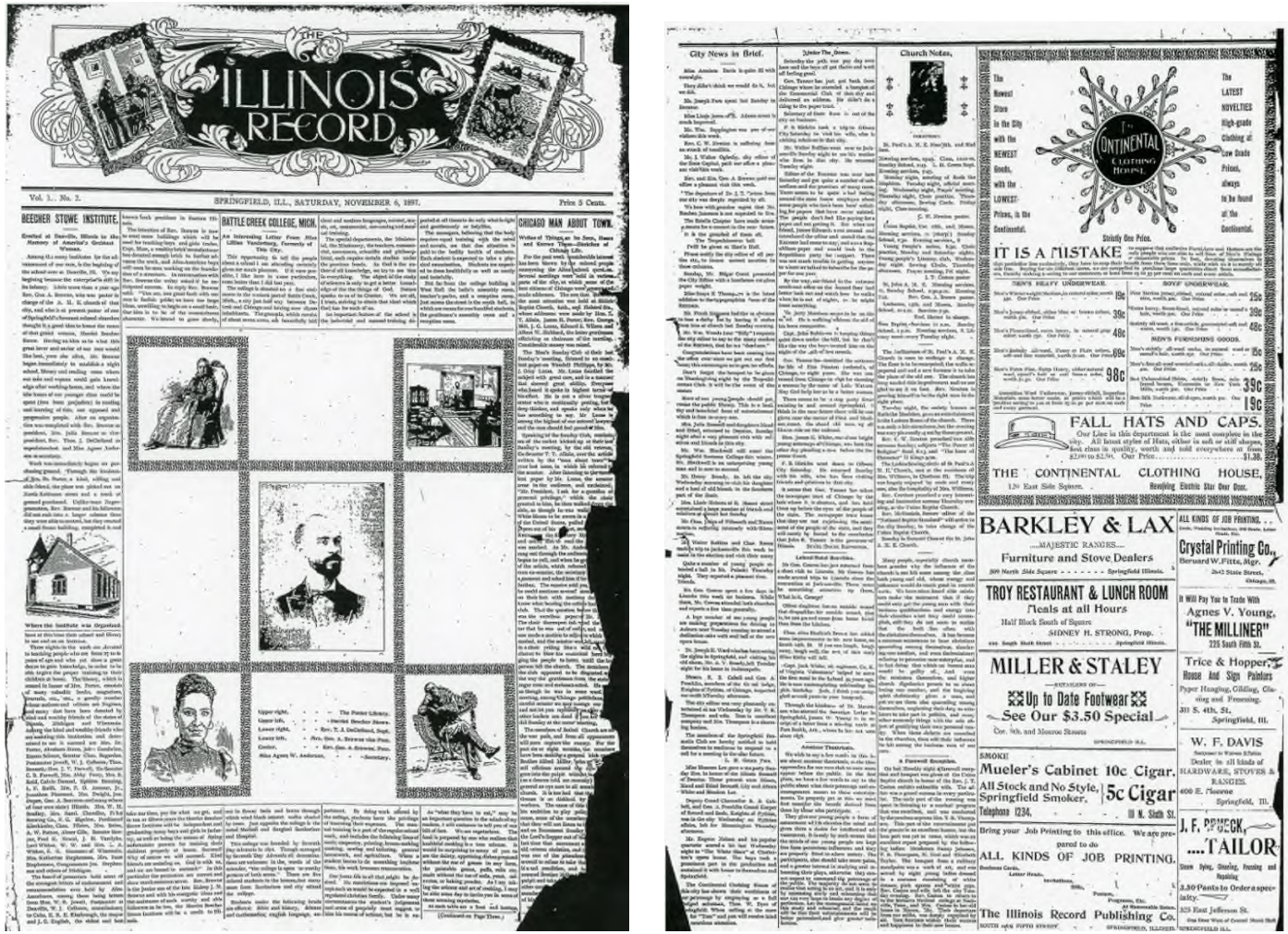
HOW TO MAKE POTATO BUTTER

EUREKA Barber Shop

E. H. WALLACE

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LICENSED EMBALMER

Figure 8. Besides various events, such as that illustrated in the previous figure, the newspapers also contained a wealth of information relating to African American individuals. The July 21, 1918 issue of the *Illinois State Journal* announced the formation of the Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress, which was held in conjunction with the State of Illinois' Centennial Celebration. The Congress exposition was to begin on *September 22nd* of that year, and the newspaper included three pages highlighting the achievements of Springfield's African American community.


THE ILLINOIS RECORD

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897. Price 5 Cents.

BEECHER STOWE INSTITUTE.

BATTLE CREEK COLLEGE, MICH.

CHICAGO MAN ABOUT TOWN.

City News in Brief.

Church Notes.

IT IS A MISTAKE

FALL HATS AND CAPS.

THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

BARKLEY & LAX

Furniture and Stove Dealers

TROY RESTAURANT & LUNCH ROOM

MILLER & STALEY

Up to Date Footwear

Crystal Printing Co.,

Bernard W. Fitts, Mgr.

"THE MILLINER"

Agnes V. Young,

Trice & Hopper,

House And Sign Painters

W. F. DAVIS

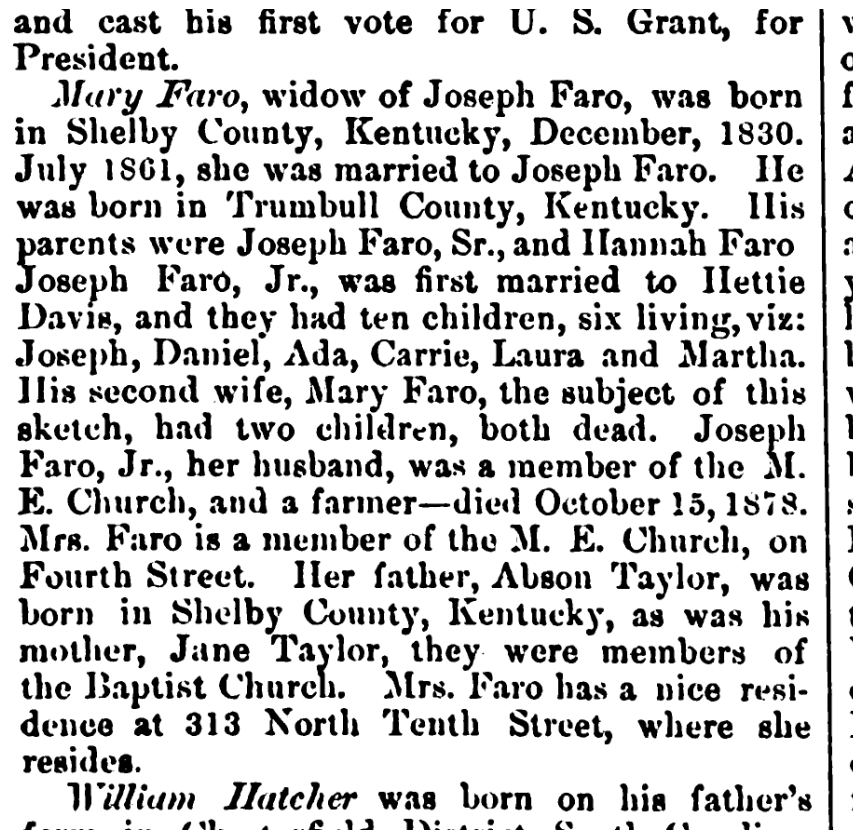
HARDWARE, STOVES & RANGES.

J. F. BRUECK,

....TAILOR

The Illinois Record Publishing Co.

Figure 9. In late October 1897, A.V. Broady began publishing the *Illinois Record,* a weekly newspaper dedicated to the needs of Springfield's African American community. Of special interest are the sections "City News in Brief" and "Church Notes," both of which contain a wealth of local gossip and notes about happenings around town. The newspaper was published from October 31, 1897 through at least April 1900 (GenealogyBank.com). At least four newspapers written by, and for African American consumption were published in early Springfield over the years.



and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President.

Mary Faro, widow of Joseph Faro, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, December, 1830. July 1861, she was married to Joseph Faro. He was born in Trumbull County, Kentucky. His parents were Joseph Faro, Sr., and Hannah Faro Joseph Faro, Jr., was first married to Hettie Davis, and they had ten children, six living, viz: Joseph, Daniel, Ada, Carrie, Laura and Martha. His second wife, Mary Faro, the subject of this sketch, had two children, both dead. Joseph Faro, Jr., her husband, was a member of the M. E. Church, and a farmer—died October 15, 1878. Mrs. Faro is a member of the M. E. Church, on Fourth Street. Her father, Abson Taylor, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, as was his mother, Jane Taylor, they were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Faro has a nice residence at 313 North Tenth Street, where she resides.

William Hatcher was born on his father's

Figure 10. Published histories added significantly to our understanding of the African American experience in Springfield. Unlike their neighbors, individual biographies of African American residents of Springfield were few in number. One of the first sources to speak directly to the contribution of the African American residents of Springfield was the *History of Sangamon County, Illinois,* which was published in 1881 (Inter-State Publishing Company). This county history published a nine-page section entitled *The Colored People of Springfield,* which highlighted the lives of twenty-tow Springfield residents. Mary Faro and her family had occupied a small frame house—described as a "nice residence"--at 313 North Tenth Street, just outside of the current project area. Located near the intersection of Tenth and Madison Street, the Faro residence was destroyed by fire ignited by rioters during the eventful weekend of August 15-16, 1908. The archaeological remains of the Faro residence, and four other contemporary houses located along Tenth Street (north of Madison Street) have been identified, and have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

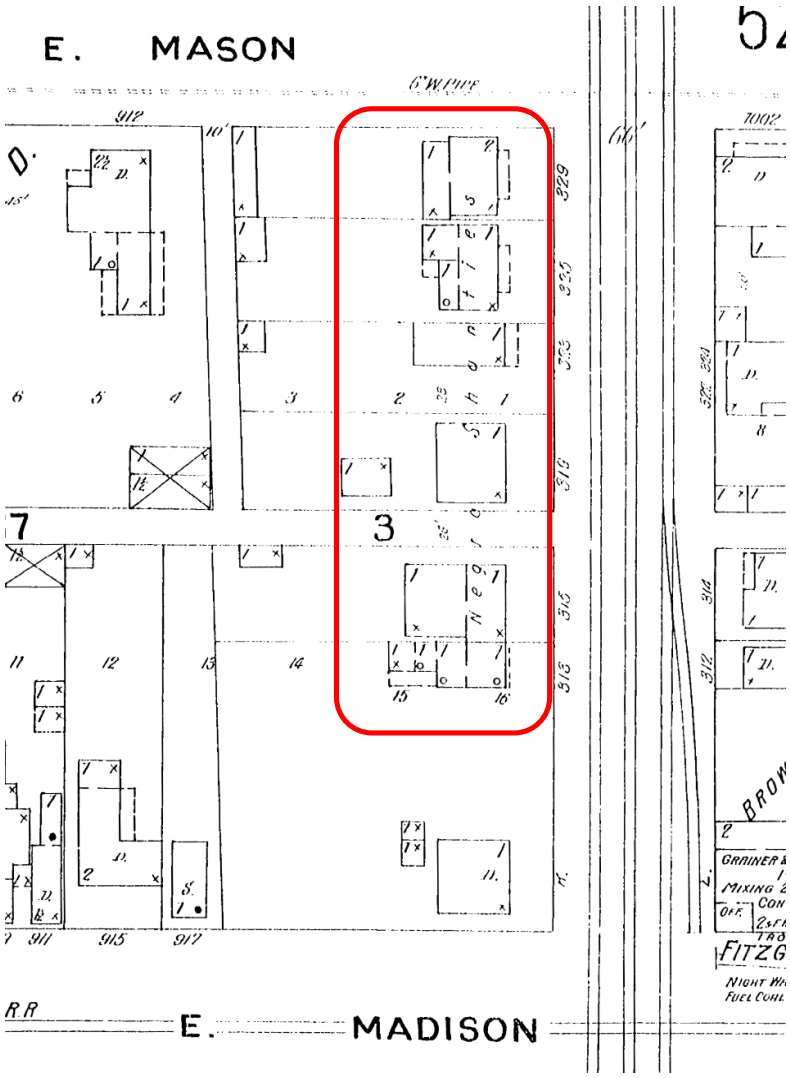


Figure 11. Cartographic resources illustrating city improvements were relatively plentiful in the later years of the nineteenth and twentieth century. These map resources assist greatly in understanding the evolution of the various neighborhoods within the Central East Neighborhood, and greater Springfield. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were published for the years 1886, 1890, 1896, 1917, 1950-52, and 1972. These maps are an invaluable resource in understanding the built environment in the city and its change through time. Although Sanborn maps typically do not identify the race of the occupants of the houses shown, in many instances the illustrator made notes relevant to the structures being depicted on the map. This image is a detail from the 1896 Sanborn map that illustrates a row houses on the 300 block of North Tenth Street which were labelled "Negro Shanties." Most of these homes were destroyed in the 1908 race riot and were the focus of the recent archaeological investigations conducted for the Carpenter Street Underpass.

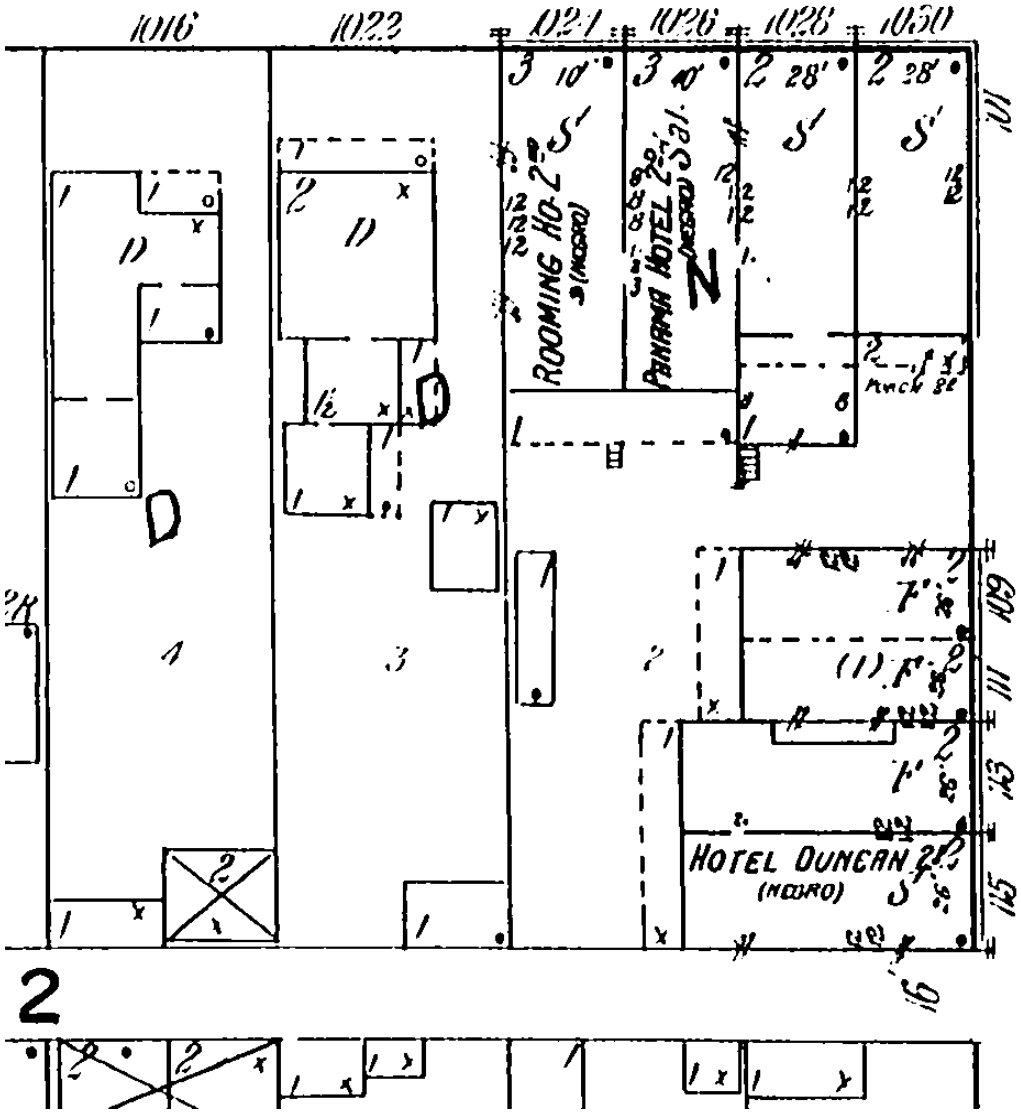


Figure 12. Sanborn fire insurance maps are an excellent source of information on a variety of topics relating to the settlement history of the Central East Neighborhood. This 1917 detail illustrates several Springfield establishments that catered to African American clientele, and included two hotels (the Panama Hotel and the Hotel Duncan), and a rooming house at the southwest corner of Washington and Eleventh Streets—all three of which were labeled "(Negro)" (Sanborn 1917:6).

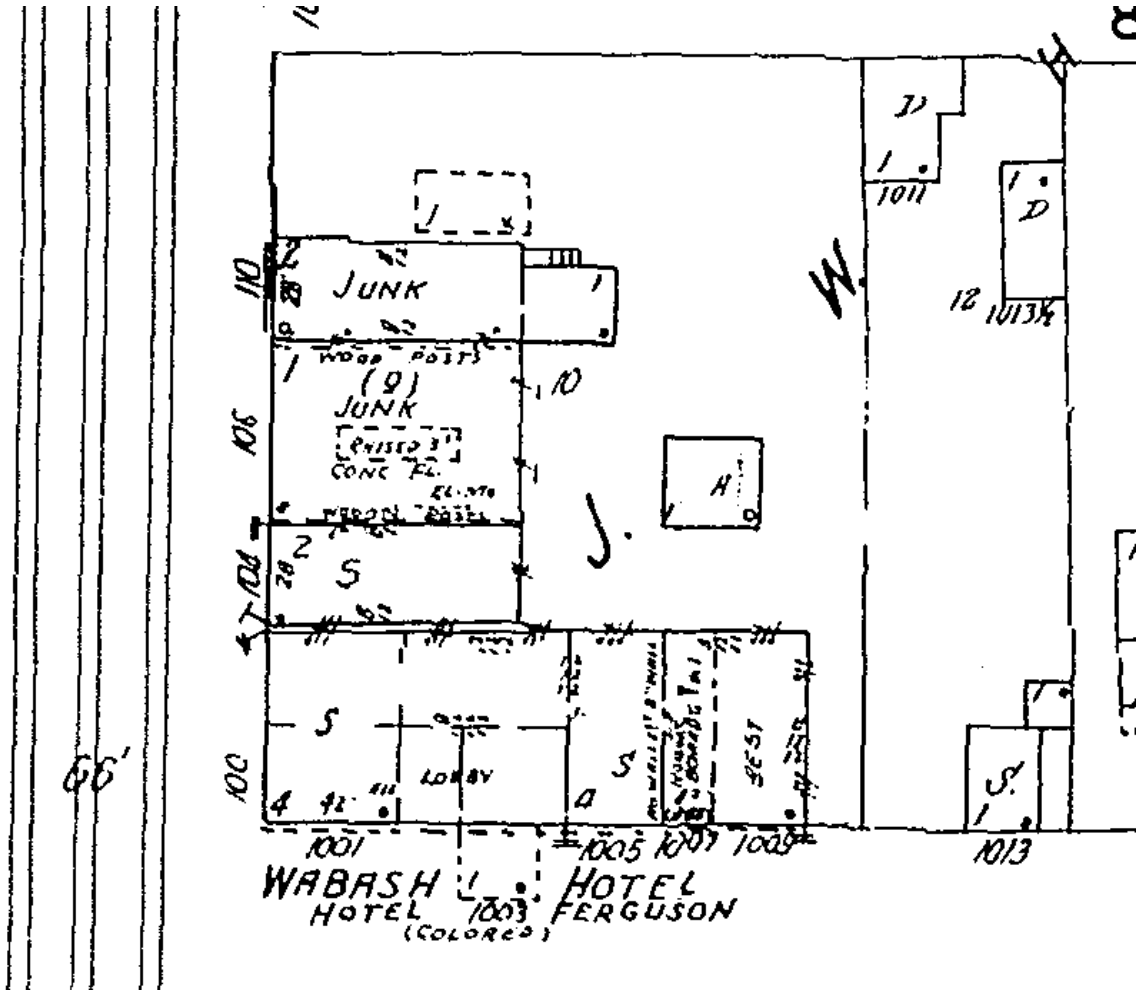


Figure 13. Hotel Ferguson (former Wabash Hotel) at the northeast corner of Washington and Tenth Streets in 1952. The business catered to "Colored" guests by this point in time. The adjacent boarding house at 1007 East Washington Street operated as the Sims Hotel, with Mrs. Lizzie Sims as proprietor. It, too, was a "Colored" hostelry (Sanborn 1952:23; SCD 1925:1534).

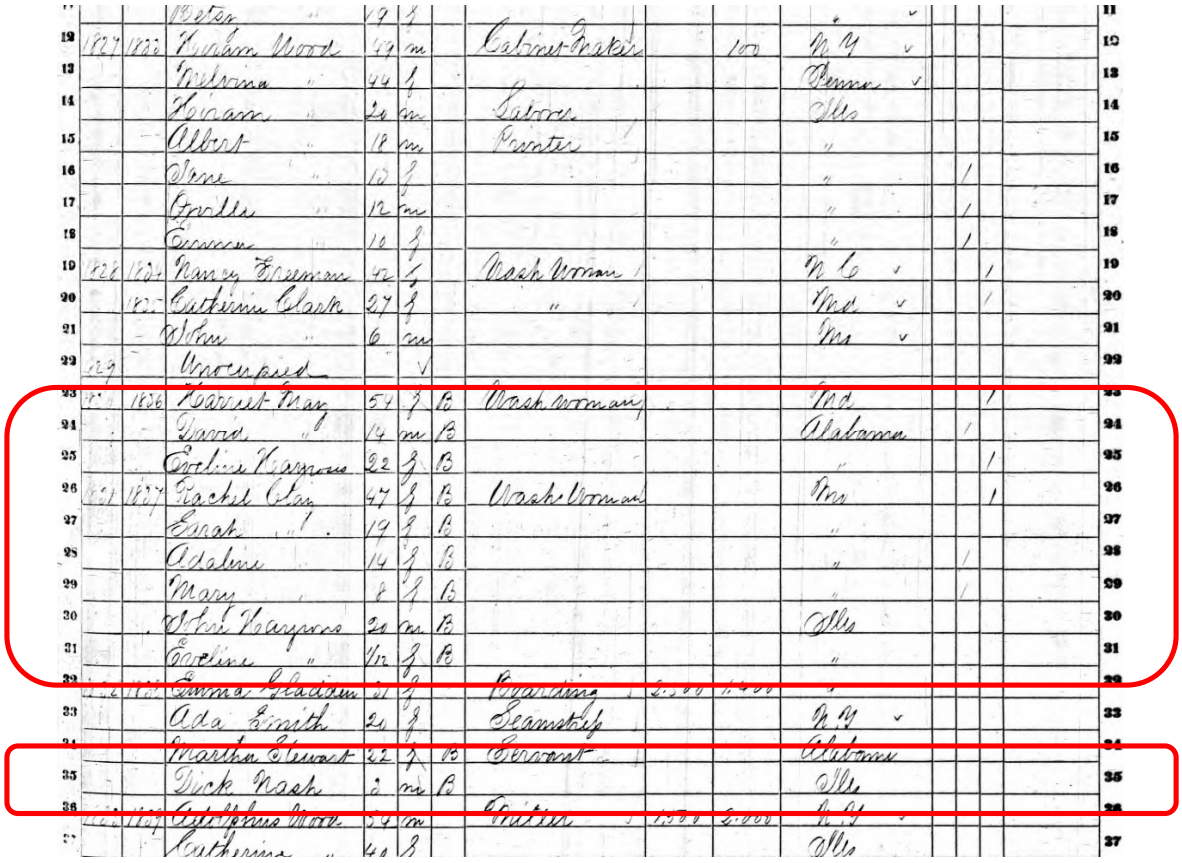
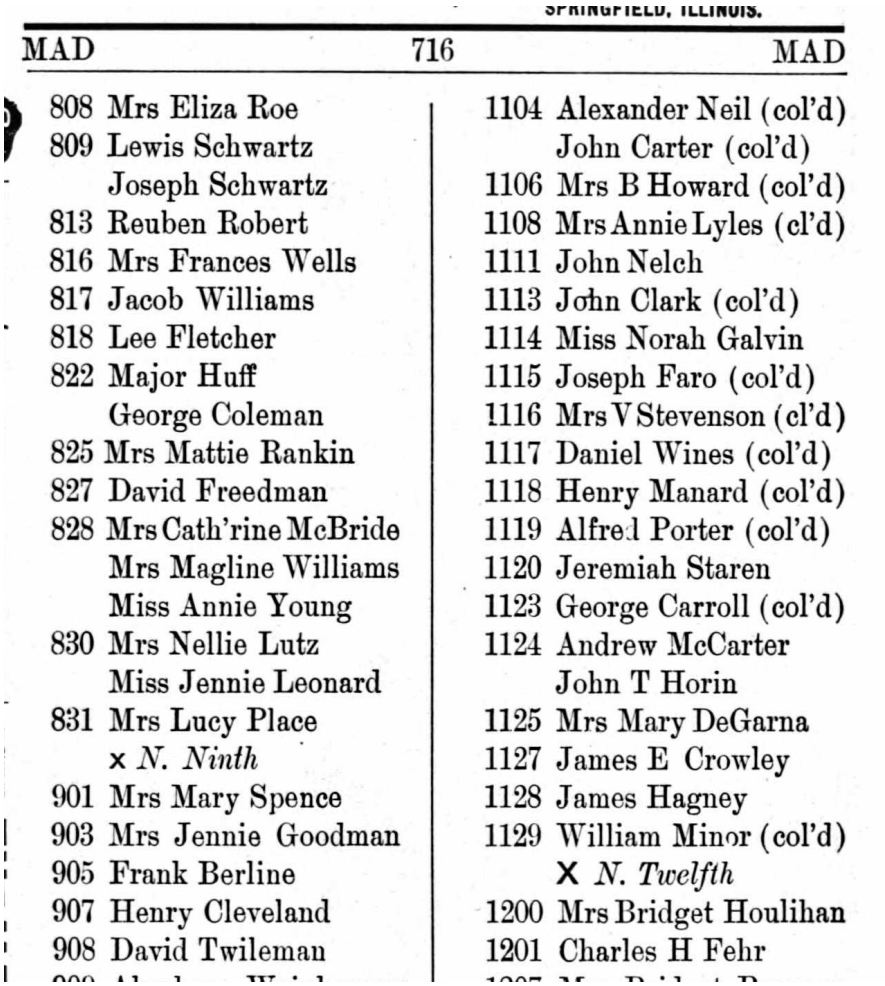


Figure 14. Federal census records document the City of Springfield's population with a house-by-house, street-by-street inventory of its inhabitants. These records document the ethnic diversity of Springfield every ten years, and provide detailed information as to the various ethnic enclaves in the city, and the dynamics of these families and households. This is a copy illustrating a portion of one page in the 1860 census and notes the small cluster of black families and/or households residing along South Eighth Street, immediately north of the incipient Washington Street Levee district. The large "B" in the column after the individual's name refers to that person's ethnic identity as being "Black." Both the May and Clay families listed here were African American extended families that had women listed as the "Head of Household" and whose occupations were listed as "washerwoman." The adjacent "boarding house" owned and operated by Emma Gladdin (aka Emma Nash) contained two African American occupants, a young female servant and young boy (presumably Emma's stepson or son). Madame Gladdin operated one of two prominent Civil War era "houses of ill fame" in Springfield.



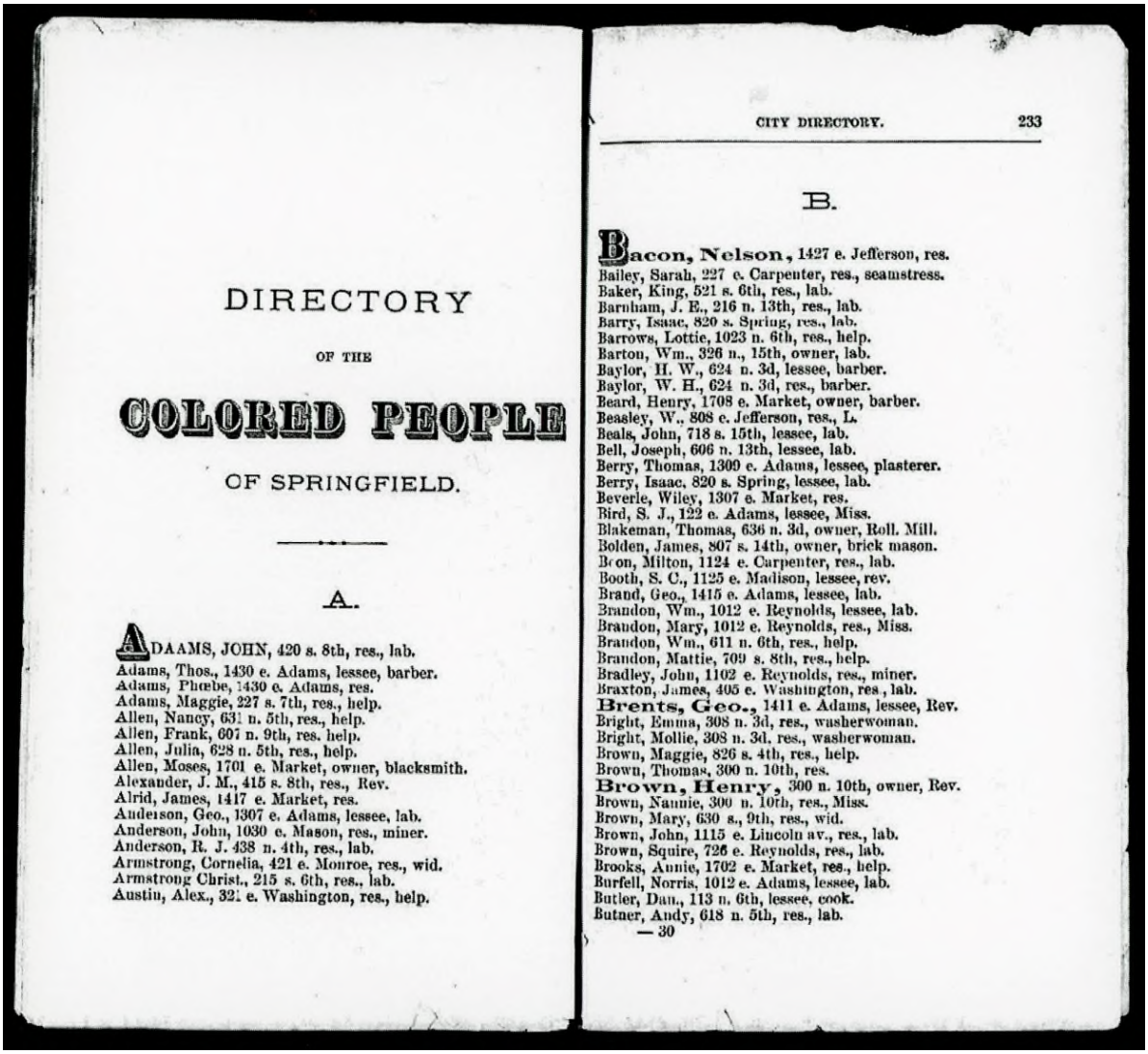
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

MAD 716 MAD

808 Mrs Eliza Roe
809 Lewis Schwartz
Joseph Schwartz
813 Reuben Robert
816 Mrs Frances Wells
817 Jacob Williams
818 Lee Fletcher
822 Major Huff
George Coleman
825 Mrs Mattie Rankin
827 David Freedman
828 Mrs Cath'rine McBride
Mrs Magline Williams
Miss Annie Young
830 Mrs Nellie Lutz
Miss Jennie Leonard
831 Mrs Lucy Place
x *N. Ninth*
901 Mrs Mary Spence
903 Mrs Jennie Goodman
905 Frank Berline
907 Henry Cleveland
908 David Twileman

1104 Alexander Neil (col'd)
John Carter (col'd)
1106 Mrs B Howard (col'd)
1108 Mrs Annie Lyles (cl'd)
1111 John Nelch
1113 John Clark (col'd)
1114 Miss Norah Galvin
1115 Joseph Faro (col'd)
1116 Mrs V Stevenson (cl'd)
1117 Daniel Wines (col'd)
1118 Henry Manard (col'd)
1119 Alfred Porter (col'd)
1120 Jeremiah Staren
1123 George Carroll (col'd)
1124 Andrew McCarter
John T Horin
1125 Mrs Mary DeGarna
1127 James E Crowley
1128 James Hagney
1129 William Minor (col'd)
X *N. Twelfth*
1200 Mrs Bridget Houlihan
1201 Charles H Fehr

Figure 15. Published city directories were an invaluable source of information contributing to our research. City directories, which are available for Springfield from the 1850s through the present day, provide information as to head of households, their occupation, and place of residence. They also include business listings. Unfortunately, less affluent and/or skilled individuals often were not documented in earlier directories. City directories published prior to 1930 distinguish between white and black residents, as seen above. This is a copy of a page from the 1891 city directory illustrating names of house occupants along the 800 through 1000 block of East Madison Street. The "(col'd)" accompanying many of the names is in reference to the ethnicity of the occupant, and refers to the term "Colored." Directories from other years indicate this same trait with a "(c)."



DIRECTORY

OF THE

COLORED PEOPLE

OF SPRINGFIELD.

A.

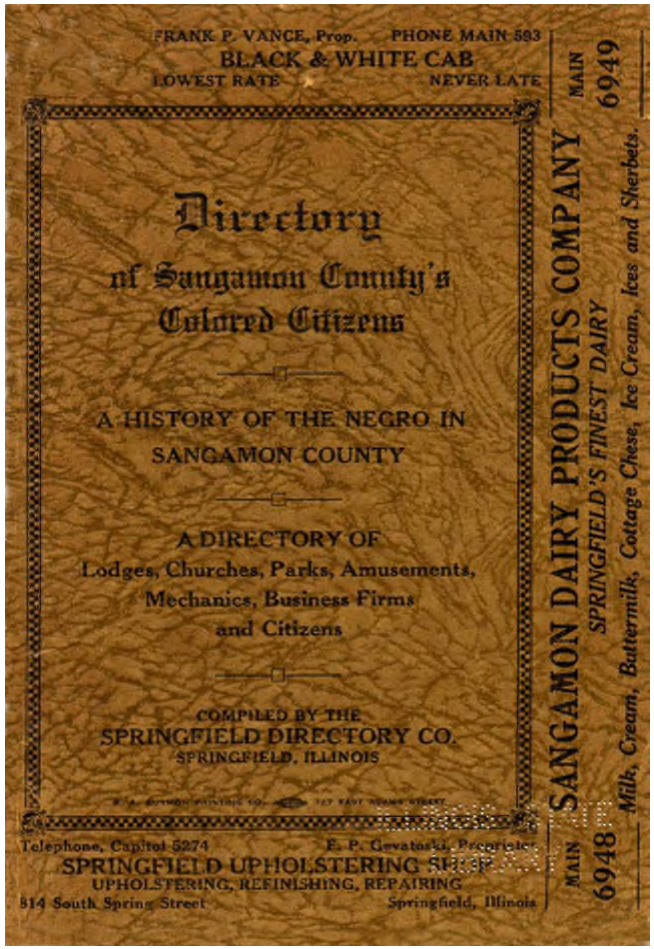
ADAAMS, JOHN, 420 s. 8th, res., lab.
Adams, Thos., 1430 e. Adams, lessee, barber.
Adams, Phœbe, 1430 e. Adams, res.
Adams, Maggie, 227 s. 7th, res., help.
Allen, Nancy, 631 n. 5th, res., help.
Allen, Frank, 607 n. 9th, res. help.
Allen, Julia, 628 n. 5th, res., help.
Allen, Moses, 1701 e. Market, owner, blacksmith.
Alexander, J. M., 415 s. 8th, res., Rev.
Alrid, James, 1417 e. Market, res.
Anderson, Geo., 1307 e. Adams, lessee, lab.
Anderson, John, 1030 e. Mason, res., miner.
Anderson, R. J. 438 n. 4th, res., lab.
Armstrong, Cornelia, 421 e. Monroe, res., wid.
Armstrong Christ., 215 s. 6th, res., lab.
Austin, Alex., 321 e. Washington, res., help.

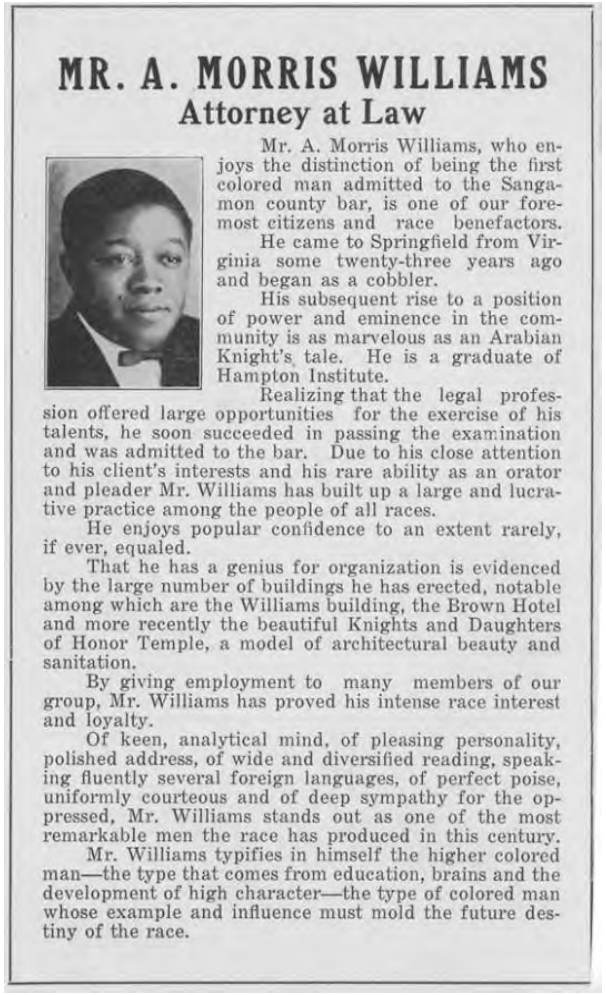
B.

Bacon, Nelson, 1427 e. Jefferson, res.
Bailey, Sarah, 227 e. Carpenter, res., seamstress.
Baker, King, 521 s. 6th, res., lab.
Barnham, J. E., 216 n. 13th, res., lab.
Barry, Isaac, 820 s. Spring, res., lab.
Barrows, Lottie, 1023 n. 6th, res., help.
Barton, Wm., 326 n., 15th, owner, lab.
Baylor, H. W., 624 n. 3d, lessee, barber.
Baylor, W. H., 624 n. 3d, res., barber.
Beard, Henry, 1708 e. Market, owner, barber.
Beasley, W., 808 e. Jefferson, res., L.
Beals, John, 718 s. 15th, lessee, lab.
Bell, Joseph, 606 n. 13th, lessee, lab.
Berry, Thomas, 1309 e. Adams, lessee, plasterer.
Berry, Isaac, 820 s. Spring, lessee, lab.
Beverle, Wiley, 1307 e. Market, res.
Bird, S. J., 122 e. Adams, lessee, Miss.
Blakeman, Thomas, 636 n. 3d, owner, Roll. Mill.
Bolden, James, 807 s. 14th, owner, brick mason.
Bron, Milton, 1124 e. Carpenter, res., lab.
Booth, S. C., 1125 e. Madison, lessee, rev.
Brand, Geo., 1415 e. Adams, lessee, lab.
Brandon, Wm., 1012 e. Reynolds, lessee, lab.
Brandon, Mary, 1012 e. Reynolds, res., Miss.
Brandon, Wm., 611 n. 6th, res., help.
Brandon, Mattie, 709 s. 8th, res., help.
Bradley, John, 1102 e. Reynolds, res., miner.
Braxton, James, 405 e. Washington, res., lab.
Brents, Geo., 1411 e. Adams, lessee, Rev.
Bright, Emma, 308 n. 3d, res., washerwoman.
Bright, Mollie, 308 n. 3d. res., washerwoman.
Brown, Maggie, 826 s. 4th, res., help.
Brown, Thomas, 300 n. 10th, res.
Brown, Henry, 300 n. 10th, owner, Rev.
Brown, Nannie, 300 n. 10th, res., Miss.
Brown, Mary, 630 s., 9th, res., wid.
Brown, John, 1115 e. Lincoln av., res., lab.
Brown, Squire, 726 e. Reynolds, res., lab.
Brooks, Annie, 1702 e. Market, res., help.
Burfell, Norris, 1012 e. Adams, lessee, lab.
Butler, Dan., 113 n. 6th, lessee, cook.
Butner, Andy, 618 n. 5th, res., lab.

— 30

Figure 16. One of the more interesting city directories relevant to our thematic study of African Americans in Springfield was that published in 1876 at the time of the country's centennial celebration. This directory included a separate, seven-page *Directory of the Colored People of Springfield.* It is interesting in that this directory was published at the very end of the era of Reconstruction in the south, and represents the end of the beginning of the "separate but equal" years of the Jim Crow era.





MR. A. MORRIS WILLIAMS

Attorney at Law

Mr. A. Morris Williams, who enjoys the distinction of being the first colored man admitted to the Sangamon county bar, is one of our foremost citizens and race benefactors.

He came to Springfield from Virginia some twenty-three years ago and began as a cobbler.

His subsequent rise to a position of power and eminence in the community is as marvelous as an Arabian Knight's tale. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute.

Realizing that the legal profession offered large opportunities for the exercise of his talents, he soon succeeded in passing the examination and was admitted to the bar. Due to his close attention to his client's interests and his rare ability as an orator and pleader Mr. Williams has built up a large and lucrative practice among the people of all races.

He enjoys popular confidence to an extent rarely, if ever, equaled.

That he has a genius for organization is evidenced by the large number of buildings he has erected, notable among which are the Williams building, the Brown Hotel and more recently the beautiful Knights and Daughters of Honor Temple, a model of architectural beauty and sanitation.

By giving employment to many members of our group, Mr. Williams has proved his intense race interest and loyalty.

Of keen, analytical mind, of pleasing personality, polished address, of wide and diversified reading, speaking fluently several foreign languages, of perfect poise, uniformly courteous and of deep sympathy for the oppressed, Mr. Williams stands out as one of the most remarkable men the race has produced in this century.

Mr. Williams typifies in himself the higher colored man—the type that comes from education, brains and the development of high character—the type of colored man whose example and influence must mold the future destiny of the race.

Figure 17. Another directory of great interest to this project is entitled *Directory of Sangamon County's Colored Citizens*, and was published approximately 50 years after publication of the earlier directory (in circa 1926, or slightly later). This entire directory was dedicated solely to the African American citizens of Springfield. It is an invaluable source for researching Springfield's black community in the early decades of the twentieth century. Included within this directory was W. T. Casey's *A History of the Colored People in Sangamon County.*

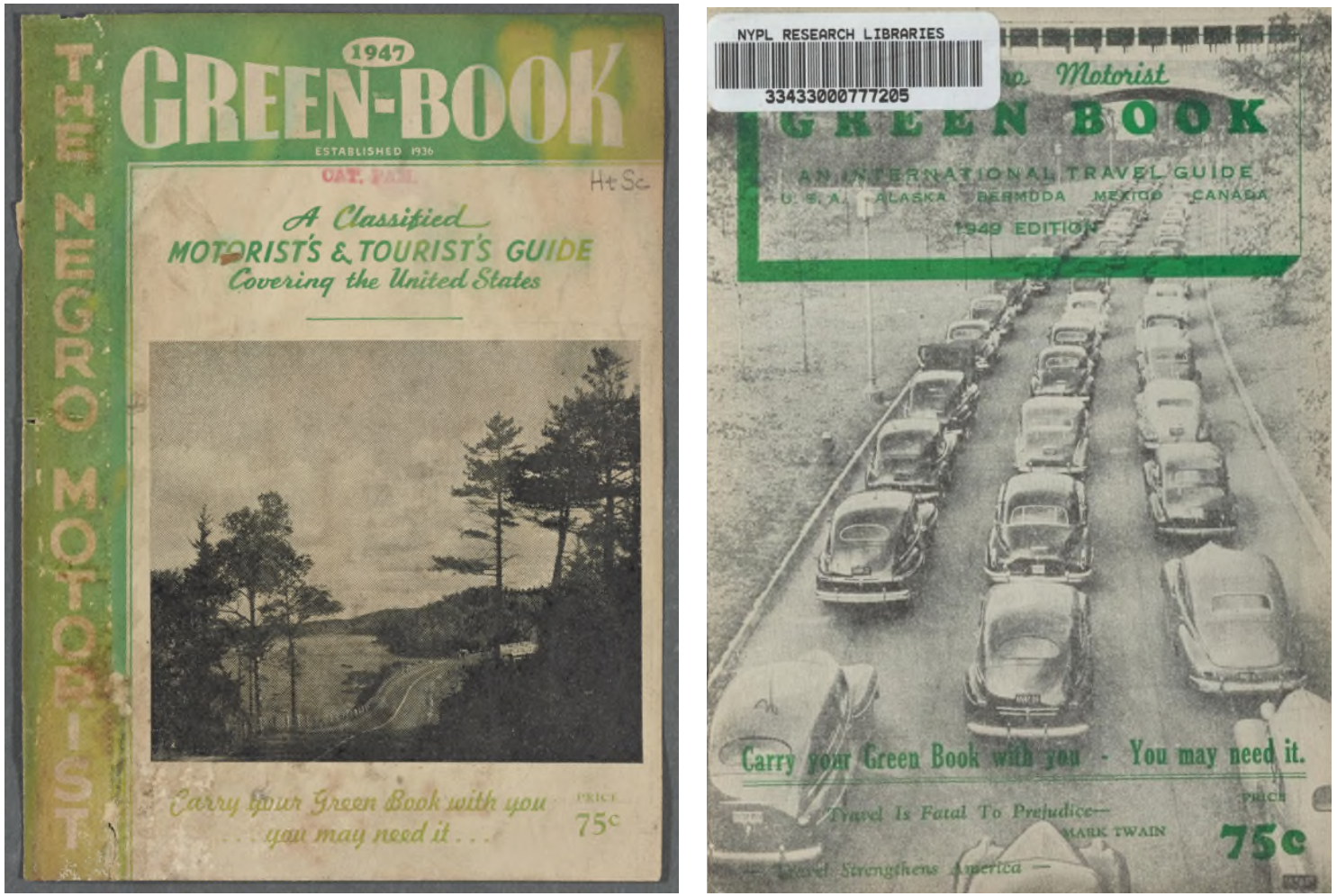
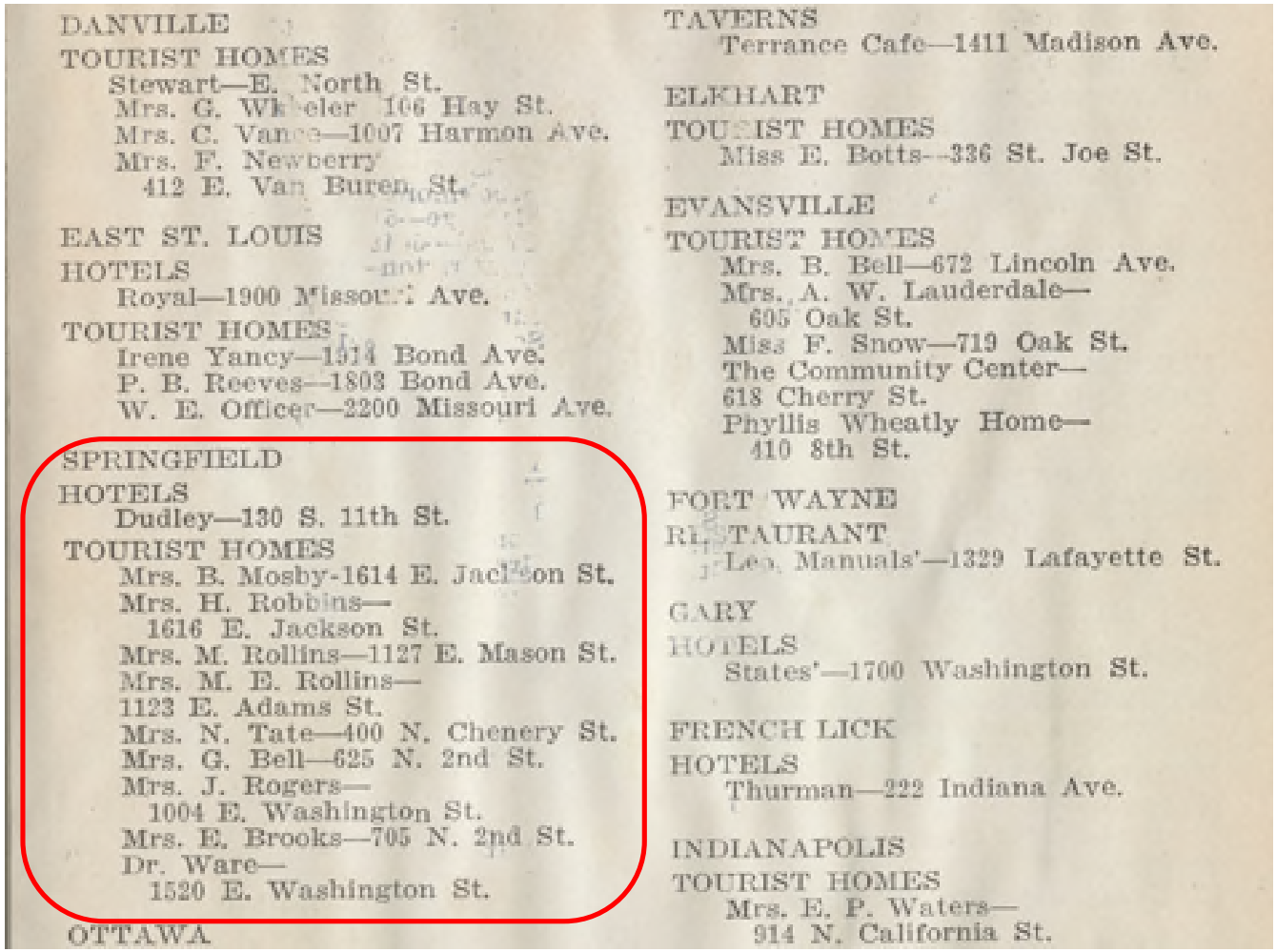


Figure 18. ***The Negro Motorist Green-Book*** **was first published in 1936, as a guide for the black tourist to safely maneuver New York City in the era of Jim Crow. It was such a success, that the following year the Green Book was expanded to cover much of the United States. It continued as a yearly guide through the middle 1960s, being discontinued after the passage of the** ***Civil Rights Act of 1964*****. Above Left: 1947 issue. Above Right: 1940 issue (https://www.airbnbmag.com/green-book).**



DANVILLE
TOURIST HOMES
Stewart—E. North St.
Mrs. G. Wheeler 106 Hay St.
Mrs. C. Vance—1007 Harmon Ave.
Mrs. F. Newberry
412 E. Van Buren St.

EAST ST. LOUIS
HOTELS
Royal—1900 Missouri Ave.
TOURIST HOMES
Irene Yancy—1514 Bond Ave.
P. B. Reeves—1803 Bond Ave.
W. E. Officer—2200 Missouri Ave.

SPRINGFIELD
HOTELS
Dudley—130 S. 11th St.
TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. B. Mosby-1614 E. Jackson St.
Mrs. H. Robbins—
1616 E. Jackson St.
Mrs. M. Rollins—1127 E. Mason St.
Mrs. M. E. Rollins—
1123 E. Adams St.
Mrs. N. Tate—400 N. Chenery St.
Mrs. G. Bell—625 N. 2nd St.
Mrs. J. Rogers—
1004 E. Washington St.
Mrs. E. Brooks—705 N. 2nd St.
Dr. Ware—
1520 E. Washington St.

OTTAWA

TAVERNS
Terrance Cafe—1411 Madison Ave.

ELKHART
TOURIST HOMES
Miss E. Botts—336 St. Joe St.

EVANSVILLE
TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. B. Bell—672 Lincoln Ave.
Mrs. A. W. Lauderdale—
605 Oak St.
Miss F. Snow—719 Oak St.
The Community Center—
618 Cherry St.
Phyllis Wheatly Home—
410 8th St.

FORT WAYNE
RESTAURANT
Lee Manuals'—1329 Lafayette St.

GARY
HOTELS
States'—1700 Washington St.

FRENCH LICK
HOTELS
Thurman—222 Indiana Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS
TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. E. P. Waters—
914 N. California St.

Figure 19. View of the Springfield listings for the 1939 issue of the *Negro Motorist's Green Book*. The Hotel Dudley was an important resource which has long since been demolished. Collectively, a total of 22 properties were listed in Springfield within the various issues of the *Negro Motorist's Green Book*. Unfortunately, few of these "Tourist Homes" have survived to the present day (Green 1939).

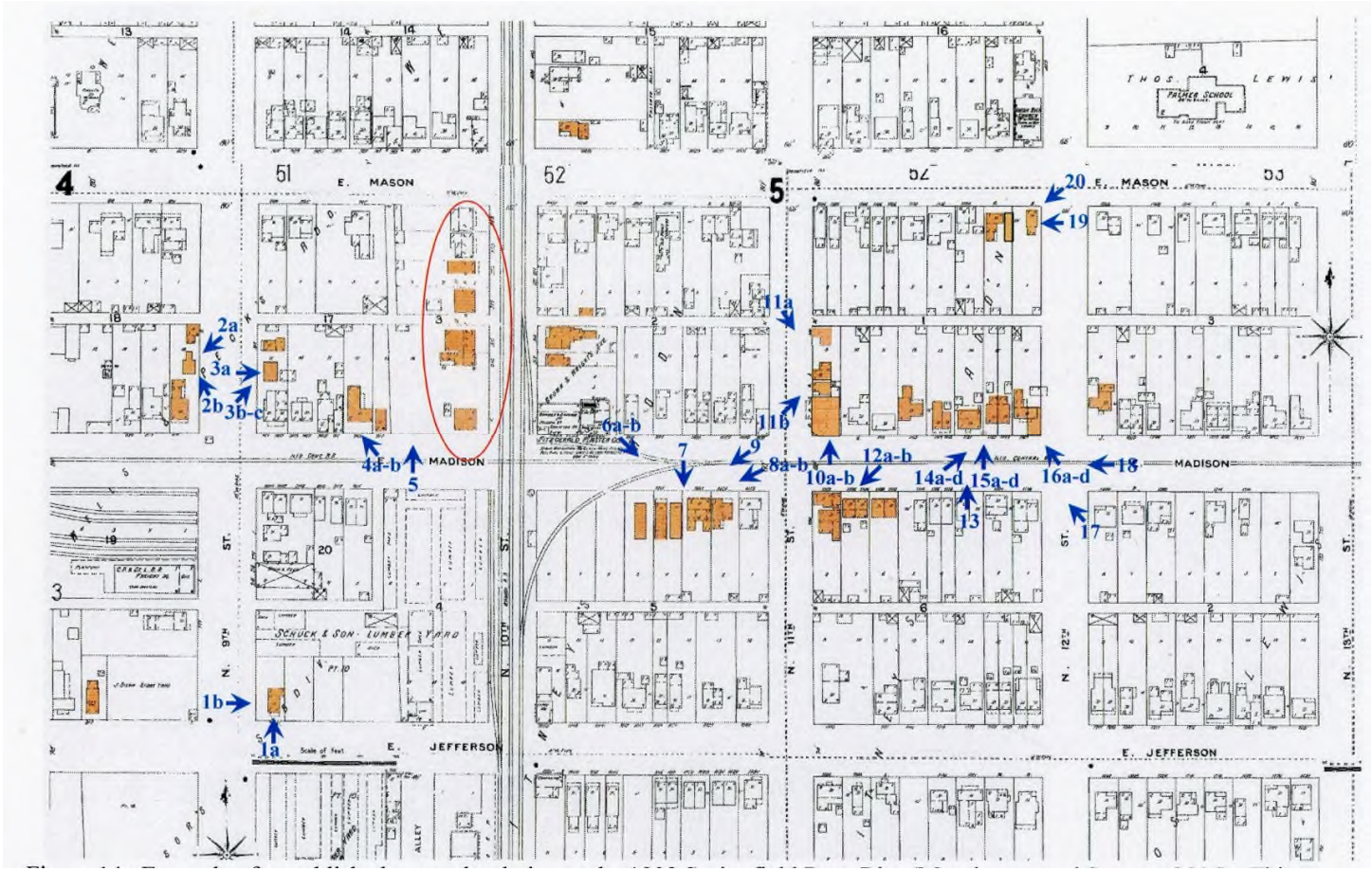


Figure 20. Example of unpublished research relating to the 1908 Springfield Race Riot (Mansberger and Stratton 2016). This map illustrates the location of buildings destroyed or severely damaged during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot (highlighted in orange; as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map). The blue arrows indicate the perspective view of the numerous historic photographs taken in the aftermath of the riot (Mansberger and Stratton 2016). Over 40 houses and business were destroyed in the Badlands during the August 14th -15th riot.

Historical Context: The Central East Neighborhood With Special Reference to Springfield's African-American Heritage

The following discussion attempts to weave together the geo-political history of a small, and somewhat arbitrary, subdivision of the City of Springfield (the Central East Neighborhood), and the socio-cultural history of the African American citizenry of the greater City of Springfield. The discussion that follows will focus more on the latter subject matter, and refer the reader to previously compiled histories of the City of Springfield. For a broader context on the early settlement of Sangamon County and the development of Springfield, the reader should consult "The Architectural Resources of the Enos Park Neighborhood Springfield, Illinois" and/or "The Architectural Resources of the Aristocracy Hill Neighborhood Springfield, Illinois" (Stratton, Mansberger, and Rothman 1997; Mansberger and Stratton 2003). As for the following discussion, the historical context is divided into three parts that include: Part I, Early Development of Springfield as it relates to the Central East Neighborhood); Part II, Springfield's African American Experience; and Part III, Themes and Property Types associated with the African American Experience in Springfield.

Part I: Early Development of Springfield and the Central East Neighborhood

Early Historical Development

The early historic, non-native settlement of the Central East Neighborhood is intricately tied to the various roads that crisscrossed this section of the central Sangamon River valley (Sangamo Country) during the early years of settlement. Prior to the construction of the first house in Springfield (which was erected by John Kelly in 1819), a primitive road system already existed in the area, connecting the greater American Bottom Region with the upper reaches of the Illinois River Valley (particularly the settlements at, or near, present day Peoria). This route became known as Edward's Trace, and it subsequently served as an important avenue by which frontiersmen and settlers moved northward out of the American Bottom into central Illinois (Ahler et al 1994; Enos 1911).

The Edwards Trace entered the future site of Springfield from the south along the suspected timber/prairie edge bordering Spring Creek (roughly following the route of present-day First Street).[10] During these early years of settlement, at least two secondary trails appear to have branched off the Edwards' Trace at Springfield and headed west towards the middle stretch of the Illinois River Valley. The more southerly route followed the south edge of the Spring Creek valley west towards what was to become Jacksonville (then known as Diamond Grove) encountering the broad Illinois River valley near the present-day communities of Naples and Meredocia. This route eventually became known as Old Jacksonville Road. Another branch of this early trail system skirted the timber bordering the Sangamon River towards present-day

[10] Barringer (1971:20) suggests that the Edward's Trace entered Springfield "just west of 1st Street." Farragher (1986:78) provides a good map illustrating the location of the regional road system that had become established during the 1820s. These roads probably represent the early trail system.

Beardstown (following closely the route of State Route 125). When merchant Elijah Iles first came to Sangamon County in 1821, he traveled the southern trail from the Illinois River; but upon returning with a large load of consumer goods for his store, he followed the northern corridor from Mr. Beards cabin at present-day Beardstown (Power 1876:397-398; Iles 1883). The early village of Springfield (today referred to as "Old Town") coalesced around the intersection of the Edwards' Trace with the two branch trails leading west to the Illinois River (near the present-day location of First and Jefferson Streets).

More relevant to our current study of the Central East Neighborhood, though, was another branch off the Edwards Trace that headed eastward out of Springfield following the southern timber edge of the Sangamon Valley. By at least the early 1820s, an east/west corridor connecting the central Sangamon River Valley (in and around Springfield) and the central Wabash Valley (particularly the Terre Haute region and/or nearby Fort Harrison) had developed. This route, which may have had its origins in prehistoric times, was to become known as the Springfield to Decatur and/or the Springfield to Paris Road.[11] These early historic-era routes were located along the edges of the timbered lands associated with the Sangamon River Valley and the South Fork of the Sangamon River. As the 1881 Sangamon County history noted, early travel corridors east out of Springfield followed the Sangamon River Valley timber (Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:177). Historically, near the east edge of Springfield, what was to become Cook Street split, with one branch following the north side of Sugar Creek (and its tributaries), intersecting the Edward's Trail, and crossing the Sangamon River south of present-day Riverton (Clear Lake). This road traveled further east along the north side of the Sangamon River. Similarly, the south branch of Cook Street crossed Sugar Creek and the South Fork of the Sangamon River (slightly north of Rochester) and headed along the south edge of the Sangamon Valley timber towards Decatur. Elijah Iles' and his brother purchased lands near the intersection of these two roads at a very early date—due, no doubt to the significance of these intersecting roads (see discussion in Mansberger 2010).[12]

By the middle 1850s, this easterly route out of Springfield closely followed current day Cook Street, branching off and heading in a southeasterly direction at Eighteenth Street, crossing Sugar Creek and the South Fork of the Sangamon River (slightly north of Rochester) and proceeding along the south edge of the Sangamon Valley timber towards Decatur. Originally,

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[11] The Springfield-Paris Road might better be referred to as the Springfield (Illinois)-Terre Haute (Indiana) Road, as it was to the Wabash River community of Terre Haute that probably was the more significant community at the time. Paris, which was the county seat for Edgar County, was located immediately across the state line and approximately 20-25 miles from Terre Haute. The historic road followed much of current routes IL 133 and US 72.

At some point southeast of Taylorville, this route split and headed in one direction towards Shelbyville (and beyond to Terre Haute), and in another direction to the state capitol of Vandalia. Tanner (1830) suggests that the road to Shelbyville branched off the northern Springfield to Decatur Road, but this seems unlikely. The western portions of this route (to Pana) were later to become Illinois Route 29.

[12] Mazrim's interpretation of the Cook Street extension is slightly different from this interpretation (see Figure 9, Cross et al. 1997:32). Mazrim interprets the western Terre Haute Road as terminating at its intersection with the Edward's Trace in circa 1820. I would argue that it continues towards the west, along the approximate route of Cook Street.

prior to the formal platting of the town plat and its additions, this route may have headed diagonally in a northwesterly direction connecting with Jefferson Street and parts further west.

In November 1823, the Federal government established a land office in Springfield, and the town of "Calhoun" was formerly platted around and encompassed the small pioneer Kelly Settlement. This plat was a joint venture between Pascal Enos (Receiver of the Land Office), Thomas Cox (Register of the Land Office), Elijah Iles, and John Taylor, who had purchased adjoining quarter-sections of land centered on Springfield. The base line for the survey was the rough line of cabins that extended each side of Iles' store, and the trail passing between these structures became known as Jefferson Street. The early town plat contained twenty-three blocks and a public square. Madison Street, one block north of Jefferson, marked the northern edge of the town, while Monroe Street was the southernmost street. The north/south streets were numbered, beginning with First Street on the west (and corresponding closely with the Edwards' Trace) and ending with Seventh Street on the east. Although initially named Calhoun, the name was never really accepted (partly due to the fact that a Springfield post office had been established before the town's formal platting), and the name was officially dropped in 1833 (Wallace 1904:7; Enos 1909:198-99). In March 1825, Springfield was selected as the permanent county seat of Sangamon County, and soon after, plans were being made to construct a new, more imposing county courthouse. In July 1825, the county commissioners voted to construct a two-story brick courthouse whose cost was not to exceed $3,000 (Wallace 1904:7-8; Power 1876:37). The early commercial district in Springfield was located along Jefferson Street between First and Third Streets.

In March 1825 Springfield had been selected as the permanent county seat of Sangamon County. Soon after, a new two-story frame courthouse was erected on the public square, which was located near the eastern limits of the Old Town plat, being bounded by Washington and Adams Streets on the north and south and by Fifth and Sixth Streets on the east and west (Wallace 1904:7-8). After the courthouse was completed, business activity in town quickly coalesced around the building, resulting in a shift in the "central business district," or commercial core, from the intersection of Second and Jefferson to the public square (Power 1876:37; Angle 1971:43). The local transportation network was modified to accommodate this change; north-south traffic through town, which previously had used the Second Street corridor, was now redirected down Sixth Street in order to feed directly into the new business district developing around the new Public Square. Similarly, Washington Street quickly developed as a primary corridor east out of town.

The Project Area in 1828: Figure 21 depicts a recent interpretation of the early village of Calhoun, later renamed Springfield. The community coalesced around the Enos store located at the corner of what was to become Jefferson and First Streets. Jefferson Street represented the main corridor out of Springfield heading west, and intersected the north/south Edwards Trace, which roughly followed Sixth Street South and the Old Peoria Road north. With the platting of the town plat in 1823, the public square was established, later to become the location of the county courthouse and Illinois State Capitol. Depicted on the southern edge of the image was the Old Rochester Road (the Springfield to Decatur Road), which branched off the Edwards Trail and roughly followed Cook Street east.

The middle-to-late 1830s was a period of considerable growth in Springfield (a trend fueled in no small measure to the transfer of the state capital from Vandalia), and several newly surveyed subdivisions were platted, pushing the limits of the community. In 1836, Elijah Iles subdivided a large portion of his property on the east side of the Original Town into an addition comprised of twenty-seven blocks, each having sixteen lots (432 lots total). This new plat, simple named Iles Addition, encompassed the present-day Lincoln Home neighborhood and extended east past Tenth Street into what was to become the northwestern corner of the Central East Neighborhood. Shortly thereafter, in early 1837, James Whitney acquired title to, and consolidated 22 acres in the southeast corner of Section 27 by purchasing interests from P. Bergen, Ninian Edwards, and Francis Bristow. Whitney subsequently surveyed and platted the addition named after him in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). Other early additions dating from the later 1830s through early 1850s included Thomas Lewis' Addition, Gray's Addition, Crosby's Addition, Crosby's Second Addition, Lewis and Adams Addition, and Mather and Wells Addition. Mather and Wells Addition, which consisted of 21 city blocks located immediately north of Cook Street east of Iles Addition, was one of the larger additions platted within the Central East Neighborhood. It was platted in circa 1852.

The Project Area in 1854 and 1858: Two of the more detailed cartographic depictions of the greater Central East neighborhood—as well as the entire city of Springfield—available for research are the 1854 *City of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois* map (Hart and Mapother 1854) and 1858 *City of Springfield* map (Sides 1858). Both maps illustrate the character of the city landscape as it appeared during the early to middle 1850s, and allows us to study the structure of the early community. Hall's 1855 map of the city serves as another source of information for this period, but only a handful of major buildings are illustrated (i.e. Capitol, Governor's Mansion, Illinois State University, etc.) (see Figures 22 through 26).

The 1854 map shows two parallel north/south rail lines running through early Springfield, both of which had been only recently constructed. In 1852, the Alton and Sangamon Railroad (later known as the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad in 1854 and the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad in 1858) had constructed a rail line along the centerline of South Third Street.[13] The Great Western Railroad constructed a parallel rail line through Springfield, running down Tenth Street, along the eastern edge of Iles' Addition, which represented the eastern edge of the platted town at that time. Although not completed in 1854, the city map of that year shows the projected route of the rail line, with the depot located along the west side of the Tenth Street corridor at the southwest corner of Monroe and Tenth Streets. In 1857, Elijah Iles

[13] Over the next couple of years, the line was extended northward, reaching Bloomington in 1854 and Joliet in 1856. At Joliet, it linked with the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, which had been completed in 1855. The Alton and Sangamon Railroad was renamed the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad in 1855. It continued to be operated under that name until 1857, when it was reorganized as the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. The line was renamed once again in 1861, as the Chicago and Alton Railroad (Bateman and Selby 1912:775). For clarity, the railroad will be referred to as the Chicago and Alton when it is discussed in this report. For most of its route through Springfield, the Chicago and Alton Railroad ran along Third Street. On the northern side of town, however, the rail line turned to the northeast and followed Peoria Road. The depot for this line was located at the current location of the Illinois Central depot located between Jefferson and Washington Streets. The railroad's round house and engine shops were centrally located along both sides of the tracts within a large block of ground bounded between Madison and Jefferson Streets, immediately to the north of the old town plat.

subdivided a tract of about 40 acres of land bounded by Eighth, Tenth, Cook Streets, and South Grand) into four large lots. This plat was referred to as "Iles's Second Subdivision." Iles gave Lot 4, with 1.92 acres, to the Great Western Railroad for the purposes of constructing a car factory and machine shops—industrial site located adjacent to the southwest corner of the Central East Neighborhood, and one that clearly influenced the character of the residential development in this section of the town. This rail corridor was to greatly influence the character of Springfield's east side for generations to come.

Table 3
Additions to the Central East Neighborhood
Arranged by Date of Platting

Map Key	Addition Name	Date Platted
9	Elijah Iles Addition	6 January 1836
11	Elijah Iles Addition of Outlots	15 December 1836
1	Whitney's Addition	17 April 1837
6	Gray's Addition	31 Augus 1837
10	Crosby's [1st] Addition	16 November 1841
7	Crosby's 2nd Addition	24 May 1842
8	Lewis & Adams Addition	10 October 1851
14	Mather & Wells Addition	3 July 1852
2	Thomas Lewis' Addition	1 August 1854
15	Barrett's Addition	3 August 1854
20	Barrett's Addition Outlots [?]	3 August 1854
12	L. B. Adams' Addition	12 November 1855
13	Mrs. Trotter's Addition	4 July 1855
3	Cottage Garden Addition	29 July 1856
17	P. Sealinger's Subdivision	14 January 1858
16	Asa Eastman's Addition	13 July 1863
18	B. S. Edwards 3rd Addition	51 May 1866
19	B. S. Edwards Subdivision	21 May 1866
5	Hickox & Chestnut Addition	31 October 1867
4	Cottage Garden 2nd Addition	8 May 1869
21	Resin Davidges Addition	12 May 1869
23	J. H. Spears Addition	20 March 1882
24	E. A. Wilson's 2nd Addition	17 November 1883
22	J. H. Spears 2nd Addition	10 December 1890

With only a few exceptions, that area north of Cook Street was nearly completely platted into city lots by 1854. The only area north of Cook Street that was not platted at this time was the far northeastern corner of the project area northeast of the Washington and Thirteenth Street intersection, and the eight-square block parcel occupied by the J. W. Priest house. The 1854 map indicates that the large area northeast of the Washington and Thirteenth Street intersection was part of a large parcel owned by W. P. Grimsly, a local Springfield merchant, and a smaller parcel identified as N. H. Ridgely's Cottage Garden. The 1854 map illustrates a single house in the Cottage Garden plot. Partitioned from the far southwestern corner of the Cottage Garden was a single structure identified as "Oil Mill." By 1858, the area identified as Cottage Grove had been

subdivided into approximately 87 building lots, and a short section of new street—identified as Cottage Street—had been added to the street grid. The mill property located at the southwest corner of this parcel was identified in 1858 as "Artesian Well / Oil Mill." In 1854, Monroe Street dead ended at Fifteenth Street, with the large stately Priest house facing immediately east of the intersection. By 1858, the eastern half of the Priest landholding had been subdivided and Monroe Street was laid out extending east from Seventeenth Street.

By the middle 1850s, the primary area of development on the east side of the Tenth Street rail corridor was located in Elijah Iles Addition to the City of Springfield, which was platted in January 1836. This large addition to the city measured five blocks north/south (extending south of Monroe Street) and six blocks east/west (extending east of Sixth Street), and extended two blocks into the existing Central East Neighborhood. The 1854 map illustrates a number of residential and commercial buildings at this time along this Eleventh Street corridor, with in excess of fifty-five buildings located within these ten block area by that date. Whereas most of these buildings are assumed to represent dwellings, several were clearly commercial and/or industrial structures such as a "Lumber Yard" (southwest corner of Tenth and Monroe Streets), and a "Packing House" (located along the alley west of Eleventh Street, just south of Jackson Street). Associated with this packing house, at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Edwards Streets and presumably owned by S. M. Tinsley, was a large structure of unknown function. Surnames associated with several of these properties included J. W. Priest, S. M. Tinsley, R. Ridgely, J. Kavanagh [?], and M. Stafford. Other than the addition of a large school house at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Market (later Capitol) Streets on the 1858 map, there is little difference between the 1854 and 1858 maps within the Iles Addition. The school house in question initially was referred to as the Fourth Ward School but it later was renamed the Lincoln School.

The 1850s were a period of speculative growth in the neighborhood, with nine additions platted in the Central East Neighborhood during that decade. The area that appears to have changed the most between the publication of the 1854 and 1858 maps is that area along East Washington and Adams Streets. By 1858, much of Washington Street to the Cottage Grove Addition at Fifteenth Street had been lined on both sides of the street with houses, and extended to a lesser degree, overflowing onto Adams Street to the south. Over 45 buildings, presumably residences, were located in this area by that date, about double what was there in 1854. Surnames associated with several of these properties included R. Ridgely, V. Hickox, and J. Roll. The heart of this residential area appears to be the three-block neighborhood platted as Crosby's Second Addition in July 1842. Additionally in 1858, extending along the east side of Thirteenth Street north from Washington Street (within Thomas Lewis' Addition which was platted in August 1854) was a long row of newly constructed dwellings.[14] As noted earlier, the 1858 map also illustrates the Cottage Garden Addition which had been platted in July 1856 at the northwest corner of Cottage Street and Fifteenth Street, and Mrs. Trotter's Addition, a small addition at the southeast corner of Washington and Eighteenth Streets. At this time (1858), although the large Mather and Wells Addition had been platted in July 1852, the majority of the

[14] Several of these newly constructed houses may have been occupied by African American families (Curtis Mann, personal Communication). If so, this may represent an early cluster of black families. More research needs conducted on these families.

plat remained unimproved. Just outside of project area in 1854, to the north, was the grounds of Illinois State University.

It was in 1859 that the City of Springfield, anticipating future growth, extended the boundaries of the city one mile each direction from the center of the city and created the four "Grand Avenues." One of these—South Grand Avenue—more-or-less defines the southern boundary of the current project area. It and North Grand Avenue have retained their original names, while East and West Grand Avenue have since been renamed Nineteenth Stree**t** and MacArthur Boulevard, respectively. At this time (1854), much of the project area south of Cook Street remained undeveloped, with several large tracts of land being associated with Benjamin Gray, R. V. Dodge, B. S Edwards, David Spear, and J. A. Barrett. Relatively new "suburban" houses had only recently been constructed along the east side of Tenth Street for Benjamin Gray and J. W. Taylor. That area located immediately east of the newly constructed Great Western Railroad machine shops, between Tenth and Twelfth Streets south of Cook Street and North of South Grand Avenue, was platted by 1858. Barrett's Addition, representing the north two-thirds of this area, had streets named Kansas, Nebraska, Cass and Douglas—clearly reflective of political debate ongoing at that time. In 1858, only seven, presumably working class, houses are documented within this area, opposite the larger Taylor House.

The first bird's eye view of Springfield was prepared in 1860. Unlike later bird's eye views of Springfield, the vantage point of this image was along Cook Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets. Looking north, the image depicted the upper-class housing surrounding the Governor's House. Prominently depicted along the west edge of the view was Matteson's Italianate Villa. The relatively new State Capitol (today's Old State Capitol) was located in the background. Details of the four sides of the city's square, the community's churches, the State House, and three houses (the Governor's House, Matteson's Villa, and the Lincoln Home) were depicted in the margins around the image. Unfortunately, this view has no coverage of the Central East Neighborhood.



Figure 21. ***Springfield in 1828*****, as depicted in a painting created by Sonia Lang in 2008 and based on early nineteenth century writings of Zimri Enos and John Todd Stuart (https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=1067). The Central East Neighborhood lies immediately to the east of this community, and was for all practical purposes undeveloped at that time.**

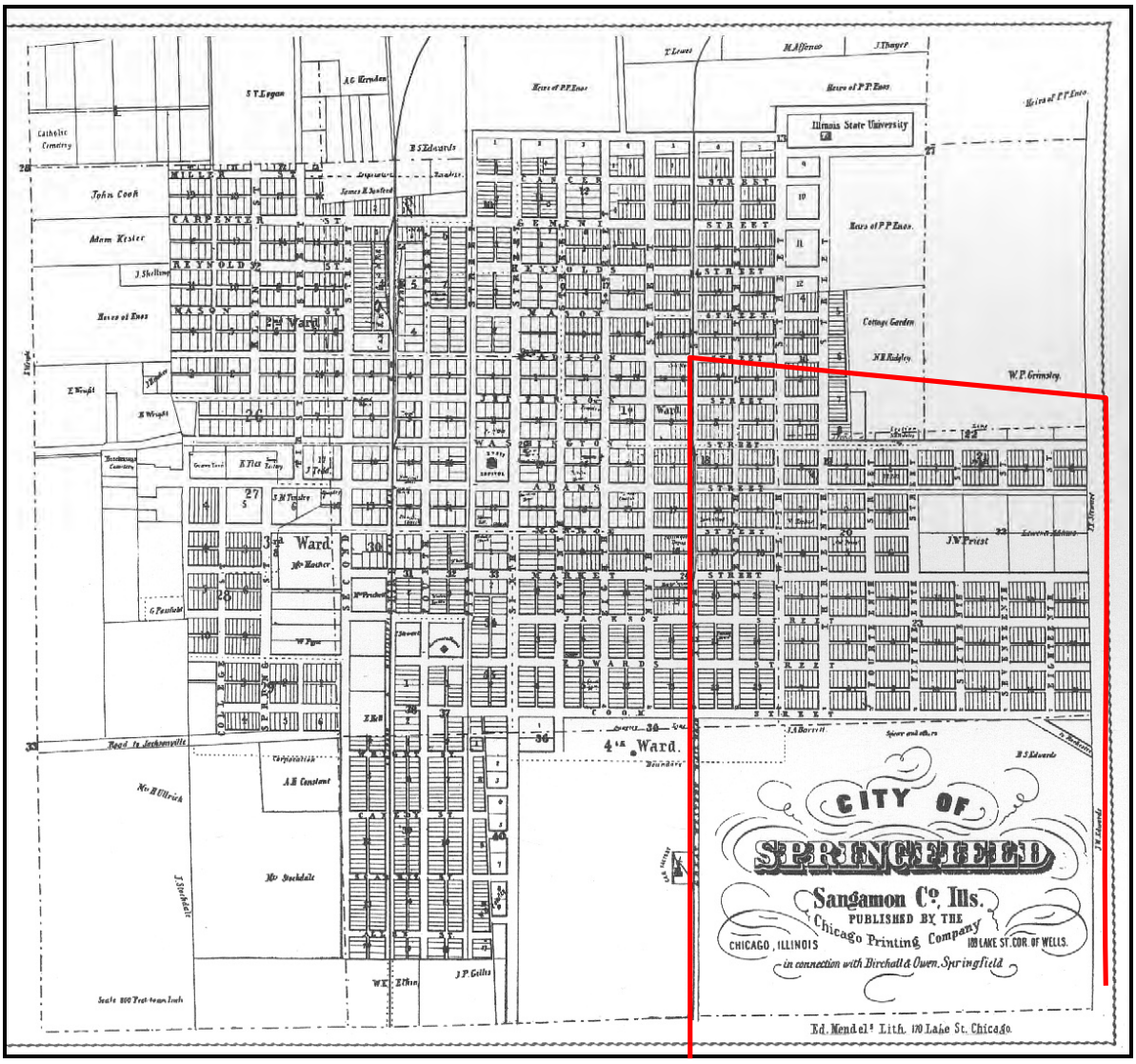


Figure 22. One of the earliest maps of Springfield, published during the middle 1850s. The Central East Neighborhood project area has been outlined in red. The routes of both railroads are indicated, but only the Chicago and Alton—running down Third Street—appears to have been in service at the time of publication (Hall 1855).

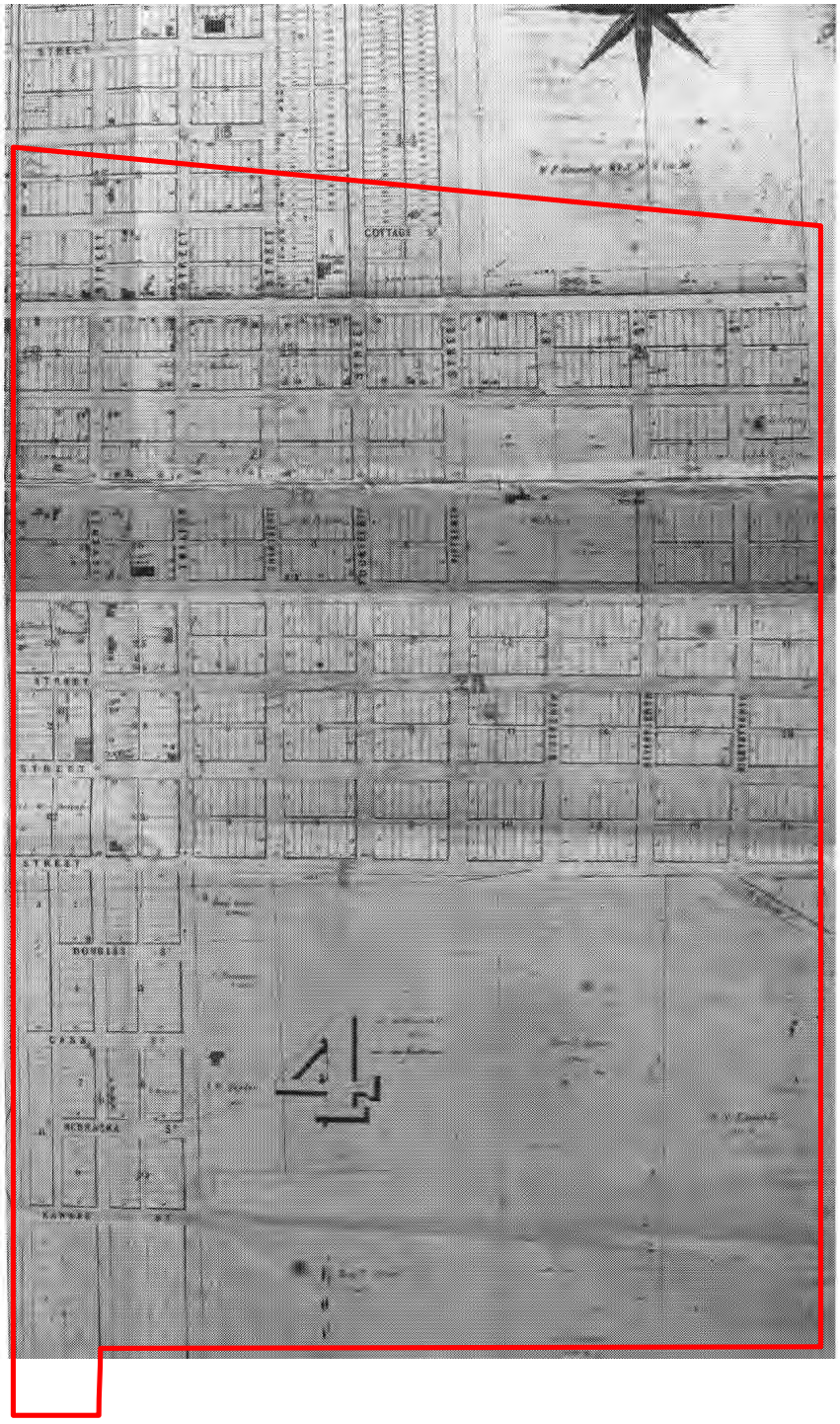


Figure 23. Detail of the Central East Neighborhood as depicted on the 1858 *City of Springfield* map (Sides 1858; see also Hart and Mapother 1854). At this date, much of the project area remained undeveloped with the majority of improvements being located along both sides of the east/west Washington Street entrance into the city, and to a lesser degree the north/south Eleventh Street thoroughfare.

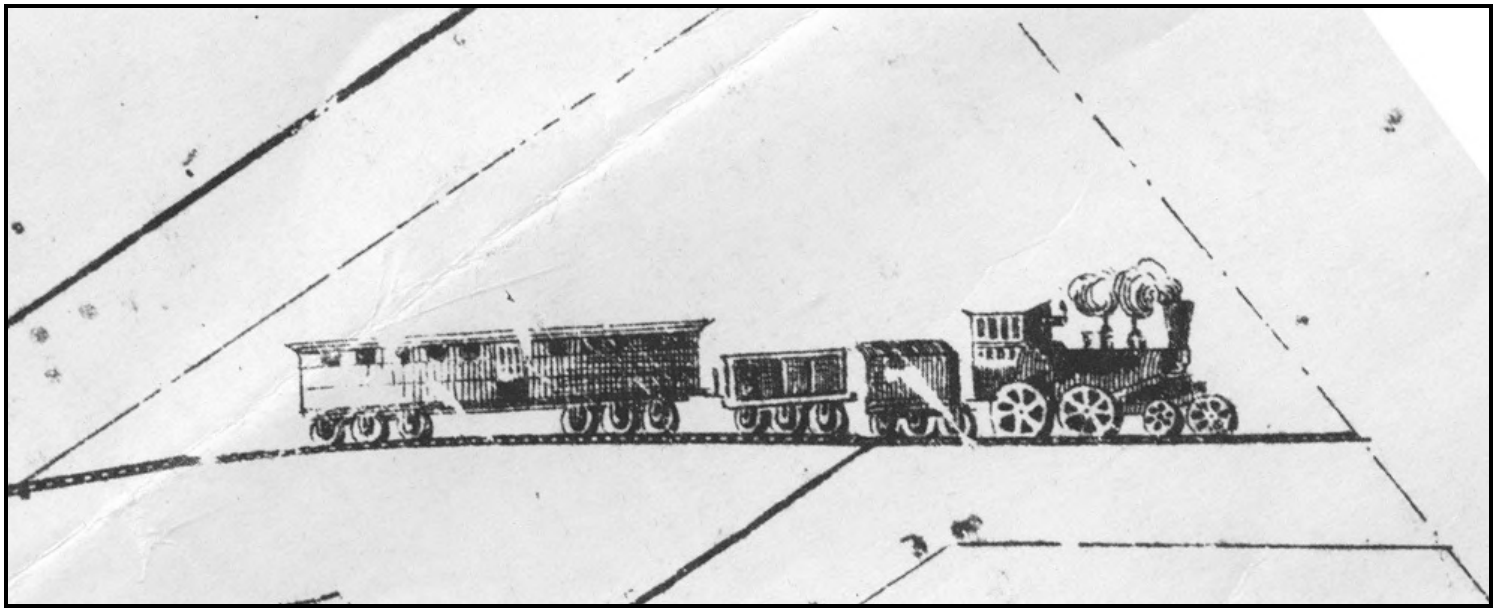


Figure 24. The introduction of rail service to Springfield had profound impact on the subsequent development of the community. Two railroads—the Chicago and Alton and the Great Western—passed through (or close to) the Springfield's Central Business District during the middle 1850s. The vignette above is from the 1858 *Map of Springfield*. The construction of the Great Western Railroad along the Tenth Street corridor was to have a long-term impact on the development of Springfield's east side.

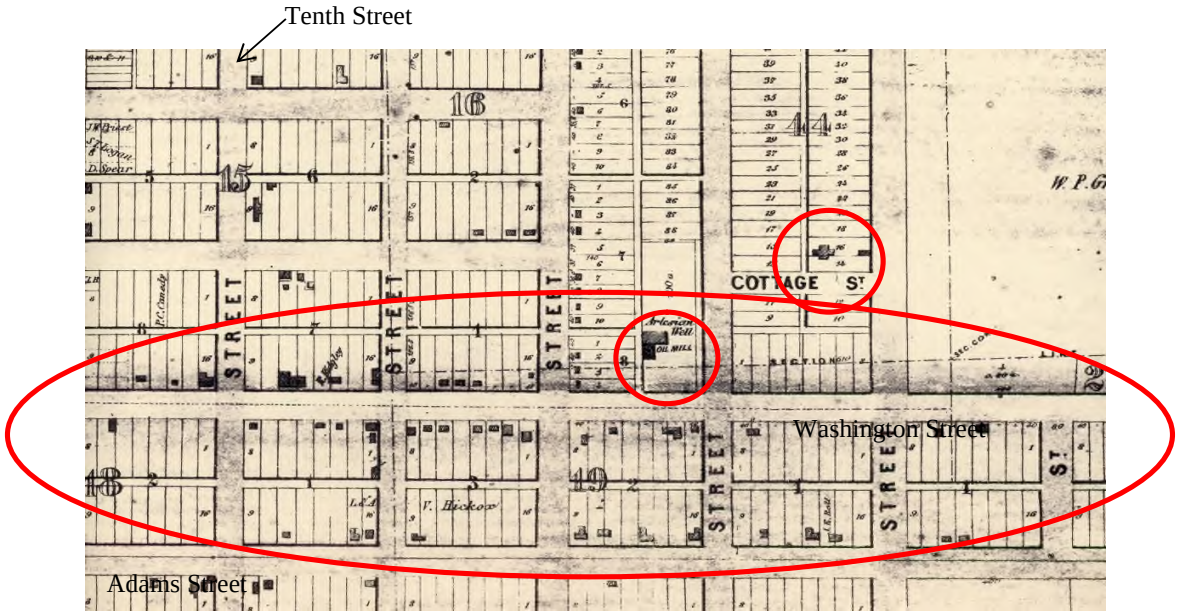


Figure 25. Detail of the 1858 city map illustrating Cottage Garden House, Artesian Well/Oil Mill, and residential development along East Washington Street. Tenth Street is located at the far left.

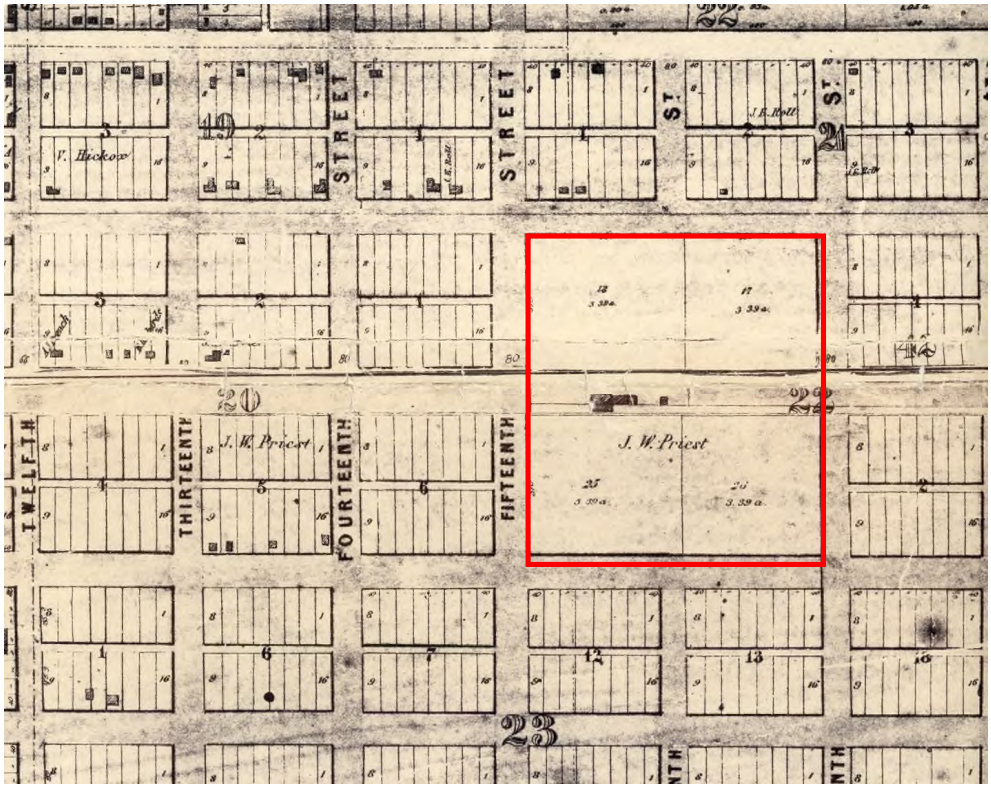


Figure 26. Unplatted Priest landholdings, bordered by Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Adams, and Market (Capitol) Streets in 1858. The earlier 1854 city map illustrates the unplatted Priest landholdings extending an additional two more blocks towards the east.

Late-Nineteenth Century Development of the Central East Neighborhood

The Project Area in 1867: The *[Bird's Eye View] Springfield, Illinois, 1867* (Ruger 1867) provides a much more detailed illustration of the project area as it appeared shortly after the end of the Civil War. This image covers the project area nearly in its entirety (the exception being the southeast sector, which remained undeveloped at this date). Although large swaths of the project area remained empty at this date, the bird's eye does show a considerable amount of new construction having taken place since 1858. Washington, Adams, Monroe, and Market (Capitol) Streets were well built-up all the way to Eighteenth Street, which marked the easternmost extent of settlement in the city at this point. Mathers and Wells large addition to the north of Cook Street begun to fill in, particularly within the northern and western sections, where homes lined Jackson and Edwards up to Fifteenth Street. In the south, Barrett's Addition, and Barrett's Outlots (located at the far southwestern corner of the project area) had been extensively developed with new housing—mostly working-class dwellings, many of whose occupants may have worked at the adjacent shops and rail yard of the Great Western Railroad. The economic boom and population growth enjoyed by Springfield during the Civil War had no doubt spurred the new construction. Asa Eastman's Addition, located south of Cook Street and East of Twelfth Street, was only lightly developed at this time, but it had been platted only a few years before (1863). Eastman's Addition was one of the largest in project area and consisted of twelve full-sized blocks and four partial ones. The eastern three-quarters of the Cottage Garden Addition also was basically undeveloped in 1867. The bird's eye suggests that John W. Priest's large 4-block parcel had been partially divided up, with Sixteenth Street having been extended through his parcel of land; yet later maps indicate that this street extension was never undertaken. The northeast corner of the project area was filled out in October 1867, when Hickcox and Chestnut's Addition—consisting of nine full-size blocks and three partial ones—was platted out (post-dating the publication of the bird's eye view).

The southeastern quarter of the project area remained undeveloped as of 1867. Benjamin S. Edwards had platted two additions in this area only the previous May. The additions (designated as B. S. Edwards' Subdivision and B. S. Edwards' 3rd Addition) were located east of Seventeenth Street and extended between Cook Street and South Grand Avenue. This location was still somewhat remote within the city at this date. Indeed, the bird's eye view does not even show South Grand Avenue extending east of Twelfth Street (see Figures 27 through 31).

The Project Area in 1872: The 1872 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch c.1872-73) depicts the community immediately prior to the Economic Crash of 1873. This bird's eye view compliments the 1871 *City of Springfield, Ill[inois]* map (Warner, Higgins, and Beers 1871) and gives us a detailed look at the community at this point in time. Unfortunately, due to the perspective its perspective view, the 1872 bird's eye view does not fully document the southeast, or southern portion of the Central East Neighborhood project area. Two blocks located in the southeast corner of Iles Addition still remain, more-or-less, undeveloped, as does the northeast corner (Hickox and Chestnut Addition is still not platted. The map depicts the east half of the Cottage Garden Addition as greatly improved since 1867. Although a few larger homes on spacious lots are depicted within the project area (the John W. Priest estate being an extreme example), the majority of the housing shown is fairly modest in size and occupies the typical 40'-wide lots. A fair number of the blocks shown on the 1872 bird's eye view, located

within the project area, are fully developed, or nearly so. Once fully built-up, the average block had sixteen homes present, with the homes typically facing the east/west-running streets.

One of the major changes shown in the project area, since 1867, by the 1872 bird's eye is the presence of a railroad line running down Madison Street. The railroad in question is the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad, which was constructed in 1870. This line terminated in the central business district, where it intersected the Pana, Springfield, and Northwestern Railroad. Another railroad also was present (or under construction) in the project area by this date but is beyond the view of the bird's eye; this was Illinois South Eastern Railway, which was chartered in 1869 and intended to run between Springfield and Shawneetown, in southeastern Illinois. The Springfield and South East Railroad bordered the eastern edge of the project area, following Nineteenth Street until reaching Lawrence Avenue, at which point it turned southeast. The latter line and the Pana, Springfield, and Northwestern Railroad ultimately merged, and in 1875 they would be incorporated into the Ohio and Mississippi Railway system. By the early 1870s then, the Central East Neighborhood was bracketed on three sides by major railroad corridors running down Madison, Tenth, and Nineteenth Streets. The presence of these railroad would have a major impact on the subsequent development of the neighborhood (see Figure 32).

The Project Area in 1876: Another cartographic source depicting improvements in Springfield during this era is the *Map of Springfield, Ill., 1876.* At this time, the entire project area had been platted, except for the strip of ground between Cook Street, South Grand Avenue, Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street. New additions platted in the area since the earlier bird's eye view include the Hickox and Chestnut Addition (located immediately east of the Cottage Garden Addition in the northeastern corner of the project area), and Resin Daviges Addition (lying east of Twelfth Street and north of South Grand Avenue). The 1876 map also indicates the presence of several additional additions south of South Grand Avenue, immediately south of the Central East Neighborhood.[15] Even so, large swaths of the southern end of the project area had not been built up yet. The recently platted Hickox and Chestnut Addition also remained undeveloped at this time, with the notable exception of a rail switch yard and a round house fronting Madison Street (immediately east of Fifteenth Street). This facility serviced the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad, which in 1877 would be acquired by the Illinois Central Railroad (in 1877).

At this date, the majority of the project area was located within Springfield's Fourth Ward. That portion located north of Washington Street was included within the city's First Ward. Each of the wards was served by its own public school. The Fourth Ward School was located on Capitol Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth; it later would be renamed the Lincoln School. The school for the First Ward was on Reynolds Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; it was renamed the Palmer School later on.

One feature of particular note shown on the 1876 map is a coal shaft located immediately east of Hickox and Chestnut Addition, on the east side Nineteenth Street. This was one of a number of coal mines that were opened around Springfield in the years following the Civil

[15] At this date, South Grand Avenue represented the southern corporate boundary of the City of Springfield. The additions lying south of Grand Avenue were considered to be part of 'South Springfield."

War.[16] Springfield's post-war industrial growth was closely allied with the development of its coal industry. The mines exploiting Sangamon County's immense coal reserves fueled this industrial growth and also benefited from it. Aside from a brief decline following the disastrous Panic of 1873, Springfield's industrial sector would enjoy steady expansion throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, and by 1900 the coal industry represented the largest employer in the city (see Figure 33).

Project Area in 1896: By the 1896, the Central East Neighborhood was fully platted. The last additions to be laid out in the area were J. H. Spears' Addition (1882), E. A. Smith's Addition (1883), and J. H. Spears' Second Addition (1890). These three additions filled in the previously unplatted ground lying between Cook Street, South Grand Avenue, Sixteenth Street, and Seventeenth Street.

The first Sanborn fire insurance maps to extensively cover the project area date to 1896. Two earlier series of Sanborn maps, published in 1884 and 1890, do exist for Springfield, but they cover only the blocks fronting Tenth and Eleventh Streets in proximity to the Central Business District. The 1896 Sanborn maps, by contrast, illustrate the project area comprehensively between Tenth and Fifteenth Streets, and as far as Seventeenth Street in some instances. The maps show that the project area was extensively developed by this date, though some lots had yet to be built upon. Although predominately residential in character, the project area had extensive commercial and industrial development along the railroad corridors fringing it. This was especially true of the Tenth Street corridor, which bordered the Central Business District. Unlike today, where it largely is restricted to rail traffic, Tenth Street in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was a usable city street—albeit with tracks running down its center. Commercial, industrial, and residential properties all fronted Tenth Street within the project area circa 1896. Multiple warehouses were located along the Tenth Street tracks. Another commercial property present here was the LaClede Hotel, which occupied the northeast corner of Washington and Tenth Streets, directly opposite the Wabash Railroad Depot. Later operated as the Wabash Hotel, this business remained a fixture in the neighborhood for many years to come.[17] Eleventh Street also had developed into a significant commercial corridor by this date.

[16] The first significant discovery of coal within Sangamon County was made by P. L. Howlett in April 1866, after drilling an exploratory hole at a location seven miles east of Springfield (at the little community of Howlett, formerly known as Jamestown). By September 1867, Howlett had sunk a shaft to the coal and was supplying a local market. After being purchased by Jacob Bunn in September 1869, the mine was leased to C. O. Godfrey of Hannibal, Missouri who operated it for a short while prior to its sale to the Western Coal and Mining Company in May 1870. The Western Coal Company had several other mines and began the large scale, commercial production of coal in the region. Although Howlett is credited with the first discovery for coal, the first coal actually removed from a shaft in the county was by J. G. Loose, who, upon learning of Howlett's discovery, proceeded to sink his own shaft on the south side of Springfield. Working through the winter, Loose was able to supply the local markets with coal by April 1867. Loose equipped his mine with a steam engine, hoisting equipment and pumps at a cost of $80,000, and generally employed 50 to 100 miners at a time, taking out about 200 tons per day. Loose's coal mine was located at the juncture of the Chicago and Alton and the Wabash railroads (Power 1871:46-48; Russo et al. 1995:62-63).

[17] This hotel is first illustrated on 1890 Sanborn map, which labels it as the "Eastern Hotel." By 1917, it was operating as the Wabash Hotel. The hotel was the successor of the Wabash House, which was located immediately north of it and is illustrated on the 1884 Sanborn map. By 1890, the building formerly occupied by the Wabash House had been converted to other commercial purposes (Sanborn 1884:9, 1890:13, 18964, 1917:23).

Moving eastward of Eleventh Street, the neighborhood became more residential. However, it was not uncommon to find small commercial properties—groceries, meat markets, and saloons—scattered throughout the area. Many of these neighborhood stores occupied corner locations (see Figures 34 through 38). The Central East Neighborhood also had received another public school by 1896; this was Feitshans School, which was located on the block bound by Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Kansas, and Stuart Streets. The construction of this is indicative of the growth the southern end of the project area had experienced by this date.

Two prominent industrial concerns located on the western edge of the project area at this date were the Capitol Coal Company's Shaft No. 2[18] and the Springfield Boiler and Manufacturing Company. The boiler works occupied the northeast corner Nineteenth Street and Capitol Avenue, and the mine lay directly north of it. Both had direct rail access (see Figure 39). These two properties are representative of the industries that developed in Springfield during the late nineteenth century. Unlike the ante-bellum industries in the city (many of which were located adjacent to, or near, the commercial district) most of Springfield's late-nineteenth century manufacturing interests were constructed on the periphery of the city. While this movement of industry away from the city center may have been a result of improved urban planning, it's also likely to have been caused by lack of building space and inflated real estate prices in the older sections of town. Residential construction was continuing apace with the growth in population (which had climbed to 24,963 by 1890), and the city was rapidly expanding outward (Campbell 1976:352).

The vast majority of the homes in the project area in 1896 were frame and one to one-and-one-half stories in height. More substantial homes were not altogether absent (the Priest/Currier[19] mansion being a notable example), but they were in the minority. The resident population was economically mixed but can be characterized as predominately lower-to-middle class. Upper-class residents of Springfield, by this date, were preferring to build on the city's west side, away from the congestion of the city center (and upwind from its many industries). The west side of the city also was serviced by several street car lines by 1896—a service conspicuously absent in the Central East Neighborhood at this time.

The Central East Neighborhood also had a diverse ethnic and racial composition in 1896. The churches active in the area illustrate this point. Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at Twelfth Street and Lawrence Avenue (established in 1884), for example, included German, Dutch, Hungarian, Carniolan, and Slovene nationalities represented in its original congregation (Russo et al. 1998:113). The Sacred Heart parish established a parochial school adjacent to their church. Although the majority of the population in the neighborhood was white at this date, there were a significant number of African Americans residing on the northern and southeastern portions of the project area. In 1889, a black Lutheran congregation established Holy Trinity

[18] This mine was opened prior to 1882 and remained in operation until 1950. It was last operated as the Peabody Coal Company Mine No. 57 (1924-1950) (Chenoweth et al. 2009:21).

[19] Mary E. Priest, the daughter of John W. Priest, married Silas W. Currier in 1878. The couple subsequently took up residence in the Priest home at Fifteenth and Monroe Street. Silas W. Currier was president and treasurer of the Elevator Milling Company and also served as a director of the State National Bank. He died in 1902 (*ISR*, 21 November 1902).

Church at 121 North Fifteenth Street. And in 1895, a small group of African-American families residing in the southeastern corner of the project area (an area then known colloquially as "Goose Town") built Pleasant Grove Baptist Church at 916 South Eighteenth Street (Russo et al. 1998:88-89).

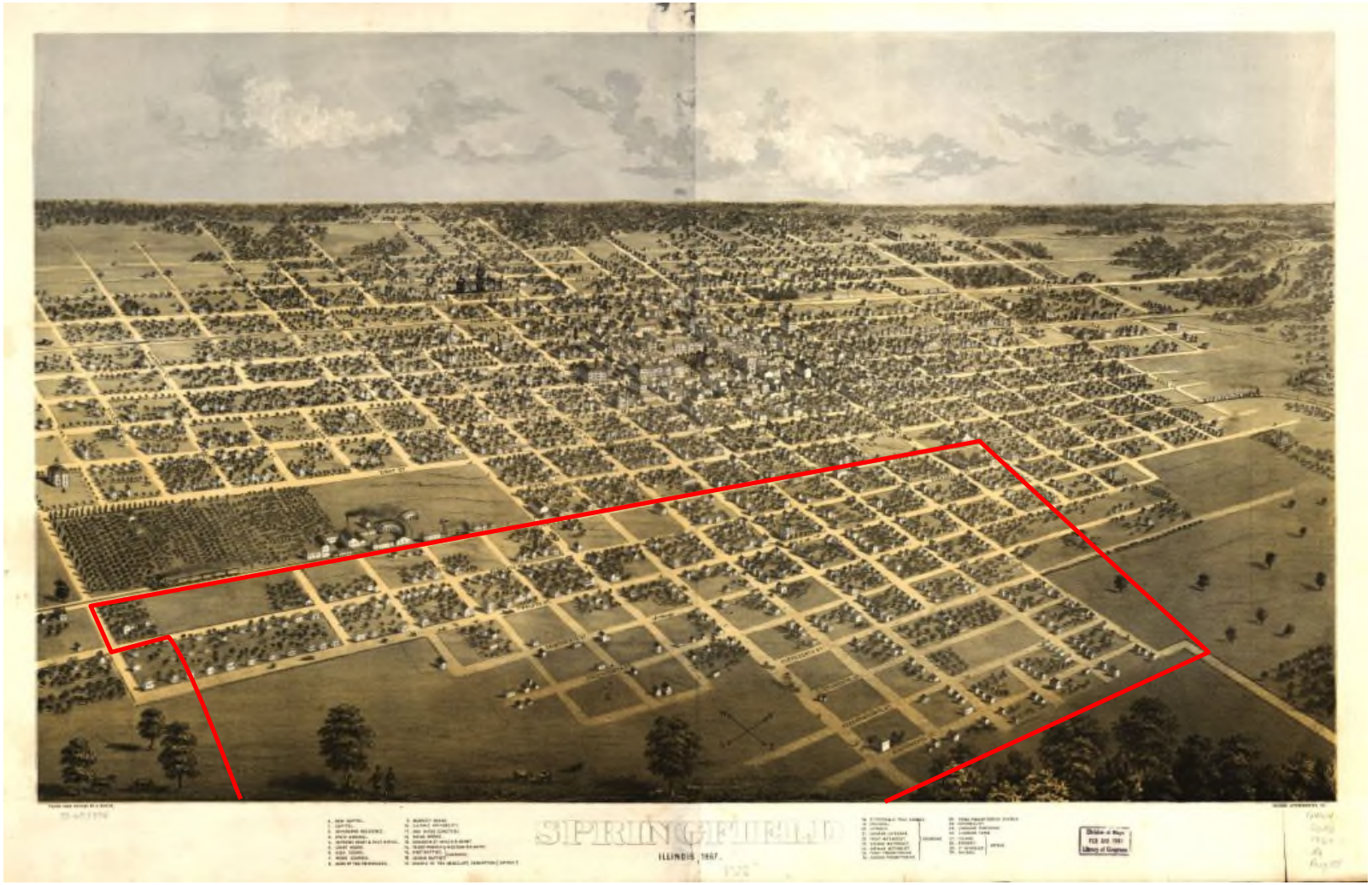


Figure 27. Location of the Central East Neighborhood, as depicted on the 1867 Bird's Eye View of Springfield (Ruger 1867). By this date, the north end of the project area had expanded significantly, extending to the eastern boundaries of the neighborhood. Additionally, the Eleventh Street thoroughfare had developed dramatically, extending south to South Grand Avenue. A large section of the southeast quadrant of the project area, and to a lesser extent the northeast quadrant, remained undeveloped at this date.



Figure 28. Heart of the Central East Neighborhood, as depicted on the 1867 Bird's Eye View of Springfield. The Cottage Garden (right), Priest House (center), and Fourth Ward School (left) are circled in red for reference.



Figure 29. Details from the 1867 Bird's Eye View of Springfield. Top: View of the Cottage Garden Addition, illustrating improvements along Thirteenth Street and name-sake Gothic Revival cottage. Bottom: View of the Priest residence and landholdings, which incorrectly depicts Sixteenth Street running through the four-block landholdings.



Figure 30. The Gothic Revival cottage of Samuel Willard was constructed in 1865 in the Cottage Garden Addition in Springfield's Central East Neighborhood. This dwelling well illustrates the decorative elements common to Gothic Revival homes (Russo et al. 1999:37). The house is no longer extant.

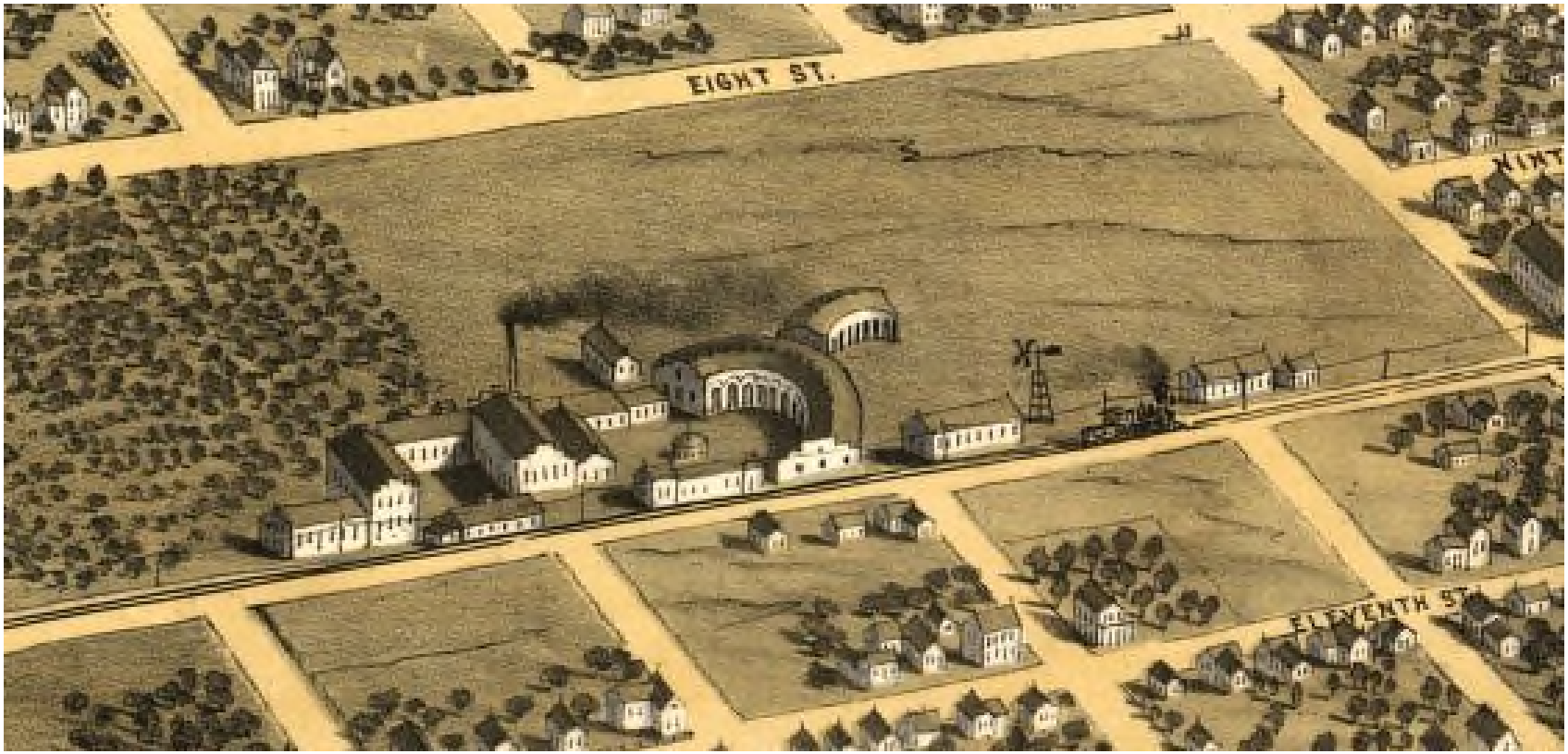


Figure 31. Detail of the 1867 bird's eye view of Springfield, showing the Wabash Railroad's roundhouse and shops. Although located just outside of the Central East Neighborhood project area, the shops played an influential role in the development of the adjacent neighborhood to the east. In time, the rail yards would be extended over the house lots fronting the east side of Tenth Street (Ruger 1867).



Figure 32. Besides the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield,* this circa 1872 view is also of great interest. This figure depicts the heart of Springfield's Central East Neighborhood, as illustrated on that view. The red line depicts the western boundary (at Tenth Street), and the northern boundary (at Madison Avenue) of the current survey area. Situated at the east end of Monroe Street was the large suburban estate of John W. Priest.

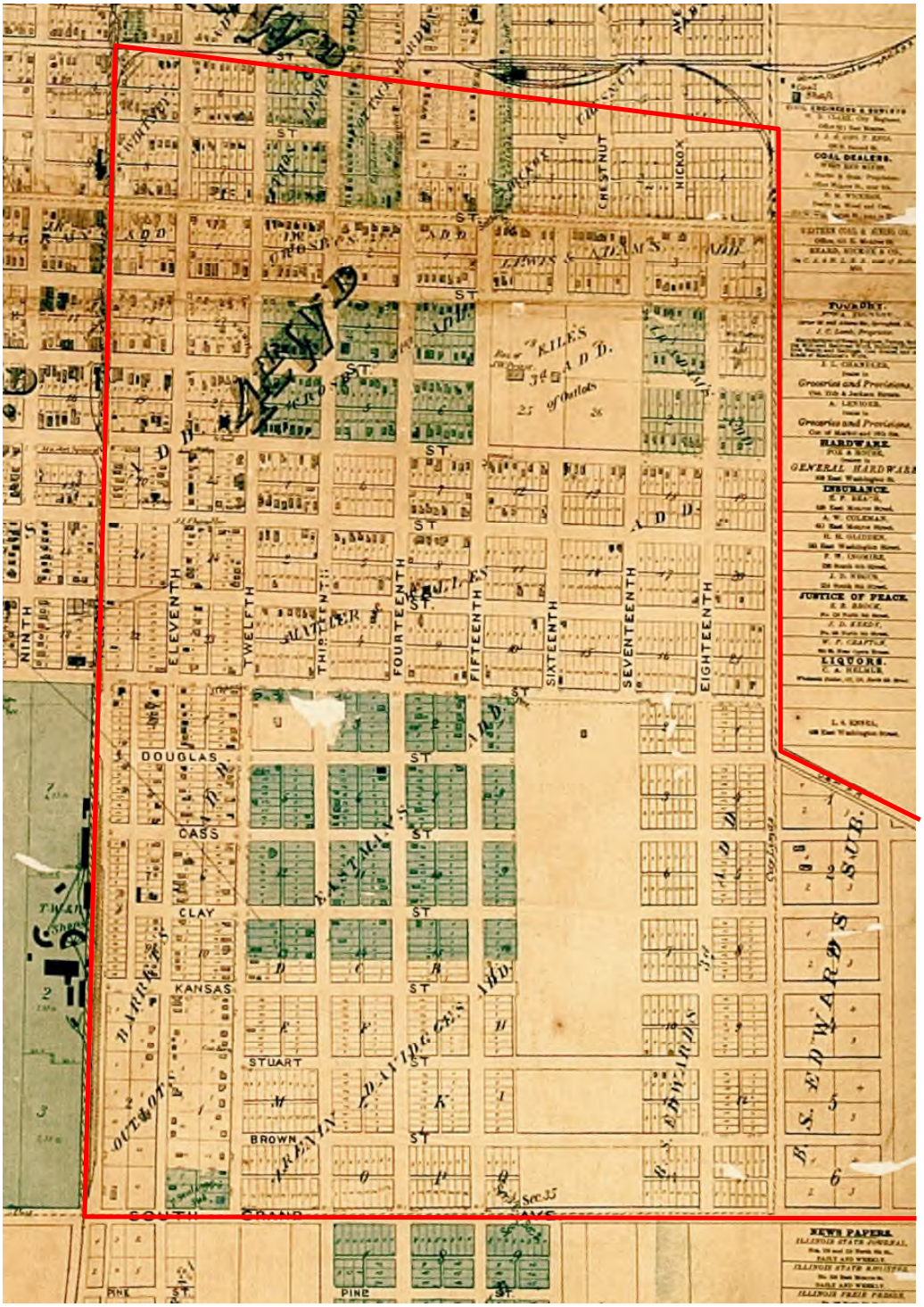


Figure 33. Project area as illustrated by an 1876 map of Springfield. Southeastern quarter of the project area was still largely undeveloped at this date (Bird 1876).

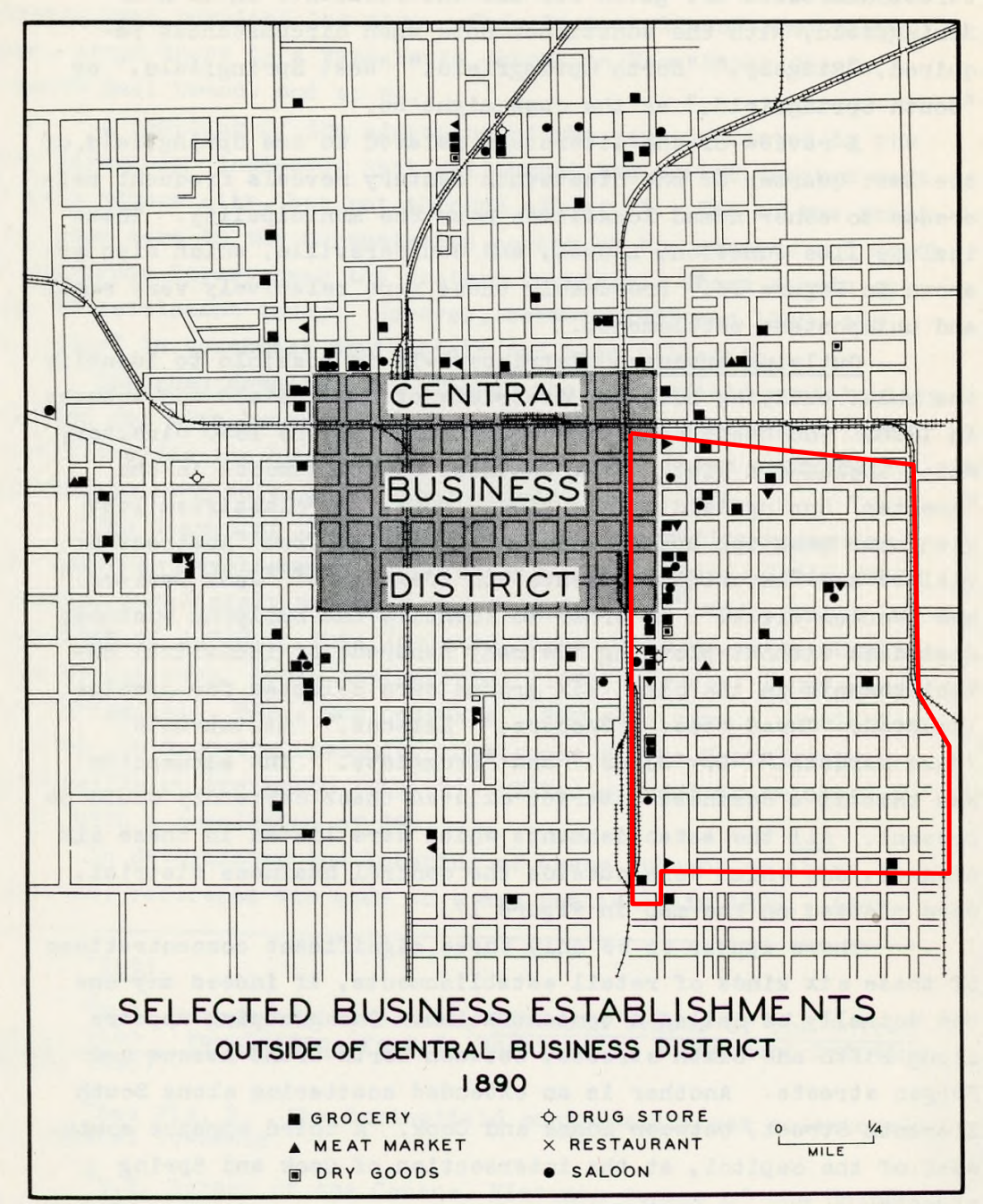


Figure 34. Selected business establishments active in the Central East Neighborhood, 1890. Note the concentration of businesses along Eleventh Street and blocks adjoining it (Sorensen 1951:64).



Figure 35. Warehouse of C. R. Post at northeast corner of Adams and Tenth Streets, possibly taken circa 1890. Post was a dealer in agricultural implements. His building was one of numerous warehouses that once fronted the railroad on Tenth Street in the project area (Sangamon Valley Collection).



Figure 36. Charles Gallagher cigar and tobacco shop at 1031 East Capitol Avenue circa 1900. This one-story frame building, with raised false front, likely is typical of the early store buildings constructed with within the project (Sangamon valley Collection).



Figure 37. Two views of the H. Elshoff and Son Grocery. Constructed in circa 1888, the store was located on the northwest corner of Cook and Eleventh Street. It was later converted to a bar. This property is characteristic of the two-story, brick store buildings built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that once dotted the Central East Neighborhood. (SVC).



PLANT OF THE ENTERPRISE CLEANING CO.
1801-3 E. Capitol Ave. City Office, 613 E. Monroe Street.



INTERIOR—SPRINGFIELD WIRE SCREEN CO.
Manufacturers of Door and Window Screens, Wholesale and Retail.
Factory 1001 to 1007 East Adams St., Phone 1171. Special
Attention Given High Grade Works for Homes,
Stores, Offices, Etc.



SPRINGFIELD HARROW CO. FACTORY, TENTH AND JACKSON STS.
Manufacturers of the Complete Riding Harrow.
J. R. Howell, General Manager.

Figure 38. Selected business in the Central East Project Area in 1898 (Illinois State Register 1898). The two industrial properties shown at right were located along the Tenth Street rail corridor. The Enterprise Cleaners plant was located on the northeast corner of Capitol Avenue and Eighteenth Street, on the eastern edge of the project area.

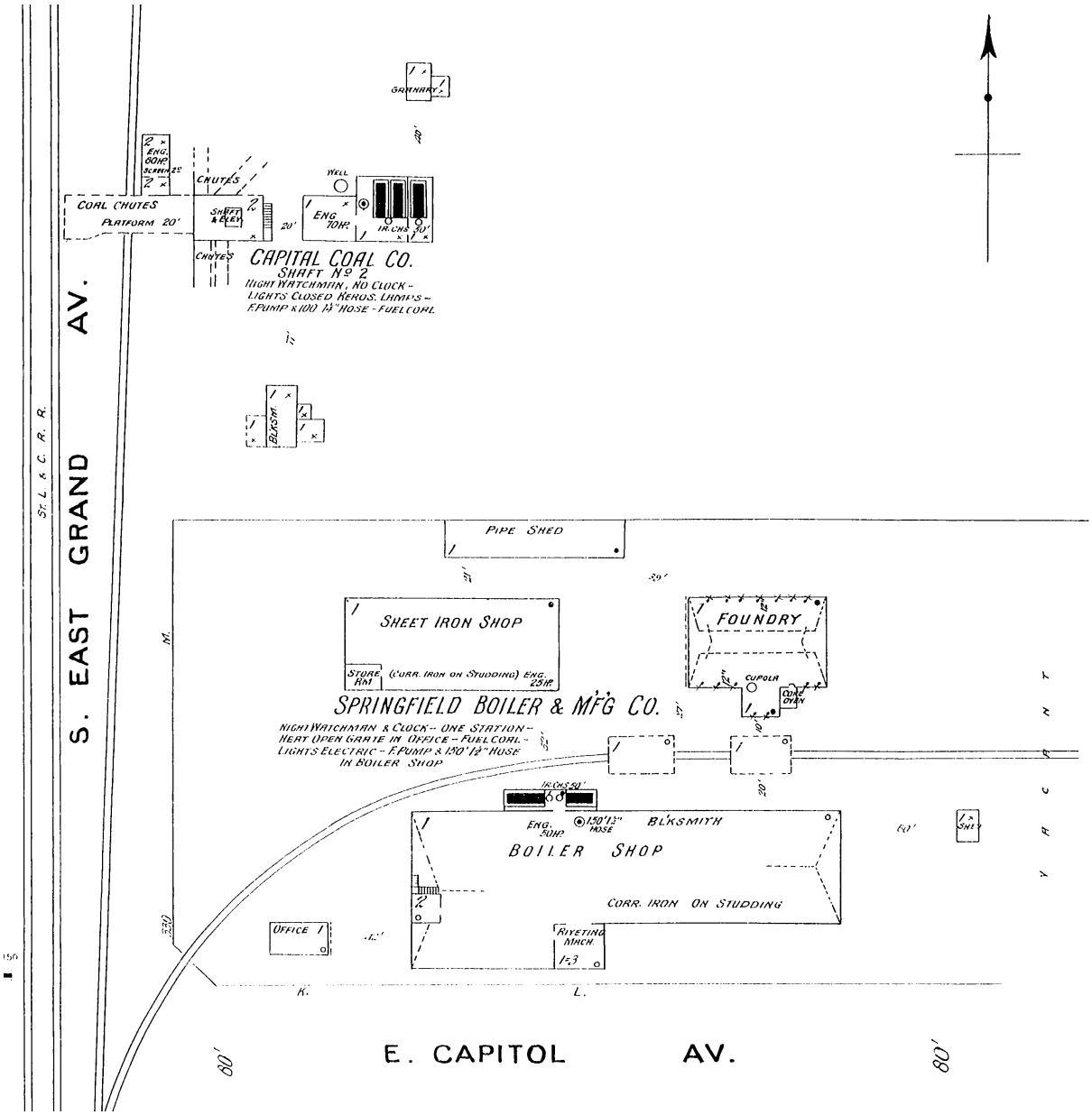


Figure 39. An 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrating the Capital Coal Company's Mine No.2 and the Springfield Boiler Works, two important industrial concerns located just east of the project area. Both had a long-term presence in the neighborhood, remaining in operating into the middle twentieth century (Sanborn-Perris 1896:66).

Twentieth Century Development of the Central East Neighborhood

By the early twentieth century, the Central East Neighborhood had matured into a diverse, predominately residential, urban area. The typical landscape within the neighborhood consisted of single-family dwellings interspersed with an occasional institutional building, such a church or school, and a commercial property that often held a grocery or tavern. Although some of the older building stock in the neighborhood was showing its age by this time, the Central East Neighborhood remained an attractive residential area for lower-and-middle income families. There are relatively few historic photographs illustrating the area in the early twentieth century, but those that are available convey the image of a prosperous neighborhood with well-maintained homes and businesses. The streets, though unpaved, were neatly curbed. New home construction was still taking place, and the resident population in the area was still growing (see Figures 40 through 46). Indicative of this growth, the two public schools in the neighborhood—Lincoln and Feitshans—had both been significantly enlarged by 1914. The overall population in Springfield increased from 24,963 in 1890 to 34,159 in 1900, and it would jump to 51,687 by 1910..

The 1917 Sanborn fire insurance maps of Springfield are the first that illustrate the project area in its entirety. These maps give researchers details of the character of the neighborhood at a relatively critical time. Although substantial construction was yet to occur in the area in the decades following, the 1917 Sanborn maps depict a landscape that is nearing the pinnacle of residential development in this area. Among the changes shown since 1896 by the 1917 Sanborn maps is substantial new industrial development along the periphery of the project. A large power plant, for example, had been constructed at Tenth and Capitol in 1906. One block south of this, an ice plant had been built on the northeast corner of Tenth and Edwards. Another industrial property added along Tenth Street rail corridor between 1896 and 1917 was the Otto & Sherf Boiler Shop, which was situated just south of Cook Street (see Figures 47 and 48). On the east side of the project area, the Peter Vredenburgh Lumber Company had established a lumber yard on the northeast corner of Washington and Seventh Streets by 1917. This lumber yard was serviced by a rail spur extending off the Nineteenth Street tracks.

Public transportation within the Central East Neighborhood had improved markedly by the early twentieth century. By 1914, multiple street car lines passed through the area. A north-south streetcar route ran along Eleventh Street, and this intersected east-west lines following Jefferson Street, Monroe Street (and then Capitol Avenue, beyond Fifteenth Street), and South Grand Avenues (Sangamon County Abstract Company 1914:131; see Figure 49). The streetcar line along Monroe and Capitol Avenue continued eastward of Nineteenth Street into East Springfield. Originally a separate village, East Springfield was incorporated into its larger neighbor in 1908 (*ISR* 8 April 1908, p. 1). Streetcar lines were magnets for development, and by 1917 a small commercial district, later called "South Town", had coalesced around the intersection of Eleventh Street and South Grand Avenue. This commercial district included the Empress Theatre, a movie house built in 1915.[20] The area located south of South Grand Avenue,

[20] Located at 1112 East South Grand Avenue, this property is located immediately south of the current project area. The theater underwent an Art Deco remodeling in 1937 and was renamed the South Town Theater. It remained in use as a movie house until 1959. The building now houses Walch Studio of Stained Glass. The Art Deco marque is still place and has been designated as a local historic landmark by the City of Springfield.

and east of Tenth Street, also had been an independent village at one time—named Southeast Springfield—and it too was incorporated into Springfield in early 1900s (Garvert et al. 1997:32). One indication of the growth of this section of the city during this period is the fact that the when the Lincoln Library established its South Branch in 1927, it was located at 1121 South Grand Avenue, within the South Town commercial district (*ISJR* 20 September 1983, p. 12).

The 1917 Sanborn maps suggest that the automobile had had relatively little impact on the built landscape in the Central East Neighborhood as of yet. No gas ("filling') stations are illustrated in the area, and only a handful of garages are shown (though some of the many carriage barns then present may have been repurposed for automobiles). This would soon change, however. Carriage barns would be replaced by garages. Multiple gas stations also would be built within the neighborhood, as shown by the 1950 Sanborn maps. Most of the stations were located along major thoroughfares, like Cook Street, though in one case a small station was built at Capitol Avenue and Fifteen Street, in the heart of a residential area. The 1950 Sanborn maps also show numerous automobile-related businesses, such auto repair shops and commercial garages scattered throughout the project area. Another automobile-related business established in the neighborhood post-1917 was the Staab Battery Manufacturing Company, which opened a battery factory at 929-931 South Eleventh Street in 1939[21] (see Figures 50 and 51).

The increase in automobile ownership drastically altered the urban landscape in Springfield and nationally. The automobile eliminated the space and time constraints imposed on individuals of a previous era, as the railroad (on a macro-level) had done before it. Streetcar service in Springfield diminished in importance as ridership dropped, and by 1939 the city's public transit system had converted over to buses. Increases in automobile usage led to demands for better streets and improved traffic flow. By the 1910s, Cook Street and South Grand Avenue had developed into major east/west corridors in the city (with Eleventh Street serving a primary north/south connector between the two). Free movement along both of these streets was interrupted by the Wabash Railroad's traffic on Tenth Street. A city ordinance approving a "subway" beneath the Wabash Railroad at Cook Street was adopted in early July 1912.[22] An effort was made to pass an ordinance for another "subway" at South Sixth Street at the same time, but the construction of this underpass was delayed due to unexpected high costs for excavating and the apparent refusal of the adjacent local property owners to carry the expense (*ISJ* 2 July 1912)[23]. It was only many years after the completion of the Cook Street underpass that the one at South Grand Avenue was constructed. Work on the South Grand underpass was initiated in early August 1931, but the adjacent property owners filed an injunction to stop the work until they could be paid for damages. Although work was halted for three weeks, the underpass was completed in late November of that same year (*ISJ* 23 September 1931, 28

[21] The Staab Battery Manufacturing Company was established in Taylorville in 1930, specializing in the production of lead acid batteries. The company relocated to Springfield in 1934 and initially had a plant on East Jefferson Street (http://www.staabbattery.com/history.html). The company is still in business at its Eleventh Street location.

[22] This "Subway" or highway underpass was again widened in circa 1970 (Unidentified newspaper, July 8, 1970).

[23] It does not appear that the Wabash Subway at South Sixth Street was constructed until the late 1930s. A June 1934 article notes the death of one of the workers on the underpass (ISJ June 30, 1934).

November 1931). The construction of the Cook Street and South Grand Avenue underpasses further solidified these routes as major east/west corridors through the Central East Neighborhood. While improving traffic flow either side of the Tenth Street tracks, they likely siphoned off a significant amount of traffic that formerly followed other streets through the neighborhood and thereby had a negative effect on business located farther a field from them.

The construction of the John Hay Homes public housing project in 1940 caused a significant shift in the demography of the Central East Neighborhood. The Hay Homes were located immediately north of the current project area and occupied an eight-plus-block area bound by Eleventh, Fifteenth, Madison, and Reynolds Streets. It was Springfield's first urban renewal project and aimed to replace older "blighted" housing with 900-some modern residential units similar to townhouses. The Hay Homes were interracial, but their initial occupancy ratio was skewed heavily in favor of whites (by a ratio of 8:1), despite the fact that the previous population in the area impacted had been predominately African American. Many of the African Americans displaced by the construction of the Hay Homes relocated south of Madison Street into the Central East Neighborhood, which already had a sizable pre-existing black population. Construction of the Hay Homes also displaced black businesses, as well as two churches—Union Baptist and St. John's A.M.E., whose congregations constructed new houses of worship in the Central East Neighborhood in 1940. In the decades that followed, the population of the neighborhood gradually transitioned from majority-white to majority-black.

In 1951, the University of Chicago published Clarence Sorensen's dissertation entitled *The Internal Structure of the Springfield, Illinois Urbanized Area* (Sorensen 1951). Figure 54 is a map from Sorenson's study characterizing the Central East Neighborhood at that time. It emphasizes the presence of commercial properties concentrated along Washington and Cook Streets, and recognizes the South Grand business district stretching from Spring Street on the west to Sixteenth on the east. Scattered throughout the remaining residential Central East Neighborhood were a variety of churches and other commercial buildings. No apartment buildings were noted within the neighborhood. Sorensen characterized the housing stock in this neighborhood at that time as a split between "Average Homes" and "Poorer Than Average" homes, and also recognized a couple properties he characterized as "Very Poor Homes" towards the east end of Cook Street. No housing in the project neighborhood was characterized as "Very Best Homes" or "Better Than Average Homes." Sorensen's characterization of the project area's housing stock as "Poorer Than Average" was not necessarily a commentary as to how well the houses were being maintained, but more a reflection of their size and whether they represented the minimal standards of housing for the time period (Sorensen 1951:140-142).[24]

Photographs taken of the Central East Neighborhood in the 1950s belie the idea of the area being severely blighted, or rundown, at that time (see Figures 55 through 56). Nonetheless, the neighborhood would shortly find itself the target of a major urban renewal project. The

[24] Sorensen (1951) relied heavily on the 1940 U.S. Federal Census. This census of dwelling units in the Springfield Metropolitan District noted that 1.5% of houses did not have electricity, 11.6% of the houses did not have running water, nearly 25% did not have access to a private interior toilet, nearly 33% did not have access to a private bath, nearly 25% still did not have central heating. The survey noted that about 89% of the houses present had been constructed prior to 1929 (Sorensen 1951:137).

Housing Act of 1954 provided federal assistance to communities seeking to rectify local housing problems, and this assistance included the clearance of areas designated as slums or blighted in the name of "urban renewal." In 1960, the Springfield Planning Commission outlined the area bound by Madison, Cook, Tenth, and Nineteenth Streets as desirable for urban renewal. This area encompassed approximately 250 acres (and covered the entire north half of the current project area). The proposed renewal work was to occur in stages over the course of the next decade (*ISJ* 1 January 1960, p. 84). A Pilot Urban Renewal Project, initiated in 1962, ultimately resulted in the clearance of a five-and-one-half block area, including: the four blocks bound by Eleventh, Fifteen, Madison, and Jefferson Streets; the block bound by Twelfth, Thirteenth, Jefferson, and Washington; and the south half of the block located north of Washington between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. The Springfield Housing Authority subsequently constructed the Major Robert Byrd High Rise Apartments for the Elderly, the Major Byrd Separate Housing for the Elderly, and low-rent apartments in this area. Three of the blocks cleared were not immediately developed. By 1964, the southern boundary of the area targeted for urban renewal had been adjusted northward from Cook Street to Jackson Street. The forty blocks included in this area were subject to a "Group Neighborhood Renewal Plan", which entailed selective demolition of some homes and businesses and the rehabilitation of others (*ISJ* 5 October 1964, p. 1). A key component of the 1960 urban renewal plan was the construction of an expressway along Madison Street and Clear Lake Avenue that would serve as an eastern gateway into the Central Business District from U. S. Route 66, and later Interstate 55. The Illinois Central Railroad still ran down the center of Madison Street at this date, however, and it would not be until the mid-1980s that the expressway finally was built. Construction of the expressway entailed clearance of multiple blocks in the northeast corner of the project area (see Figures 58 through 62). These various projects drastically altered the historic landscape in the Central East Neighborhood, particularly on the north.

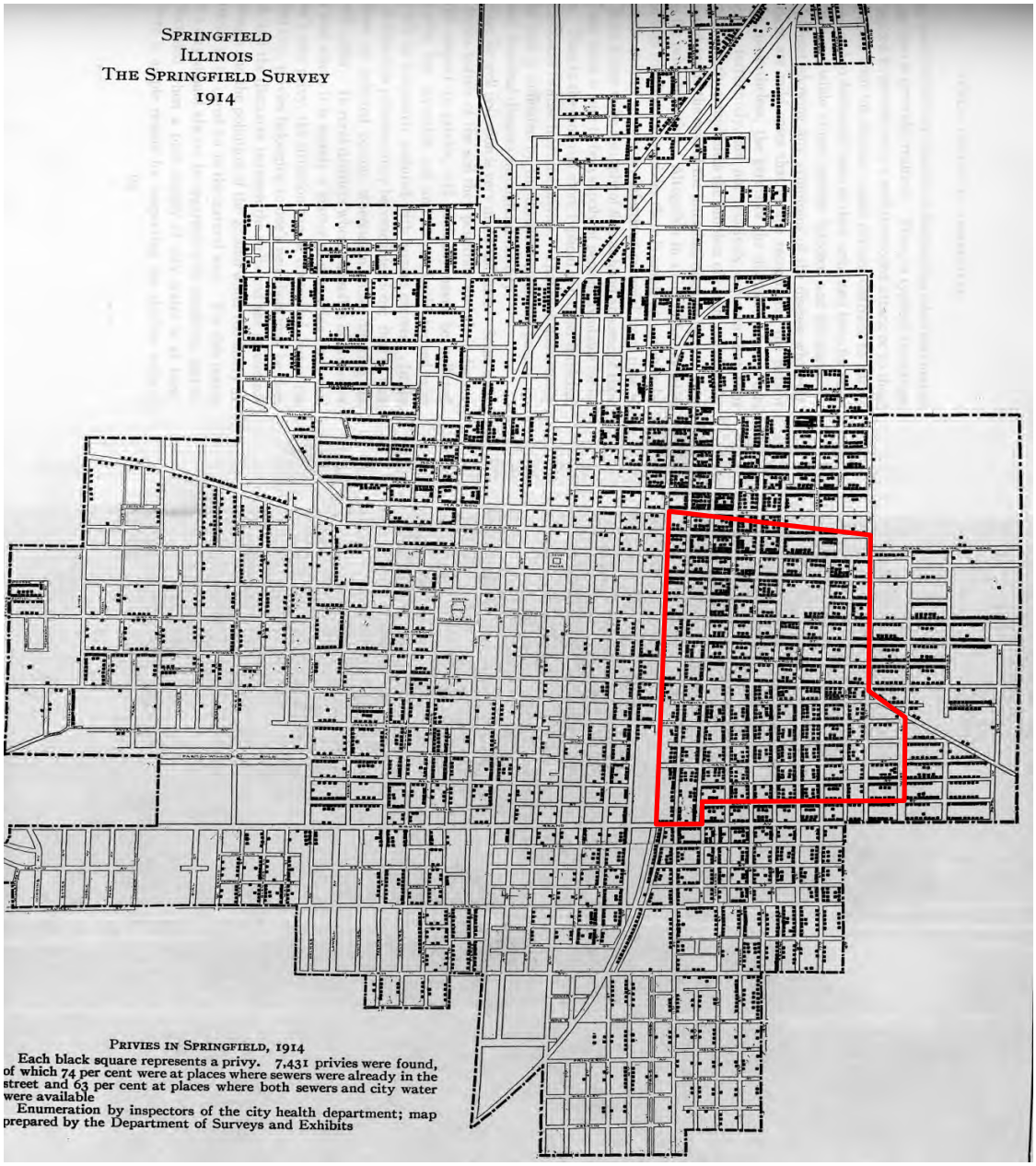


Figure 40. Springfield Survey, 1914—illustrating location of privies in Springfield. Note the disparity between the Central East Neighborhood, and areas south and west of the downtown. This reflects the difference between more modern/updated (west and south), and older housing stock (east and north) in these neighborhoods. Not unexpectedly, minorities and a higher percentage of diseases (such as Tuberculosis) were concentrated in these same areas of high privy concentrations.



HOW SMALLPOX SPREADS

Houses at 1016 and 1008 East Monroe Street, Springfield. The incubation period of smallpox is usually about ten days to two weeks. On October 28, 1911, a case was reported from the house numbered 1016; on November 12 six more cases were reported from the same house. On January 3, 1912, a case was reported from number 1012, a house that stood back of and between the two shown. On February 7, 1912, two cases were reported from 1008½, the second story of number 1008. Vaccination would have prevented these cases

Figure 41. Old housing stock in the 1000 block of East Monroe Street in 1914 (within the older section of the Central East Neighborhood often referred to as "Old Town.". Although of brick construction, and considered quality housing more than a generation earlier (1840s-50s), these houses were beginning to show their age by the 1910s (Snyder 1915).



Figure 42. Two street views in the Central East Neighborhood in 1914. Top: Capitol Avenue at Seventeenth Street, looking. Note the street car tracks running down the center of Capitol Avenue, which was still unpaved at this time. The tall building rising in the background at left is the Springfield Boiler Works. Bottom: Eighteenth Street, looking south from Capitol Avenue. Both of these photographs were taken during the course of gas lines being installed in the neighborhood (Sangamon Valley Collection).



Figure 43. Worker's housing located at 800 and 804 South Sixteenth Street (*Illinois State Journal* 1903). This is one of only two instances where residential properties in the Central East neighborhood were illustrated in the multiple vanity-press publications of Springfield put out the turn of the twentieth century. Both of the home owners identified were employed by the Wabash Railway, with Harbaugh as a pipefitter and Reeves as a boilermaker. The houses were constructed between 1898 and 1902.



Figure 44. Washington Street at Thirteenth Street, looking west. The street is paved, and automobiles appear in the background. This block represented the eastern end of the commercial district along Washington Street. Several one-story, frame commercial buildings (looking a little worse for wear) appear in the distance at right.



Figure 45. Henry Klintworth's tavern at 1231 East Cook Street, circa 1909. This commercial building was added onto the front of a pre-existing house by 1890. It originally was a meat market (Sangamon Valley Collection).



Figure 46. Booker's Tavern at 1031 East South Grand Avenue, circa 1950. Built circa 1900, this building was located in the South Town commercial district. One-story commercial buildings extend either side of it, fronting South Grand and Eleventh Street (Sangamon Valley Collection).



Figure 47. Central Illinois Light Company (CILCO) plant at Tenth Street and Capitol Avenue, as pictured in the 1950s (Russo et al. 1998:30). Built in 1906, this plant occupied a half-block area and replaced a row of single-family houses formerly located here. The plant underwent several major remodelings over the years, including the addition of two new boilers in late 1925.



Figure 48. Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS) ice plant at Tenth and Edwards Streets (Russo et al. 1995:131). This plant previously was operated by Maurer's Ice and Coal Company. It was one of several ice plants located around the intersection of Tenth and Edwards early in the twentieth century.

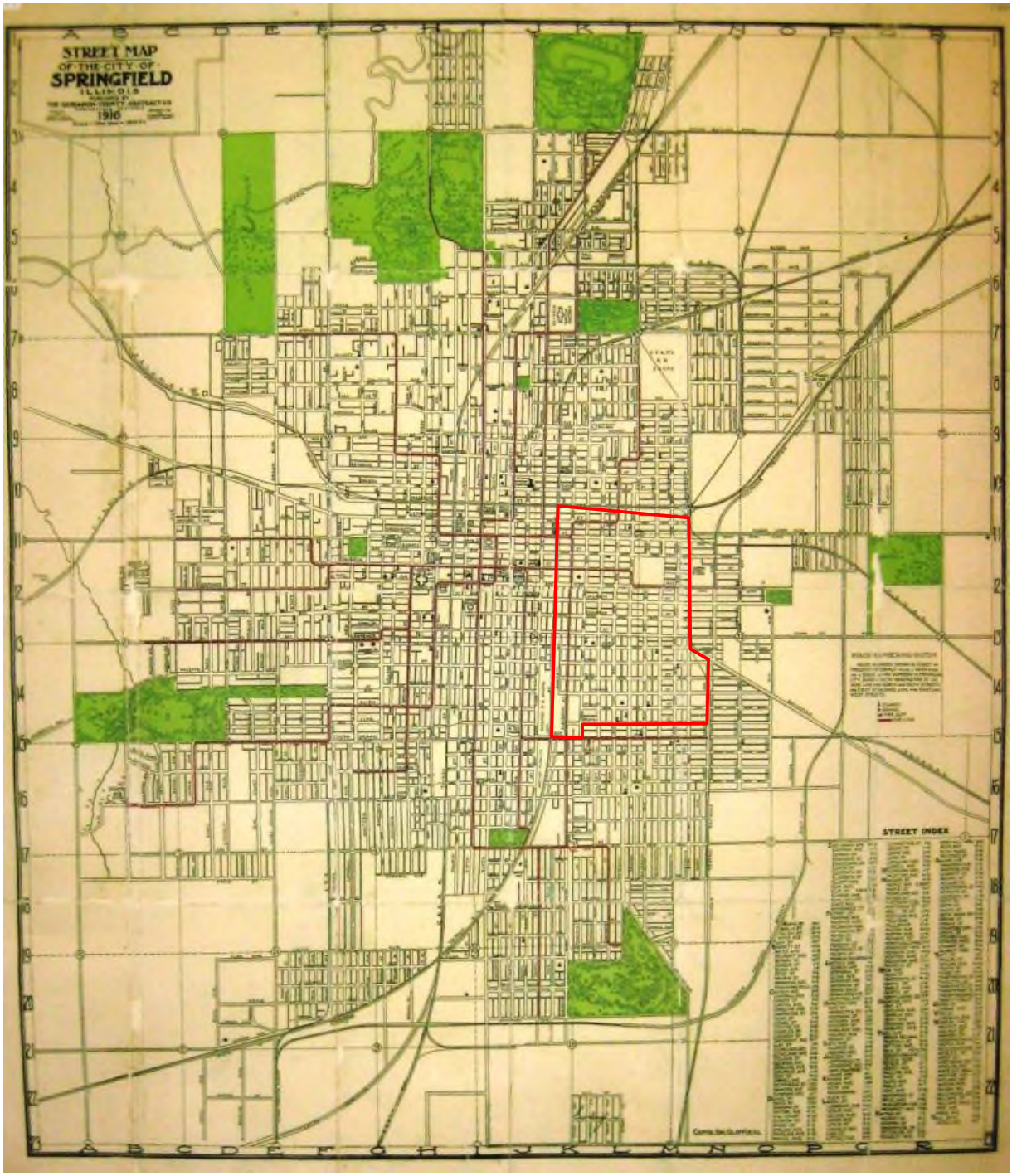


Figure 49. Springfield in 1916, with the Central East Neighborhood outlined in red. At this date, the urban landscape had not spread much further east than the project area. The map shows streetcar lines (outlined in dark red) running along Eleventh, Washington/Jefferson, Monroe/Capitol, and South Grand within the project area (Sangamon County Abstract Company 1916).



Figure 50. Staab Battery's factory at 929-931 South Eleventh Street, as pictured in 1952. The factory opened at this location in 1939 and remains in business here today (Sangamon Valley Collection).



Figure 51. Lewie Newton's Service Station, 1731 East Cook Street, no date (circa 1950?). This was one of a number of stations opened in the Central East Neighborhood between the World Wars (Sangamon Valley Collection).



Figure 52. Kennedy Laundry, 1022 East Adams Street, 1950s. This building was constructed in 1926 for the Mahon Laundry. A Shotgun House is visible at right, tucked in between the adjoining commercial buildings. This residence is a lone remnant of the housing that once lined this block as late as 1917.



Figure 53. Booth and Thomas, building materials, on the southwest corner of Eleventh Street and Monroe Street, 1953. The latest kitchen and bathroom fixtures can be seen in the company's display room, at center. The image conveys an impression of national prosperity in the aftermath of the Second World War (Sangamon Valley Collection).

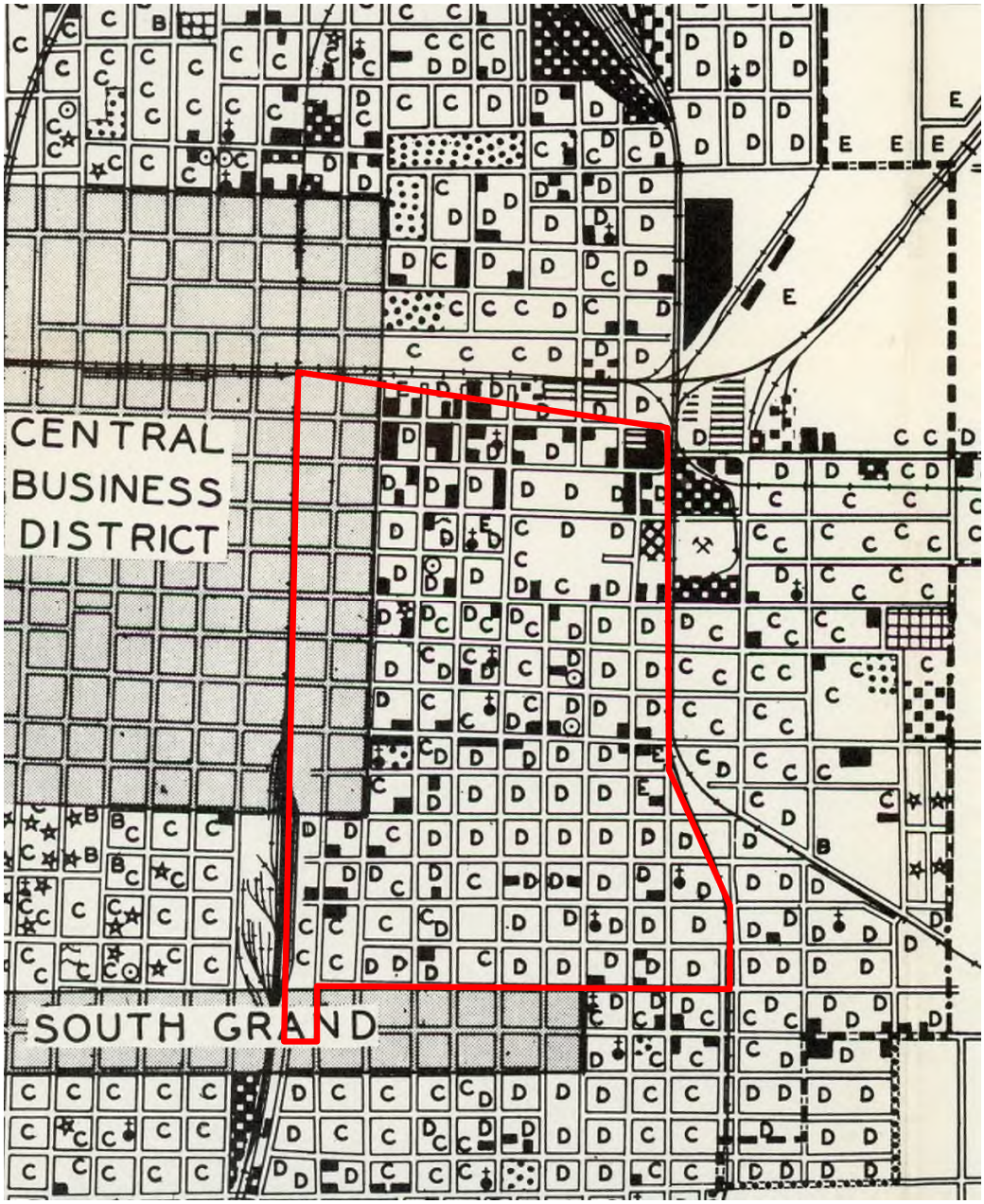


Figure 54. Springfield Urbanized Area, 1950 Land Use (Sorensen 1951). The letter designations refer to the quality of the housing present in those blocks in 1950. The letter "C" refers to "Average Homes," whereas the "D" refers to "Poorer Than Average Homes," and "E" refers to "Very Poor Homes." By this date [1950], a vast majority of the houses in the Central East Neighborhood are characterized as being "Poorer Than Average" in their quality.



Figure 55. Photograph of the 1500 block of East Washington Street, looking east from Fifteenth Street, 1954. Note the corner grocery store at left, mixed in with housing (Sangamon Valley Collection).



Figure 56. North side of the 1500 block of East Washington Street, 1954. Although the housing shown in this photograph is showing some signs of age, it still appears to be adequately maintained (Sangamon Valley Collection).

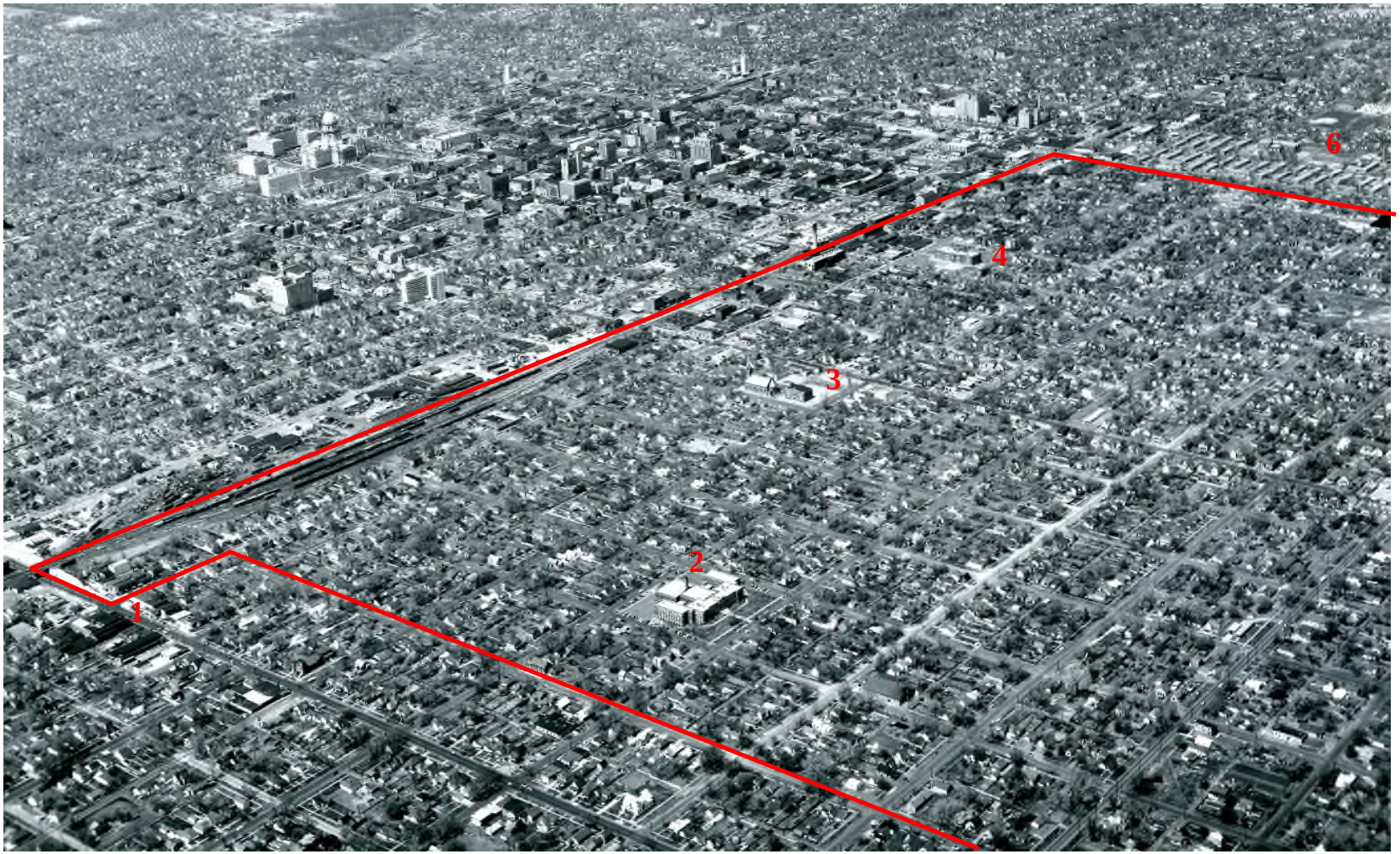


Figure 57. Aerial view of the project area in 1958, looking northeast towards the central business district. The neighborhood is fully developed and well built up. Missing are the vacant lots so prevalent in the area today. The reference numbers indicate: 1) South Town commercial district; 2) Feitshans High School; 3) Sacred Heart Church and school; 4) Lincoln School; 5) Palmer School and John Hay Homes.



Figure 58. View of dilapidated houses located at Thirteenth and Adams Street, January 1965. By the middle 1960s, some landowners in the Central East Neighborhood had allowed their properties to decline, and the older housing stock in the neighborhood had begun to shows signs of neglect. Large-scale demolition of properties in the area were undertaken in the years that followed (Mercury Studio Collections, Lincoln Library).

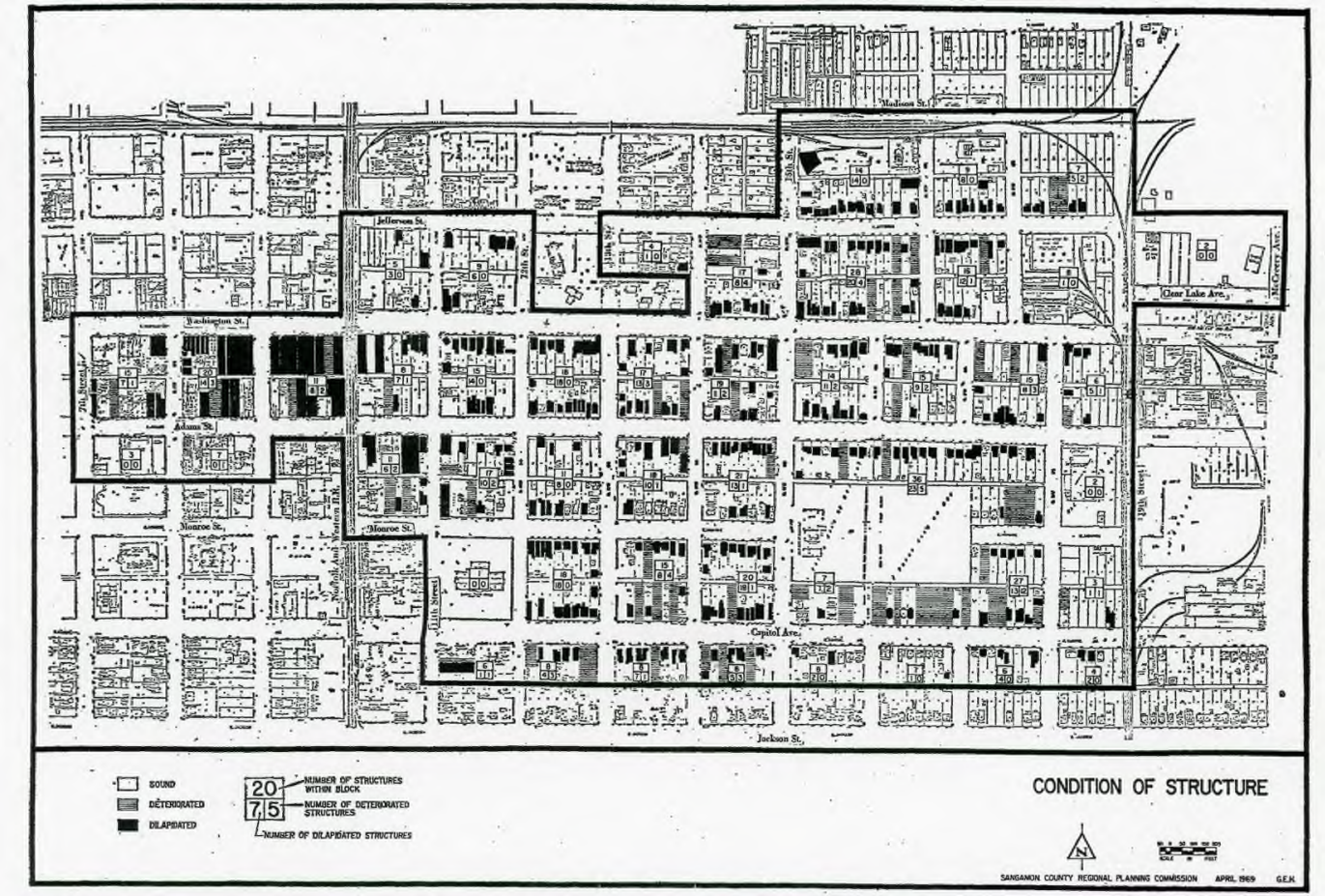


Figure 59. Plan illustrating plat of the proposed Eastside Neighborhood Development area in April 1969 (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 April 1969). All buildings within the large area outlined was slated for demolition and redevelopment. The bulk of the area is hemmed in on the east by the Nineteenth Street tracks, on the west by the Tenth Street tracks, and on the north by the Madison Street tracks—and comprises the north end of the current Central East Neighborhood project area. "Preservation and enhancement" are cited as the project goals. Planning for this project was started at least a decade earlier (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 10 January 1960).



Figure 60. Aerial view of the north end of the Central East Neighborhood project area in 1969. At this time, the Hay Homes (outlined in green) were still extant and the proposed Jefferson/Madison Street Crossover had not, as yet, been constructed. By this date, some urban renewal work—including land clearance and new public housing construction (outlined in red)—had along the Madison Street corridor, but the wide-scale demolition of older building stock in the neighborhood, as called for by the Eastside Neighborhood Development plan had not been implemented.

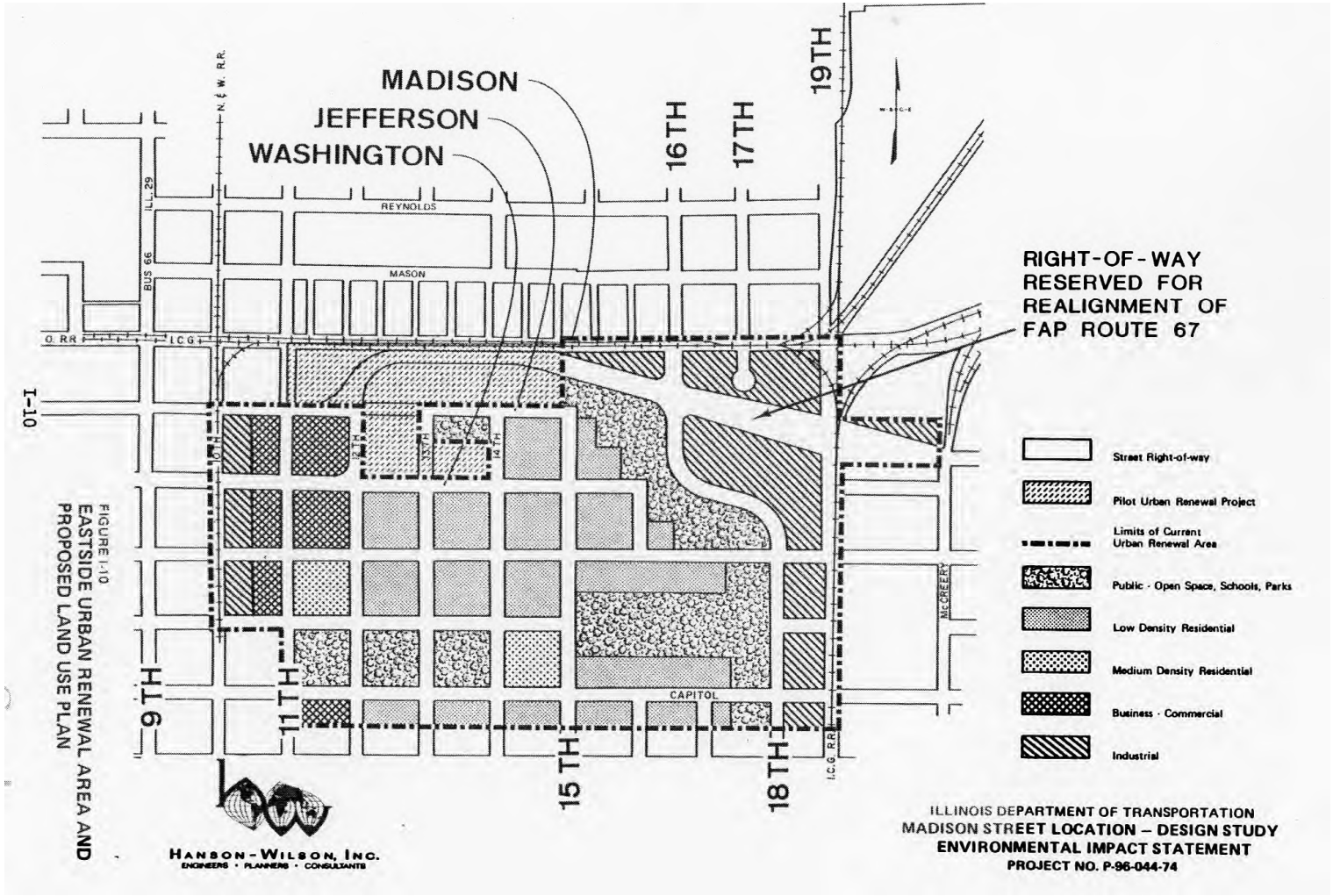
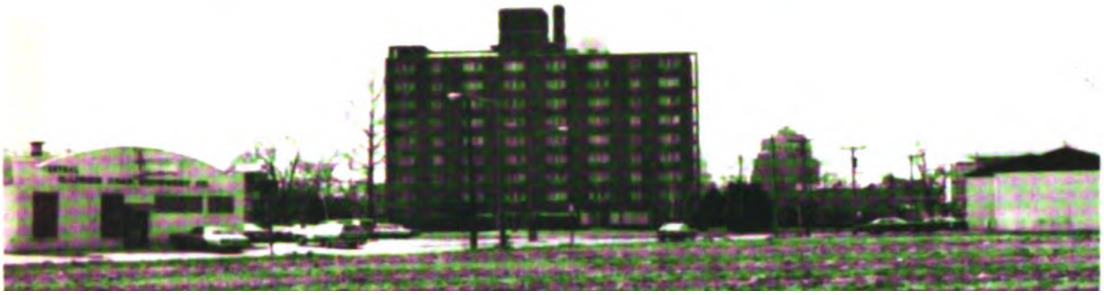


Figure 61. Details of the north end of the Central East Neighborhood, as characterized by the IDOT's Madison Street Improvements Project (IDOT 1980). Note the "Pilot Urban Renewal Project" area immediately south of Madison Street, which was the location of the Springfield Housing Authority's projects.



Low rent apartments



Major Robert Byrd High-Rise Apartments for the Elderly



Major Robert Byrd Separate Housing for the Elderly



Figure 62. Beginning in the early 1960s, the Springfield Housing Authority undertook several building projects on the northern of the Central East Neighborhood, which are depicted above (IDOT 1980:I-11).

Part II: Springfield's African American Experience

Blacks in Pre-Emancipation Springfield (1818-1865)

African Americans have resided in Illinois since the French Colonial period, the earliest having arrived as slaves in 1720.[25] Their population experienced a general increase through the remainder of the century (with some fluctuation), through natural growth and further importation by the French. It was further augmented by slaves brought by Americans who began settling in the region after 1780. The long preexistence of slavery in Illinois complicated compliance with the Ordinance 1787, which forbade the practice in any new states that might be created out of the Northwest Territory.[26] Territorial governor Arthur St. Clair chose to interpret the Ordinance as banning the importation of any new slaves into the territory but allowing the continued servitude of those already present prior to the passage of the Ordinance. Slavery in Illinois received another lifeline when the Indiana Territory (to which Illinois was attached from 1800 to 1809) allowed the long-term indentured servitude of blacks, which was but slavery in another name (Alvord 1920:425).

Slavery proved to be the most contentious issue in the drafting of Illinois' first Constitution, with some delegates wanting to abolish all forms of involuntary servitude outright and others wanting to protect the vested interests of existing slave holders. The desire to maintain a black labor force at the profitable salt works in Gallatin County also factored into the debate. In the end a compromise between the two positions was struck. Under the terms of the 1818 Constitution, any African-American enslaved or indentured in Illinois prior to statehood remained in servitude indefinitely, unless freed by their masters. The children of slaves born after 1818 also remained in servitude until reaching a fixed age, which was set at age 21 for males and 18 for females (Buck 1917:282). Freed blacks were treated as second-class citizens in the new state. In 1819, the General Assembly passed a "Black Code" that severely restricted the rights of freed people of color and discouraged the further migration of blacks into Illinois. The Black Code was supplemented by additional legislation passed in 1825, 1827, and 1829. Efforts to help improve the legal standing of black residents, such the petition submitted by George Ogle in 1823 for enfranchising blacks, were rejected by the General Assembly. Summarizing this period of Illinois history, Theodore Calvin Pease (1919:49), wrote that, "The prevailing attitude toward the Negro or his friends was distinctly one of distrust and dislike."

The 1820 census enumerated 1,374 African-Americans in Illinois, 917 of whom were held in bondage and 457 who were free. Blacks at this time represented 2% of the state's overall population, which the census tallied at 55,211. While modest, this population was by no means insubstantial, and freed blacks found ways to enter and settle in the state despite the legal

[25] Phillipe Renault brought the first group of African Americans to Illinois to work the large land grant he had received from the French Crown in present-day Randolph and Monroe Counties. A census compiled in 1732 enumerated 165 slaves living in the French villages of Kaskaskia and Chartres (Randolph County), St. Phillippe (Monroe County), and Cahokia (St. Clair County) (Alvord 1920:202).

[26] The Northwest Territory encompassed all the lands located north of the Ohio River, west of the Mississippi River, and south of the Great Lakes that had been ceded by Great Britain to the United States in the Treaty of Paris (1783).

obstacles placed in their path. By 1830, the freed black population in the state had risen to 1,910, with the majority residing in the older settled counties of southern Illinois (Savery 1986:42-43).

Until relatively recently, the African American presence in early Springfield was poorly understood, generally ignored, and often misrepresented by early historians. Formal published histories generally glossed over the African American contribution to early Springfield.[27] It was not until the early 1880s and the publication of *History of Sangamon County, Illinois* (Inter State Publishing Company 1881) that any mention of an African American citizen in Springfield is even mentioned. The author of this county history discusses the presence of African Americans in Springfield in a cursory manner. In one instance, in discussing the layout of the incipient community of Calhoun in 1828, the history notes the "residence of Polly, a colored woman" and "the cabin of a colored woman, called familiarly Aunt Creecy" located on Washington Street at that time.[28]

In reference to the early history of Springfield and Sangamon County (and probably rooted within the ethno-centric bias of the white publisher's efforts to present a more "appropriate" and politically correct picture of Springfield during its early days) Casey's 1926 *History* made several statements that were simply incorrect. For example, Casey (1926) wrote that

> Illinois was admitted into the Union in 1818, and Sangamon county was created by act of the legislature in 1821. As far as can be ascertained, there were no colored people in the county when organized. And tho [sic] slavery in a modified or indentured form existed in this state under legal sanction, *there is no record of its having ever stained the fair name of Sangamon county*… [italics added]

Similarly, in reference to the claim of the first African American in Sangamon County, Casey (1926) wrote that

> An exhaustive investigation discloses the fact that too [sic] William Florville belongs the distinction of having been the first colored settler in Sangamon

[27] Power (1871) in his *History of Springfield, Illinois* mentions "Colored" citizens only twice—once in reference to the establishment of a school for colored students in December 1858 (1871:56), and a second time acknowledging the contribution of black students towards the funding of the National Lincoln Monument (Lincoln Tomb) (1871:103). Similarly, there is no mention of African Americans or Negroes in his work. A couple years later, in his *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois,* Power has no discussion of any African American, Negro, or Colored citizens of Sangamon County. The only use of the term "Colored" in reference to race includes six instances where he discusses white citizens of the county and their service in the Civil War as commanders in various U.S. Colored Troop regiments, and one instance in describing the life of a white farmer, teacher, and abolitionist—Stephen Child (Power 1876). It is interesting to note though, that one of the more prominent African American families in Springfield in circa 1870 was the extended William Florville family. Florville's extended biography is presented by Power (1871:333), but nowhere in that biography does one discern that Florville is not white (other than his birth having been at Cape Haytien, West Indies). Similarly, Angle (1935) in his history of Springfield also contains no references to black citizens of the city.

[28] This was integrated into a lengthy description of the town, as written by John T. Stuart in 1877 (Inter State Publishing Company 1881:194, 198).

> county. Florville, who was a native of the West Indies, came to Springfield in 1831. It is recorded that Abraham Lincoln directed him to Springfield, having kept him over night at [New] Salem.

Census records, however, show that there were forty-seven African Americans residing in Sangamon County in 1830, one year prior to Florville's arrival. Moreover, thirteen of these individuals were reported as slaves (or "indentured")—contrary to Casey's assertion otherwise. Clearly, as even the 1881 county history noted, Florville was not the earliest African American in Springfield. He was, however, one of the more successful blacks in early Springfield, and by the time of the publication of Casey's *History,* his son, William Florville II, "was a man noted for his business sagacity and was reputed to be Springfield's wealthiest colored citizen." But as Hart (1999, 2008) has so well emphasized, African Americans were present in early Springfield from its earliest days, and a significant number of these individuals were minimally indentured servants, if not actual slaves.[29] Hart (1999:35) states that, "At the time of Abraham Lincoln's arrival in 1837, Springfield had an African American population of approximately twenty-six—1.7 percent of the total population of 1,500. Six of those twenty-six were slaves."

The number of slaves/indentured servants present in Sangamon County did decline over the course of the 1830s. The 1840 census reported only six slaves in the county, out of a total black population of 166. The majority of these individuals (n=116) resided in Springfield.

Despite their limited numbers, Springfield's African-American residents demonstrated a desire for community early on. In 1838, a group of eighteen individuals founded the Zion Missionary Baptist Church, which was Springfield's first black church. Its leader was Reverend John Livingston, the first ordained black minister in Illinois (Beck 2013).

The 1830s were marked by growing anti-slavery sentiment in the state and the nation. Abolitionists, who viewed slavery as moral abomination, called for its outright extinction. Others, whose passion on the issue was more political in nature, feared the extension of slave power (or "Slaveocracy") across the entire nation—a fear fueled by such actions as the enforcement of gag rules against abolitionist petitions in Congress and the Illinois General Assembly. Many other whites simply feared slavery becoming the defining issue separated North and South. The growing crisis over slavery was highlighted by an event at Alton, Illinois in November 1837, in which a mob attacked the offices of the pro-abolitionist newspaper *Alton Observer*, killed its publisher Elijah Lovejoy and destroyed the printing press. Lovejoy had previously published the *Observer* in St. Louis before being driven out of the city in 1836 for his anti-slavery views. He had hosted the Illinois Antislavery Congress at his church in Upper Alton only one month prior to his death. After his death, Elijah Lovejoy became a martyr for the abolitionist cause.

In 1845, in the landmark case of Jarrot v. Jarrot, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled all blacks held in bondage in the state—even those introduced by the French—were entitled to freedom under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 (Illinois Freedom Project n.d.:36). This decision finally put an end to the quasi-slave system the state had tolerated since achieving

[29] Hart (2014:70)—interesting letter from William Florville to President Lincoln. Hart (2014:97)—list of properties associated with Florville, Jr. Estate from 1921. In late 1880s, his residence is listed as 118 N. Eleventh Street

statehood in 1818.[30] Slavery and involuntary servitude were prohibited under a new state constitution adopted in 1848.

Even so, pro-slavery sentiment and anti-black bias remained strong in Illinois, particularly in those sections of the state that had been settled predominately by Southerners. African-Americans continued to be treated as non-citizens and face oppressive laws. While outlawing slavery, the Constitution of 1848 specifically denied African-American residents of Illinois the right to vote and to serve in the state militia (Hart 2014:116). Moreover, it allowed for a separate state-wide vote on a measure banning the further emigration of free blacks into the state and the importation of slaves by owners for the purpose of freeing them. The exclusion measure received wide support by white voters, and in 1853 it was codified into state law. The 1853 "Black Law" included a provision that limited visits by blacks from another state to only ten days. If a non-resident African-American remained in Illinois beyond the prescribed period, they were subject to arrest, a fine of $50, and removal of the state. If they were unable to pay the fine, their services could be auctioned off to any bidder willing to pay it and work them the fewest days. Fines increased by $50 with each additional violation of the law. Anyone found aiding a black in settling in Illinois also would face a fine of $100 to $500. Illinois' 1853 "Black Law" was one of the harshest of its kind in the free states (Bridges n.d.).

Some whites during this period advocated for the voluntary immigration of free blacks from the United Sates to Africa. The American Colonization Society (ACS), organized in 1816, was the leader of this effort nationally and had state chapters, including one in Illinois. The motives of the ACS's leaders were mixed: some were openly racist and wanted to eliminate a growing (and in their minds, threatening) African American population from the United States; others sincerely wanted to help but took the patronizing attitude that free blacks simply couldn't succeed or assimilate in white-dominated America. The colonies established by ACS (and state affiliates) on the west coast of Africa ultimately were unified into the country of Liberia, which achieved independence in 1847. The following year, Reverend Samuel Ball, an African-American resident of Springfield, traveled to Liberia on behalf of the Colored Baptist Association in order to report on conditions there. Ball published his findings in a book upon his return (see Figure 63). He became a vocal advocate for colonization, believing that blacks stood a better chance of achieving political freedom and prosperity in Africa than in America (Andreasen 1815:10). This belief was shared by fellow Springfield resident Abraham Lincoln, who in 1857 was elected as one of eleven managers of the Illinois State Colonization Society (The Lincoln Log, 26 January 1857). Other prominent whites in Springfield were leading proponents of this policy as well.

However, most African Americans in Illinois did not support colonization. They rightly saw the United States as their home and wanted to achieve full rights as citizens. The First

[30] In 1849, the Illinois Supreme Court struck another blow at slave power when it ruled that the existing state law regarding the return of fugitive slaves was unconstitutional, as only Congress had the authority to legislation on such matter. This decision was rendered in Thorton's Case, which involved Hempstead Thornton and four other presumed runaway slaves from Missouri who had been apprehended in Sangamon County. Unfortunately, the Thorton decision was undermined by Congress' passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, which was part of the omnibus bill known as the Compromise of 1850.

Convention of Colored Citizens of State of Illinois was held in Chicago in October 1853. The first resolution passed by the Convention stated,

> Resolved, That we regard all schemes for colonizing the free colored people of the United States in Africa, or in any other foreign land, originating from whatever motive, as directly calculated to increase pro-slavery prejudice, to depress our moral energies, to unsettle all our plans for improvement, and finally to perpetuate the wicked and horrible system of slavery.

In other resolutions, the Convention assailed the Black Laws recently passed by the Illinois General Assembly and called for the lifting of restrictions on black citizenship. Particularly galling to assembled delegates was the fact that black property owners paid taxes for the support of public schools and yet were denied the right to send their children to those very schools—a situation they justifiably described as "taxation without representation." Spencer Donagan, William Robinson, and W. H. Butler served as delegates from Sangamon County to the Convention. The keynote speaker at the event was Frederick Douglass. John Jones, an African American abolitionist and businessman from Chicago, presided over the convention (First Convention of the Colored Citizens of the State of Illinois 1853). In 1854, John Jones published a pamphlet entitled *The Black Laws of Illinois… and Why They Should Be Repealed*. A second state convention of colored citizens was held in Alton in November 1856. Once again, the delegates called for the extension of civil rights to black residents, basing their appeal on the principles enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

In March 1857, the United States Supreme Court would deny the very concept of black citizenship in the United States in its infamous Dred Scott decision. The majority opinion of the Court asserted that any slave who had resided in a free state and territory where slavery was prohibited was not entitled to his freedom, and that African Americans were not, and could never be, citizens of the United States. It also ruled that the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which had declared free all territories west of Missouri and north of latitude 36°30′, was unconstitutional. Far from settling the slavery issue, the Dred Scott decision simply fanned the flames of the growing sectional crisis.

One way by which African Americans in Illinois fought back against slavery was through participation in the Underground Railroad. Illinois was bordered by two slave states (Missouri and Kentucky) and offered multiple routes of escape for fugitive slaves. Springfield, with its central location, was well-positioned geographically to serve as a station on Underground Railroad. Known African–American "conductors" of the Underground Railroad in Springfield included William Donnegan, Reverend Henry Brown, Aaron Dyer, and Jameson Jenkins, among others (Hart 2014:40-45).[31] Whites were also involved in the system. Casey (1926), after detailing the many hardships faced by black immigrants to Springfield in the pre-Civil-War era, wrote "and yet in those days there were many loyal white friends who were ready to assist the newcomers in every way. Some were members of the celebrated Underground railroad and many of the colored people were assisted on their way to Canada." A large group of New

[31] Hart (2006, 2014) and Naglich (2013, 2015) provide information on Jameson Jenkins and his role in the Underground Railroad in Springfield and Sangamon County.

England abolitionist who settled in Farmington (then called Farmingdale), west of Springfield, were active participants in the Underground Railroad. The next major "station" west of Farmington was Jacksonville, in Morgan County, which also had a strong abolitionist element (Hart 2014:38; McAndrew 2008).

Despite the considerable challenges it faced during this period, the African-American community in Springfield persevered and experienced moderate growth. The 1850 U. S. Population recorded 171 blacks living in the city (Senechal 1990:60). In contrast to the previous census, the 1850 census contains detailed information on each of the city residents, which are enumerated by household. Each resident is indicated as to their name, age, race (white, black, and mulatto), and occupation. The 1860 census of population provides similar data. Richard Hart, who has done considerable research on Springfield's pre-Civil War African-American population, has tabulated all the African American residents enumerated within the city in the 1860 census. Summarizing Springfield's black population in 1860, Hart writes:

> Based on my study of the 1860 federal census, I have concluded that there were 137 adults and 97 minors and 104 males and 130 females. Their average age was twenty-three, and their total wealth was $26,898. One hundred twelve had been born in Illinois—these were mostly the minors. The remaining 122 were born in Southern states. Thirty were born in Virginia, twenty-two in Kentucky, thirteen in Missouri, eight in Maryland, seven in North Carolina, five in Tennessee, two in Ohio, two in the District of Columbia, and three in Alabama (Hart 1999: footnote 2).[32]

The 234 African Americans enumerated in Springfield by the 1860 census represented a 2.5% of the city's total population of 9,320 (Hart 1999:35). Thirty-six residences with black heads of households were represented. The vast majority of these residences (n=32) were located north of Washington Street. For the most part, the homes were scattered around and not concentrated in a given area(s). One exception was a cluster of seven black homes along the north side of Washington Street, just east of First Street. There was also a group of three adjacent residences on the east side of Fourth Street, south of Carpenter Street (see Figure 64). Overall, however, there was no obvious segregation of black housing from white-occupied residences. This perhaps is not entirely surprising given the modest number of black homes present in the city at this date. It is also a reflection of the city's neighborhoods being more ethnically, racially, and socially mixed in 1860 than they would be in later years. Springfield's Near North Side was especially notable for its polyglot character, with native-born whites and blacks and immigrants (Germans, Irish, and Portuguese particularly) living together as neighbors.

One the handful of black residences located south of Washington Street in 1860 belonged to Jameson Jenkins. His home was located on the east side of Eighth Street, between Jackson

[32] The range of birthplaces presented here suggests that the laws restricting black immigration to Illinois may not have been rigidly enforced at all times. This is also suggested by Casey (1926), who comments that "in the late fifties some colored slaves were brought here [Sangamon County] and set free by their masters. Their first settlement was located at what is now Chincapin Hill, and they were given land on which they might lay the foundation of complete material and political liberty…."

and Edwards Street—one-half block south of Abraham Lincoln's. Jenkins, who was born in North Carolina in 1810, had settled in Springfield in the mid-1840s and took up work as a drayman, or teamster (and also assisted in the Underground Railroad, as noted above). The Jenkinses were the only African Americans residing within their immediate neighborhood, but they were hardly a strange sight to their white neighbors. Although the black population in Springfield may have been small proportionally at this date, its members played an important role in the service industry in Springfield, working as servants, laundresses, and laborers. They also had assumed a prominent position within the city as barbers, catering predominately to white clientele. Abraham Lincoln was well acquainted with Jenkins family as neighbors, and he asked Jameson Jenkins to drive him and his family to the Great Western Depot for their departure to Washington D. C. in February 1861 (NPS). Lincoln was also a friend and customer of barber William Florville. He also employed a black maid named Mariah Vance in his home for a time. These personal associations of Lincoln's assume greater significance given his later role as the "Great Emancipator," and they may indeed have influenced his thinking on public policy regarding African Americans to some degree. But the basic interactions involved (two individuals—one black and one white—and both residents of Springfield) were probably not as exceptional as one might suppose for this particular period.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln secured the Republican nomination for President and ran on a platform recognizing slavery where it presently existed but firmly opposed to the further spread of the institution in the United States. His election in November led to the secession of seven southern states over the following three months. These states subsequently organized the Confederate States of America in February 1861. Lincoln's summon for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion, following the attack on Fort Sumter in April 1861, led to the secession of four more southern states and the onset of the American Civil War. However sympathetic Illinoisans may have been towards state's rights prior to the war, they responded strongly in support of the Union. Illinois ultimately contributed 255,057 soldiers to the Union cause—the fourth largest contingent of the northern states. Springfield became a major mustering and supply center during the war, and its population increased by 50% over the four years of conflict.[33]

The Civil War radically altered the status of African Americans in the United States. The Lincoln Administration, moving cautiously at first (for fear of causing the Border States to secede), eventually undertook a series of measures that undercut the slave system in the South. This process began with the Confiscation Acts of 1861 and 1862,[34] which were then followed by

[33] Springfield functioned as an important military center during the Civil War, largely due to its recently expanded rail facilities and political connections to Lincoln. In August 1861, Camp Butler was opened at Clear Lake, east of Springfield. Over the course of the war, thirty regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery were mustered into service at Camp Butler, making the camp second only to Camp Douglas, in Chicago, as a mobilization center. Camp Butler also functioned as a prisoner-of-war camp between February 1862 and May 1863 (Campbell 1976:96-8). The Springfield Woolen Mills added to the war effort by producing uniforms and blankets for the troops. Political connections with Lincoln contributed to the city receiving its fair share of military contracts, bringing relatively good economic times to the community.

[34] The First Confiscation Act allowed the confiscation of property owned by individuals in rebellion against the Union States. Slaves were included under the definition of "property." The Second Confiscation Act freed any slaves belonging to any Confederate who did not surrender within sixty days of the Act's passage.

the Preliminary and Final Emancipation Acts of September 1862 and January 1863. Although the Emancipation Proclamation applied to only those areas still under Confederate control, it nonetheless presaged the ultimate abolition of slavery. One of the Proclamation's articles allowed African Americans to enlist in the United States military, which was something they had previously been denied officially, despite their great enthusiasm to serve from the beginning of the war.

By the end of the Civil War, approximately 179,000 African-American men would serve in the United States Army and Navy, of whom 40,000 died from wounds or disease. Thousands of other black men and women served in a litany of non-combat roles directly supporting of the Union forces. They carried out their duties despite the widespread prejudice they faced from their white counterparts. Black troops received lower pay than white soldiers did. They also faced harsh treatment at the hands of Confederates in the event of capture, as the Confederacy did not recognize their status as legal combatants (Freeman et al 1992).

Military records indicate that 1,811 African Americans from Illinois fought for the Union cause.[35] Many of these individuals who were residents of Illinois prior to the war, but the roster also included men who just happened to enlist at one of the state's recruiting stations. Springfield's small African-American community reportedly contributed upwards of 100 service men during the war. The earliest of these recruits, in their eagerness, went east to join the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, which was the first African-American unit organized in the North (in March 1863). Other Springfield recruits joined the 29th United States Colored Infantry, which was organized in Quincy, Illinois and mustered into Federal service in April 1864. The 29th served primarily in the Eastern Theater, where it participated in several engagements during the Siege of Petersburg, including the Battle of the Crater (Casey 1926).

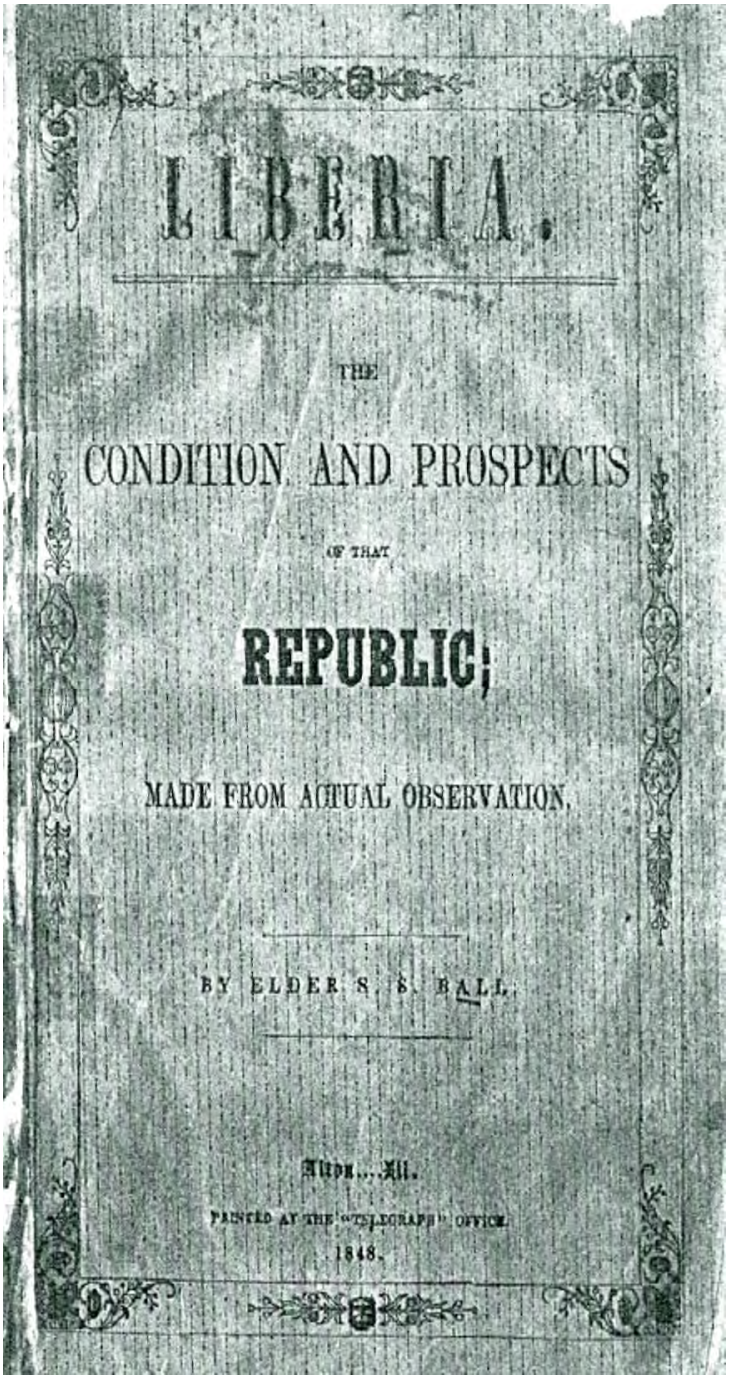
Even with their military service, blacks continued to face repression from some quarters in Illinois during the war. Casey (1926) notes the influence of racially inspired anti-black organizations that were active in Springfield during the pre-Civil War years. The most prominent of these was the Knights of the Golden Circle "that insidious auxiliary of the Southern Confederacy, was active here with their propaganda of intimidation and violence." Although typically discussed in the context of Northern sympathizers for the Confederacy, the Knights of the Golden Circle actually pre-dated the Civil War. The March 22, 1860 issue of *The Daily Illinois State Register* carried a story simply entitled "The K. G. C.", reprinted from the *New Orleans Courier*, which noted that the powerful organization was organized in 1854, "more to cultivate the martial spirit of our people, than anything else; since then it has steadily grown, until now it numbers over 30,000 members, who are scatter over the southern states, and holding within its charmed circle many of our most influential men and best soldiers." The Knights of Golden Circle expanded its reach into the North during the war, as discontent with the course of the conflict grew, particularly after slavery's destruction became a war aim. In 1862, Illinois voters overwhelmingly reaffirmed the pre-war restrictions on African-American immigration to the state. This vote occurred at a time when there was an influx of newly freed blacks from the South arriving in the state (Cole 1919:33-335). U. S. Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, who had authored the Confiscation Act of 1862, admitted that "there is a very great aversion in the

[35] While much of this number were men who were residents of Illinois prior to the war, it also includes individuals who just happened to enlist at one of the state's recruiting stations

West—I know it to be so in my State—against having free negroes come among us. Our people want nothing to do with the Negro" (McPherson 1988:507-508). Casey (1926) references a "Wiley Donagen [sic] [who] was shot and driven from [Springfield] in 1863 for harboring colored immigrants. He fled to Michigan for refuge and died there, and exile from the home of his adoption." Such actions by white irreconcilables could not stop the tide of history or preserve the pre-war status quo, however. Slavery was doomed, and its fate was sealed by the sacrifices made by black soldiers on the battlefield.

Slavery in the United States was abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment, which was passed by the U.S. Senate on April 8, 1864 and by the House of Representatives on January 31, 1865. The amendment was ratified on December 6, 1865, after receiving the requisite number of states needed for adoption. In line with this trend, the Illinois General Assembly repealed its odious "Black Laws" on February 7, 1865.

The Civil War drew to an end on April 9, 1865, with Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox. The war's conclusion ushered in a new era for the American nation and for its African American inhabitants. Tragically, Abraham Lincoln, who done so much to preserve the Union, was assassinated within days of Lee's surrender. His body was brought back to Springfield for burial after an extended funeral tour by rail through the North (following the same route he had taken for his inauguration in 1861). A massive funeral procession for the martyred President was held in Springfield on May 5, 1865. Leading Lincoln's horse, "Old Bob", in the procession were two local African-American ministers, Reverends Henry Brown and William Trevan. A large group of African-American mourners participated in the procession, as it moved through the city to Oak Ridge Cemetery.



LIBERIA.

THE

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS

OF THAT

REPUBLIC;

MADE FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION.

BY ELDER S. S. BALL.

Alton....Ill.

PRINTED AT THE "TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

1848.

Figure 63. Samuel Ball and the Illinois State Colonization Society (Hart 1999, 2008)



Figure 64. Map of Springfield illustrating the location of African-American and immigrant-occupied households in Springfield in 1860. Blue dots indicate African-American homes; orange dots, homes with black servants residing with their white employers; green dots, Irish immigrants; yellow dots, Germans immigrants; and red dots; Portuguese immigrants (Lincoln Home National Historic Site).

Springfield and the Immediate Post-Emancipation Years (1865-1877)

The years immediately following the Civil War held the prospect of great promise for African Americans. Congress, under the leadership of the "radical" wing of the Republican party, pushed through a raft of legislation aimed at enfranchising blacks and protecting their civil rights. Building upon the Thirteenth Amendment, which ended slavery, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866 (enacted on April 9, 1866), which decreed that anyone born in the United States, regardless of race or color, were citizens of the United States and entitled to equal protection under Federal law. This act was passed over President Andrew Johnson veto. Congress subsequently incorporated the civil rights act into the Constitution, through the Fourteenth Amendment (ratified on July 9, 1868). The Fifteenth Amendment—the third and final of the "Reconstruction Amendments"—guaranteed the right to vote to African American males; it was ratified on February 3, 1870. Congress also passed Three Enforcement Acts (1870-1871) during the Reconstruction era in an effort to protect blacks in the occupied South from violence at the hands of whites. The latter legislation was aimed in part at suppressing the first incarnation of the Ku Klux Klan (1865-1871). The last major piece of Reconstruction-related legislation enacted by Congress was the Civil Rights Act of 1875 (also referred to as the Enforcement Act or Force Act), passed on March 1, 1875, which guaranteed equal treatment under Federal law to African Americans in regard to public accommodations and transportation, and prevention from exclusion from jury duty. The Illinois General Assembly also enacted civil rights legislation in the post war period. In 1874, a law was passed ending the segregation of public schools. A decade later, the General Assembly enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1885, which "forbade racial discrimination in restaurants, hotels, theaters, railroads, streetcars, and places of public accommodation and amusement" (Wyman and Muirhead 2017:157).

There was a substantial out-migration of African Americans from the South to the North following the Civil War. Springfield held particular appeal due to its reputation as the home of the Great Emancipator. Census records indicate that Springfield's African-American community quadrupled in size between 1860 and 1870, growing from 203 to 808. While there were several black enclaves within the city, many blacks chose to settle on the city's Near North Side (Senechal 1990:60-61, 66). By 1873, there were two African-American congregations in this area: an African Methodist Evangelical Church situated on Fourth Street, between Madison and Carpenter, and the Colored Baptist Church, located on the northwest corner of Carpenter and Eighth. The Colored Baptist Church (later renamed Zion Baptist) later erected a permanent church at the corner of Carpenter and Ninth streets in 1877 (Russo et al. 1998:101).[36]

The 1870 U.S. Census of Population contains a wealth of information relating to the inhabitants of Springfield, including the African American population. As with the 1850 and 1860 census returns, city residents are enumerated by household and each resident is indicated as to their race (white, black, and mulatto). Unlike the earlier census returns, the 1870 census is extensive, and the tabulation of the African American residents in Springfield was not completed for this project—and awaits analysis at a later date. The 1876 *City of Springfield City Directory* contains a separate directory of the City's African American inhabitants. An Excel data base of

[36] This congregation remained at this location until the 1970s (Russo et al. 1998:101).

these individuals was created as part of the current project and is presented in Appendix III of this report.

Discussing African-American settlement in Springfield following the war, Casey (1926) writes:

> The immigration of colored settlers was greatly accelerated by the results of the war. It had brought complete emancipation. Henceforth they were to take their places in the civil and industrial life of the nation. And thought they were ill fitted to meet the responsibilities of their new status, history records no more shining example of race achievement. Many were drawn to Sangamon county by the hope that they might in her fertile soil and liberal public sentiment, find the fullest opportunity for race development. Subsequent events have proved that this hope was unfounded. Sangamon county was the home of the martyred Lincoln. Its citizens have always been thoroughly American in spirit. However in later years a multiplicity of causes have developed some prejudice among the white residents of the county. But in the years following the close of the war, a genuine feeling of tolerance and helpfulness toward the newly enfranchised citizens existed among the whites. The colored man was assisted in every way in the early days and was permitted to enjoy the full rights of an American citizen. The colored citizen of Sangamon county in the late 70's enjoyed a fuller measure of recognition by his white fellow citizens than every before in the state's history. Just why the pendulum of public opinion has swung backward in the 20th century, or why race prejudice should increase as the race increases in knowledge and wealth, it is not our present purpose to inquire. The writer, who was a boy in the late 70's has been impressed by this changing social phenomena, and believes that the developments of still higher character and the more general diffusion of knowledge, together with more application to mechanical and business careers, offers at least a partial solution to this great American problem.

During this period, Springfield's African-American residents were able to express themselves and celebrate their community in ways not possible (or rather, allowed) before the war. They were able to vote for the first time and became actively engaged in politics. Most, not surprisingly, were allied with the Republican party, given its connection to Lincoln. By the late 1860s, the African American community had organized its own militia company. The community also initiated an annual Emancipation Day celebration, which featured a parade through the city. These activities, and others, will be discussed further in Part III of the report.

Granting of full rights of citizenship to blacks was not accepted without some resistance by whites, however. Illustrative of this point is first effort to enlist an African American for jury duty in Sangamon County, which occurred on July 12, 1870—only four months after the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The selection of a black man (unnamed in newspaper accounts) to the jury caused the five white men already chosen to refuse to serve. Thomas Flynn is the first African American positively identified as having served in a jury in the Sangamon County. This occurred on March 18, 1873. Flynn was barber and was actively involved in the political and social life of his community. He helped organize the observance of Emancipation Day in 1879, was elected an officer of the African-American Masonic lodge, and also served as a

delegate to the Springfield's Republican Party Convention in 1877, 1879, and 1882. In 1881 he ran unsuccessfully for alderman of Springfield's First Ward (SangamonLink).

Another African-American "immigrant" who settled in Springfield following the Civil War was Dennis Williams (1853-1890). Born into slavery in Mississippi, Williams was a self-taught crayon artist and established studio in Springfield in 1870s. He drew portraits of prominent Springfield residents including Governor (and Senator) Shelby Cullom. Williams left Springfield for El Pason Texas in 1889, and died later that year (SangamonLink).

The 1881 *History of Sangamon County, Illinois* presents a positive impression of the Springfield' African-American population. This publication includes an eight-page section entitled "The Colored People of Springfield" (Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:736-744).[37] This essay, which includes biographies of twenty-four individuals, begins by commenting that

> There was a time in the history of Springfield, when the face of a colored man or woman was a rare sight. … It was not until and after the war that the race made their advent here in large numbers.

And concludes by stating

> The biographical sketches of the colored people of the city of Springfield, given in this chapter, represents only a few of the large number who reside here, but those selected for biographical men are from the best class of the colored race; many of whom are fairly educated, though not a few of them were born slaves, for years suffered and toiled under the galling yoke of the cruelest tyranny ever visited on any portion of the human race, African slavery.
>
> It is a fact worthy of mention in this connection that the transition from slavery and consequent ignorance to a condition of citizenship and comparative education stands without parallel in either modern or ancient history, and the unprejucial [sic] observer of events must predict, for the future of the African race, a grand and glorious future.

Five of the African Americans for which the 1881 county history provides biographies of resided in the Central East Neighborhood (on East Adams, Monroe and Capitol). Several of the individuals had served in the United State military during the Civil War and had settled in Springfield after the war.

[37] Appendix IV is a tabulation of the biographies included in this source, with reference to the location their residences, if indicated. Unfortunately, none of the residences of the five individuals reported as living in the Central East Neighborhood have survived to the present day.

Springfield During the Early Years of Jim Crow (1877-1908)

The prediction made by the 1881 Sangamon County history for a "grand and glorious future" for African Americans would be challenged in the decades ahead as the county descended into the Jim Crow era. The presidential election of 1876 ended in controversy, with Democrat Samuel J. Tilden winning the popular vote over Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, but with no clear winner in the Electoral College on account of the votes of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina being claimed by both candidates. The issue was resolved by a compromise whereby Hayes was awarded the disputed electoral votes, and thus the Presidency, in return for him ending the military occupation of the South. This decision effectively ended Reconstruction. It also closed the brief period of post-war Republican political dominance in the region, which had largely depended on the African American vote. In the absence of vigorous federal enforcement, the civil rights only recently won by African Americans were steadily eroded after white supremacists regained control of state governments in the South. New legislation was passed limiting the rights of black citizens in respect to voting, jury service, public accommodations, and free association. Violence towards blacks, particularly lynchings, increased in an environment where blacks were dehumanized and white perpetrators knew they would face little to no repercussions for their crimes. The violence inflicted upon blacks was intended to reestablish and enforce a racial caste system as it existed before the Civil War—a system in which blacks were held to be inherently inferior to whites.

The United States Supreme Court laid the legal foundations for Jim Crow in a series of infamous decisions in the 1880s and 1890s. In 1883, the Court ruled that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was unconstitutional with respect to the public accommodations section of the statute (*Civil Rights Cases*, October 15, 1883). In an 8-1 decision, the Court asserted that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment did not apply in respect to discrimination by private individuals and businesses (as opposed to discrimination from state or local governmental bodies). That same year, the Supreme Court ruled that anti-miscegenation laws passed by states were constitutional in *Pace v. Alabama*—a ruling that would not be overturned until the 1960s.[38] In 1887, Rev. William Heard filed a case against the Georgia Railroad Company, arguing discrimination with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad argued that "separate but equal" treatment did not constitute segregation, and the courts decided in favor of the railroad. In the early 1890s, many southern states passed transportation-related laws stressing this "separate but equal" doctrine. But it was not until 1896 that this issue was brought to the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson.* The Court ruled against Plessy, stating that "separate but equal" treatment was not discriminatory and that segregation did not equate with discrimination. Historians often characterize the period beginning in 1896 with the *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling as the beginning of the African American Civil Rights Movement The premise of "Separate but Equal"—a primary treatise of Jim Crow era interpretation of non-discrimination was a legal standing that was not overturned until 1954 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_rights_movement_(1896%E2%80%931954; https://www.britannica.com/event/Jim-Crow-law).

Jim Crow was not just a Southern phenomenon. As noted previously, racial animosity by whites towards blacks was widespread in Illinois (and elsewhere in the North) prior to the Civil

[38] *Pace v. Alabama* was overturned by *McLaughlin v. Florida* (1964) and *Loving v. Virginia* (1967).

War, and it certainly did not disappear after it. Between 1891 and 1914, twenty-two racially motivated lynchings took place in Illinois (Illinois Freedom Project n.d.: 44). Although not codified by law, segregationist practices were tacitly practiced and accepted in Illinois, including Springfield. Quasi segregation also often was exercised in school districts, despite the fact that integration had been allowed by state law in 1875. Racism also played a role in local politics in Springfield in the late nineteenth century, as most African Americans in the city voted Republican. The *Illinois State Register*, the local Democratic organ, regularly exercised race bating in its reporting and rarely missed an opportunity to play up alleged misdeeds by blacks. The contrast in headlines between the *Register* and the Republican-allied *Illinois State Journal* on the same stories involving blacks during this period is striking. Senechal (1990:63) states that "early 1880's marked the beginning of a steady deterioration of race relations in the city."

Despite these challenges, the African-American in Springfield persevered through the Jim Crow era. Their population in the city had maintained a steady increase in the late nineteenth century, rising to 1,328 in 1880, 1,798 in 1890, and 2,227 in 1900 (representing approximately 6.7% of the city's total population). Black residents in Springfield were proactive in their response to Jim Crow and nurtured the growth of civic organizations geared towards the betterment of the African American experience. New churches and community groups were established. This period also saw the founding of the Ambidexter Institute (operated 1901-1908), a private industrial/vocational school pattered after Booker T. Washington's Tuskeegee Institute, and the Lincoln Colored Old Folks and Orphans Home (opened in 1898). Both of these institutions were located in the Central East Neighborhood. Hendricks (1998:49), in discussing the strategy employed by Eva Monroe with the Lincoln Colored Home, states that the "black community values and mores rested on the philosophy of empowerment and self-help."

African Americans also had obtained a degree of political influence locally, particularly in the First and Sixth Wards where their population was concentrated. This influence was strong enough to encourage the city's hiring of the first black municipal employees (albeit in small numbers and not without resistance by some whites). Springfield's African-American community was not afraid to raise its voice against white violence and discrimination. One such instance was the mass meeting of black citizens called for on June 21, 1902 to protest "against the Eldorado and Harrisburg outrages upon the colored people in Saline County." This particular meeting was initiated by the Culture Club of the Union Baptist Church and was to be held at the Odd Fellow's Hall (*ISJ* 17 June 1902, p. 7).[39]

One project of note the local African American community was involved in early 1890s was the proposed construction of the National Emancipation Monument in Springfield. Designed by the Chicago firm of Bullard and Bullard, the monument was to have a large obelisk at its center, surmounted by the statue of the black soldier. Statues of key figures associated with Emancipation (Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Charles Sumner, etc.) were to surround the base of the obelisk. Unlike the Emancipation Memorial dedicated in Washington, D. C. in 1876, which focused on Lincoln as the "Great Emancipator", the Springfield monument had a black soldier as

[39] Outrages in Eldorado included an attack on a colored normal and industrial school (one modeled after the Tuskegee Institute), which forced its closure, and the subsequent harassment of black citizens, causing them to leave town *(ISR* 17 June 1902, p. 6).

its centerpiece and placed less emphasis on (while still honoring) Lincoln and selected Abolitionists (see Figure 65). A national fundraising campaign for the National Emancipation Monument in Springfield was undertaken, but the monument was never built.

Springfield's Black Commercial District ("the Levee") and Primary Residential District ("The Badlands"): By the early 1900s, there were a number of African-American residential areas scattered throughout the city. While not concentrated in a single area, the majority of African Americans resided east of the Tenth Street rail corridor in the First and Sixth Wards (see Figure 66). The most prominent of these black residential areas was located on the city's Near North Side, east of Ninth Street and north of Madison. Period newspapers referred to this neighborhood as the "Badlands" due in part to the illicit activity and crime believed to be pervasive there; but equally important in the derivation of its name was the fact that a large number of poor black families resided there (Senechal 1990:16). "Badlands" was a label produced from white racism, with the composition of the neighborhood's population factoring into its unsavory reputation as much as the character of the businesses located there. Contemporary newspaper accounts also refer to the area as the "Black Belt" and describe it in overtly racist terms.[40]

Levee District—centered on Washington Street, east of Seventh Street—represented the heart of African-American commercial and social activity in the city during this period. Washington Street, which fronted the northern edge of the Public Square (and the State Capitol building), extended east four blocks to the Tenth Street rail corridor. With the construction of the new Wabash Depot at the intersection of Washington and Tenth Streets, the commercial establishments along East Washington Street began expanding east from the Public Square. By the early 1870s, this "near east" neighborhood had a mixed residential and industrial character. Located at the southeast corner of Seventh and Jefferson Streets was a large grist mill complex (the Exchange Mill). The Withey Brothers carriage manufactory, which had burned in 1861, was rebuilt near the southeast corner of Eighth and Washington Streets (along the south side of Washington Street). In the adjacent block, fronting the north side of Washington Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets were both the Booth and McCosker's Wagon Works and Jonathan Foster's Livery and Undertaking business. Across the street, at the southwest corner of Washington and Ninth Streets, was the street car stables and car house. Interspersed among these industrial establishments were several small frame dwellings (many labeled "tenements") as well as small shops occupied by tradesmen (barbers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, undertakers) and an occasional merchant (grocer). Several large boarding houses and small hotels were located along Seventh Street. At the northeast corner of Seventh and Adams Streets was the large Everett House hotel, and at the southeast corner of Seventh and Washington Streets was the Jefferson House. Dispersed among these industrial properties was a mix of residential housing occupied by a variety of working class families. Over the next twenty years, this stretch of East Washington Street between Seventh and Ninth Streets was re-developed with a second generation of commercial buildings fronting both sides of the street. This secondary commercial district—known in the community as the *Levee*—housed the majority of the black-owned and/or

[40] The term "black belt" had been in use for many years, particularly in describing the population of the South. The term was first used in reference to Springfield in circa 1906, in describing voter fraud in the city (cf. *Illinois State Register*, November 7, 1906).

operated businesses in Springfield, perhaps in part due to the earlier presence of a small black enclave living at this location by 1860.

One of the first mentions of the term "levee" in the local newspapers in reference to the East Washington Street commercial district occurred in March 1886.[41] In describing a fight at P. Quinn's saloon on East Washington Street, the headline read, in part, "*Cutting Affray on the Levee*." In concluding the story, the reporter felt that he needed to define his term, and wrote that "that portion of Washington Street upon which the affair occurred is called by the police 'the levee' and abounds in groggeries, at which the worst characters of the city congregate" (*Illinois State Journal*, March 28, 1886). Another occurrence of the term was in October 1888, when the *Illinois State Register* contained a minor reference to two men being arrested "last evening for fighting on the levee" (*Illinois State Register*, October 14, 1888). The term was little used during the later 1880s and early 1890s in the newspapers.[42] Beginning in the middle 1890s, the term is increasingly associated with the illicit activities of Springfield's Washington Street commercial district. In March 1894, the newspaper noted that "May Smith and Lou Maxwell, two colored chippies on the levee, had a fight at Eighth and Washington streets…" (*Illinois State Journal*, March 20, 1894). Very quickly this "near east" neighborhood became known for its violence.[43]

Senechal (1990:16) suggests that, by circa 1905, the Levee was thought of as a much larger area than noted above, and was "roughly bounded by Seventh and Tenth streets on the east and west, and East Jefferson and East Washington streets on the north and south."[44] As she

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[41] The term "levee" has its origins in archaic French meaning "to raise," as with a lever. By the 1850s, the term had multiple meanings that included 1) "the concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning," (as in "raising" the King in the morning), and 2) "a bank or causeway, particularly along a river, to prevent inundation" (the "raising" of the bank along the river edge) (Webster 1854:660). In light of the second definition, the term came to designate the river landings in major river ports throughout the Midwest (such as the Levee at the St. Louis riverfront). In light of the first definition, and being a young democracy that bucked European aristocracy, the term "levee" had also become a term used to describe the event we might today refer to as a "reception," a "party," or a "soiree." By the 1860s and 1870s, the term is found throughout the local newspaper in reference to such social events, as the levee at Hecht's new store on Fifth street (*Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1877), or the levee being held at the Leland Hotel for the arrival of a celebrated individual (*Illinois State Register*, February 11, 1879; see also June 1 1887). By the middle 1880s, the term apparently had become applied in a colloquial manner to the Washington Street district in reference to the social gatherings and/or partying activities that occurred in this area. In essence, it was referring to the area as a "party district."

[42] Additional references to the term can be found in the *Illinois State Journal* (July 24, 1890; January 14, 1891; October 19, 1895; October 27, 1895).

[43] One 1906 article about Washington Street notes that "This street for years was known as 'bloody row,' but time has erased this title, and only the older residents recall the large number of fatalities that have been recorded there." The article continues by noting that "Since the Civil War days, seventeen men have been killed in the block… Perhaps the first serious battle engaged in within the boundaries of the 'block of crime' was during the Civil war. On Christmas day, 1865, a large number of soldiers were in the alley between Seventh and Eighth streets and Washington and Adams streets. The police and soldiers clashed. One soldier was killed and an old resident named Dick Woods was shot and killed." The article further notes that "Police records show that no less than twenty-five men have been brutally assaulted within this district" (*Illinois State Journal*, July 2, 1896; see also November 26, 1905 and August 16, 1908).

[44] At what point Jefferson Street became incorporated into the greater Levee district is unknown. Although Jefferson Street was well known for its saloons and "houses of ill fame," the businesses along that street were

points out, at the turn of the century, the Levee was characterized by two and three-story brick commercial buildings that housed a variety of businesses, many of which were associated with illicit activities that included gambling, alcohol, sex, and drugs. Although technically illegal, it was "unofficially sanctioned as long as it remained within traditional and recognized geographic bounds—that is, away from the more respectable business and residential districts to the west and south" (Senechal 1990:16). Although the local newspapers give extensive accounts of the activities undertaken in the Levee throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century years, one particular expose published by a "zealous anti-saloon crusader" in 1909 and entitled *Hell at Midnight*, contains vivid descriptions of the late-night activities in this district. This correspondent noted that the district was "a mass of dive saloons, pawn shops, questionable hotels, fourth rate lodging houses and brothels from the lowest ramshackle hovels to the most richly and elaborately equipped which can be found anywhere in the State" (Senechal 1990:16-18). As Senechal (1990:16-18) also notes, the expose's author clearly showed his "middle-class and nativist bias" in describing the "negro dive" and "Bohemian" saloons (of which he noted twenty-five within this short four-block stretch) which were "blazing lighthouses of Hell and recruiting stations for the penitentiary."

By the early 1890s, a new menace—cocaine—began terrorizing the Levee district.[45] This drug quickly became one of the more sought after substances by a variety of Springfield's less-than-desirable citizens, and its presence was well noted in the East Washington Street commercial district. By this time, both the east/west alleys located to the north and south of this short stretch of East Washington Street had apparently attained their own notoriety. It was in the south alley (between Washington and Adams Streets) that police fired on off-duty soldiers in late 1865. These alleys became the location of a variety of "behind-the-scenes" illicit activity that included the sale of cocaine. By the late 1890s, the alley located on the south side of the Levee commercial district was a notorious region of downtown Springfield known as "Cocaine Alley."[46] According to the *Illinois State Journal* (July 3, 1899):

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predominately white-owned and operated. Nonetheless, by the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, Jefferson Street—and the vice associated with it—was associated with the greater Levee district (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, April 27 1908).

[45] Cocaine was first extracted from coca leaves in 1859 by a German chemist, but it was not until the 1880s that it became popular among the medical profession. The drug was early recognized as a cure for opium and/or morphine addiction (often referred as the "old soldier's disease" due to opiate addiction during the Civil War years). By the 1880s, additional uses, such as a topical anesthetic, were recognized. The use of the drug greatly increased in the middle 1880s with the publication of a treatise by Sigmund Freud for the use of cocaine to treat depression and sexual impotence in 1884. By this time, cocaine was being added to a variety of proprietary medicines (from hair tonics to teething drops for infants), and even soda waters (such as Coca-Cola, beginning in 1886; removed from the soda water in 1903). Although pure food and drug laws passed in the first decade of the twentieth century cut down on the use of cocaine in proprietary medicines and foods, it remained legal to use through 1916. Burnett's Cocaine was a popular product marketed nationally during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Agitation to change the laws regarding cocaine began much earlier than 1916. For example, a Springfield newspaper carried a story regarding the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association's annual meeting in Chicago in August 1905, noting that "Among the interesting subjects on the program for discussion will be the need of a narcotic law to effectually put the 'dope' fiends out of business in Illinois" (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905). Local pharmacist R. N. Dodd was secretary of the organization.

[46] The first use of the term "Cocaine Alley" found in the local newspapers occurred in mid-summer 1898 regarding a robbery of an individual who ventured into the alley (*Illinois State Journal*, July 21, 1898). This news story reports

> The expressive appellation, 'Cocaine alley,' is applied to a portion of the district bounded by Eighth and Ninth streets and Washington and Adams streets. Huts along this alley are occupied by some of the outcasts of the city, and the places they call homes are the abiding placed of filth and squalor of the direst sort. Negroes and whites live together in these houses, and their debauches and the resulting outbreaks have caused the police much trouble.[47]

Similarly, the newspaper noted that:

> The place known as 'Cocaine alley' is in the rear of an old tumbled-down house occupied Bob Winston on Washington street between Eighth and Ninth streets. Every day men and women congregate there and drink beer and snuff cocaine. When thoroughly under the influence of the drug the negresses go into the alley and terrorize the community by their conduct. Drunken men are enticed there and then relieved of their valuables. The last victim was Frank Rogers of Taylorville. He was robbed of his gold watch and chain, forty dollars, and a pair of shoes.
>
> 'Cocaine alley' will soon be a thing of the past. So numerous have been the complaints of persons who have been robbed there, that the police have decided to rid the city of the characters which inhabit the place. Already one of the women has been arrested. She is a negress named Ella Brown, better known as 'Slough Foot Lou,' and she has caused the police much trouble within the last few years. She will be given a hearing before Justice Brinkerhoff tomorrow. A number of other arrests will follow (*Illinois State Journal*, May 30, 1899).

This illicit use of cocaine was not confined to the south alley, and by 1900 both alleys flanking Washington Street were notorious for their concentration of "dope fiends."[48] The newspapermen

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of the robbery of one Isham Sharp as he sat on a railroad track, and his friend went into a house adjacent—suggesting that the event may have occurred adjacent to an unknown location adjacent to either the Tenth Street or Madison Street rail corridors.

[47] Another source noted that, "'Cocaine alley' is located in the rear of the business houses on the south side of Washington street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Men and women, both negroes and whites, and all ages, congregate there daily to indulge in the deadly dissipation. It is in this alley that many of the robberies of visitors to the city have been committed. Like the victim of the morphine or opium habit, the cocaine fiend will go to any length to obtain money with which to purchase the drug. Innocent strangers and adventurous countrymen are enticed into these places under various pretexts and then are set upon and robbed, sometimes suffering severely at the hands of their assailants" (*Illinois State Journal*, July 24, 1899). In 1903, the newspapers reported that "'Cocaine alley' is to be exterminated for sanitary reasons. It is claimed that the place is filthy and dirty beyond description, whites and blacks living together in the little shacks that serve as houses for the residents" (*Illinois State Journal*, January 19, 1903).

[48] In 1903, the newspapers report as many as fifty "shacks" located in the alley and housing cocaine "fiends" (Illinois State Journal, January 5, 1903) [See also "From Life's Other Side: Some Pictures of Degradation in the Capital City. Places Where Blacks and Whites Mingle and Hit the 'Pipe of Imaginations'—a Few High Grade Dens of Vice," *Illinois State Register*, December 24, 1900)]. At one point, a newspaperman unfamiliar with the City's vice districts gave the name "Cocaine Alley" to the alley between Mason and Madison Streets, extending from

were quick to associate the drug problem with the local African-American population.[49] By early 1902, city authorities were mounting some of the first efforts to clean up the vice district, beginning with "Cocaine Alley." These efforts were being promulgated by the Springfield Health Department citing public safety concerns: "'Cocaine Alley' [is] one of the worst neighborhoods in the city, [and] will be wiped out of existence as soon as warm weather sets in" (*Illinois State Journal*, February 12, 1902). These efforts were hampered by legal issues; and the clean-up of Cocaine Alley was not successful at this time.[50]

By the later nineteenth century, the area north of the Levee had taken on an air all its own. Sandwiched between the rail corridor running down Madison Street, and the ever more developing commercial district of East Washington Street, the several blocks stretching between Seventh and Ninth Streets, between Madison and Jefferson Streets, continued to maintain a residential character, albeit interspersed with many small saloons, lunch rooms, and boarding houses. As noted earlier, by the 1870s, this "near east" neighborhood—which became known as the "Badlands"—was the heart of the "red light" district of Springfield. The neighborhood's name was derived, in part, from its being home to a number of gambling dens, brothels, and saloons, and thereby representing an extension of Springfield's notorious Levee District on East Washington Street.

The first occurrence of the term "Badlands" encountered by the current research in reference to a Springfield neighborhood in the local newspapers was in the late summer of 1894. At that time, the *Illinois State Journal* (August 13, 1894) reported the arrest of a man named J. W. Day in the "Bad Lands." Day was attempting to sell a stolen watch. An adjacent story in the newspaper—although not noting the location as being in the Badlands, reported on the attempted hanging of one of the inmates at the infamous Lou Grant "house of ill fame on Madison between Seventh and Eighth streets."[51] The October 26, 1894 issue of the *Illinois State Register* noted "there was trouble up in the bad lands last evening" with the beating of Dora McDonald by her husband. "Dora and Ike McDonald are lovers living in one of the little shanties on the east side of Eighth street, near Madison street…". In November 1894, the *Illinois State Register* noted that the police

> were scouring the bad lands last night in the neighborhood of Eighth and Madison streets in search of one Ernest Knight. Ernest came to the city from Auburn some

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Tenth to Twelfth Streets—a district more correctly referred to as "Shinbone Alley" in (see discussion below) (*Illinois State Journal*, December 3, 1909).

49 The *Illinois State Register* (July 11, 1898) carried a long news story entitled "ARE COCAINE FIENDS: Springfield Negroes Go Wild Over The Drug. Woman from the East Starts the Habit Among Colored People in the City—While Under the Influence They Do Many Queer Things."

50 One issue that city officials ran into was the fact that a large portion of the property fronting the alley was owned by William Florville, reportedly the wealthiest African-American living in Springfield, and he was not interested in complying with the city's requests (*Illinois State Journal*, January 19, 1903; Illinois State Register, January 1, 1903, March 4, 1903).

51 Lou Grant's "house of ill fame" was located "on Madison between Seventh and Eighth streets" (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1894).

> time ago. He fell into bad company, and finally decided not to return to his little country home, as the charms of city life were so much greater. He met Ada Anderson, who resides in a rookery at No. 220 North Eighth street, and has since been adherent to her many charms….

A search of the Springfield newspapers resulted in locating only four short news briefs relating to Springfield's Badlands that year (1894). These early news stories pertaining to the "Badlands" all reference that area of the city near the intersection of Eighth and Madison Streets. At least two of these stories note that the "Bad Lands" were located along Madison Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets at the time (cf. *Illinois state Register*; August 13, 1894).

The following year (1895), the local papers published no less than thirty-five news stories relating to the nefarious activities of the Badlands. The activities reported by the newspapers ranged from fights, beatings, thefts, illegal gambling, and prostitution. One such story, related in February 1895 by the *Illinois State Register* (February 15, 1895) noted that Pearl Goldsmith—"a girl of the bad lands near Eighth and Madison streets" was arrested for her involvement in the death of two Fairfield men. One report, from November 1895, indicates that "the police are still continuing their raids on all the resorts in [the] bad lands. Yesterday morning they made raids on some resorts run by white women and arrested twelve inmates" (*Illinois State Journal*, November 30, 1895).[52]

Although these early references to the Badlands appear to reference an area centered at Eighth and Madison Streets, the designation quickly became associated with a much larger area extending farther to the east. In her seminal work on the 1908 race riot, Senechal (1990:16) defined the Badlands as this expanded region, noting that it extended "northeast of the Levee (between Reynolds and Jefferson streets on the north and south, and east of Ninth Street for several blocks)." Her definition of the Levee did not include that region west of Ninth Street, which was the core of the early district. Senechal (1990:16) further states that, in this area "lay a large settlement of poor blacks known as the Badlands. This neighborhood, like others of its kind in American cities, was vulnerable to invasion by gambling dens, brothels, and other assorted 'dives'" (Senecal 1990:16). Well-visited "resorts" from the middle 1890s located in the expanded Badlands region included: Malinda Reed's "house on Tenth Street" (*Illinois State Register*, May 1, 1896); Mabel Baxter's "house of ill repute on Madison street, between Ninth and Tenth streets" (*Illinois State Register*, December 21 1892);[53] Lizzie Cousin's "house of ill

[52] The newspaper noted raids on "some resorts run by white women" and named Lillie Reeves, Hattie Spencer, and Goldie Werner as being "charged with keeping houses of ill-repute." Goldie Werner, and her husband Joe, were arrested again in December 1895. Joe was charged with "keeping a house of ill fame," whereas Goldie was charged with "being an inmate." The newspaper reporting the arrest noted that "this pair is part of a tribe in the bad lands which the police are endeavoring to run out of town" (*Illinois State Register*, December 3, 1895). The *Illinois State Register* (May 1, 1896) noted that Abraham Hamilton, a farmer, "went into the bad lands yesterday afternoon with a friend, and dropped into a colored joint at No. 314 North Tenth Street. When he got ready to go he found that he had been touched for $15, and he immediately swore out a warrant…". This resort was located immediately across Tenth Street from the current project area.

[53] Mabel Baxter's resort was located along the north side of Madison Street, midway between Ninth and Tenth Streets—immediately adjacent to the rear of House A. By 1896, Charles Baxter had opened up a saloon along Madison street, immediately adjacent to his wife's "resort"—both of which were destroyed by the mob in August 1908 (*Illinois State Register*, August 11, 1896).

fame at Tenth and Madison streets" (*Illinois State Register*, October 5, 1895); and Lou Barnes "house" at 1016 East Mason Street (*Illinois State Register*, December 19, 1889)—all within or very close to the current project area.[54] At this time, Mollie Drennan's "house of prostitution on Jefferson street" was also referenced as being "in [the] bad lands…" (*Illinois State Register*, Dec 28, 1896). The number of news briefs during the later 1890s and early years of the twentieth century referencing the Badlands increased exponentially, and by the early years of the new century, the red-light district known as the Badlands had expanded dramatically. In late summer 1905, the red-light district was reported to be located along Madison and Mason Streets, between Ninth and Twelfth Streets (*Illinois State Register,* August 22, 1905). As noted earlier, Senechal (1990) suggests that the Badlands had shifted a bit more to the east by 1908, and covered an area roughly bounded by Ninth Street on the west, Fifteenth Street on the east, Jefferson Street on the south, and Reynolds Street on the north (see Figures 13-14).

By the early 1890s, the heart of the illicit activity generally associated with the Badlands was located at the intersection of "Tenth and Madison" Streets—which corresponds to the very northwest corner of the Central East Neighborhood. This locational designation first appears in the local newspapers in the middle 1860s in reference to the Old Phoenix Mill located on the southwest corner of this intersection. Occasional references to the intersection—many of them rail related—occur through the 1870s and early 1880s.[55] Beginning in early 1885, these news stories increased in number, and dramatically changed in character. At this time, the newspapers began to document a range of illicit activity being conducted at that location. The first of these news stories reported the arrest of four women on charges of vagrancy. In describing these four women, the newspaper stated that "the entire quartette are dusky damsels of doubtful character, who were arrested a day or two ago at Dan Sutton's ranch, corner of Tenth and Madison streets" (*Illinois State Journal*, January 3, 1885).[56]

It would appear that Dan Sutton's "ranch" was not the first of its kind in this vicinity, and that this Tenth and Madison Street location had become a destination point for "sporting" gentlemen by a fairly early date. In 1875, the three "resorts" not located within the immediate area of the original Eighth Street "red light district" (the two-block area located north of Washington Street between Seventh and Ninth Streets) discussed earlier consisted of those

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[54] This house was labeled "Old Point Comfort" on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map.

[55] In November 1883, the *Illinois State Journal* (November 24, 1883) mentioned the need for the establishment of a new depot at the corner, which was never constructed. Change began to occur in at the intersection about this time. In 1885, the old Phoenix Mill (located at the southwest corner of the intersection) was demolished, and replaced by a large lumber yard. In 1890, the Fitzgerald Plaster Company constructed a large 3-story brick manufacturing plant on the northeast corner of this intersection (*Illinois State Journal*, January 25, 1890). At the southeast corner of the intersection was a large rail spur allowing rail traffic to make the curve between Madison and Tenth Streets. By 1890, the only non-industrial corner of this intersection was that located at the northwest corner (House A, current project area).

[56] Although Dan Sutton was living on the south side of Madison Street, he may have been operating a "resort" at the Tenth and Madison Street location—*potentially in House A.* By 1888, the local newspapers note a woman named Mollie Lynch was operating a resort at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets, clearly within House A (*Illinois State Journal*, May 28, 1888).

operated by Jessie Brownie/Eva Montague, and Emma Nash/Taylor. These two "resorts" were located within a new area that had expanded to the northeast (just east of the new Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Depot, and north of the new Wabash Depot). These new "sporting" establishments were located along Mason and Madison Streets, respectively, within a half block of the current project area on Tenth Street—the heart of the area that was soon to be known as the Badlands.[57] The establishment of these two resorts at this location may have been an early (circa 1870) attempt by the proprietors to relocate and "upscale" their businesses outside of the earlier Eighth Street district (which have become rather "seedy" and crowded by that date). At any rate, by the middle 1890s, illicit activity was well recognized as taking place at the Tenth and Madison Street intersection.

In 1880, all of the "resorts" documented in the Badlands were operated by white women utilizing white prostitutes (whether male of female), and catering to white clientele. The business of prostitution was clearly dominated by—at least in the sporting districts of downtown Springfield—by whites. But this was to quickly change during the 1890s. By the 1890s, the profession had greatly expanded, and many of the "houses" in the Badlands were being operated and/or staffed by African-American women. In an article entitled *Negro Dives Raided: Wholesale Capture of Male and Female Inmates Last Night* (*Illinois State Register,* November 28, 1895), the local newspaper wrote:

> The police have at last decided to drive the negro thieves—men and women alike—from the city, or else keep them on the rock pile all the time. The negro dives of the city, located around Tenth and Madison streets, have been running wide open since the fair, which brought a bad crowd of St. Louis negroes here, and they have become so bold that it is now dangerous for a white man to even go on the streets where these dives are located, even when on business and in broad daylight.[58]

Although most of the more established "houses" in Springfield at this time (1890s) were operated by whites, the public anger appears to have been directed at the "negro dives." The

[57] In 1874, Jessie Brownie was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street. By 1879, she had apparently relocated to 729 East Jefferson Street—a location within the Levee. Eva Montague was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street in 1876, having probably taken over the earlier Jessie Brownie resort. This location—1016 East Mason Street—was to persist as a "house of ill fame" for several decades. In circa 1886, this house was taken over by Lou Barnes, who continued to operate it through circa 1899. In 1896, the Sanborn fire insurance map designated this property as the "Old Point Comfort." Emma Taylor appears to be the one-and-only Emma Nash who relocated her "house of ill fame" to 915 East Madison Street in circa 1872. Emma Gladden married a Robert B. Taylor on April 21, 1864 (Mann 2008: Part III, page 5). Robert Taylor, who was operating a "bawdy house" in close proximity to Lucinda Taylor's place in 1862, may have been related to Harvey Taylor (perhaps a brother?). Emma continued to be a regular fixture in the local newspapers through late October 1887, when she and "a quartette of highly improper female boarders" were arraigned for prostitution. By 1891, Mabel Baxter was operating the business from this location and her husband Charles ran a rather notorious saloon next door beginning in late summer 1896. Mabel Baxter's Ranch was rather well known through circa 1905.

[58] The reporter further noted that the police "captured fourteen negroes, including men and women. All were booked as disorderly, but the police believe that in some of the cases they can prove the women prostitutes, in which case they can be fined heavier than on a charge of disorderly conduct." A couple of days later, the *Illinois State Journal* (November 30, 1895) reported that "the police are still continuing their raids on all the resorts in [the] bad lands. Yesterday morning they made raids on some resorts run by white women and arrested twelve inmates."

crusade against the "negro dives" continued for many years. In 1902, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that:

> Vice has taken such a strong hold on the disorderly districts of Springfield that the conditions are alarming. Chief of Police Herring realizes the danger and yesterday he commenced a crusade on the negro dives. Nearly forty keepers and inmates of these places were taken into custody. They include men and women of the most depraved character and among them are a score of white persons. [Herring stated that] "Matters have become serious in the disorderly district. The keepers and inmates of negro dives are swelling in number so that it will be necessary to drive them out of town. Heavy fines will be imposed on them and if they cannot pay they must either go to prison or leave town. In this way I hope to free Springfield of a majority of these people" (*Illinois State Journal*, April 9, 1902).

Around that same time [circa 1902], the City of Springfield launched a campaign to clean up the district and began their efforts on Cocaine Alley. With the assistance of the Board of Public Health, the City emphasized the unsanitary conditions and danger to the public (particularly related to the spread of contagious diseases such as smallpox). Describing "Cocaine Alley," Mayor Phillips described the area as "one of worst plaque spots in the city…" and "one of the worst thoroughfares in the bad lands," and in consultation with the Board of Health, developed a plan to condemn "the wretched shanties that line the alley on either side and have them torn down for sanitary reasons" (*Springfield News* June 3, 1902). Unfortunately, although this was hoped to be the beginning of a major cleanup of the Badlands, the project ran into a variety of legal problems and was ineffective in getting results.[59]

By 1905, the "red light district" was a hot political topic for city officials, many of whom were intent on cleaning up the neighborhood. In a news story entitled *Investigate Nuisances*, the *Illinois State Register* (August 12, 1905) discussed the city's efforts to clean up the neighborhood, noting that "Madison and Mason streets, from Ninth to Twelfth streets, the red light district, will be the object of a visit from the police committee and it is thought that many places will be torn down at the instance [sic] of the officials." The following day, in an article entitled *Vile Shacks To Be Torn Down*, the City (and Mayor Devereux) discussed in more detail their plans to demolish "a number of unsanitary buildings… most of them are harboring places for petty criminals and are said to be in a filthy condition" (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905).

> If plans laid by city officials and members of the health board are executed, Springfield soon will be rid of a number of unsanitary buildings in the Seventh and First wards. A crusade against unsightly structures in 'Shinbone alley,' and other well-known places is to be investigated under the direction of the board of health.

[59] It appears that much of the land that comprised "Cocaine Alley" was owned by William Florville at the time. Florville was probably the wealthiest black man in Springfield at the time, and he was not agreeable to the demolition of his properties.

> A few days ago Superintend of Health Sutton and other city officials went on a tour of investigation and found a large number of huts which they believe should be declared nuisances, and so reported to the mayor. These building long have been noted as fences for petty thieves and other persons who are constantly giving the police trouble and to destroy the buildings is one of the plans laid to rid the northeast part of the city of a number of its resorts. In 'Shinbone alley,' which extends from Ninth street to Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets, there are a number of hovels which the health officers found in a filthy condition and the attention of the council will be called to the matter."
>
> Two years ago war declared on similar resorts in old 'Cocaine alley,' which has since passed into history. The alley was the loafing place for hundreds of whites and negroes who refused to work and notwithstanding the efforts of the police they continued to exist on money derived from the sale of stolen property. Finally it was determined to condemn the old shacks in which these people lived, and in the course of a few weeks all the places had disappeared, and with them went their occupants.
>
> After being driven from their old haunts many left the city and, believing the plan to be a good one, it is probable that it will be executed again (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905).

Although the newspaper suggests that the City apparently had had success earlier cleaning up Cocaine Alley, the same article concluded by noting that there had been issues with using this strategy.

> The City officials have condemned several buildings around the city, but in every instance they have experienced difficulty in carrying out the requirements of the city code. Suits have been filed for damage done to property, but in no instance has judgement been secured against the city. The members of the fire department will be called upon to destroy the old buildings, if necessary, and in the course of a few months, it is said, only a few of the old haunts will be in existence. Several of these places are looked upon as landmarks, but they must also go…
>
> In the red light district there are a hundred shacks which are on the list and the crusade will probably be commenced this week, or as soon as those who are to have charge of the work can arrange a meeting.
>
> "To destroy the shacks in the northeast part of the city, which are merely fences for thieves and criminals, should meet with public approval," said a city official yesterday. "In the last few years several building have been destroyed by order of the board of health and in spite of the complaint which has been made by the owners, not a single judgement has been secured. I believe the law gives the city the right to do away with unsightly and unsanitary buildings and it is the duty of the officials to comply with the ordinances on the books."

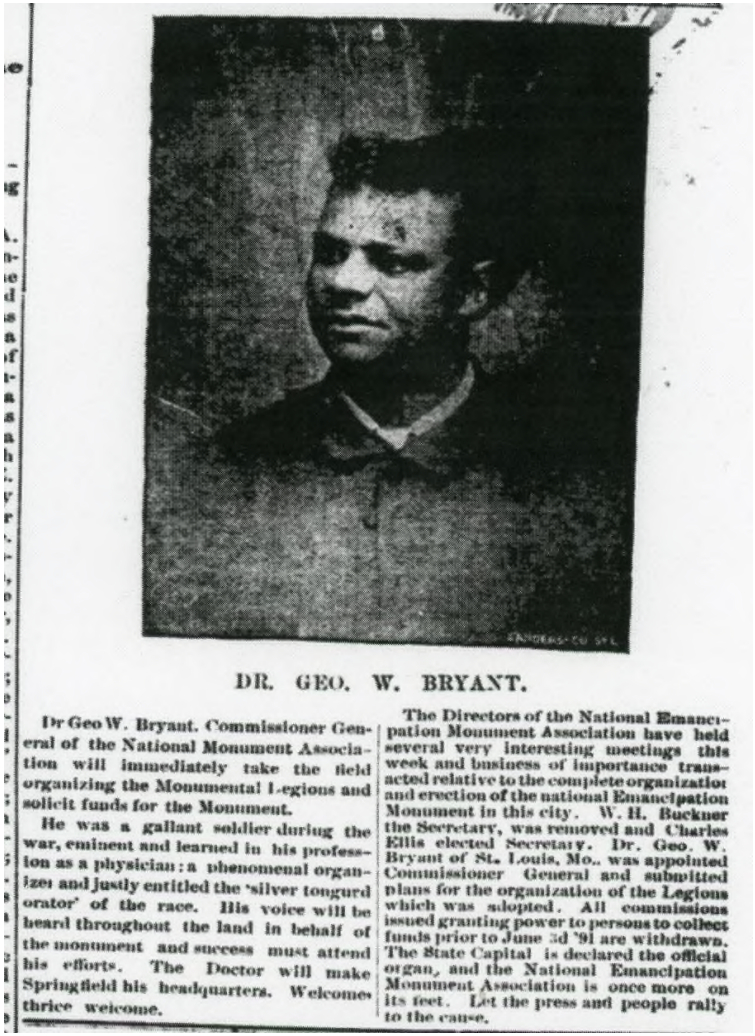
> Superintendent of Health Sutton is anxious to take up the task and he will be assisted by the members of the council. To tear down the large number of old houses in the northeast part of the city would be a move for better buildings, as in most cases the ground is owned by persons who are financially able to erect more desirable buildings. This move, I believe, will be carried out to the letter and in the course of a few months, the red light district which for years has been a detriment to Springfield, will be forced out of the way (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905).

Again, the efforts to clean up the city were fraught with difficulty and to many city inhabitants, the process was not moving fast enough. One newspaper noted, over a year later, that "There is an effort being made to purify the 'red light' district in New York city. Springfield has two or three such districts and there is no effort made to purify them. It's somebody's time to move" (*Illinois State Register*, November 19, 1906).

Cleanup efforts were not sufficient to stem the tide of the illicit activities, and the Badlands continued to thrive as a wide-open district in which you could obtain about anything one might want—legal or otherwise. Just prior to the race riot of August 1908, in a story relating to arrests made in the City of Springfield the previous year (1907), the *Illinois State Journal* wrote that

> [Call] Box No. 13, located at Eleventh and Madison streets, is the one in which the patrol wagon made a majority of trips. Since the police alarm system was inaugurated, ten years ago, policemen have known this box as the 'hoodoo.' It is located in the outskirts of the red light district. It is estimated that 800 persons were sent to headquarters from that station during the year (*Illinois State Journal*, January 6, 1908).





DR. GEO. W. BRYANT.

Dr Geo W. Bryant, Commissioner General of the National Monument Association will immediately take the field organizing the Monumental Legions and solicit funds for the Monument.

He was a gallant soldier during the war, eminent and learned in his profession as a physician; a phenomenal organizer and justly entitled the 'silver tongued orator' of the race. His voice will be heard throughout the land in behalf of the monument and success must attend his efforts. The Doctor will make Springfield his headquarters. Welcomes thrice welcome.

The Directors of the National Emancipation Monument Association have held several very interesting meetings this week and business of importance transacted relative to the complete organization and erection of the national Emancipation Monument in this city. W. H. Buckner the Secretary, was removed and Charles Ellis elected Secretary. Dr. Geo. W. Bryant of St. Louis, Mo., was appointed Commissioner General and submitted plans for the organization of the Legions which was adopted. All commissions issued granting power to persons to collect funds prior to June 3d '91 are withdrawn. The State Capital is declared the official organ, and the National Emancipation Monument Association is once more on its feet. Let the press and people rally to the cause.

Figure 65. Left: Monument designed by Chicago architectural firm of Bullard and Bullard, for the National Emancipation Monument Association of Springfield, Illinois Plans were to construct the monument in Springfield as soon as funds could be raised. Right: Information on George Bryan, newly appointed Commissioner General for the National Emancipation Monument Association of Springfield (*The State Capital,* 6 June 1891).

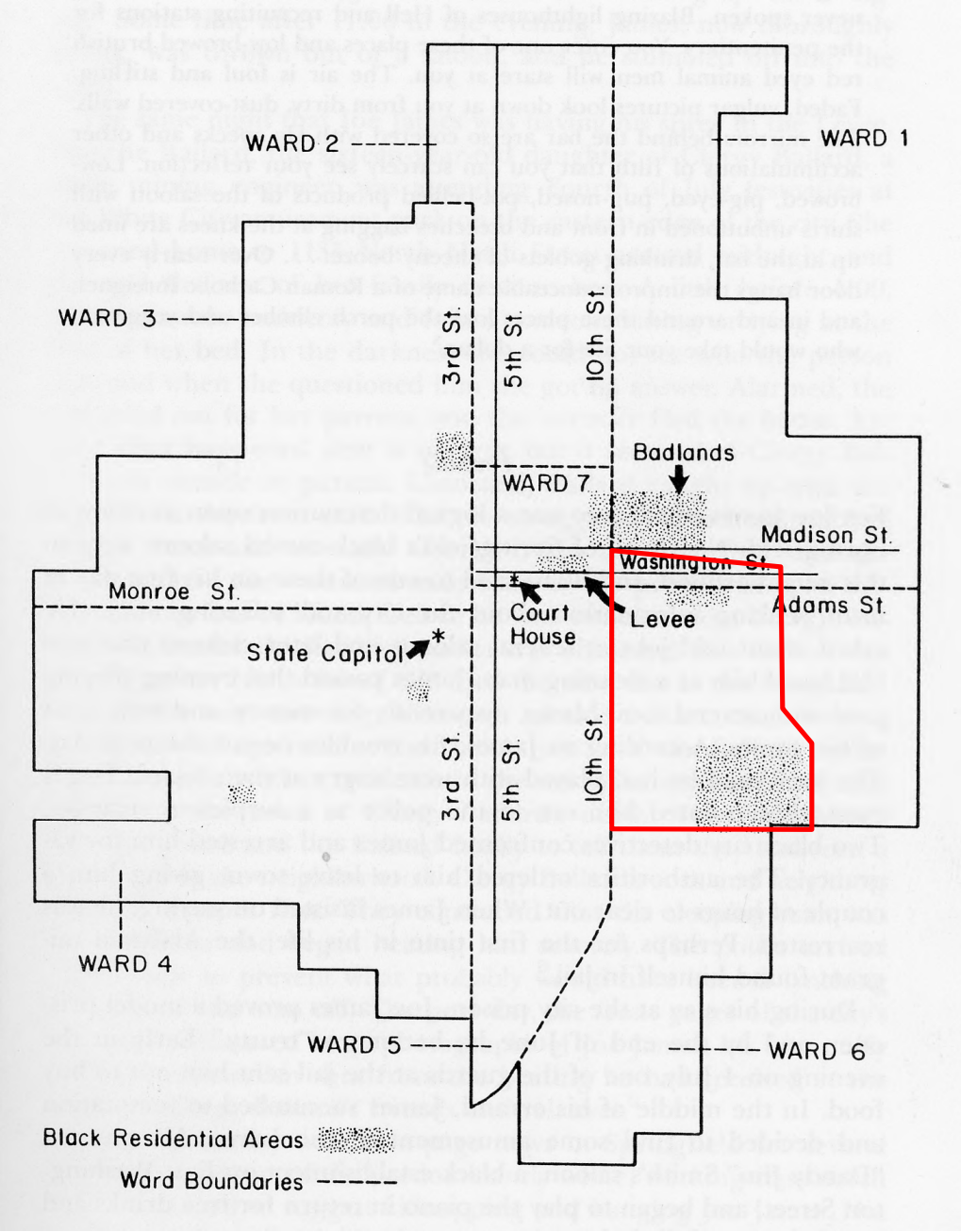


Figure 66. Map illustrating African-American residential areas (shaded) and ward boundaries in Springfield, 1908. The Central East Neighborhood project area is outlined in red (Senechal 1990: Map 1.1).

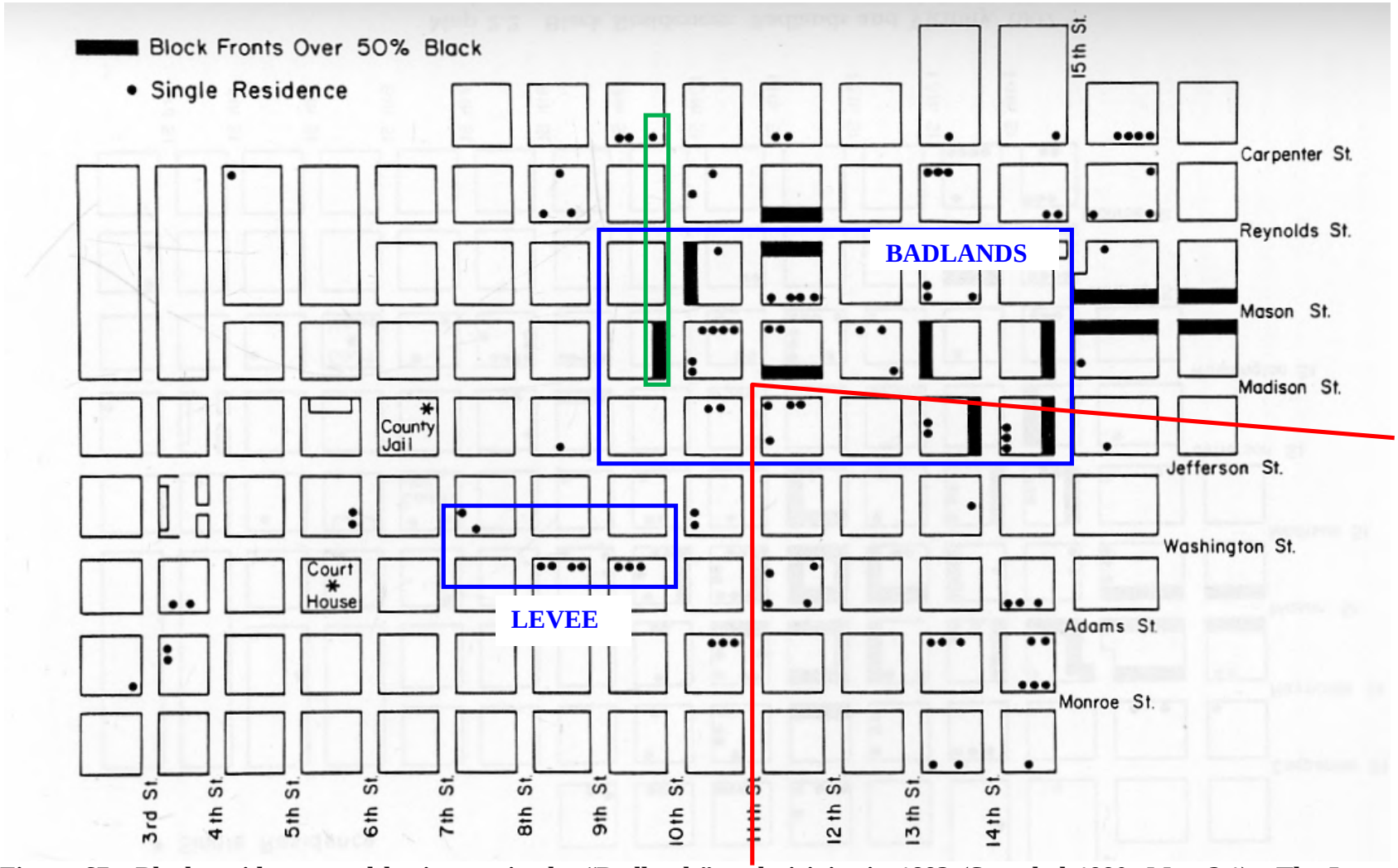


Figure 67. Black residences and businesses in the "Badlands" and vicinity in 1892 (Senechal 1990: Map 2.1). The Levee District and Badlands are outlined blue. The Central East Neighborhood is outlined in red. The Carpenter Street Underpass project area—and the location of archaeological site 11Sg1432—is outlined in green.

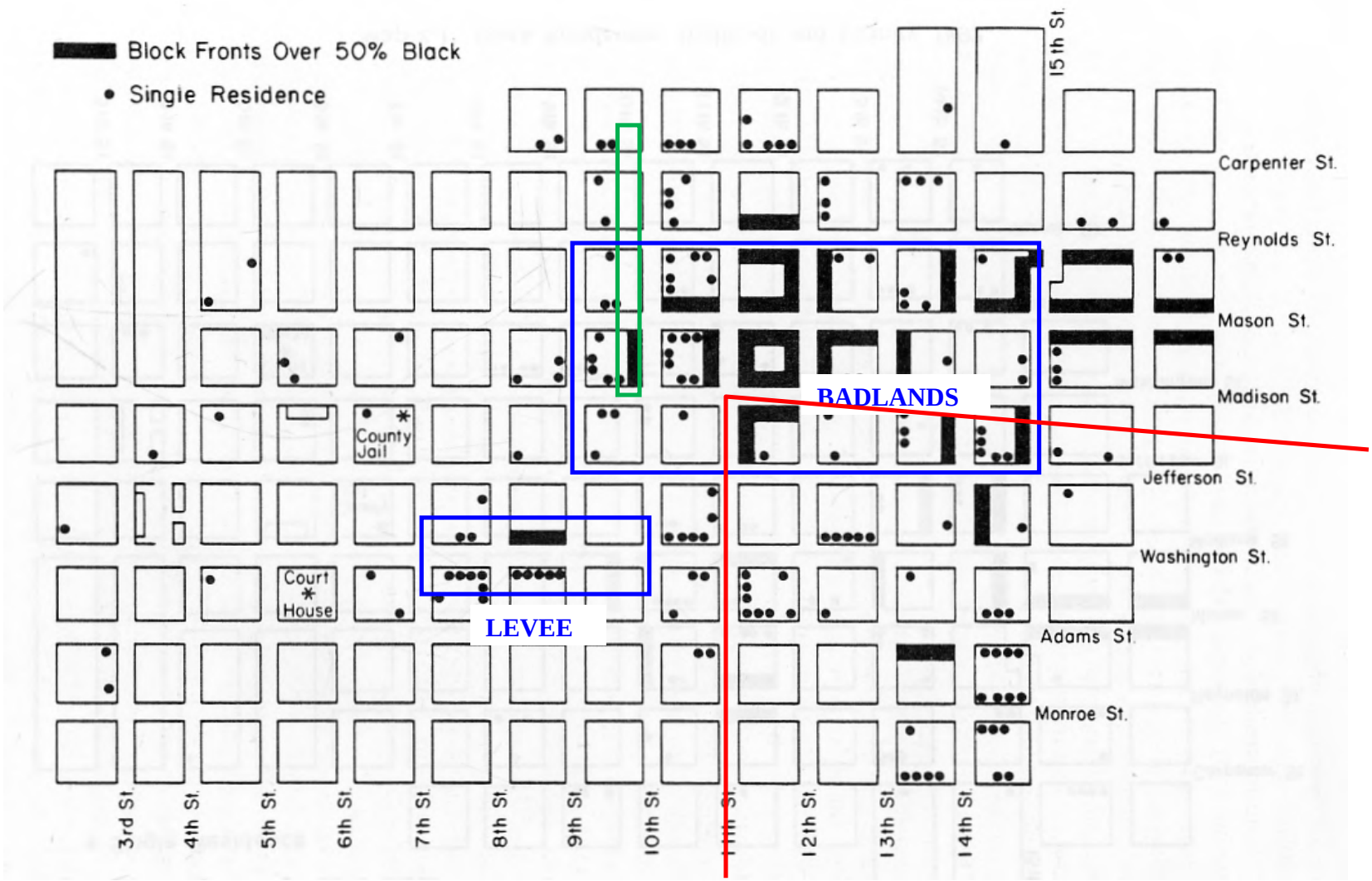


Figure 68. Black residences in the Badlands and vicinity in 1907 (Senechal 1990:Map 2.2). The Levee District and Badlands are outlined in blue. The Central East Neighborhood is outlined in red. The Carpenter Street Underpass project area—and the location of archaeological site 11Sg1432—is outlined in green.

The "Great Springfield Race War" of August 1908

The "Great Springfield Race War" of August 1908, which also is known as the "Springfield Race Riot of 1908" was a pivotal event in the history of race relations in Springfield, as well as the nation as a whole.[60] Writing in 1926, W. T. Casey (1926) commented that "The lynching of innocent colored men in the summer of 1908 must always remain a dark spot upon its fair name, and it was all the more deplorable since there was no real provocation for it. … The riot left its indelible impress on the life of the body politic, and as the mind controls the body, so the moral effects of a lynching are more far reaching than the material ones. Riots debase character; inflame passions; intensify race hatred—it has been so in Sangamon county. The writer has observed that the relations between the races has [has] not been as cordial as it was before the 1908 riot. And as white and colored should be as one in all things which affect the progress and develop of the nation, incalculable injury has been done to the public weal. Time only will heal the wounds."

The Springfield Race Riot of August 14-16, 1908 had a dramatic impact on the Near North Side and the current project area. Figures 15-18 illustrate several views of houses and streetscapes in Springfield immediately after the rioting (see also Appendix II). The two incidents primarily cited as igniting this riot both occurred in the Enos Park neighborhood. One of the incidents involved the stabbing death of Clergy Ballard in the front yard of his house at 1135 North Ninth Street. During the night of July 4, 1908, Ballard's young daughter awoke in her bedroom to find an intruder at the foot of her bed. Upon pursuing the intruder out of the house, Clergy Ballard was stabbed. Prior to his death, Ballard stated that his assailant was black, and early the next morning, a black man by the name of Joe James was arrested in the neighborhood. Ballard was a long-time resident of the north end and had been employed at various times on the railroad, coal mines, and at the Illinois Watch Factory (Senechal 1990:19-20). The second incident that precipitated the riot involved Mabell Hallam, the wife of a city streetcar driver, who claimed she'd been attacked by a black man in her home along north Fifth Street on the night of August 13, 1908. Although Hallam initially identified George Richardson, a black hod carrier, as her attacker, she later recanted her statement and admitted that it was her white lover who had assaulted her (Senechal 1990:25-6, 158-9).[61] Her initial charge, however—coupled with Ballard's murder the previous month—was enough to stir a mob of angry whites to gather at the county jail on August 14 to demand that James and Richardson be lynched.[62] Fearing such an outcome, the sheriff had arranged for the prisoners to be secretly spirited out of town in the automobile of Harry Loper, a local restaurateur. Once this was discovered, the enraged mob descended upon Loper's restaurant, destroyed it, and set his automobile ablaze. The mob then moved on to systematically attack black businesses and residences in the Levee

[60] Although generally known as the Springfield Race Riot of 1908, the *Illinois State Register* published a souvenir pamphlet shortly after the event that was entitled *The Great Springfield Race War* (See Attached Appendix x). A contemporary illustrated scrapbook of photographic postcards also documented the event, and was entitled *In the Wake of the Mob: An Illustrated Story of Riot, Ruin, and Rage.*

[61] Richardson was the grandson William Florville ?

[62] In a 1973 interview, Ross Wright described the crowd at the county jail (Alexander 1973:2): "…the group was packed in solid on Seventh Street from Madison to Washington and half-way between Sixth and Seventh clear to Eighth Street. You could have walked over their heads and never fell down…".

and nearby Badlands. The *Illinois State Register* described the course of the rioting on August 14 as follows:

> The mob then deserted the jail and wreaked vengeance on the negro [?] along Washington Street. Every piece of plate glass window in a negro establishment was smashed to bits. Then the matter of shooting into the second stories of buildings along the street was taken up. Thousands of shots were fired.
>
> It required only mention from one of the leaders of the mob to take the thousands of men running to the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, where the barber shop of Burton Scott was doomed to fall prey to the firebrands of the mob. The shop was completely destroyed together with its contents. This morning the bare walls, and not much of the walls at that, are left standing to tell of the revenge of the riotous feelings of the motley gang. Not content with the destruction of this place, but determined to wipe out every negro residence and dwelling in the city, the mob started out with revenge aiding their firebrands.
>
> Going to Madison street, the house occupied by negroes on the corner of Ninth and Madison was burned. That was but the beginning. Twenty-six houses and one negro church were destroyed before the flames had been brought to a stop. The mob was at fever heat. Nothing would stop them. With the determination fired by mob spirit, they wrecked and burned right and left. The houses burned were as follows:
>
> Three at Tenth and Madison streets.
> Two at Eleventh and Madison streets, Nos. 815 and 817 East Jefferson streets, occupied by whites—Mary Smith at 815 and Ira Smith at 817.
> One at Twelfth and Madison streets.
> Four on Tenth street between Madison and Mason streets.
> One at Twelfth and Mason streets.
> Four at Eleventh and Madison streets.
> Union Baptist (colored) church
> One on Eleventh street, between Madison and Mason streets.
>
> The firemen were helpless to do anything with the flames. The fires were burning in half a dozen places at one and the same time. The members of the mob would cut the hose when the firemen seemed to be getting control of a fire. On Madison street between Ninth and Tenth streets, a house was burned which was occupied by a family of white people… (*Illinois State Register* 15 August 1908, p. 2, col. 7).

In its account of the rioting, the *Illinois State Journal* stated that, "The entire district between Mason and Jefferson streets and Ninth and Eleventh streets, covering four square blocks, was wiped out. From one point eighteen fires were counted at one time (*Illinois State Journal* 15 August 1908, p. 1, col. 3). Continuing, the *Journal* reported:

> Along the north side of Madison street from the middle of the block south [east?] of Ninth street four houses in a row were totally destroyed. At Tenth and Madison streets the flames were at their highest. On both sides of Tenth street north of Madison street, there were a row of huts, which were destroyed by the torch of the mob.
>
> On the west side of this street, however, there are some white people, and members of the mob secured all the available buckets in the neighborhood and assisted firemen in keeping the flames from reaching these residences.
>
> On the southeast corner of Tenth and Madison street, a family of white people live, and their home and a saloon owned by William Smith at the corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, were not set ablaze.
>
> Immediately across the street from Smith's saloon a negro lunch room, which was formerly a saloon, met the fate of the other negro holdings (*Illinois State Journal* 15 August 1908, p. 1, col. 3).

The *Journal* continued the reporting the following day:

> The 'bad lands,' a territory east of Eighth street between Jefferson and Mason streets, once the scene of activity and infested with negroes, is now spread with ruin and desolation. The majority of huts that were occupied by negroes are now smouldering ashes, while those still standing are occupied by colored men who are guarded from any outbreak by members of the Fifth regiment.
>
> The old fashioned brick chimneys are in many places the only evidence that homes once existed.
>
> Here and there in a negro home which had been overlooked by Friday night's mob were clustered aged negroes, cooped up together, with despair and moroseness written upon their countenances. They were surrounded by the troops, and many of them were practically prisoners in their own homes (*Illinois State Journal* 16 August 1908, p. 3, col. 6).

Scott Burton, whose barber shop was torched before the assault on the Badlands, was lynched by the mob at Eleventh and Madison Streets after he attempted to defend his nearby home. State militia troops, summoned by Governor Charles Dennen, ultimately dispersed the mass of rioters from the Badlands early in the morning of August 15. Scattered mob violence continued into a second day (August 15), however, when William Donnegan, a prominent and long-time black resident of Springfield, was lynched. In addition to Burton and Donnegan, four whites were killed during the riot. Scores of others were injured (Senechal 1990:39-45).

Governor Deneen established the Illinois State Arsenal, constructed only a few years earlier in 1903, as a refuge for the riot victims (SangamonLink). Another safe-haven was the Hubbard farm located east of Springfield towards Riverton (Lyman Hubbard property).

In the aftermath of the 1908 race riot, George Richardson was exonerated and set free. Joe James, however, was found guilty of the murder Clergy Ballard and was executed on 23 October 1908. James' attorney, Octavius Royall, had fought to get a change of venue for his client, but his request had been rejected. Royall was an African American attorney who had recently relocated to Springfield. He represented James pro bono (Senechal 1990:149-168).

The Springfield Race Riot of August 1908 was one of the catalysts that resulted in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. An article written in the immediate aftermath of the riot by William English Walling, entitled "The Race War in the North", served as a wake-up call that white mob violence was not just a Southern phenomenon. The fact that it had occurred in the hometown of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, was even more shocking. Walling wrote,

> Either the spirit of the abolitionists, of Lincoln and of Lovejoy must be revived and we must come treat the negro on a plane of absolute political and social equality, or Vardaman and Tillman[63] will soon have transferred the race war to the north (Walling 1908:534).

On February 12th, 1909, in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, the NAACP was organized in New York City. Walling was one of the founding members, along with W.E.B. Du Bois and Mary White Ovington, and others.

After the riots of August 1908, many things in the Badlands continued as before, with little having changed. Efforts prior to the riots to clean up the Badlands had been fraught with difficulty, and such was the case even after that eventful summer. In early 1911, vice still ran rampant in Springfield. Mrs. C. L. Wolfe, President of the Hyde Park Anti-vice Crusade, visited Springfield in support of proposed new anti-vice legislation at the Statehouse. At an anti-vice meeting held in the Sangamon County courthouse she reported on her work in Chicago, and claimed that "As far as vice and wickedness are concerned, Chicago is nothing compared to Springfield in proportion to their population." Specifically, in regard to Springfield, Mrs. Wolfe noted that "this very city is one of the wickedest I have ever known. I have been in the badlands of Springfield and know it to be a terrible place of crime and iniquity… In years to come you will look back on these days and wonder why such places were permitted" (*Illinois State Journal*, May 9, 1911).[64]

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[63] Walling refers to Governors James Kimble Vardaman of Mississippi and Benajmin ("Pitchfork Ben") Tillman of South Carolina, who were notorious for their white supremacist views.

[64] The news article was entitled "Calls Tenderloin Here Among Worst: Mrs. C. L. Wolfe, At Anti-Vice Meeting, Tells of Vice in Springfield" (*Illinois State Journal*, May 9, 1911). The reporter further wrote that "Mrs. Wolfe's talk was one of the most impressive addresses on the condition in the underworld of Chicago and this city that ever has been given in Springfield. Mrs. Wolfe told of her work in Chicago, where she has accomplished much in her fight against vice. She gave in detail the story of how she stood in the doorways of many resorts pleading with men not to enter; of how she was attacked on one occasion; and in one instance narrowly escaped death. The police threatened her and gave every protection in their power to the dives, she claims, but regardless of this, she has been able to save many a young man from a life of shame."

Shortly thereafter, in the spring of 1913, Springfield's vice district came under scrutiny during hearings conducted by the Illinois Senate over the morality of the state's lieutenant governor (*Illinois State Register*, May 11, 1913). In late 1914, the Russell Sage Foundation sponsored a multi-faceted study of the "social health" offered by the public services in the City of Springfield in an effort to identify specific needs of the community. This study outlined many of the problems facing the city at the time—not the least of which was inadequate housing for the "Negro District," unsanitary conditions in the older sections of the community, and an over-reliance on liquor license fees to fund the City treasury. Subsequent civic reforms forthcoming from this work included the closing of many saloons within the Levee district, and improvements in the water and sewer services to the older sections of the town (Ihlder 1914; Decker and Harrison 1917; Harrison 1920; Russo 1983:48-49).



The Illinois State Journal

SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS SATURDAY AUGUST 15 1908—10 PAGES PRICE 3 CEN

Frenzied Mob Sweeps City,
Wreaking Bloody Vengeance
For Negro's Heinous Crime.

MOB WRECKS LOPER'S CAFE DURING RIOT

Throng Attacks Restaurant Owned by Man Who Took Suspect Away

PLACE TOTALLY RUINED

Fixtures, Chairs, Tables and Other Valuables Burned in the Street

AUTHORITIES HELPLESS

VICTIM OF NEGRO ASSAILANT.

NEGROES REMOVED TO BLOOMINGTON

OFFICERS FEAR VIOLENCE AND SPIRIT PREVAILS AWAY

THE CASUALTIES

DEAD.

INJURED.

TWO ARE KILLE AND MANY HUR AS MOB WOR

Springfield Helpless in Hands of Thousands of Frenzied Citizens

ASSAULT INCITES

Race War Follows the Att Made by Negro Upon Local Woman

RESTAURANT IS RUIN

Figure 69. No single event is probably more significant in Springfield's racial history than that of the August 1908 Race Riot.



Figure 70. Images of William Donnegan (Left) and his widow (right, seated and surrounded by her son, grandchildren, and neighbor)--lynched in August 1908 riots. [Any views of Scott Burton available?]

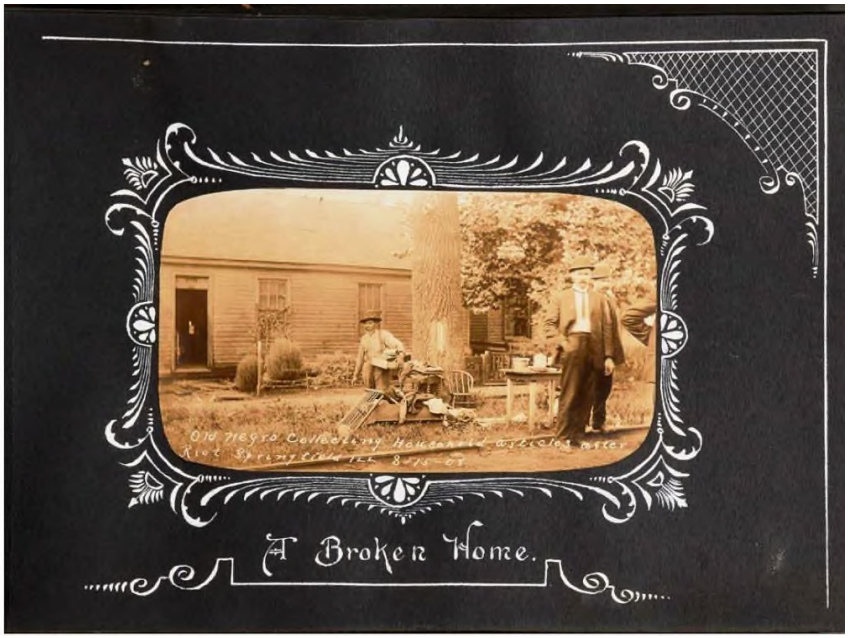






Figure 71. Two views of the aftermath of the August 1908 race riots, illustrating African American residents removing their possessions from their houses, loading them on wagons, and presumably re-locating out of the neighborhood. These are pages from an unpublished scrap book compiled by an observer shortly after the event occurred, and entitled *In The Wake of the Mob: An Illustrated Story of Riot, Ruin, and Rage.*





Figure 72. Left: Political cartoon emphasizing the irony of the race riots in Abraham Lincoln's home town (*Cedar Falls Gazette*, 28 August 1908; as reprinted from *Chicago Tribune*?). Right: Black residents along Madison Street immediately after the riots, Springfield (ALPLM).



Figure 73. Photograph taken in the immediate aftermath of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, entitled: "Scene on East Madison Street: In the Heart of the Black Belt." The gutted houses shown in the background appear to be of brick construction and are 1-1/2 to two-stories in height. They belie the impression conveyed by contemporary newspaper accounts that the black housing destroyed in the riot was "huts" or "shacks". The image depicts the south side of the 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking southwest. The gutted two-story, brick house at 1022 East Madison appears in background. This image was published in the *Illinois State Register* (August 16, 1908).



Figure 74. Three views of the devastation suffered by black residences in the Badlands during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Top: Black firemen hosing off the remains of homes located at the southwest corner of Mason and Twelfth Streets. South side of the 1100 block of East Mason Street, looking west and showing ruins of houses at numbers 1128 and 1130 in foreground and damaged house at 1126 in background (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5793). Middle: South side of 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking south and showing house numbers 1018, 1020 and 1022 (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5804). Bottom: North side of 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking north and showing ruins of house numbers 1113 through 1129. The building shown at far right is the saloon where Scott Burton was lynched (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5797).



Figure 75. View of "Negro Residence" identified as being located at Ninth and Madison Street. Research indicates that this "house" was located mid-block at 915 East Madison Street. A dwelling of similar size and footprint (two-story I-house with rear ell) is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map at this address but is absent from the 1917 Sanborn. The house in question was once located on Lot 12, Block 17 of Wells and Pecks' Addition. Current research indicates that this was the location of Emma Nash Taylor's, and later Mabel Baxter's "House of ill fame"—one of the more infamous landmarks in the Badlands. In 1908, the house was occupied by Daniel Neal (an African-American) who operated a saloon from the adjacent building to the east (which was completely destroyed by the fire) (Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library).



Figure 76. Top: Burned-out houses at 312 and 314 North Ninth Street, looking east (ALPLM Ide Collection PC11a). Bottom: Burned homes at 313 North Ninth Street (at left), looking east (ALPLM Ide Collection NG5795).

Springfield and the Early Civil Rights Movement (1909-1945)

The national mood in the aftermath of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot/War was mixed. For reformers, the riot exposed the fraught racial tensions within the county and generated a movement to improve those conditions. The organization of the NAACP was a direct result of the riot. The NAACP provided a national forum by which race relations in the country could be critiqued and discrimination confronted. New emphasis also was placed on the study and preservation of black culture. In 1915, Chicagoan Carter G. Woodson, a Ph.D. graduate of Harvard, formed the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History on the fiftieth Anniversary of the end of slavery; and the following year he founded the *Journal of Negro History* (now the *Journal of African American History*). Woodson later observed that "If a race has no history, it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_History_Month). Woodson is recognized as the "father of African American History" (Freedom Project n.d.:49). In 1915, in Springfield, the Illinois Commission of the National Half-Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom was established. In 1914, Marcus Garvey founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a black nationalist fraternal organization. Garvey was a Pan-Africanist, who wanted to unite the African diaspora and establish social, political, and economic freedom for the race, independent of whites. He and W. E. B. DuBois had competition visions for the future of African Americans, and the two often clashed.

Many whites resisted changing the status quo in race relations, and conditions actually worsened in the 1910s, locally and nationally. When the Lincoln Centennial Association held a banquet at the Illinois State Arsenal in celebration of the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, in 1909, the Association refused to allow African Americans to attend. So, blacks instead held their own celebration at St. Paul's A.M.E. Church. African Americans were denied access the Association's banquet the following year, as well, even though Booker T. Washington was presenting the keynote address.[65] In 1911, the City of Springfield abandoned its previous Aldermanic system and adopted a Commission form of government, whereby members of the City Council were elected at large, versus by ward. This diluted the African American vote in the city, and resulted in no black citizen being elected to the City Council for another seventy-five years. Black employment on the city's police force also was curtailed in the decade following the 1908 riot (Senechal 1990:184). Restrictive housing covenants against blacks—both written and unwritten—also began to be adopted in Springfield during this period. In 1916, the City attempted deny the use of its public swimming pool to blacks—an incident that was reported in the "Along the Color Line" column of *The Crisis*, the NAACP's monthly journal[66]

[65] On February 11, 1910, James Magee and the Illinois Colored Historical Society held their own celebration at the Union Baptist Church.

[66] "Along the Color Line" provided news snippets on race relations from around the county and was a regular feature in early editions of *The Crisis*. In November 1916, Springfield made the news once again in "Along the Color Line," when it was reported that the appointment of four black officers from 8th Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard to serve on a court martial had caused several hundred white soldiers to sign a petition of protest that was forwarded on to Washington, D. C. (*The Crisis*, November 1916). The 8th Infantry Regiment had just returned from a tour of duty in the Mexican Border War. The University of Washington has created an interactive database for the "Along the Color Line" column for the years 1916 and 1917 (http://depts.washington.edu/moves/NAACP_crisis.shtml).

(*The Crisis*, October 1916). In response to such discrimination, a local chapter of the NAACP was organized in Springfield in 1915. A separate Civil Rights League was organized in Springfield in March 1917, with attorney A. Morris Williams acting as president (*ISJ* 17 March 1923, p.12).

Segregation was imposed on the federal work force during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921). Wilson was the first Southern president since the Civil War and a Democrat. In spite of his background, Wilson actually had had the support of some African American leaders like DuBois during the election of 1912 due their dissatisfaction with the two competing candidates—Republican William Howard Taft and Progressive Party candidate Theodore Roosevelt—over their handling of the Brownsville Affair.[67] Wilson, however, would sorely disappoint his African American supporters. Early his administration, he implemented policies of segregation within the federal government that effectively removed African Americans from supervisory positions and reduced them to second-class status. His administration also restricted the combat role of black soldiers in World War I, despite the illustrious past service record of black units. The all-black 8th Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, however, saw combat during the war while under French command. The regiment, which was re-designated as the 370th Infantry, was the only unit in the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) commanded entirely by black officers. Springfield's African-American community provided a large contingent to this unit.

The demand for labor during the First World War encouraged a large number of African Americans to move from the South to the North. This was the beginning of the so-called "Great Migration." An estimated 50,000 blacks migrated to Chicago alone during the years 1917 and 1918. East St. Louis, which was then Illinois' second largest industrial center, also received a large influx of blacks during the war. It was followed, in order, by Cairo, Springfield, and Peoria (Haynes 1921:68). While the war-time boom provided economic opportunity to African Americans, barriers still remained. One war-time report on black labor conditions in Springfield commented:

> In the capitol city of Illinois (Springfield) for many years colored workers have not been given employment in many of the factories, but owing to conditions brought about by the war, a sign of better is seen. Now some of the steam laundries are finding colored workers a decided success. A watch factory has increased its quota of colored workers, but we find that in many of the factories the closed door stands between the colored worker and employment (Haynes 1919:69).

Elsewhere in the state, the Great Migration amplified pre-existing labor tensions between whites and blacks. East St. Louis erupted in riot in July 1917, as white mobs attacked blacks under the pretense of them being strike breakers. One of the bloodiest race conflicts in American

[67] The Brownsville Affair involved President Theodore Roosevelt's summary dismissal of an entire battalion of 167 soldiers belonging to 25th United States (Colored) Infantry, based on false accusation by white citizens in Brownsville, Texas. Despite considerable evidence of the troops innocence, and appeals from African-American leaders, Roosevelt refused to reverse his decision. William Taft served as Secretary of War at the time of the affair.

history, the East St. Louis riot resulted in the deaths of minimally 39 and perhaps as many as 200 African Americans, with the higher estimate possible being more accurate. Another 6,000 African Americans were left homeless. Nine whites were killed. The East St. Louis race riot caused outrage nationally. Yet, within two years, the nation would experience the "Red Summer" of 1919, with major race riots occurring in Chicago, Knoxville, Tennessee, Charleston, South Carolina, Omaha, Nebraska, and Elaine, Arkansas.

The Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress was held in Springfield on September 22-24, 1918, ten years after the 1908 race riot. The Springfield Sunday Journal (21 July 1918) carried a three-page spread entitled "Fitting Celebration of Historical Event in Illinois History—of Interest to Both Races" that highlighted many of the prominent African American citizens of Springfield. Unfortunately, whatever positive mood the Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress may have engendered in Springfield in respect to interracial relations would soon be overshadowed by the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan.

With the large number of black immigrants moving north during the early years of the twentieth century, followed by the return of both black and white World War I veterans to their homes in search of jobs after the war, the anti-black sentiment in Illinois intensified, with tensions culminating in the violent Red Summer of 1919. It was in this social climate of unrest, that the Ku Klux Klan had a resurgence in Illinois—including in the Capital City. Although the Klan had had a presence in Illinois prior to this time, it was generally located in the southern part of the State, and experienced a rebirth in circa 1915 (cf. Hall 1984; Raines 1985).[68] In early June 1921, the *Illinois State Journal* carried a story entitle "The Ku Klux Klan," noting that

> Organizers are at work in this city securing members for the Ku Klux Klan. A local branch of the order will be formed if enough can be induced to sign the compact. It is a rare and raw impudence these men exhibit in coming into the home of Abraham Lincoln, and attempting to plant here the seeds of this obnoxious, trouble-breeding and terror-inciting organization.
>
> It is not to be wondered that the colored people of Springfield are aroused. Law-abiding and law-respecting whites ought to be aroused. Ku Klux Klanism should find no hospitable place in Illinois. There is no occasion for its activities here and Springfield leaders of citizenship can not afford to encourage its presence in our midst.
>
> Dissension, disputes, division among men and women who should be together for the welfare of the community are certain to spring from this seed. If its history is a criterion it means more than mere dissension among the people; it means trouble.

[68] In part, due to the controversial film *Birth of a Nation*, which debuted in 1915. In 1948, the movie "The Burning Cross" was released and played in Springfield. It brought attention to "the evil workings of the Ku Klux Klan as it seeks to destroy our national unity through its preachment of intolerance and hate are graphically exposed in Screen Guild's 'The Burning Cross'" (ISJ, 2 May 1948)

> You will be told the Klan has reformed and has re-organized and is lawful. You will be shown the beautiful sentiments it endorses, but the fact remains that it has retained the name of terrorism and, no doubt, for a purpose. It hopes to rule and dominate the community through fear of its old reputation.
>
> The whole thing is sinister. Its methods of getting memberships arouses suspicions. The goof of this city and this state demand that the offer to plant this order in Springfield shall fail (*ISJ;* 5 June 1921).

The same day, the *Illinois State Journal* published a second story under the heading "American Legion Condemns Move To Organize Local Branch of Ku Klux Klan." In this article, the newspaper re-printed Sangamon Post 32's resolution condemning the Klan, which noted that "this secret movement is only a means of arousing racial and religion prejudice in our city…" (*ISJ*, 5 June 1921). Although the news article bi-line stresses the American Legion's condemnation of the Klan, the article proceeds to give extensive coverage to the Klan, including introducing the readers to the "Imperial Wizard" Col. W. J. Simmons, who noted that

> The idea that the present Ku Klux Klan is founded on the racial question is absolutely wrong… Conditions in the reconstruction days do not confront us now, and history should not be confused with present day issue[s]. The truth is that we are best friends of those who think we are their enemies, and ideas to the contrary are based on lack of facts, which the secrecy of the Ku Klux Klan forbids us making known (*ISJ*, 5 June 1921).

In mid-June 1921, the *Illinois State Journal* carried an announcement regarding a local social club (the Kaffee Klatsch), in an effort "to hear both sides of the question," having arranged "to have King Kleagle C. A. Wright deliver a twenty-minute address in defense of the Ku Klux Klan." As a prelude to this presentation, the Kaffee Klatsch noted that

> During the last two weeks, the city of Springfield has been stirred by the announcement of the organization of the Ku Klux Klan, the same organization which played an important part in the reconstruction period following the Civil War. The house of representatives in the legislature [U.S. Congress?] passed a resolution condemning the Ku Klux Klan as a lawless institution advocating the overthrow of the organized government. The American Legion also passed a resolution condemning this organization (*ISJ*, 12 June 1921).

Whether Mr. Wright made his presentation to the Kaffee Klatsch or not is unknown, but he appears to have left town in a rush. [69]

Our next news account regarding the local Klan appears in the papers almost a year later, in early May 1922. At that time, the local chapter of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan donated

[69] Wright apparently left town in a rush, leaving his baggage behind, and paying his lodging accounts with bad checks ("King of Ku Klux Klan in Springfield Is Sought On Two Bad Check Warrants," *Illinois State Register*, 16 June 1921).

$100 to the victims of the Beardstown flood (*ISR*, 5 May 1922).[70] A few weeks later, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on a Klan rally held near Plainfield (Will County), which was reportedly "the largest ever held in America by the Ku Klux Klan and included the local Klans from every city north of Springfield in the state of Illinois" (*ISJ*, 4 June 1922). According to the article, 50,000 Klansmen attended the swearing in of 3,000 new members followed by the burning of a fifteen-foot cross. That following fall, the local chapter of the Klan, held a similar initiation ceremony.

> One hundred and eighty-five Springfield men were initiated into the mysteries of the Ku Klux Klan in impressive services held one mile north of Auburn in a densely wooded spot… Over a thousand Springfield members of the Klan attended the ceremonies which were marked with the greatest solemnity.
>
> The class is one of the largest that has ever been initiated into Abraham Lincoln Klan No. 3, but Klan official say that another initiation service with even more neophytes is scheduled for later in the fall (*ISR*, 15 September 1922).

According to the Illinois State Register, "the hard road to Auburn was blackened with cars, a continuous procession that never halted until the scene of rites was reached. Over there hundred automobiles were parked in the pasture just a short way from the scene of the initiation. Initiation services were started at 8 o'clock and continued far into the night with the blazing cross of the Klan furnishing light for the service…" (*ISR*, 15 September 1922; *ISJ*, 15, September 1922).

But the Abraham Lincoln Klan No. 3, the local Springfield chapter of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was having some serious organizational issues by late 1922.[71] Apparently, a Mr. James Brockman (proprietor of the Krispette Kandy Kitchen located at 304 East Adams Street)—the former Kleagle of the Klan—was caught "appropriating membership receipts for his own use and divulging secrets of the order" and a formal injunction in the Sangamon County courts was brought against him "from transacting any further business for the organization." Brockman, in turn, filed a suit against the Klan for monies owed him ($800), and for damages associated with false imprisonment ($10,000). Apparently, Brockman was the original organizer of the Springfield Klan chapter (*ISJ*, 15 September 1922.).[72] Subsequently, in April 1924, additional legal troubles hounded the local chapter. The Grand Dragon of the Klan—Charles Palmer—had filed suit against deposed local Grand Titan Charles Wanless of Springfield for apparently tying up local Klan funds ($11,000) and theft of the local Klan's property (records

[70] The Abraham Lincoln Klan No. 3 also donated $25 to Evangelist P. C. Nelson in early September 1922 (ISR, 6 September 1922). This article reprinted the Klan's letter that accompanied the $25 (contains rationale and insights into their motives). The Springfield Good Fellows received a donation of $100 from the local chapter of the Klan in December 1923 (*ISJ*, 9 December 1923). [Add photograph of their presence in Bloomington—no similar photographs seem to be present for Springfield (cf. Wyman and Muirhead 2017).]

[71] "Klansmen Hold Monster Initiation As Row Over Funds Breaks Into Court," *Illinois State Journal*, 15 September 1922.

[72] In Brockman's suit, he named the local officers of the organization, with Charles S. Wanless being named the Exalted Cyclops, and James Ashby, the Klalff (?).

and paraphernalia stored at the Odd Fellows temple). Apparently, the row between the two men was due to a political difference, in that the local chapter did not support Palmer's endorsement of Governor Small for re-nomination (ISJ, 3 April 1924; *ISJ*, 30 October 1924).[73]

Local opposition to the Klan was quickly organized. On 17 September, 1922, the *Illinois State Journal* carried a short front-page news item, with photograph, on the formation of "'The Invisible Jungle Knights of the Tiger's Eye,' a new secret order … being formed to combat the Ku Klux Klan. It is recruiting among the racial and religious elements said to be opposed by the Klan." The accompanying photograph was of three hooded individuals participating in an initiation ceremony, and entitled "They'll Fight Ku Klux Klan" (*ISJ*, 17 September 1922) (see Figure 77). Besides the initial denunciation of the Klan's activities by the local American Legion Post 32, additional local actions were being taken to thwart the Klan's activities locally. In mid-October 1922,

> One hundred opponents of the Ku Klux Klan gathered in Carpenters' Hall behind closed doors last night and organized The American Harmony society to fight the "Invisible Empire" which, the speakers last night declared is opposed to all American principles of government. Three uniformed policemen and two plainclothesmen guarded the hall to prevent any possible interruptions ("Foes of Ku Klux Klan Attend Meeting Called By Levin And Form Anti-Klan Association," *Illinois State Register*, 14 October 1922).

Besides denouncing the activities of the Klan, the group also endorsed Isidore Levin, an independent candidate for state representative. At the meeting, speeches denouncing the Klan were made by Levin, as well as George Ford, A. Morris Williams, Thomas McLennon, Policeman Percy Darling, Rev. T. C. Roberts, Rev. George Hackey, Charles Gibbs, Duncan McDonald, and Edward Windle.[74] Prominent among these individuals were two local attorneys—Charles Gibbs and A. Morris Williams. In his remarks, Gibbs stated that

> He resented any attack upon the Catholic church 'whose hospital is open to all people with its unmeasured merciful service of the sisters who have consecrated their lives to good and humanity.' He declared that the Ku Klux Klan was a 'menace to the administration of justice in the courts' (*ISR*, 14 October 1922).

Similarly, A. Morris Williams noted that

> It was imperative that the Jew, Catholics, foreign born and negroes unite 'to maintain our unsurpassed government which these zealots would wreck in order to establish the supremacy of the Invisible Empire'

[73] Palmer apparently resigned his post as the head Klansman in Illinois in April 1925. By late December 1925, Palmer had been replaced by Gail S. Carter, Imperial Representative for Illinois (*ISJ*, 6 December 1925).

[74] Levin was quoted as saying the he "was personally acquainted with some of the Klansmen. 'Some of them,' he added 'possess morals which if exposed would wreck their homes, yet these self appointed reformers and hypocrites propose to uphold the sanctity of womanhood.'"

Subsequent activities of the American Harmony Society are absent from the local Springfield newspapers. Similarly, there is no evidence of any local participation in the "Invisible Jungle Knights of the Tiger's Eye."

From late 1922 through late December 1926, several local newspaper articles outline the activities of the local chapter of the Ku Klux Klan. One of the more audacious activities was the appearance of eighty members of the local chapter, dressed in full regalia, showing up en masse to attend a revival service at the West Side Christian Church. Evangelist William Lockhart presented a sermon on the methods used by the devil, and praised the Klansmen "in their fight against the devil and addressed them as lodgemen, making the same reference to Odd Fellows, Masons and members of other orders" (*ISJ*, 26 October 1922).[75] In late May 1923, the Klan held a large parade and rally, attended by an estimated 6,000 Klansmen at the Coliseum at the State Fairgrounds (ISJ, 27 May 1923). In August of that same year, the local chapter held a week-long rally "in a tent at Washington street and Amos avenue" (ISJ, 16 August 1923). A similar daylong event with fireworks, a concert, baseball, and "an old fashioned basket dinner" was held at the north end of the picnic grounds in Washington Park on September 8th that same year (ISJ, 8 September 1923; "Ku Klux Klan Picnic is Attraction To Throng As Organization Leaders Talk," *ISJ*, 9 September 1923). Again in October 1924, the Klan held a statewide meeting in Springfield during the State Fair. This event included a massive parade, with the Springfield Klan being "the largest in the parade" being about 400 klansmen with three large floats (*ISJ*, 12 October 1924). Another statewide memorial event honoring members who had recently died, was held at the State Arsenal in December 1925. That meeting was attended by approximately 2,000 Klansmen from 150 Klans throughout the state (*ISJ*, 6 December 1925).

By early 1926, activities by the local Klan were little covered in Springfield newspapers. Large advertisements for a Klan excursion to Clinton (*ISJ*, 1 July 1926) and for an "official meeting" at Camp Lincoln and a "parade through the business section of Springfield" (*ISJ*, 20 September 1926) were presented in local newspapers in mid-1926[76] (see Figure 78). The last of the news items located in local newspapers was in mid-December 1926 advertising an open meeting of the Klan at an unannounced location (*ISJ*, 10 December 1926). This drop-in coverage in the local newspapers was due, in part, to the widespread negative coverage that had accompanied the conviction in November 1925 of the Indiana grand dragon D. C. Stephenson for abduction, rape, and murder of young woman.

> Perhaps the decisive blow to the Klan movement came with the conviction of D. C. Stephenson, Indiana grand dragon, by an Indiana court. Stephenson had led a racy life outside his home, and went a step too far in attacking Madge Oberholtzer in Hammond, Indiana. Her suicide by poison in March, 1925, and attendant prosecution of Stephenson led to the collapse of the Klan in Indiana and forced it underground elsewhere (*ISJ*, 11 May 1946).

[75] Among the "three trump cards the devil plays to increase the population of hell," according to Evangelist Lockhart, was bootlegging joints, houses of ill fame, and the denial of Jesus Christ as the Son of God.

[76] At this rally, an 80' cross was set ablaze—purportedly the largest ever set on fire by the Klan up to that time.

Stephenson was a controversial figure, even for the Klan. In 1923, he and his followers broke with the national organization and established their own, independent Klan (the Independent Klan of America). Injunctions against the Independent Klan of America for use of the Klan name and identity were granted by the Federal courts in early 1926, with advertisements announcing "There Is Only One Official and Genuine Klan" running in local Springfield newspapers in April of that year (*ISJ*, 18 April 1926) (see Figure 79). By the time of the 1928 Republican gubernatorial primary campaign pitting Louis Emerson against incumbent Len Small, candidates were distancing themselves in Illinois from the unsavory policies of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.[77]

As times before, Springfield's African American community survived this difficult period and emerged stronger. The city's black population dropped slightly between 1910 and 1920 (from 2,961 to 2,769) but it would increase to 3,324 by 1930, at which time it represented 4.6% of the city's total population. By 1920, the African-American commercial/entertainment district centered on the Levee had expanded eastward of Eleventh Street (see Figures 80 and 81) The eastern end of this district was anchored by the Hotel Dudley (formerly Hotel Brown), a large commercial hotel located on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Adams Streets which had been constructed in 1914 by A. Morris Williams and Firman Brown. It was the largest black-owned hotel in the city, and also provided meeting rooms and commercial space (SangamonLink). The stretch of Washington Street between Tenth and Eleventh Street developed into a black hotel district during the first half of the twentieth century.

In 1926, W. T. Casey published the *Directory of Sangamon County's Colored Citizen*'s.[78] This directory was not the first of its kind in Springfield, but it clearly was the largest and most thorough effort of its kind at the time, and it reflected the desire of the African American community to have a sense of place and identity and promote their progress. The directory also included *A History of the Negro in Sangamon* County (selections from which have been cited previously above). Casey observed that, "In the 87 years that have elapsed since the first colored settler came to the county, the race has made substantial progress in all the varied walks of life… Each succeeding generation may justly be expected to show a fuller approximation to ideal American character so that the colored man will be essentially American rather than colored American." In the final words of his introduction to the *A History of the Colored in Sangamon County*, Casey points out that, at this time, "there is one thing however that has retarded his political development. He has been practically barred from office and has lacked the official experience which the responsibility of office brings to the white citizen." This same year (1926),

[77] For further insights, see Springfield resident J. R. 'Bud" Fitzpatrick's (1895-1982) oral history interview. Also, check for firing of Pleasant Plains Christian Church pastor A. W. Williams for Klan inspired sermons.

[78] Although the date of publication of this significant resource is unknown, it is believed to have been published by the Springfield Directory Company sometime in very early, pre-April, 1926. Both Charles Dill and Oscar Becker carried advertisements within the directory as Republican candidates for County Clerk. Dill's advertisement, and select others in the directory, referenced the upcoming Republican Primary election to be held on April 13, 1926. Apparently, Oscar Becker won the primary election, and was later won the general election for County Clerk.

historian Carter G. Woodson and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History established Negro History Week.[79]

Also, in 1926, the Springfield Urban League was organized. This was an inter-racial organization whose aim was improve conditions of minorities in Springfield and promote their progress. Another organization founded in 1926 was the Douglass Community Center, which provided "civic, social, and educational opportunities to African-American residents of Springfield, when most similar organizations were closed to blacks" (SangamonLink). Both of these organizations will be discussed in more detail in a following section.

Barred from joining the such professional groups as the Sangamon County Medical Society, black doctors in Springfield organized their own group—the Sangamon County Medico-Legal Society. In 1936, the societies officers were Dr. J. I. Ford (president), Dr. A. H. Kenniebrew (vice-president), and Dr. Sandy Booth (secretary-treasurer). At one of their meetings that year, Dr. Bevery led a round-table discussion on "Some Discriminatory Practices Used Against Colored Professional Men in Springfield." The organization also sponsored a series of educational programs, which were held at the Union Baptist Church" (*ISJ* 10 September 1936, p.15; 30 October 1936, p.4; 11 November 1936, p.7).

In 1937, black veterans in Springfield established the Col. Otis B. Duncan American Legion Post 809. The Legion Post established its quarters in an old Italianate home at 1127 East Monroe Street. It remained there into the 1970s, after which it relocated to new building at 1800 east Capitol Avenue.

The hard times of the Great Depression fostered the creation of the New Deal Coalition, which drew in African Americans who had previously voted Republican but now supported the President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal policies. Although the Democrats failed to pass anti-lynching legislation long pushed by the NAACP (for fear up upsetting the "Solid South"), the party did pass a raft of other legislation aimed at improving the condition of minorities and the poor. Anti-discrimination language was included legislation regarding state contracts in 1933 and defense contracts in 1941. The Public Housing Act of 1937 guaranteed affordable housing to the poor. The John Hay Homes were one result of the Public Housing Act. Constructed between 1940 and 1941, the Hay Homes was the second public housing project undertaken in Illinois, second only to one constructed earlier in Peoria. It also was notable for being integrated. While this project had its benefits, it also led to a large-scale displacement of black residents in the neighborhood impacted. Over time, it became emblematic of the mixed results of urban planning and concentrated public housing in Springfield (see Figures 82 and 83).

[79] Negro History Week was held in the second week of February to coincide with the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln (February 12) and Frederick Douglass (February 14). This was the precursor to Black History Month, which was first celebrated in 1970.

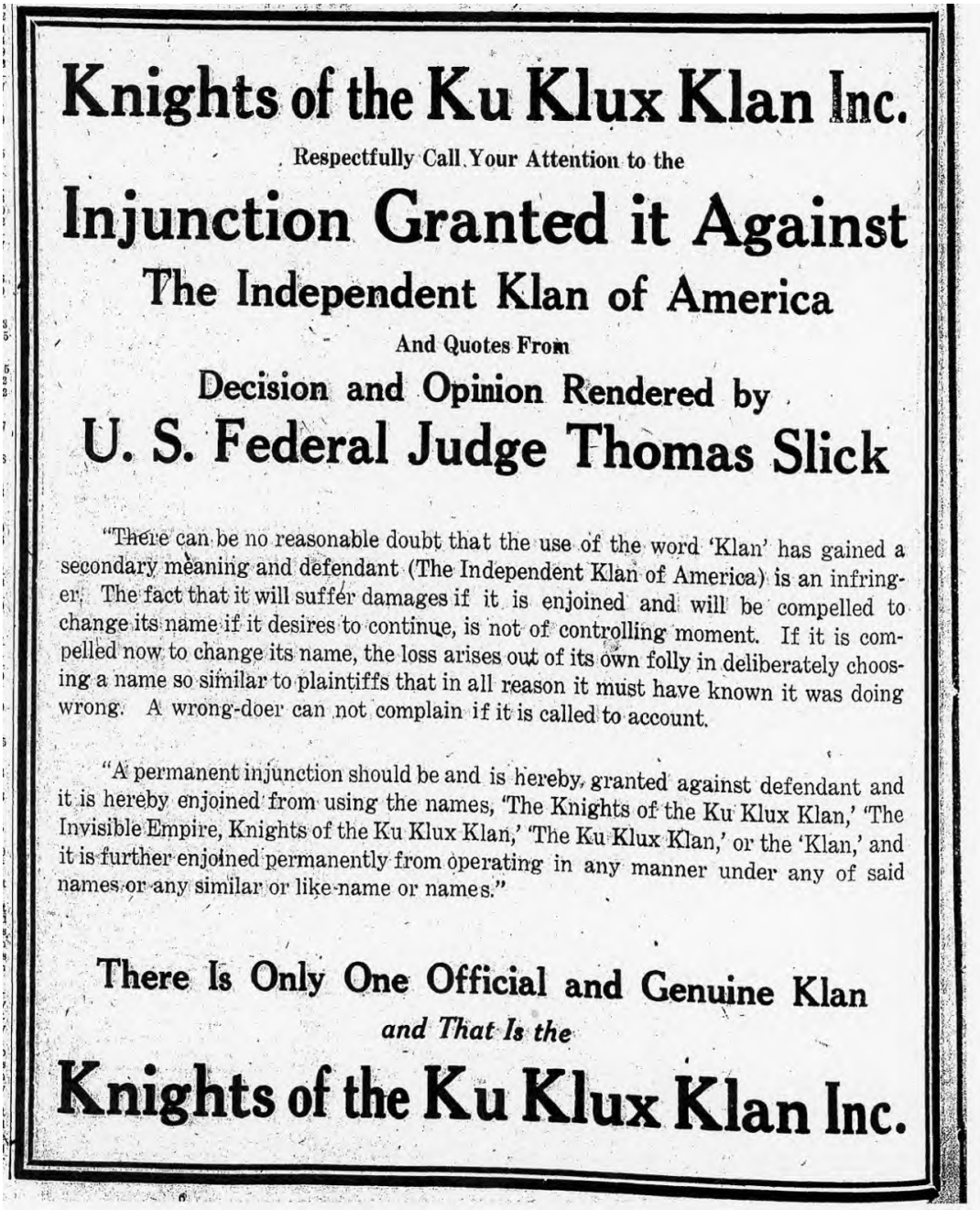




Figure 77. Left: Although this image depicts Klan activity in Normal, Illinois, it is reflective of the "re-organized" Klan actions (as a charitable organizations friendly to the down trodden and less fortunate) in central Illinois during the period. No similar images are known to exist for Springfield (Wyman and Muirhead 2017:168). Right: Anti-Klan activity reaction included formation of the "Invisible Jungle Knights of the Tiger's Eye." No documented activity of this organization has been found for Springfield (*ISJ*, 17 September 1922).



Figure 78. Two advertisements for Klan activities in local Springfield newspapers (*ISJ*, 1 July 1926; *ISJ*, 20 August 1926).



Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc.

Respectfully Call Your Attention to the

Injunction Granted it Against

The Independent Klan of America

And Quotes From

Decision and Opinion Rendered by

U. S. Federal Judge Thomas Slick

"There can be no reasonable doubt that the use of the word 'Klan' has gained a secondary meaning and defendant (The Independent Klan of America) is an infringer. The fact that it will suffer damages if it is enjoined and will be compelled to change its name if it desires to continue, is not of controlling moment. If it is compelled now to change its name, the loss arises out of its own folly in deliberately choosing a name so similar to plaintiffs that in all reason it must have known it was doing wrong. A wrong-doer can not complain if it is called to account.

"A permanent injunction should be and is hereby granted against defendant and it is hereby enjoined from using the names, 'The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,' 'The Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,' 'The Ku Klux Klan,' or the 'Klan,' and it is further enjoined permanently from operating in any manner under any of said names or any similar or like name or names."

There Is Only One Official and Genuine Klan

and That Is the

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Inc.

Figure 79. Advertisement from April 1926 announcing the results of the Federal court's ruling against the Independent Klan of America in its use of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan's identify (ISJ, 18 April 1926). This occurred only a few months after the conviction of the Independent Klan of America's founder (D. C. Stephenson) conviction for the abduction, rape, and murder of a young Indiana woman. Together, the two events crippled the Klan, driving the organization underground.

4



Figure 80. View of Washington Street, looking northeast from Eighth Street, 1930s. This view captures the heart of the Levee, which was the center of the African-American business community until the 1930s.



Figure 81. Another view of the Levee, in 1915, looking east along Washington Street from Eight Street (Sangamon Valley Collection)



Figure 82. Aerial photograph showing the John Hay Homes (located between Eleventh, Fifteenth, Reynolds and Madison Streets) during the course of their construction in 1940. This public housing development was located within the heart of a predominately African-American neighborhood. While the Hay Homes replaced older (and in some cases dilapidated) dwellings with modern residential units, the development also caused the large-scale dislocation of African-American residents. Occupancy in the Homes was tilted heavily in favor of white residents initially, with only one-ninth of the units being open to black residents. The Palmer School appears at left center (Garvert el al. 1997:15).



Figure 83. Top. View of the John Hay Homes residential units. Bottom. Integrated group children who were residents of the Hay Home, taken by "Doc" Helm (Sangamon Valley Collection).

Springfield's Post-War Prosperity and the Civil Rights Era (1946-1968)

The years following World war II marked a period of economic prosperity for Springfield and the nation generally. Manufacturing, which had been a key element in Springfield's economy prior this, continued to be a force in the community for some time to come, though it would eventually experience a slow decline, and the local economy gradually shifted towards a greater reliance on the white-collar jobs. Insurance, education, and state government sectors grew in importance. This transition greatly impacted the lower-income, working class segments of the community. African-Americans in Springfield still faced difficulties obtaining manufacturing jobs in the post-war years. A 1955 newspaper article observed, "Advancement in race relations is slowest in the industrial field, with about 800 Negroes among the city['s] 12,000 industrial employees. Only about 100 of the 800 Negroes are employed in skilled labor…" Some progress had been made in respect to municipal employment at that date, but it was no commensurate with the percentage of black population in the city (Gordon 1955).

Jim Crow was still very much alive in Springfield in the 1940s. In an oral interview conducted in 1975, Bruce K. Hayden, who moved to Springfield in 1944, commented that, "We came from a town where we did not experience any discrimination at all. When we came here, this was one of the most segregated towns that I think I've ever seen in my life. It was just something terrible." When asked "What was segregated?", Mr. Hayden stated, "Everything, everything in Springfield. You were not allowed to go to an of the restaurants, and if you went to the picture shows, you would have to sit up in the balcony, and you were refused service, and they didn't have any employees, except janitors, in the stores. It was just something terrible, one of the worst places I think I've ever seen in my life." (1975:5). A 1946 *Saturday Evening Post* article "ridiculed the corruption, small-town attitudes, and narrowness of spirit found in and around Springfield" (Russon 1983: 67).

Some advancements on race were being made on a national level during this period. Jackie Robison broke the baseball's color barrier in 1947, when he began playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Within a year, other baseball teams began drafting African American players. President Harry Truman desegregated the U.S. Military in 1948. In 1954 the Supreme Court reversed *Plessy v. Ferguson* in the case of *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka,* which declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional, and, by extension, that ruling was applied to other public facilities. In the years following, subsequent decisions struck down similar kinds of Jim Crow legislation. In Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1, 1955, Rosa Park refused to relinquish her seat on a public bus to a white passenger, contrary to the state's segregation laws. This act of civil disobedience sparked the Civil Rights Movement. Parks is often referred to as "the first lady of civil rights" and/or "the mother of the freedom movement."[80] The

Efforts at desegregating Springfield began under Mayor Nelson Howarth, who elected in April 1955 on a reform platform (partly in response to the negative 1946 *Saturday Evening Post* article). Howarth closed down the Douglas Community Center, which had been funded by the

[80] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_Parks

City's Playground and Recreation Commission. Although the center's playgrounds remained open, the indoor activities were transferred to the Withrow Elementary School. His administration also integrated the Municipal Band, desegregated Oak Ridge Cemetery, expanded the number of African Americans on the Police department, ordered white establishments taverns and restaurants to admit blacks, established human rights commission. (Sangamon Link)

The Howarth administration also implemented an aggressive program of urban renewal in the 1960s. While promoted as a benefit to the city, this program disproportionally impacted the African American community. Multiple blocks were cleared of buildings in the Central East Neighborhood. The historic Levee district also was demolished, beginning in 1966, to make way for the eventually construction of the Horace Mann headquarters and the Convention Center. The various urban renewal projects eradicated what had been the commercial and social heart of the African American community in Springfield (see Figures 85 and 86).



Figure 84. On 7 October 1965, Martin Luther King delivered the keynote address to the Illinois AFL-CIO annual convention held at the Illinois State Amory (Picturing the Past, *State Journal Register*; (http://www.sj-r.com/photogallery/LS/20140110/PHOTOGALLERY/308179950/PH/1).



Figure 85. On May 18, 1966, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on the Springfield City Council's award of a contract to Bartolo Excavating and Trucking Company for the demolition of 58 buildings in the "commercial urban renewal area" bounded by Washington Street on the south, Seventh Street on the west, Madison Street on the north, and Ninth Street on the east. In essence, this was the heart of the commercial district and social center for the black community—an area often referred to as the Levee. This picture, taken sometime shortly thereafter in the Spring of 1966, illustrates the work proceeding along the north side of Washington Street.



Figure 86. Two views of the south side of Washington Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. This area was once within the heart of the black commercial district known as the Levee. [SVC; 1960s images… Civic Center is under construction.]

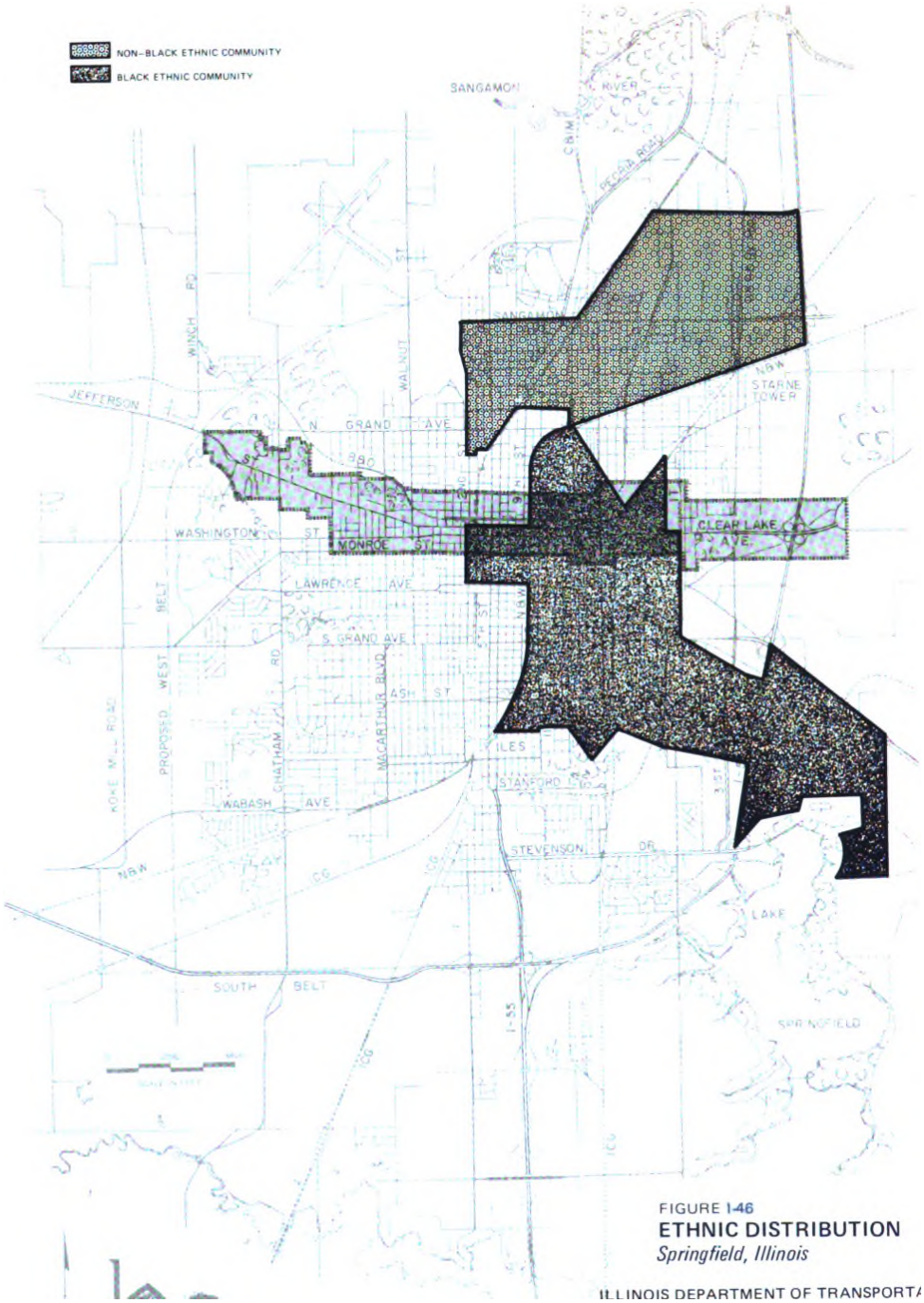
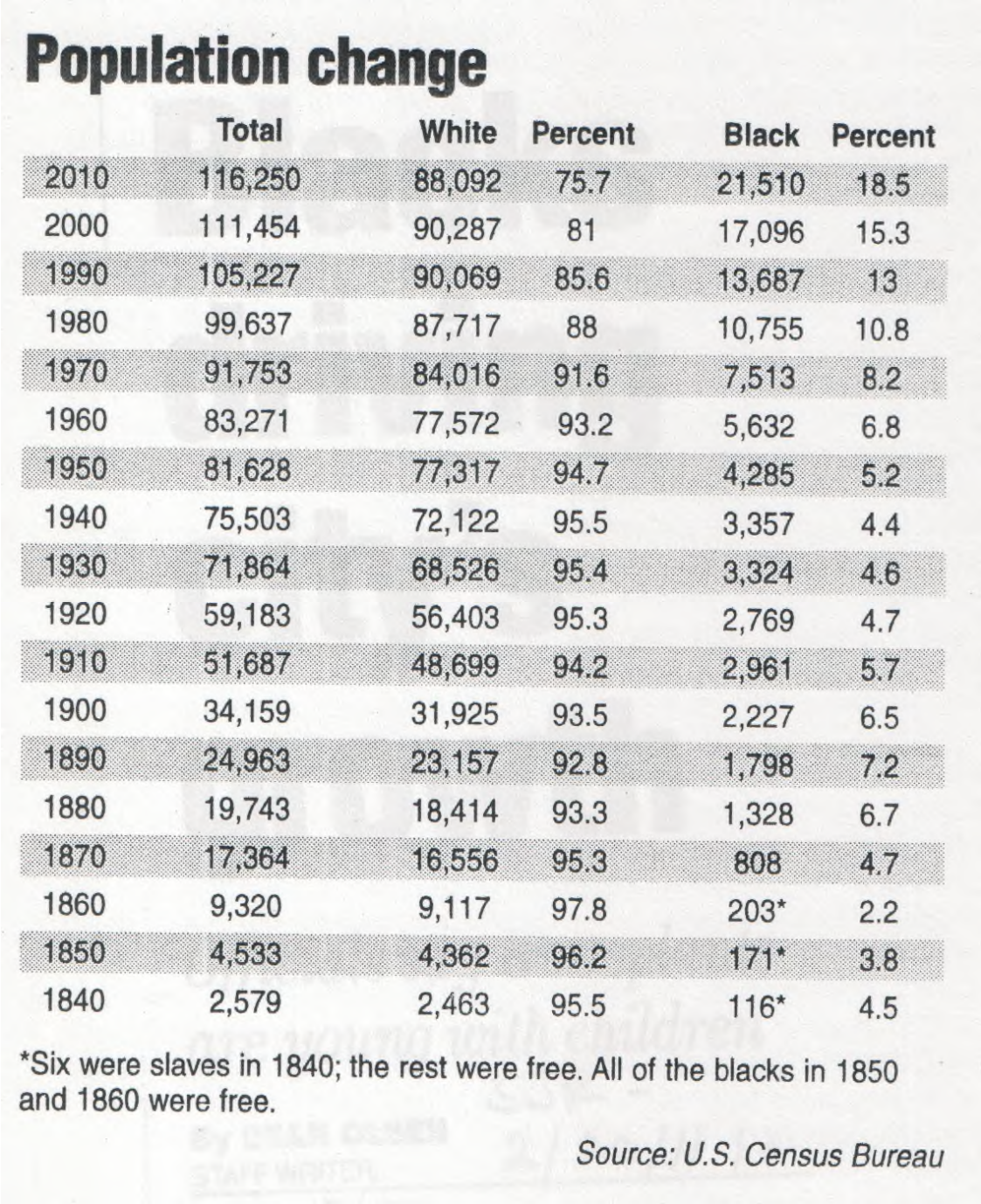


Figure 87. Ethnic distribution in Springfield, in late 1970s in relationship to the proposed Madison Street Improvements Project (IDOT 1980:I-80).



Population change

	Total	White	Percent	Black	Percent
2010	116,250	88,092	75.7	21,510	18.5
2000	111,454	90,287	81	17,096	15.3
1990	105,227	90,069	85.6	13,687	13
1980	99,637	87,717	88	10,755	10.8
1970	91,753	84,016	91.6	7,513	8.2
1960	83,271	77,572	93.2	5,632	6.8
1950	81,628	77,317	94.7	4,285	5.2
1940	75,503	72,122	95.5	3,357	4.4
1930	71,864	68,526	95.4	3,324	4.6
1920	59,183	56,403	95.3	2,769	4.7
1910	51,687	48,699	94.2	2,961	5.7
1900	34,159	31,925	93.5	2,227	6.5
1890	24,963	23,157	92.8	1,798	7.2
1880	19,743	18,414	93.3	1,328	6.7
1870	17,364	16,556	95.3	808	4.7
1860	9,320	9,117	97.8	203*	2.2
1850	4,533	4,362	96.2	171*	3.8
1840	2,579	2,463	95.5	116*	4.5

*Six were slaves in 1840; the rest were free. All of the blacks in 1850 and 1860 were free.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 88. Population change in Springfield from 1840 to 2010. Note the dramatic increase in African-American population since 1970.

Part III: Significant Themes and Property Types Associated With the African American Experience in Springfield, Illinois

[As is discussed in the subsequent *Conclusions* section of this report, the preparation of a Multiple Property Nomination Form is recommended to formally list a variety of historic properties associated with this study to the National Register of Historic Places. As part of the submittal of a National Register nomination form, it is necessary to develop relevant *themes* relating to the historic context *African American Life in Springfield, Illinois*. Although these *themes* are similar to, and complimentary of, the detailed historic context presented earlier, the development of these themes specific to Springfield was not part of the scope of work associated with the current project. Nonetheless, as part of our research, we have initiated the development of a series of themes similar to those presented by Grimes et al (2009) in their *Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles,* and present rough drafts of them in this section—with the acknowledgement that they are in various stages of completion and represent incomplete drafts, hopefully to be completed at a later date in collaboration with the preparation of the Multiple Property Nomination form.]

Housing

Generally speaking, the black population of early Springfield occupied a variety of traditional building types that were typical of the population as a whole. In most instances, specific building types were not being constructed by, or for, the African American population. The type of housing being constructed in Springfield's Central East Neighborhood, and Springfield in general, was basically determined by whether the dwelling was to be used as income producing rental property, or owner occupied—and most importantly, the economic well-being of the intended occupants. Generally speaking, economics—not race—played a crucial role in the type of housing constructed. Having said that, though, race did play a crucial role in a variety of other factors associated with Springfield's housing stock.

Pre-industrial Springfield was "a walking city" characterized by a relative densely concentrated core with a land-use pattern distinctly different from what we currently are familiar with today. These early communities had few zoning requirements, and the community was a hodgepodge of residential, industrial, and commercial activities, often all mingled together in the same block. Prior to the 1870s, neighborhoods exhibiting "uniformity" in housing and family characteristics as we know them today was uncommon. Instead, neighborhoods were often a mix of lower income, working class and upper income professional families with a variety of trades-related activities (whether behind the house of the tradesman, or within a business building located next door) occurring in the same block. During this period, blacks—and a variety of other ethnic groups—often lived interspersed in the same neighborhood, often clustered in small family groups.

With the development of a more mobile population (particularly with the growth of public transportation in the form of streetcars during the latter half of the nineteenth century),

and the continued growth of the community, new neighborhoods were constructed, and the character of these neighborhoods began to change. Newer neighborhoods began to take on a more uniform character in not only the type of housing constructed, but in the socio-economic character of the residents occupying these neighborhoods as well. Housing for the more wealthy merchant class was constructed along both north and south Fifth Street, and west along Monroe and Governor Streets, due to the location of the horse-drawn street car route. The early street car did not extend into the east side of Springfield.[76] Similarly, less substantial housing for working class families were often constructed immediately adjacent to a factory (such as those located along the north end of the Tenth Street rail corridor) or industrial facility (such as the Great Western Railway Machine Shops located adjacent to the southwest corner of the Central East Neighborhood project area).

In the Central East Neighborhood, much of the northwestern third of the survey area had been platted, and partially developed during the latter 1830s and 1840s. By the latter 1850s, much of that area along the east/west Washington Street and Adams Street corridor, and along the north half of the Tenth and Eleventh Street corridors had been occupied. This area was often referred to as "Old Town." By the 1890s, and with the expansion of new housing into other areas of the City, including those within the southwestern section of the Central East Neighborhood, these areas began to change. More affluent families often relocated to the newer neighborhoods, and what was once the housing stock of the more affluent families from a generation earlier were re-fitted for use by less affluent families. Many of the larger single-family houses were broken into multi-family units, and these older neighborhoods with predominately "first-generation" housing were relegated to a variety of working class families.

By the latter nineteenth century, black residents were concentrated in clusters generally occupying older housing stock constructed a generation earlier. Like any other ethnic groups, these enclaves often developed along family lines. Several enclaves identified in the 1860 Federal Census [Develop more]. One such enclave was located on South Eighth Street, between Jefferson and Washington Streets.[77] Another enclave identified in the 1860 Census was a small

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[76] In 1871, the Springfield "Horse Rail Road" street car system, basically had two intersecting lines that crossed at Monroe and Fifth Streets. Depots were located at South Grande Avenue and Fifth Street on the south, at Oak Ridge Park adjacent to the east side of Oak Ridge Cemetery at the north end, at Governor and Baker Streets (now South Amos Street?) on the far western end, and at only Seventh and Monroe Street on the eastern end [Location of early horse barn?].

[77] The focal point of this enclave may have been Emma Gladden. The 1860 U.S. census enumerated the Emma Gladden household, which in late July 1860 consisted of Emma Gladden (31 years of age and Illinois-born), Ada Smith (a 20-year old female seamstress from New York), Martha Stewart (a 22-year old black servant from Alabama), and Dick Nash (a 3-year old black child born in Illinois). Emma Gladden, who was listed as the head of the household, was operating a boarding house with a real estate evaluation of $2,500 and personal property value of $1,400—both of which were quite high for the time. Newspaper accounts suggest that Emma's "boarding house" was a fairly upscale "house of ill-fame" well established a this Eighth Street location by the mid-summer of 1860.

The three houses enumerated immediately ahead of the Gladden household was that of Rachel Clay (a 47-year old black wash woman from Missouri), Harriet May (a 54-year old black wash woman from Maryland), and Nancy Freeman (a 42-year old white wash woman from North Carolina). The Clay household included Mary (8 years old),

cluster of seven or eight, predominately owner-occupied houses located on West Washington Street, immediately to the west and adjacent to the City's Gas Works. These houses were located along the western edge of the community in an area associated with several industrial establishments, and occupied by a variety of laborers, as well as barbers. Another possible enclave dating from a slightly later period (circa 1870) was located along the east side of North Thirteenth Street immediately north of Washington Street [more research needed; Mann, personal communication]. By the latter 1880s, the heart of the black community was located within this Near East neighborhood [expand on defining this early enclave; See Senechal].[78]

One fallacy regarding these early "black" neighborhoods is that they were occupied predominately by black families and/or individuals. Although black families were often concentrated in these older neighborhoods, they were not the sole occupants. On the contrary, a variety of other ethnic groups—as well as native-born, white American families occupied these same subdivisions. One such ethnic group was the Madeira Portuguese, who arrived in Springfield in large numbers beginning in 1849,[79] and by 1855 some 350 were living in the city. The majority settled as a group along Miller and Carpenter Streets, between Ninth and Tenth—within close proximity to the northwest corner of the current project area (Garvert et al. 1997:27). Two Portuguese churches were founded by immigrants from the Madeira Islands who were converts to the Presbyterian faith and had immigrated to the United States after being persecuted by the Catholic authorities in their homeland. Springfield's Portuguese was one of the first to be established in the Midwest and stood out in respect to its deep inland location. The Springfield Portuguese were known for their congenial relationship with the local black community.[80]

One of Springfield's earliest, and most successful, black businessmen, was William Florville, Sr. Often touted, albeit incorrectly, as Springfield's first black resident, Florville and his namesake eldest son, were barbers in Springfield. William had the distinction of being

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Adaline (14-years old) and Sarah (19 years old)—all born in Missouri, and John Haywas (?) (a 20-year old black man), and his one month old daughter (Eveline)—both from Illinois. The May family included David (14-years old) and Eveline Haywas (?) (a 22-year old black woman from Alabama). The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Harriet May resided on the west side of Eighth Street between Washington and Jefferson Streets. In total, approximately 13 black individuals were living among four families near this Eighth Street location—making it a relatively large enclave of black individuals in 1860 Springfield (Mansberger and Stratton 2016).

[78] In reviewing our early work on this project, Charlotte Johnson (2017) asked the question, "What do you consier an African American community?" She responds by referencing several "pockets" of African American residents in presumably circa 1950 Springfield. These were 1) two areas at Second and Third Streets, a few blocks long, 2) on Pasfield, 3) the Northwest Area near the coal mines, 4) near Jefferson and Walnut, 5) some of the area called Vinegar Hill, 6) Harris' Addition, known as "The Hill", and 7) the John Hay Homes. Besides these, she notes "then there were spinkles. Put them all together then you have the African American Community." [see map]

[79] A related group of Portuguese from Madeira arrived in nearby Jacksonville at this same time. The north side neighborhood the Portuguese settled in became known as "Madeira." Another rural enclave developed outside of Jacksonville and was known as Portuguese Hill (Doyle 1983:128-31).

[80] William Florville, Jr. married a Portuguese woman.

Abraham Lincoln's barber. In 1857, Florville resided in a house along east Washington Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets—in the heart of what was soon to become known as the Levee. Just prior to his death in 1868, Florville was living on the east side of Eighth Street, between Adams and Washington, on the backside of the commercial Levee district (1866 Springfield City Directory). His son was apparently living at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Adams at that date—a location within the current project area.[81] Florville had invested heavily in the commercial district along Washington Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. Although clearly able to afford a house in whatever part of Springfield he desired, he remained living throughout his life in the near east side neighborhood downtown. When William died, his widow Phoebe inherited "a considerable property, consisting of fifteen business and tenement houses in Springfield and a farm of eighty acres in Rochester township" (Power 1876; SangamonLink). His widow continued to live in this downtown neighborhood after her husband's death. In 1872, she was living on Washington Street, near Eighth. In 1892, she is listed as living at 1022 East Adams Street. At that time,

Early twentieth century social surveys painted a bleak picture of the housing of the black resident of Springfield. By the 1890s, many of these older houses in this section of town were poorly maintained, and Sanborn fire insurance maps described Cluster of houses located north of the Tenth Street and Madison Street intersection, in the heart of what was becoming known as the Badlands, as "Negro Shanties," reflecting the run-down character of the houses at this location. By this date, much of the housing in this neighborhood was not owner-occupied, and represented rental properties that were often poorly maintained. Such was the condition of black housing depicted in the 1910s Russell Sage Foundation's Springfield Survey report entitled *Housing in Springfield, Illinois* (Ihlder 1914). This study characterized black housing as often substandard, with many landlords not providing "even minimum recognized standards." At this early twentieth century date, many of the city's houses were not outfitted with indoor plumbing, which was recognized as a factor in the spread of disease. In July 1926, a similar survey of living conditions of "colored families in Springfield" was undertaken by the Springfield Urban League under the direction of Charles S. Johnson (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 July 1926). At that time, Johnson estimated there were 3,500 colored persons in the city, and of these he interviewed 103 families. Of these families, Johnson reported that 60% of those surveyed lived in "unsanitary houses of bad repair," the death rate among blacks was twice that of whites, and tuberculosis was still a serious problem (and the city did not have an isolation facility for black residents). Johnson noted that, although the black population in Springfield had declined between 1900 and 1910—due probably to the impact of the Springfield Race Riot of 1908, the City's black population had increased since 1910.

As noted above with regard to the Florville family, through the World War I era, few blacks ventured out of these various neighborhoods for their residences. Those families that relocated tended to stay in relatively close proximity, moving predominately to the south and southeast (towards Goose Prairie), and generally staying on the east side of the Tenth Street rail

[81] Later directories suggest that this was 1103 East Adams Street. In 1902, William had relocated to the south side of Clear Lake Avenue, eight houses east of McCreery (1902 *Springfield City Directory*).

corridor. Although integrated living conditions were present in these older neighborhoods, it was generally not acceptable for black families to be living (aside for the occasional maid or servant) in these upscale new developments—many of which were located on the west side of town.

By the latter nineteenth century, several factors were used to kept black families within these neighborhoods. [Comment on where successful families documented in the 1918 Centennial Edition were living.] The success of many black businessmen during the early years of the twentieth century clearly made the newer neighborhoods economically accessible to these families. But in an era of heightened Jim Crow policies, several factors were used by some of Springfield's white developers and residents to keep the community's more affluent neighborhoods segregated, and for whites only. One of these was the use of protective covenants. Such covenants, were integrated into the sales contracts for such new developments as Harvard Park and Hawthorne Place [check on this], and the deeds restricted property from being sold to black residents, effectively preventing them from moving into the newly developed neighborhoods. [82], As late as the 1940s Charles Wanless was utilizing such covenants to restrict black residents in his Wanless Park Drive Addition. Wanless' deeds restricted sales of his properties to "no Africans, Malaysians or [those of] Mongolian Descent…" (SVC).[83]

The 1920s and 1930s saw an increase in the number of successful black businessmen, many of whom were making major progress in improved race relations. But rigid Jim Crow practices kept many of them from moving into the upscale neighborhoods associated with Springfield. A case in point is the case of James B. Osby (1869-1951), successful black real estate agent in Springfield. In late 1921, the local newspaper reported on the purchase of the "old Ed Smith home" at 1024 South Sixth Street, by J. B. Osby—a prominent black real estate agent at the time—"has thrown the residents of that neighborhood into an uproar of protests. The immediate neighbors on both sides of the street are particularly indignant in their objections…. The rumor that the house in south Sixth street, the old residence section of the city and the location of some of the finest homes of well-known families, had been sold to a colored family brought forth a storm of protest from the people living in that neighborhood. Residents of the neighborhood appear to be unanimous in the objections to the ownership or occupancy of the property by colored folks. One woman when asked if she objected, replied: 'One doesn't need to answer that question. It's obvious.' Another resident said: 'Of course we could not consider

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82 In 1907, William Florville, Jr. purchased the Paine House in Hawthorne Place at public auction, much to the dismay of the neighborhood's white residents. Located at 1405 Lowell Avenue, this was the developer's own home, and the sale to Florville created "a small sensation" [see Senechal; Russo 1999; Sangamon Link]. Not sure if there were restrictive racial covenants associated with the property, or not (Doris Bailey, Personal Communication 2018; *Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1907). Hawthorn Place represented Springfield's first planned twentieth century subdivision, and although it may not have actually had formal restrictive covenants, unwritten "rules" preventing blacks from purchasing property, were clearly in play at the time [see also oral interview with Jessie Mae Finley, tape 3).

83 This practice was finally abandoned shortly after Wanless' use of the covenant (http://wbhsi.net/~wendyplotkin/DeedsWeb/index.html) [More information.]

having colored people live in this neighborhood. Having the property owned by them is bad enough. Something will have to be done about that even." A few months earlier, Osby had acquired a house at 1139 West Edwards Street, and at that time, he "was the recipient of a number of anonymous letters warning him not to move into it." Apparently, Osby sold the house on South Sixth Street to a third party "who expected to convert it into a duplex apartment house" and thus diverted the issue for the surrounding neighbors ("Protests Are Voiced By Neighbors When Colored Man Buys Ed Smith House," *Illinois State Journal* 18 December 1921).[84]

With the construction of the John Hay Homes (and the establishment of the Springfield Housing Authority), the dilapidated housing stock in the "black belt" became a focus of urban redevelopment beginning in the late 1930s. Continued effort on much larger scale began during the latter 1950s and throughout the 1960s. The focus of urban renewal in 1960s was that area along Washington Street, often referred to as "Old Town." Stock of older housing dating back to the 1850s and 1860s that included what were once upper class housing associated with fairly well-to-do Springfield families. But by the latter 1950s, this housing stock was old, and generally had not been updated. Much of the neighborhood was occupied by black families. Government answer to urban renewal was to demolish and rebuild, a practice that had begun with the construction of the nearby Hay Homes in 1940-41. Changing philosophy of urban renewal resulted in the construction of detached low rent housing units, the Major Robert Byrd High-Rise Apartments for the Elderly, the Major Robert Byrd Separate Housing for the Elderly, and a new Housing Authority Administration Building—all during the 1960s (IDOT 1980:I-11).

During the latter 1960s, the Springfield League of Women Voters undertook a study of minority housing in Springfield (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 April 1968). Study indicated that 79% of all blacks were living "east of the Wabash Railroad in an area bounded on the north by Moffatt and on the south by Ash... Perhaps even more disturbing is the League's finding that Negroes regardless of income, live in the same general area and suffer from deteriorated and dilapidated housing. Surely there must be at least a sense of community shame in the fact that no Negroes live in new subdivisions or at Lake Springfield." This 1968 study summarized by noting that "Springfield, despite some commendable progress in recent years, is doing far from enough to offer opportunities for adequate and equal housing to a large segment of the population."

Formal study of housing conditions was again undertaken in the City of Springfield in 1972 by the Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission. Substandard housing in Springfield comprised 12.7% of the City's housing stock. As the study noted, age alone was not a factor in determining substandard condition, but a lack of plumbing and non-owner occupancy was directly correlated with substandard conditions. The study noted that "tracts with high Black populations are not the areas where a high incidence of substandard structures or units without complete plumbing are found" (IDOT 1980:I-82).

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[84] In 1912 and 1926, James Osby's residence was located at 200 West Elliott Avenue (*Springfield City Directory* 1912, 1926)—an older neighborhood in the north side of town immediately north of the Reisch Brewery (Andrew Elliott's Addition, Out Lots). The house, a Corn Belt Cube or Foursquare, is still present.

So, what type of houses were these black families actually living in? Unfortunately, little is known about the character of the housing associated with the early black community of Springfield. Presumably, many of the earliest black residents (pre-1860) were living in traditional housing typical of their white neighbors—small log and frame cottages. By the 1870s, limited information on the housing of the community's black residents begins to emerge. Research on the Carpenter Street Underpass Project has given us insights into the character of the middle 1870s housing associated with two black families from the neighborhood. By the early to middle 1870s, Belle Watkins (the step-son of Jamison Jenkins; Naglich 2015), was residing in one of two houses in the 300 block of North Tenth Street (immediately north of Madison Street). Sometime circa 1878, the Faro family also moved into an adjacent house. The Watkins house was a very small, originally single-room, albeit well-built brick, dwelling. The adjacent Faro house was a slightly larger 1½-story frame I-cottage. Many of the houses at this Tenth Street location were constructed in the middle to late 1850s and housed a variety of skilled tradesmen and business men. Although these houses were approximately 25 years old at the time, and not built for the Faro or Watkins families, they probably represented relatively descent housing at the time they were occupied by the two families (Mansberger and Stratton 2016). .

By the turn-of-the-century, a large percentage of the housing stock in the Central East Neighborhood, as well as the surrounding neighborhoods to the north and south, were represented by traditional, single-story, frame cottages with a distinctive L- or T-shaped plan (and generally referred to as T-/L-shaped cottages). These houses generally represented the "minimal house" for the middle nineteenth century working class white family, with slightly larger houses being occupied by the professional-class white family. But it would appear that these modest single story, T/L-cottages were being occupied by those we would assume to be slightly higher status black families during the later years of the nineteenth century—such as John Foreman's house (Foreman was a Captain at Engine House No. 5) [Add editor of the Leader newspaper). Similarly, A. Morris Williams' house was a small, single-story cottage with simple Queen Anne detailing. While these small, single-story, T- or L-shaped cottages represent a basic "minimal" house for working class white families—they seem to represent a basic non-pretentious house form well accepted by the slightly more affluent black families as well.

Other common house forms during this period, generally associated with working class families (whether black or white), were the small Gable-front Cottage, as well as the Upright and Wing House—both of which are relatively common in the Central East Neighborhood. [Gibbs House?] Larger two-story houses such as those occupied by James Osby (200 Elliott Avenue) were less common among the black residents of Springfield. Osby's residence represents one of the nicer (largest?) houses occupied by black families during the pre-World War I era.

By the 1910s, though, a new house form had become common in the neighborhood, particularly in those latter developed portions of the project area. The side-gable bungalow was a standard house form constructed during the early years of the twentieth century, and was a dwelling well suited for working class families, as well as more successful families of merchants,

businessmen, and skilled tradesmen. Such houses were varied in size, and constructed of both frame and brick, reflecting a range in price and quality. Smaller, generally single-story, gable-front bungalows also were common during this period, as well, and represented a step below the larger side-gable bungalow. By the 1920s, the bungalow house was one of the most common house form being constructed on the urban landscape in the Central East Neighborhood.

A traditional house form often associated with African American occupants in academic contexts (historical/cultural geographers) is the Shotgun house. Several small, frame shotgun houses are located within the greater Central East Project Area. Although several of the houses have recently been demolished, a large cluster of houses of this form were once located near the intersection of Eleventh and Carpenter Street. Archival research indicates that these houses were occupied by families exhibiting a variety of ethnic identities, and not necessarily only blacks. The shotgun house represented a small, cheaply constructed house ideally suited for high-density, single-family "developments" intended for low-income families—whether black or white. [Need to verify this statement by checking on city directories.]

Housing of other prominent black businessmen during the post-World War II era to emphasize: Dr. Lee; "Doc" Helm. Need to do more research on Wheeler Avenue properties by Dr. Lee. Commission member mentioned "all the doctors on the East Side living on Wheeler." Dr. Lee's house is located in Dubisson & Lee Subdivision (a small subdivision). Who is Dubisson? Dr. Lee involved with a variety of civic organizations. At one point in 1968, he hosted a dinner for the Justice of the Supreme Court of Freetown, Sierra Leone who was visiting Springfield "observing aspects of the judicial system" in the United States, as well as the Lincoln Shrines (*ISJ*, 21 July 1968).

A large segment of working class black community were represented by somewhat itinerant men whom lived within the urban core in boarding houses and sleeping rooms located above main-floor commercial establishments. During the latter 1910s and 1920s, a new form of multi-family housing—apartment buildings—began to be constructed in Springfield. As originally conceived, these buildings were designed to house the growing middle class worker and his family. Few apartment buildings were constructed in the Central East Neighborhood and/or occupied by black families during the pre-1930s era. More typical was the modification of the larger, and older single-family housing into multi-family rental units, often consisting of small, efficiency apartments offering the most minimal of amenities.



HOUSING AMONG THE COLORED POPULATION
Many of the houses had ample yards, but cases were numerous where landlords had not provided houses meeting even minimum recognized standards.



A NEGRO DWELLING
Many of the houses have ample yards, but landlords have not always provided houses meeting even minimum standards

Figure 88. Deteriorated housing associated with the African American residents of Springfield in 1914. Top: Illustration from the 1914, Springfield Survey depicting housing conditions presumably in, or close to, the city's Badlands (Schneider 1915). Bottom: Negro Dwelling in the Negro District (Ihler 1914:16).

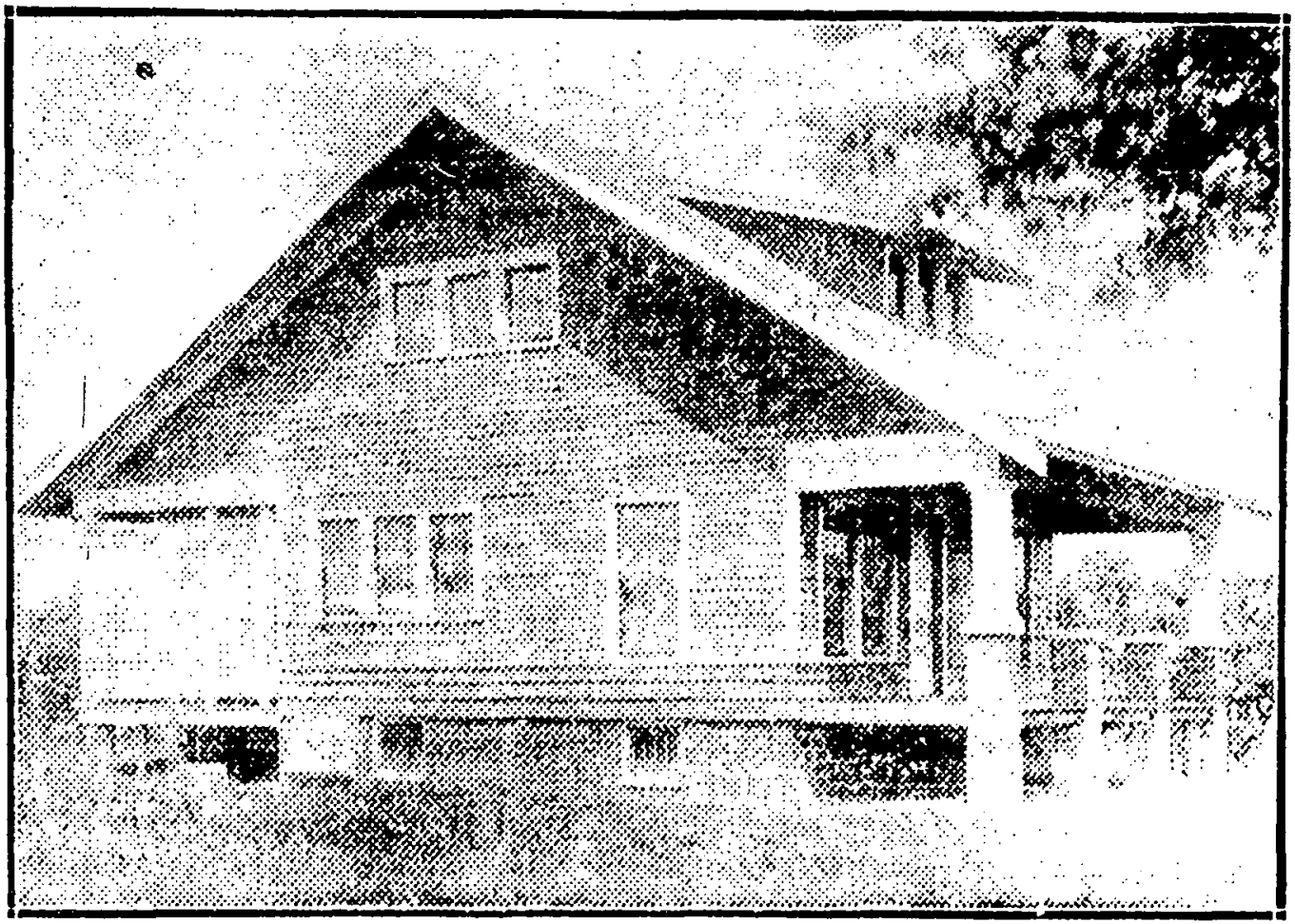


Figure 89. View of "beautiful modified bungalow" constructed for Mr. and Mrs. Ed Williams "on a nine acre garden tract between Ash and Taylor streets on Cornell avenue" (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918).



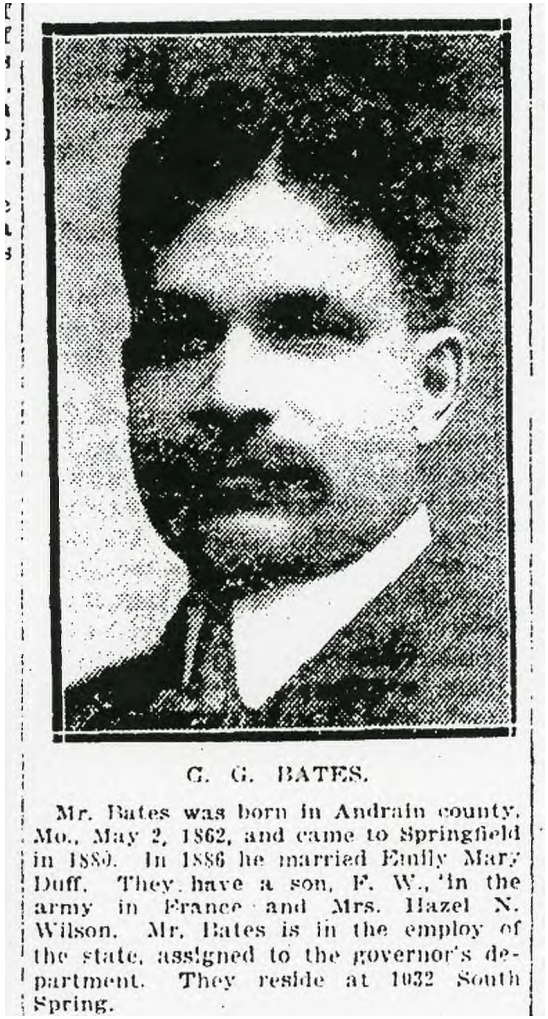
Figure 90. By the middle 1960s, many landowners in the Central East Neighborhood had allowed their properties to decline, and the older housing stock in the neighborhood had begun to shows signs of neglect, soon followed by large scale demolitions. These dilapidated houses located at Thirteenth and Adams Street photographed in late January 1965, represent traditional house forms associated with the Central East Neighborhood (Mercury Studio Collections, Lincoln Library).



Figure 91. Photographs taken in September 1962, presumably for the Springfield Housing Authority, illustrating the character of the derelict buildings in the proposed urban renewal area along east Washington Street. These pictures depict a series of small frame cottages. Top: Looking northwest across Thirteenth and Washington Streets. Bottom: Looking northeast from Twelfth and Washington Streets (SVC).



Figure 92. Images of housing occupied by black residents in Springfield's Central East Neighborhood in 1961 (Inman Publishing Company 1961). Many of the twenty-one houses illustrated were traditional single-story, T-/L-cottages. These houses often had minimal ornamentation (such as the "clipped corners" associated with the Queen Anne example top; 1101 S. Fourteenth Street).



G. G. BATES.

Mr. Bates was born in Andrain county, Mo., May 2, 1862, and came to Springfield in 1880. In 1886 he married Emily Mary Duff. They have a son, F. W., in the army in France and Mrs. Hazel N. Wilson. Mr. Bates is in the employ of the state, assigned to the governor's department. They reside at 1032 South Spring.



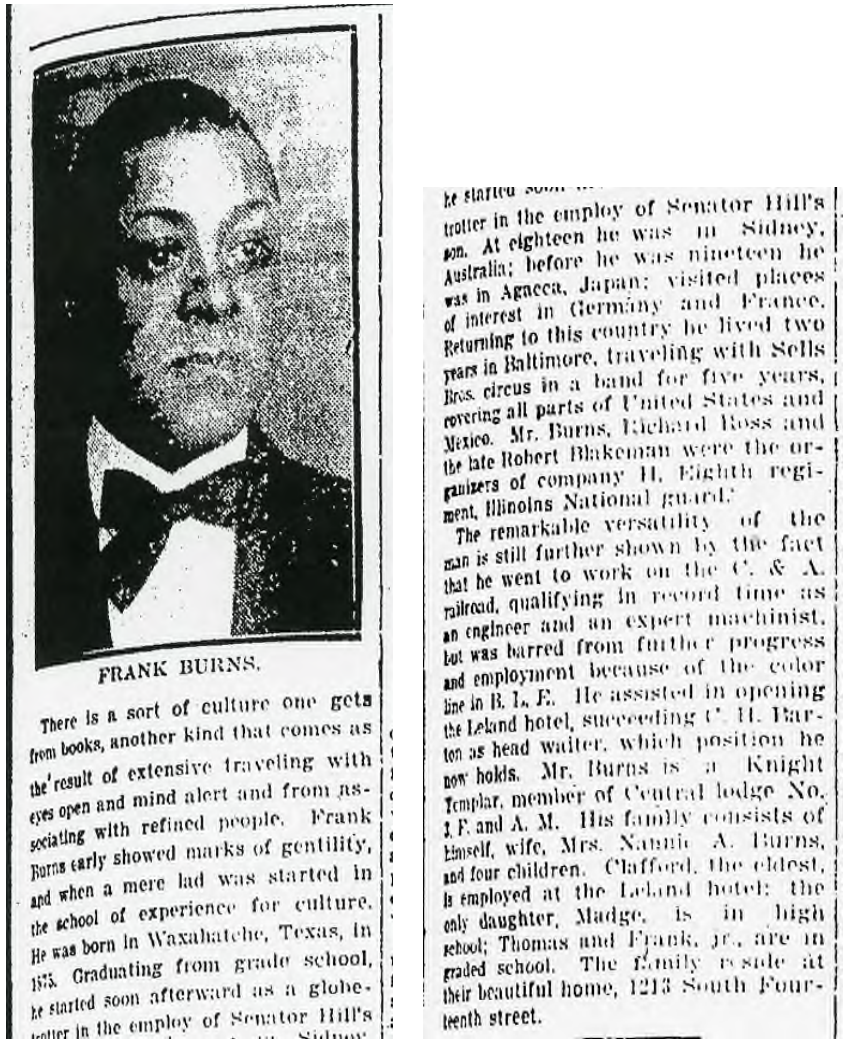
Figure 93. Residence of George Bates, located at 1032 South Spring Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). Bates worked as a civil servant in the State House. At the time of this publication, the family had a son serving in the U.S. Army in France (World War I).



ALEXANDER BENDER.

Carriage and automobile painter, Cook street between Second and Third. Has had years of experience and does work for some of the wealthiest and most particular automobile owners in the city. Doing personal work and having light expense enables him to make reasonable prices.

Figure 94. Residence of Alexander Bender, located at 1727 East Carpenter Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). Bender was a carriage and automobile painter. Unfortunately, the newspaper copy of his photograph does not reproduce well.



FRANK BURNS.

There is a sort of culture one gets from books, another kind that comes as the result of extensive traveling with eyes open and mind alert and from associating with refined people. Frank Burns early showed marks of gentility, and when a mere lad was started in the school of experience for culture. He was born in Waxahatche, Texas, in 1875. Graduating from grade school, he started soon afterward as a globe-trotter in the employ of Senator Hill's son. At eighteen he was in Sidney, Australia; before he was nineteen he was in Agneca, Japan; visited places of interest in Germany and France. Returning to this country he lived two years in Baltimore, traveling with Sells Bros. circus in a band for five years, covering all parts of United States and Mexico. Mr. Burns, Richard Ross and the late Robert Blakeman were the organizers of company H, Eighth regiment, Illinois National guard.

The remarkable versatility of the man is still further shown by the fact that he went to work on the C. & A. railroad, qualifying in record time as an engineer and an expert machinist, but was barred from further progress and employment because of the color line in B. L. E. He assisted in opening the Leland hotel, succeeding C. H. Barton as head waiter, which position he now holds. Mr. Burns is a Knight Templar, member of Central lodge No. 1 F. and A. M. His family consists of himself, wife, Mrs. Nannie A. Burns, and four children. Clafford, the eldest, is employed at the Leland hotel; the only daughter, Madge, is in high school; Thomas and Frank, jr., are in graded school. The family reside at their beautiful home, 1213 South Fourteenth street.



Figure 95. Residence of Frank Burns, located at 1213 S. Fourteenth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918).

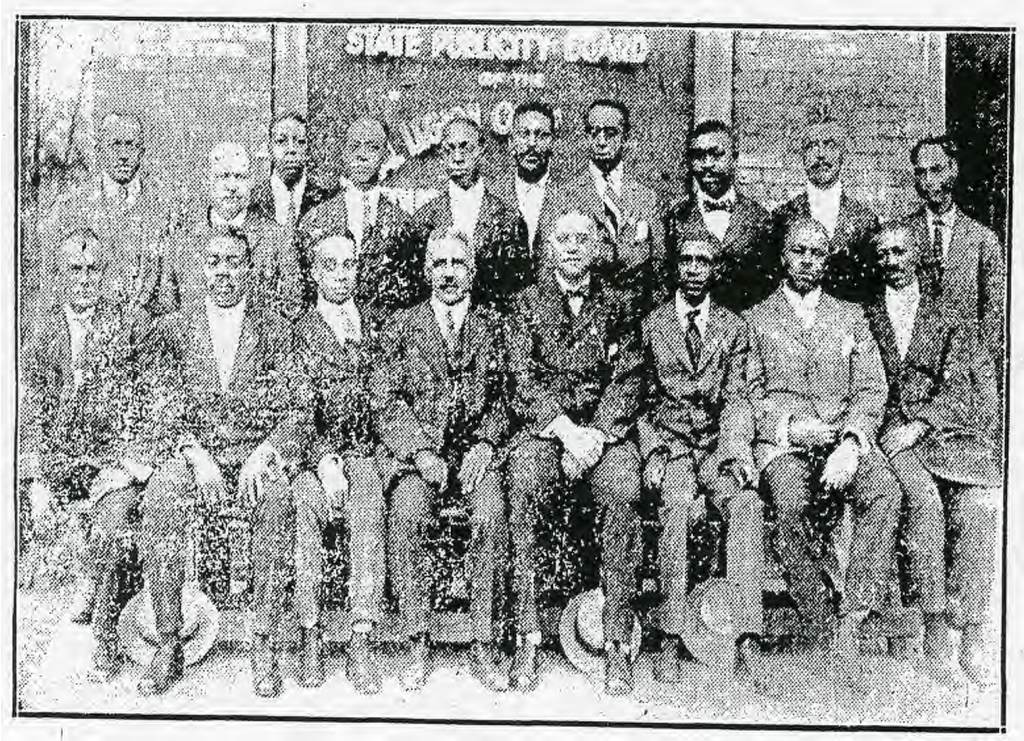




Figure 96. Top: Executive Board of the Centennial Co-operative Educational Congress Committee (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). Bottom: Residence of Frank Hicklin, located at 912 N. Fourteenth Street. Hicklin was vice-president of the committee, and presumably was one of the individuals sitting front and center in the above picture.



MURRELL HAND LAUNDRY.

In one of the most out of the way spots of Springfield is an industry of much promise for the future and of interest because of its history. This hand laundry is owned and controlled by William H .Murrell and family. It was started in a small way in 1911. At that time Orean Murrell, the eldest of thirteen children, was going to high school She helped her mother at odd times washing and ironing. She liked the work and as she continued at it grew stronger and quite capable as a laundress. Her father rigged up a few small washing machines in the cow barn, the motor power being furnished by an old tractor engine. This was Miss Orean's real opportunity, which she improved from the start. Work was turned out with such satisfaction that the business grew till more space was needed. A two-story brick structure was built, new machinery was installed and now the young business woman, who is the real manager of the laundry, employes ten people and will soon still further enlarge the plant to take care of the steadily increasing work. In the beginning the father gave his daughter a start. She has so built up the business that it will now justify him in putting in his full time at the laundry. This he will do when his present term expires as engineer at the junior high school. Mr. Murrell was born in Kentucky, coming to Springfield in 1883. He has a record of thirty years continuous service as a brickmaker.





Figure 97. View of Murrell family residence and laundry, located at 1240 West Jefferson Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918).



J. HAROLD WHITE.

Mr. White was born in Salem, Ill., in 1886, coming to Springfield in 1892, and graduated from the high school of this city in 1906. He spent fifteen years with his father in the grocery business at Fifteenth and Adams. Among the positions he has held where honesty and sobriety are required, as well as special training, are those of bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Enterprise Savings bank, clerk in the county treasurer's office and messenger in the Public Utilities commission at the State house, where he has been employed the last four years. He is now on the eligible list under State civil service for appointment as department bookkeeper. He is a Mason and a K. of P. In 1912 he married Edna C. Hagan of Peoria. They are members of St. Luke's Episcopal church, of which he is secretary. They both come from families of the best standing and rank high socially.



Figure 98. Residence of J. Harold White, located at 1905 East Jackson Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). White worked alongside his father for many years in the grocery business, at the Enterprise Savings Bank, and later as a civil servant at the State Capital.

Labor and Employment

During Springfield's early years of settlement, black citizens often worked in the "service industry"—both as male and female domestic servants, as well as general laborers. Mariah Vance (1819-1904), one time maid and housekeeper for the Abraham Lincoln family during the 1850s, is one of the more famous of Springfield's domestic servants (Ostendorf and Olesky 1995). But the perception of the early black citizenry as an uneducated, untrained and/or unskilled work force is unfounded. Many individuals were skilled craftsmen and/or tradesmen. One skilled trade that was early associated with black men was that of "barber," and one often-cited example in Springfield that of William Florville. Florville was one of many black barbers in the early community.

[Future research: input into data base the data from 1850 and 1860 Federal census. Summarize trades, occupations and work-related information from these pre-Civil War contexts. Significance of the service industries—such as washerwomen, domestic servants.]

In an effort to assess the character of the black work force immediately after the Civil War, the occupations of the individuals listed within the seven-page *Directory of the Colored People of Springfield,* published in 1876 at the very end of the era of Reconstruction in the south, and represents the beginning of the "separate but equal" years of the Jim Crow era, was tabulated. This was published during the country's bicentennial year, and was the first directory to contain a separate list of black residents. The *Directory* listed approximately 476 individuals. Of these 476 individuals, 84 were listed as having no occupation aside from "blind" (n=1), "Miss" (n=18) Mrs." (n=1)," or "widow" (n=43). The single-most prevalent occupation was that of "laborer," which accounted for approximately 38.8% of all occupations listed.[85] Presumably, most of these positions were relatively unskilled, male workers. The second most prevalent occupation listed was that of "help" (n=74), which comprised approximately 18.9% of all occupations listed. The occupation listed as "help" most likely consisted of domestic servants. Unlike the "laborers" which were predominately male, the "help" was split almost evenly between men and women servants. The third most common occupation was that of "miner" (n=36, or 9.2% of workers), followed by "barbers" (n=20, or 5.1% of all workers). The occupation of "barber" was one that allowed for both social and economic advancement for black males in early Springfield. In 1860, two barbers on the west side of Washington Street owned their own homes, and by the time of his death in 1868, William Florville was the wealthiest black resident in Springfield and owned a large portion of real estate, including the core of what was known as the Levee—Springfield's black commercial district.

In all, approximately 37 various "jobs" were identified as being undertaken by black residents in 1876 Springfield. The two most common categories of occupations were

[85] The following figures were determined by the removal of the 84 individuals with no designated occupation from the total number of listings. By removing these 84 individuals, the number of blacks listed with occupations was 392.

represented by those classified as "Trades" (n=232; 59.2% of all occupations),[86] and Service Industry (n=103; 26.3% of all occupations).[87] Lesser number of individuals were listed as "Industrial Trades" (n=18; 4.6% of all occupations),[88] "Construction Trades" (n=15; 3.8% of all occupations),[89] Agriculture (n=9; 2.3% of all occupations),[90] "Professional" (n=9; 2.3% of all occupations), and Retail (n=6; 1.5% of all occupations). Occupations associated with the Professional category included a single doctor, a Supervisor of the First Ward, and seven preachers. Retail occupations were very few in number and represented by four grocers and two curbstone brokers. All-in-all, although a large percentage of the black work force was represented by unskilled and/or low-skilled tradesmen and service industry workers, the local black population was represented by a number of skilled tradesmen working in the construction and industrial trades, as well as professional positions (including a local doctor, seven preachers, and an elected official). The doctor was a man named Seth Vernella (residing 817 East Monroe Street), and the elected official was Hezekiah Hicklan (residing at 326 North Thirteenth Street).

Black residents in Springfield were making substantial gains in employment opportunities during the later years of the nineteenth century. Although in an era of strong Jim Crow practices, black entrepreneurs were steadfastly building businesses that catered to the growing black population of the city. The 1876 *Directory* emphasized the relatively low number of black retail businesses in Springfield. At that time, the four groceries (James Curtis, William Head, Jordon Richardson, and L. B. Twidwell) represented the primary retail establishments at that time.

Later nineteenth and early twentieth century (1880s-1910s) was a period of many "firsts" for African American citizens of Springfield. Some of the first advancements were in municipal employment (Local, County, and State). Opportunities for municipal employment in Springfield were very limited for African Americans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, though were exceptions. Further discussion: Early black policemen, mail carriers, firemen, street car workers who made significant advances in employment opportunities during the later years

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[86] This category of "Trades" included the occupation of "laborer." If the "laborer" occupation was removed, the "Trades" occupation would have comprised only 20.4% of the occupations listed, with "Unskilled Labor" comprising an additional 38.8% of all occupations. The occupations lumped under "Trades" included miners, blacksmiths, coopers, barbers, crayon artist, dressmaker, seamstress, shoemaker, miller, watchman, drayman, and teamster. The crayon artist was an individual named Dennis Williams. Although little is known about Mr. Williams, a portrait of Judge David Davis executed by Williams is located at the Davis State Historic Site in Bloomington (D. Bailey, Personal Communication August 2018).

[87] These occupations, many of which were closely associated with the hotel industry, included cook, hosteller, Leland Hotel, porter, steward, washerwoman, washing and ironing, and help.

[88] Occupations associated with this category included rolling mill, fireman, and engineer. The fireman occupation was probably an occupation associated with stoking boilers, and not a fire fighter.

[89] Occupations associated with this category included brick masons, carpenters, plasterers, and a whitewasher.

[90] Occupations associated with this category included farmers and gardeners.

of the nineteenth century. Amos Reed, first black police officer, circa 1879. Policeman Henry van Trice (1882-1883 *Springfield City Directory*). Period of advancement often followed by setbacks. Mr. William Neal (grandfather of Peggy Neal Senor) was appointed to the police department by Mayor Wheeler in May 1897 (*ISJ*, 7 May 1897). Neal served for only two years, before being discharged from the force in December 1898 after an altercation with a white officer.[91] Black policeman Lincoln F. Todd fired by Sheriff Baxter, and during the period 1911 to 1915, there were no black police officers. Department was reopened to blacks in May 1915, after Chicago Mayor Thompson's campaign to drive out blacks from Chicago, with Springfield expecting an on rush of "bad Negroes" from Chicago. In 1915, Amos Duncan, Albert Burton were listed as detectives.[92] With shift in city government in 1911, patronage hiring was to be abandoned and replaced by Civil Service exams. Albert Burton added to department [expand]. Amos Duncan (1887-1945), husband of Phoebe Florville, early military career followed by significant career with the City police department, including position of detective. Left force in circa 1920.[93]

Similar advancement at this time in the fire department. Harry Taylor—first African American firefighter (1894, discharged in 1897 with change in mayor; appointed deputy sheriff shortly thereafter, and later railway mail service by U.S. Rep Ben Caldwell; 1903 resigned to support Harry Devereux's campaign for mayor—who appointed him city's first black detective; also turnkey at Sangamon Count Jail during the August 1908 riots; died in 1928), [Sangamon Link]. Another early fireman in Springfield was Captain Henry R. Alexander—at Engine House No. 5. "descendant of one of the first Negro families of Springfield. His great grandfather, Rev. George Brents, sr., came to Springfield from Kentucky in 1836, and in 1838 he assisted in organizing the first colored Baptist church known as the Zion Baptist church… (ISJ Centennial 1931; City Fireman Is Descendant of Pioneer Preacher").[94]

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[91] Neal was well entrenched in local political issues, and served as the Chairman of the Sixth Ward Republicans by early 1886 (ISJ, 30 March 1886). Neal also was an officer of the local Colored Masons, a position he attained in 1892, and remained active with the organization for many years thereafter.

[92] Between 1916 and 1920 other black policemen and/or detectives included John Cole, Harry Taylor, Edward Hogan, Lee J. Harris—all listed as detectives except for Harris.

[93] Springfield's police force circa 1950 included at least four black detectives, including R. Harrison Gorens, Harlan Watson, Joseph Hughes, and Paul Ivy. Gorens and Watson, for a time, were partners assigned to a vice squad specifically tasked with policing the Levee (*ISJ* 29 April 1946, p. 11; 24 February 1950, p. 13; 24 March 1951, p. 8).

[94] "The late Samuel Alexander, father of Henry R. Alexander, when a slave boy 10 years old, ran away from his master in Tennessee and joined with the Union army and an Illinois regiment as a chore boy for a captain who lived in Elgin, Ill., where the regiment was mustered out of service. He came to Springfield in 1865 and attended the colored school which was located in what is now the 300 block on North Fifteenth street. Some years later, he married the daughter of Rev. George W. Brents, jr., and for a number of years operated a coal and wood yard at Tenth street and Capitol avenue where the Illinois Power plant now stands. Hew was one of the colored leaders in religious, civic and political affairs in Springfield…"(ISJ Centennial 1931; City Fireman Is Descendant of Pioneer Preacher")

Thompson's *Pictorial Souvenir: Central Illinois*, was published in 1912, and gives some insights into the character of the black-owned businesses at the turn of the century. T. R. Thompson was a prominent black businessman in Springfield,[95] and "one of the best photographers in the city…: who published his *Pictorial Souvenir* at a critical time, not too long after the eventful events of August 1908. For Thompson, "the purpose of this book is to bring before the people, in a brief way, the colored professional and business men and women, who are striving onward, and whose lives and endeavors are worthy of emulation. These people are making history…" Although Thompson's *Pictorial Souvenir* is not a detailed directory of the City's black population, it does give insights into the character of the burgeoning middle and professional class of black citizens living and working in Springfield just prior to World War I. Besides himself, Thompson gives details of 23 individuals with ties to Springfield.[96] The individuals profiled by Thompson included attorneys (A. Morris Williams, Charles Gibbs), grocers (James Edward Thompson, L. W. Hubbard), doctors (Dr. A. H. Kenniebriew; Dr. N. B. Ford, Henry Donaldson), a real estate agent (James B. Osby),[97] a teacher (Professor G. H. L. Nelson), a newspaper man (Col. W. T. Scott), a shoe dealer (J. P. Roberts), a painter and paper hanger (Thornton Coleman), an undertaker (Henry Rhoden), and a blacksmith (Frank Rudolph). Although mostly men, Thompson profiled three prominent women businesses as well. The women and their businesses profiled by Thompson included Miss Florville's New and Second Hand Furniture Store (802 E. Washington Street), Mary Francis Penn Clark's Millinery Parlor (1103 E. Washington Street),[98] and the multiple businesses operated by Mrs. M. A. Tucker. Mrs. Tucker established a restaurant and boarding house, as well as an ice cream parlor and millinery business (at, or near 109 S. Eleventh Street, south of the Enterprise Bank). What is apparent with Thompson's *Pictorial Souvenir* is the inclusion of several new businesses that were previously absent from the earlier 1876 directory. Most prominent is the establishment of a new class of professional black employees—the civil servant. Thompson profiled several prominent black civil servants working within state government at the time. These included Captain W. D. Hodge (messenger, State House), Clarence Leggins (Secretary of State), J. M. Mosby (Secretary of State), Robert P. Taylor (Illinois State Museum), T. W. Warrick (Insurance Department), and

[95] Thompson apparently came to Springfield as a young man, with his parents, in circa 1882. For a short time, he was in business with his brother (James Edward Thompson) in the Thompson Brothers Grocery. He left the grocery business and worked for a short time as the head employee of the Golf Club, but soon became the Springfield Agent for the Federal Casualty Company (Thompson 1912).

[96] This includes a full page write-up of Dr. A. H. Kenniebrew, who at the time was in Jacksonville. He later relocated to Springfield.

[97] Osby's circa 1912 house is still extant, located at 200 W. Elliott Avenue, on the north side of Springfield. The house is a relatively large, non-descript Four Square. The Springfield African American History Museum has an extensive collection of material from the Osby family, including 400-600 photographs (D. Baily, personal communication 2018).

[98] Madame Clark had come from Cincinnati, Ohio to be the Superintendent of the Dress-Making Department of the Ambidexter Institute. With the closing of the Institute, she left Springfield for a short time, only to return and open her own millinery business (Thompson 1912).

Captain R. A. Byrd (Insurance Department). Captain Byrd was noted as being "the first colored man to hold a clerical position in the State House."[99]

Entrepreneurial spirit was clearly alive and well among the early black inhabitants of Springfield, especially during that pre-World War I era. The July 21, 1918 issue of the *Illinois State Journal* announced the formation of the Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress, which was held in conjunction with the State of Illinois' Centennial Celebration. This issue of the paper carried a three-page spread highlighting the careers and businesses prominent black residents of Springfield. Among those of note included Edward Williams, a garden farmer located on the southwest corner of Springfield. The Centennial edition of the paper illustrated the "beautiful modified bungalow" home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams which was "situated on a nine acre garden tract between Ash and Taylor streets on Cornell avenue. Here are grown all kinds of vegetables cultivated in this region. Garden truck, fruit and berries of the highest quality are delivered in the city and sold whole sale and retail. Mr. Williams is a Springfield product, his wife, once Jennie Riddle, came from Peoria. They have lived here continuously except five years they lived in Wyoming, proving up a land claim. They have many warm friends in Springfield. Both belong to the African Methodist Episcopal church" (*Illinois State Journal*, Centennial Edition 1918). [See **Appendix x for** listing of individuals listed; Expand with more examples from the paper, such as the contractor, Mr. Birdsell. References first black grocery store in Springfield.]

As with women in World War II, the decrease in the work force during the War opened new doors for black employment. The "Report of Work in Illinois" in *The Negro at Work During the World War and During Reconstruction* stated the following about working conditions in Springfield:

> In the capital city of Illinois (Springfield) for many years colored workers have not been given employment in many of the factories; but, owing to conditions brought about by the war, a sign of betterment is seen. Now some of the steam laundries are finding colored workers a decided success. A watch factory has increased its quota of colored workers, but we find that in many of the factories the closed door stands between the colored worker and employment. Your committee is driven to the conclusion that in many instances the lack of efficiency

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[99] Newspaper article from 1990 emphasizes several early black commercial establishments in Springfield which included: J. P. Roberts Shoe Store (1717 East Capitol); James Thomspon Grocery (initially 806 E. Washington and later 1101 E. Washington); the father and son Florville barber shops—both father (William) and son (Samuel; 602 E. Adams St.); Louis Hubbard Grocery (1128 E. Ash); and Phoebe E. Florville Furniture Store (802 E. Washington) (*SJR* 15Apirl 1990).

Appendix xx is a list of businesses identified by Charlotte Johnson as being significant in the African American community. These represent a variety of attorneys, banks, blacksmiths, a cab company, cleaners, clothing stores (tailors and millinery), funeral homes, garbage collecting, automobile filling and service stations, groceries, hair stylists, barbers, hotels, construction contractors, real estate agents, restaurants, schools, theaters, and taverns.

> on the part of the workers who apply, the lack of attention to duty, the lack of thrift and energetic effort is proving the undoing of the colored workers (Ford, et al 1921:69)

Continued advancement in employment opportunities were made by Springfield's African American population during the immediate post-World War I years. The 1920s was a period when many new black businesses were established, and earlier businesses flourished. The 1926 *Directory of Sangamon County's Colored Citizens* gives us insights into the increased diversity of the black working force during the "Roaring Twenties" (Casey 1926; See Table x). This directory listed approximately 955 individuals, which was only double what was listed fifty years earlier in the 1876 directory. This number seemed low, and a quick check of the 1926 *City Directory* (which was published independently of Casey 1926) indicated a number of black Springfield residents that were not included in Casey (1926). Additionally, Casey (1926) failed to record the occupation of a large percentage (nearly 25%) of those individuals listed. Nonetheless, some generalizations are worthy of note. The first difference is a clear increase in the diversity of jobs listed in 1926 compared to those in 1876. Blacks appear to have expanded into a variety of new jobs. As in 1876, the jobs listed in 1926 were predominately associated with that category identified as "Trades" (representing 52.4% of all jobs listed in that directory).[100] Among the "Trades," the category of "laborer" was the greatest (representing 21.3% of all jobs listed), followed closely by "miner" (representing 15.4% of all jobs listed). Similarly, the "Service Industry" was well represented in 1926 by the Black work force (which accounted for 19.3% of all jobs listed). Unlike in 1876, "Help" (or domestic servant) was almost non-existent in the 1926 directory—suggesting that they were not formally tallied in the directory. The two jobs represented by the most individuals in the "Service Industry" category at this time were "janitors" (n= 44; representing 6.1% of jobs) and "porters" (n=32; representing 4.5% of jobs). All-in-all though, the no major differences in percentages in "Retail," "Industrial Trades," Construction Trades" and "Agriculture" job categories were noticed between 1876 and 1926. Differences that were noticed was a slight increase (from 2.0% to 6.4%) in "Professional" jobs (accompanied by a great increase in the diversity of the type of jobs in this category), as well as the appearance of a new category of jobs—"Civil Servant." In 1876, although it was not tallied as such, only one job (Supervisor Fourth Ward; tallied with "Professional" jobs) could have been characterized as a "Civil Servant" position. In contrast, in 1926, approximately 107 individuals (representing 14.9% of all jobs) were categorized as "Civil Servant" positions. These included federal positions (postal workers), state positions (working in a numerous State offices doing a variety of tasks such as clerk, messenger, and janitor), and city positions (firemen, policemen, janitors).

The heart of the black business district was the Levee. Vibrant multi-block area both sides of East Washington Street. Although the heart of the Levee business district was located between Seventh and Ninth Streets, it extending east to at least Eleventh, if not Twelfth Street. Many of the businesses discussed in this report were located in this commercial district. Among

[100] This is based on the subtraction of the 236 individuals without occupations listed—total individuals listed with occupations was 719.

the great variety of businesses located in this commercial district were a number of bars, taverns, nightclubs, and theaters catering to black clientele. Illicit activities—predominately prostitution and gambling—became tacitly acceptable businesses within the Levee early in its history. Although the Levee was predominately a vibrant economic, cultural, and social district for the black community, it was the illicit activities that generally caught the attention of the often racist press [cf. *Hell at Midnight*]. One such business of questionable integrity was the Pekin Red Moon Club, located at 708½ Washington Street, which coincidentally was the offices of William T. Scott, publisher and owner of the newspaper the *Leader*. Scott was the president of the club and was often in trouble with the law for sale of liquor without a license, running a disorderly house, and prostitution (during the years circa 1909 through 1916).

Illicit activities were not confined to the Levee District, though. The Subway Club was established within a house located at 1015 South Seventeenth Street by Rosa Lee Harris, Mallissia White, and Jessie Harris in early 1949 as a "not for profit corporation for the recreation, education, and social improvement of the community"(ISJ 26 February 1949). A grand opening was held in August 1951, with Rosalee being listed as the proprietor (ISJ 12 August 1951). In 1955, Ms. Harris was in trouble with the city over underage drinking, and the use of an inappropriate liquor license. By mid-July 1956, Ms. Harris was back in business with the appropriate liquor license (ISJ 11 November 1955; ISJ 15 July 1956). At some point, Ms. Harris also operated a beauty salon at 1017 S. Seventeenth Street. Ms. Harris graduated from Madame C. J. Walker School of Beauty in Chicago in 1936, and was employed by the school through 1941 (SJR 15 September 1975). Apparently Ms. Rosalee Harris was an acquaintance of New York musician W. C. Handy, composer of "St. Louis Blues" and other tunes during her residence in Chicago in 1929 where she had befriended others well known celebrities such as G. Robinson and Louie Armstrong (ISJ 29 March 1959). Oral tradition suggests that Ms. Harris operated a house of prostitution from this address for a number of years.

Black business boom in the 1930s: Julia Schulz her "Blue Moon Party Room" (18th and Cook?—next door to the Dudley Hotel), as well as Goren's Beauty College (1936-1941; 120 S. Eleventh Street); Leon Stewart Service Station at Fourteenth and Jefferson; Boston Richie and his Deluxe Tavern/Pool Hall, General Hauling (1026 East Washington Street; and later Deluxe Motel 1616 N. 31st Street/1004 N. Dirksen Parkway?).

One of the more notable hairdressers/beauticians working in Springfield circa 1940 was Julia Ann Goren (nee Schultz). Gorens was a 1936 graduate of Poro College in Chicago. Poro was a beauty college founded by "Madame" Annie Malone, an innovative entrepreneur who had built a thriving hair/cosmetic business catering the African American women.[101] Following her

[101] Born in Metropolis, Illinois in 1877, Annie Malone began her business career by developing a line of hair-care products for African-American women that proved extremely successful. In 1902, she relocated her business to St. Louis, which would serve as her base of operations for the next twenty-five years. She dispatched agents throughout the country to sell her products, which were marketed under the "Poro" lablel. One of these agents was "Madame" C. J. Walker, who eventually established her own hair and cosmetic business and became famous (and wealthy) in her right. In 1910, Malone constructed the Poro Building in St. Louis, which housed her manufacturing plant and a beauty school she named Poro College. By the early 1920s, Malone had become a multi-millionaire. In 1927, she

graduation, Gorens opened a beauty shop called "Julia Ann's" in her home at 801 South Fifteenth Street. Such home-based beauty shops were common in the black community during this period. In late 1938, she opened Gorens' College of Beauty, which was located in the Knights and Daughters of Honor Temple at 120 South Eleventh Street. The college offered a six-month course. The first class to graduate (July 1939) had eleven students, most of whom were Springfield natives, though two of the students were from Jacksonville and Mound City, Illinois. Gorens' College of Beauty appears to have closed in 1941 (*ISJ* 17 May 1938, p.8, 9 July 1939, p.29).[102]

The post World War II period. In 1955, Springfield Urban League, were noting the "progress in race relations… being made in Springfield" and noted that "we now have a teacher in the school system; a dress designer in a city department store; a stenographer-clerk in the police department; a city health inspector; a professional on the staff of the city library; a practice teacher in one of the city high schools—and there are more openings for people who are prepared. Advancement in race relations is slowest in the industrial field, with about 800 Negroes among the City 12,000 industrial employees. Only about 100 of the 800 Negroes are employed as skilled labor…" (Unidentified newspaper, 14 December 1955, SVC). Albert Harris, realtor and contractor who resided at 1504 North MacArthur Boulevard, was "best known for his work in subdividing a plot of land northwest part of this city and selling the land to colored citizens who built homes there and it is now one of the show places of Springfield." Harris has the distinction of being the first man of color to develop a housing area in Springfield (presumably immediately post World War II, late 1940s?). Harris was a member of Zion Baptist Church and the Frontiers of America Club (SVC Vertical Files, 1960-1969).[103]

Clerks in downtown department stores were predominately white through the 1940s. One of first to break that color line was a young Velma Carey, who was hired by Myers Brothers Department Store. "At the time, a young man who worked there said to Jim [Myers], 'If you hire that n-----, I am out of her.' Carey got the job, The man lost his." Carey was reported to be "the first black sales clerk ever hired at the store. Some say she was the first in downtown Springfield." "The job, however, was a mere glimpse of achievements to come. Carey went on to battle discriminatory housing policies and testify against the city during the 1980s voting-rights trial that led to Springfield's current form of aldermanic government…". Additionally she was an expert on the 1908 race riot, leader in the Springfield Urban League, and personnel director at Sangamon State University(Pete Sherman; SVC)

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relocated to Chicago, where she established a second branch of Poro College. In addition to her business acumen, Malone was known for her philanthropy (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Annie_Malone).

[102] Mention of the college in local newspapers ceases after August 1941.

[103] His house is still extant. Other significant black business men mentioned in this same unidentified source include Bruce K. Hayden, Hiram E. Jackson, Jr., and Richard K. Herndon.

Although Springfield's schools were desegregated early, it took many generations before the City hired black teachers. First black teacher was xxxx. Second teacher was Norma Jean Anderson. Hired by Springfield School District in 1956, teaching at the Palmer School and Washington Junior High. Left city in 1963 pursuing graduate degree, followed by a distinguished career at University of Massachusetts at Amherst (SVC; SJR 9 June 2006). First African U. S. Marshal in Central Illinois—Harry H. Marshall. Deputy sheriff (Sangamon County) from 1958 through 1962. Deputy U.S. Marshall from 1961 to 1977. Portion of Jackson Street, within the Central East Neighborhood has been renamed "Harry H. Marshall Way" in his honor.[104] Named U.S. Marshall by Jimmy Carter in 1977—a position he held until his death in 1982. Virgil Daughterty Car Washing business in 1950s and his son's undercoating business in early 1970s.

Table 1
Summary of Occupations of Black Residents in 1876, Springfield, Illinois

Trades	
laborer	152
miner	36
blacksmith	4
cooper	1
barber	20
crayon artist	1
dressmaker	1
seamstress	1
shoemaker	6
miller	1
private watchman	2
watchman	1
drayman	2
teamster	4
Industrial Trades	
Rolling Mill	15
fireman	1
engineer	2
Retail	
grocer	4
curbstone broker	2
Construction Trades	
brick mason	2
carpenter	7
plasterer	5
whitewasher	1
Service Industry	
cook	6
hosteler	10
Leland Hotel	3
porter	3
steward	1
washerwoman	3
washing and ironing	2
help (domestic servant)	74
L [?]	1
Agricultural	
farmer	8
gardener	1
Professional	
M.D. (Doctor)	1
Reverand	7
Supervisor First Ward	1
Miscellaneous	
blind	1
Miss.	18
Mrs.	1
widow	43
no occupation listed	21
	476

[104] http://www.sj-r.com/news/20161104/jackson-street-designated-harry-h-marshall-way-for-one-year

Table 2
Summary of Occupations of Black Residents in 1926, Springfield, Illinois

Trades		377
laborer	153	
miner	111	
teamster	38	
barber	14	
muscian	12	
blacksmith	1	
decorator	1	
janitor	4	
unspecified	26	
mechanic	8	
drayman	1	
printer	1	
tailor	2	
shoe repairer	1	
piano teacher	1	
watchman	3	
Industrial Trades		2
fireman	1	
moulder	1	
Construction Trades		21
bricklayer	5	
carpenter	1	
electrician	2	
painter	4	
paper hanger	2	
plasterer	2	
sheet metal worker	2	
tinner	2	
brick maker	1	
Agricultural		2
gardener	1	
greenhouse	1	
Civil Servant		107
post office (Federal)	5	
military (Federal)	1	
unspecified (Federal)	1	
unspecified (County)	1	
janitor (State)	21	
clerk (State)	10	
messenger (State)	13	
unspecified (State)	41	
fireman (City)	6	
policeman/detective (City)	2	
janitor (City)	1	
teacher (City)	1	
unspecified (City)	4	

Sevice Industry		139
porter	32	
cook	7	
restaurant/waiter	8	
car washer	6	
chauffeur	1	
cleaner/presser	5	
elevator operator	4	
domestic	1	
social club	2	
hairdresser	2	
waiter	2	
janitor	44	
laundry	1	
hotel/lodging	11	
maid	3	
matron	1	
tailor	1	
taxi/valet	4	
miscellaneous	4	
Professional		46
banker	8	
pastor	8	
clerk	7	
attorney	4	
newspaper	5	
doctor	2	
chiropist	1	
dentist	1	
stenographer	1	
bookkeeper	1	
mine engineer	1	
realtor	1	
Superintent Old Folks	1	
insurance	3	
undertaker	2	
Retail		15
grocers	7	
furniture	2	
automobile	2	
junk	1	
books	1	
Building Supplies	2	
Miscellaneous		246
student	8	
retired	2	
unspecified	236	
	TOTAL	955



Figure 99. Two African Americans affiliated with early Springfield. Left: Photograph of Mariah Vance (1819-1904), one time maid and housekeeper for Abraham Lincoln family during the 1850s (Ostendorf and Olesky 1995). Right: William Florville in later years. Florville was often cited, albeit incorrectly, as Springfield's first black resident of Springfield. Florville was a successful barber and businessman.

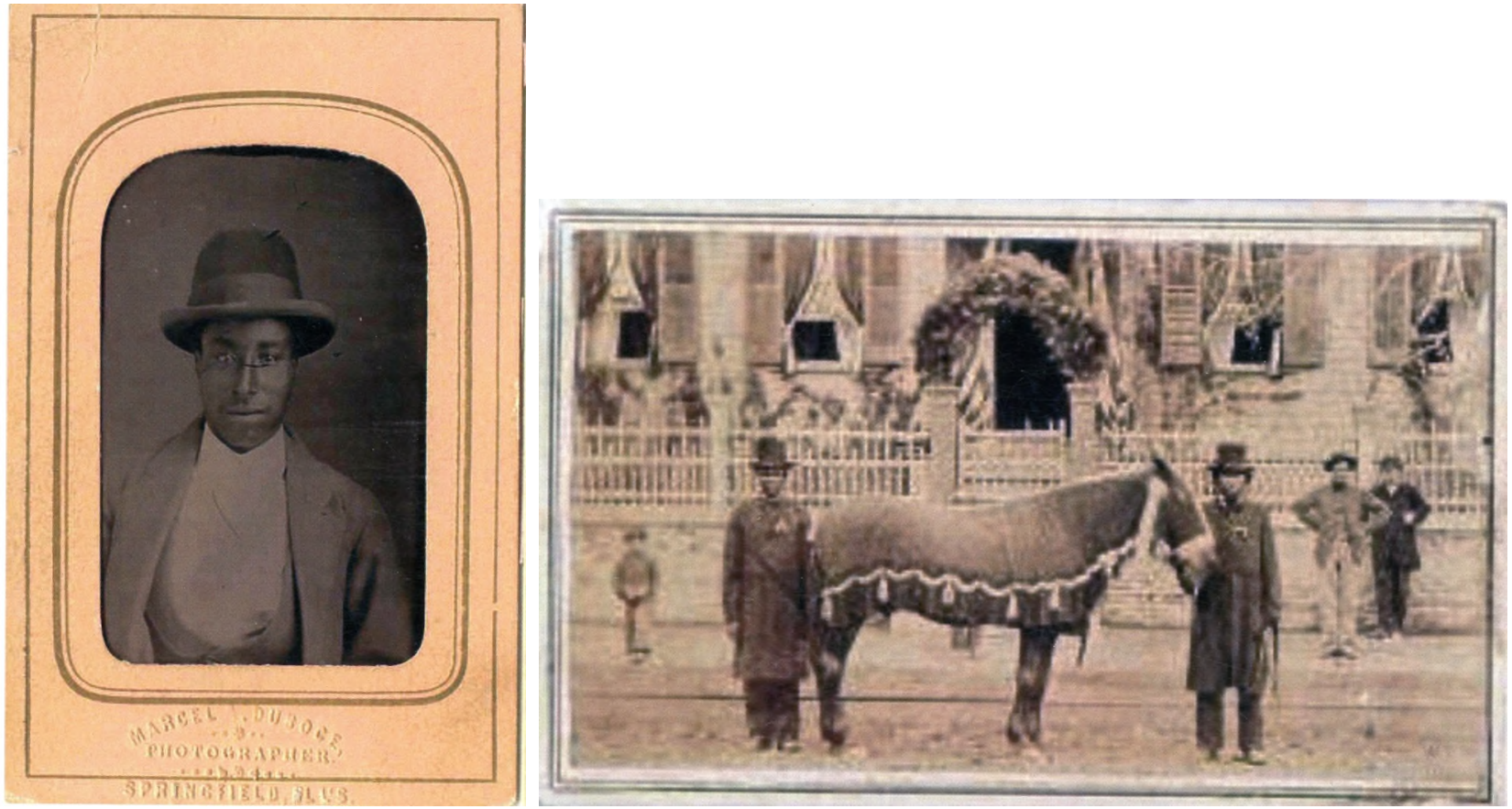


Figure 100. Left: Tintype image taken by Marcel Duboce (circa 1860s) of an unidentified African American resident of Springfield, Illinois. This is the earliest known photograph of an African American in Springfield. Right: Photograph of Reverend Henry Brown (left), and Reverend Trevan (right), with President Lincoln's horse "Old Bob", taken 4 May 1865 in front of the Lincoln family's home at the time of Lincoln's funeral. [Both images are from Richard Hart's *Lincoln's Springfield: The Early African American Population of Springfield, Illinois (1818-1861*)(Hart 2008). We would again like to thank Richard Hart for sharing his time and knowledge in supporting this thematic study.]



Figure 101. Early postal carriers in 1898 included one black mail carrier named Charles A. Ellis (Russo, Garvert and Mann 1998:11).



Figure 102. Springfield policemen in 1898—one of these three black officers probably is William Neal, who served in the department from 1897-1898 (*Illinois State Register* 1898).



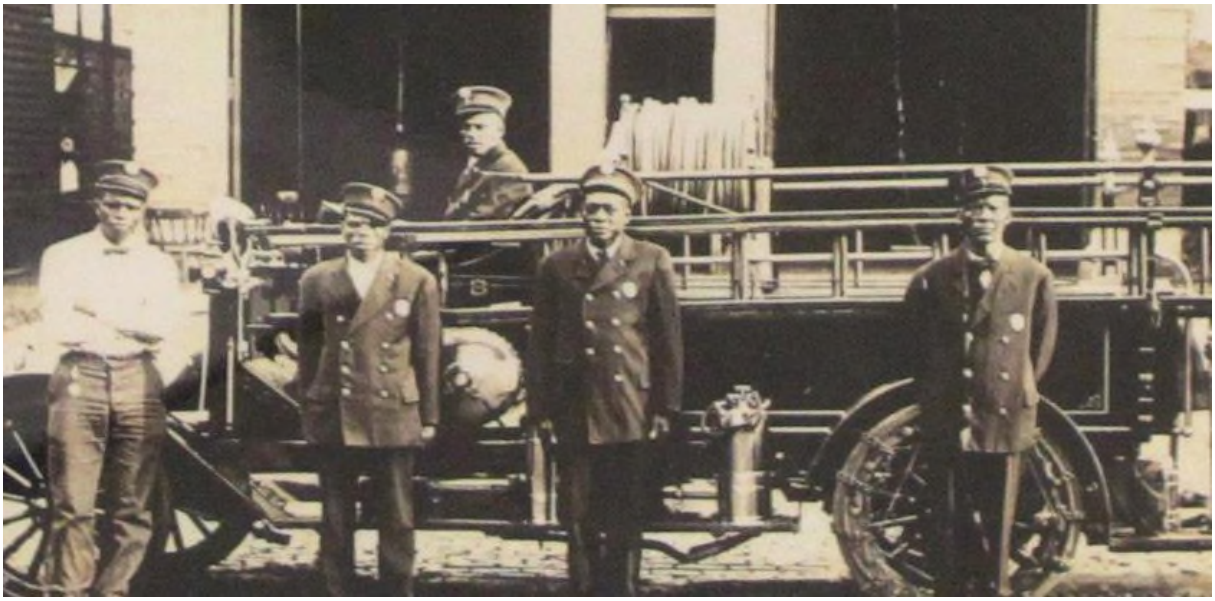
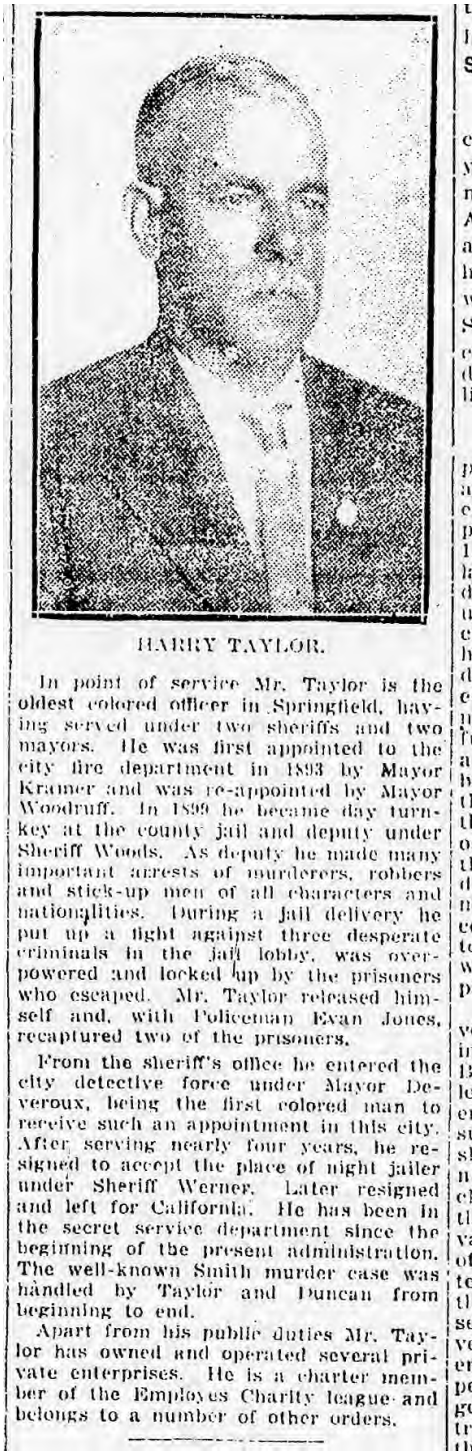


Figure 103. Early black policemen and firemen who made significant advances in employment opportunities during the later years of the nineteenth century. Top: Unidentified black police officer in 1892 image (Russo, Garvert and Mann 1998:15).



Lawrence Brandon, 707 South 18th St.
John Foreman, 1308 E. Carpenter St.
Harry Neal, 916 E. Cass St.
John Allen, 1417½ E. Capitol Ave.
Henry Alexander, 1609 S. 14th St.
John Farmer, not listed in the directory

Figure 104. Casey's *A History of the Negro in Sangamon County* (ca. 1926) presented the portraits of the black firemen who operated Engine House No. 5 (1310 East Adams St.) and noted that "the people of Springfield are justly proud of their colored fire department whose record for efficiency and faithful service has been amply attested. Their services have been of great value to the city, and moreover, by their lives and conduct they have reflected credit on the people whom they so worthily represent."



HARRY TAYLOR.

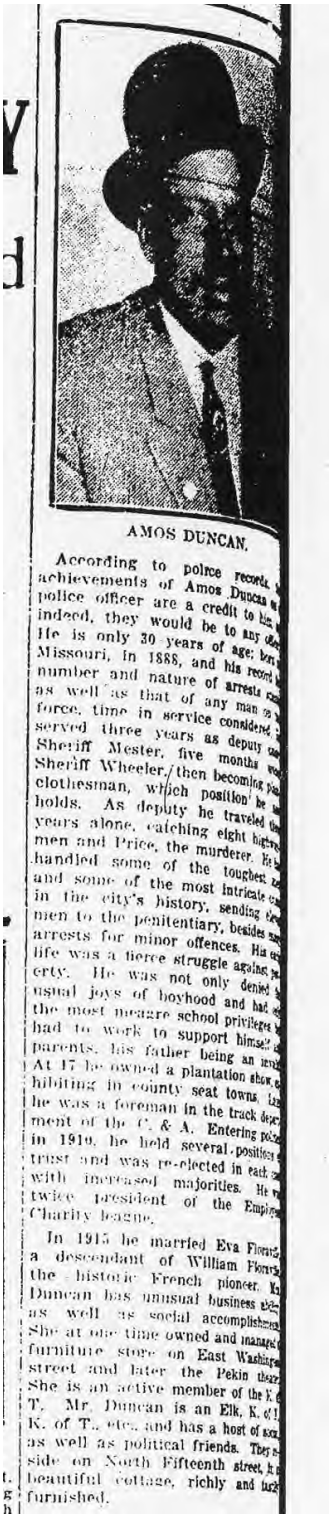
In point of service Mr. Taylor is the oldest colored officer in Springfield, having served under two sheriffs and two mayors. He was first appointed to the city fire department in 1893 by Mayor Kramer and was re-appointed by Mayor Woodruff. In 1899 he became day turnkey at the county jail and deputy under Sheriff Woods. As deputy he made many important arrests of murderers, robbers and stick-up men of all characters and nationalities. During a jail delivery he put up a fight against three desperate criminals in the jail lobby, was overpowered and locked up by the prisoners who escaped. Mr. Taylor released himself and, with Policeman Evan Jones, recaptured two of the prisoners.

From the sheriff's office he entered the city detective force under Mayor Deveroux, being the first colored man to receive such an appointment in this city. After serving nearly four years, he resigned to accept the place of night jailer under Sheriff Werner. Later resigned and left for California. He has been in the secret service department since the beginning of the present administration. The well-known Smith murder case was handled by Taylor and Duncan from beginning to end.

Apart from his public duties Mr. Taylor has owned and operated several private enterprises. He is a charter member of the Employes Charity league and belongs to a number of other orders.



Figure 105. African American policemen in Springfield. Left: Mr. Harry Taylor, "the oldest colored officer in Springfield, having served under two sheriffs and two mayors" (*ISJ*, 21 July 1918). Right: Mr. William Neal (grandfather of Peggy Neal Senor) in his policeman's uniform, circa 1897-98 (Senor Family Photographs). Neal was appointed to the police department by Mayor Wheeler in May 1897 (*ISJ*, 7 May 1897).



AMOS DUNCAN.

According to police records, achievements of Amos Duncan as police officer are a credit to him indeed, they would be to any ... He is only 30 years of age; born Missouri, in 1888, and his record number and nature of arrests as well as that of any man on force, time in service considered served three years as deputy under Sheriff Mester, five months with Sheriff Wheeler, then becoming plain clothesman, which position he holds. As deputy he traveled the years alone, catching eight highwaymen and Price, the murderer. He handled some of the toughest and some of the most intricate in the city's history, sending men to the penitentiary, besides arrests for minor offences. His life was a fierce struggle against erty. He was not only denied usual joys of boyhood and had the most meagre school privileges had to work to support himself parents, his father being an At 17 he owned a plantation shop, hibiting in county seat towns. he was a foreman in the track department of the C. & A. Entering in 1910, he held several positions trust and was re-elected in each with increased majorities. He twice president of the Employes Charity league.

In 1915 he married Eva Florence a descendant of William Florence the historic French pioneer. Mr. Duncan has unusual business as well as social accomplishments. She at one time owned and managed furniture store on East Washington street and later the Pekin theatre. She is an active member of the K. T. Mr. Duncan is an Elk, K. of P. K. of T., etc., and has a host of social as well as political friends. They reside on North Fifteenth street, in beautiful cottage, richly and tastefully furnished.



SLAUGHTER TAILORING CO.
109 South Fourth Street.

Eleven years ago J. W. Slaughter the Slaughter Tailoring company succeeded Harry Taylor, one of the old merchant tailors of Springfield. Since that time the present firm has done general tailoring, pressing and cleaning business and today enjoys a good patronage by many of the leading business people and best dressers in the city. Mr. Slaughter has been working at the trade continuously for twenty-three years, and of course his competency cannot be questioned.

He was born in Mississippi, went to Alabama with his parents when 6 years of age, attended high school at Birmingham, graduated with highest honors, but made little use of his education for several years during which time he traveled around the country, not settling down to business till 1903. In 1906 Mr. Slaughter married Mayvine Hicklin, a Springfield girl. He is a member of Central lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., Capitol City lodge No. 12, K. of P. Charles Young lodge No. 103, I. B. P. O. E. W. Mrs. Slaughter is past worthy matron, Stella Chapter No. 3, Eastern Star. Both are socially well connected and stand well among their business and fraternal associates.

Figure 106. Left: Amos Duncan, detective (*ISJ*, 21 July 1918). Right: J. W. Slaughter, proprietor of Slaughter Tailoring Company, located at 109 S. Fourth Street (*ISJ*, 21 July 1918).

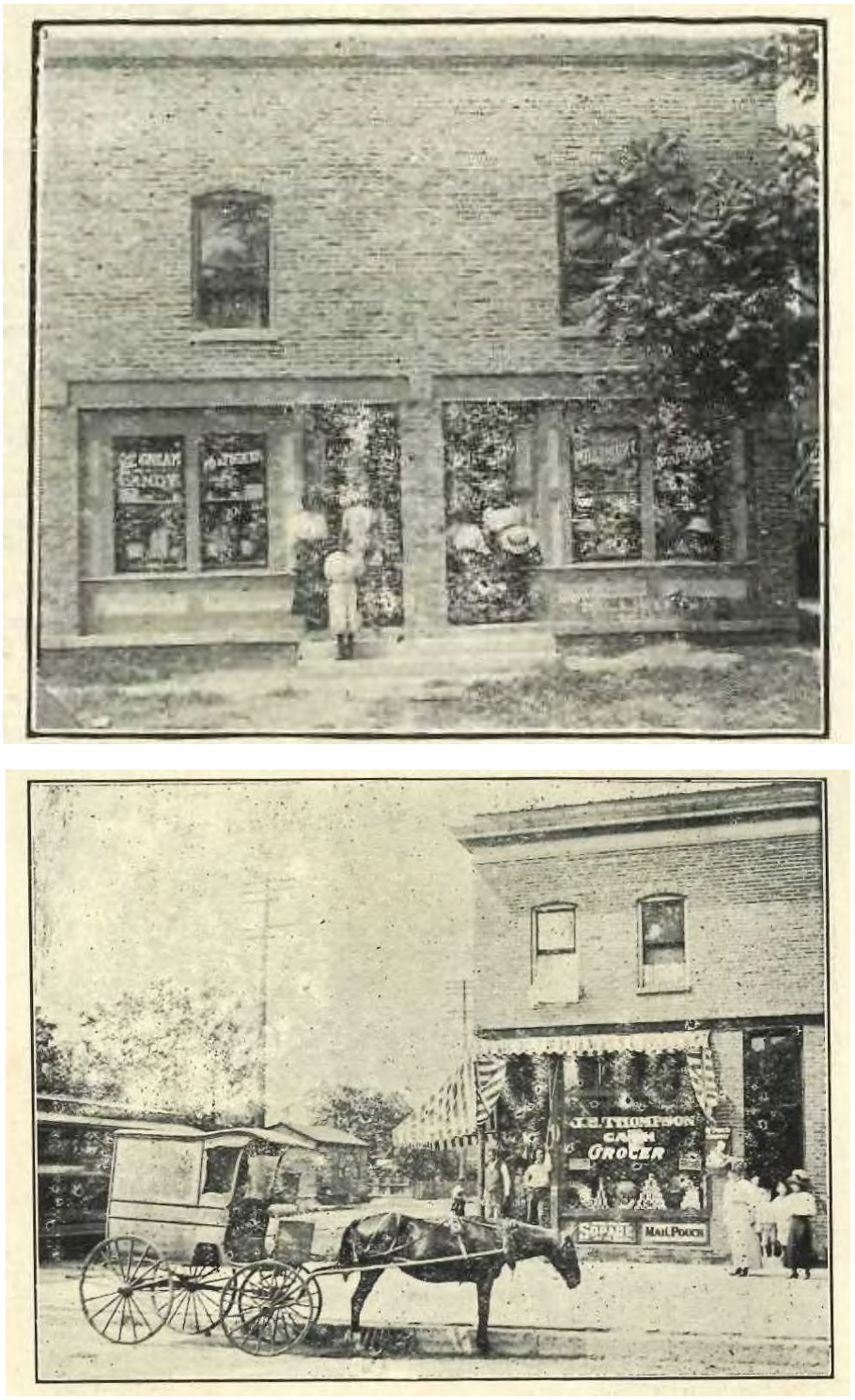


Figure 107. Top: Mrs. M. A. Tucker's commercial establishment at 109 S. Eleventh Street (south of Enterprise Bank), which include a millinery, restaurant, boarding house, and ice cream parlor. Bottom: J. E. Thompson's Grocery, located at 1101 E. Washington Street (Thompson 1912).



MRS. CLARK-THOMPSON.

As the result of good early training she received at the Moody school, in Cincinnati, and the complete finishing course at the Madam Gentry institute, in New York city, coupled with experience and a fine artistic temperament, Mrs. Clark is not only a skilled milliner, but expert in art needlework. She was an exhibitor of art millinery and needlework at the half-century exposition at Chicago. She was the principal teacher of industrial art at the Ambadexer institute. She has been in business for herself for twelve years and is now located at 1009 East Washington. She has a daughter, Ethel Clark, now playing the Hawaiian in the "Answer to the Birth of a Nation."

Figure 108. Mary Francis Penn Clark relocated from Cincinnati to Springfield to be the "Superintendent of the Dress-making Department at the Ambidexter Institute." The Ambidexter Institute was established at 902 S. Twelfth Street in 1901. Upon its closure in 1908, Mrs. Clark left Springfield only to return shortly thereafter and open her own millinery business where she "employed several of the most proficient of dress fitters and cutters." Mrs. Clark's Millinery Parlor was located at 1103 East Washington Street (Thompson 1912). Right: *Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918.



L. T. OSBORNE'S PALACE BARBER SHOP.

A four-chair sanitary shop at 821 East Washington street. Hair cuts, all styles, hot and cold baths.

Mr. Osborne has been in the barber business in Springfield for fifteen years and has a good trade and in addition to his shop and home he has accumulated other valuable property. He is a K. of P., Elk, member of Prof. Max's orchestra and A. M. E. church. He is now city health inspector and his shop is managed by J. L. Stewart.

EUREKA
Barber Shop
FOUR CHAIRS
Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Hot and Cold water Baths.
Hand and Electric Massages a Specialty.
Special Attention paid to Service.
C. W. Curtis, Proprietor.
829 East Washington Street

Figure 109. The occupation of "barber" was an early career path for many prominent Blacks in Springfield. Interior view of Osborne's Palace Barber Shop and advertisement for the Eureka Barber Shop—both located within the commercial Levee District (*Springfield Sunday Journal*, 21 July 1918). The interior view of Osborne's barber shop was one of only two Black owned businesses illustrated in the newspaper's three-page spread of prominent Springfield citizens in their reporting on the Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress held in Springfield in September of that year. The other business photograph in this issue of the newspaper was a picture of E. H. Wallace's hearse.





Figure 110. Left: View of Gorens' School of Beauty Culture located at 120 S. Eleventh Street. Right: Students at Gorens' School of Beauty Culture, 1939 (Charlotte Johnson 2017). This building was constructed by attorney A. Morris Williams in 1923 as the Temple of the Knights and Daughters of Honor, a black fraternal organization. Williams also maintained his offices in the lower story of this building.



Figure 111. Top: Springfield Beauticians Annual Christmas Ball, 1948. Bottom: Beauticians of Central Illinois, 1940 (Charlotte Johnson 2017).



Figure 112. A middle 1950s advertisement for the Subway Club, a notorious nightclub located on south Seventh Street (*Illinois State Journal,* 13 May 1954).







Figure 113. Labor: unskilled workmen (top and center),and entrepreneurs, such as Boston Richie (bottom). Top: Paving Lawrence Avenue, post 1905 (Source). Middle: Paving West Grand Avenue in 1905 (Russo, Garvert and Mann 1998:27).

Black Businesses

Much of this theme has been discussed under the previous heading Labor and Employment. Future context development will focus on separating this discussion into two separate themes: *Labor/Employment* and *Businesses*. Several business themes are noteworthy, such as various contractors in the Construction Trades (such as Birdsong, Anderson Holman/Holman Brothers Construction, and Albert Harris. Other categories of businesses to explore include those associated with the Service Industry (barber shops and hair salons, cleaners, hotel and/or overnight accommodations), Retail Stores (groceries, specialized stores such as H. Sallie's bicycle and furniture; multiple business interests of Mrs. M. Tucker)[105], Entertainment (bars/saloons, theaters), and Professional Offices (doctors, lawyers, dentists, real estate brokers)

Besides bars, taverns and theaters, the Levee District also had a variety of other service oriented businesses. On such business present in this area were hotels, boarding houses, and other facilities associated with overnight accommodations. The single most recognized "Colored Hotel" in Springfield was the Brown Hotel, which was located at the far end of the Levee District, at Eleventh Street. [MORE]. Smaller guest houses were also scattered throughout the Central East Neighborhood during the early years of the twentieth century. Traveling in a deeply segregated Jim Crow era was a difficult task for black families. Beginning in the middle 1930s, the publication of a yearly "Negro Green Book" helped alleviate these difficulties, highlighting businesses that were friendly and/or accommodating to the black tourist. *The Negro Motorist Green-Book* was first published in 1936, as a guide for the black tourist to safely maneuver New York City in the era of Jim Crow. It was such a success, that the following year the Green Book was expanded to cover much of the United States. It continued as a yearly guide through the middle 1960s, being discontinued after the passage of the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*. Collectively, a total of 22 properties were listed in Springfield within the various issues of the *Negro Motorist's Green Book*. The Hotel Dudley was an important resource which has long since been demolished. Several Tourist Homes were listed as well. Unfortunately, few of these "Tourist Homes" have survived to the present day. Those that have survived include: Bernie Eskridge Tourist House (1501 East Jackson Street; 1952-1963) and Helen Robbins Tourist House (1616 East Jackson Street; 1930-1948) [See SangamonLink; great quote].

Early black lawyers instrumental in the early twentieth century advancement of the black community. First black attorney in Springfield was A. Morris Williams (Casey 1926). Williams was a cobbler turned attorney and real estate developer (Sangamon Link; Casey 1926). The first black admitted to the Sangamon County Bar was Abraham Morris Williams (1879-1936). Born in Virginia, and originally trained as a cobbler, moved to Springfield in 1901. Upon arriving in Springfield began to study law locally, and then at the University of Michigan, being admitted to the bar in early October 1907. "In 1908 he brought suit against the City of Springfield in interest of colored people for damages resulting from race riots and obtained judgements and payments

[105] Sallie's store was located at 726 East Washington. It was heavily damaged in 1908 riots; rebuilt and prospered contributing significantly to bettering the life of the community; Director of the Lincoln Band (Casey 1926).

for all of them. He organized the first colored bank and first colored insurance society in this city" (1918). As a successful businessman, Williams was responsible for the construction of the Williams Building, the Brown Hotel, and the Knights and Daughters of Honor Temple—or just named after him? Active in politics and philanthropic organizations. Originally a Republican later switched and voted Democrat ticket. Real estate ventures were numerous. The 1918 Centennial Cooperative edition of newspaper noted that "among the early monuments to his success is the Masonic temple, on North Eighth street. Soon afterwards he built a $75,000 business block on East Washington street, then the Brown Hotel block, and numerous residence properties. In later life, Williams had some rough times, coming into conflict with several other prominent African American citizens of Springfield. Major dispute with Firman Brown over the construction and management of the Brown Hotel. He was accused of financial improprieties with his management of the Enterprise Bank, with the improper use of client's moneys, and with nonpayment of contractors with several of his building projects (Circuit Clerk webpage). "He also bumped heads at times with other prominent African-Americans, including lawyer Charles Gibbs and police detective/developer Amos Duncan. At the time of his death, was living in an unpretentious single-story frame house at 1106 S. Walnut Street.[106] [1909—1024 E. Washington; 1911-1915 1030 E. Washington].[107]

Charles Gibbs was another significant early attorney. Mrs. Gibbs was very active in local philanthropic endeavors as well. Charles S. Gibbs, attorney and his wife Mrs. Charles S. Gibbs. Mrs. Gibbs was the president of the Springfield Colored Women's Club. And their children Miss Leola Gibbs (pianist, artist, and court stenographer) and the young Charles Gibbs, Jr. (violinist) (Casey 1926). Also attorney Ben Clanton.

Dentists: Dr. Miles; Dr. D. E. Webster—dentist—began practice in Springfield in 1927. Served in World War I. Elected president of the Springfield Chapter of the NAACP in 1933, prominent in the Springfield Urban League, first black on Oak Ridge Cemetery board of directors, founder of the American Legion in the Springfield area, first present of the Service Bureau for Colored Children (1931-1933), vice president of the Child and Family Service Board of Directors (*ISJ*, 26 June 1960). In the 1930s, Webster was partnered with Dr. R. H. Beverly, and the two dentists had their offices at 210½ South Fifth Street. Black physician J. I. Ford had his office an adjoining building at 212½ South Fifth Street. This a rare instance of black professionals being located outside of the predominately black commercial district centered on the Levee. Another black dentist in Springfield in the 1930s was Dr. Sandy Booth, who had his office at 719½ East Washington Street (SCD 1937:834).

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[106] The house is still present and in relatively good condition.

[107] In July 1925, Dr. Charles Sumner Williams of Indianapolis gave a talk for the Elks at the hall of the Temple of Knights and Honor. The speaker contrasted Booker T. Washington's conservative economic advice to African Americans, which was "Let down your buckets where you are," with the more expansive views held by A. Morris Williams and other new leaders, which was "launch out into the deep." The *Illinois State Journal* commented that the latter group "realize that industrialism is great, but it only a part of the economic foundations so essential for race security" (*ISJ* 30 July 1925).

Doctors: Dr. N. B. Ford; S. A. Ware (1520 E. Washington); Dr. Henderson; Dr. Alonzo H. Kenniebrew moved from Jacksonville to Springfield with his family in 1933. Kenniebrew's office was in the 720 East Washington (Levee). Later moved to the 1700 block of East Jackson. Gave up practice in 1940, due to poor health. Dr. J. I. Ford. Later, Dr. Edwin Lee (210 S. Fifth Street in 1941—Johnson 2017). Dr. S. A. Ware "pioneer colored physician" of Springfield. Practiced for over thirty years in Springfield (Casey 1926).

Theater/Entertainment: Mr. Amos Duncan.. owner and operator of the Pekin Theater, 815½ East Washington Str. –the city's only "colored playhouse" owner-operator of Dreamland Park "a credit to the colored people of Sangamon county and which has proven to be a social center of our group." Clothes cleaning business at 1030 E. Madison. House on North Fifteenth Street. Duncan was "one of our most successful and substantial business men." Precinct committeeman of the Second precinct. Significantly involved with efforts to free East St. Louis rioters; founder of the Down State Republican Club—an effort to organize the black voters of the southern half of the state. "thus the race moves on to enlarged political activity and to greater efficiency and influence as a unit of the republican party."

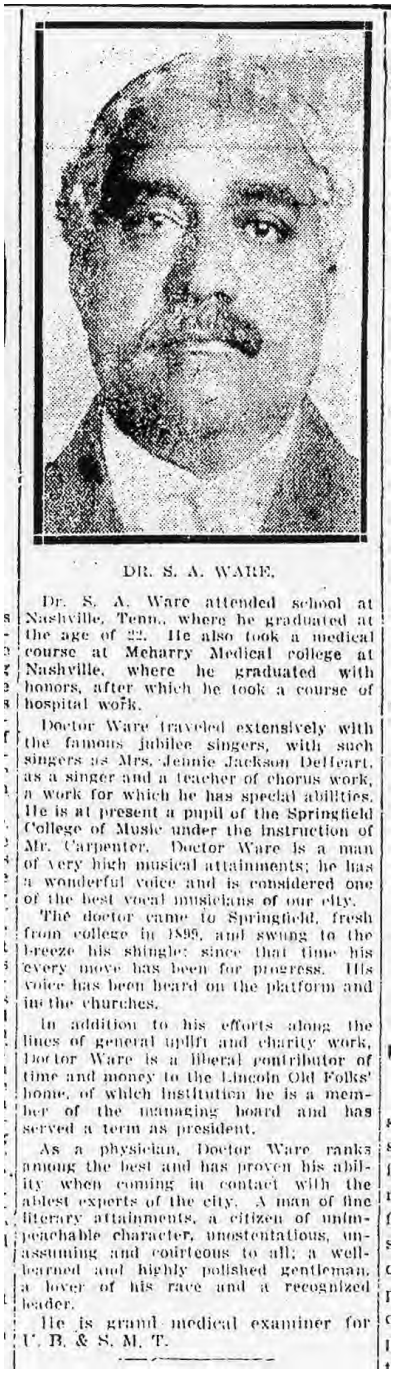
Daniel Neal. "During the riots of 1908 Mr. Neal was one of the few who showed great bravery and courage. He stood pat." Clerk for Amos Duncan [residence at 1408 E. Capitol Avenue—house had been burned out in August 1908 riots) (Casey 1926).

Real Estate Brokers and Developers: James Osby; A. Morris Williams

Table 3
Business Directory (Casey 1926)
[For reasons unknown, only businesses from "A" through "G" were included in this Business Directory. No additional pages were present other than this one.]

Business Directory

Attorneys At Law				
Gibbs	Chas. S.	723 1/2	East	Washington
Williams	A. Morris	122	South	Eleventh
Holman	Lester	122	South	Eleventh
Davis	C. B.	217 1/2	South	Sixth
Barber Shops				
Osborne's		1410	South	Sixteenth
Avington's		122	South	Eleventh
Everybody's		1008	East	Washington
Eureka		829	East	Washington
Ivy's	(Social Center)	19th	and	Kansas
J. W. Offut		103	North	Eighth
Carpenters				
Mickens	Webster L	2100	East	Stuart
Brown	W. H.		East	Brown
Rhinehart	Elmer			Capitol Park
Birdsong	Oscar	823	South	Fifteenth
Austin	Clark	1728	East	Clay
Caterers				
Moore	Mrs. Phillip	1425	East	Monroe
Wilford	Helen	328	West	Allen
Donigan	Mrs. Harry			Matheny
Bates	George	1032	South	Spring
Cement Contractors				
Bryant	H. C.	1923	South	Ninteenth
Bender	Alexander			Spring
Dentist				
Howard	Dr. E. C.	210 1-5	South	Fifth
Dressmakers				
Rogers	Mrs. E. L.	905	South	Fourteenth
Jackson Neal	Mrs. Josie	Fourteenth	and	Capitol
Berry	Mrs. O. P.	1808	East	Monroe
Grocers				
Ashurt	P. C.	Fourteenth	and	Mason
Avington	Mrs.	1000	South	Eighteenth
Bradley and		900	South	Eighteenth
Rowe	Mrs.	Eighteenth	and	Brown
Thomas	Mrs.		East	Stuart
Pekin Theatre	Amos Duncan Prop	815	East	Washington
Sims Hotel	Mrs. Bowen Prop.	1007	East	Washington



DR. S. A. WARE.

Dr. S. A. Ware attended school at Nashville, Tenn., where he graduated at the age of 22. He also took a medical course at Meharry Medical college at Nashville, where he graduated with honors, after which he took a course of hospital work.

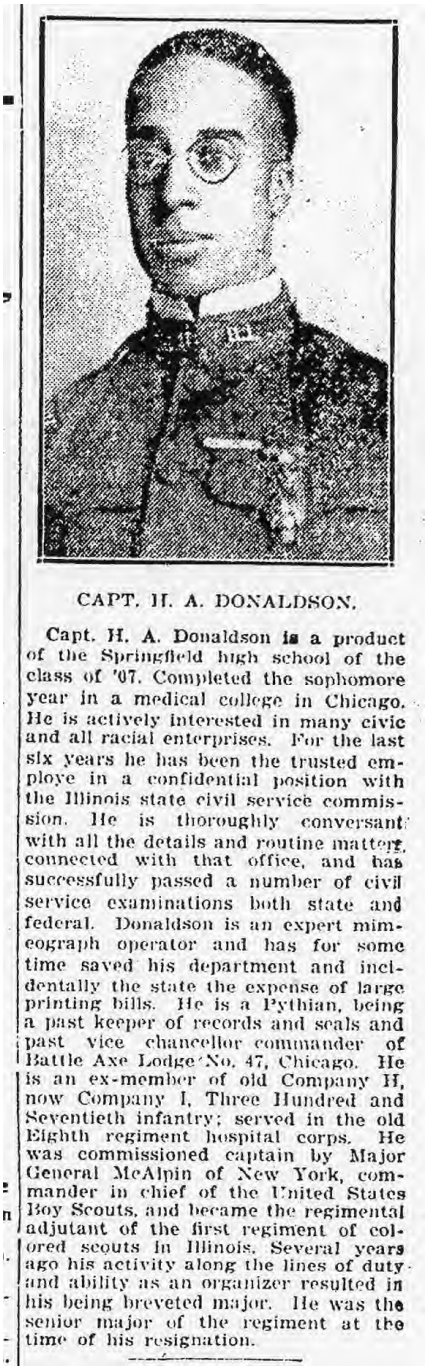
Doctor Ware traveled extensively with the famous jubilee singers, with such singers as Mrs. Jennie Jackson DeHeart, as a singer and a teacher of chorus work, a work for which he has special abilities. He is at present a pupil of the Springfield College of Music under the instruction of Mr. Carpenter. Doctor Ware is a man of very high musical attainments; he has a wonderful voice and is considered one of the best vocal musicians of our city.

The doctor came to Springfield, fresh from college in 1899, and swung to the breeze his shingle; since that time his every move has been for progress. His voice has been heard on the platform and in the churches.

In addition to his efforts along the lines of general uplift and charity work, Doctor Ware is a liberal contributor of time and money to the Lincoln Old Folks' home, of which institution he is a member of the managing board and has served a term as president.

As a physician, Doctor Ware ranks among the best and has proven his ability when coming in contact with the ablest experts of the city. A man of fine literary attainments, a citizen of unimpeachable character, unostentatious, unassuming and courteous to all; a well-learned and highly polished gentleman, a lover of his race and a recognized leader.

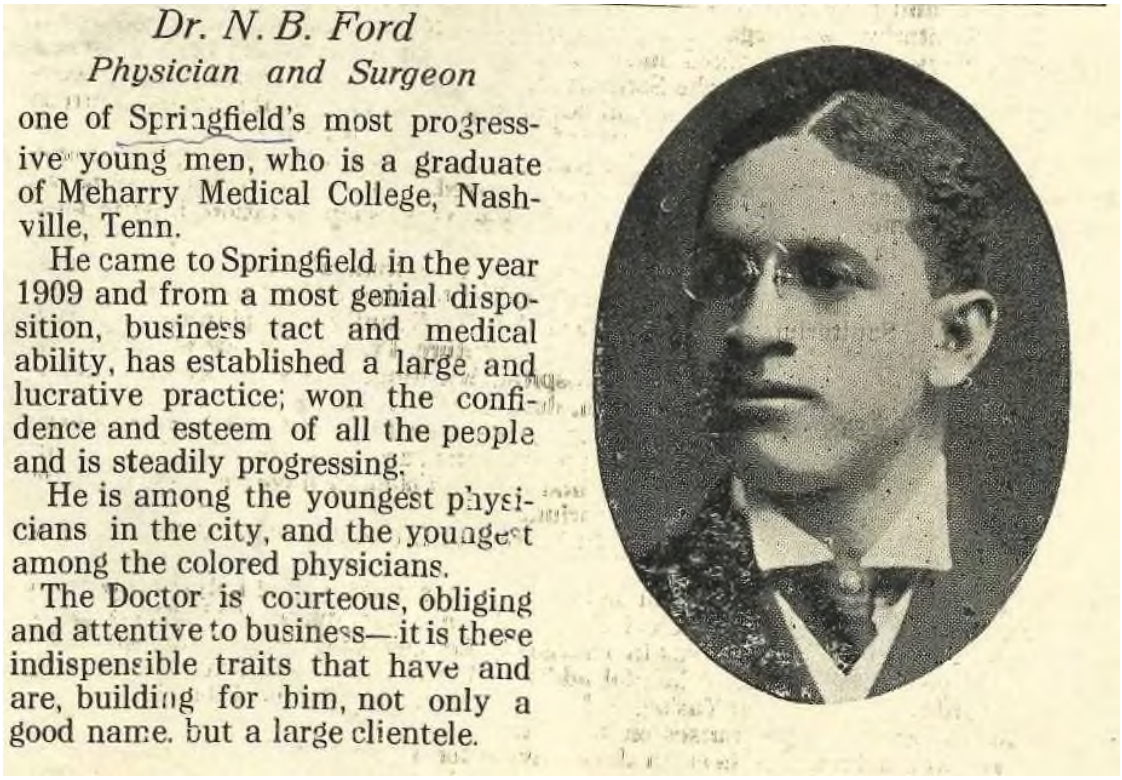
He is grand medical examiner for U. B. & S. M. T.



CAPT. H. A. DONALDSON.

Capt. H. A. Donaldson is a product of the Springfield high school of the class of '07. Completed the sophomore year in a medical college in Chicago. He is actively interested in many civic and all racial enterprises. For the last six years he has been the trusted employe in a confidential position with the Illinois state civil service commission. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details and routine matters connected with that office, and has successfully passed a number of civil service examinations both state and federal. Donaldson is an expert mimeograph operator and has for some time saved his department and incidentally the state the expense of large printing bills. He is a Pythian, being a past keeper of records and seals and past vice chancellor commander of Battle Axe Lodge No. 47, Chicago. He is an ex-member of old Company H, now Company I, Three Hundred and Seventieth infantry; served in the old Eighth regiment hospital corps. He was commissioned captain by Major General McAlpin of New York, commander in chief of the United States Boy Scouts, and became the regimental adjutant of the first regiment of colored scouts in Illinois. Several years ago his activity along the lines of duty and ability as an organizer resulted in his being breveted major. He was the senior major of the regiment at the time of his resignation.

Figure 114. Left: Dr. S. A. Ware immigrated to Springfield in 1899. Besides medicine, the Doctor was a gifted musician. Casey (1926) also has a full-page endorsement of Ware. Right: H. A. Donaldson graduated from Springfield High School in 1907, and studied medicine in Chicago, and served with the Illinois National Guard in the Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps. Since circa 1912, he worked as a civil servant for state government. Donaldson was active in the Boy Scouts, serving as the regimental adjutant of the First Regiment of Colored Scouts in Illinois (*ISJ*, 21 July 1918).



Dr. N. B. Ford

Physician and Surgeon

one of Springfield's most progressive young men, who is a graduate of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

He came to Springfield in the year 1909 and from a most genial disposition, business tact and medical ability, has established a large and lucrative practice; won the confidence and esteem of all the people and is steadily progressing.

He is among the youngest physicians in the city, and the youngest among the colored physicians.

The Doctor is courteous, obliging and attentive to business—it is these indispensible traits that have and are, building for him, not only a good name, but a large clientele.



Figure 115. Doctor Noel Ford had only recently moved to Springfield at the time of publication of Thompson's *Pictorial Souvenir: Central Illinois* in 1912. Ford occupied this frame house at 1611 East Jackson Street in that year with his wife Alice. By 1934, the home was apparently occupied by the Orville Artis family (see subsequent figure). [No survey form prepared for this house as yet.]

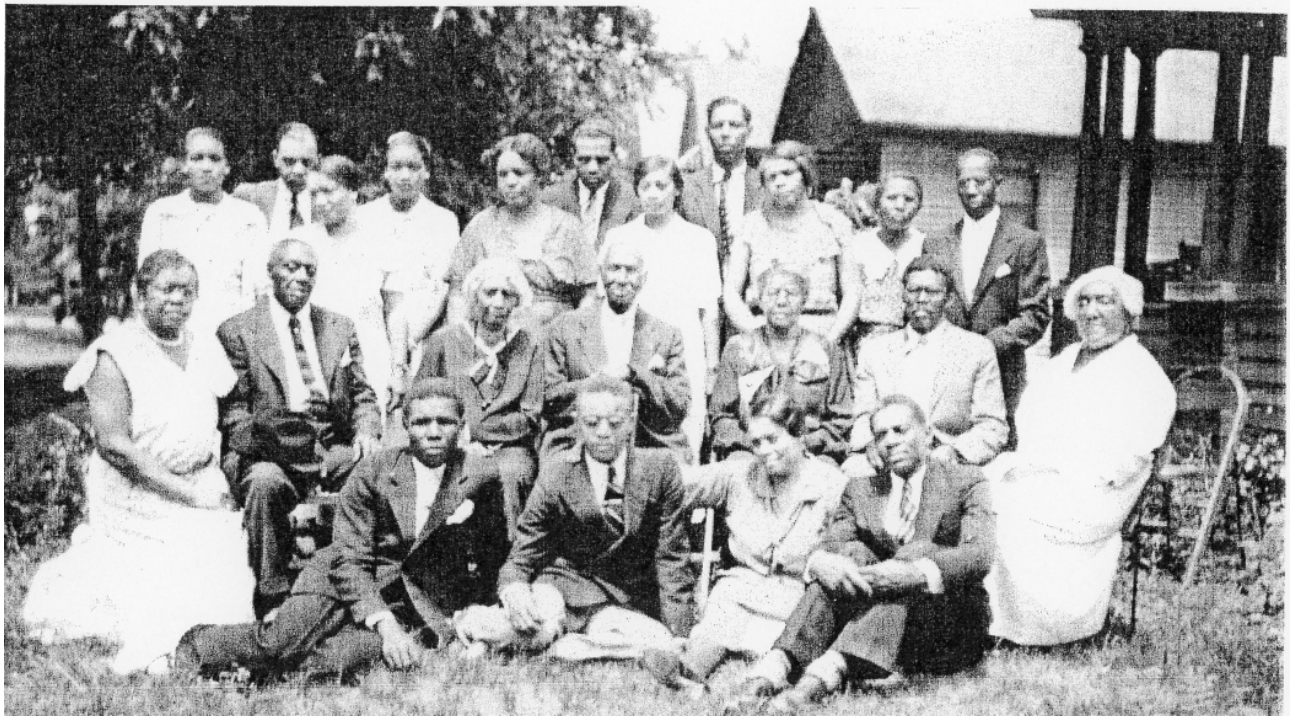
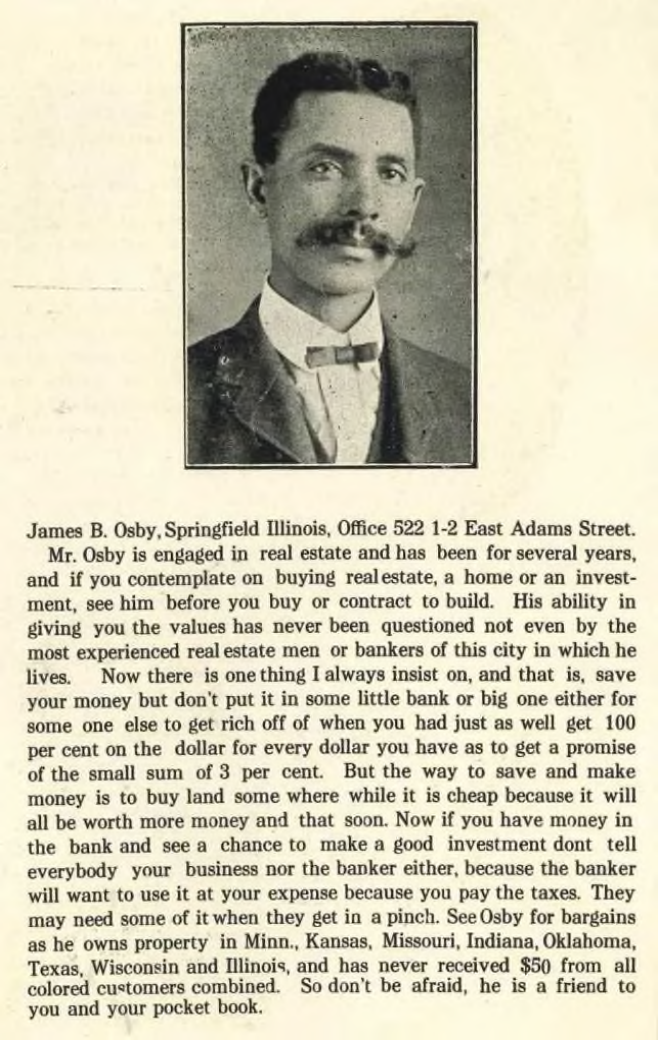


Figure 116. Family gathering after the funeral of Thomas Artis—patriarch of the Artis family. Front and center in this image is Orville H. Artis (son of Thomas), and his wife Minnie. Thomas Artis was a resident of Lincoln, but four of his children (Orville, Oney, Logan, and Vera) lived in Springfield. Orville was living in Springfield by early 1918 (*ISJ*, 20 March 1918), and became a licensed embalmer in July 1920 (*ISR*, 30 July 1920)—a profession he pursued through at least 1929. In the 1920s, Orville and his family lived at 1516 East Capitol Avenue. By 1931, Orville and his family were living at 1611 East Jackson Street (*ISJ*, 23 October 1931). By the late 1930s, Orville was no longer an embalmer and had pursued a variety of other jobs (linoleum layer, janitor). Both Mr. and Mrs. Orville Artis were involved in a variety of church and civic organizations (East End Neighbors Club; Knights of Pythias and Court of Calanthe; Zion Baptist Church; United Church Women of Springfield; Union Baptist Church). Orville Artis died in August 1976 (ISJR, 27 August 1976). At the time of his death, he was living at 909 S. Fifteenth Street. The family resided at 1611 East Jackson Street, Springfield—the same home once occupied by Dr. Noel Ford, for only a short time, having relocated by 1937. [One of Orville's daughters was Mrs. Inman Foster (Dorothy?), and one of Orville's sisters was Mrs. Vera Murrell.]



James B. Osby, Springfield Illinois, Office 522 1-2 East Adams Street.
Mr. Osby is engaged in real estate and has been for several years, and if you contemplate on buying real estate, a home or an investment, see him before you buy or contract to build. His ability in giving you the values has never been questioned not even by the most experienced real estate men or bankers of this city in which he lives. Now there is one thing I always insist on, and that is, save your money but don't put it in some little bank or big one either for some one else to get rich off of when you had just as well get 100 per cent on the dollar for every dollar you have as to get a promise of the small sum of 3 per cent. But the way to save and make money is to buy land some where while it is cheap because it will all be worth more money and that soon. Now if you have money in the bank and see a chance to make a good investment dont tell everybody your business nor the banker either, because the banker will want to use it at your expense because you pay the taxes. They may need some of it when they get in a pinch. See Osby for bargains as he owns property in Minn., Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Wisconsin and Illinois, and has never received $50 from all colored customers combined. So don't be afraid, he is a friend to you and your pocket book.



Figure 117. James Osby was an early, and successful, real estate broker in Springfield (Thompson 1912). In 1912, Osby was living in this two-story frame house at 200 W. Elliott Street. [No survey form prepared for this house as yet.]





Figure 118. Although over 20 tourist homes were listed in the various *Negro Green Books* published over the years, only two have survived to the present. B. Eskridge Tourist House (1501 East Jackson Street) (top) and the H. Robbins Tourist House (1616 East Jackson Street).

Community Development

Newspapers

Additionally, and of major significance to the study of the African American experience in Springfield, is the presence of numerous newspapers published in the capitol city by African American editors. Camara (2013; 2015), who has documented twenty newspapers in the Capital City published by black editors between 1886 and the present, noted that "Sine 1827, the Black Press has been the stalwart of the African American community. It has been its best advocate and worst critic." The first black-edited newspaper in Springfield appears to have been *The State Capital,* which was a weekly published by S. B. Turner beginning in circa 1886. Publication stopped in circa 1915. Forty-nine issues are available spanning the years 1891-92, and a single issue is extant from 1899. In late October 1897, A.V. Broady began publishing the *Illinois Record,* a weekly newspaper dedicated to the needs of Springfield's African American community. Of special interest are the sections "City News in Brief" and "Church Notes," both of which contain a wealth of local gossip and notes about happenings around town. The newspaper was published from October 31, 1897 through at least April 1900. Both the *Illinois Record* and the *State Capital* are available, and searchable on GenealogyBank.com.

The Forum was a third weekly published by Elmer L. Rogers from 1904 through 1927. Issues are available for the years 1906 through 1911—significant years covering those immediately prior to the Springfield Race Riot, the year of the riot, and the years immediately following that event. Although the newspaper was published through at least 1917, only sporadic issues exist after 1911.[108] He also published the *Illinois Conservator* (1905-1950). William T. Scott was a "black journalist and politician" of note, and deserves more research. His early life apparently was centered around Cairo in far southern Illinois. At some point in time, during the latter nineteenth century, he "established the nation's first black-owned daily newspaper." In 1904, the Democratic National Convention was held in St. Louis and the [Negro] National Liberty Party "met there and nominated Scott for President…" At that time, he was a resident of St. Clair County. By 1912, he had relocated to Springfield and was the editor of the newspaper, the *Leader*. Scott died in Springfield on 23 January 1917 (Coughlin 1993 letter to SVC). Camara (2015) indicates that Scott published *The Leader* from 1902 through 1918 9Hartshorn 1910; SVC).[109] Another significant newspaper from this period was *The*

[108] Besides those from early 1906 through 1911, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library has copies of issues from late 1914 through mid-1916, an a few issues from 1917. The NAACP magazine *The Crisis* indicates that the newspaper was being published by Rogers and the Regal Printing Company in 1916. The 1910 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Rogers was living at 1505 S. 17th Street, which is outside of the current project area (and potentially no longer extant?). The 1915 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Rogers was the editor of the newspaper at that time and residing at 905 S. 14th Street—a house within the current Central East Neighborhood which is still extant. Casey's 1926 directory suggests that Rogers is no longer publishing the newspaper, and that he was still residing at this 14th Street location.

[109] Scott was originally from Ohio. Initially trained as a barber, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War and was mustered out of service in 1863 at Cairo, Illinois where he stayed. At about this same time, he apparently established the *Weekly Gazette* in Cairo, Illinois in 1862 and the *Daily Gazette* in 1885, before relocating to Chicago, where he worked as the editorial manager of the *Chicago Gazette* in 1893, and publisher of the *East St. Louis Leader* in 1903, before moving to Springfield. The Cairo *Daily Gazette* is noted as being "the first Negro daily newspaper published in America" (Hartshorn 1910).

Illinois Chronicle, which ran from 1912 through 1969, having been established and published by Inman Foster, Sr. [1920s "Achievement of the Race"—SJR 15Apirl 1990; significant addresses are Eleventh and Washington Streets and 1200 block South Sixteenth Street] Foster also established the Carver Trade School, which had trained black students in the printing trade. [See photos, Camara 2013:67, 73] Beginning in the middle 1930s, Dr. Kenniebrew began publishing the weekly *Illinois State Informer*. In late 1937, the newspaper became a monthly publication only to be discontinued sometime shortly thereafter (post 1938?). Only one full (17 December 1937), and one partial issue (1 November 1938) of the newspaper is known to exist (Sangamon Link; Camara 2015).

This tradition of the local Black Press in Springfield is alive and well, with multiple printed sources available. Beginning in 1973, both the *Springfield Voice*, and the *Voice of the Black Community* were established. Whereas the latter newspaper discontinued publication in 2000, the *Voice* is still active today. William Washington, editor and publisher of the Voice, was instrumental in the voting rights suit that was brought against the City of Springfield in the 1980s, resulting in a change in city government and a better representation of minorities in city government.



Figure 119. View of the Tenth Street corridor, looking north/northeast from a point between Washington and Adams Streets in 1931 (likely taken the roof of the Bunn Warehouse). The towered building seen in middle distance at left is the Wabash Railroad's passenger depot. The building directly opposite from the depot (marked with red arrow) is the Wabash Hotel. By 1950 The Wabash Hotel operated under the name "Hotel Ferguson," which catered to black clientele. The commercial block adjoining the hotel also rented rooms to black borders (SVC; ? 1931)





Figure 120. Two views of the Hotel Brown (aka Dudley Hotel). The Brown Hotel, which was one of the earlier and more significant properties in Springfield catering to the "Negro Motorist," was located at intersection of Eleventh and Adams Streets—in essence the far eastern extension of the Levee District. It was opened in 1914; severely damaged by fire in 1957, and demolished in late 1960. Top: Circa 1940s image in the heyday of the building's use (SVC). Bottom: In 1950s, immediately prior to its demolition (Source?).



Figure 121. Social activities in front of the Dudley Hotel, circa 1940s. Note the presence of the Sanitary Barber Shop in one of the storefront commercial spaces associated with the Hotel. Barber shops were often a focal point of social interaction (SVC).

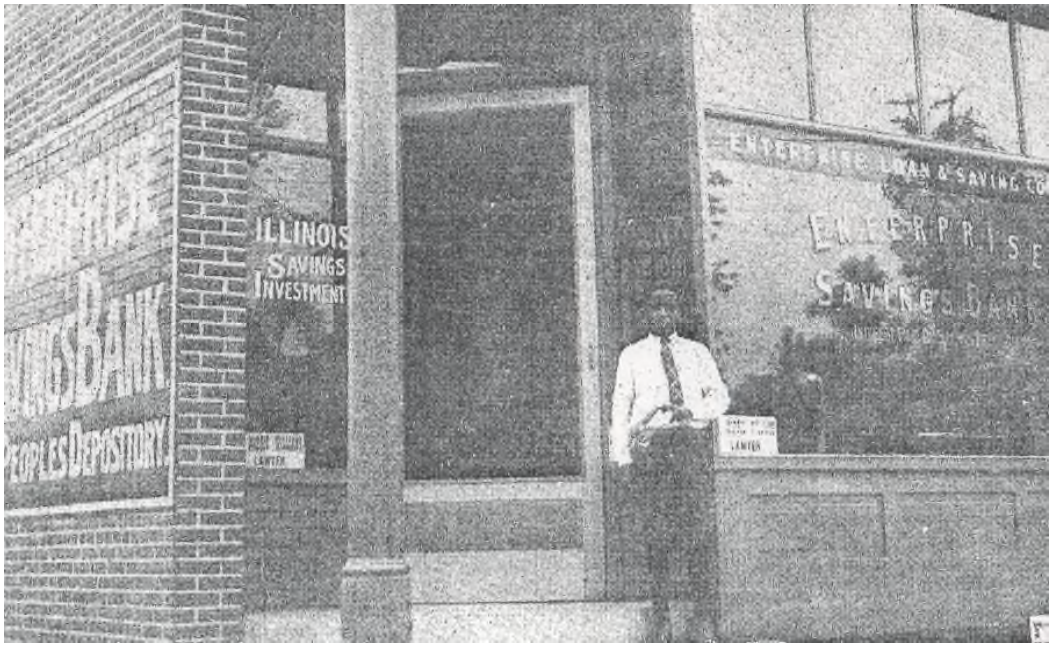
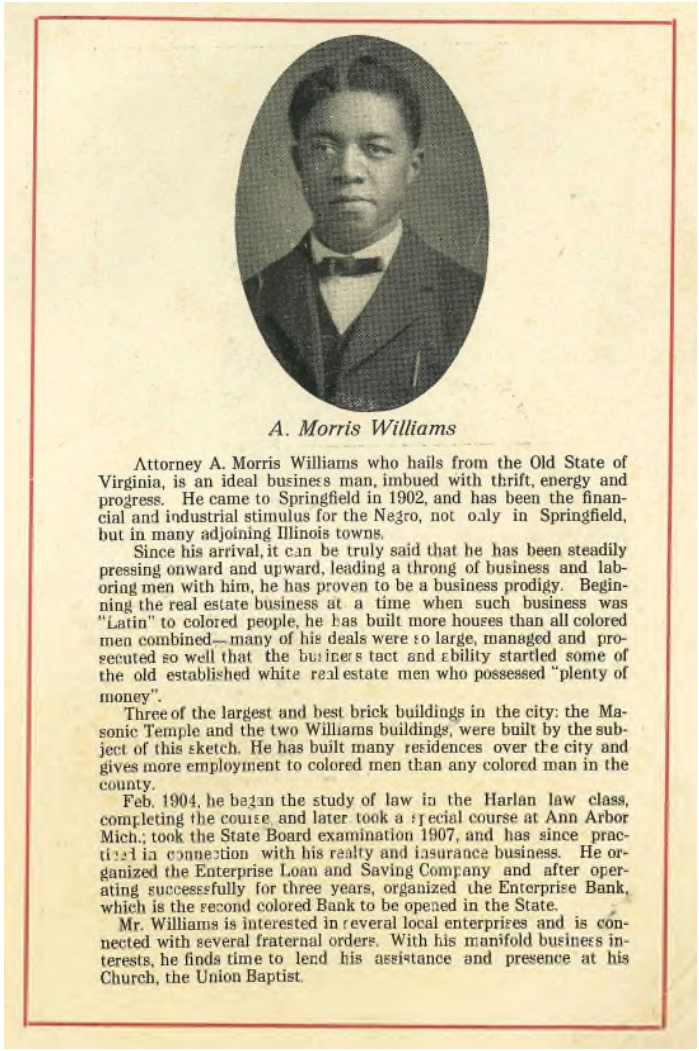


Figure 122. Enterprise Savings Bank, located at 1030 East Washington Street (southwest corner of Washington and Eleventh) (SVC; Original source and date?).



Figure 123. Advertisement for the Enterprise Saving Bank from the 1915 *Springfield City Directory* (SCD 1915:995).



A. Morris Williams

Attorney A. Morris Williams who hails from the Old State of Virginia, is an ideal business man, imbued with thrift, energy and progress. He came to Springfield in 1902, and has been the financial and industrial stimulus for the Negro, not only in Springfield, but in many adjoining Illinois towns.

Since his arrival, it can be truly said that he has been steadily pressing onward and upward, leading a throng of business and laboring men with him, he has proven to be a business prodigy. Beginning the real estate business at a time when such business was "Latin" to colored people, he has built more houses than all colored men combined—many of his deals were so large, managed and prosecuted so well that the business tact and ability startled some of the old established white real estate men who possessed "plenty of money".

Three of the largest and best brick buildings in the city: the Masonic Temple and the two Williams buildings, were built by the subject of this sketch. He has built many residences over the city and gives more employment to colored men than any colored man in the county.

Feb. 1904, he began the study of law in the Harlan law class, completing the course and later took a special course at Ann Arbor Mich.; took the State Board examination 1907, and has since practiced in connection with his realty and insurance business. He organized the Enterprise Loan and Saving Company and after operating successfully for three years, organized the Enterprise Bank, which is the second colored Bank to be opened in the State.

Mr. Williams is interested in several local enterprises and is connected with several fraternal orders. With his manifold business interests, he finds time to lend his assistance and presence at his Church, the Union Baptist.



Figure 124. Springfield's first Black attorney was A. Morris Williams. Williams was a successful attorney and real estate developer in early Springfield. He lived in a modest one-story, frame house at 1106 S. Walnut Street (Thompson 1912).

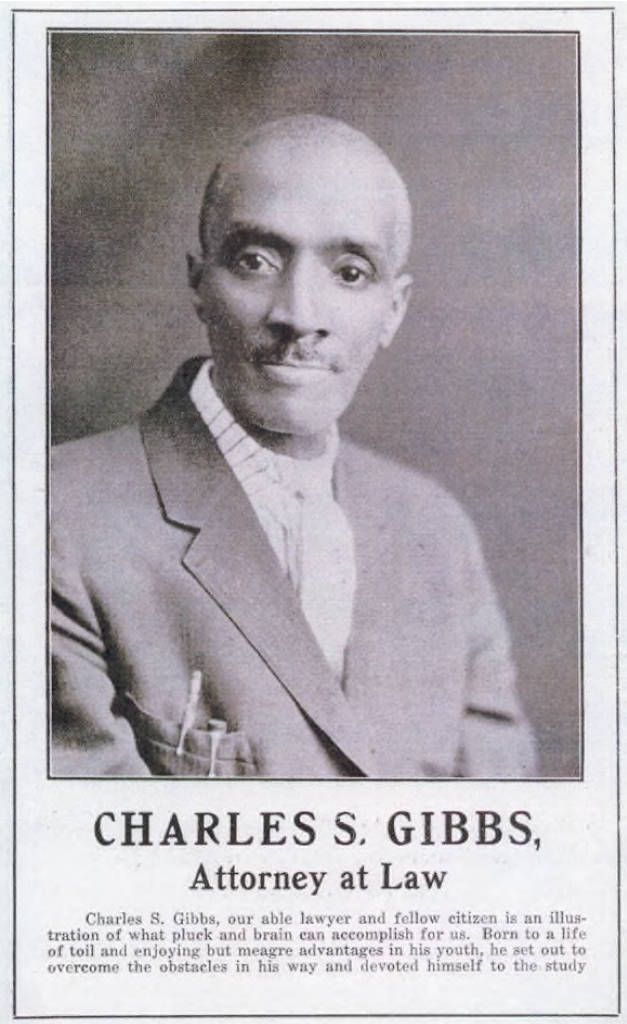
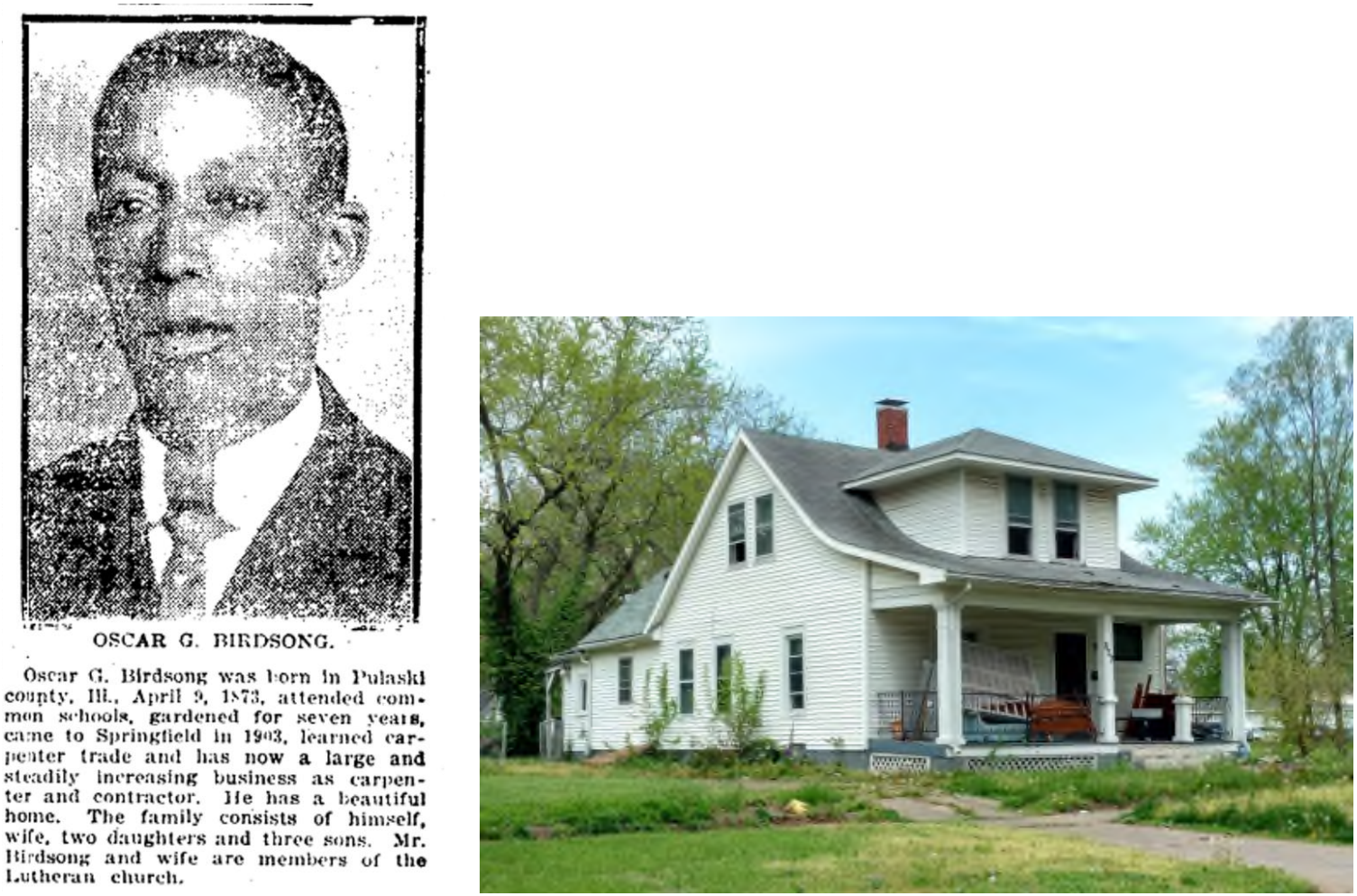




Figure 125. Charles Gibbs was an early attorney in Springfield that was heavily involved with local, state, and even national issues associated with improving living conditions of his fellow citizens, and race relations. In 1912, Gibbs was living at 1404 E. Reynolds Street (which is no longer extant). By circa 1921, he had relocated to a modest brick house at 816 S. Fifteenth Street, in which he lived for many years (Casey 1926). This house appears to have been constructed by 1917 (albeit potentially having been clad with brick at a later date?).



OSCAR G. BIRDSONG.

Oscar G. Birdsong was born in Pulaski county, Ill., April 9, 1873, attended common schools, gardened for seven years, came to Springfield in 1903, learned carpenter trade and has now a large and steadily increasing business as carpenter and contractor. He has a beautiful home. The family consists of himself, wife, two daughters and three sons. Mr. Birdsong and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Figure 126. Many young African American tradesmen went into business for themselves, often working exclusively for fellow African American clients during the Jim Crow era. One such tradesman was the carpenter/builder Oscar Birdsong who came to Springfield, from Pulaski County in southern Illinois, in 1903. Presumably, the house identified with him in the 1926 directory at 823 S. Fifteenth Street (Casey 1926) was built by him, and represents the "beautiful home" described in his 1918 biography (*Springfield Sunday Journal*, 21 July 1918).



Figure 127. Elmer Lee Rogers, was the founder and editor of two local black newspapers, *The Forum* (1904-1927) and the *Illinois Conservator* (1905-1950). Rogers resided at this location (905 S. Fourteenth Street) from circa 1915 through at least 1926. He died in Springfield in 1957 (Camara 2015).

DANIEL NEAL

Mr. Neal is one of our best known and highly respected citizens. He was born in Clay County, Kentucky and came to Springfield in 1876.

For years he was engaged in various business enterprises both here and in other states, and prior to that was a coal miner for years.

His good nature and genial disposition hasmade him a host of friends among all classes.

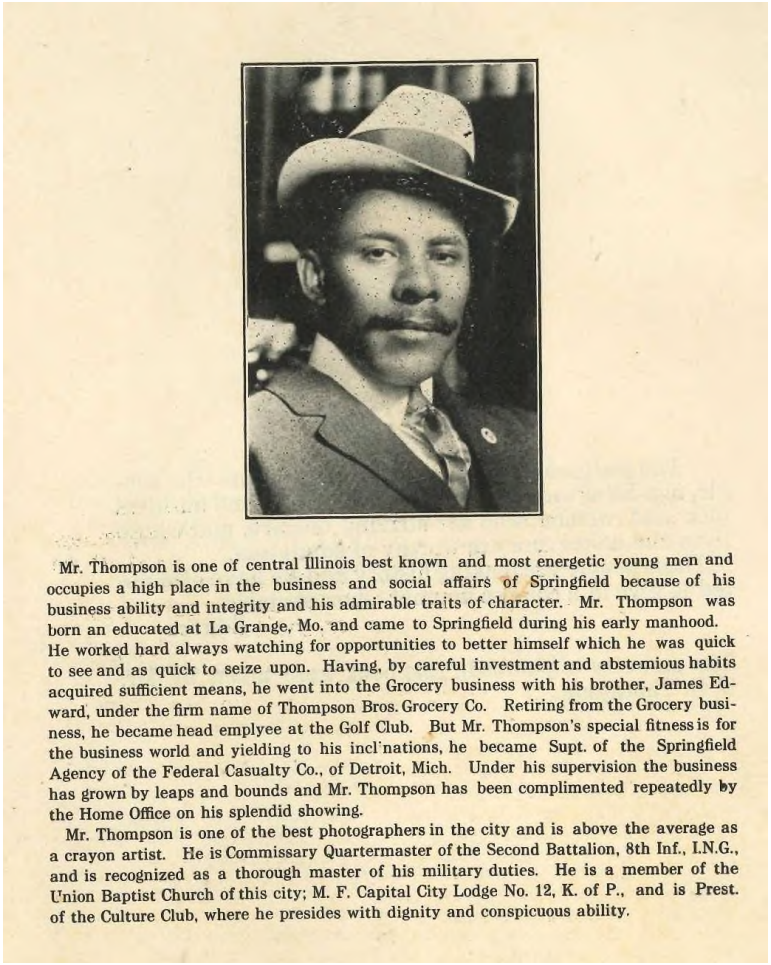
During the riots of 1908 Mr. Neal was one of the few who showed great bravery and courage. He stood pat.

In politics his counsel is heeded by a host of faithful friends who regard him as a true champion of the race.

At present he is clerk for Amos Duncan. He married Josie Coleman, daughter of Rev. Landrew Coleman, the pioneer preacher and lives in his own beautiful home at 1408 E. Capitol Avenue.



Figure 128. The Dan Neal house at 1408 E. Capitol Avenue. Top: Casey (1926).



Mr. Thompson is one of central Illinois best known and most energetic young men and occupies a high place in the business and social affairs of Springfield because of his business ability and integrity and his admirable traits of character. Mr. Thompson was born an educated at La Grange, Mo. and came to Springfield during his early manhood. He worked hard always watching for opportunities to better himself which he was quick to see and as quick to seize upon. Having, by careful investment and abstemious habits acquired sufficient means, he went into the Grocery business with his brother, James Edward, under the firm name of Thompson Bros. Grocery Co. Retiring from the Grocery business, he became head emplyee at the Golf Club. But Mr. Thompson's special fitness is for the business world and yielding to his incl'nations, he became Supt. of the Springfield Agency of the Federal Casualty Co., of Detroit, Mich. Under his supervision the business has grown by leaps and bounds and Mr. Thompson has been complimented repeatedly by the Home Office on his splendid showing.

Mr. Thompson is one of the best photographers in the city and is above the average as a crayon artist. He is Commissary Quartermaster of the Second Battalion, 8th Inf., I.N.G., and is recognized as a thorough master of his military duties. He is a member of the Union Baptist Church of this city; M. F. Capital City Lodge No. 12, K. of P., and is Prest. of the Culture Club, where he presides with dignity and conspicuous ability.



Figure 129. The Thomas R. Thompson, located at 1530 East Capital Avenue. Thompson was a successful insurance agent for many years, and accomplished photographer. He published *Pictorial Souvenir, Central Illinois* in 1912. By the 1920s, he apparently was working in a civil servant position at the "State House." After his death in 1927, the Springfield Urban League and the Douglas Community Center shared office space in this house for a short time beginning in 1928.

Churches

Churches have played a central role in the African-American community in Springfield historically. This was especially true prior to the Civil Rights era, when segregation, though not law, was openly practiced in Springfield. Deprived of equal access to the venues and amenities enjoyed by their white counterparts, blacks found a vital social outlet in their churches. More than simply houses of worship, their churches served as community centers, meeting places for organizations, and havens where local African-American culture (particularly music) could freely be expressed. They also represented the social conscience of the black community as a whole. Pastors naturally took a leading role in the black community.

In discussing the local churches, the 1881 county history makes brief reference to the churches associated with the "Colored Baptists" and "Colored Methodists" at that time. "There are two churches of Colored Baptists in the city, one situated on the corner of Twelfth and Mason streets, and known as the 'Union," Rev. Mr. Robertson, pastor; the other on the corner of Ninth and Carpenter streets, Rev. George Brent, pastor" (Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:608). With regard to the Colored Methodists, this source states "there is a society of colored Methodists which meets on the east side of Fourth street, near Reynolds, with Rev. J. Dawson as the present pastor" (Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:610).[110] It was behind this church of the Colored Methodists that the early Colored School was located.[111]

By 1873, there were two African-American congregations in this area: an African Methodist Evangelical Church situated on Fourth Street, between Madison and Carpenter, and the Colored Baptist Church, located on the northwest corner of Carpenter and Eighth. The Colored Baptist Church (later renamed Zion Baptist) later erected a permanent church at the corner of Carpenter and Ninth streets in 1877 (Russo et al. 1998:101).[112] Another African-American congregation, Union Baptist, had erected a church on the northwest corner of Mason and Twelfth streets by 1896 (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:52). "Rev. George Brents, came to Springfield from Kentucky in 1836, and in 1838 he assisted in organizing the first colored Baptist church known as the Zion Baptist church. It was located down in Old Town, on Washington street" (*Illinois State Journal Centennial* 1931, "City Fireman Is Descendant of Pioneer Preacher" SVC Vertical Files). Brents was a pastor at the church through his death in 1887, and prior to his death "for a number of years, [he was] the chaplain in the house of

110 It is possible that Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Brown Streets was the successor to this early Methodist Church [?]

111 Casey (1926) wrote that "from a care[ful] investigation among the early settlers, it appears that the first colored church in the county was located on West Washington Street, opposite the High School building. It was of the Baptist denominations. Another early church was located at 4th and Mason Streets… [more on specific individuals/ministers]… the race owes much to the sterling Christian virtues of its pioneer preachers."

112 This congregation remained at this location until the 1970s (Russo et al. 1998:101).

representatives" (*Illinois State Journal Centennial* 1931; "City Fireman Is Descendant of Pioneer Preacher" SVC Vertical Files).

An 1881 county history contains a short reference to the missionary work of a Professor Wyneka with the Germans and Colored residents of Springfield (Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:483). Missionary work among the Colored residents of Springfield culminated in the organization of Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1889 located at 121 North Fifteenth Street. There was a school and chapel built in 1889 for $4,000 (Sangamon Valley Collection, Vertical Files). [Illustrated Historical Sketch of Our Colored Missions 1914].

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church was established in 1895 when the congregation split from the Zion Baptist Church, in order to establish a place of worship closer to their neighborhood of "Goose Prairie." Their new church was constructed at 916 South Eighteenth St (now Martin Luther King Jr. Drive) (Russo, Garvert, and Mann 1998:88). [113]

Casey's *History of the Negro in Sangamon County* highlights the work of Reverend J. C. Roberts and the Zion Baptist Church. Reverend Roberts was noted as "one of our most enlightened and progressive pastors." Roberts arrived at Zion Baptist Church in 1916 and under his leadership "many notable improvements have been made in the church… and the breadth and scope of the influence of church in race uplift materially broadened." He also ran "an industrial school designed to train the city's youth along lines of skillful industry and to fit them to become self-supporting members of the community. He also is interested in every movement having for its aim the advancement of the race."

The Church of God in Christ began as a tent revival held in 1921 in a field near Kansas and Nineteenth Street, in an area known as "Goose Prairie." The revival was organized and held by Elder Falls (presumably from Texas). With the coming of winter, the tent revival was relocated indoors to a "small, three room, shot gun style house located at Seventeenth and Brown Street. The following summer an outdoor pavilion was constructed on the adjacent corner lot, and the church became known as the Brown Street Church of God in Christ. In circa 1940-42, the church was relocated from 1707 East Brown Street to 1701 East Brown Street. In 1977, this

[113] Few references were found to "Goose Prairie." According to local resident Alice Martin, Goose Prairie "was out, like, East Kansas [Street] and out in there—East Kansas and Clay and down out further east"… "about Eighteenth Street east" (Oral History Collection 1974). The earliest reference found in local newspapers was from 29 October 1892, which described "shenanigans" at a private party "given by a popular society family out on 'goose prairie'" in which a keg of "Reisch's best" was drained by unknown guests. The article suggests presence of a park-like setting with formal accommodations, including a kitchen ("A Mean Trick," *State Capital*, 29 October 1892). A few years later, in 1907, the *Illinois State Register* reported on the arrest of one Wade Johnson at the Star Theater, "the chief charge against Johnson is that he was a 'bad nigga from Goose Prairie,' and that 'he carried an awful large gun.' He was probably disturbing the performance at the colored theater." (*Illinois State Register*; 28 July 1907). The final reference to Goose Prairie was from the *Illinois State Journal*, in 1911, which noted that the Goose Prairie Blues—a local baseball team—had defeated the Young Merchant Blacks the day before, by a score of 15 to 2. The game was played at a field located at Nineteenth and Brown Streets. The Goose Prairie Blues apparently were referred to as the "Gooseberries" (*Illinois State Journal*; 14 May 1911).

church was replaced with yet another newer structure which was completed in 1983 (The Rich History of Brown Street COGIC, http://www.brownstreetcogic.com/our-history/)

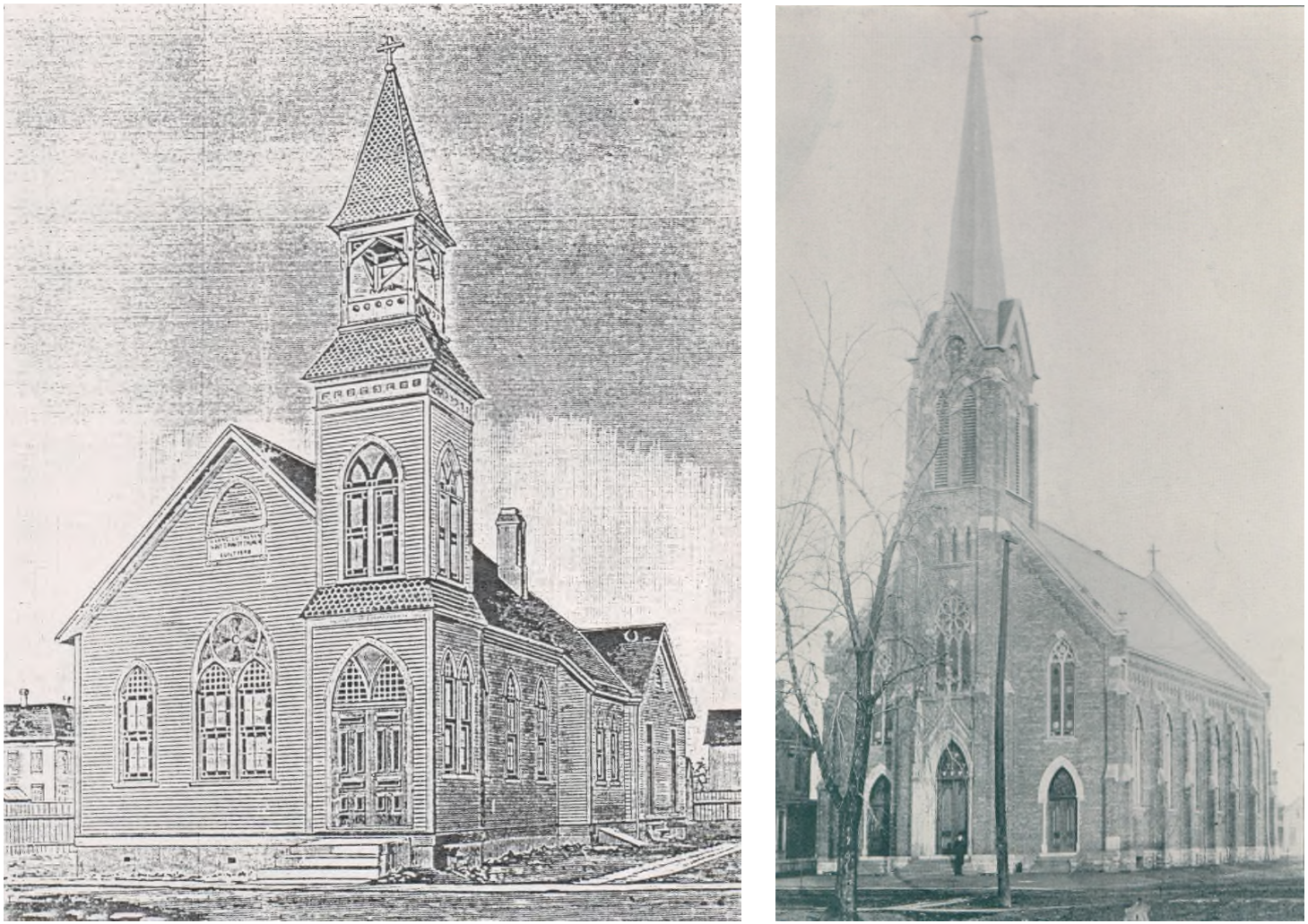
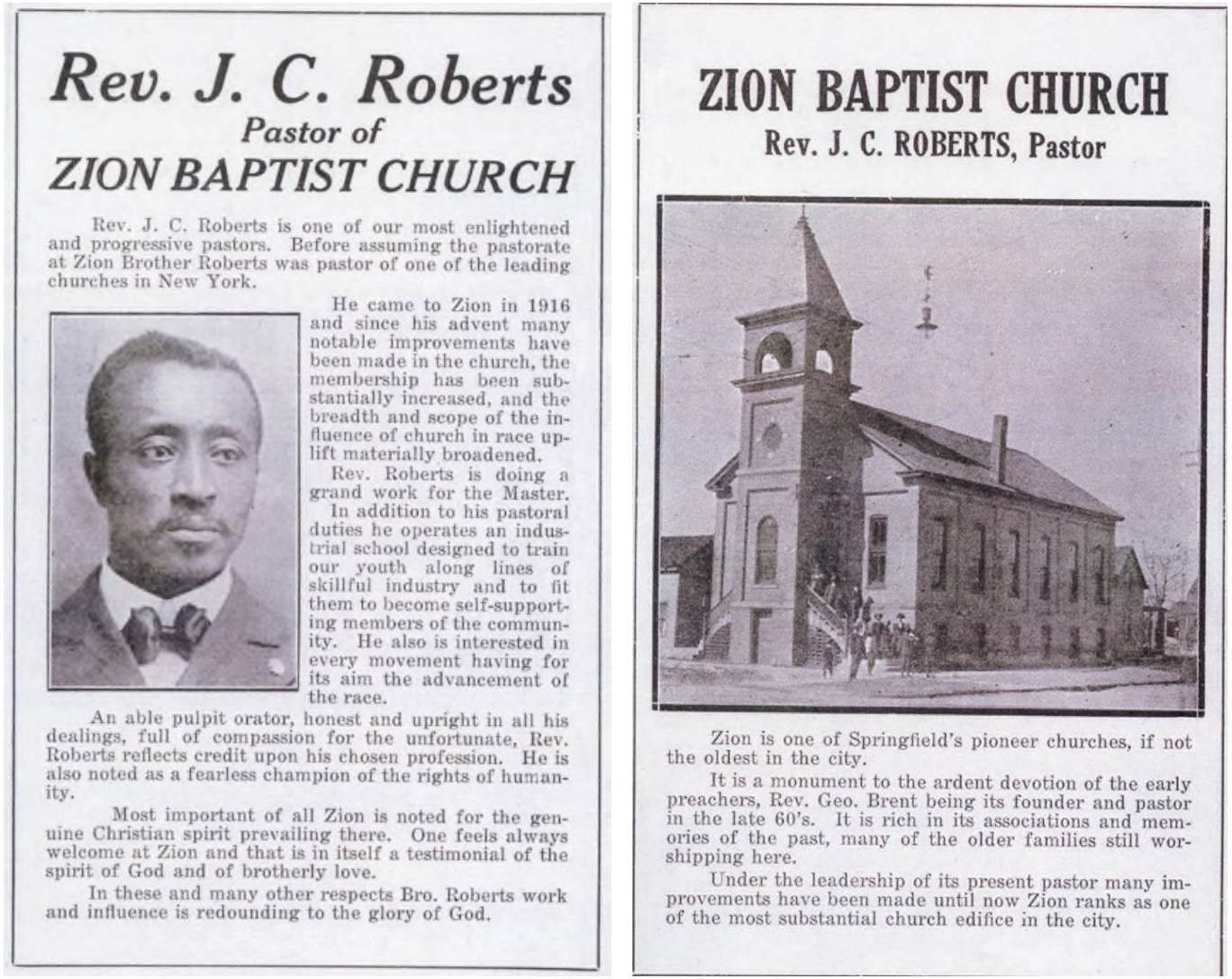


Figure 130. Left: Holy Trinity Church, located on north Fifteenth Street, prior to the removal and replacement of the original bell tower (Concordia Publishing House 1914). Right: Sacred Heart Catholic Church on Twelfth and Lawrence Streets (*Illinois State Register* 1898).



Rev. J. C. Roberts
Pastor of
ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. J. C. Roberts is one of our most enlightened and progressive pastors. Before assuming the pastorate at Zion Brother Roberts was pastor of one of the leading churches in New York.

He came to Zion in 1916 and since his advent many notable improvements have been made in the church, the membership has been substantially increased, and the breadth and scope of the influence of church in race uplift materially broadened.

Rev. Roberts is doing a grand work for the Master.

In addition to his pastoral duties he operates an industrial school designed to train our youth along lines of skillful industry and to fit them to become self-supporting members of the community. He also is interested in every movement having for its aim the advancement of the race.

An able pulpit orator, honest and upright in all his dealings, full of compassion for the unfortunate, Rev. Roberts reflects credit upon his chosen profession. He is also noted as a fearless champion of the rights of humanity.

Most important of all Zion is noted for the genuine Christian spirit prevailing there. One feels always welcome at Zion and that is in itself a testimonial of the spirit of God and of brotherly love.

In these and many other respects Bro. Roberts work and influence is redounding to the glory of God.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. J. C. ROBERTS, Pastor

Zion is one of Springfield's pioneer churches, if not the oldest in the city.

It is a monument to the ardent devotion of the early preachers, Rev. Geo. Brent being its founder and pastor in the late 60's. It is rich in its associations and memories of the past, many of the older families still worshipping here.

Under the leadership of its present pastor many improvements have been made until now Zion ranks as one of the most substantial church edifice in the city.

Figure 131. One of the more prominent churches associated with the African American community in Springfield was the Zion Baptist Church (1601 E Laurel St.). Historic images are from Casey's circa 1926 *Directory*. See also *Springfield Sunday Journal* (21 July 1918).



Figure 132. Pleasant Grove Baptist Church was established in 1895 when the congregation split from the Zion Baptist Church, in order to establish a place of worship closer to their neighborhood of "Goose Prairie." Their new church was constructed at 916 South Eighteenth St (now Martin Luther King Jr. Drive).

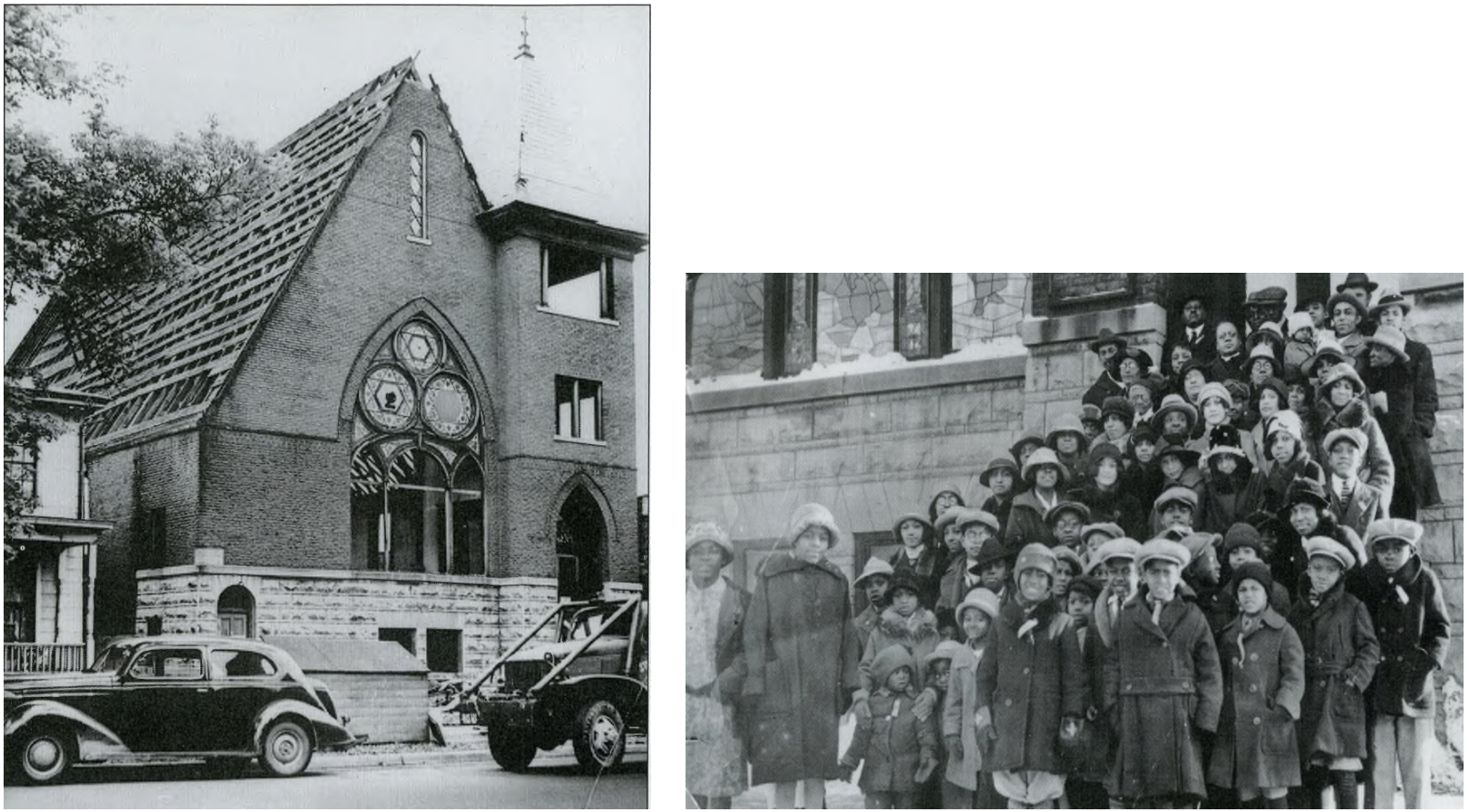
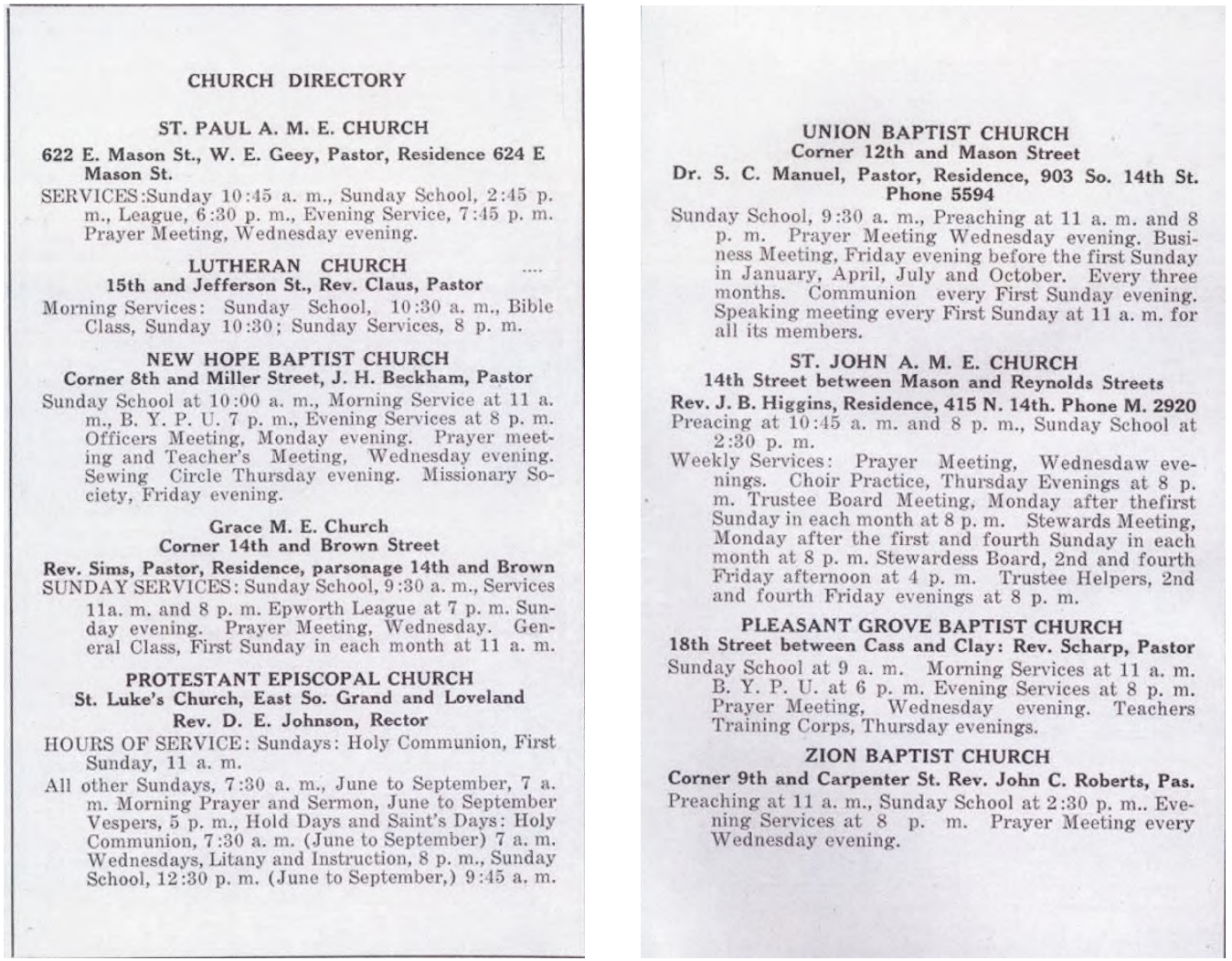


Figure 133. Left: A 1940s view of the St. Paul African Methodist Church once located at 620-622 East Mason Street. A 1930s Sunday School class out in front of the church on a cold day (bottom right). The church is now located at 1116 South Sixteenth Street (top right).



CHURCH DIRECTORY

ST. PAUL A. M. E. CHURCH

622 E. Mason St., W. E. Geey, Pastor, Residence 624 E Mason St.

SERVICES:Sunday 10:45 a. m., Sunday School, 2:45 p. m., League, 6:30 p. m., Evening Service, 7:45 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening.

LUTHERAN CHURCH

15th and Jefferson St., Rev. Claus, Pastor

Morning Services: Sunday School, 10:30 a. m., Bible Class, Sunday 10:30; Sunday Services, 8 p. m.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner 8th and Miller Street, J. H. Beckham, Pastor

Sunday School at 10:00 a. m., Morning Service at 11 a. m., B. Y. P. U. 7 p. m., Evening Services at 8 p. m. Officers Meeting, Monday evening. Prayer meeting and Teacher's Meeting, Wednesday evening. Sewing Circle Thursday evening. Missionary Society, Friday evening.

Grace M. E. Church

Corner 14th and Brown Street

Rev. Sims, Pastor, Residence, parsonage 14th and Brown

SUNDAY SERVICES: Sunday School, 9:30 a. m., Services 11a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Sunday evening. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday. General Class, First Sunday in each month at 11 a. m.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

St. Luke's Church, East So. Grand and Loveland

Rev. D. E. Johnson, Rector

HOURS OF SERVICE: Sundays: Holy Communion, First Sunday, 11 a. m.

All other Sundays, 7:30 a. m., June to September, 7 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, June to September Vespers, 5 p. m., Hold Days and Saint's Days: Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m. (June to September) 7 a. m. Wednesdays, Litany and Instruction, 8 p. m., Sunday School, 12:30 p. m. (June to September,) 9:45 a. m.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner 12th and Mason Street

Dr. S. C. Manuel, Pastor, Residence, 903 So. 14th St. Phone 5594

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m., Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening. Business Meeting, Friday evening before the first Sunday in January, April, July and October. Every three months. Communion every First Sunday evening. Speaking meeting every First Sunday at 11 a. m. for all its members.

ST. JOHN A. M. E. CHURCH

14th Street between Mason and Reynolds Streets

Rev. J. B. Higgins, Residence, 415 N. 14th. Phone M. 2920

Preacing at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

Weekly Services: Prayer Meeting, Wednesdaw evenings. Choir Practice, Thursday Evenings at 8 p. m. Trustee Board Meeting, Monday after thefirst Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. Stewards Meeting, Monday after the first and fourth Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. Stewardess Board, 2nd and fourth Friday afternoon at 4 p. m. Trustee Helpers, 2nd and fourth Friday evenings at 8 p. m.

PLEASANT GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH

18th Street between Cass and Clay: Rev. Scharp, Pastor

Sunday School at 9 a. m. Morning Services at 11 a. m. B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m. Evening Services at 8 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening. Teachers Training Corps, Thursday evenings.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner 9th and Carpenter St. Rev. John C. Roberts, Pas.

Preaching at 11 a. m., Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.. Evening Services at 8 p. m. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening.

Figure 134. *Churches* are places of special note that have played a significant role in the African American community. This is a directory of the churches serving the black community in the 1920s (Casey 1926).

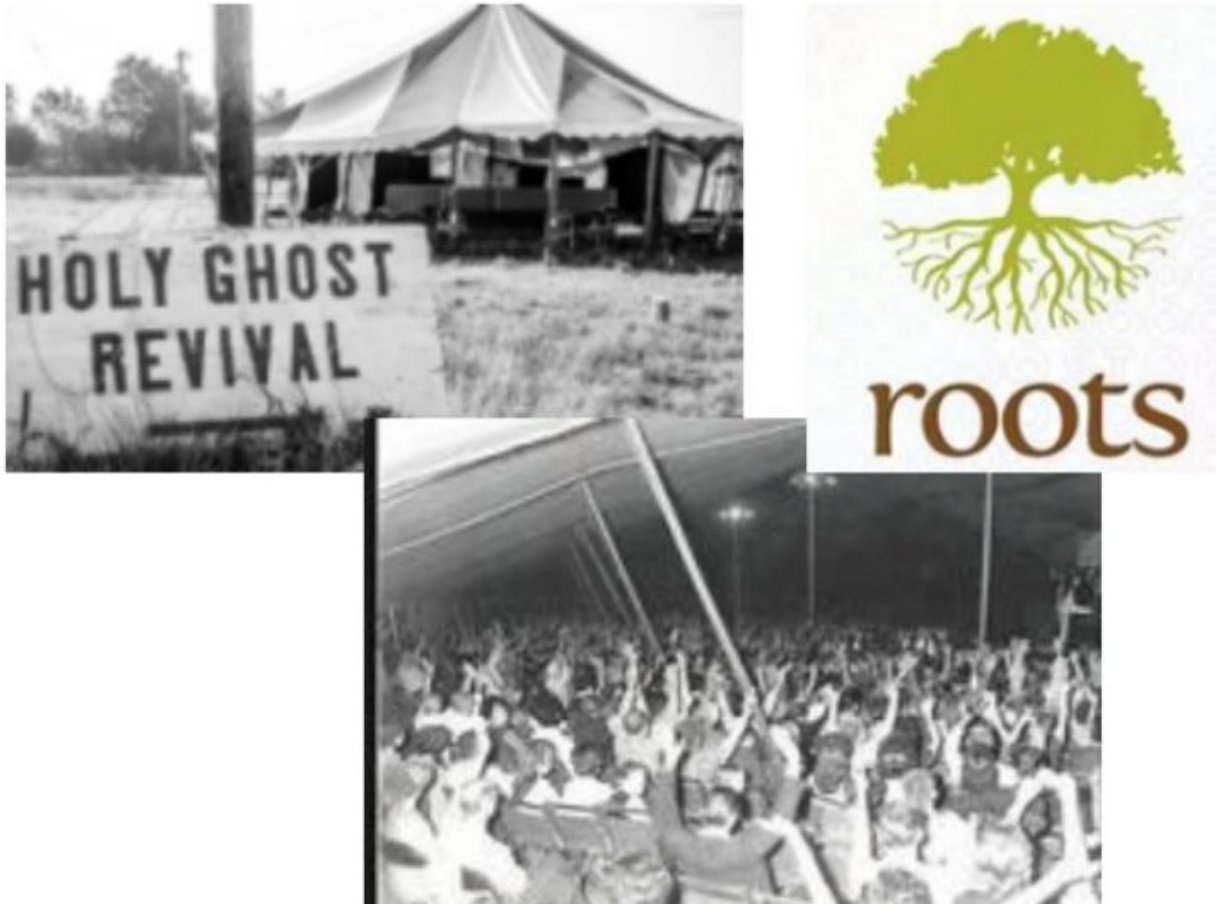


Figure 135. Brown Street Church of God in Christ was initiated as a tent revival during the summer of 1921, at location known as "Goose Prairie." [Are these pictures from Springfield? Appears to be a white crowd in the tent?] [From their web page; needs research to confirm.]

Education

Private Institutions: J. W. Taylor's House, although originally constructed as a suburban estate house, was later converted into the Ulrich Home for Fallen Women (circa 1870), and later the Ambidexter Industrial and Normal Institute (1901), a school for African-American youth patterned after the more famous Tuskegee Institute championed by Booker T. Washington (Mansberer and Stratton 2014).[114] Short-lived trade school. Closed in 1909. Lincoln Industrial School opened subsequently at Fifteenth and Washington Streets. Episcopal Bishop Edward William Osborne (who initiated a variety of efforts to expand church outreach to blacks diocese-wide) (http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=2088). In 1915, Eva Monroe established the Mary A. Lawrence Industrial School for Colored Girls—which operated from the Lincoln Colored Home, and the Lincoln Industrial School for Colored Boys—which operated with the earlier Lincoln Industrial School at 15th and Washington Streets.

Springfield Redemption Home… organized by Mr. and Mrs. William Hunt in 1903… for the "conversion, reformation, and Christian education of penitent erring girls and to provide a home for dependent infants and children." In 1906, the Home was moved into a new building at Eleventh and Jackson Streets. This building was sold in 1923, when the Home was moved to North Douglas Avenue (History of Family Service Center; online). Discussion of early use of the Taylor Home as the Ulrich Home 1870s.. [Both of these were probably devoted to all white clientele?]

Carver Trade School… established by Inman Foster, publisher of the Illinois Chronicle. Lived at 1210 S. Sixteenth Street. Born in LaGrange, Missouri, and schooled in Quincy, Illinois… According to his obituary, "Mr. Foster was the first Negro printer to work at the St. Louis Dispatch, prior to moving to Springfield in 1912, where he established his printing business and was director of the Carver Trade School. He was a graduate of Lincoln College of Law in 1918."

[114] The 1873 Springfield City Directory indicates that Edward Ulrich was the founder and director of the Ulrich Home for Fallen Women, located at the southeast corner of Cass and Twelfth Streets. The house matron at that date was Helen Bowen.

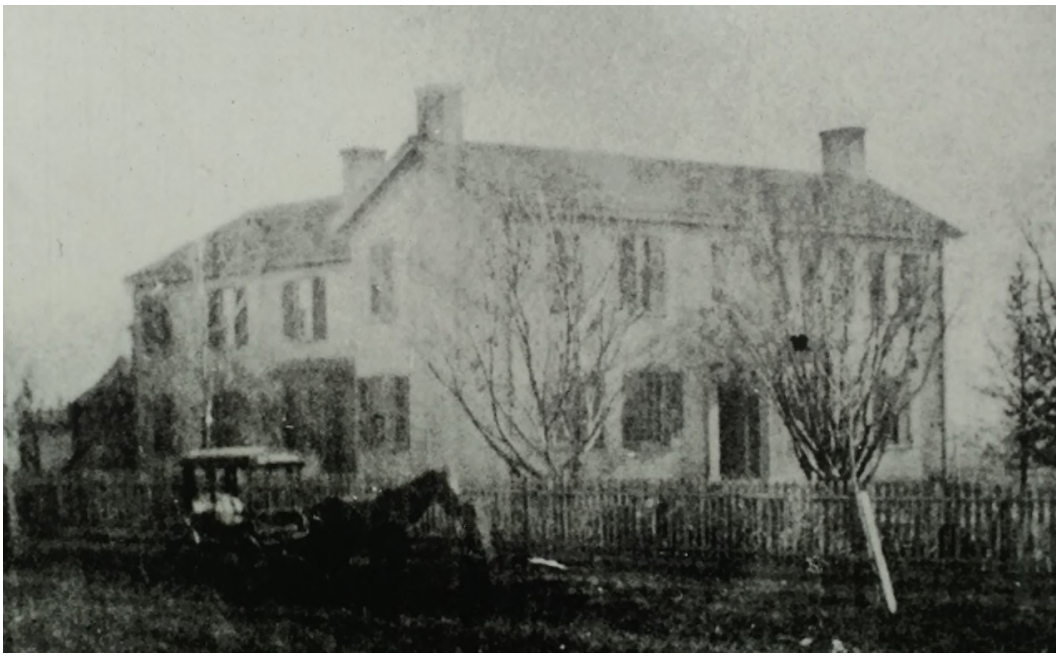




Figure 136. Top: The Judge Wycliff Taylor House at the corner of Twelfth and Cass Streets was constructed as a suburban estate house in 1857. In 1901, it was converted into the Ambidexter Industrial and Normal Institute, a school for black youth that taught arts and sciences, domestic skills, and period trades following the philosophy of Booker T. Washington and his Tuskegee Institute. Bottom: Undated photograph of students at the Ambidexter Industrial and Normal Institute.

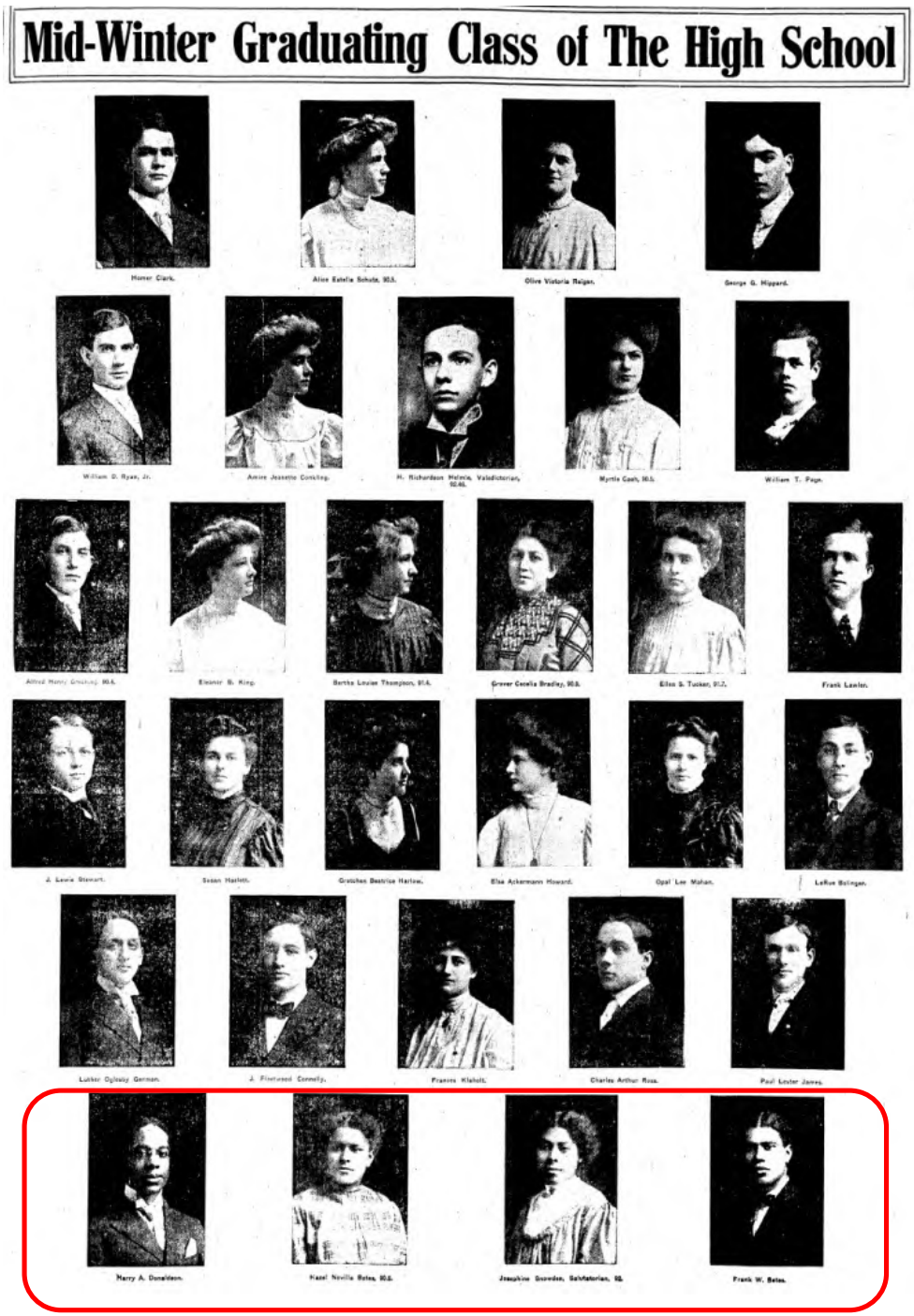
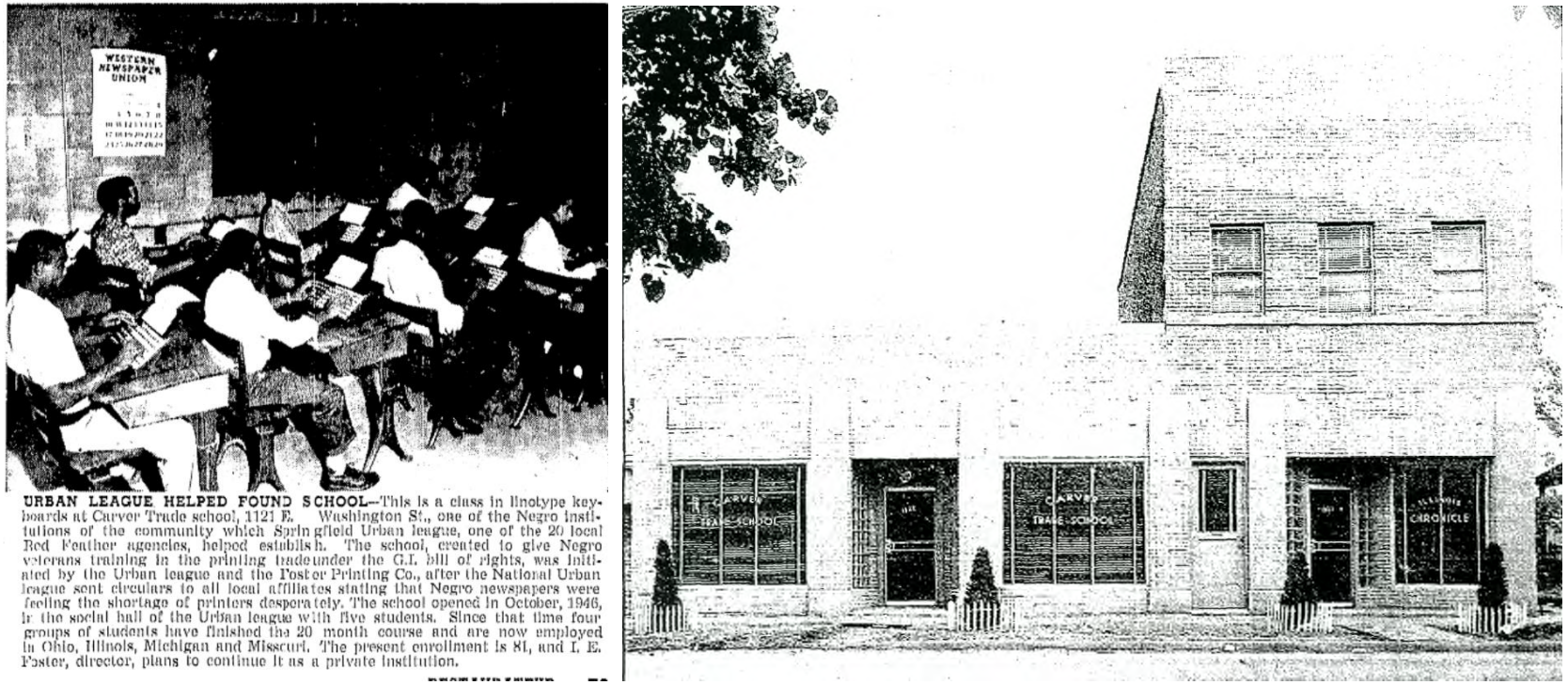


Figure 137. Class of 1907. Controversy over class valedictorian. Segregated photographs with blacks on bottom of picture. Josephine Snowden, second from right on bottom. (Sangamon Link)



URBAN LEAGUE HELPED FOUND SCHOOL—This is a class in linotype keyboards at Carver Trade school, 1121 E. Washington St., one of the Negro institutions of the community which Springfield Urban league, one of the 20 local Red Feather agencies, helped establish. The school, created to give Negro veterans training in the printing trade under the G.I. bill of rights, was initiated by the Urban league and the Foster Printing Co., after the National Urban league sent circulars to all local affiliates stating that Negro newspapers were feeling the shortage of printers desperately. The school opened in October, 1946, in the social hall of the Urban league with five students. Since that time four groups of students have finished the 20 month course and are now employed in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. The present enrollment is 81, and I. E. Foster, director, plans to continue it as a private institution.

Figure 138. Carver Trade School located at 1121 E. Washington Street. Left: Early 1951 classroom scene (*ISJ*, 5 November 1951; SVC Vertical Files). Right: Exterior view of school and adjacent offices of the *Illinois Chronicle*, both founded by Inman E. Foster, Sr. (*Illinois State Journal-Register*, 15 April 1990). The *Illinois Chronicle* was published for nearly 50 years by Foster.

Public Institutions: Prior to the early 1873, schools in Springfield were segregated, and African American children were not allowed to attend the City's publicly funded schools. The first school for African American children was a privately funded school located behind "the African church [St. John AME Church] on Fourth street halfway between Madison and Carpenter street." [Rev. George Brent, Jr.—pre-dates public funding?]

In late December 1858, the Springfield school board formally "established" the school, and in early 1859 there were thirteen students enrolled. Thomas York was the principal (ISJ 28 June 1940). In 1881, the county history noted that, in 1860-61,

> The High School occupied a building on Fifth street, between Monroe and Market, while the colored children were compelled to attend school *in a shanty in the rear of the African church, on North Fourth street.* This African school was established the year previous, under Mr. Cutcheon's administration. Says Superintendent Springer of it in his first report: "Humble as it is, the school it contains has burnished the most satisfactory evidence of the capacity and aptitude of the colored children to acquire the rudiments of a good education. In rapidity of advancement and propriety of behavior, these youthful descendants of the African race compare very advantageously with the more favored children of Caucasian blood (Inter State Publishing Company 1881:588).

By 1864, the small school had seventy-nine students with Mr. York still presiding as principal, and a Mary J. Sell as teacher. Clearly, the small structure at this location was overcrowded, and apparently fairly run-down (ISJ 28 June 1940).

On 26 July 1866, the City of Springfield purchased property on north Fifteenth Street from N. H. Ridgely, and soon thereafter constructed a much improved, two-story brick building that was identified as Springfield's School for Colored Children in the 1868 city directory. Oral tradition suggested that the school had been constructed by a Mr. Jake Young. In 1866, this parcel of land was located on the northeast edge of Springfield, in a rather large expanse of prairie associated with what was later to become the Cottage Garden Addition. [115] By 1868, Mary Sell was the principal, followed by Emma Jones in 1870.

In early October 1873, the Springfield school board adopted a resolution that essentially desegregated the Springfield schools, allowing black children to attend the previously all-white

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[115] Casey (1926), in reference to early schools, wrote that "The need for adequate educational facilities for the colored citizens was soon recognized. Education then as now, was considered the sine qui non of race advancement." Casey (1926) incorrectly identified this as the city's first school for African American students, and "our first colored school was established in the Cottage Garden district on North 15th St. just north of Madison St. It was built in 1859 and its corps of teachers included Prof. York, (1859-1867)." This was later to become 319 North Fifteenth Street.

Hart (2014: 49-51) discusses issues relating to Colored Schools in early Springfield.

schools. This was followed the following year [1874] with passage of state law formally desegregating the state's schools. Under Senator John Palmer's leadership, in the fall of 1874, the State of Illinois passed legislation banning any Board of Education from excluding children from any school based on race. It is unclear as to how long the Colored School on north Fifteenth Street remained functioning as a school. On 15 June 1881, the school building was sold to members of the Irwin family who subdivided the house into two separate dwellings (a double house). The building continued to function as a double house through 1940, at which time it was demolished as part of a larger urban renewal project (ISJ 28 June 1940). Black students subsequently attended one of two Ward Schools—one located at the eastern end of Mason Street (between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets), and the other at the northwest corner of Market (later Capital) and Twelfth Streets.

Casey (1926) noted that "in the fall of 1874 the doors of all schools of the city were opened to the colored children of the county." He further noted that,to Gertrude Wright, "belongs the distinction of being our first colored graduate" from the local Springfield High School. The 1902 *Historical Souvenir of Springfield High School* noted that Ms. Wright later married Clement G. Morgan, an attorney living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and "Mrs. Morgan was the first negro to graduate from the Springfield High School", Class of 1877 (Historical Souvenir of Springfield High… 1902:42).[116] The presence of successful African American students competing against their white counterparts was not without controversy. In 1907, the high school graduating class appeared to have two black female students slated for being the class's valedictorian and salutatorian. Last minute improvement in grades by a white male resulted in his recognition as valedictorian, and stirred a major controversy in the community.

In 1914, the old First Ward School (which had been named the Palmer School) was replaced by a modern facility also named after Governor John Palmer, in part due to his role in desegregating Illinois' schools. Palmer's daughter, Jessie Palmer Weber gave the dedication speech, and highlight Springfield's first black high school graduate from the school system. In addition to its educational role, the Palmer School also regularly served as meeting venue for local community groups. The events of the week of February 22-28, 1920 provide but one illustration: on Monday, the Knights and Daughters of Honor had a dance in the school auditorium; on Tuesday, colored Boy Scout Troop 19 had their weekly meeting; and on Thursday, a regularly scheduled citizenship class was held at the school (*ISJ* 29 February 1920).

By 1898, public schools in the Central East Neighborhood included the Lincoln School, the Palmer School, and the Feitshans School (*Illinois State Register 1898*). The Lincoln School was located at Twelfth and Capital Avenue. The original ward school was replaced by a large, modern, Classical Revival structure presumably designed by George Helmle, and constructed in

[116] Wright became an educator, and with husband Clement Morgan, together played prominent roles in W. E. B. Dubois' Niagara Movement—an activist group offering a counter perspective to Booker T. Washington's "accommodation approach to civil rights. Gertrude Morgan headed the movement's women's auxiliary" [SangamonLink]. Wright was also the National Secretary for Women in 1906, and represents an interesting connection to both Springfield and Dubois, and the 1908 riots.

1912-13. The original Feitshans School was constructed in circa 1886 as a grade school, and named after Fredrick Feitshans, "a longtime teacher and administrator to Springfield public schools in the late 19th century," who died in 1886. In 1898, the school was being "enlarged" at the time of the *Illinois State Register's* publication. In 1920, the school was destroyed by fire, rebuilt in 1921, and subsequently converted to a high school in the fall of 1929. This, the second high school in the City, quickly thereafter became known as the city's "black high school." Feitshans High School closed after the 1966-67 school year with consolidation of Springfield's Southeast School District and construction of the new Southeast High School. It was not until 1974-76 that the Springfield School District was fully desegregated due to court order (Sangamon Link).



Figure 139. View of the former African School of Springfield, once located at 319 North Fifteenth Street. This picture was taken in June 1940 in anticipation of demolition for urban renewal. At the time, the building was being used as the home of Mrs. Edna Dorsey, who was being relocated due to the urban renewal project (*Illinois State Journal, 28* June 1940

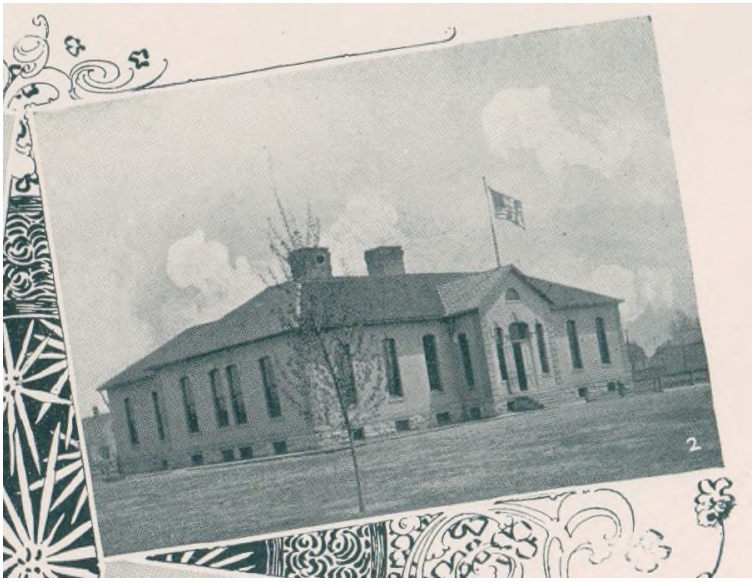


Figure 140. View of the original Feitshan's School prior to it's circa 1898 rebuild (*Illinois State Register 1898*).

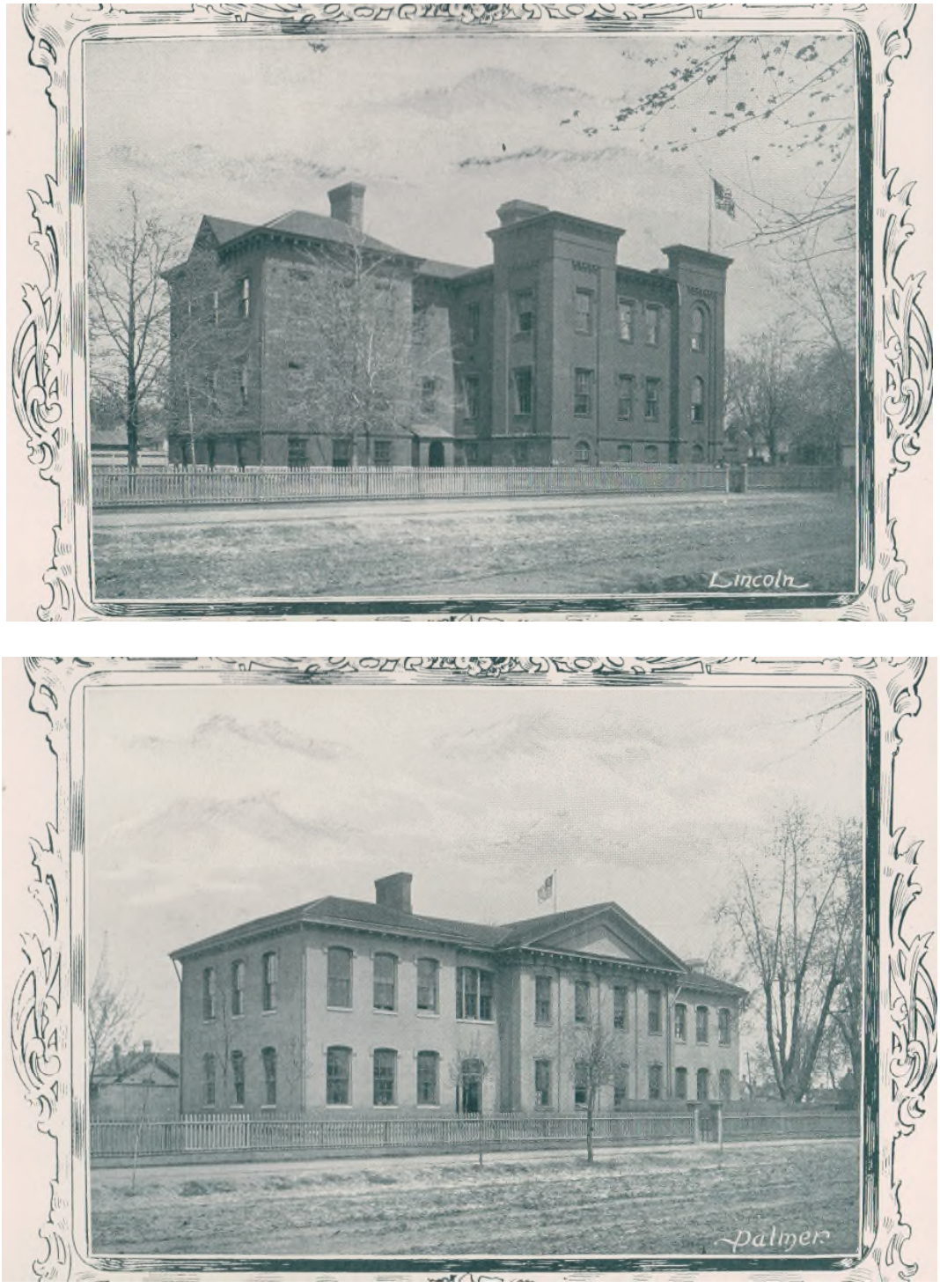
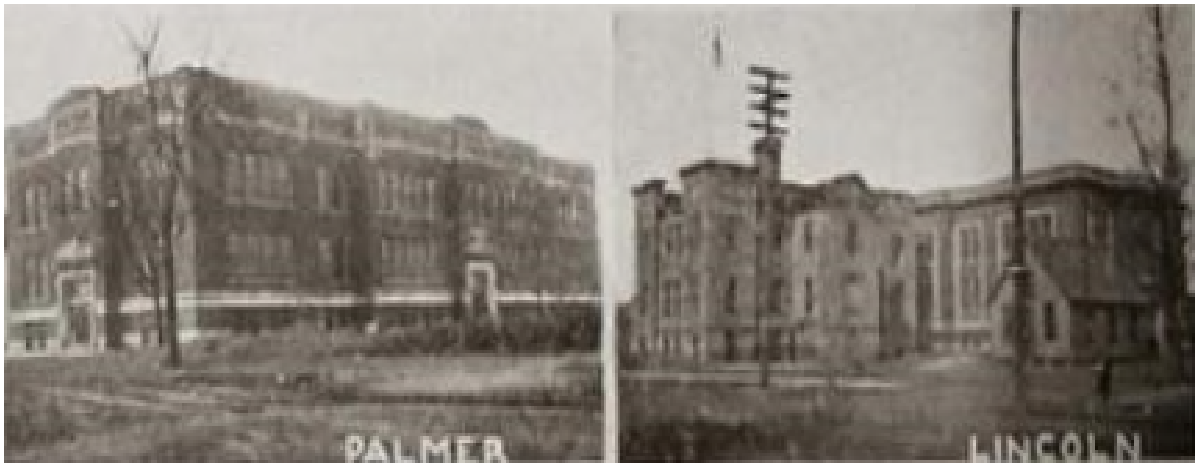


Figure 141. Two schools in the Central East Neighborhood in 1898. Top: Lincoln (top). Bottom: Palmer. Palmer was named in honor of Governor John A. Palmer, who supported the desegregation of Illinois schools (*Illinois State Register* 1898).





[Add picture of current Feitshan's School.]

Figure 142. Public schools in the Central East Neighborhood in 1914 (Schneider 1915). At this time, both the older Ward School and the recently constructed Classical Revival school building designed by George Helmle and constructed in 1912-13, were depicted in the picture of the Lincoln School. Similarly, by this date, the Feitshans School had been greatly enlarged and/or rebuilt (as suggested by the 1898 *Illinois State Register*).





Figure 143. Top: Feitshans Cross Country Team of 1962-63. Bottom: Feitshans Swim Team of 1962-63. Both photographs furnished to the "Illinois Glory Days" website by Norm Thompson (see also SangamonLink).

Civic Engagement

Social Services (Orphanages, Old Folks Homes, Doctors/Dentists)

Although care of white orphans had been well established in Springfield by the 1860s, no similar care for the African American orphan was available until many decades later. In early 1898, recognizing the lack of care of Springfield's orphaned black children, Mrs. Eva Carroll Monroe purchased an old frame house at 427 S. Twelfth Street and established the Lincoln Colored Old Folks' and Orphans' [Children's] Home.[117] Monroe had moved to Springfield sometime in the middle 1890s [1896 or 1898?], and soon became aware of the lack of care for the City's orphaned black children. In 1904, with the financial assistance of Susan Dana Lawrence, a new, modern facility was constructed on the same site as the older home.[118] The Lincoln Home—as it was often referred to—is still extant and represents a significant building within the current Central East Neighborhood (Davis 1922; Dickerman 1998; Hendricks 1998).

The Carver Convalescent Home, which was located at 1527 E. Washington Street, was chartered in April 1952. When opened, the Carver Convalescent Home was the only nursing home for blacks in Springfield. Potentially named after African American George Washington Carver, the facility served exclusively black residents. The original structure was a converted home constructed in the early 1890s for Thomas McGrath, a Springfield coal miner. When opened in 1952, the facility had a capacity of 22 individuals. In circa 1954, owners Byron Weisbaum (a physician) and his wife Marilyn (a nurse) expanded the building to accommodate an additional 25 residents. By the 1960s, the facility had fallen into disrepair, and in early 1970, as part of a newspaper expose on local nursing homes, Dolores Katz wrote "One of Springfield's worst, this all-Negro home is dark and dirty…." On May 6th, 1972 a devastating fire engulfed the Center, killing ten of its elderly residents (due to smoke inhalation). As a result of the fire, and efforts of Springfield resident Don Barry (President of the American Nursing Home Association), President Richard Nixon expedited then pending new federal legislation regarding nursing home rules and resulting in the passage of the Nursing Home Fire Safety Act of 1973

[117] Eva Carroll was born in Kewanee, Illinois in either 1868 or 1869. In 1880, with the death of her mother—and at a very young age—Ms. Carroll received custody of her six younger siblings. Mrs. Monroe was an extremely active, progressive woman who was actively engaged with the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, was the only black woman on the executive board of the State Department of Illinois Woman's Relief Corps, chairman of the Illinois Commission of the National Half-Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom Department of Sociology, and a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, as well as the Phyllis Wheatley Home Association of Chicago (Hendricks 1998:46). Eva Carroll Monroe died on January 3, 1950 (as a result of injuries sustained in the late 1940s? when struck by a car) (Dickerman 1998:10). [John Brown Relief Corps of Springfield—an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic (Davis 1922:44-45)].

[118] In 1925, the Lincoln Home was incorporated into the Springfield Council of Social Agencies. In 1932, the Home failed to meet the Illinois Department of Public Welfare standards, and its license was allowed to expired, effectively resulting in the closure of the home. In 1933, the Colored Children's Service Bureau took over the care of destitute black children. The Colored Children's Service Bureau became part of the relatively new Child and Family Service of Sangamon County in 1959 (History of Family Service Center; online).

which gave financial assistance for fire suppression systems and safety equipment for nursing homes (SangamonLink).



Figure 144. The Lincoln Colored Home was established by Eva Monroe in 1898. Top: The Monroe sisters. Eva is the second from the right. Bottom: The Home completed in 1904, as pictured in Davis (1922:102).



Figure 145. Carver Convalescent Hospital, 1527 East Washington Street, circa 1954 (SVC Vertical Files). This was the only "Colored Old Folks Home" in Springfield up through the 1960s. A fire at the facility in May 1972 resulted in death of ten residents and national attention. As a result of this fire, then President Richard Nixon fast-tracked passage of the Nursing Home Fire Safety Act of 1973.

Military Service

African-Americans have served with distinction in every war the United States has been involved in, in some capacity or another. Discussing the Civil war, Casey (1926) notes that he "has been unable to secure reliable data as to the number of colored men enlisted in Sangamon county, but no doubt it was proportionately greater than the enlistment of white volunteers." Casey suggests that at the time of the war, "the colored population of the county had reached considerable proportions. And though still denied full civil liberty, they were among the first to answer the nation's call as they had been in the Revolutionary and all other wars. At first there was marked opposition to the enlistment of colored men. Indeed some of the first volunteers were compelled to go to Massachusetts for enlistment. However, as the magnitude of the struggle was foreseen and the need for men became more pressing, the services of colored men in the army were accepted. …". Late in the war, "the 29th U.S. Infantry, which participated in some of the most noted engagements of the war, and whose valor has added luster to the military annals of the State, was recruited here."[119] The 1881 county history also has a listing of military service members of the 29th Illinois Colored Infantry (Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:415).[120]

Heyworth (2015) documents at least 28 African-American Civil War veterans buried within Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery. Unfortunately, at present, it is not known as to how many of these individuals may have been residents of Springfield. In many cases, these individuals were from other locales, and settled in Springfield after the war, due in part, to its being the home of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator. Private Lewis Martin was just such an individual. Although Martin's early life is not well documented, he apparently was born into slavery in Arkansas, freed sometime prior to April 1861, and in February 1864 he **enlisted in** Upper Alton in Company E of the 29th U.S. Infantry Regiment. Martin was severely wounded at the Battle of the Crater where he received wounds that ultimately resulted in the loss of both an arm and a leg. After the war, Martin re-located to Springfield where he died in late January 1892.[121] Another Civil War veteran from Springfield was Isaac Gaskin, who also enlisted with the 29th Regiment of U.S. Colored Troops. Gaskin was captured by Confederate troops at the

[119] The 29th U.S. Colored Infantry was organized in Quincy in 1864. Inter-State Publishing (1881) lists only three individuals from this regiment as having been from Springfield. A search of the 55th Massachusetts Colored Infantry has located minimally six individuals who were born in Springfield and enlisted within that regiment: Elijah Thomas, Primus Blocker, William Crainshaw, James Riley, John See, and William Shinal. Unfortunately, it is unknown at present if they were residents of Springfield when they enlisted. Similarly, other Springfield residents not born in Springfield are, no doubt, represented in the regiment's roster. Others born in Springfield served with the Fourth U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery (from Cairo; Samuel Grayham), Cincinnati's 16th U.S. Colored Infantry (John Hutchinson), and Columbus, Kentucky's Fourth U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery (Doctor Whitten). Clearly, more research is needed to identify these veterans, and locate their Springfield residences.

[120] This source lists three privates, presumably from Springfield, with Company D, Twenty-Ninth Colored Infantry: Willis Hodge, James See, and John Waddle.

[121] In 1889, Martin purchased property along West Jefferson Street, which included a house at the corner of Lincoln and Jefferson Street. He lived in this house until his death in 1892 (SangamonLink).

Battle of the Crater, and was a prisoner of war.[122] Upon returning to Springfield, he was instrumental in the formation of the Bross Post of the Grand Army of the Republic—an African American post established in the capitol city [Sangamon Link; See Heyworth 2015).[123]

Another Colored unit was the 8th Illinois Infantry Regiment, a black National Guard unit that was recruited from around the state. Company H was primarily recruited in Springfield. A scattering of Springfield residents were in other companies as well. Spanish American War, Company H of the 8th Illinois (Colored) recruited mainly from Springfield. Springfield residents were in other companies (like I and K, but were limited. Approximately 100 from Springfield served.

In August 1871, immediately after the Civil War, the Hannibal Zouaves, an all-black militia from Chicago, performed at Springfield's Emancipation Day celebration. Inspired by the precision drilling and maneuvers of that group, Springfield resident Cyrus Donnegan decided to organize a local equivalent, which he named the Springfield Zouave Guards. Shortly thereafter, another local resident (Nelson Bacon) formed a second unit named the Capital City Zouaves. In a post-Civil War, pre-Jim Crow era of optimism, neither group incorporated reference to race within the names of these segregated groups, and the founders argued for equal status with white militia companies. At the time of the Chicago fire (October 1871), the armed Springfield Zouave Guards were dispatched, along with two white militia companies, to Chicago to police the city. In 1874, the local Zouaves participated in the deciation of the Lincoln monument and tomb, and "their presence in the parade demonstrated to a national audience that black citizens were willing and able to engage in the public pageantry of patriotism and nationalism" (Bahde 2014; *Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1871).

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, four previously organized negro regiments were "among the first troops ordered to the front…" where they served with distinction—including "heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill." Subsequently, numerous additional volunteer "negro regiments" were organized for the war effort, and included the Eighth Illinois Regiment (otherwise known as the Army of Occupation Santiago). The Eighth Illinois distinguished itself with "colored officers." None of the "Negro volunteers regiments reached the front in time to take part in any battles. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the army of occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago" (Negro Year Book 1912: 75-76). The local newspapers make some reference to returning veterans of the Spanish American War. In April 1899, the *Illinois Record* noted that "Lieut. W. J. Jackson and Corp'l Wm. Farmer of Co. H. who have returned from Cuba, paid our office a pleasant visit this week" (*Illinois Record*, 15 April 1899; see also Charleston 2009).

[122] Gaskin's discusses his accounts in an *Illinois State Journal* article dated 21 October 1889 (SangamonLink).

[123] Although the Bross Post apparently disbanded in 1913, a women's auxiliary unit—the John A. Bross Post Women's Relief Corps continued to be active through at least the World War II era. In the early 1940s, Mrs. Emma Gibbs was president, and Frankie Washington was secretary (SangamonLink).

Another Spanish American war veteran was the Reverend Noah Wellington Williams. Williams, who was born in Springfield on Christmas day 1876, was schooled in Springfield's public school system and was a member of St. Paul's AME Church. In 1898, with the declaration of war, Noah and his brother John enlisted with the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, Company B., and were sent with the regiment to Cuba. Noah "spent seven months on detached duty, assisting the chaplain. He conducted a revival while there, and twenty-two of his comrades were converted, twelve of whom he assisted the chaplain to baptize in a river on the island. With the help of some of the natives he built a church, in which to hold services, paying for it with subscriptions he collected from the soldiers. Returning to American in March, 1899, he was honorably discharged in Chicago, and returned to his home in Springfield. In July following… [he was sent to] Tuscola to organize and build a church." No additional information is currently known about Noah's brother, John (Wright 1916:248-249).

During World War I, the Eighth Illinois National Guard (renamed at that time as the 370th Infantry), an African American unit which has served gallantly in the Spanish American War, was called to active duty, and quickly stationed along the Western Front (Lobell 2017:68). Local University of Illinois at Springfield, Black Community Project, Oral Interview with Bruce K. Hayden, Sr. discusses his World War I experiences. He served with American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) for one year, in France, with all-black unit—the 809th Infantry. At Nantes, France. He was from Du Quoin at the time; moved to Springfield in 1944. Postal worker (Oral History Collections 1975:12). Celebration honoring return of troops. Parade. See Duff's *Honor Book of Sangamon County, Illinois 1917-19* which contains many relevant iillustrations of Springfield residents who served. Upon return to Springfield, blacks were allowed to march in the parade down Capital Avenue (see photograph of white soldiers), but were not allowed to participate in many of the subsequent celebratory activities, although Duff wrote that "The colored service men who had turned out of the parade after it passed the reviewing stand, were banqueted and feted in the Arsenal, where they enjoyed dancing in the evening," Duff wrote. "And nothing was spared to give them the 'Welcome' which their splendid record as fighters deserved."

Also, significance of Otis Duncan's service in Spanish American War, and subsequent World War I service. [More]

Many Springfield residents, both white and black, served in World War II. Those to discuss include Lyman Hubbard, Sr. (graduate of Feitshans High School in 1944). Hubbard graduated from flying school at Tuskegee Army Air Base and flew B-25 bombers just prior to the end of the war. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean Conflict, and remained in the Air Force as a career, serving in Southeast Asia prior to his retirement in 1970. Many of "Doc" Helm's photographs are of black service men during the World War II and Korean era. Another Springfield serviceman during World War II was Luther Wheeler, a sonarman second class on the submarine chaser PC1264. Resided at 1610 East Jackson Street. Joined Navy during early days of World War II. [Eric Purdon, Black Company. The PC1264, a submarine chaser, "was the first American ship to have black crewmen at all posts, and the first to have a black officer" (*SJR* 28 December 1978).

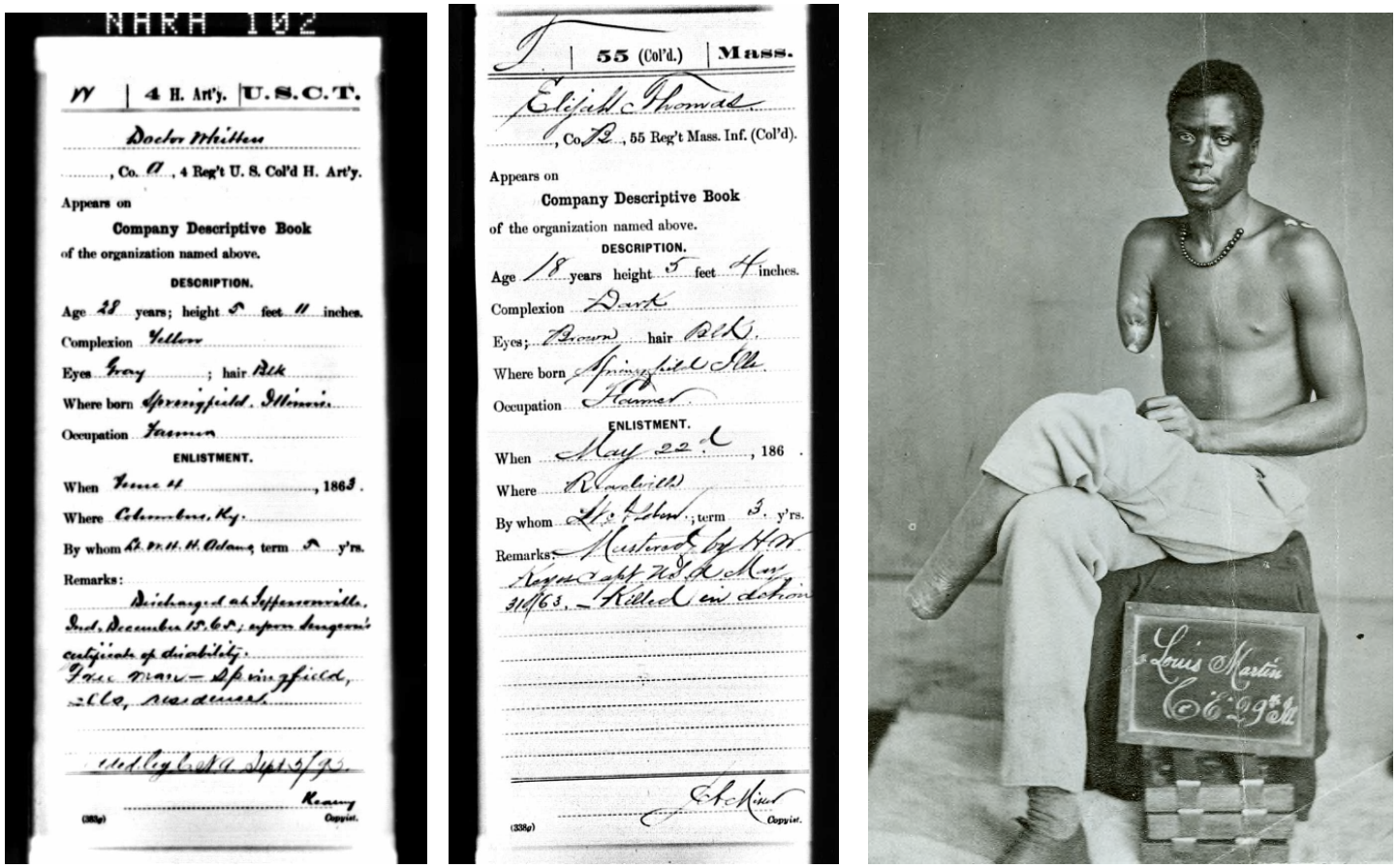


Figure 146. African Americans from Springfield volunteered for service in the American Civil War, and served with distinction. Left: Discharge papers for Doctor Whitten, a Freeman from Springfield, Illinois who served in Company A, Fourth Regiment, U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Center: Similar papers for Elijah Thomas, who served in Company B, 55th Regiment, Massachusetts Colored Infantry. Thomas, a farmer, was born in Springfield and gave the ultimate sacrifice for his country. Right: Photograph taken of Lewis Martin during convalescence after the Battle of the Crater in which he lost both an arm and a leg. Although Martin was apparently from Alton (and not originally a Springfield resident), he moved to Springfield after the war, and remained in the community until his untimely death (Heyworth 2015).

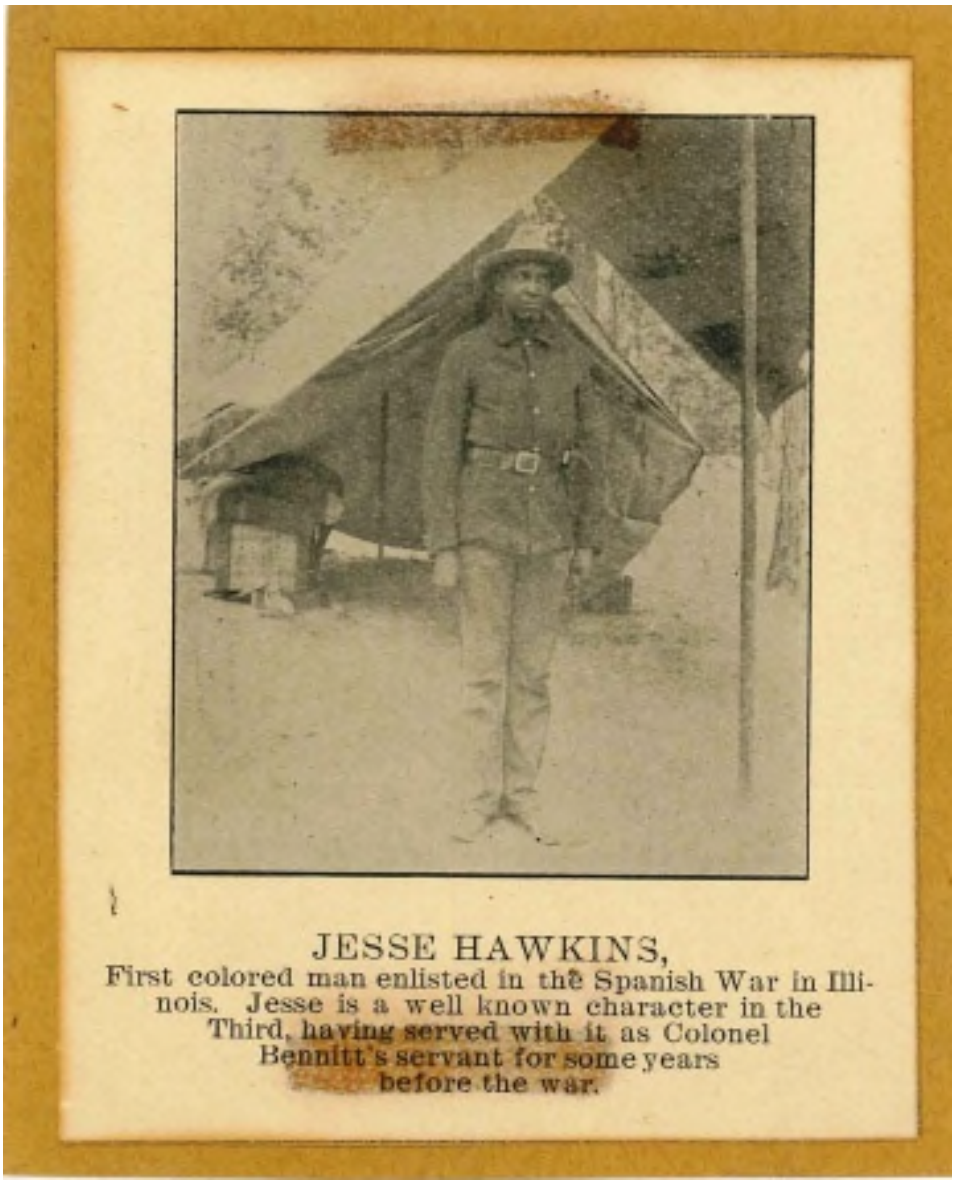


Figure 147. Several African American Springfield residents served in the U.S. Military during the Spanish-American War. Jesse Hawkins, although not from Springfield, later moved to town to work in the State House, becoming a Springfield resident during the later years of his life (Will County Historical Society, Lockport).

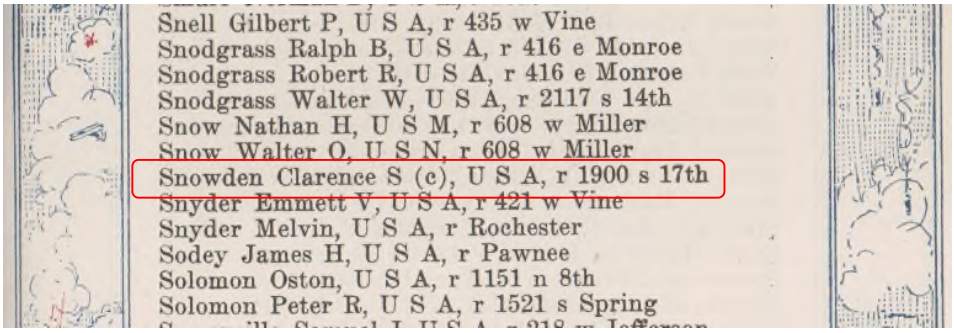

Snell Gilbert P, U S A, r 435 w Vine
Snodgrass Ralph B, U S A, r 416 e Monroe
Snodgrass Robert R, U S A, r 416 e Monroe
Snodgrass Walter W, U S A, r 2117 s 14th
Snow Nathan H, U S M, r 608 w Miller
Snow Walter O, U S N, r 608 w Miller
Snowden Clarence S (c), U S A, r 1900 s 17th
Snyder Emmett V, U S A, r 421 w Vine
Snyder Melvin, U S A, r Rochester
Sodey James H, U S A, r Pawnee
Solomon Oston, U S A, r 1151 n 8th
Solomon Peter R, U S A, r 1521 s Spring

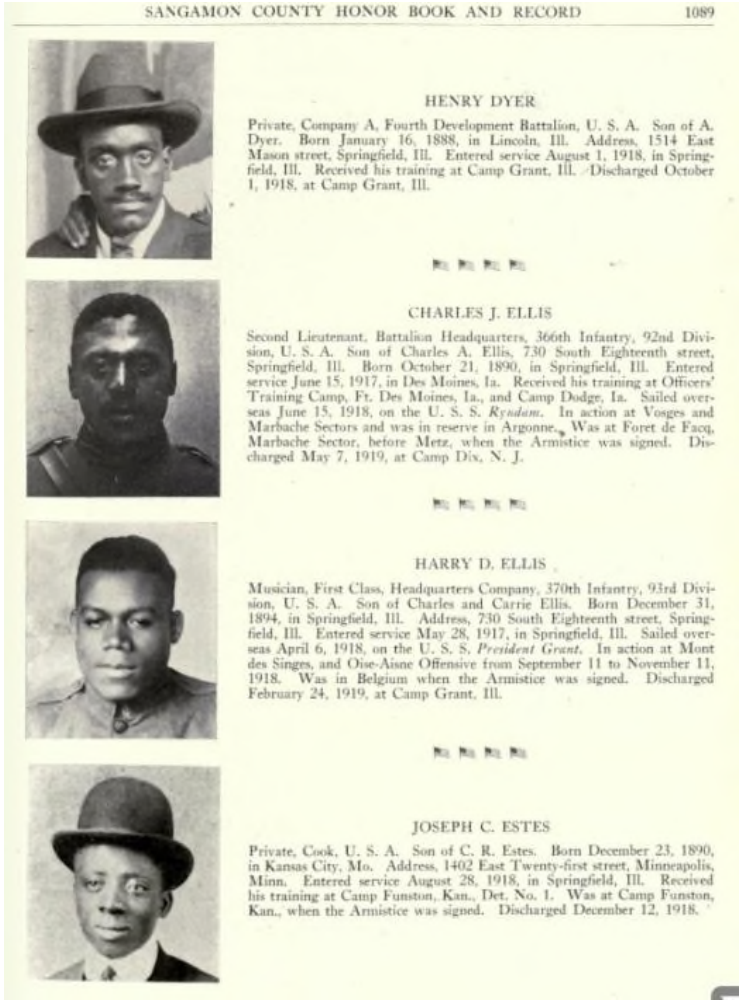


Figure 148. Top: Duff (1920) contains a listing of World War I veterans. Like other documents of this period, Duff (1920) indicates the race of the black veterans. Clarence Snowden, a "colored" soldier who served in World War I. lived at 1900 South Seventeenth Street. A tally of the African American service men from Springfield could be generated from this source. Bottom: Colonel Otis B. Duncan, the highest ranking black officer to serve in the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe during World War I. He also was the grandson of William Florville and one of the first black police detectives in Springfield (Sangamon Link).



Figure 149. Black service members of Company I, 370th Infantry, 93rd Division, taken after parade during the demonstration in their honor upon their return to Springfield (Duff 1920:1104).





SANGAMON COUNTY HONOR BOOK AND RECORD 1089

HENRY DYER

Private, Company A, Fourth Development Battalion, U. S. A. Son of A. Dyer. Born January 16, 1888, in Lincoln, Ill. Address, 1514 East Mason street, Springfield, Ill. Entered service August 1, 1918, in Springfield, Ill. Received his training at Camp Grant, Ill. Discharged October 1, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.

CHARLES J. ELLIS

Second Lieutenant, Battalion Headquarters, 366th Infantry, 92nd Division, U. S. A. Son of Charles A. Ellis, 730 South Eighteenth street, Springfield, Ill. Born October 21, 1890, in Springfield, Ill. Entered service June 15, 1917, in Des Moines, Ia. Received his training at Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Des Moines, Ia., and Camp Dodge, Ia. Sailed overseas June 15, 1918, on the U. S. S. *Ryndam*. In action at Vosges and Marbache Sectors and was in reserve in Argonne. Was at Foret de Facq, Marbache Sector, before Metz, when the Armistice was signed. Discharged May 7, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.

HARRY D. ELLIS

Musician, First Class, Headquarters Company, 370th Infantry, 93rd Division, U. S. A. Son of Charles and Carrie Ellis. Born December 31, 1894, in Springfield, Ill. Address, 730 South Eighteenth street, Springfield, Ill. Entered service May 28, 1917, in Springfield, Ill. Sailed overseas April 6, 1918, on the U. S. S. *President Grant*. In action at Mont des Singes, and Oise-Aisne Offensive from September 11 to November 11, 1918. Was in Belgium when the Armistice was signed. Discharged February 24, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

JOSEPH C. ESTES

Private, Cook, U. S. A. Son of C. R. Estes. Born December 23, 1890, in Kansas City, Mo. Address, 1402 East Twenty-first street, Minneapolis, Minn. Entered service August 28, 1918, in Springfield, Ill. Received his training at Camp Funston, Kan., Det. No. 1. Was at Camp Funston, Kan., when the Armistice was signed. Discharged December 12, 1918.

Figure 150. Left: First contingent of "colored" registrants to be called from Sangamon County for military service. These men are Wordie Murrell, Julius Walker, Otto Morrison, Oakland Florville, Celcus Bailey, and Samuel Nelson. Right: One of multiple pages of World War I servicemen of color (Duff 1920:1088-89).



GOLD STAR

LEROY ANDERSON

Private, Infantry, U. S. A. Son of Mrs. Amanda Anderson, 1109 North Lincoln avenue, Springfield, Ill. Born December 25, 1897, in Springfield, Ill. Entered service September 26, 1918, in Springfield, Ill. Received his training at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Died October 10, 1918, at Camp Grant, Ill.

Gold Star Mother, Mrs. Amanda Anderson.

JOHN HUDSON

Private, Company A, Fourth Division, U. S. A. Son of Mrs. L. Hudson, 1718 East Kansas street, Springfield, Ill. Born March 15, 1889, in Springfield, Ill. Entered service August 2, 1918, in Springfield, Ill. Received his training at Camp Grant, Ill. Died October 7, 1918, of influenza-pneumonia.

Gold Star Mother, Mrs. L. Hudson.

1116

Figure 151. Gold Star mothers, and their sons, from World War I (Duff 1920).



Figure 152. Left and Center: Images of the young Clarence Senor during the Korean Conflict (1951-53). By this date (early 1950s), the U.S. military service had been integrated. Right: Seaman Senor returned to his young wife (Peggy Neal Senor) and family in Springfield after the war, worked in a variety of jobs during the latter 1950s and early 1960s, prior to securing a job with the Springfield Fire Department in 1963 (Senor Family Photographs; last photograph dated February 1965). [Although military had been integrated by the early 1950s, Clarence returned to a Springfield with strong Jim Crow practices and policies, and it was not until the middle 1960s that he was able to attain his goal of becoming a fireman.

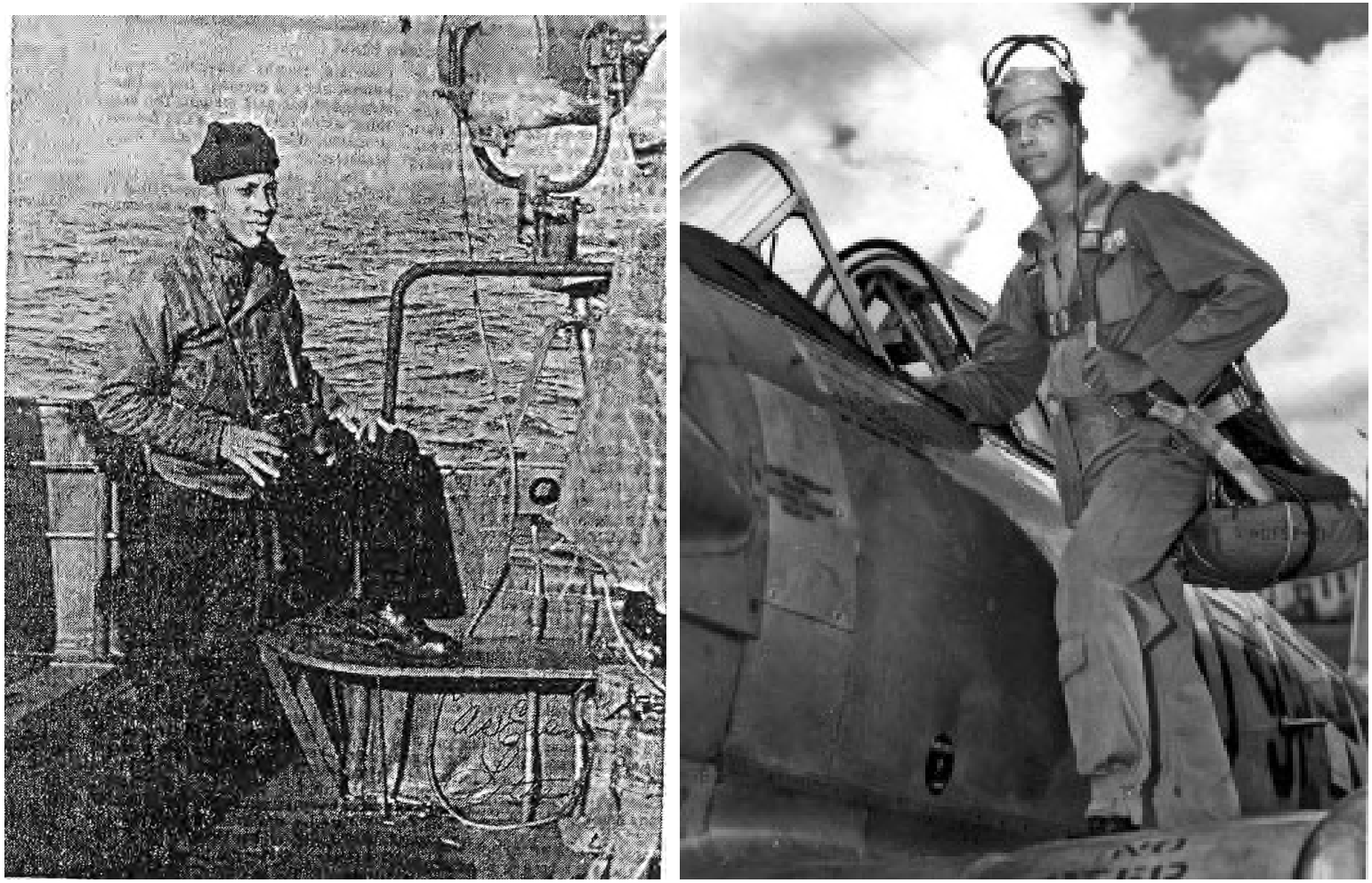


Figure 153. Left: Luther Wheeler, sonarman second class, served on the PC1264 submarine chaser—U.S. Navy's first integrated warships (SJR 28 December 1978). Right: Lyman Hubbard, Sr. (1926-2012).

Politics

Although disenfranchised in Illinois prior to 1865, African Americans nonetheless were engaged in politically activity, albeit indirectly. Demonstrated through the participation in statewide conventions. First Convention of Colored Citizens of the State of Illinois held in Chicago in October 1853. Spencer Donagan, William Robinson, and W. H. Butler served as delegates from Sangamon County. Convention attended by Frederick Douglass. No delegate from Sangamon County attended the 1856 convention, which was held in Alton. Emphasis on the repeal of the Black Codes.

Hezkiah Hicklin. Delegate at the State Convention of Colored Men, held at Galesburg in October 1867.[124] Reverend D. Brent of Springfield also a delegate the 1867 convention.

Middle 1870s, Hezkiah Hicklin (1835-1904) was the first black to hold public office in Sangamon County. He served on Sangamon County Board of Supervisors. Seems acceptabnce of African Americans in political spheres was more accepted at county level, with city level success alluding him? Information on his political service is unclear, but appears to have been participating in First Ward elections in the middle 1870s. Black Republicans were supportive of him running for First Ward Alderman candidate in 1873, but withdrew and threw his support to a white candidate. Not until 1895, that his son—Frank B. Hicklin (1864-1921) was elected as city alderman from the First Ward. Served one term, 1895-1897—First African American city council member—Republican landslide citywide in that election. Strife among black voters in election of 1897 resulted in him loosing (Sangamon Link) [see Bahde (2014)].

Initial alliance with Republican Party. Success of William Neal, and association with Ward 4 Republican Club. [Casey 1926] Additionally, the work took on more than a subtle political message, carrying a wide range of advertisements predominately for Republican candidates.[125] Adherence to Republican party was tested by the Brownsville Affair, which involved President Theodore Roosevelt's summary dismissal of an entire battalion of 167 soldiers belonging to 25th United States (Colored) Infantry, based on false accusation by white citizens in Brownsville, Texas. Yet, African American voters, by and large, remained loyal to the party for decades to come, due to the Democratic party's strong association with the segregationist South. –including Wilson…

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[124] Published proceedings of this convention (and two previous one from 1854 and 1856 available at: http://coloredconventions.org/items/show/526

[125] The Springfield Directory Company wrote in the introduction that "Feeling that the salvation of the race depends upon the development of character and the diffusion of knowledge among our people, and that an intelligent exercise of the ballot is essential to a racial and national well-being, political sketches of the political candidates will be included so that the voters may be assisted in determining those who are best fitted for the offices they seek." All such "sketches" were of Republican candidates. Only two Democratic candidates carried advertisements in the directory. These small advertisements were buried in the back of the directory and in stark contrast to the number, size, and character of those carried by the Republican candidates.

School Trustee election for Iles School in Woodside Township in 1894. William Hubbard, who was black, came in first in a field of four candidates. He received 60 out of 120 votes casts. His election was thrown into disarray when a mysterious additional vote was discovered. Opponents argued that Hubbard needed to receive a majority of the votes cast. "The colored voters in the district are of the opinion that the controversy was inspired purely by a desire to crowd the colored man out and they intend to see that justice is done them in the matter" (*ISJ* 23 April 1894, p.4). The matter was turned over to the State School Superintendent Henry Raab, to serve as arbitrator. Raab decided in favor of Hubbard (*ISJ* 24 April 1894, p. 1 col. 6). Hubbard also was selected as one of the four delegates representing Woodside Township during the 1894 Sangamon County Republican convention (*ISJ* 22 Mayt 1894, p. 1, col. 5).

In 1888, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on the reorganization of the "old Blaine and Logan Republican club of 1884." At the time, the decision was made to name the new organization the Springfield Central Republican Club, which was to meet in the Colored Masonic Hall. Nosh Tomas was elected temporary President, D. Williams temporary secretary, and William Burns assistant secretary. James Bowlan subsequently was elected formal vice president (*ISJ* 14 February 1888). Later, a Young Colored G.O.P. Club was active in Springfield in the 1930s and 1940s.[126]

Although cut out of active governance during the Springfield's Commission period (1911-1985), the African American community did not remain silent. It's organizations regularly petitioned the City Council on a variety of issues. One of the more interesting political experiments tried in the years following World War II was "Bronzetown." Its name probably derived from Chicago's famous Bronzeville neighborhood, Bronzetown was more of a concept than a political entity. It had no defined borders, as such, but rather represented the black community in Springfield—and particularly that on the city's East Side. The *Illinois State Journal* remarked:

> Bronzetown has no connection with any other organization. Its aims are to secure better understanding and co-operation in the community and to develop leadership along the colored residents of the city. Such programs are now in progress in many cities of the United States (*ISJ* 31 October 1947, p.14).

In November 1947, an election for "mayor" of Bronzeville was held. The election was sponsored by the Esquire Men's club, a local World War II organization. Harry Mann, of 2100 East Kansas Street and employee of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, was elected mayor. At an inaugural ball held afterward, Springfield Mayor Harry A. Eilson swore in Mann as mayor of Bronzeville and Mann's wife, Millie, as "first lady" (*ISJ* 9 November 1947, p.16). Mann subsequently selected nine individuals from the black community to serve on his official

[126] The January 19, 1934 edition of the *Illinois State Journal* (p.2) reported as that R. Harrison Gorens had been elected president of Springfield's Young Colored G.O.P. Club. Gorens remained involved with the club through the 1930s.

council.[127] Neither Mann nor the council had any actual legal power, but nonetheless announced their intention to discuss "important matters concerning the entire city" and promote "a program for the betterment of Springfield economically, socially and spiritually, and help to bring about better race relations and the 'much better understanding of fellow citizens in all walks of life'" (*ISJ* 15 November 1947, p.10). Newspaper articles concerning Bronzetown cease after October 1948, which suggests that the project was short lived. Its impact on the community is unclear.

Although post-dating our period of significance, another event occurred in mid-1980 that warrants discussion. In 1985, suit filed against City of Springfield in regards to how city councilmen were elected on a citywide manner, effectively diminishing the black vote. Commission form of government, council members were elected based on a citywide vote. In 1985, Case brought by Rudy Davenport, Frank McNeil, and businessman William Washington (publisher of *Springfield Voice*). First voting rights case taken to court in northern city. Case was successful, leading to the formation of the current aldermanic form of government, in which aldermen are selected from specific wards—not citywide. Change occurred in 1987, with election of Frank McNeil and Allan Woodson to the city council.

[127] One of the individuals chosen to serve on the council was Julia Ann Gorens, who is referenced elsewhere in this report.



From left, Congressman Paul Findley, Frank Mitchell, House Republican Leader Gerald Ford and Republican Whip Les Arends celebrate Mitchell's appointment in 1965 as the first African-American House page in history. SJR 12-31-06 p 12

Figure 154. In 1965, Frank Mitchell, a local Springfield youth, became the first African-American page to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was appointed to the position on the "eve of the 100th anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln" by Representative Paul Findley (SVC; *SJR* 31 December 2006). In 1965, Mitchell was a 15-year-old sophomore at Feitshans High School. He spent the summer of 1965 and 1966 working on the House floor in Washington, D.C. During the early 1970s, Mitchell worked at the *Illinois State Register*, becoming a reporter in 1972. He subsequently relocated to Minneapolis where he worked as a television reporter. "It was Springfield. It was the times that we were growing up in… Vietnam, the 1960s, women's rights. It was a great time to grow up. I can't think of any better place than to grow up in Springfield. It gave me a lot of values. What Springfield didn't have was exposure. It's why I left." The Mitchell family lived at 1421 S. Fifteenth Street.

[Google Maps indicate that the house the Mitchell family occupied in 1965 is abandoned and boarded up].

Civic Organizations

Throughout this period, Emancipation Day celebrations continued unabated in Springfield, and other locations throughout the State. In circa 1888-89, plans were initiated for the design and construction of a National Emancipation Monument. In circa 1889, the National Emancipation Monument Association of Springfield commissioned the Chicago architectural firm of Bullard and Bullard to design a fitting monument to be constructed in Springfield. The design incorporated a colored soldier atop an obelisk, surround at its base by statues of Lincoln, and noted abolitionists Seward, Sumner, Phillips and John Brown. Apparently off to a slow and potentially rocky start, but in June 1891, the *State Capital* reported that a new Commissioner General (Dr. George W. Bryant, St. Louis, Missouri) had been appointed, and was soon to arrive in Springfield to organize "the Monumental Legions and solicit funds for the Monument." Dr. Bryant was a recognized veteran, and apparently was "a phenomenal organizer and justly entitled the 'silver tongued orator of the race.'" With the appointment of Bryant, the association was re-organized, and "is once more on its feet." Unfortunately, the monument was never built in Springfield.[128] Unfortunately, only one subsequent news article has been located after this date. On September 1, 1891, The Illinois State Journal wrote under the heading "WORLD'S FAIR NOTES"

> The colored people, through the National Emancipation Monument association, proposes to erect a superb monument seventy-four feet high, in the Exposition grounds, commemorative of the emancipation of the negro race.[129]

In late November, 1897, the Afro-American League (presumably the Illinois chapter of this organization) held a convention in Springfield. The League was a national organization that was established in circa 1890 in an effort to improve the status of blacks in America. It was a precursor to the NAACP, and operated through circa 1908.[130] In a letter to the *Illinois Record* (November 13, 1897), and foretelling events to come:

> It is evident that the prejudice to our people in many localities, is growing worse each year. This in my opinion is due to the rapid progress of the Negro rather

[128] A National Emancipation Memorial (also known as Freedman's Memorial) was constructed in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C. in 1876 (http://livinglincoln.web.unc.edu/2015/03/27/the-emancipation-proclamation/). From its first unveiling, the statue has been controversial with regard to the imagery depicting the shackled and kneeling slave (https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/wash/dc87.htm). The comparison of the white designed version of the Memorial (which illustrated a shackled kneeling slave towered over by Abraham Lincoln) constructed in Washington's Lincoln Park in 1876 is a striking contrast to the black commissioned design proposed for Springfield, which prominently displayed a black soldier on top of a prominent obelisk, surrounded by soldiers and other statesmen.

[129] Newspapers in April 1920 carry a notice for the dissolution of a large number of old, and apparently abandoned corporations—one of which is the National Emancipation Monument Association (*Illinois State Journal*, March 19, 1920).

[130] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Afro-American_League

> than to his former condition. The whites therefore inaugurate impediments to this progress out of fear to Negro supremacy, therefore to overcome these impediments, it is highly necessary that the thinking, the educated and loving men and women of the race come together not for notoriety, self-agrandizement [sic], nor political trickery, but to systematize efforts, to manifest the strength, and encourage the weak of the race, to meet constant opposition manly and unfaltering. Hence the great necessity of the Afro-American Protective League…[131]

In collaboration with the State of Illinois' Centennial Celebration, the Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress was organized. The organization was intent on celebrating the "lives, history and progress of colored people" and was a coming together of "White and Colored Races" in a multi-day celebration to be held in conjunction with the 1918 Emancipation Day celebrations in Springfield. In late July 1918, the Springfield Sunday Journal printed a three-page spread discussing the proposed celebration and highlighting the lives and careers of many of Springfield's more prominent African American citizens. Due to the success of the event, the Congress established a local office that became, for a time, a social meeting place for the black community. In late December 1919, the *Illinois State Register* wrote, under the headline "ANNOUCE OPENING OF NEGRO QUARTERS":

> …the opening of the headquarters of the Centennial Co-Operative Educations system at Twentieth and Monroe streets and the place is already a popular place of gathering for the different organizations of colored people. Among them are the Ministerial Alliance, the Springfield Negro Business league, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the High School Boys' and Girls club, the Centennial committees and the Young Men's club.
>
> In addition to numerous local activities planned for the winter, "pleasant Sunday afternoons" for the entire public will be made a feature beginning with Sunday, December 21. Every Sunday afternoon will find the building warm and pleasant, with a competent committee in charge to make it pleasant for all who come. Next Sunday afternoon a committee composed of Mrs. Margaret Byrd, Mesdames R. P. Taylor, Carrie Smith, Pearl Nelson, Elizabeth Wilkins, Phoebe Duncan and Lillian McCoo will receive the public and provide a pleasant afternoon for all (*Illinois State Register*, 18 December 1919).

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[131]. The *Illinois State Journal* (6 November 1890) carried a story and letter from S. Thomas Fortune, regarding upcoming convention to be held in Nashville, Tennessee. Illinois State Journal (29 September 1898) reports on a meeting in Springfield in which the Afro-American League and the Citizen's Protective League were consolidated. Annual meetings in Springfield were noted in local newspapers for 1899, 1903, and 1907. The 1907 Illinois State Journal (15 August 1907) referenced the organization as the Republican Afro-American League. Meeting was held at 1111 East Madison Street.

Urban League:

In circa 1918, activist Z. W. Mitchell opened the Colored Social Center at 1127 W. Monroe Street within the Central East Neighborhood. Although it was short-lived, it "prompted the Council of Social Agencies, an umbrella group for local charities, to begin working with the city on a more permanent arrangement" (SangamonLink February 11, 2018; *ISJ* 26 September 1926).

The Springfield Urban League was founded in September 1926, replacing the former Colored Social Service (ISJ 24 October 1926). Michael Eckstein was the organization's first president. The Urban League has its roots in three civic organizations: the Committee for the Improvement of Industrial Conditions Among Negroes in New York (founded in 1906), the National League for the Protection of Colored Women (founded in 1906), and the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes (founded in 1910)—all three of which merged to form the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in 1911. Affiliates were soon established across the United States, and by 1920 the name of the organization had been changed to the National Urban League.[132] The Urban League of Chicago was active in Chicago by 1920 (see Davis 1922). A local chapter in Springfield was being discussed in early February 1921. At that time, the local newspaper mentions a "Race Relations Committee" presumably of the Chamber of Commerce (*ISR*, 4 February 1921). Later in May 1921, a meeting was organized at the Union Baptist Church to discuss the formation of a local chapter (*ISJ* 15 May 1921). Early work of Charles S. Johnson conducted for the Urban League surveyed living conditions of colored families in Springfield (*ISJ* 10 July 1926)[133]. The offices of the Urban League were first located at 1610 E. Jackson Street.

In the early 1930s, the Great Depression hit local black population hard. One of the job markets filled by blacks during this era was the hotel service industry, and many black hotel and restaurant workers were being replaced by white workers. At the height of the Great Depression, the National Youth Administration (the NYA) was sponsored locally by the Springfield Urban League, which operated from 1935 through 1941. The NYA was "an interracial relief program meant to help provide some employment and training to young people." Of note during these years, the NYA furnished child care/nurseries, as well as a large community garden. The National Youth Administration (NYA) was a New Deal agency that operated from 1935 to 1943. It initially operated as part of the Works Progress Administration, but after 1939 was transferred to the Federal Security Agency. It included a Negro Affairs division under the direction of noted black educator Mary McLeod Bethune. Focused on providing work and education for individuals aged 16-25 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Youth_Administration). In

[132] https://www.britannica.com/topic/National-Urban-League

[133] Johnson estimated there were 3,500 colored persons in the city at that time. He surveyed 103 families. Reported that 60% of those surveyed lived in "unsanitary houses of bad repair." Death rate twice that of whites. TB is serious problem, and city does not have an isolation facility for blacks. Notes black population in Springfield, although it had declined between 1010 and 1910, has increased since that time.

Springfield, the NYA held some programs with the Springfield Urban League (*ISJ* 23 January 1938, p.5). In 1946, the Urban League helped establish the Carver Trade School, as well as the Springfield Chapter of Frontiers International.[134]

Douglas Community Center opened in 1926, "to become a recreation and social centre [sic] for the colored citizens of Springfield" (SangamonLink, 11 February 2018; *ISJ* 26 September 1926). The Douglas Community Center was an outgrowth of Mitchell's late 1910s Colored Social Center. The Douglas Community Center closed in the 1950s as part of Mayor Nelson Howarth's efforts to desegregate Springfield. Howarth (1911-1991) was three-term mayor from 1955-1971. Initially remolded older house at 1610 E. Jackson Street, but in 1928 moved to 1530 E. Capitol Avenue where it shared quarters with the Springfield Urban League. Quickly outgrowing these quarters, the Urban League purchased the old J. W. Priest brick house (often referred to as "the Old Gray Lady") at 234 S. 15th Street, and the two organizations relocated to that building. In 1961, the Urban League transferred title of the property to the Boys Club (now the Boys and Girls Clubs of Central Illinois). The "Old Gray Lady" was a controlled-burn of the Springfield Fire Department on 29 March 1961.

Beginning in 1931, the Douglass Community Center sponsored an annual track and field event. The 1937 event was held at Springfield High School and featured a guest appearance by Tyde Anne Pickett, who was a member of the 1932 and 1936 U. S. Olympic teams. Pickett was the first African-American woman to represent the United States at the Olympic games (*ISJ* 15 may 1937, p.10).

"In the late 1950s, Springfield's east side was [a] tough place for a child to grow up. The negative influences of violence, crime, and alcohol were around almost every corner" (http://www.bgccil.org/about/). In June 1956, the Boys Club of Springfield leased a building at 1007 E. Jefferson Street. Shortly thereafter, they had located to 317 N. Seventh Street. Springfield Jaycees adopted the Boy's Club as a project in March 1956. December 1957 became member of the United Community Services, and in March 1961 they leased current space from the Urban League on property located at Fifteenth and Monroe—the large landholdings of J. W. Priest. In 1992, the name was changed to the Boys and Girls Club of Springfield. In 2007, the organization was changed to the Boys and Girls Club of Central Illinois, with its headquarters in the Central East Neighborhood [MORE].

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP.)

Although the founding of the NAACP was a direct outgrowth of events that transpired in Springfield in August 1908, it was not until 1915 that the Springfield chapter of the NAACP was organized. In 1916, the chapter had thirty-three members, with Major G. W. Ford serving as

[134] The records of the Springfield Urban League are curated at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum as part of the Chronicling Illinois collections (http://alplm-cdi.com/chroniclingillinois/items/show/602). [Folders pertaining to: Ebony Fashion Fair, 1960, 1963; Frontiers of America; Housing; Survey of Negro Population in Springfield, circa 1925].

President and Mrs. Alice E. William as Secretary. The number of NAACP chapters grew dramatically during the war, jumping from 80 to 165 in a single year (1917-1918). Membership also more than doubled during this period, from approximately 43,000 to 91,000 between 1918 and 1919. The increase in membership was a reaction to the growing (and primarily white driven) racial tension within the country, punctuated by deadly riots in East St. Louis (1917), Chicago (1919), and Elaine, Arkansas (1919). Kathryn Johnson was "responsible for the organization of the Springfield Chapter of the NAACP" [SVC Vertical Files source?]

By 1918, membership in Springfield's NAACP chapter had risen to 136. The chapter held annual membership drives in the years that followed. In 1923, it opened a drive to push membership to 500. Annual Lincoln Banquet, with dinner and program, was held on Lincoln's Birthday (February 12). By the later 1920s, it was renamed the Lincoln-Douglass Banquet, in order to honor Frederick Douglass as well (and whose birth date was February 14). Membership ebbed and flowed, depending on the amount of racial tension in the country.

Dr. D. E. Webster (who began practicing dentistry in Springfield in the 1920s) was elected President of the local chapter of the NAACP in circa1933. Beginning in 1934, he and his wife began to award a plaque annually to individuals who had made significant contributions to the community. The award was intended "to stimulate and promote greater personal effort on the part of youth—particularly Negro youth—to aspire to the nobler things in life."

Fraternal Organizations

The Colored Masons had been active in Springfield for at least a generation earlier than the 1880s. The Central Lodge #19 of Springfield—a lodge chartered by the Prince Hall Affiliated of Ohio, was established in 1857, prior to the Civil War. [More info on them.] In the 1920s, the black masons of Springfield met at the Colored Masonic Hall located at 117-119 N. Eighth Street. In the 1970s, the Springfield masons purchased the old Firehouse No. 5, and used the upper floor as their meeting hall—which is their current location.

The Knights and Daughters of Honor was founded in Springfield in October 1917 by attorney A. Morris Williams. The organization initially held its meetings at 713½ East Washington Street, where Morris also had his law office. In 1923, Morris constructed a new two-story, brick building at 120-122 South Eleventh Street (immediately north of the Brown/Dudley Hotel), which he named the Temple of the Knights and Daughters of Honor. The first floor of the Temple provided office space, while the upper floor had a meeting hall. The Temple formally was dedicated by the Springfield chapter of the NAACP on February 12, 1924.[135] Reporting on the dedication, the *Illinois State Journal* commented that the building was "not only a credit to the colored race but to the city as well." The Temple's meeting hall was used by other black organizations, besides the Knights and Daughters. Newspaper articles on the

[135] The Temple apparently was completed by late 1923, as A. Morris Williams announced the relocation of his law office there in mid-December of that year (*ISJ* 15 December 1923).

Knights and Daughters of Honor continue through 1931 (*ISJ* 15 December 1915, p.14, 1 January 1924, p.22, 22 September 1926; SCD 1920:1547).

The 1926 *Directory of Sangamon County's Colored Citizens* has an entire page of listings under "LODGE DIRECTORY Secret Societies." Among these are a variety of organizations including "HRA, KT, HRAM, IO/OF, Household of Ruth, K of P. [Knights of Pythias], IBPOE of W, UBF [United Brothers of Friendship], KP, SMT, Pride of Springfield Tabernacle, Marian Tabernacle, Patriarch, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Napthia, and Esther [MORE]

Women's Clubs

Women's civic organizations were also a powerful and influential group in early Springfield. In July 1896, the National Federation of Colored Women's Club (under the leadership of Mrs. Booker T. Washington) and the Women's Loyal Union, had come together in Washington, D.C. and formed the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (Davis 1922). This meeting "was attended by some of the most notable women of the Race…" and included, among others Harriet Tubman, Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, and Elizabeth Davis. The organization's first annual meeting was held in Nashville, Tennessee the following year (1897). The Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs organized in 1899 at the Institutional Church (Chicago), and "as a well organized movement, this Federation is a great credit to our state, and deserves understanding, appreciation, and recognition. In the belief that the fact that it exists is unknown to many, and the scope of its work is understood by few…" (Davis 1922:37).[136] As an outgrowth of her work with the Lincoln Home,

> [Mrs.] Monroe and a small group of middle-class black women met in August 1899, at the home of Julia Duncan, to discuss organizing a black women's club that would be dedicated to keeping the home open, providing necessities to the residents, increasing awareness of the black orphan problem in Sangamon County, and seeing to the cultural welfare of African American women. The club adopted the name the Springfield Colored Woman's Club. Duncan, the granddaughter of Sangamon County's first black settler [sic], William Florville, was elected president (Hendricks 1998:47).[137]

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[136] The Club… War effort detailed, noting the effort of women of all colors coming together for the better good of the country (Davis 1922:35). Davis (1922:36-40) espouses "inter-racial co-operation" and "Race Relations and Civic Betterment." [The latter is a good summary of post-War conditions in Chicago, resulting from massive influx of black families into the Chicago area circa 1920. References importance of Urban League.] [Mrs. Jennie Coleman McClain (Davis 1922:42)—significant individual from Springfield associated with the movement, as was Ms. Monroe. First president of local Club; see detailed history Davis (1922:42).]

[137] According to Davis (1922), the Club "was organized in 1899 to help maintain and for a number of years held its meeting at, the Lincoln Colored Home. Under the administration of Mrs. Margaret Byrd and her predecessors, the club has had a phemonal [sic] growth. During the World War, its members did considerable Red Cross work and contributed in many ways to the demands made by the government upon the people (Davis 1922:21). Davis (1922:53) has a biographical sketch of "Mrs. Julia Florivel Duncan."—"mother our gallant Co. Otis B. Duncan of the 'fighting 8th' regiment"—the Julia Duncan Auxiliary of the 8th Regiment organized in her honor.

As Davis wrote in 1922, "The Lincoln Colored Home, founded by Mrs. Eva Monroe, is the oldest and best known institution in the State. The Illinois State Federation and many individual club[s] contribute regularly to its support" (Davis 1922:102).[138] In 1915, a second local chapter (the Mary A. Lawrence Club) was apparently established, presumably devoted solely to the operation of the Lincoln Home.[139]

"Along the Color Line" December 1916 [NAACP]. Illinois State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs reported seventy-one active clubs with 2,057 members. Groups had raised $12,265 over the past two years.

Other Clubs

In circa 1940, a group of black teen girls formed a social group named the *Sepian Celebs*. This group continued as a black women's service organization for many decades thereafter, holding a variety of social venues and raising funds for many worthy causes. Reference to the organization first appeas in the 1940 newspapers. [More, see newspaper articles.]

In January 1976, a group of local Springfield and Decatur women formed the Springfield-Decatur Area Alumnae Chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. Oral history interviews of many of the original founders are available at the ALPLM oral history collections.

American Negro Social Club, located at 809 East Washington Street, was a tavern. In 1960, it was raided for gambling (*ISJ*, 18 April 1960)

A Phyllis Wheatley Club was also active in Springfield in the twentieth century. Named after slave poet Phyllis Wheatley (1753-1784), this was a national organization that sought to instill Victorian/traditional values in young African American women and also engaged in

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[138] In 1902, the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs held their statewide convention in Springfield, and the State organization adopted the Lincoln Colored Home, providing annual financial support (Hendricks 1998:49).

Story highlighting the history of the "Springfield Women's Club" CO-OP ISJ, 21 July 1918.."On August 30, 1899, seventy six ladies met at the St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church and with the assistance of Mrs. Julia Duncan organized what is known as the Springfield Women's club. Mrs. Duncan was elected the first president and served in that capacity from 1899 to 1901. The object of this club was to aid in the support of the Lincoln colored old folds and orphan's home and general uplift work of the race and they have advanced with their moto, 'Lifting as we Climb' ever before them to bring cheer and comfort to many hearts and homes." Another significant early woman involved with organization: Mrs. Jessie C. McClain—chairman of the Philanthropic Section.

[139] The Mary A. Lawrence Club "was so named in honor of that noble woman, who came to the assistance of Mrs. Eva Monroe and donated the new building of the Lincoln Home, was organized as an auxiliary to that institution. The members of the club try to make the institutional life as home-like as possible and provide monthly literary and educational programs for the inmates" (Davis 1922:28-29).

charitable work. Some chapters were independent, while others operated as colored branches of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) (http://www.blackpast.org/aah/phyllis-wheatley-womens-clubs-1895). Some sense of the Springfield club at mid-century is provided by theme of its spring 1941 program, which was "Marriage and Home." One of the sessions in the program was on "Beauty and Charm" (*ISJ* 2 April 1941, p.6).

Some clubs were affiliated with churches. Union Baptist and Zion Baptist churches, for instance, both had their own "Culture Club" by circa 1901-1905. Each of these had its own favorite areas of interest. The Union Baptist Culture Club, for instance, had a musical bent in its early years and often had instrumental and vocal performances at their meetings (*ISJ* 19 November 1902, p.6). The Culture Club at Zion Baptist, by contrast, was considered "one of the best literary Sunday clubs among the colored people of the state" (*ISR* 18 November 1905). Both clubs occasionally hosted guest speakers, who spoke on relevant topics of the day. White residents of Springfield also had their own versions of Culture Club (broadly promoting self-improvement and/or cultural refinement) during this period. One difference was political activism of the black Culture Clubs. In June 1902, for example, the Union Baptist Culture Club called for a mass meeting of Springfield's African-American citizens to protest the recent attacks by whites on blacks in Eldorado, Saline County, Illinois (*ISJ* 17 June 1902, p.7). Several individuals highlighted in Thompson (1912) emphasize their involvement in Springfield's Culture Club.

The majority of clubs lacked their own quarters and had to meet in a variety of other venues, including formal meeting halls (like those of the Masonic Hall and Knights and Daughters of Honors Temple), schools, churches, and private homes. Private citizens also held public events—ones not associated with a particular club or group—at times in their residences. An excellent example of this was the tea hosted by beautician Julia Ann Gorens in October 1936 at her home at 801 South Fifteenth Street. The tea featured two prominent guest speakers from Chicago: "Madame" Annie Malone, founder of the Poro hair/cosmetic line and Poro College (and also Gorens mentor); and pioneering black aviator John C. Robinson, the "Black Condor", who had led the Ethiopian Air Force in the recently concluded Second Italo-Ethiopian War.[140] The tea was advertised in the *Illinois State Journal* and was open to the public (*ISJ* 11 October 1936, p.28).

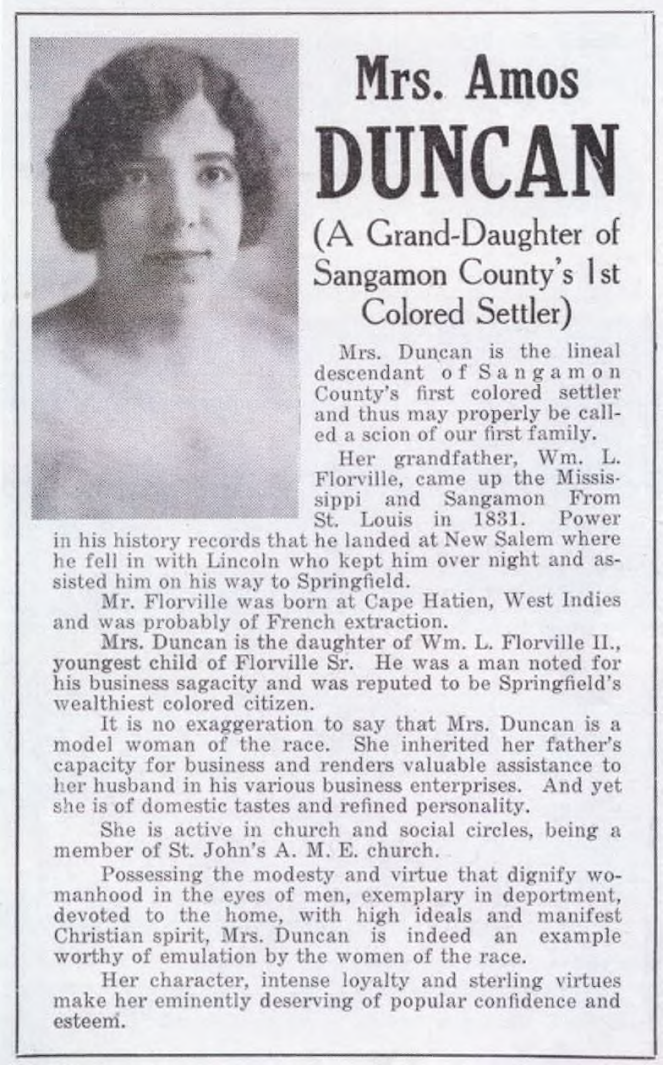
Civil Rights

[much of this topic will be touched on in previous section, but maybe summarize trends over time, discuss Gibb's organization of anti-Klan group, Howarth's desegregation effort, and eventual reclaiming of black political power in the 1980s]

[140] Robinson's exploits in Ethiopia were well publicized and helped inspire calls for blacks to be allowed to serve as pilots in the United States Army Corps. Some historians have referred to him as the "Father of the Tuskegee Airmen (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Robinson_(aviator)).



Figure 155. Gertrude Wright Morgan—first black student to graduate from the integrated Springfield public school system, Class of 1877. Educator. 1906 Niagara Movement Conference; President Women's Auxiliary. Seated. [Sangamon Link]—Connections to Dubois, Springfield, and Movement to form the NAACP after 1908 Springfield Race Riots. [where was her family home?]



Mrs. Amos DUNCAN

(A Grand-Daughter of Sangamon County's 1st Colored Settler)

Mrs. Duncan is the lineal descendant of Sangamon County's first colored settler and thus may properly be called a scion of our first family.

Her grandfather, Wm. L. Florville, came up the Mississippi and Sangamon From St. Louis in 1831. Power in his history records that he landed at New Salem where he fell in with Lincoln who kept him over night and assisted him on his way to Springfield.

Mr. Florville was born at Cape Hatien, West Indies and was probably of French extraction.

Mrs. Duncan is the daughter of Wm. L. Florville II., youngest child of Florville Sr. He was a man noted for his business sagacity and was reputed to be Springfield's wealthiest colored citizen.

It is no exaggeration to say that Mrs. Duncan is a model woman of the race. She inherited her father's capacity for business and renders valuable assistance to her husband in his various business enterprises. And yet she is of domestic tastes and refined personality.

She is active in church and social circles, being a member of St. John's A. M. E. church.

Possessing the modesty and virtue that dignify womanhood in the eyes of men, exemplary in deportment, devoted to the home, with high ideals and manifest Christian spirit, Mrs. Duncan is indeed an example worthy of emulation by the women of the race.

Her character, intense loyalty and sterling virtues make her eminently deserving of popular confidence and esteem.



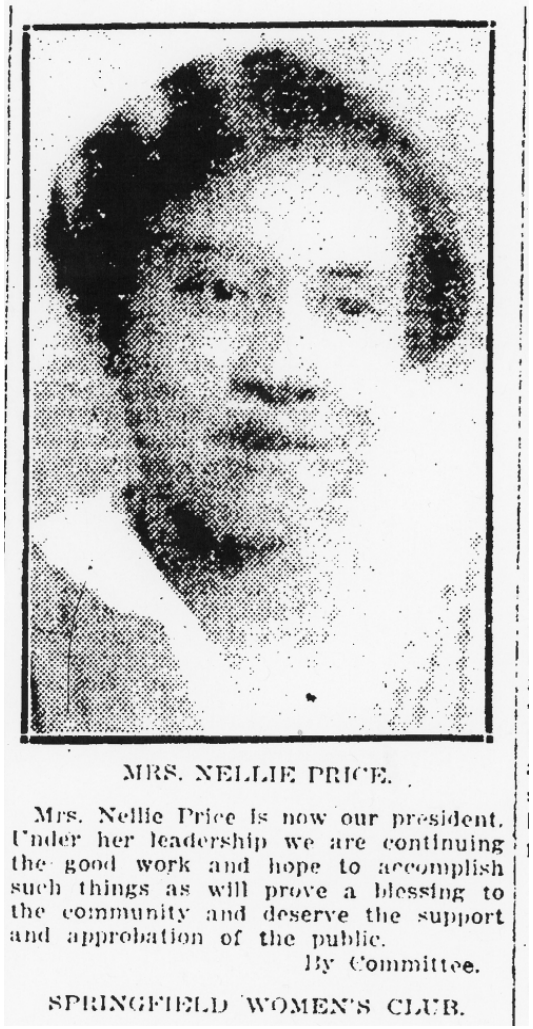
Mrs. CHARLES S. GIBBS

President of the Springfield Colored Womens' Club

Mrs. Gibbs is the wife of Attorney Chas. S. Gibbs.

She is a native of Maud, Mo., but before coming to Springfield, spent most of her life in Quincy where she was educated. Studied music at Quincy Conservatory of Music and took a course in elocution under private tutors.

Figure 156. Two past presidents of the Springfield Colored Women's Club, as illustrated in Casey (1926). Left: Mrs. Amos Duncan. Julian Florville Duncan was the Club's first president. Right: Mrs. Charles Gibbs, then current president.

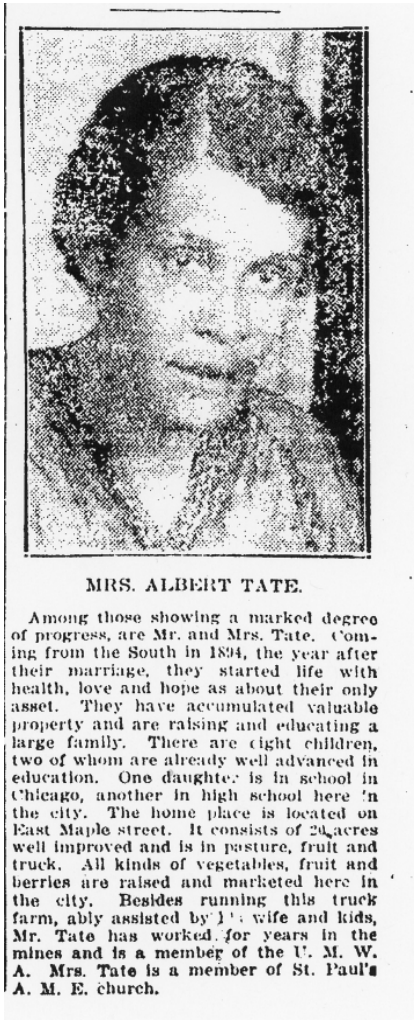


MRS. NELLIE PRICE.

Mrs. Nellie Price is now our president. Under her leadership we are continuing the good work and hope to accomplish such things as will prove a blessing to the community and deserve the support and approbation of the public.

By Committee.

SPRINGFIELD WOMEN'S CLUB.



MRS. ALBERT TATE.

Among those showing a marked degree of progress, are Mr. and Mrs. Tate. Coming from the South in 1894, the year after their marriage, they started life with health, love and hope as about their only asset. They have accumulated valuable property and are raising and educating a large family. There are eight children, two of whom are already well advanced in education. One daughter is in school in Chicago, another in high school here in the city. The home place is located on East Maple street. It consists of 20 acres well improved and is in pasture, fruit and truck. All kinds of vegetables, fruit and berries are raised and marketed here in the city. Besides running this truck farm, ably assisted by his wife and kids, Mr. Tate has worked for years in the mines and is a member of the U. M. W. A. Mrs. Tate is a member of St. Paul's A. M. E. church.

Figure 157. Black women of prominence were much less well documented in early Springfield sources than men. Left: Mrs. Nellie Price, president of the Springfield Colored Women's Club in 1918. Right: Mrs. Albert Tate. Although the 1918 Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress highlighted the Mr. Tate's "garden farm," the newspaper illustrated Mrs. Tate in place of her husband (*ISJ*, 21 July 1918).



Children Guests At Yule Fete At Douglass Center

—State Journal Photo.

Two hundred seventy-five colored children were guests yesterday afternoon of the Springfield Colored Women's club at a Christmas party at the Douglass community center. H. P. Alexander, as Santa Claus, distributed gifts, candy and oranges. Mayor Kapp was a visitor at the party.

—State Journal Photo.

URBAN LEAGUE HOLDS ART EXHIBIT—The above group is looking at an art and literary exhibit sponsored by the Springfield Colored Women's club, the James Weldon Johnson Study guild and the Urban league, which yesterday was held in the Urban league. The exhibit included works of colored people in history, biography, folk lore, fiction, music and art, and was furnished by the Lincoln library. Readings of books were given at the exhibit and tea was served. Art works of Hiram Jackson were also placed in the show, and colored spirituals were sung.

Figure 158. Top: Yule Fete at the Douglas Center sponsored by the Springfield Colored Women's Club December 1938 (*ISJ* 24 December 1938). Bottom: Urban League activities (*ISJ* 24 April 1939).



Urban League Opens Facilities To Public— SEP 2 9 1952

Facilities of the Springfield Urban league have been made available to the public without charge since obtaining the building at 234 S. Fifteenth St. The various types of meetings held at the Urban league are banquets, lectures, club meetings, picnics, lawn socials, band concerts, barbeques, parties, conferences, style shows and annual meetings. The building was redecorated last year. (Helm Photo.)



Figure 159. Silas Currier's suburban estate, previous home of the Priest family, located on the east side of Fifteenth Street, at the end of Monroe Street (234 S. Fifteenth Street). Top: Unidentified newspaper, 29 September 1952). Bottom: *Illinois State Register* (1898). This home was utilized by the Urban League as their headquarters for many years. [see also picture similar to top image in *ISJ* 26 March 1961]



Figure 160. Boys and Girls Club of Springfield. The Boy's and Girls Club of Central Illinois which is located at 300 South Fifteenth Street, was constructed in 1960. The club itself was organized in 1956. Top: New $210,000 Boys' Club of Springfield building located at Fifteenth and Monroe Streets, March 1965(SVC "Boys' Club Building Dedication This Afternoon").



Role of the Douglas Community Center in social activities for African American youth. Group of girl scouts at the Center in January 1946. In this picture, among the many young girls, were Charlette Kenniebrew (second from left), and Peggy Neal (fifth from right, front row)—both ladies who have contributed significantly to the current study.



Service Club Holds Conference

Frontiers of America, a Negro service club, held its first economic conference of the year at 7:30 p. m. Friday at the Springfield Urban league building. The club, now in its third year, is composed of business and professional men. The conference was concerned with what could be done to improve the business and economic status of the Negro in Springfield. Shown, left to right, are Rev. G. B. Winston, Louis Quonn, Sylvester Carter and Dr. Edwin A. Lee.

—Winfred Helm Photo.



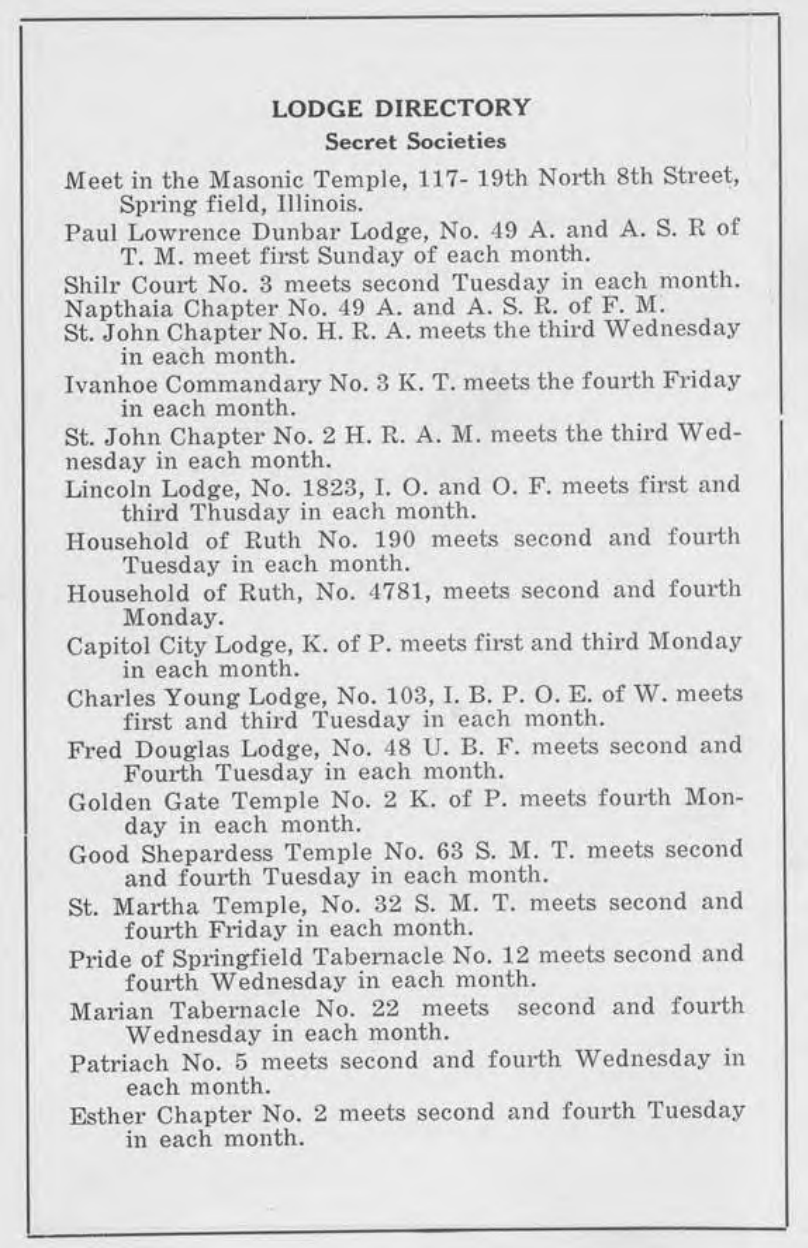
A New Chapter Is Born In Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.--Initial group that met at the Springfield Urban League, April 18, 1953, to form a chapter of the Frontiers of America, Inc. Reading left to right: Alvin Roundtree - Illinois State Archives Dept.; Emmett W. Robinson - Auditor, Internal Revenue Office; Edgar Bish - Photographing Dept. of State of Illinois; Albert Harris - Business man; Nimrod Allen - National Executive Secretary; G. B. Winston - Executive Sec'y, Springfield Urban League; Raymond Davis - Mid-Western Organizer; Dr. E. A. Lee - Physician & Surgeon; Sylvester Carter - Attorney; T. E. Finley - Contractor; Dr. Charles Young - Chiropodist; Winifred Helm - State Photographer, (inset).

Figure 161. In April 1953, a group of prominent black citizens met at the Springfield Urban League headquarters and organized a local chapter of the *Frontiers of America*—a "Negro Service Club" dedicated to "improving the business and economic status of the Negro in Springfield." Top: *ISJ* January 29, 1956. Bottom: ALPLM



Figure 162. The *Sepian Celebs* was a black women's service organization organized sometime prior to 1940. For many decades thereafter, the group held a variety of social venues and raised funds for many worthy causes. This picture post-dates 1942 (and probably is from the mid-to-late 1940s?).



LODGE DIRECTORY

Secret Societies

Meet in the Masonic Temple, 117- 19th North 8th Street, Spring field, Illinois.

Paul Lowrence Dunbar Lodge, No. 49 A. and A. S. R of T. M. meet first Sunday of each month.

Shilr Court No. 3 meets second Tuesday in each month.

Napthaia Chapter No. 49 A. and A. S. R. of F. M.

St. John Chapter No. H. R. A. meets the third Wednesday in each month.

Ivanhoe Commandary No. 3 K. T. meets the fourth Friday in each month.

St. John Chapter No. 2 H. R. A. M. meets the third Wednesday in each month.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 1823, I. O. and O. F. meets first and third Thusday in each month.

Household of Ruth No. 190 meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

Household of Ruth, No. 4781, meets second and fourth Monday.

Capitol City Lodge, K. of P. meets first and third Monday in each month.

Charles Young Lodge, No. 103, I. B. P. O. E. of W. meets first and third Tuesday in each month.

Fred Douglas Lodge, No. 48 U. B. F. meets second and Fourth Tuesday in each month.

Golden Gate Temple No. 2 K. of P. meets fourth Monday in each month.

Good Shepardess Temple No. 63 S. M. T. meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

St. Martha Temple, No. 32 S. M. T. meets second and fourth Friday in each month.

Pride of Springfield Tabernacle No. 12 meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

Marian Tabernacle No. 22 meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

Patriach No. 5 meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

Esther Chapter No. 2 meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

Figure 163. Lodges played an important social role in the black community, as illustrated by this 1926 directory. Identifying buildings associated with these lodges would be of interest to the thematic study.



Colored Masonic Temple, Springfield, Ill.
Erected by Central Lodge No. 3, A.F. & A.M.,

Figure 164. View of the Colored Masonic Temple, Springfield, Illinois (Thompson 1912:n.p.). This building, which was constructed between 1896 and 1906, was located at 119 North Eighth Street, and demolished as part of the middle 1960s urban renewal program [circa 1966 demolition]. By circa 1904, Mr. Rhoden was operating his undertaking business from this location.





Left: Engine House No. 5, circa mid-1960s, just prior to the purchase of the building by the Springfield Masons. After demolition of the Eighth Street Masonic Hall in circa 1966, the black Masons used the upper floor of this building as their meeting hall. Right: Mr. William Neal (Peggy Neal Senor's grandfather) in his Masonic regalia, circa 1892-1900. Neal was a barber with a shop in the 600 block of East Washington Street. He was elected "Worshipful Master" to the Masons Central Lodge No. 3 in December 1892 (*ISJ*, 8 December 1892), chaplain of the Colored Masons in 1894 (*ISJ*, 14 October 1894), and "Eminent Commander of the Ivanhoe Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar in November 1897 (*ISJ*, 27 November 1897).

Entertainment and Culture [and Leisure?]

Post War Celebration of Freedom. Emancipation Day Celebrations. Held at various times across the country. Prior to Civil War, celebrated by African Americans in Springfield—celebrating emancipation of British Slaves [Slavery Abolition Act/Slave Emancipation Act, 1 August 1834] as well as others from Caribbean (Sangamon Link) [ISJ 5 August 1858]. Post Civil War, celebrating US emancipation. April 16 in Washington D.C, celebrated—in recognition of initial passing of Compensated Emancipation Act, for Capitol slaves. Significance of September 22nd? "On September 22, 1862 the president announced that slaves in areas still in rebellion within 100 days would be free." In Springfield, generally was recognized on September 22nd of each year. Began in circa 1866 in Springfield—first hits in local newspapers are that year. Held at various locations, such as Kraus Park, White City, and Bunn Park. State Fairgrounds, Washington Park, Lincoln Park, Camp Lincoln. Yearly newspaper hits through early 1960s—except for one crucial year. Celebration canceled in 1908, due to Springfield Race Riot only a few weeks earlier. Sporadic coverage in early 1960s, ceasing in 1963—no 100 year celebration of note. Huge celebration and coverage in newspaper for 23 September 1941.

> When the NAACP got founded, they used to ask the school superintendent to allow black children to be off that day, many places of employment allowed them to be off on what they called Colored People's Day. And we held big political rallies
>
> But anyhow emancipation Day was largely a big Republican rally. All of the candidates and the office holders came out and told the tales of their parents and grandparents contribution to the civil war and some of them, figuratively speaking, brought out the bloody shirts and showed what my grandfather did for your grandfather. And then there would be prominent black speakers to talk on Abraham Lincoln.
>
> Somebody always recited the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address. Those were a standard part of the program. They would have basket dinners. In those days few people had cars, so you would ride the street car, the Camp Lincoln street car that went to the camp. And they would have all day basket dinners. Then, in the evenings they would usually end up with a big dance.
>
> This was black people's day of celebration. But strangely that completely died down during World War II and I've only known of one or two small church programs on September 22, held until this day. That is since World War II. Well, of course, the attititude of the younger generation has changed. There are more and more claims that we are still not free and they saw nothing to celebrate. They lost the appreciation of Lincoln's deeds that their elders had revered so high (Osby 1974:80).

Reason of suspension of celebrations in 1960s—at height of the Civil Rights protests? Celebration of event seems to have been supplanted by Juneteenth Celebration. Juneteenth is short for June Nineteenth (1865)—the day Union General Gordon Granger and troops arrived in Galveston, Texas intent on taking control of the state and enforcing the Emancipation Proclamation (Nix n.d.). Texas was the last holdout for enslaved Africans, and thus this event marked the end of slavery in the United States. It became a day of celebration in Texas, which eventually spread throughout the United States, as blacks migrated out of the state. In 1979, Texas made Juneteenth an official state holiday. First hits in local newspapers for Juneetenth Celebration is circa 1980s? Now an annual event in Springfield.

Music played a major role in the life of many Springfield families, whether African American or white and from the earliest of days. William Florville apparently played a violin [Sangamon Link]. By the latter nineteenth century, a distinctive music associated with African American life had developed throughout the United States, and black performers were instrumental in the development of ragtime (and/or jazz) and blues during the late years of the century. It was in the commercial Levee District of downtown Springfield—the heart of the social, and commercial black community—that one could hear a great many of local, regional, and even nationally acclaimed musicians. Although performers like Scott Joplin played at the Chatterton, and Duke Ellington played at such "main stream" locations as the Orpheum Theater, it was in the many taverns, nightspots, and smaller theaters (such as the "Colored Star Theater") along the Levee that many locals and tourists alike were drawn to. Levee became a well-known venue of nightlife activities, which included a variety of taverns, theaters, and other social halls which catered to the local music. One such place of note on the Levee was Amos Duncan's Pool Hall [Name of some early venues—xxx Club; material from *Hell at Midnight*?]

Pekin Theater (800 block Washington; formerly Nickelodian)

Greater Springfield Colored Band, with Frank Banneker (1914)
Odd Fellows Band, with Henry Alexander (1920)
Lincoln Liberty Chorus, with O. Jerome Singleton (1930
Jessie Mae Kenniebrew School of Music (1930)
The Blue Notes, with Johnny "Happy" Green (1940)
The Rhythm Chasers (1940)
George Washington Carver Choral (1940)
C. Taylor School of Music (1940)

Unfortunately, little is known about the vast majority of these artists. One such talented performer that got his start in Springfield, within the dive joints along the Levee—was the ragtime composer Artie Matthews. The son of a coal miner, Artie was born in northern Illinois (Braidwood, Will County) in 1888, and moved with his family to Springfield at an early age where he learned to play the piano from his mother.

> About 1905 he began playing rag piano, learning it from Bany Morgan and Art Dunningham, who played in local brothels and clubs [in the Levee District]. He also began to play professionally at this time with his string trio on street corners and in local cafes and saloons.

Ragtime: In circa 1907, Matthews had moved to St. Louis, employed by ragtime performer and entrepreneur Tom Turpin (at his Booker T. Washington Theater), and in 1912 he published one of the first blues tunes, Baby Seals Blues. In 1915, he composed and published *Weary Blues*, which has become an American classic. Around this same time (1912 through 1918), he published a series of five musical numbers known as *Pastime Rags*. In circa 1916, Matthews moved to Chicago, and then Cincinnati. While in Cincinnati,

> realizing that white racism and legal segregation were having a handicapping effect on the African American community of Cincinnati, including denial of equal opportunities in education and employment, he decided to take action. In 1921, Matthews and his wife, Anna Howard, established the Cosmopolitan School of Music, the first black owned and operated music conservatory in the U.S…
>
> There is no doubt that Matthews was one of the premier composers and performers of Ragtime, the first music which sought a genteel combination of the best of the Western European and African musical traditions… ("Dr. Artie Matthews," http://www.matraproductions.com/dadspage.htm) (Olson 2016, That St. Louis Thing…).

Jazz and Blues: Jazz began to infiltrate the local music scene in the 1920s. Speaking of the music scene along the Levee during the early years of the Twentieth Century, one music historian noted that "white folks didn't hear much about it, but the best jazz musicians in the country played out there" (Lindstrom 1979). Lindstrom (1979) mentions infamous "jazz joints" in the Springfield vicinity: Les Cansler's, the Apex, the Wabash, the Panama, the Sunset, White City, Rex Club, and the House on the Hill. Well known jazz horn player George Meek was among the local talent. "Springfield was a great musical town in the day. At one time, when beer came back, there were probably 200 musicians working this town… Music is the greatest leveler of the races there is…" At some point, the Panama Club began a tradition of "Blue Monday"—a tradition that was re-started with the Alamo and the establishment of the Illinois Blues Club which (was established in 1985, and continued at the Alamo II where is currently is home).

Orpheum Theater…Count Basie and his orchestra had four stage performances at the Orpheum Theater on October 21, 1947. During his visit, Basie met with fans at the Myer's Brothers department store, where he autographed records. Black and white fans attended (*Illinois State Journal* 22 October 1947, p.24; see Figure XX).

"Springfield in the 1930s was a hotbed of musical talent, black and white, with dance halls, road houses and storefront gin mills employing dozens of local bands to entertain their thirsty customers" (Lindstrom 19790). [Source has more to add.]

Municipal Bands: The Springfield Municipal Band was formed in 1933 when the Watch Factory Band and the Capital City Band merged. At that time, separate white and black units were organized. The Colored band was originally directed by a white man, who was succeeded by Lewis E. "Happy" Evans (1898-1973), who directed black band until the segregated units merged. These segregated city bands continued through the mid-1950s, until Mayor Howarth's efforts at desegregating city services. In 1940, the Springfield Municipal Colored Band was touted as the only African American band in the U.S. supported by a municipal tax [Sangamon Link; see alson Jessie Mae Finley interview. Jessie Mae Finley's oral history also emphasizes the significance of church and/or gospel music to the black community).].

Marching Bands: In circa 1951, the Carver Trade School Drum and Bugle Corps was established. The Otis Duncan American Legion sponsored the local music group. [See photograph; Camara 2013:76]. It is unclear as to how long they performed. In late 1968, efforts were underway to establish a local drum and bugle corps in Springfield to participate in statewide competitions. Soon, the local American Legion volunteered to be sponsors of the local group. Springfield's Falcon Drum and Bugle Corps made their first debut at the Veteran's Day parade in Springfield in November 1968 (*ISJ*, 12 November 1968). Over the next decade, several members of the Senor family are depicted in the local newspapers as participants in the Falcon's events. On January 11, 1969, Pat Senor is among a group receiving an American flag from the Stephenson Women's Relief Corps. The following February Kevin Senor is among a small group receiving the State of Illinois flag from Secretary of State Paul Powell. In late November 1970, Neal Senor is with Mayor Neal Howarth advertising the Corps third annual tag sale. The drum corps was an integrated marching band that helped racial relations in a turbulent time.

Choral groups had a significant presence in the black community, particularly within the context of the church. However, there were also secular choral groups active at different points in time. One notable example was the George Washington Carver Choral Ensemble, which regularly held concerts in Springfield during the 1940s. Julia Ann Gorens directed the ensemble and her sister, Jessie M. Kenniebrew, served as the accompanist (see Figure XX). Gorens was the 1945 recipient of the Webster Plaque, granted annually by the Springfield chapter of the NAACP, in recognition of her work as director of the George Washington Carver Choral group (*ISJ* 13 December 1943, p.16; 23 July 1944, p.9; 12 February 1945). Jessie M. Kenniebrew had a very active career as a music instructor in Springfield. In 1935, she served as director of junior choir at Zion Baptist Church (*ISJ* 2 November 1935, p.2). Beginning in 1937, Kenniebrew began teaching music and piano at the Douglass Community Center, which continued for a number of years afterwards (*ISJ* 28 November 1937; 11 June 1939, p.18; 21 January 1940). She also regularly performed piano recitals in the city (*ISJ* 22 November 1935, p.2). [see SVC Vertical Files]

Sports/Recreation: Competitive sporting activities have long been an important social venue for Springfield residents, whether white or black. But like many other social activities during the nineteenth century, sport activities were segregated affairs. Baseball, America's game of choice, became popular in Springfield during the latter 1850s.

Many of the earliest advertisements celebrating Emancipation Day contain references to ball games being part of the celebratory events.

Baseball began in Springfield immediately after the Civil War. [see article by Bruce Rushton 2015 Early efforts for blacks to participate were rejected. National Association of Amateur Base Ball Players "rejected AA membership. In 1876, formation of the National League and "gentlemen's agreement" to exclude blacks. Limited success of Negro National League, 1920s. not until Jackie Robinson in 1947 slow acceptance of blacks in baseball. Last of Negro Leagues folded by the 1960s [Josh Johnson… born in Alabama, played in Negro League in 1930s; died in Springfield/buried in Camp Butler in 1999; resident of Springfield?; Cincinnati Clowns, played in Municipal Park in 1943] A topic not well covered by the City's newspapers.

Search of black newspapers might be of interest. https://www.history.com/topics/negro-league-baseball]… "Early baseball in Springfield wasn't exclusively a white man's game…. The *Journal* in 1869 reported that a "colored" team called the Dexters had played a game with an unstated opponent, the outcome of which the paper failed to report. The paper covered the contest by word of mouth." See ISR 10 August 1867—article. By 1870, another local team named the Independents. Dexters beat the Independents 40 to 31—that must have been an exciting game, although "the game was sharply contested. The Dexter is one of the best colored clubs in the State" (ISJ 21 July 1870). The games of the Dexters appear in local newspapers from 1867 through 1871. 1871 article… bad treatment of team in Lincoln (ISJ 17 August 1871). Liberty Park--Early 1870s disappearance from newspapers related to increased discrimination associated with growing Jim Crow policies? Jackie Robinson breaks the color barrier with major league baseball in April 1947. Won the National League's Most Valuable Player award in 1949. [add short discussion of the role of sports in desegregating American society. Roll of boxing leagues in Springfield. Fire Station No. 5 sponsored a local boxing league for youth. Local sports stories?]

Another sporting event of note in early Springfield was boxing. America's first African American heavy weight champion—Jack Johnson (1878-1946)—trained in Springfield for a few months in 1899. Johnny Connors (1867-1966) was an earlier boxer turned saloon-keeper, hotelier, and sports promoter living in Springfield (Empire Theater; 1905). Became life-long friend with Connors. Connors probably recruited Johnson to come to Springfield from Galveston or New Orleans.—or Johnson just turned up at Connors Saloon (400 block East Washington Street in historic Levee?). April 1899 fight in which Johnson won. Battle Royal—Springfield Athletic Club (an organization created by Connors) held at Central Music Hall (northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets; 1897-1901). Connors introduced Johnson to

Chicago promoters. Nov 1900—negro boxers participation in Battle Royal. Although Johnson's prowess as a fighter was recognized far and wide by the early years of the twentieth century, white boxers refused to fight Johnson. In 1908, heavyweight champion Tommy Burns fought Johnson in Sydney, Australia—a bout in which he won. Johnson retained the title, until his defeat in April 1915 in Havana Cuba at the hands of Jess Willard. Johnson returned to Springfield on several occasions—twice n 1925 (benefit for Tri-State Tornado victims and Labor Day boxing exhibition at state fairgrounds), and in 1942 (when he referred a wrestling match at the Elks Club). [Sangamon Link] [More—great quote by Ken Burn; height of Jim Crow] [Springfield Sports Hall of Fame?—who is on this?]

Dreamland Park, a 10-acre parcel of land located at 2300 Taylor Avenue, was added to the City of Springfield's park system in 1996. Originally begun as a privately owned amusement parks, the original Dreamland Park was founded in 1912 at 23rd Street and Capitol Avenue (a property that already had been the site of two similar parks--The White City and the short-lived Woodland Park). This park had a dance pavilion, baseball fields and other facilities, but closed sometime before 1918. The name was then adopted by the Amos Duncan (1887-1945), who built a new Dreamland Park at 2425 Cornell Avenue in the early 1920s. This new incarnation of Dreamland Park lasted into the late 1930s, and catered mainly to black organizations for picnics, ball games, and festivals. Today's Dreamland Park commemorates Duncan's enterprise (SangamonLink).

In 1916, a local African American group filed a discrimination suit against the City's park board regarding discrimination at Bunn Beach. This legal action resulted in a two year court battle in which the local group who brought the case to court lost the case, due to technical issues regarding how the case had been incorrectly filed. Bunn Beach, which apparently never was desegregated, closed in 1928 with the opening of Memorial Pool at Ninth and Converse, which opened in June 1928. Memorial Pool remained segregated through circa 1950 [Sangamon Link]. Beaches at the City's Lake Springfield remained segregated for many years as well. Lake Beach served black residents, and nearby Bridgeview beach served whites. In 1952, the local chapter of the NAACP made a plea to the City to "enforce provisions of a state law passed in 1885 and amended in 1937, protecting all citizens in their legal rights and requiring public officials to see that all persons have equal access to public recreation areas. The N.A.A.C.P. has been seeking an end to discrimination at the lake for a number of years. Two years ago the park board abolished segregation at Memorial Pool" (ISJ 13 July 1952 "End Beach Segregation"). Springfield beaches—remained segregated through 1952. Lake Springfield Beach (near Lindsay Bridge) was whites only, whereas Bridgeview Beach was for the use of the black residents [Sangamon Link; 1942 photograph.]

Night Life: As noted above, much of the social scene for the early black community of Springfield was concentrated in the Levee District, along East Washington Street. Although the heart of the historic Levee District was located between Seventh and Ninth Streets, it extended further east to Eleventh Street and into the Central East Neighborhood. Over the years, a series of successful "Colored Theaters" operated from this location. The Star Theater… The Pekin Theater… See also quotes from *Hell at Midnight.* Bars/taverns.



Figure 165. Black musicians in early Springfield. Top: Springfield's Colored Municipal Bank performing at the Douglas Community Center in early 1940s (SVC). Bottom: Jazz (?) group playing at the Pekin Dance Hall in 1938, included Orin Wade, Clifford Madlock, George Lasely, Ruby Benson, and Theophilus Gray (SVC).



Figure 166. Music great Duke Ellington in Springfield, November 1939. Ellington played at the Orpheum Theater. Newspaper caption indicated Ellington was "noted colored orchestra leader…" Balcony of Theater reserved for black audience. Returned to Springfield many times, the last being 11 October 1970 when he performed in the Springfield High School auditorium (Sangamon Valley Collection Vertical Files).



Figure 167. Count Basie made four stage performances at the Orpheum Theater on October 21, 1947. He autographed records for fans in the record department at the Meyer Brothers' store (shown above) during his visit (*ISJ* 22 October 1947, p.24).



Figure 168. The George Washington Choral Ensemble regularly held concerts in Springfield. In the 1940s, Julia Ann Gorens was the director of the ensemble and Jessie Kenniebrew (Goren's sister) was the accompanist. The photo above shows the ensemble performing at the Ursuline Academy in July 1940 (*ISJ* 30 July 1944, p.2).



Figure 169. Julia's Blue Moon/Party Room in 1945. From left to right: Billy Banks (pianist and singer from Alton), Johnny "Happy" Green (Springfield musician with band "the Four Clefs"), Valda Turner (visitor from Los Angeles), Dr. I. J. English (Springfield resident), Mrs. Katherine English (Dr. English's spouse) (Julia Ann Gorens Collection; Charlotte Johnson 2017).



Figure 170. Importance of music to the Senor family is obvious in this circa 1968 photograph of the family. Five of the Senor children were members of the Falcons Drum and Bugle Corps, which was organized in Springfield that year. This photograph was published in the local newspaper highlighting the newly organized drum and bugle corps in Springfield, and the commitment of the family to that organization.

In late 1968, efforts were underway to establish a local drum and bugle corps in Springfield to participate in statewide competitions. Soon, the local American Legion volunteered to be sponsors of the local group. Springfield's Falcon Drum and Bugle Corps made their first debut at the Veteran's Day parade in Springfield in November 1968 (ISJ, 12 November 1968). Over the next decade, several members of the Senor family are depicted in the local newspapers as participants in the Falcon's events. On January 11, 1969, Pat Senor is among a group receiving an American flag from the Stephenson Women's Relief Corps. The following February Kevin Senor is among a small group receiving the State of Illinois flag from Secretary of State Paul Powell. In late November 1970, Neal Senor is with Mayor Neal Howarth advertising the Corps third annual tag sale.

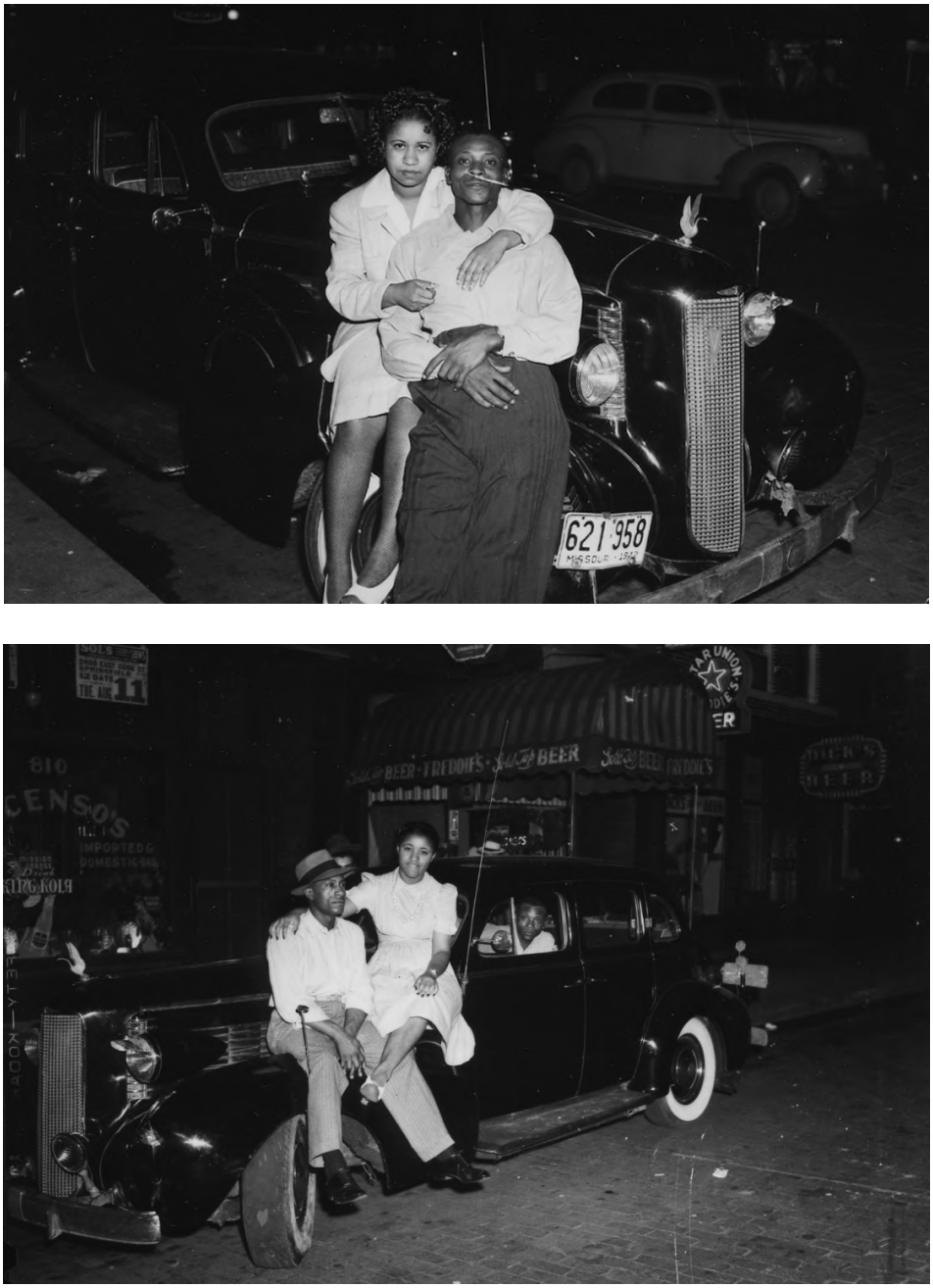


Figure 171. Two unidentified couples enjoying the night life along Springfield's Levee, 1942. The car has Missouri license plates, suggesting that the social activities along the Levee were a destination point for many individuals during the era. Significant music and black theater venues, as well as restaurants, bars, and night clubs (SVC). [800 Block of East Washington Street, in front of DiCenso's Grocery and Freddie's Bar].



Reisch Brewing Co. ad in May 19, 1937, Illinois State Journal



Figure 172. Advertisement from 1937 for Reisch Gold Top Beer. The advertisement highlight's heavyweight world champion Jack Johnson's career start in Springfield and his "march to the world's heavyweight championship 35 years ago in Springfield" (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 May 1937) [Sangamon Link; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Johnson_(boxer)].



Figure 173. Satchel Paige working with young black athletes in Springfield (Senor Family Photographs). Paige appears to be wearing a Kansas City Monarch's uniform, a team he played for during the years 1939 to 1947.

Architectural Resources of the Central East Neighborhood

The architectural survey of Springfield's Central East Neighborhood covered only a small segment of the community as a whole. It nonetheless documented a diverse set of building forms and architectural styles, primarily residential in function but also including examples of commercial and institutional construction. Although the earliest extant buildings dates to the 1850s, the vast majority of buildings present within the area surveyed date from the late nineteenth century and later. The following section provides a brief context for the various architectural styles and building forms cited in the survey report and which are employed on the survey inventory forms, with the discussion broken up into four general parts: 1) architectural styles; 3) vernacular building types for single-family dwellings 4) multiple-family dwellings; and 4) commercial building types. Architectural styles and building types not represented in the project area are not discussed. Furthermore, the discussion only covers buildings forty-five years or older (pre-dating 1973). A full property inventory, sorted by functional category and street address, is presented in Appendices X through XI. The full set of survey forms is attached as Appendix XII.

Architectural Styles

Only about one/tenth of the properties within the survey area were assigned a distinct architectural style. This was due to the fact that the majority of buildings inventoried are more vernacular in character as opposed to high style. Determining which buildings were categorized by architectural style was based on a sense of proportion. The presence of a single architectural element—while potentially illustrative of particular style—typically was not considered sufficient to classify them under that style.

Gothic Revival/Late Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival architecture began in England during the latter half of the eighteenth century, when Sir Horace Walpole and other members of the upper class remodeled or constructed country homes in the Medieval-inspired style. Walpole's house, which started to be remodeled in 1749 and is generally recognized as the earliest example of Gothic Revival, was outfitted with battlements and multiple pointed-arch (lancet) windows. As with the contemporary Italianate style, the Gothic Revival was part of the Picturesque movement, and English homes designed along its lines are sometimes referred to as Picturesque houses. Gothic Revival did not take firm hold in the United States until the 1830s, although certain architectural elements associated with the style were used on buildings prior to that date. The first high-style domestic example is Glen Ellen, a Baltimore house designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1832. Davis promoted Gothic Revival in his 1837 work *Rural Residences*, which was the first pattern book published in the United States. The real popularizer of the style in the United States, however, was Davis' friend Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing published several pattern books of his own (*Cottage Residences*, in 1842, and *The Architecture of Country Houses*, in 1850), which he actively promoted through speaking tours, and these books proved to be far more successful and influential than Davis' earlier work (McAlester and McAlester 1990:200).

Architectural elements indicative of Gothic Revival include: steeply-pitched roofs with center, crossed, or paired gables; verge boards and finials at the eaves; elaborate, grouped chimneys; and pointed-arch (lancet) windows and door openings with elaborate drip moldings or decorative tracery. Many houses have also single-story porches and bay windows. High-style examples may have battlements, castellated turrets, and oriel windows (McAlester and McAlester 1990:198-201). Gothic forms tended to be applied with more academic correctness with church and civic architecture than in domestic construction. One American adaptation often found on Gothic Revival houses and associated outbuildings, is exterior board-and-batten siding (Blumenson 1977:31).

Due to Downing's emphasis on the Gothic Revival's suitability as a rural style and the difficulty of adapting the style to narrow city lots, examples of Gothic Revival architecture are found more frequently in rural settings than in urban ones. Urban examples of the style, however, are present. The Samuel Willard residence in the Cottage Garden Addition, on the north end of the survey area, was one such example but unfortunately has not survived (see Figure 30). Gothic Revival's popularity began to wane after 1865, but the style continued to be used into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly in church and civic construction. High-style examples constructed post-1865 to be more elaborate than earlier ones (utilizing features such as polychromed wall surfaces) and are sometimes referred to as High Victorian (or simply Victorian) Gothic Revival (McAlester and McAlester 1990:200). The style was a popular choice for educational buildings in the early twentieth century—a subtype referred to as Collegiate Gothic, due to its widespread use on college campuses during this period.

Four churches within the survey area have been identified as Late Gothic Revival. The most elaborate of these is Sacred Heart Catholic Church, located on the northeast corner of Twelfth Street and Lawrence Avenue (see Figure 173). Built in 1895, Sacred Heart Church is the centerpiece of a nearly block-sized property which includes a rectory and a school. Grace Methodist Episcopal Church (1230 South Fourteenth Street), the Seventh-Day Adventist Bible Chapel (1221 South Fourteenth Street), and the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (121 North Fourteenth Street) represent more diminutive examples of Late Gothic Revival architecture, with their lancet windows being the most prominent decorative feature illustrative of the style (see Figure 214). Feitshans School at 1101 South Fifteenth Street, which was built in 1922, is the one example of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the survey area.

Italianate

As with the contemporary Gothic Revival style, Italianate architecture began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, which was a reaction against the classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable over the previous two centuries. The style drew its inspiration from the townhouses and rural villas of Italy. The Italianate style first made its appearance in the Eastern United States during the 1830s and was popularized during the 1840s and 1850s, in large measure through the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. By the 1860s, it had largely supplanted Greek Revival as the preeminent residential architectural style in the United States. It remained popular through ca. 1880 (McAlester and McAlester 1984:212-213). As with other styles brought over from Europe, Italianate architecture was adapted to suit the tastes of the American public, and the buildings that were produced often bore only the

slightest resemblance to their Italian prototypes. Common characteristics shared by most Italianate house—regardless of form—include low pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, and window and door openings that are tall, often arched, and usually have elaborate hoods (McAlester and McAlester 1984:211-229; Blumenson 1977:37).

Like other styles brought over from Europe, Italianate architecture was adapted to suit the tastes of the American public, and the buildings that were produced often bore only the slightest resemblance to the Italian prototypes. McAlester and McAlester (1990) have identified six subtypes of Italianate house forms. The most common house form has a rectangular (often nearly square) footprint with a three- or five-bay facade, and a low-pitched, simple hip roof that is sometimes topped with a square cupola. A second subtype shares the basic form as the first, except for the fact that it has a centered gable that is associated with a projecting bay. A less prevalent, but by no means uncommon, house subtype has an asymmetrical, L-shaped footprint and cross-gable or cross-hip roof. A fourth subtype also has an L-shaped plan, but has a square tower (campanile) similar to those on Italian villas situated along the front facade or in the cross arms of the L. The fifth subtype has a rectangular, front-gable form carried over from the Greek Revival style, but with the addition of Italianate detailing. The latter house form is less common than the others and is most frequently found in urban settings, where its form is well suited to narrow city lots. Also found in urban settings are Italianate townhouses, which are of masonry (stone or brick) construction and typically have an elaborate projecting cornice and a flat, or low-sloped, shed roof (McAlester and McAlester 1990:211-29; Blumenson 1977:37).

Common characteristics shared by most Italianate houses—regardless of form—include low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets, and window and door openings that are tall, often arched, and usually have elaborate hoods. Most Italianate houses are two or three stories tall; one-story examples exist, but they are relatively rare. Masonry and stuccoed examples of the style sometimes have quoins (McAlester and McAlester 1990:211-29; Blumenson 1977:37).

In commercial architecture, Italianate detailing was utilized most prominently on the public facades of building. Elaborate bracketed cornices were particularly popular, as were round or segmental arched-arched window and/or door openings. Decorative hoods were often installed over door and window openings, and oftentimes, were identical to those on adjacent buildings.

Although Italianate homes are known to have been located within the survey area formerly (see Figure 174), no high-style examples remain extant. Several residences do exhibit Italianate influences in respect to their form (i.e. 1431 East Jackson Street and 1231 East Cook Street) but lack the requisite detailing to be classified as such.

Queen Anne

Queen Anne was the dominant architectural style in the United States between 1880 and 1900 and persisted until ca. 1910. The primary emphasis of the style was the breaking up of the smooth wall surfaces, which was accomplished through the use of asymmetrical floor plans, steeply-pitched, multi-planed roofs, bay windows (projecting and cutaway), towers or turrets,

wall texture variations (cut shingles placed in patterns on gable end walls), and ornately decorated porches. A group of English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw was responsible for initially developing and popularizing the style. Contrary to what is suggested by the style's name, most of the architectural elements used by Shaw and his followers were borrowed from Medieval models from the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, rather than from the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14). American architects provided their own interpretation of Queen Anne, accepting the half-timbering and patterned masonry utilized by their English colleagues, but adding elements such as spindlework and classical detailing. Spindlework detailing was popular initially, but by ca. 1895 had given way to Classical elements (McAlester and McAlester 1990:262-87).

American examples of high-style Queen Anne domestic architecture can be grouped into four general house forms. The most common form has a principal hip roof with lower cross gables. The cross gables are typically lower than the principal roof and are associated with bays and short wings that extend off the main block. The second house form has a cross-gabled roof and usually has an L-shaped plan; a tower, when present, is usually located in the reentrant angle of the L. Nearly as prevalent as the latter subtype is the front-gable house form, which is found most frequently in detached urban houses. The fourth housing type is the urban townhouse. Townhouses typically have false roof(s)—front gable, mansard, or perhaps even gambrel—on their front facade, with a flat, or low-sloped shed roof to the rear (McAlester and McAlester 1990:262-87).

Bay windows, "cottage" windows[141], and cantilevered wall extensions are found on all four house types. The majority of Queen Anne houses also have ornately decorated porches. Like the houses themselves, these porches are very eclectic and come in a wide range of forms, ranging between small, entrance porches to elaborate, wrap-around porches with turrets or pediments. Recessed porches are commonly found on the second story (McAlester and McAlester 1990:262-87).

By the 1880s, examples of Queen Anne houses were being illustrated in a wide range of popular formats, particularly pattern and/or plan books such as those published by George and Charles Palliser (Palliser and Palliser 1878) and R. W. Shoppel (1890). By the early twentieth century, the Chicago-based architectural publishing firms such as the Radford Architectural Publishing Company (cf. Radford 1903) and the Frederick Drake Company (cf. Hodgson 1906) were distributing, by mail, a wide range of house plans including numerous designed in the Queen Anne style. These publishing firms gave easy access to a wide variety of elaborate Queen Anne house plans to local carpenter/builders.

[141] By the late nineteenth century, "cottage" windows had become a common feature of the Queen Anne house. These large, double-hung sash windows had a tall lower sash and small upper sash. The upper sash often was fixed in place and contained either colored glass, cut glass, or some other art glass work. Sometime by the early twentieth century, these windows had taken this name. See, for example, Sears, Roebuck and Company's 1910 catalogue (Dover 1990:42), and the Curtis Company Catalogue (Curtis 1917:192-198). As the Curtis Company (1917:192) notes, these windows are a "good embellishment for the front of the house."

Ten residences within the survey area have been inventoried as Queen Anne. Although several of these homes are quite large (2-½ stories in height), the majority are more diminutive in size and (see Figures 175 and 176).

Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival was a popular architectural style in the United States during the period ca. 1880-1955 and was inspired by the English and Dutch colonial homes found along the Atlantic seaboard. Although Colonial Revival borrowed architectural elements from the earlier Adam, Georgian, and Dutch styles, it offered a reinterpretation of these antecedents and freely combined architectural elements from them and other styles (such as Classical Revival) on the same structure. Revival homes were also larger and often more irregularly massed than original Colonial homes in order to suit modern tastes. The primary distinction between Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival is the presence of a gambrel roof on the latter (McAlester and McAlester 1990:324; Embury 1919).

Twelve Dutch-Colonial-style homes were identified in the survey area. Two of these are have side-gambrel roofs, while the remainder have front-facing gambrels. All are one-and-one-half story in height, except for one of the side-gambrel homes. Exterior ornamentation generally is limited. The front-gambrel homes potentially represent an adaption of the vernacular 1-1/2 Front-Gable Cottage (a house form quite prevalent in the survey area)—the gambrel roof allowing for more living space on the upper floor (see Figure 177).

Neoclassical and/or Classical Revival

According to McAlester and McAlester, the Neoclassical style was born from the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and became a dominant style for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century (1990:344). The style drew heavily upon on the country's previous interest in the Early Classical Revival and Greek Revival and utilized such features as hipped roofs, elaborate classical columns, full-height porches, symmetrically balanced windows and center doors, roofline balustrades, and cornices with modillions or dentils. The classical detailing is particularly evident in the porch columns and details, as well as the elaborate door surrounds and doorways. Later Queen Anne buildings have some these same features, but these structures lack the symmetry ubiquitous to the Classical styles. The principal distinction between Neoclassical and Classical Revival is the presence of a large full-height (and often full width) front porch (or portico) on the former. Otherwise, the detailing between the two styles is the same.

Two buildings within the survey are have been inventoried as Classical Revival. One of these is the Lincoln School at 300 South Eleventh Street (see Figure 178), which was apparently designed by the architectural firm of George A. Helmle. The other is the former Firehouse No. 5 at 1310 East Adams Street. The latter has been classified under this style due to the character of its original façade, which featured a Classical-style pressed-metal cornice.

Arts and Crafts (Prairie and Craftsman)

The Arts and Crafts movement in the United States is characterized by two distinct styles: Prairie and Craftsman. Prairie architecture was developed by a groups of architects led by Floyd Lloyd Wright. Some of the most noted examples of the style are Wright's early domestic designs, a large number of were located in and around the Chicago suburb of Oak Park, where Wright then had his studio. The Prairie style was most popular ca. 1900-1920 nationally, although its influence in the Springfield area persisted up through ca. 1930. Key elements of Prairie architecture include: a low-pitched roof that is most commonly hipped, but can be gabled; wide boxed eaves; a two-story height; and a full or partial-width front porch that usually has large square columns. The detailing present tends to emphasize the horizontal lines of the building, utilizing such elements as banding or differential materials to contrast the two floors. Another identifying feature are the windows, which usually have a multi-paned upper sash and a single-light sash below. Casement and leaded-glass windows also are common. Multiple windows often are set closely together, creating a ribbon or banding effect across the elevation. Dormers—usually hip-roofed—are often present. The most common vernacular example of Prairie-influenced housing is the Four-Square House, which is discussed separately below (McAlester and McAlester 1990:10, 438-443; Blumenson 1977:72-73).

Four residential properties within the survey have been inventoried as Craftsman. Three of these are Bungalows, while a fourth is a Front-Gable Cottage (see Figure 179).

Tudor Revival

Tudor Revival architecture was an influential architectural style in the United States during the period ca. 1890-1940. It attained great popular appeal following World War I, with the development of improved masonry veneering techniques that allowed builders to mimic the brick and stone exteriors of Tudor-era mansions and cottages in England (McAlester and McAlester 1990:358). Most Tudor Revival homes were architect designed, and they was heavily promoted in published pattern books during the 1920s and 1930s. The style particularly was well suited for the new suburbs cropping up around the nation's suburbs during this period (Jones 1987; Roth 1979:232). While primarily influenced by sixteenth-century English architecture, Tudor Revival tended to combine a variety of Tudor, Gothic, and Renaissance architectural elements. Houses typically have the following features: steep side-gable roods with one or more cross gables present; tall, narrow, multi-paned windows that are often grouped together; and massive chimneys. The exterior wall treatment varies between stucco, brick veneer, stone veneer, wood shingle, decorative half-timbering, or a combination of these. Half timbering is often present in the gables, as are vergeboards. The roofs also are covered by a variety of materials, including wood shingles, false thatch, slate, or composition shingles (McAlester and McAlester 1990:354-359).

Two buildings in the survey area have been inventoried as Tudor Revival. One of these is a former gas station at 1327 East Cook Street, which presents an interesting commercial application of the style (see Figure 180). The other is a residence at 1213 South Twelfth Street.

Modern Movement: Art Deco, Art Moderne, and International

"Modern" is an ever-shifting term, but in this instance is applied to several distinctive styles developed from the 1920s onward that sought to break free from revival-based architecture harking back to the past. Art Deco and Art Moderne were two early modernistic styles that were popular in the United States in the decades preceding World War II. Though contemporary styles, Art Deco developed at a slightly earlier, in the 1920s, whereas Art Moderne came into vogue in the 1930s. Building examples of both styles typically have flat roofs and smooth surfaces. The walls often are stuccoed, though exposed brick, tile, and concrete walls also are common. Art Deco buildings have a vertical emphasis that is accentuated by towers, windows, and other vertical projections. They also commonly have geometric motifs (including chevrons, sunrise and floral patterns, and reeding or fluting) along the cornice, towers, and openings. Art Moderne, in contrast, was more austere and placed an emphasis on a building's horizontal lines and the creation of smooth, streamlined wall surfaces, largely free of ornamentation. Horizontal emphasis was achieved through the use of flat roofs, coping, grooves or lines in wall surfaces, and balustrades. Facades were generally asymmetrical, and one or more corners were curved (McAlester and McAlester 1990:464-467). Art Deco and Art Moderne tended to have a wider application in commercial, rather than residential, construction. Another subset of the Modern Movement is the International style.

International architecture originated in Western Europe during the middle-to-late 1920s, and its development is particularly associated with German architects Walter Gropius and Ludwig Miles van der Rohe. Other early architects of note were J. J. P. Oud in Holland and Le Corbsuier in France. International-style buildings are characterized by smooth wall surfaces, flat roofs, minimal detailing, and they are often asymmetrical in plan. In this sense, there is an obvious connection with Art Moderne, though International architecture usually utilizes sharper lines and corners than the latter. Windows commonly are arranged in continuous ribbons and wrap around the corners of the building. Sections of the building occasionally are cantilevered. Smooth wall finishes are effected by using concrete or thin slabs of polished stone. When used, stone is not structural, as the structure typically is steel frame. Windows and doors have minimal relief, an effect amplified by the use of steel frame. The style continues to be applied to the present day (McAlester and McAlester 1990:469-473; Blumenson 1977:74-75; Poppeliers et al. 1983:92-95).

Examples of Modern Movement styles are fairly limited within the survey area, but they provide an interesting variety in terms of function. St. John's AME Church at 1501 East Capitol Avenue, built in 1940, is the one property classified as Art Deco. The style's influence is most evident on the church's façade (see Figure 181). The Staab Battery Factory at 931 South Eleventh Street, built in 1939, is the only property inventoried as Art Moderne (see Figure 182); however, that style's influence also is clearly evident in the rounded façade of the service station at 1300 East Cook Street. Four properties have been inventoried simply as "Modern", due to the fact that they are clearly influenced by the International architecture and exhibit some of the features of the style but lack the full complement of defining characteristics. All are institutional and commercial in function. The properties in question are the Boys' and Girls' Club of Central Illinois (300 North Fifth Street), the current Firehouse No. 5 (1723 East Clay Street), the Lee

Medical Building (501 South Thirteenth Street), and the Salvation Army complex at 221 North Eleventh Street.

Minimal Traditional

Minimal Traditional is a compromise style that developed during the Great Depression. Houses of this style reflect the eclectic house forms that had been popular during the 1910s and 1920s (such as Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival), but are smaller and have less detailing than these prototypes. Minimal Traditional houses often have at least one front-facing gable, have moderately-sloped roofs, and sometimes have a large exterior chimney present. One-story examples are most common, although two-story houses are found as well. The period of significance for the Minimal Traditional style is circa 1935-1960, nationally (McAlester and McAlester 1990:478). One-story versions of the style pre-staged the development of the popular Ranch home. Twenty-nine residential properties within the survey have been inventoried as Minimal Traditional (see Figure 183).

Ranch

Ranch-style architecture was developed in the 1930s in California and was popular into the 1970s. Inspired in part (at least initially) by Spanish Colonial architecture, the style also was influenced by the automobile age, where Americans were no longer as closely tied to urban centers and less reliant on public transportation. Rach-style homes typically are one story, have low-pitched roofs (usually side gable) with wide eaves, and feature a footprint much wider their antecedents. Attached garages and carports are common. Such homes were not suitable for the narrow lots typically found in the older urban core but fit well with the more generous frontage provided by lots in outlying areas of the city and in the suburbs (McAlester and McAlester 1984:479-480).

Eight Ranch-style properties 45 years or older were identified in the survey area (see Figure 184). The limited number is not altogether surprising, considering that the area was platted prior to 1900 and the average lot has a frontage of only 40 feet. The Ranch properties occupy more than one lot or are aligned to the long axis of a single lot. Seven are residences, while the eighth was built as an office but presently serves as a church.



Figure 173. Sacred Heart Catholic Church at 730 South Twelfth Street is was the best example of Late Gothic Revival architecture in the survey area. The church was erected in 1895. Its original congregation was composed primarily of individuals of German and Slavic descent.



Figure 174. Two examples of Italianate residences formerly present within the survey area:1127 East Monroe Street (Top) and 1350 East Monroe Street (Bottom). Both were inventoried as part of the Illinois Historic Sites/Landmarks Survey in the early 1970s but have since been demolished. The Colonel Otis B. Duncan Post 809 of the American Legion occupied the property at 1127 East Monroe Street for many years (HARGIS).



Figure 175. The Queen Anne residence at 1225 East Edwards Street. This home is one of the largest examples of Queen Anne architecture in the survey area and exhibits the "Free Classic" detailing typical of the style's later period.



Figure 176. The residence at 1301 East Cook Street represents of more diminutive example of later Queen Anne with Classical influences.



Figure 177. A Dutch-Colonial Residence at 802 South Twelfth Street. Occupying a corner lot, this home as a side gambrel and wrap-around porch.



Figure 178. The Lincoln School, at 300 South Eleventh Street, is the preeminent example of Classical Revival architecture within the survey area. This school was designed by George Helmle, and constructed in 1912-13.



Figure 179. Craftsman-style Front-Gabled Cottage at 1400 East Edwards Street. Note eave brackets and battered porch piers.



Figure 180. Tudor-Revival commercial building at 1327 East Cook Street. This property originally functioned as a gas station.



Figure 181. St. John's AME Church at 1501 East Capitol Avenue, built in 1940, exhibits Art Deco influences on its façade, most notably in regard to the pilasters.



Figure 182. The battery factory at 931 South Eleventh Street has an Art Moderne-influenced front entrance, ribbon windows, and wall banding.



Figure 183. Minimal Traditional house at 907 South Fifteenth Street.



Figure 184. A Ranch-style house at 1126 South Martin Luther King Drive. The attached garage on the home represented a departure from earlier styles.

Vernacular Building Types: Single Family Dwellings

Side-Hall Plan

Side Hall Houses are characterized by a three-bay facade and floor plan that is one room wide, two rooms deep, and has a stair hall situated along either the right or left side of the house. These dwellings can be of either masonry or frame construction and may have a gable, gambrel, or low-pitched hip roof. Most examples are either two, or two and one-half-stories in height. Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1989) refer to this house form as the Two-Thirds Double-Pile House. They note it as a common form of row house in eastern cities, where its relatively narrow front was well suited to city lots. Rural examples are known, but are less common.[142] Many of the houses have a rear service wing, which may or may not be original to the house. Side Hall Houses were primarily constructed between ca. 1830 and ca. 1880, although the form did persist longer in urban centers than in rural areas (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:147-9, 223; Edwards 1996:46-7).

Only one property in the project area was identified as a "Side-Hall Plan." This is the home at 1431 East Jackson Street—a two-story, double-pile, hip-roofed residence whose form is suggestive of a vernacular Italianate (though it lacks the requisite exterior detailing to be classified under this style) (see Figure 185).

I-Cottage (Hall and Parlor Cottage)

Hall and Parlor/I- Cottages are single-pile dwellings that are two rooms wide, have a three- or five-bay facade, and typically have a side-gable roof. These houses are often single-story, but sometimes have an upper half-story that is utilized as bedroom and storage space. Access to the upper story is provided either by means of a stairway located in one of the downstairs rooms, or by a separate stair hall. As originally defined, an I-Cottage does not necessarily have a central hallway. Nonetheless, some researchers distinguish between a Hall and Parlor Cottage and an I-Cottage if a central hallway is present. If the central hallway is present, the house is often referred to as an I-Cottage. Since it is impossible to determine if the structures in our survey area have central hallways, all houses of this form were referred to simply as Hall and Parlor/I-Cottages (Jakle, Batsian, and Meyer 1989:111).

The term "hall", in Hall and Parlor, does not refer to a hallway in the typical sense, but rather to one of the two downstairs rooms, which functions as a multi-purpose living area, serving as both kitchen and dining room as well as parlor and second bedroom. Some Hall and Parlor Houses have a rear service wing added that gives them an L shaped plan. Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1989) have found the Hall and Parlor house to be the most common single-pile house form in the eastern United States and have particularly noted that form's prevalence in the lower Middle West. Similarly, Glassie (1968) notes the presence of this house form in

[142] Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer's studies found the Two-Thirds Double-Pile House to a relatively uncommon house form, except in the Mid-Atlantic states of New York and Pennsylvania. Their study, however, specifically focused on select, small towns across the Eastern United States, and cannot be considered comprehensive. Two-Third Double Pile houses are indeed uncommon in Petersburg-- the one Illinois town they look at-- but are frequently seen in other, larger urban centers in the state such as Quincy and Galena.

association with Upland South farm families of moderate success.[143] The Lincoln Home in Springfield, as interpreted by the National Park Service, was originally erected as a Hall and Parlor/I-Cottage with Greek Revival detailing.

Twenty-two I-Cottages were identified within the survey area, representing 4% of the buildings 45 years or older (see Figure 186. These are scattered throughout the survey area. While fairly persistent, temporally, I-Cottages make up a small percentage of the housing stock within the survey area.

I House

I-Houses are two-story, single-pile, side-gable dwellings characterized by a rectangular plan and a three or five-bay facade. So named due to its initial identification in the "I" states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, the I-House has two rooms on each of its floors that are often (but not always) separated by a central hallway. This type of dwelling represents a traditional Anglo-American house form that maximizes on the available wall space for windows, which was necessary both for natural light and ventilation. Often associated with the Upland South, the I-House in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries came to connote the economic and agrarian stability of the middle-class farmer "who carried much of the predominately English folk culture of the Eastern United States" (Glassie 1968:99). As Fred Kniffen noted, "The I-House became symbolic of economic attainment by agriculturalists and remained so associated throughout the Upland South and its peripheral extension" (Kniffen 1936:179-193). Were once common in early Springfield, as well as for within the current project area (cf. Figure x).

Although far more common in rural settings, I-Houses are found in urban locations as well, and three examples were identified within the survey area. The Judge Taylor House at 902 South Twelfth Street is the most prominent example and has a five-bay facade. The two others are located at 1024 South Eleventh Street and 903 South Sixteenth Street; both have three-bay facades (see Figure 187).

L-/T-shaped (Gable-Ell) Cottages and Houses

The L-shaped or T-shaped dwelling represents one of the simplest of the irregular house forms and is also known as the Gabled-Ell cottage/house. As is suggested by both of these names, the form is composed of both a side-gable and a front-gable wing that are butted together to form an L- or T-shaped footprint. Unlike Upright and Wing houses, the roofs of the L- or T-shaped Houses are on the same plane and the rooms inside are integral to both wings. A porch is commonly located in the reentrant angles of the house. T-shaped Houses represent a variant of the L-shaped form and basically have the same characteristics as the latter, other than their footprint; they may also have a second porch, situated in the rear, reentrant angle between the two wings. It often is difficult to distinguish an L-shape from T-shape plan simply from survey data, particularly when the rear of the house is not accessible. Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1989) refer to one-story and one-and-one-half-story dwellings with this plan as L-shaped Cottages,

[143] One of the communities surveyed by Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer in their work *Common Houses in America's Small Towns* (1989) was Petersburg, Illinois, which is located fifteen miles northwest of Springfield. They found that Hall and Parlor houses accounted for the majority of single-pile dwellings in Petersburg.

whereas two-story (or taller) dwellings are designated as L-shaped Houses.

In many ways, the L-/T-shaped House form is similar to two other traditional house forms: the I-cottage with rear kitchen extension, and the Upright and Wing house. To a certain degree, this form represents a reorientation of the traditional I-Cottage, with the rear kitchen wing being presented to the front of the house. Although this house form generally is a single story across the floor, it is similar in street orientation to the small Upright and Wing house form –with the Upright and Wing House representing a slightly more substantial dwelling. The L-/T-shaped House is suspected to have originated with northern families familiar with Upright and Wing houses and may actually be a hybridization of the two house forms. In Missouri, this house form is referred to as a "Yankee House" in reference to its northern association (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:161-3).

The initial development of L-/T-shaped dwellings in the United States dates to ca. 1840 and was related to both technological and stylistic trends of the period. Prior to this point, American houses had been characterized by rectangular plans arranged around a large chimney complex located at the gable end(s) or center of the house. The introduction of cast iron stoves in the early nineteenth century eliminated the former dependence upon these chimney complexes, by creating a more efficient and, in respect to construction, less labor-intensive heating system. At the same time, balloon framing was being developed and gradually displaced traditional timber framing. Combined, these two technological innovations made irregular floor plans feasible for the first time. There was also a movement toward irregular massing in house design. Andrew Jackson Downing and his partner Calvert Vaux led this movement, stressing the attractiveness of such design for even the humblest of dwellings (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:153-6).

The one or one-and one-half-story L-/T-shaped Cottage (using Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer's terminology) is, by far, the most common historic housing type in the survey area, comprising 32% of the buildings pre-dating 1973.[144] The survey distinguished between L- and T-Shaped Cottages, as far as possible. The T-Shaped form was more common of the two, with 120 cottages identified. Sixty-four L-Shaped Cottages were inventoried. In both instances, the cottages typically were only one-story in height, with no finished upper story (see Figure 188). One-and-one-half story examples are present but limited in number. Two-story L-/T-Shaped Houses also are present within the survey area but are far less prevalent than the cottages of the same form. Eighteen T-Shaped Houses were identified, along with five L-Shaped Houses (see Figure 189).

Side-Entrance, Front-Gable House

Small Side-Entrance Front-Gable houses are relatively common in the working-class sections of older neighborhoods in Springfield. This house form has not been well-documented outside of Springfield, and only recently has been recognized as a distinct house type. This

[144] The prevalence of T- and L-Shaped Cottages in the survey area may partially explain why Sorensen (1951) generally rated the housing in the area as "poorer than average" in his study of Springfield. House size was a key factor in Sorenson's evaluation method, and T- and L-Shaped Cottages clearly fell short of meeting the minimum adequate house size in his opinion. A generation or two earlier, however, they likely would have.

house form is a two-story, front-gabled, frame structure with its long axis oriented perpendicular to the street (and parallel with the long axis of the narrow urban lot). The house has its formal entrance on the side, as opposed to the front facade. Many of the examples documented in Springfield have two low cross gables on the same side of the house as the main entrance. In several cases, the house has been constructed with a mirror image dwelling located immediately next-door, taking advantage of the house forms adaptation to the narrow urban lot. In some respects, this house type appears to represent the adaptation of a traditional I-Cottage (or Hall and Parlor house form) to a narrow urban lot. Lacking the frontage necessary to accommodate the house running parallel to the street, contractors simply turned the dwelling 90° and, in doing so, shifted its main facade away from the street. This practice has been documented in other urban centers such as Quincy, Illinois.

Variations in the plan primarily relate to the presence or absence of a partially enclosed entrance porch, which in some instances wraps around onto the front side of the house. It is not uncommon to find a portion of the porch enclosed. Although this house form was well adapted to narrow urban lots and quickly became suited for housing the working class, it also was a house form sought after by some of the more conservative, professional families in Springfield, especially as a starter house. Several examples of this house form are slightly larger and appear to have more ornamentation on their exteriors. The earliest Front-Gable, Side-Entrance Houses found in Springfield date to period 1857-1867, while the latest dates to 1890-1896. Most, however, are believed to have been constructed during the period 1875-1885.

As to the origins of this house form, we can only speculate. If the house represents a reorientation of the I-Cottage/I-House to a narrow urban lot, then this house form probably evolved from a southern heritage (or one closely allied with an Upland South Tradition). The presence of this house form in large numbers within the community of Louisville, Kentucky lends some credibility to the idea that the house originated from a southern heritage. Identified as the "Northern Kentucky Townhouse", hundreds of upper class examples of this house form (dating from ca. 1865 through ca. 1912) have been documented in that community

> where they have long been recognized as an architectural type common to Northern Kentucky, but uncommon elsewhere, even in Cincinnati, where only a few examples are known. The townhouses, with their characteristic two-bay facades lacking front doors have long intrigued architectural historians (Kentucky Heritage Council 1994).

As such, we must question whether this house form may not have originated from the Ohio River community of Louisville. Perchance one of the mid-nineteenth century carpenters in Springfield originated, or was trained, in Louisville, Kentucky and carried on a building tradition in Springfield that he was familiar with? More research along this line will be necessary to trace out the origins of this house form.[145]

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[145] Several single-story, Side-Entrance, Front-Gable Houses are present in the working class neighborhoods of Quincy. Although somewhat similar in plan (complete with the side entrance), they generally are only a single story in height. Whether these houses are related to the 1 ½-story and 2-story houses in Springfield is open for discussion (see Mansberger 1993).

Six Side-Entrance, Front-Gable Houses have been identified in identified in the survey area. In addition, there were two examples of smaller versions of this building form, which we have classified as "cottages" due their being only one story in height. The two cottages occupy adjoining lots at 1608 and 1610 East Cook Street. They represent an interesting subtype not documented in previous architectural surveys of Springfield (see Figures 190 and 191).

Upright-and-Wing House

According to Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1989), the Upright-and-Wing house originated in Upstate New York and was the earliest irregularly-massed house form to develop. The style derived from combining a side-gable New England Classic Cottage or double-pile cottage with a either a two-story or story-and-a-half, front-gable cottage, thus creating a T-or L-shaped footprint. The development and subsequent spread of the Upright and Wing was contemporary with Greek Revival style and some architectural historians view the house form as a "vernacular simplification of the formal Greek Revival 'Temple and Wing House'" (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:157). While early examples of the Upright-and-Wing House clearly represent two episodes of construction (theories vary on whether the taller wing represents an addition or the original house), later examples were constructed in one episode. Regardless, the two sections of the house represent identifiable units, and the rooms are located in one section or the other-- but not both. If the wing is set back from the upright, a porch is usually located in the reentrant angle. It has been observed that when the main entrance is in the upright, a secondary door is usually present in the wing (probably due to its use as a kitchen area); this is not usually true of the upright, however, if the main entrance is located in the wing (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:157-9; McAlester and McAlester 1990:92).

Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1989) have found the Upright and Wing House to be prevalent in the Upper Midwest, but far less common in the lower Midwest and the South, which is not too surprising given the Northeastern origin of the house form. Their survey of Petersburg, Illinois, found only 0.3% of the houses to be Upright and Wing (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:157, 160). While previous architectural surveys of Springfield neighborhoods have found the Upright-and-Wing House to be more common in the city than in Petersburg (4% in the Enos Park neighborhood, for instance), they are not overly prevalent. Fourteen Upright-and-Wing Houses were identified in the present survey, representing 2% of the buildings pre-dating 1973 (see Figure 192).

Front-Gable Cottage and House

The defining characteristics of this house type are its front-gable roof form. There were sixty-five dwellings in the project area that have been classified as Front-Gable. To a large degree, this category is a catch-all for those front-gable dwellings that to do not clearly fit a specific architectural style or other vernacular type; houses that do clearly fit into a style or vernacular type (whether that be Queen Anne, Side Hall, or Bungalow) have been classified as such. Houses of this type also have their formal entrance located in the front-gable end wall-- in contrast to the distinctive Front-Gable, Side-Entrance houses found in the Enos Park neighborhood. Aside from this, however, the Front-Gable dwellings identified show a

considerable degree of variation. Some examples appear to have a massed floor plan (being two or more rooms wide, as well as deep), while others have a one-room wide, linear plan. The majority of the dwellings are of frame construction, although several brick houses are present as well. Using Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer's (1989) terminology, the one and one and one-half-story dwellings of this type have been referred to as Front-Gable Cottages, to distinguish them from the larger, two-story Front-Gable Houses.

The Front-Gable dwellings represent one of the most prevalent vernacular building types in the neighborhood, comprising 90 (or 16%) of the buildings pre-dating 1973. The majority of these homes (n=76) are one or one-and-half-story "cottages," while the remainder (n=14) are two-story "houses." A number of the Front-Gable Cottages have a large gambrel-roofed dormer on one side. The Front-Gable Houses identified mostly have a narrow footprint to accommodating the modest widths of their respective lots. However, several larger examples are present in the survey area (see Figures 193 through 195).

Cross Plan

Cross Plan dwellings are irregularly massed dwellings with a cross-shaped footprint. House with form usually have their long axis running perpendicular to the street or road they face. A shed-roofed entrance often is found in one of the reentrant angles of the house. This house form was common during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and one, one-and-a half, and two-story examples are known. One-story Cross Plan dwellings typically were occupied by working-class families. Larger two-story models, which were promoted in many period patterns books, proved attractive to more affluent, middle-class families. The exterior detailing on these house varies, depending on the economic status of their original occupants, but when present is most commonly reminiscent of the Queen Anne style. One-story dwellings with this form are referred to here as Cross-Plan Cottages, while those with two-stories are referred to as a Cross-Plan Housing (using Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer's terminology). Three one-story Cross-Plan Cottages were identified in the survey area, all of which are one-story (see Figure 196).

Shotgun

One of the more distinct house forms constructed for the lower income families in the survey area is a single story, front gable dwelling that is one room wide by two or three rooms in length. This house form, with its narrow facade and extreme length, is often referred to as a "Shotgun House" (the name referring to the fact that the doors in the house are all aligned "so that a shotgun blast fired in the front door would exist through the rear door (Vlach 1977)").[146]

During the 1930s, the cultural geographer Fred Kniffen (1936) recognized the Shotgun

[146] Although Vlach (1977) recognizes the fact that the term "shotgun" may be associated with the fact that the doors are aligned and a shotgun blast could pass through the building unobstructed, he also suggests that the term "shotgun" is derived from western African languages, many of which have influenced Louisiana dialect. One such word is *to-gun*, which is a term used to describe a house or "place of assembly," and which could easily have been misunderstood and reinterpreted as "shotgun." Grider (1975; footnote 10) discusses the usage of the folk term "Shotgun House" in recent literature.

House as a distinctive building form which was "useful as an index for [defining] cultural regions". Kniffen (1936) defined the house form as "one room in width and from one to three or more rooms deep, with frontward-facing gable." At that time, Kniffen also noted that it was associated with Louisiana's waterways (See Vlach 1976:47). During the 1970s, Vlach (1976:47) noted that the distinctive "narrow frame shack of cotton fields and mill towns, is an African-derived house… [and] associated with an African architectural heritage."

Vlach (1976:49) noted that the urban Shotgun House "had undergone a much longer period of development than its country cousin" –implying its early association with the urban setting. He also noted, the strong association with, and potential development in New Orleans, the cultural center of Louisiana (Vlach 1976:49). Vlach (1976) suggests that the Shotgun House form had taken root in New Orleans, a city with a large, free-black population, by the late 1830s. By the middle nineteenth century, large ornate examples of this vernacular house form were being constructed for successful free-black families. By the late nineteenth century, the Shotgun House form was transplanted into many urban centers in the south, as well as the industrial north (particularly within such river towns as Vicksburg, Memphis, East St. Louis, St. Louis, Cairo, and Louisville) by immigrating black workers, and by the early twentieth century, the house form may have become disassociated with African-American families and constructed for a wide range of low income, working class families throughout the Mississippi River Valley.[147] Established by the middle nineteenth century and developing from African-American roots, some researchers such as Knipmeyer (1956) suggest that the Shotgun House was the evolutionary precursor to the bungalow house form –which became extremely popular among the working class families of the United States during the 1910s and 1920s.

Although this house form potentially migrated into the Springfield area with immigrant black southern families as part of the African-American cultural heritage, it is possible that they represent a purely economic response to worker housing. Some researchers claim that the narrow character of the houses was due, in part, to the reduced property taxes applied to the dwellings (as the amount of the real estate tax was based on the lineal frontage of the dwelling; see Noble 1984:97). Yet, a simpler explanation seems apparent: many more lots can be partitioned from a particular block if the lots are narrow than if they are wide, and this reduction in lot width naturally led to a reduction in the house width. The Shotgun was well suited to these narrow, urban lots, and by the early twentieth century, the house form had become adopted as rental property for low income working class families—whether whether white or black.[148]

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[147] Vlach (1977) recognizes a 12-foot width that is fairly common among Shotgun Houses. This dimension is in contrast to the 16-foot width commonly associated with Anglo-American housing in the United States. Vlach (1977) suggests that there are two traditions of Shotgun Houses in the early twentieth century south –those occupied by black families and those occupied by white families. Although Vlach (1977) goes so far as to suggest that the wider house tradition of the Shotgun House type may have been associated with white occupants, both house traditions had a common origin.

[148]McAlester and McAlester (1990:90) note that the Shotgun House may not have had Haitian antecedents but simply was an adaptation of traditional hall and parlor house forms turned sideways on the narrow urban lot for low income housing. Such a practice has been noted with other houses in Illinois –such as in Grafton (the Meysenberg House, Stratton and Mansberger 1996) and in Quincy (the Potter House, Mansberger 1993). In the case of the Potter House, a traditional I-House was turned sideways and adapted to a narrow city lot. In both cases, though, the

Within New Orleans, Vlach has noted the presence of several subtypes of this folk house type –including the "double shotgun", the "camelback shotgun", as well as the "North Shore shotgun" (Vlach 1976:49). A double Shotgun House is a two-family unit constructed by joining two Shotgun Houses side-by-side with a common gable roof. Camelback Shotgun Houses (also known as "humpbacks") are traditional shotgun dwellings with a two-story rear extension. The North Shore Shotgun House is a traditional shotgun dwelling surrounded on three sides with wide verandahs. Noble (1984:98) defines the North Shore Shotgun House as a traditional shotgun with the addition of a single story, two-room wing off the rear which gives the house a distinctive T-shaped footprint. Vlach (1976:51) argues that the presence of multiple subtypes argues for the longevity of the house form in New Orleans. Noble (1984:97) notes the presence of yet another subtype common in southern Louisiana, the "corner-porch Shotgun House."[149]

The Shotgun Houses identified in Springfield to date represent the simple Shotgun form (both two and three bays in width). Unlike the greater metropolitan East St. Louis region, there does not appear to be a great degree of variability in the Shotgun House form in Springfield. No Raised Shotguns, North Shore shotguns, nor Camelback Shotguns have been noted in the community, which argues for its relatively late appearance there. Once relatively common in Springfield, as well as communities such as East St. Louis, Shotgun Houses are quickly being demolished and replaced by more suitable tract houses.

A total of eight Shotgun houses were identified within the current survey area. All have two-bay facades. Three of these homes have their entrance doors on a side elevation. It is unclear whether these doorways are original or represent later modifications (with the doorways having located on the front elevation, as is more typically the case). The Shotguns are scattered throughout the southern end of the survey area, with most located south of Cook Street (see Figure 197).

Bungalow

The term "bungalow" originated in India and first referred to a type of low-roofed, cottage built of sun-baked brick that was surrounded by a wide porch or verandah. In time, bungalow was used to describe any small European house in India. Once transplanted in England, the term was applied to small resort cottages. This idea of a bungalow being a type of temporary retreat, rather than a permanent home, initially took hold in the United States, as well. The first house in the country specifically erected as bungalow was designed by William Gibbons Preston at of Boston in 1879. Preston's bungalow was constructed at Monument Beach, Massachusetts and was meant to serve as a summer beach house. The bungalows that were

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entrance remained in its traditional location and thus became a house with a side entrance. Since Shotgun Houses have a front facing entrance, which would not be the case with a reoriented hall and parlor house form, this interpretation seems unlikely.

[149] This single-family house type is similar in form to a double Shotgun House with the addition of a recessed porch. Personally, I do not see the relationship to the Shotgun House (which is one room wide and linear in plan). This house form is two rooms wide (containing five rooms) with a distinctive non-linear (square) footprint.

constructed over the next two decades varied greatly in size and style, and some were very eclectic. Most were architect designed for wealthy patrons (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:170; Lancaster 1995:77-94). It was not until the early 1900s that the bungalow began to be promoted as everyday housing for middle-class Americans through pattern books. Advocates emphasized the efficiency of bungalow design, which offered simple, but attractive, detailing and the modern conveniences such as interior plumbing (Wright 1981:166-9; Clark 1986:171-6). Between 1905 and 1940, the bungalow was probably the most common house constructed in the United States. In time, the "bungalow" became synonymous with "cottage" and eventually supplanted the latter altogether as a term to describe a modest-sized house.

The widespread use of the term "bungalow" during the first half of the twentieth century has resulted in differences among architectural historians, in respect to what truly constitutes a bungalow. Clay Lancaster, in *The American Bungalow 1880-1930*, takes a very broad view of the subject, observing:

> it is not to be assumed that the American bungalow adhered to a limited norm. It was far too versatile for this, as it gathered inspiration from many different sources, adapted itself to widely divergent environmental and climatic condition, made use of numerous kinds of building materials, and ranged in magnitude from tiny weekend camp shacks to large and luxurious retirement homes. That the application of the word "bungalow" to such architectural diversity suggests great elasticity cannot be denied, but among its number are to be found certain factors providing a common denominator (Lancaster 1985:13)

The common factors observed by Lancaster in bungalows include: a low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves; a low profile; and the use of materials that retain their natural color and texture. He also notes the emphasis placed by the builder on integrating the bungalow into the natural environment around it, through materials and selective plantings.[150] In his opinion, Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie houses should be regarded as bungalows, as should the Craftsman houses designed by the Green brothers in southern California (Lancaster 1985:15). This broad interpretation (which includes one-, one and one-half-, and two-story houses) appears to have been shared by architects during the first decade of the twentieth century, as well. The array of house patterns offered in *Radford's Artistic Bungalows*, published in 1908, make it clear that there was no standard bungalow form at that time.[151] Architectural styles were freely applied to bungalows, including the Tudor, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Mission styles-- among others. As one architect observed in 1908, "the old-style bungalow was very plain, very low, and with a piazza running all around; the modern one is a law unto itself, and may be in almost any architectural style" (Clark 1986:183). During this period, the bungalow was characterized by many different regional designs (see Clark 1986:171-192).

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[150]Some of these characteristics are emphasized in *Radford's Artistic Bungalows*, published in 1908, which notes: "In America… the bungalow cannot be built too close to the ground, and indeed, the purpose always should be to make the bungalow a harmonious part of the grounds around it" (Radford Architectural Company 1908:3).

[151]A number of the designs found in *Radford's Artistic Bungalows* are nearly identical to ones found in *Radford's Artistic Homes*, which was also published in 1908 (Radford Architectural Company 1908a, b).

By the 1920s, however, the bungalow had assumed a more standard form, compared to previous decades. These later bungalows share a rectangular form, a relatively wide front elevation (at least two rooms wide), a front porch that is often full-width and enclosed beneath the principal roof of the house, and an irregular interior floor plan. They are never more than one-and-one-half stories tall, and have either a side- or front-gable roof. Side-gabled models often have a large front (and sometime rear) dormer that maximizes upon the space available on the upper floor. The detailing found on these later bungalows is usually Craftsman.

Side-gable and front-gable bungalow subtypes were observed Robert Finley and E. M. Scott in their 1940 article "A Great Lakes-to-Gulf Profile of Dispersed Dwellings Types", which was a summary of an architectural survey they conducted along a 1650 mile route between Madison, Wisconsin and Beaumont, Texas.[152] Finley and Scott described a front-gable bungalow (which they refer to as "Bungalow A") as follows:

> One story high, two rooms wide, two rooms or more deep; ridge of roof perpendicular to front. Porch may be like that shown [full-width, with its own gable roof],[153] or it may be built in under continuation of the roof, either extending the width of the house or with one room at side. Seems to be of fairly recent origin... (Finley and Scott 1940:414).

In describing the side-gable bungalow ("Bungalow B"), they note:

> Differs from Bungalow A in more nearly square form of ground plan, greater height in proportion to lateral dimensions, and ridge of roof parallel to front of house. At least two rooms deep. Usually has dormer window. Porch variable or lacking (Finley and Scott 1940:414).

Finley and Scott's front-gable bungalow is referred to as "Southern Bungalow" by Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1989), due its prevalence in the south. However, they also note its presence in the Midwest and indicate that a variant of the form is found in the Chicago area where it is known as the "Chicago Bungalow". The primary difference between the Southern and Chicago Bungalow is that the latter has a hip roof that extends over the front porch, which is partially enclosed to provide a "sun room". The one photo they provide of a southern bungalow has a front porch with its own gable roof, as opposed to being enclosed beneath the principal roof of the house. Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer (1989) discuss three forms of side-gable bungalows: an "incised porch bungalow", which has its front porch enclosed with a continuous roof; a "cottage bungalow", which has an extended shed roof over the porch, and a "ranch bungalow" (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:177-179).

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[152] Finley and Scott's route took them through southern Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In Illinois, they passed through the center of the state, via Rockford, Bloomington, and Centralia.

[153] Their photo shows a dwelling with a full-width front porch covered by a gable roof separate from, and lower, than the principal roof of the house.

There is clearly a wide range of opinions among architectural historians regarding the characteristics of a bungalow. In several previous architectural surveys conducted in Springfield (Enos Park, West Side Capitol, and Aristocracy Hill), the National Register coordinator at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency recommended that only those buildings having a bungaloid form and a front porch that was enclosed beneath the principal roof, or an extended roof, be designated as bungalows. The present survey broadens the definition to some extent, in allowing properties that have a non-continuous (or dropped) porch roof but clearly bungaloid in form. This redefinition was done after consultation with the current National Register staff at the State Historic Preservation Office.

A total of forty-two bungalows were identified in the survey area. These represent 7% of the pre-1973 buildings inventoried. Dating to period circa 1915-1935, these homes presented quality, "modern" housing at the time of their construction. The majority of the bungalows (n=33) are front gabled. Six have side-gable roofs, while the remaining four are hip roofed. All are of frame construction, with the exception of one brick home. Three of the twelve bungalows documented have also been classified as Craftsman due to the fact that they eave brackets, exposed rafters, false beams, and other features indicative of that style. A hallmark feature of this house type is its front porch, which is usually full length, or nearly so. The front porches of the bungalows documented display considerable diversity between them, particularly in respect to their columns/posts (see Figures 198 through 200).

Four Square

The Four-Square House is a two-story, double-pile dwelling with a hip roof (usually pyramidal) and a footprint that is square, or nearly so. The house provides three or four principal rooms on each of floors and typically has a single-story, full-length front porch. Stylistic influences on this house form are limited, but, when present, is usually seen in the windows and on the front porch and tends to reflect Classical, Prairie, or Craftsman styles. The Four Square was a popular house form between ca. 1900 and ca. 1920 and was particularly prevalent in the Midwest, which has caused it to be dubbed the "Corn Belt Cube" and "Prairie Box" (Jakle, Bastian, and Meyer 1989:140; Edwards and Kummer 1996:49; McAlester and McAlester 1990:438-40). In the rural Midwest, the Four Square was the twentieth century equivalent of the nineteenth century I-House. Eight Four-Square Houses are present in the survey area (see Figure 201).

Hip-Roofed ("Cubic") Cottage

Thirteen dwellings within the survey area have been inventoried as Hip-Roofed Cottages. These dwellings are differentiated from hip-roofed bungalow by their higher roof line and lack of a full-length front porch. Their footprints also tend to be squarer than those of bungalows, with the hip roof often pyramidal in shape. The cottages typically are one story in height, though one-and-one-half story was documented in the survey area (see Figure 202).

Side-Gable Cottage

Three houses within survey area do not fall neatly within any of the vernacular forms discussed above. They are distinguished principally by their side-gable roof and double-pile floor plan (see Figure 203).



Figure 185. Side-Hall House at 1431 East Jackson Street.



Figure 186. I-Cottage (or Hall-and Parlor Cottage) at 1020 South Eleventh Street. The 1858 map of Springfield suggests that this house was in place by that date, making it one of the few surviving pre-Civil War buildings in the survey area.



Figure 187. I-House at 1024 South Eleventh Street. This dwelling also pre-dates the Civil War.



Figure 188. A T-Shaped Cottage at 1216 East Stuart Street. This house form is one of the most prevalent in the survey area.





Figure 189. Two examples of T-Shaped House in the survey area. (Top) Frame house at 915 South Twelfth Street. (Bottom) Brick residence at 1201 East Jackson Street.



Figure 190. Side-Entrance, Front-Gable House at 801 South Fourteenth Street



Figure 191. Side-Entrance, Front-Gable Cottage at 1610 East Cook Street. The side entrance porch has been enclosed.



Figure 192. Upright-and-Wing House at 901 South Twelfth Street.



Figure 193. Front-Gable Cottage at 921 South Twelfth Street. This home has a large gambrel dormer on one side (not visible in photo).



Figure 194. Front-Gable House at 1710 East Jackson Street. This residence has a recessed entrance porch.



Figure 195. Front-Gable House at 720 South Fourteenth Street. This was one of two such homes built on the same 40'-wide lot. The other dwelling is no longer extant.



Figure 196. Cross-Plan Cottage at 1521 East Jackson Street.



Figure 197. Shotgun house at 1016 South Twelfth Street



Figure 198. Three examples of front-gabled Bungalows in the survey area: (Top) 1127 South Twelfth Street; (Middle) 1131 East Cook Street; and (Bottom) 1608 East Clay Street.



Figure 199. Side-gabled Bungalow at 1516 East Capitol Avenue.



Figure 200. Hip-roofed Bungalow at 714 South Fifteenth Street.



Figure 201. Four-Square house at 1200 East Edwards Street.



Figure 202. Hip-Roofed Cottage at 712 East Clay Street. This is one of two adjoining brick cottages of this form.



Figure 203. Side-Gable Cottage at 1203 South Twelfth Street.

Vernacular Building Types: Multiple Family Housing

Until Springfield experienced its tremendous surge in population during the late nineteenth century, the vast majority of the residential construction done in the city was undoubtedly single-family housing. Prior to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, multiple-family housing in the United States was not looked upon favorably by the general public, and it provoked images of crowded, unsanitary tenements that offered no amenities and little privacy. This image, while certainly exaggerated in some instances by reform-minded "Muckrakers," was reinforced by the grim reality of the tenements of New York City and smaller cities, where landlords sought to maximize upon the rent realized from their buildings by dividing them into as many living units as possible.

The ideal housing remained the single-family home. Yet, as American's urban centers grew and real estate prices rose, it became increasingly difficult for an average family to afford a town lot and the cost of erecting a house. There was also a growing urban professional class which was transitory and less likely to have a family (or at least a large one); members of this class often had little desire to purchase a house that might be too large for them and which was located in a city that they might shortly leave. At the same time, this professional class, as well as less-transitory, middle income families, had no desire to rent the stereotypical tenement, and they could afford better (Russo 1984; Comstock 1908:5-7).[154]

By the 1890s, two building types specifically designed as multi-family housing were appearing within the urban setting nationally. One of these was the Double House (or Duplex), and the other was the "flat" or "apartment building."[155] Both building types had become a common feature in Springfield by the World War I period. While the quality of these structures varied, they were far superior to the common tenement, offering private entrances to each unit, a minimum number of shared partitions, and living space that was often comparable—if not greater—to that of contemporary, single-family residences. Architect-designed examples stressed the need to recreate, as much as possible, the privacy of a single-family home in an urban environment (Comstock 1908:6-8).[156]

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[154] Comstock (1908:5) notes that a "tenement" was any structure that housed three or more families. As Webster (1854:1137) notes, a tenement simply was "a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building used by one family." By the nineteenth century, the word came to connote an urban housing form that was occupied by low-income families, often in poor sanitary conditions. According to Comstock (1908), an "apartment" referred to the better class of tenement buildings.

[155] During the late nineteenth century, most multi-family buildings were designated either as a "flat" or "tenement". By this time, a "flat" referred to a better quality multi-family residence, which we would today refer to as an apartment building. Generally, a distinctive characteristic of the building type was the fact that each of the living quarters stretched from the front to rear of the building. This is consistent with Webster (1854:458), which defines a flat as "a story or loft in a building." A more recent definition notes that a flat is "a suite of rooms on one floor, used as a residence by an individual or family; apartment" (Funk and Wagnalls 1973:507). During the middle nineteenth century, an apartment simply referred to "a room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions…" (Webster 1854:57). By the late nineteenth century, the word "apartment" has come to connote "one of several suites of rooms in a building, each equipped for housekeeping; a flat" (Funk and Wagnalls 1973:67).

[156] For a more a detailed context on multiple-family housing in Springfield--as well as on Double Houses and Apartments in general--the reader should consult "The Architectural Resources of the Enos Park Neighborhood,

Double House (Duplex)

Double Houses, or Duplexes, are multiple-family residences that offer two, side-by side, living units that are separated by a common wall. On the Sanborn maps, this building type is illustrated with a line down its center, and each of its halves is marked with a "D", which signifies a single-family dwelling, as opposed to an "F" for flat. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that Double Houses were fairly common in the Central East Neighborhood, particularly on its northern end. They were not concentrated in one particular area(s) but rather scattered among the single-family housing.

Eight surviving Double Houses were identified in the survey area. All are of frame construction. Five are one-story in height, one is one-and-one-half story, and two are two stories. Considered as group, they present a good illustration of Double Houses in the neighborhood through time. The oldest two examples—818-820 South Thirteen Street and 1223 South Eleventh Street—were constructed between 1867 and 1876. The others mostly were in place by 1917 (see Figures 204 and 205).

Apartments and/or Flats

Apartments (or flats) are distinguished from Double Houses in having more than two living units. Apartment construction was not as prevalent in the East Central Neighborhood as it was in other parts of Springfield (such as Aristocracy Hill) historically. None are shown on the 1896 Sanborn maps that cover the neighborhood. A number of apartment buildings had been constructed by 1917, but they were relatively few in number and confined to the northwest corner of the neighborhood (west of Fourteenth Street and north of Cook Street), in proximity to the Central Business District.

Six apartment buildings pre-dating 1973 were identified in the survey area (see Figure 206). The one at 1304 East Monroe Street a two-story, flat-roofed, brick structure built between 1896 and 1917. Likely built as a "four-flat", having two units per floor, this property appears to be fairly representative of the apartment buildings illustrated in the area in 1917; and of these, it the only one to have survived. The other five apartment buildings documented all post-date 1917. Several resemble large Four-Square houses, rather than a typical apartment building. The most recent example 45-years or older is single-story, six-unit apartment building at 1220-1230 East Cass Street, which was constructed between 1952 and 1969. It is single-story, brick-veneered building, provided exterior entrances for all six units.

Vernacular Building Types: Outbuildings

Ancillary outbuildings, detached from the main dwelling, were an integral part of the nineteenth and early twentieth century house lot. By the late nineteenth century, most dwelling associated with middle- and upper class inhabitants of Springfield had a number of outbuildings

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Springfield, Illinois" (Stratton, Rothman, and Mansberger 1997). The National Register Nomination Forms for the McGowan Apartments (Russo n.d.) and the Hickox Apartments (Russo 1984) also provide good contexts.

scattered throughout the rear yard. At this time, most houses in the East Central Neighborhood (at least those associated with the more affluent households) had a frame carriage house (which functioned as shelter for the family horse and carriage, as well as storage space for a wide range of household items), wood or coal shed, and the ever-present privy. By the early twentieth century, garages made their appearance in the neighborhood and eventually supplanted the role of the carriage houses that had preceded them.

Carriage houses and/or stables were common within the Central East Neighborhood during the late nineteenth and even early twentieth centuries. These structures are widely illustrated on the Sanborn maps published in 1917 and earlier, and a few appear as late as 1941. The carriage houses are usually depicted as either one-story or one-and-one-half story in height, of frame construction, and as sitting on the rear property line, where they could be accessed from an alley. As the automobile replaced the horse and buggy, some of the carriage houses/stables were converted into garages. Despite their adaptability in this regard, no carriage houses appear to have survived in the neighborhood.

Privies also were once a common feature of the urban landscape in the Central East Neighborhood. Although many of the houses in the neighborhood may have been constructed with interior bathrooms, a large number of these structures were built before the general acceptance (and economic accessibility) of the indoor bathroom. These outdoor "necessaries" were often located along the rear or side property line, often in close association with the wood/coal shed and/or stable. By the late nineteenth century, substantial brick-lined privy shafts (many reaching depths of 10-15 feet) were being constructed to meet the families' sanitary needs. Often the privy was connected to the kitchen sink and also functioned as a cesspool, draining water from the kitchen. No privies are extant in the Central East Neighborhood. Nonetheless, the subsurface privy pits are still present, in great number, within the neighborhood. Such subsurface features often were used as waste disposal receptacles and contain a wealth of material culture items, that when properly excavated and analyzed, has the potential to yield significant information about the lifeways of the inhabitants of the neighborhood. As such, the archaeological potential of certain areas within the Central East Neighborhood should be emphasized and protected. Unfortunately, the looting of privies by untrained, avocational "archaeologists (purely for profit reasons) is rampant in Springfield and should be discouraged.

Although many of the first-generation houses in the neighborhood (pre-1880) generally had a detached summer kitchen associated with them, by the late nineteenth century, the functions of this outbuilding (seasonal cooking and laundry) had been incorporated into the dwelling proper, either by connecting the old summer kitchen to the house or by demolishing it and constructing a new wing. By the 1880s, most middle-class houses had an attached kitchen wing from the time of their construction, which negated the need for a separate summer kitchen altogether. After this date, the summer kitchen became obsolete—at least in an urban setting such as Springfield.



Figure 204. Two of the Double Houses documented in the survey area: (top) 818-820 South Thirteenth Street; and (bottom) 1223 South Eleventh Street. Both of these dwellings appear to have been constructed between 1867 and 1876.



Figure 205. Double House at 1110-1112 South Eleventh Street. It was constructed between 1896 and 1917.



Figure 206. Apartment building at 1307 East Monroe Street. Potentially built circa 1920, this is one the few historic apartments located within the survey area.

Vernacular Building Types: Commercial Buildings

Commercial buildings in the survey area are concentrated along Eleventh Street and Martin Luther King Drive, which run north/south, and along Cook Street and South Grand Avenue, which run east/west. The Central Business District currently extends to Eleventh Street, which serves a connecting artery to the South Grand Avenue commercial corridor. Research shows that commercial development formerly extended several west of Eleventh Street along Jefferson and Washington Streets; this represented the westward extension of the historically black business district centered on the Levee. This district was sacrificed to large-scale urban renewal efforts carried out in the 1960s and 1970s. Many of the small corner stores once scattered throughout the survey area also have been demolished, though a number still survive along the major thoroughfares mentioned above.

The following discussion relies heavily on a typology for commercial buildings outlined by Richard Longstreth in his *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (1987). Longstreth's work was pioneering, and his system of classification has come to be accepted by most architectural historians. His typology is based on form, as opposed to architectural style, and pays particular attention to the division and height of the façade presented to public view. It does not consider the interior plans of buildings, though some sense of interior organization often is reflected in the arrangement the exterior façade. Longstreth's typology utilizes the term "block"; this refers to the individual building in question, regardless of size. Several addition commercial building types, expanding upon Longstreth's work, also have been employed.[157]

One-Part Commercial Block

Thirteen buildings within the project area are examples of Longstreth's "one-part commercial block." Buildings of this form are single-story in height, are placed tight to the street, and feature one or more storefronts. Longstreth describes the one-story commercial block as a "simple box with a decorated façade and thoroughly urban in its overtones" (Longstreth 1987:54).

Fourteen one-part commercial blocks were identified in the project area. They provide a single storefront. They primarily are concentrated along Eleventh Street and immediately adjoining side streets. They are of brick construction and mostly date to the early-to-middle twentieth century (see Figure 207).

Two-Part Commercial Block

The most common commercial building type present in the project area is what Longstreth discusses as the "two-part commercial block." Longstreth notes that the two-part commercial block generally was limited to structure two to four stories in height and "is characterized by a horizontal division into two district zones": a lower zone, represented by the

[157] The additional building types in question are the "service-bay business" and "commercial/industrial block," which follow a typology developed by Utah's State Historic Preservation Office.

first story and which was used as retail or other commercial space; and an upper zone, represented by the upper stories of the building, which were more private in character and are used for offices, living quarters (apartments or hotel rooms), or meeting halls. Longstreth states that the two-part commercial block was prevalent in the United States from the 1850s to 1950s, though it was present earlier as well (Longstreth 1987:24-25). Due to its commercial function, the lower story of the two-part commercial block typically is provided a different treatment than the floors above, being provided with large display windows and entrance doorways, the latter of which are often recessed in between the display windows.

Nine two-part commercial blocks were identified in the project area. Seven are brick, one is built of concrete block, and one is frame. They primary date to the early twentieth century (pre-1920). Several nice examples are located on Eleventh Street, between Clay and Kansas (see Figures 208 through 210).

Service (Gas) Station

Four buildings constructed as service stations, pre-dating 1973, are located within the project area. These businesses sold gasoline and provided vehicle maintenance historically. All four are located along Cook Street. None of them still function as service stations, though two them still provide automobile-related services—one a tire shop, and the other used auto sales. The other two historic service stations have been converted to other retail purposes.

Service-Bay Business

Three properties are classified as "service bay businesses." These buildings have one or more prominent vehicle bays and an attached office and/or shop space. Although this form bears some similarity to service/gas stations, it is distinct from these in that they are not associated with the retail sale of gasoline and may have more vehicle bays. Six properties fitting this building form are located within the project area. Most are modest in size and have only or two vehicle bays. An exception to this is the large building at 1800 East Adams Street, which originally served as a garage for the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

Drive-in Business

Drive-in businesses are product of the automobile age. The buildings generally are fairly simple, one-story in height, and have flat roofs. A common feature is a projecting canopy in front, or around the sides of the building. A drive-through window may be present as well. The building also is usually set back from the street to allow vehicle access and parking. They are most commonly with restaurants but can be used for other services as well. The one Drive-In inventoried in the survey area, which is located at 1501 East Cook Street, appears to have been used as a laundry originally.

Commercial Block

Six buildings within the project area have been categorized as "commercial blocks." This categorization admittedly is somewhat generic and is intended to capture those properties that do

not fit Longstreth's typology for historic commercial buildings. One characteristic they do share is their one-story height and being set back from the street. Two of the properties in questions were built for professional office—one being the Lee Medical Building at 501 South Thirteenth Street.



Figure 207. One-Part Commercial Block at 600-604 South Eleventh Street. This building was constructed in two episodes, with the section left being earlier.



Figure 208. Two-Part Commercial Block at 1031 East South Grand Avenue. This building occupies the northwest corner of South Grand Avenue and Eleventh Streets.



Figure 209. Two-Part Commercial Block at 1029-1031 South Eleventh Street. This building was constructed in two episodes, with left-hand section coming first (circa 1910), followed by right-hand third in circa 1930. Once expanded, it provided two storefronts. The upper floor serves as a meeting hall.



Figure 210. Two-Part Commercial Block at 930 South Eleventh Street, constructed in circa 1900-02 for Jacob Rosenweig. It provides commercial space on the first floor and residential space on the floor above. Originally upstairs may have been Rosenzweig Hall.

Vernacular Building Types: Industrial Buildings

Historically, industrial development within the survey area primarily was concentrated between Tenth and Eleventh Streets (mostly north of Cook Street but present south of it as well). Access to the railroad was the key factor in this development. Among the industrial concerns located once located here were an ice plant, a wood works, a boiler works, and power plant owned by the Central Illinois Light Company. This area remained heavily industrialized through the middle of the twentieth century but is less so today.

Six industrial buildings were inventoried in the survey. These include a warehouse that once part of the Central Illinois Ice Company's ice plant (1003 East Edwards Street) and two buildings formerly associated with the Scherf Boiler Company (709 and 725 Barrett Street). Two industrial properties still in operation are the battery factory at 931 South Eleventh Street (built prior to 1950) and the Kwik-Wall plant at 1010 East Edwards Street. The latter property originally was built for the Capitol Wood Works (see Figure 211).

Vernacular Building Types: Institutional Buildings

The survey categorized any buildings intended for community service as "institutional," regardless of whether they were built by public or private entities. There are ten such properties in the survey area. Four of these are schools. Lincoln and Feitshans Schools are large public schools. Both presently serve elementary schoolers, though Feitshans formerly functioned as a high school between 1929 and 1967 (see Figure 212). The other two school buildings are associated with Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church and are located on the same block—one being the original school at 716 South Twelfth Street (and since repurposed) and the other being the "new" school at 1223 East Lawrence Avenue, which was built in 1911 (see Figure 213). Additional institutional properties inventoried in the survey area include: the Lincoln Colored Home at 427 South Twelfth Street; the Boys and Girls' Club of Central Illinois at 300 Fifteenth Street; the Salvation Army complex at 221 North Eleventh Street; former Firehouse No. 5 at 1310 East Adams Street); current Fire Station No. 5 at 1723 East Clay Street; and City, Water, Light, and Power's electrical substation at 417 South Eleventh Street **(see Figure XX).**

Vernacular Building Types: Churches

Twelve churches pre-dating 1973 are located within the survey area. Most of these were built by black congregations; and a number of others, originally established by whites, have since been acquired by black-majority congregations. The church buildings date from 1889 to 1959 (see Figures 214 through 220).



Figure 211. Battery factory at 831 South Eleventh Street.



Figure 212. Feitshan School at 1101 South Fifteenth Street, built in 1922 in the Collegiate Gothic style. In 1929, it was converted to a high school (to supplement Springfield High)—a role it continued in until 1967. Much of its student body was African-American.





Figure 213. Two generations of Sacred Heart Catholic schools on the same block: (left) original school, built in 1880s; and (left) new school, constructed in 1911.

Table 1
Number of Properties by Street

Street Name	Number of Properties	Pre-1973 Properties
Adams Street	45	11
Barrett Street	2	2
Brown Street	17	14
Capitol Avenue	45	28
Cass Street	6	6
Clay Street	16	16
Clear Lake Avenue	2	0
Cook Street	36	30
Edwards Street	56	41
Eleventh Street	52	39
Fifteenth Street	48	43
Fourteenth Street	61	46
Genesis Place	4	0
Jackson Street	72	45
Jefferson Street	6	1
Kansas Street	23	18
Lawrence Avenue	17	13
Martin Luther King Drive	30	21
Monroe Street	23	8
Nineteenth Street	24	17
Seventeenth Street	27	17
Sixteenth Street	42	36
South Grand Avenue	3	3
Stuart Street	24	22
Thirteenth Street	47	38
Twelfth Street	54	52
Washington Street	24	5
Total	**806**	**562**

Table 2
Number of Pre-1973 Buildings by Style and Form

Architectural Style	Number	Building Form	Number
Art Deco	1	Apartments	5
Classical Revival	2	Bungalow	42
Collegiate Gothic	1	Church	12
Craftsman	4	Commercial	43
Dutch Colonial Revival	12	Cross-Plan Cottage	3
Late Gothic Revival	4	Double House	8
Minimal Traditional	28	Firehouse	2
Modern	3	Four-Square House	8
Queen Anne	10	Front-Gable Cottage	76
Ranch	8	Front-Gable House	14
Tudor Revival	2	Front-Gable, Side-Entrance Cottage	2
		Front-Gable, Side-Entrance House	6
		Hip-Roofed Cottage	13
		I-Cottage	22
		I-House	3
		Industrial	4
		Institutional	5
		L-Shaped Cottage	64
		L-Shaped House	5
		School	4
		Shotgun	9
		Side-Gable Cottage	3
		Side-Hall Plan	1
		Substation	1
		T-Shaped Cottage	120
		T-Shaped House	19
		Upright-and Wing House	14



Figure 214. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at 121 North Fifteenth Street. This church was constructed by an African-American congregation in 1889. It is the oldest extant church within the survey area.



Figure 215. Seventh-Day Adventist Church at 1221 South Fifteenth Street. It was built in 1911 by an African-American congregation.



Figure 216. Former Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at 1230 South Fourteenth Street. Organized in 1898 by an African-American congregation, Grace Methodist had a church building on this location by 1900. The existing building was constructed in, or original remodeled, in 1925. The current occupant is now Pentecostal Tabernacle C.O.G.I.C.



Figure 217. Union Baptist Church at 1405 East Monroe Street, built in 1941. This church's African-American congregation relocated here after its previous house of worship (at Fifteenth and Mason Streets) was demolished to way for the construction of the John Hay Homes.



Figure 218. Greater All Nations Tabernacle of the Church of God in Christ (C.O.G.I.C.), located at 1000 South Nineteenth Street. Dedicated in September 1944, this church assumed its present configuration after construction of an addition in 1970.



Figure 219. Prayer Wheel Church of God in Christ, located at 1731 East Kansas Street. This church was constructed in 1959.



Figure 220. St. Luke's Episcopal Church at 1218 South Grand Avenue. Built around 1900, the church was donated to an African-American congregation in 1908. The congregation remained almost exclusively black until the mid-1960s, after which it became more racially mixed. This property is located just south of the survey area.

Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Springfield

One of the main components of the current project was to identify properties of potential significance to the African-American community. Although the objective was primarily to identify such properties within the Central East Neighborhood, this effort was expanded beyond the boundaries of the delineated survey area to include the entire City of Springfield, given that African-American properties—residences, businesses, institutions, etc.—were not restricted just to that part of the city. The survey identified thirty-nine properties of potential significance to the thematic study, though more certainly exist. The historic resources associated with this context represent a number of different property types, which are discussed below.

Churches

Churches have played a central role in the African-American community in Springfield historically. This was especially true prior to the Civil Rights era, when segregation, though not law, was openly practiced in Springfield. Deprived of equal access to the venues and amenities enjoyed by their white counterparts, blacks found a vital social outlet in their churches. More than simply houses of worship, their churches served as community centers, meeting places for organizations, and havens where local African-American culture (particularly music) could freely be expressed. They also represented the social conscience of the black community as a whole. Pastors naturally took a leading role in the black community.

The earliest black churches in Springfield were located on Springfield's Near North Side. The 1881 city directory lists only three black churches in the city, all of which were located on the Near North Side: Zion Baptist Church at the corner of Ninth and Carpenter Streets; Union Baptist Church at the corner of Fifteenth and Mason Streets; and St. Paul's Methodist Church on the east side of Fourth Street, near Reynolds (Babeuf 1881). None of these early church buildings have survived. However, multiple other black churches would be established on the city's east side by the early-to-middle twentieth century, and several of the early black congregations eventually relocated to this area as well (see Figures 214 through 220). Several of the church buildings built by white-majority congregations in the Central East Neighborhood were acquired by black congregations in the latter half of the twentieth century.

Institutional Buildings

A number of institutional properties associated with the African-American community are located within the Central East Neighborhood. Two that were established as private institutions are the Taylor Home and the Lincoln Colored Home. The Lincoln Colored Home already has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, while the Taylor Home has been determined eligible for the National Register (see Figure 223**)**.

Public schools in Springfield were not officially segregated after 1873, but the concentration of blacks on the East Side assured that majority of black students attended one of three elementary schools here. One was the Palmer School, which was located on Reynolds between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, built in 1914, in the heart of the so-called Badlands. Another was the Lincoln School at 300 South Eleventh Street, which was constructed in 1912-13. The third was Feitshans School at 1101 South Fifteenth Street. In 1929, Feitshans was converted into in a second high school for Springfield (later supplemented by Lamphier High). Feitshans continued in this role through 1967, until replaced by Southeast High School. Lincoln and Feitshans Schools remain a part of the Springfield School District and are located within the survey area. The Palmer School has been demolished.

Firehouse No. 5 of the Springfield Fire Department is intimately associated with the African-American community. For many years it was the only the station where the department employed black firemen. Two generations of fire houses designated as No. 5 are located within the survey area. The earliest of these is located at 1310 East Adams Street, which was constructed in 1901 and remained in operation until 1954. During this period, the station's crew was primarily, if not exclusively, black. The crew members of Firehouse No. 5 helped quench the fires set by the white mob on black homes and business during the 1908 race riot. In 1954, the fire department relocated Station No 5 to a new building at the northwest corner of Clay and Martin Luther King Drive. The crew at this station also was predominately black (see Figure 221). Old Firehouse No. 5 has served as the meeting hall for Central Lodge No. 3 of the Prince Hall Masons (a black fraternal organization) since the 1970s (see Figure 221).

Residences

The survey attempted to document residences associated with prominent individuals in Springfield's African-Americans community through time. Sources used for the compiling of a list of prominent individuals included an 1876 city directory, an 1881 county history, a list of local participants in the 1918 Cooperative Congress, Thompson's 1912 *Pictorial Souvenir,* and the 1926 *Directory of Colored Citizens in Springfield*. Other sources were utilized as well. Fifteen residences associated with prominent with African-Americans were inventoried during the project, in the project, eight of which are located within the Central East Neighborhood (see Figures 226 through 232; and others in previous section of report).

Commercial Buildings

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the black commercial district in the city was centered on Levee and adjoining areas to the east and northeast. Successive urban renewal efforts—first with construction of the John Hay Homes in late 1930s, followed by the construction of the Horace Mann headquarters in the 1960s, and subsequent efforts—have devastated the historic black commercial district. Several black-owned commercial properties pre-dating 1973 have been identified within the survey area and outside of it. These include the Lee Medical Building at 501 South Thirteenth Street (see Figure 232), the former Sam's Market

at 1100 South Market Street (later Popeye's BBQ; Figure 234), and the W. W. White Funeral Home at 1304 East Monroe Street (see Figure 233) (all located within the survey area), as well as the commercial laundry operated by W. H. Murrell 1240 East Jefferson Street (see Figure 235). Other black-owned businesses properties certainly are present within the survey area but require additional research.

None of the historic black-owned hotels in the Central East Neighborhood have survived (the Hotel Brown/Dudley the most well-known example). However, two homes advertised as "tourist hotels" in the Negro Motorist's *Green Book* are still extant in the neighborhood (see Figure 236). These properties are reminders of the prejudice and challenges faced by African-Americans travelers during the Jim Crow era.





Figure 221. (Top) Former Firehouse No. 5 at 1310 East Adams Street. Since 1970, this building, constructed in 1901, has been home to Central Lodge No. 3 of the Masons. (Bottom) Current Firehouse No. 5, located at the northwest corner of Clay Street and Martin Luther King Drive (1731 East Clay), was built in 1958.



Figure 222. The Judge Taylor House, located at 902 South Twelfth Street, is a classic I-house. Built in the 1850s, this dwelling later was the home of the Ambidexter Institution from 1901 to 1908. Patterned after Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute, Ambidexter was a trade school for African-American youths. The property has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register by the State Historic Preservation Home.



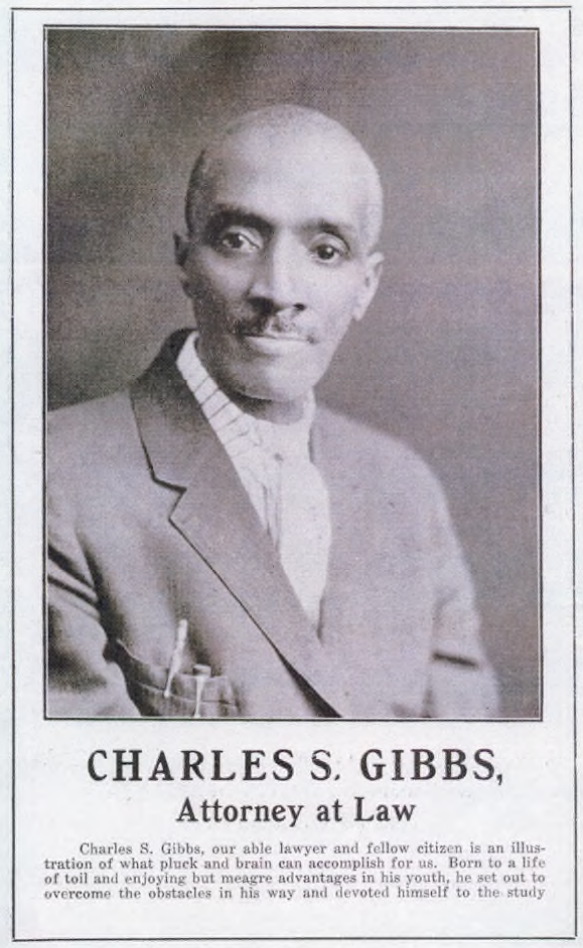
Figure 223. Lincoln Colored Home at 427 South Fifteenth Street. Built in 1904, this property provided home to orphans and elderly for nearly three decades. It has been listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 224. Boys' and Girls' Club of Central Illinois building at 300 South Fifteenth Street. This facility was built in 1960 on the former site of the John W. Priest mansion, which had previously housed the Springfield Urban League and the Douglass Center.



Figure 225. This building at 1121 South Grand Avenue served as the Lincoln Library's South Branch from January 1927 until September 1983. It is located just outside the survey area. The branch library would have served an important institutional role for the surrounding neighborhood during its 56 years of use as a library. Clay's Popeye's BBQ—a noted black-owned eatery presently occupies the building.



CHARLES S. GIBBS,

Attorney at Law

Charles S. Gibbs, our able lawyer and fellow citizen is an illustration of what pluck and brain can accomplish for us. Born to a life of toil and enjoying but meagre advantages in his youth, he set out to overcome the obstacles in his way and devoted himself to the study



Figure 226. Former home of Charles S. Gibbs at 816 South Fifteenth Street. Gibbs was an attorney and prominent civic leader in Springfield's African American community. His wife Mary was equally active, serving for a time as President of the Springfield Colored Women's Club. Charles Gibbs resided here from 1921 until his death in 1927.



Figure 227. A side-gabled bungalow at 823 South Fifteenth Street. This home was built by Oscar Birdsong, an African-American building contractor, in 1911. He resided here until his death in 1958. This home is located within the survey area.

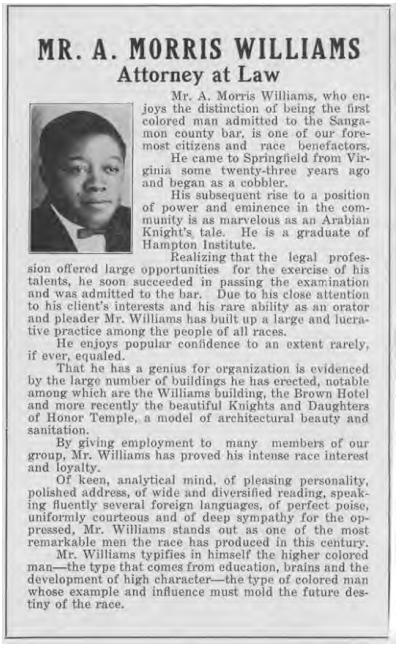


Figure 228. Elmer L. Rogers, editor and publisher of the black newspaper *The Forum*, was residing in this home at 905 South Fourteenth Street by 1915. He was still living here in 1926. This home is located within the survey area.



Figure 229. This dwelling, located at 1530 East Capitol Avenue, was built for John Doyle in circa 1902-04. Later, it was the home of Thomas R. Thompsom from circa 1923 through 1927. Thompson was an African American and owned a photography studio in the Levee. Following his death in November 1927, the home was occupied by the Springfield Urban League, which used it as their headquarters until 1932.





MR. A. MORRIS WILLIAMS

Attorney at Law

Mr. A. Morris Williams, who enjoys the distinction of being the first colored man admitted to the Sangamon county bar, is one of our foremost citizens and race benefactors.

He came to Springfield from Virginia some twenty-three years ago and began as a cobbler.

His subsequent rise to a position of power and eminence in the community is as marvelous as an Arabian Knight's tale. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute.

Realizing that the legal profession offered large opportunities for the exercise of his talents, he soon succeeded in passing the examination and was admitted to the bar. Due to his close attention to his client's interests and his rare ability as an orator and pleader Mr. Williams has built up a large and lucrative practice among the people of all races.

He enjoys popular confidence to an extent rarely, if ever, equaled.

That he has a genius for organization is evidenced by the large number of buildings he has erected, notable among which are the Williams building, the Brown Hotel and more recently the beautiful Knights and Daughters of Honor Temple, a model of architectural beauty and sanitation.

By giving employment to many members of our group, Mr. Williams has proved his intense race interest and loyalty.

Of keen, analytical mind, of pleasing personality, polished address, of wide and diversified reading, speaking fluently several foreign languages, of perfect poise, uniformly courteous and of deep sympathy for the oppressed, Mr. Williams stands out as one of the most remarkable men the race has produced in this century.

Mr. Williams typifies in himself the higher colored man—the type that comes from education, brains and the development of high character—the type of colored man whose example and influence must mold the future destiny of the race.

Figure 230. A. Morris Williams, a prominent African-American lawyer and businessman in Springfield, resided at this home at 1106 South Walnut Avenue from around 1918 until his death in 1936. Williams was one of the partners responsible for the construction of the Hotel Brown (later Hotel Dudley), and instrumental in filing retribution claims against the City of Springfield after the August 1908 riots.







Figure 231. (Left) Eddie "Doc" "One Shot" Helm was the chief photographer for the Illinois Secretary of State, and he recorded many images of African American life in Springfield from the 1940s through the 1990s (some of which are in the ALPLM; others currently on display at the AAHM). (Right) Historic and present-day views of the Helm Residence at 1128 South Pasfield Street. The home is located outside of the survey area.







Figure 232. (Left) Dr. Ewin Lee. Dr. Lee was admitted to the Sangamon County Medical Society in 1949 and practiced medicine in Springfield until within months of his death in 1993. (Right, top) His office at the corner of Jackson and Thirteen Streets, built in 1958, was the first medical office building in Springfield owned by black physicians. It is located within the Central East Neighborhood survey area. (Right, bottom) Dr. Lee's Residence at 920 South Wheeler Avenue. Although located several blocks east of the survey area, this home provides an example of a residence associated with a locally significant individual from the later years of the period of significance.



Figure 233. Former W. W. White Funeral Home, a black-owned business at 1304 East Monroe Street. The funeral home was established in 1946, as a result of the remodeling of an older apartment building. The W. W. White Memorial Home is still in business at this location.



Figure 234. This commercial building, constructed in 1923 at 1100 South Martin Luther King Drive, was long home to Sam's Market (circa 1933-1972), one of the many corner stores that once serviced the Central East Neighborhood—few of which remain today. In 1973, Benson Jones, owner of Popeye's BBQ, relocated his business here. A Springfield favorite, Popeye's operated from the building until circa 2000.

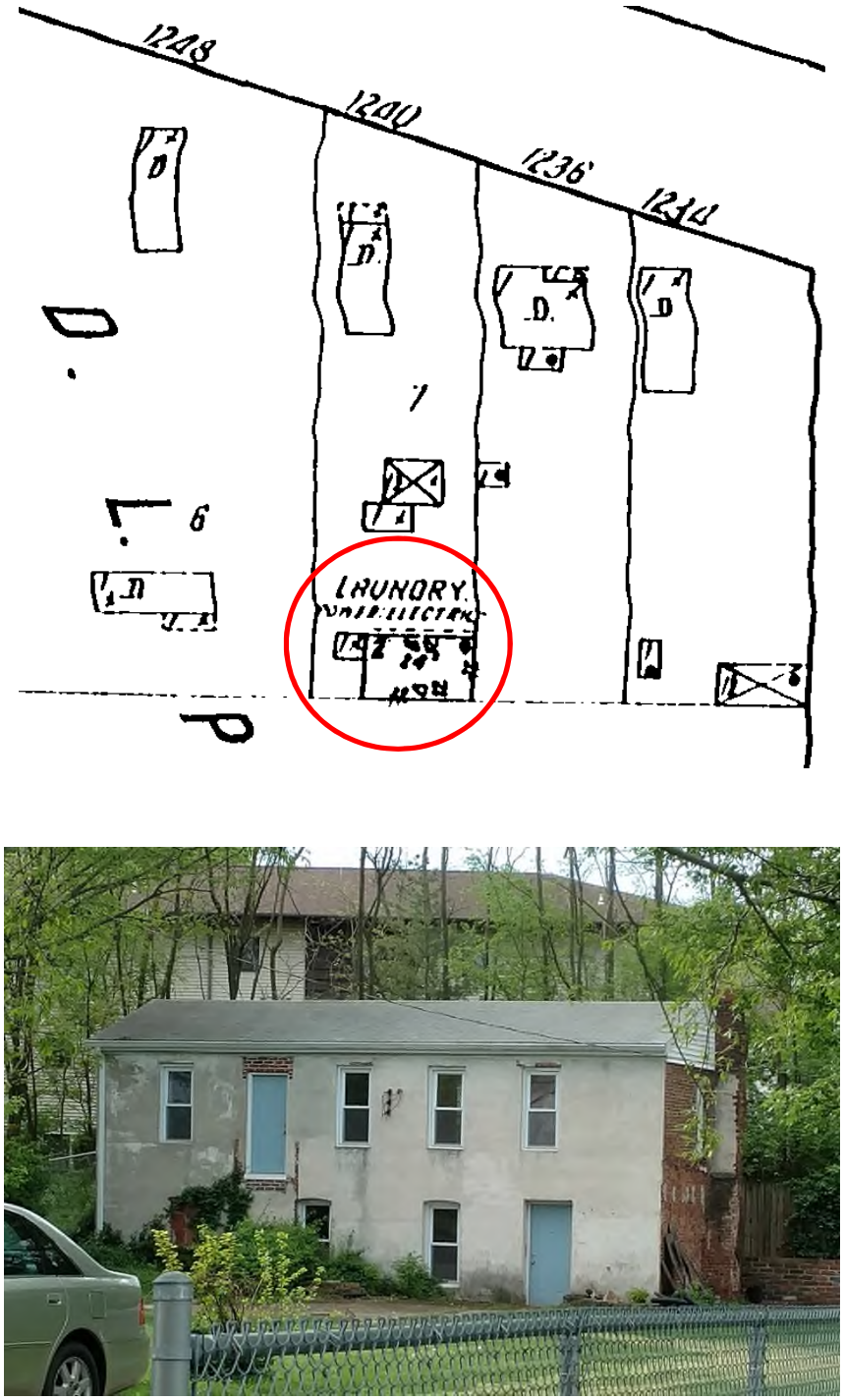


Figure 235. (Top) A 1917 Sanborn map illustrating the commercial laundry owned by W. H. Murrell at 1240 West Jefferson Street, on the west side of Springfield. Murrell resided on the same lot. (Bottom) Present-day view of the former laundry.





Figure 236. Two of the former "tourist houses" advertised in the Negro traveler's *Green Book* located within the Central East Neighborhood: (Top) 1616 East Jackson Street, operated by H. Robbins; and (Bottom) 1501 East Jackson Street, operated by B. Eskridge.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The architectural survey of the Central East Neighborhood inventoried a total 806 primary buildings, 562 of which pre-date 1973. The historic buildings present within the survey area range in date from the middle nineteenth to middle-to-late twentieth century, and represent a variety of architectural styles and vernacular building types—all of which were discussed in the report.

Modern development and demolition activity in the project area have drastically altered the historic character of the Central East Neighborhood. At present, 30% (n=244) of the buildings in the survey area post-date 1973. Many of these buildings have been built quite recently (post 2000). However, the neighborhood has been impacted by successive urban renewal efforts over the past eighty years—beginning with the construction of the Hay Homes in 1940-1, followed by construction of the Horace Mann complex, building programs by the Springfield Housing Authority, and the complete eradication of the Levee commercial district in the 1960s, which in turn was followed by the construction of the Clear Lake/Madison/Jefferson Streets "cross over" interchange, and the subsequent redevelopment of the Hay Homes (into Madison Park). The impact of these various projects is most noticeable on the northern end of the survey area—which represents the heart of the early African American neighborhood, where very few historic buildings remain. However, the loss of historic building stock is endemic throughout the survey area as a whole (see for example, the Springfield Project Neighborhood of Hope). Demolition of older housing continues apace, and several homes were demolished just during the course of our survey. In many instances, they have been replaced by new homes set on larger lots, which has significantly altered the historic streetscapes.

Eligibility to the National Register is based on four broad criteria that are defined by the National Park Service and used to guide the evaluation process. These criteria state that

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or
>
> C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36CFR60.4 Criteria for Evaluation).

A property may qualify under one or more of the above criteria, provided: 1) that it is historically significant, through its association with an important historic context; and 2) it retains the historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

Although certain blocks within the Central East Neighborhood retain a greater portion of their historic housing than others, no portion of the survey area is cohesive enough, and has sufficient integrity, to allow the delineation of a historic district of any size (either for the National Register or Local Historic District designations). However, a number of properties within the survey area are considered to be potentially eligible to the National Register, individually. Several of these properties have direct relevance to the African-American thematic study and would also present good candidates as contributing resources to a Multiple Property Nomination similar to The *Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles* (Grimes et al. 2009).

The *Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles* (Grimes et al. 2009) provides an excellent outline for a similar study of Springfield. The Los Angeles study highlights a series of historic themes (see Table 2) relevant to our existing project. Similarly, this California study identified a series of property types associated with African Americans, which included: Churches; Residences and Residential Neighborhoods; Schools; Fire Stations; Theaters; Club Buildings; and Commercial Buildings—all of which are relevant in our discussion of the African American experience in Springfield.

Table 2
Themes Identified by Grimes et al (2009)
Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles

Settlement Patterns (highlighting different eras)
Labor and Employment
- Labor markets and Discrimination
- Organized Labor

Community Development
- Race Newspapers
- Black Churches
- Black Businesses

Civic Engagement
- Politics
- Civic Organizations (NAACP, Urban League, Women's Clubs, Other Clubs)
- Civil Rights

Entertainment and Culture (music, sports)

Churches, as a black property type, are particularly well-represented in the Central East Neighborhood. The historic (pre-1973) black churches range in date from 1889 to 1959. Some are first-generation edifices for the respective congregations, while others—like Union Baptist and St. John's AME are—are second generation structures. Under National Register guidelines, churches (and other properties owned by religious organizations) are a special property type that falls under Criteria Consideration A. Such properties are not considered eligible to the National Register unless they are integral parts of historic district, or they derive "primary significance from artistic distinction or historic importance." Historic importance, in these cases, must go beyond the property's association with the particular group that uses(d) it for religious practice, and the role that many of these churches played in the life of the black resident of Springfield transcends that normal religious role and begs the question of National Register eligibility for Community Development.

Springfield has had a dynamic African-American community from its earliest days, with a vitality that can be characterized by a theme of "perseverance through adversity." The City's black community survived and flourished (with obvious ebbs and flows) in a white-majority city where de-facto segregation was practiced into the 1950s. The white response to the black community, historically, ranged from indifference to outright intolerance. White attitudes were not monolithic, however. Individuals such as Susan Dana-Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Logan Hay played prominent roles in assisting the black community—the former funding the construction of the Lincoln Colored Home and the Hays being founding members of the Springfield Urban League.

As the home of the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln, a wide range of African American's chose Springfield as their home, migrating to the community in order to live in the town in which Lincoln had lived.[158] Even prior to the onslaught of the Civil War, Springfield's black community was a vibrant one with many prominent free-black residents. By the early twentieth century years [1920s], Springfield's African American community had grown—albeit in "ebbs and flows"—substantially in not only numbers, but in social, political, and economic status. Many of Springfield's black citizens clearly had—and have continued to have—significance in local, state, and even national contexts. Yet, the rich history of this community has been largely ignored in published histories, and also of significance, it is poorly understood by the community at large—even among its own black citizenry. One Springfield resident of note—Mr. Simeon Osby—paraphrased W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963) in 1974, noting that Du Bois

> once said that there are two kinds of propaganda that men have to deal with. One is the propaganda of distortion and misrepresentation, and he said that's the easy kind because you can deny it and refute and retell it and so forth. But the more vicious is the kind of omission, where you are just not there.

[158] Even in the 1930s, the association of Springfield as Lincoln's home town drew black immigrants to the city. Simeon Osby recounts how Boston Richie was adrift, having left the south during the Great Depression and not knowing where to settle down—until he arrived in Springfield. Upon arriving in Springfield on a freight train, "one of the white men that was traveling with him told him, he said 'You know, this is Lincoln's home.' So he said 'Well I got to thinking that if this is Lincoln's home, it ought to be a pretty good place,' and he got off and came" (Osby 1974:97).

> And this has been throughout the writing and rewriting of many historical documents that have plagued the black community and the achievement they have made, not only locally, but statewide and nationally, *because the story has not been told* (Osby 1974).[159]

It is important to stress the need to tell the story of Springfield's African American community and the contribution they have made to our collective heritage.[160]

The urban renewal efforts previously mentioned has further contributed to the erasing of the physical manifestation of black heritage in our city. The loss of the historic black commercial district centered on the Levee (and extending eastward) was particularly devastating, considering that it also was home to various black-owned entertainment venues and professional offices. Similarly, the large scale housing projects beginning with the Hay Homes in circa 1940 have all but completely eliminated the heart of the early black residential neighborhood in Springfield. With this in mind, we offer the following recommendations:

1) Continue a program in the City of Springfield, as begun here, to identify significant African American individuals and/or organizations, in order to identify historic properties associated with those individuals and organizations. Sites dating from the early-to-middle twentieth century are much better represented in the community, than those from the nineteenth century. Future research needs to focus on identifying significant individuals from this (and earlier periods), and to lesser degree significant events, and go in search of buildings and/or places once associated with those individuals (and events).

2) Recognize the significance to local history of the approximate 37 properties identified in Part II, Appendix XI ("Properties of Potential Significance to the African-American Thematic Study"), and add these properties to the City's list of "demolition-delay" properties (as outlined in Chapter 101, Section 16 of the *Code of Ordinances, City of Springfield*).[161]

3) Despite wide scale loss of historic buildings associated with the local African-American community, a fair number of a significant (and/or potentially significant) properties still remain and warrant listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Although the majority of these properties do not retain sufficient integrity to be listed

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[159] Osby is probably referencing Du Bois' work "The Propaganda of History" published as a chapter in his book *Black Reconstruction in America, 1860-1880* (Du Bois 1935).

[160] In today's political climate where "truth isn't truth" and our headlines often emphasize "alternative facts," it is imperative that historical research and subsequent writing of our collective history is accomplished in a responsible and professional manner. Need objectivity… revisionist

[161] The Lincoln Colored Home is currently the only structure on this list within the existing Central East Neighborhood (cf. https://library.municode.com/il/springfield/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TITIXGERE_CH101HISI_S101.20APCEAPLAHIDI).

individually on the National Register, they may be eligible for listing as contributing elements of a Multiple Property Nomination. Further research should pursue completion of a Multiple Property Nomination Form similar to that prepared by the City of Los Angeles by Grimes et al (2009) and entitled *Historic Resources Associated with African Americans in Los Angeles.* Concurrent with this research, further develop the City-wide themes (property types) initiated in this current report.

4) The large-scale loss of African-American-associated buildings pre-dating 1900 increases the significance of archaeological resources within this earlier period. Although the study found that very little remains of nineteenth-century black Springfield, archaeological projects such as those recently undertaken at Tenth and Madison Street (documenting houses destroyed in the 1908 Race Riot; Mansberger and Stratton 2017) and within the Lincoln Home National Historic Site (at the location of Jameson Jenkins Home Site; Naglich 2015) emphasize the potential significance of a wide range of subsurface archaeological resources that might be hiding within the City of Springfield relating to this theme—particularly to an earlier time frame in which very few above-ground resources are known to have survived. Although the lack of standing structures from the nineteenth century is apparent, future research should focus on the identification of potential subsurface archaeological sites, associated with individuals significant in the community's history (such as Reverend Brown, Samuel Ball, and others). Just because we have lost the above-ground component at a site associated with a particular individual does not mean we have completely lost that resource to history. Future research should asses the archaeological potential of the pre-1870 African American community.

5) Integrate the results of this (and future studies) relating to Springfield's African American community into various outreach and/or educational programs (such as public presentations, published and/or printed educational material, and online resources).



Flake, Harry, miner, 1012 E. Mason
Florville, Ooakland, painter, 1131 E. Reynolds
Florville, W. J., 2128 E Clear Lake Ave.
Floyd, Frank, I. T. S., 1917 E. Brown
Floyd, Lewis, miner, 1016 S. 18th.
Flynn, Geo., lab., 1106 E. Mason
Ford, Mrs. Malena, 1320 E. Carpenter
Foreman, John, Capt. Engine House No. 5, 1308 E. Carp.
Fort, Grace, 909 E. Madison
Foster, Sam, lab., 1123 E. Adams
Fountain, John, lab., Shade Bluffs



Figure 238. Fire Captain John Foreman's house, in circa 1926, was located at 1308 East Carpenter Street. Unfortunately, today the property is a vacant lot sandwiched between two contemporary vernacular workingmen's houses (T/L-Cottages). Foreman's house site, no doubt, has good archaeological integrity. The status of the residences of the other five black firemen illustrated in Casey (1926) is unclear, and needs researched in a similar manner—a strategy that has merits for a long list of individuals associated with this particular thematic study.

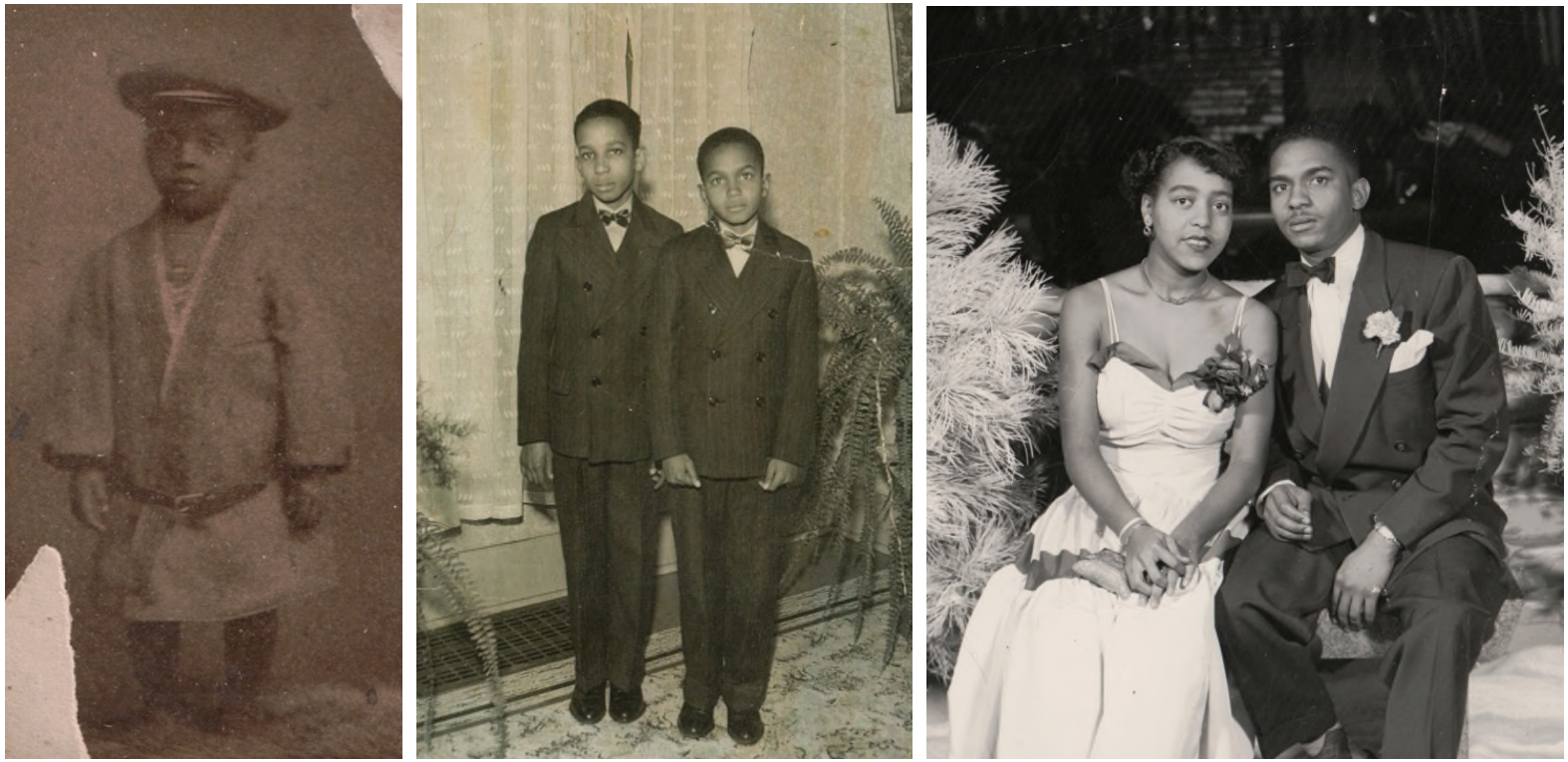


Figure 239. Left: Young Walter Clarence Senor. Middle: Clarence and his brother. Right: Peggy Neal and Clarence Senor, Senior Prom, Feitshen's School, late 1940s (Senor Family Photographs).

The Senor family photographs illustrate the importance of such collections in documenting and preserving African-American heritage in Springfield. Historically, the black community has been poorly represented in published histories of Springfield, making it largely invisible to the casual researcher. Yet, as this project and others have shown, African-Americans have had a presence in Springfield from its earliest days and have contributed to its development in a myriad of ways, despite the discrimination they have faced. Their community is intrinsically intertwined with the development of the city as whole. The preservation and archiving of black family photograph collections (and oral histories)—such as that already initiated by the Springfield and Central Illinois African-American History Museum—should be a priority and long-term goal for city residents and institutions.

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APPENDIX I
Outreach Materials
City of Springfield's Public Meeting Announcement
and
Fever River Research "Request for Information" Form



AAHM
Springfield and Central Illinois African American History Museum

SPRINGFIELD'S HISTORIC SITES COMMISSION *and*
FEVER RIVER RESEARCH *invite you to*

Help us fill the gaps of the
Historical Experiences of African Americans in Springfield
Focusing On the People, Places and Events That Shaped Our Community

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2017
5:30 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

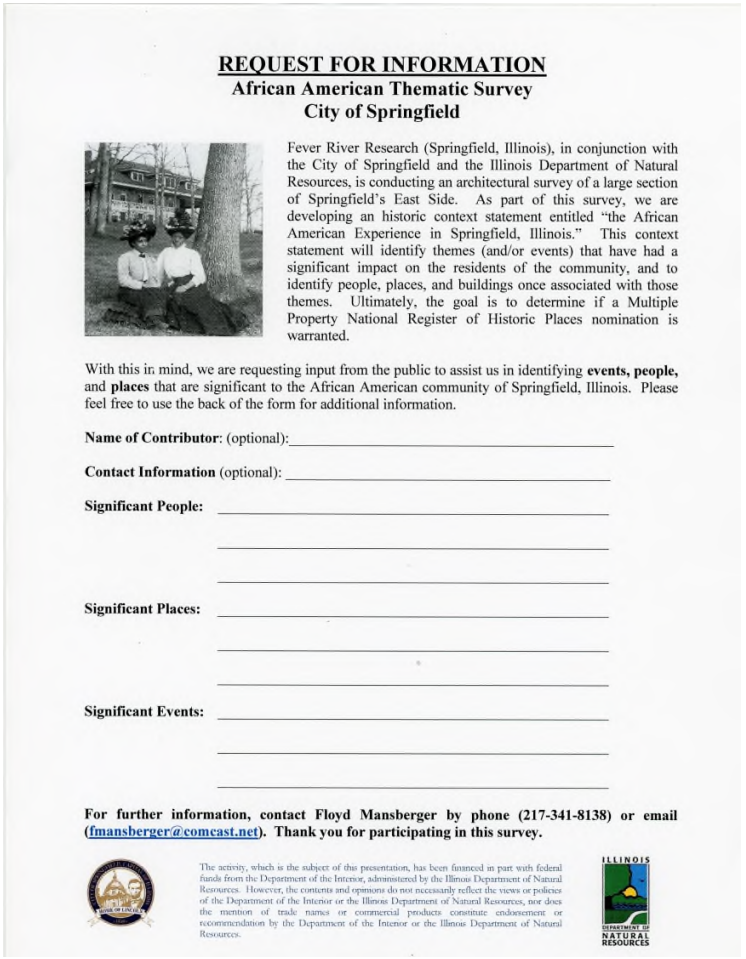
Union Baptist Church
1405 E. Monroe
Springfield

With funding from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the City of Springfield will build on research regarding properties associated with Springfield's African American community **between the mid-19th century and the end of the 20th century**. The evening will highlight how the research will be conducted. Attendees will then be asked to share information about people, places and events from the past that may have had an important role in shaping our community.

The activity, which is the subject of the flyer, has been financed (in part) with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

OUR HOME, SPRINGFIELD

City of Springfield Office of Planning and Economic Development • 800 E. Monroe, Springfield, IL 62701 • 217-789-2377 • www.SpringfieldIL.US



REQUEST FOR INFORMATION
African American Thematic Survey
City of Springfield

Fever River Research (Springfield, Illinois), in conjunction with the City of Springfield and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, is conducting an architectural survey of a large section of Springfield's East Side. As part of this survey, we are developing an historic context statement entitled "the African American Experience in Springfield, Illinois." This context statement will identify themes (and/or events) that have had a significant impact on the residents of the community, and to identify people, places, and buildings once associated with those themes. Ultimately, the goal is to determine if a Multiple Property National Register of Historic Places nomination is warranted.

With this in mind, we are requesting input from the public to assist us in identifying **events, people,** and **places** that are significant to the African American community of Springfield, Illinois. Please feel free to use the back of the form for additional information.

Name of Contributor: (optional):_____

Contact Information (optional): _____

Significant People: _____

_____

_____

Significant Places: _____

_____

_____

Significant Events: _____

_____

_____

For further information, contact Floyd Mansberger by phone (217-341-8138) or email (fmansberger@comcast.net). Thank you for participating in this survey.

The activity, which is the subject of this presentation, has been financed in part with federal funds from the Department of the Interior, administered by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

APPENDIX II
Sample Survey Form

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1310 East Adams Street
COMMON NAME: Firehouse No. 5 (old)
LOCATION: Lot 5, Block 2, Crosby's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340231019



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	firehouse
PRESENT USE:	Masonic lodge hall
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	brick
SIDING MATERIAL:	
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	flat
ROOF MATERIAL:	rubber
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Classical Revival (as built)
BUILDING TYPE:	firehouse

ORNAMENTATION: buff-brick façade, grouped windows with Bedford limestone lintel

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: lower half of façade enclosed; pressed-metal cornice removed; replacement windows added; glass blocks added to some window openings; two-story rear addition (post 1969)

OUTBUILDINGS: none

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION
SANBORN MAPS: The firehouse is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: City of Springfield

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1901

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The building served as Springfield's Firehouse No 5 from 1901 to 1954 and was known as "colored firehouse," due to its company being exclusively composed of African-Americans. Since 1970, the building has been occupied by Masonic Central Lodge No. 3, whose members are predominately African-American.
COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION
ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No (see below)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: Yes
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: In the event the façade of the building were restored to its early-twentieth-century appearance, and windows restored, the firehouse potentially would be individually eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C.

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT Yes

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
DIGITAL IMAGES:

SURVEY INFORMATION
SURVEYOR: Christopher Stratton
DATE: 2018

APPENDIX III
Individuals Documented in *Directory of the Colored People of Springfield*
(Springfield City Directory 1876)

Name		Address			Occupation	Designation
Adaams	John	420	South	Eighth	laborer	res
Adams	Thomas	1430	East	Adams	barber	lessee
Adams	Phoebe	1430	East	Adams		res
Adams	Maggie	227	South	Seventh	help	res
Allen	Nancy	631	North	Fifth	help	res
Allen	Frank	607	North	Ninth	help	res
Allen	Julia	628	North	Fifth	help	res
Allen	Moses	1701	East	Market	blacksmith	owner
Alexander	J. M.	415	South	Eighth	Reverand	res
Alrid	James	1417	East	Market		res
Anderson	George	1307	East	Adams	laborer	lessee
Anderson	John	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Anderson	R. J.	438	North	Fourth	laborer	res
Armstrong	Cornelia	421	East	Monroe	widow	res
Armstrong	Christ	215	South	Sixth	laberor	res
Austin	Alex	321	East	Washington	help	res
Bacon	Nelson	1427	East	Jefferson		res
Bailey	Sarah	227	East	Carpenter	seamstress	res
Baker	King	521	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Barnham	J. E.	216	North	Thirteenth	laborer	res
Barry	Isaac	820	South	Spring	laborer	res
Barrows	Lottie	1023	North	Sixth	help	res
Barton	William	326	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Baylor	H. W.	624	North	Third	barber	lessee
Baylor	W. H.	624	North	Third	barber	res
Beard	Henry	1708	East	Market	barber	owner
Beasley	William	808	East	Jefferson	L.	res
Beals	John	718	South	Fifteenth	laborer	lessee
Bell	Joseph	606	North	Thirteenth	laborer	lessee
Berry	Thomas	1309	East	Adams	plasterer	lessee
Berry	Isaac	820	South	Spring	laborer	lessee
Beverle	Wiley	1307	East	Market		res
Bird	S. J.	122	East	Adams	Miss.	lessee
Blakeman	Thomas	636	North	Third	Roll. Mill	owner
Bolden	James	807	South	Fourteenth	brick mason	owner
Bron	Milton	1124	East	Carpenter	laborer	res
Booth	S.C.	1125	East	Madison	Reverand	lessee
Brand	George	1415	East	Adams	laborer	lessee
Brandon	William	1012	East	Reynolds	laborer	lessee
Brandon	Mary	1012	East	Reynolds	Miss.	res
Brandon	William	611	North	Sixth	help	res
Brandon	Mattie	709	South	Eighth	help	res
Bradley	John	1102	East	Reynolds	miner	res

Braxton	James	405	East	Washington	laborer	res
Brents	George	1411	East	Adams	Reverand	lessee
Bright	Emma	308	North	Third	washerwoman	res
Bright	Mollie	308	North	Third	washerwoman	res
Brown	Maggie	826	South	Fourth	help	res
Brown	Thomas	300	North	Tenth		res
Brown	Henry	300	North	Tenth	Reverand	owner
Brown	Nannie	300	North	Tenth	Miss.	res
Brown	Mary	630	South	Ninth	widow	res
Brown	John	1115	East	Lincoln Av.	laborer	res
Brown	Squire	725	East	Reynolds	laborer	res
Brooks	Annie	1702	East	Market	help	res
Burfell	Norris	1012	East	Adams	laborer	lessee
Butler	Dan.	113	North	Sixth	cook	lessee
Butner	Andy	618	North	Fifth	laborer	res
Callihan	Silva	1117	East	Reynolds	widow	res
Cannon	Larkin	205	North	Fifteenth	Roll. Mill.	res
Cartwright	Jack	249	East	Vine	laborer	res
Carter	Anthony	425	East	Monroe		res
Carter	Iverson	205	West	Washington	laborer	lessee
Carrol	Frank	323	South	Sixth	waiter	res
Carr	Dan.	815	South	Fourteenth	laborer	res
Casey	S. V.	813	East	Carpenter	whitewasher	lessee
Casey	Sam. B.	819	East	Carpenter		res
Chase	Primrose	640	North	Third	miner	owner
Chandler	Lizzie	112	East	Madison	help	res
Clark	Robert	410	North	Tenth	private watch	lessee
Clark	Wm. Mabor	128	South	First	hostler	res
Clark	C.	306	North	Thirteenth	engineer	lessee
Clark	Henry	323	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Clark	John W.	1131	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Clark	John	1005	East	Mason	laborer	lessee
Clark	Julia	113	North	Fifth	widow	lessee
Clay	Rachel	302	North	Tenth	widow	res
Clay	John	302	North	Tenth	laborer	owner
Clay	Maud	817	East	Monroe	help	res
Clay	Henry	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Clay	Lawson	1130	East	Washington	laborer	owner
Clem	Barney	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Cochran	Mart	1815	East	Cook	farmer	res
Coleman	L. A.	438	North	Fourth	Reverand	owner
Coleman	Mary	438	North	Fourth	Miss.	res
Coleman	Reuben	1018	East	Adams	shoemaker	res
Coleman	Paul	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Coleman	Thomas	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Conover	George	1702	East	Edwards	teamster	res
Cooper	Alex	810	East	Madison	laborer	res
Cooper	Robert	115	South	Third	laborer	lessee
Cooper	Seymour	715	South	Third	laborer	res
Collier	Alice	1624	East	Washington	Miss.	res

Collier	Hattie	1624	East	Washington	Miss.	res
Collier	Emma	1624	East	Washington	Miss.	res
Cook	George	1411	East	Adams	plasterer	lessee
Cook	Mary	822	East	Miller	help	res
Cook	Norval	1307	East	Adams	help	res
Consin	Phil.	1106	East	Reynolds	miner	res
Cousin	William	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Cox	William	1828	East	Edwards	laborer	lessee
Craig	Ann	420	South	Eighth		res
Cranberry	Jas. A.	819	East	Carpenter		res
Cathbert	William	1117	East	Reynolds	farmer	lessee
Cathbert	Betsey	1117	East	Reynolds	widow	lessee
Curtis	Jas.	423	East	Monroe	grocer	lessee
Curtis	Joel, sr.	1310	East	Monroe	carpenter	lessee
Curtis	Joel, jr.	1310	East	Monroe	carpenter	res
Curtis	James	1807	East	Adams	laborer	owner
Curtis	David	1807	East	Adams	laborer	res
Dahner	Anthony	421	East	Monroe	rolling mill	lessee
Davis	Thomas	231	North	Fifteenth	teamster	owner
Davis	L. A.	820	South	Spring	help	lessee
Davis	Henry	327	South	Seventh	help	lessee
Degustice	John	407	North	Fourth	help	res
Dickens	Ciccero	830	South	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Dickens	O.	1518	East	Market	laborer	lessee
Dickson	Andrew	215	West	Washington	widow	lessee
Dillard	John W.	819	South	Fifth	help	lessee
Donnegan	William	811	East	Jefferson	shoemaker	lessee
Donnegan	Thomas	438	North	Fourth	shoemaker	res
Donnegau	George	640	North	Fourth	porter	owner
Donnegan	Cyrus	807	South	Fourteenth	shoemaker	lessee
Donnegan	Narcisis	1009	East	Madison	widow	res
Donnegan	William	1114	East	Reynolds	shoemaker	lessee
Donnegan	P.	225	East	Carpenter	Mrs.	lessee
Douglas	Sarah	519	North	Sixth	help	res
Douglas	Isaac	1510	East	Market	laborer	lessee
Douglas	Henry	607	South	Second	laborer	lessee
Douglas	John	1307	East	Adams	laborer	res
Douglas	Jas.	415	North	Fifteenth	laborer	lessee
Douglas	Herst	143	East	Adams	laborer	lessee
Dowey	E.	223	North	Fifteenth	cook	owner
Durry	Thomas	1117	East	Reynolds	barber	res
Duncan	Clark	312	North	Thirteenth	porter Leland Hotel	owner
Duncan	Louisa	312	North	Thirteenth	widow	res
Durham	Linda	815	East	Reynolds	widow	res
Edwards	Jacob	314	North	Tenth	barber	owner
Edwards	Jane	216	North	Thirteenth	widow	res
Eldridge	Hugh	1327	East	Market	laborer	lessee
Ellis	Mary	1110	East	Reynolds	widow	owner
Ellis	Henry	218	South	Sixth	barber	lessee
Ellis	Henry	1102	East	Reynolds	barber	lessee

Ellis	David	328	West	Carpenter	laborer	lessee
Elliot	Huston	1317	East	Market	laborer	res
Enels	Henry	203	West	Washington	laborer	res
Ensaw	William	324	North	Fifth	help	res
Ensaw	Harriet	324	North	Fifth	help	res
Faro	Joseph Sr.	313	North	Tenth	laborer	owner
Faro	Joseph jr.	213	North	Thirteenth	laborer	lessee
Faro	Dan.	323	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Faro	Clara	912	East	Mason	help	res
Farr	Parthenia	326	North	Thirteenth	widow	res
Fenton	Moria	1124	East	Miller	laborer	res
Fisher	Jno.	215	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Fletcher	Henrietta	130	East	Edwards	help	res
Fletcher	Jennie	130	East	Edwards	help	res
Florville	Henry	1422	East	Adams	barber	owner
Florville	William	118	South	Eleventh	barber	owner
Florville	S. H.	1426	East	Adams	barber	owner
Flyn	Jno.	625	East	Washington	barber	lessee
Flyn	Thomas	1107	East	Reynolds	barber	owner
Flyn	George	1103	East	Madison	laborer	lessee
Flyn	Mary	1201	East	Madison	Miss.	res
Freeman	Malvince	217	West	Madison	widow	owner
Ford	Wesley	322	North	Thirteenth	laborer	lessee
Forman	Frank	820	South	Third	laborer	lessee
Franklin	Benj.	323	South	Sixth	Leland Hotel	res
Freeman	William	503	West	Allen	laborer	res
Freeman	Malvina	221	West	Madison	widow	owner
Fry	Louisa	905	East	Carpenter	widow	owner
Fry	William	905	East	Carpenter	engineer	res
Fry	Mary	905	East	Carpenter	Miss.	res
Fry	Ann	905	East	Carpenter	Miss.	res
Fry	Fannie	905	East	Carpenter	Miss.	res
Fry	Margaret	229	West	Washington	widow	res
Fry	Jno.	308	North	Fifth	help	res
Fry	Albert	518	South	Ninth	hostler	res
Fry	Mary	704	South	Seventh	help	res
Frye	Thomas	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Gard	John	507	East	Enos av.	help	lessee
Garth	John	631	North	Fourth	laborer	lessee
Garth	Ellen	205	North	Fifteenth	help	res
Garth	G. M.	530	East	Monroe	laborer	lessee
Garth	Matthew	411	West	Monroe	help	res
Gaston	Isaac	1016	East	Mason	help	res
Gibson	Cornelius	415	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Golden	C.	215	North	Fourteenth	widow	lessee
Good	William	909	East	Miller	R. M.	res
Goodfellow	Walter	1130	East	Mason	miner	res
Goodright	John	403	North	Fourteenth	laborer	res
Goodson	George	941	South	Fourth	help	res
Gorden	William	215	East	Carpenter	laborer	lessee

Gorden	Edward	813	South	Sixth	help	res
Goreng	Robert	323	South	Sixth	steward	res
Grauberry	J. A.	815	East	Carpenter	laborer	lessee
Gray	Isaac	227	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Green	David	820	South	Spring	laborer	owner
Green	Mary	1124	East	Carpenter	help	res
Griggs	Jas.	1106	East	Reynolds	laborer	lessee
Grubbs	Wesley	323	South	Third	help	res
Gunning	M.	215	West	Washington	widow	lessee
Gustus	John	411	East	Adams	hostler	res
Hair	Charles	338	North	Fourth	miner	res
Hampton	Wm. T.	318	North	Fifteenth		res
Harris	John	10.6	East	Mason	miner	res
Harris	Lucy	1005	South	Sixth	help	res
Harris	Mary	215	West	Washington	help	res
Hawkins	Lizzie	909	East	Miller	help	res
Hayward	Judge	317	North	Tenth	laborer	lessee
Head	William	1026	East	Mason	grocer	owner
Headley	Barnard	310	North	Tenth	laborer	lessee
Henderson	J. E.	1704	East	Market	laborer	lessee
Henderson	George W.	1704	East	Market	laborer	res
Henry	Jas.	307	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Henson	John	1102	East	Reynolds	blind	owner
Henson	George	1410	South	Reval	laborer	res
Henson	Edward	1410	South	Reval	laborer	res
Hicks	Isom	1127	East	Mason	miner	res
Hicklan	Hezekiah	326	North	Thirteenth	First Ward	Supervisor
Hill	Ellen	522	North	Tenth		lessee
Hill	Jennie	522	North	Tenth		res
Hill	Mary	1030	East	Washington	help	res
Hodges	Emma	415	North	Fifth	help	res
Hogan	M.	822	East	Miller	widow	owner
Hood	William	909	East	Miller	miner	owner
Hudson	Thomas	1411	East	Adams	drayman	owner
Hudson	John	1425	East	Adams	brick mason	lessee
Hudson	Dennis	403	North	Fourteenth	miner	lessee
Hudson	Gabriel	1830	East	Edwards	laborer	lessee
Jackson	Joshua	324	North	Second	hostler	res
Jackson	George	324	North	Second	hostler	res
Jackson	Dennis	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Jackson	Lizzie	215	West	Washington	Miss.	lessee
Jackson	Sam	102	East	Reynolds	miner	res
Jackson	Andrew	302	North	Ninth	Roll. Mill.	lessee
Jackson	J. W. H.	614	North	Ninth	Reverand	owner
Jackson	John	608	North	Ninth	laborer	res
Jackson	Oliver	329	North	Fifteenth	laborer	res
Jackson	Edward	119	South	Fifth		res
Jannerson	Reuben	1110	East	Reynolds	privt. Watchman	lessee
Jenkins	Aaron	308	North	Ninth	miner	lessee
Jenkins	James	203	East	Washington	laborer	lessee

Jenkins	Elizabeth	1107	East	Adams	widow	lessee
Jesse	Dublin	215	-	Klein	laborer	lessee
Johnson	W. R.	438	North	Fourth	laborer	lessee
Johnson	Emery	810	East	Madison	laborer	lessee
Johnson	George	1124	East	Carpenter	cooper	res
Johnson	Henry	322	North	Thirteenth	laborer	lessee
Johnson	James	813	East	Jefferson	w. washer	owner
Johnson	Jack	1028	East	Carpenter	laborer	res
Johnson	Gilbert	1403	East	Adams	laborer	res
Jones	Benj.	909	East	Miller	laborer	res
Jones	James	520	South	Fifth	cook	res
Jones	Eugene	530	South	Second	gardener	res
Jones	Henrietta	1411	East	Adams	widow	res
Keelan	Joseph	216	South	Sixth	laborer	lessee
Kelsey	Isaac	115	North	Ninth	plasterer	owner
Kelsey	W. D.	115	North	Ninth	laborer	res
Killion	Thomas	1818	East	Adams	curb-stone broker	owner
Kinney	Mary	428	South	Eighth	widow	lessee
Kirby	Chas.	530	South	Sixth	help	res
Kitchen	Lucy	530	East	Monroe	widow	lessee
Lacy	Austin	1117	East	Mason	laborer	lessee
Lane	Green	1325	East	Market	carpenter	owner
Leadbeater	Lewis	201	West	Washington	laborer	lessee
Lee	Henderson	219	North	Fifteenth	laborer	lessee
Lee	Jessie	1102	East	Reynolds	miner	res
Lee	Hannah	640	North	Third	widow	res
Lee	John S. D.	1418	East	Adams	shoemaker	owner
Lenox	Frank	1710	East	Market	carpenter	owner
Lewis	Isiah	1722	East	Adams	miller	lessee
Lewis	John B.	1419	East	Market	blacksmith	owner
Lewis	Alex.	300	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Loomis	Flora	1201	East	Madison	widow	owner
Loomis	William	1109	East	Reynolds	laborer	owner
Lowry	George	200	South	Sixth	help	lessee
Madison	James	307	North	Tenth	cook	res
Malone	Ann	1417	East	Market	widow	owner
Mallory	Edward	215	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Mann	Amanda	227	East	Carpenter	widow	lessee
Manard	L.	1022	East	Mason	widow	owner
Manard	Emma	1022	East	Mason	Miss.	res
Manard	Dave	1022	East	Mason	miner	res
Marlin	Isaac	1930	East	Adams	teamster	res
Marshall	John	403	North	Fourteenth	laborer	res
Marshall	Henry	615	South	Walnut	help	res
Marshall	Sam.	803	South	Third	help	res
Martin	W. A.	1930	East	Edwards	laborer	res
Marquin	Chas.	300	East	Monroe	laborer	res
Mattos	C. C.	615	South	Sixth	help	res
Maxwell	B.	338	North	Fourth	miner	res
McDonald	John	1113	East	Carpenter	R. M.	res

McKay	Robert	1112	East	Reynolds	miner	lessee
Medlock	Scott	1121	East	Mason	R. M.	res
Melbourn	O.	729	East	Jefferson	help	res
Meyers	James	438	North	Fourth	miner	res
Millford	Chas. W.	820	South	Third	help	res
Miller	Anna	1307	East	Adams	widow	res
Millow	Tim.	1430	East	Madison	laborer	res
Moore	David	825	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Moor	Anna	229	West	Washington	widow	lessee
Moor	Thomas	403	North	Fourteenth	laborer	res
Morgan	Chas.	831	East	Washington	barber	lessee
Morgan	Chas.	323	South	Sixth	waiter	res
Morgan	Chas.	1309	East	Adams	laborer	res
Morgan	William	403	North	Fourteenth	laborer	owner
Morton	Hattie	1124	East	Carpenter	help	res
Murrell	Charity	215	North	Fourteenth	Miss.	res
Nailor	Abner	726	East	Reynolds	laborer	lessee
Niel	Dan.	438	North	Fourth	laborer	res
Niel	John	315	East	Adams	help	res
Niel	William	509	North	Ninth	laborer	res
Nelson	Chas.	817	East	Reynolds	watchman	lessee
Nelson	William	524	West	Cannedy	plasterer	owner
Oglesby	Monroe	1720	East	Washington	laborer	owner
Oliver	Thomas	909	East	Miller	miner	res
Outland	B.	631	North	Fourth	hostler	lessee
Parker	Chas.	310	North	Thirteenth	curbstone broker	lessee
Parker	Elmyra	330	North	Fourth	widow	owner
Parker	G. R.	1105	East	Reynolds	laborer	res
Parks	Isaac	723	East	Madison	laborer	lessee
Patrick	Matilda	411	South	Eighth		res
Patterson	Mary	409	North	Fourth	washing and ironing	lessee
Patterson	Bridget	409	North	Fourth	washing and ironing	res
Payne	Henry	811	East	Jefferson	porter	owner
Payne	Henry	516	South	Sixth	help	res
Perkins	Alex.	1121	East	Mason	Roll. Mill.	lessee
Perkins	Bettie	618	North	Fifth	help	res
Peterson	John	831	East	Washington	barber	lessee
Peterson	Alex.	820	South	Spring	laborer	res
Peterson	Alex.	217	East	Carpenter	Roll. Mill.	lessee
Peterson	John	1510	East	Market	barber	res
Price	Mag	903	East	Madison	Leland	res
Pringel	Lieut.	323	South	Sixth	waiter	res
Pryer	Green	507	North	Ninth	laborer	res
Purvines	Thomas	1624	East	Washington	laborer	lessee
Rading	John	628	North	Third	laborer	lessee
Reed	Ellen	216	North	Thirteenth	widow	res
Reed	Norman	1124	East	Carpenter	laborer	lessee
Reed	A. J.	805	North	Seventh	help	res
Reynolds	James	1122	North	Fifth	drayman	owner

Reynolds	Henry	201	West	Washington	teamster	lessee
Rhodes	James	415	North	Seventh	help	res
Rice	Wash.	1106	East	Reynolds	miner	res
Richardson	H.	311	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Richardson	Jordon	1307	East	Market	grocer	owner
Robinson	Scott	306	North	Tenth	cook	res
Robinson	Frank	1100	East	Reynolds	miner	res
Robinson	North	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Rogers	B. F.	107	East	Carpenter	barber	owner
Rogers	Nathan	338	North	Fourth	miner	res
Rollins	George	120	South	Walnut	laborer	res
Rollins	Elias	1127	East	Madison		owner
Rollins	Catherine	1127	East	Madison	widow	res
Ross	Reuben	115	East	Jefferson	laborer	owner
Ross	Wesley	115	East	Jefferson	laborer	res
Samuels	Lucy	1013	South	Seventh	help	res
Sampson	David	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Sanders	Austin	548	West	Washington	Roll. Mill.	lessee
Sanders	William	820	South	Third	fireman	lessee
Sappington	David	310	North	Thirteenth	carpenter	owner
Sappington	Elijah	310	North	Thirteenth	laborer	res
Sappington	Ann	123	North	Fourteenth	widow	owner
Sappington	Steve	808	East	Madison	laborer	lessee
Sappington	Julius	323	South	Sixth	laborer	res
Shepard	Lewis	1114	South	Pasfield	laborer	owner
Shields	Augustus	409	North	Fourth	hostler	res
Sloan	Emma	906	East	Madison	Leland	res
Smallwood	Nathan	729	East	Reynolds	laborer	lessee
Smith	Penderson	901	South	College	laborer	owner
Smith	James	219	West	Washington	barber	lessee
Smith	Vine	530	North	Second	help	res
Smith	John	218	South	Sixth	barber	lessee
Smith	W.	438	North	Fourth	help	res
Smith	Moses	216	North	Thirteenth	laborer	lessee
Smith	Hattie	328	South	Eighth	help	res
Smith	Sarah	722	East	Madison	widow	lessee
Smith	Henry	1005	East	Mason	barber	res
Smith	George A.	1127	East	Mason	laborer	res
Smith	John	1002	East	Reynolds	miner	res
Smith	George H.	411	East	Washington	help	res
Smiley	J. B.	1029	East	Reynolds	laborer	res
Smiley	Willis	317	East	Jefferson	laborer	res
Sommervill	Susan	423	North	Seventh	help	res
Spriggs	Harriet	229	West	Washington		owner
Sperling	Jerry	1411	East	Adams	laborer	res
Stevenson	Geo.	2x5	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Stevensen	John	323	South	Sixth	waiter	res
Staple	Thomas	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Streeter	Washington	1506	East	Madison		res
Sternson	John	323	South	Sixth	help	res

Stewart	John	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Sullivan	Jasper	1826	East	Monroe	laborer	owner
Taylor	Richard	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Taylor	H. A.	1515	East	Mason	widow	owner
Taylor	Jesse	438	North	Fourth	laborer	res
Taylor	Elizabeth	201	West	Washington	widow	lessee
Terrey	Edward	1103	East	Madison	laborer	lessee
Thomas	John	820	South	Spring	laborer	lessee
Thomas	Noah	1113	East	Carpenter	blacksmith	owner
Thomas	William	1113	East	Carpenter	laborer	res
Thomas	John	820	South	Spring	farmer	lessee
Thompson	Henry	820	South	Third	laborer	res
Thompson	Henry	820	South	Third	laborer	res
Thompson	Clark	550	West	Canedy		owner
Thompson	Jackson V.	225	North	First	laborer	res
Todd	George	428	South	Eighth	laborer	res
Todd	T. W.	1514	East	Mason	laborer	owner
Trevan	Wm. C.	338	North	Fourth	Reverand	res
Troubles	Chas.	219	West	Washington	laborer	res
Turner	William	438	North	Fourth	laborer	res
Twidwell	L. B.	423	East	Monroe	grocer	lessee
Thurman	Kate	1217	South	Fourth	widow	res
Underwood	Thomas	215	South	Sixth	help	res
Vantrece	J. W.	1724	East	Market		owner
Vantrece	Henry	1724	East	Market	farmer	res
Veal	Madison	308	North	Thirteenth	farmer	lessee
Vernella	Seth	817	East	Monroe	M. D.	lessee
Vernella	Jennie	817	East	Monroe	dressmaker	res
Walker	George	704	South	Seventh	help	res
Walker	Adam	211	North	Fifteenth	laborer	owner
Wallace	James	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Wan	John	626	East	Cannedy	laborer	lessee
Warren	John	540	West	Canedy	laborer	owner
Warren	George	120	South	Walnut	laborer	owner
Warren	Ed.	1030	East	Mason	miner	res
Washington	Zack	909	East	Miller	Roll. Mill.	res
Watts	John	313	North	Tenth	laborer	res
Weathers	J. R.	305	North	Fifteenth	laborer	res
West	Hank	1702	East	Market	hostler	lessee
Wheeler	Ralph	217	East	Jefferson	hostler	lessee
Wheeler	August	1511	East	Reynolds	hostler	lessee
White	Alfred	827	East	Carpenter	carpenter	lessee
White	Lizzie	827	East	Carpenter	Miss.	res
White	Elizabeth	1124	East	Carpenter	widow	res
White	Zach.	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Whitfield	Napoleon	825	South	Sixth	laborer	lessee
Whitfield	Fannie	935	South	Sixth	help	res
Williams	John	1828	East	Monroe	laborer	res
Williams	Ann	1309	East	Adams	widow	lessee
Williams	D.	438	North	Fourth		res

Williams	Allen	617	East	Allen	laborer	res
Williams	Lewis	617	East	Allen	laborer	res
Williams	John	1527	East	Reval	laborer	res
Williams	Henry	300	North	Tenth	plasterer	res
Williams	Maud	1107	East	Madison	widow	owner
Williams	Mary	1107	East	Madison	Miss.	res
Williams	Dennis	605	East	Adams	crayon artist	studio
Williams	Toliver	1112	East	Reynolds	miner	lessee
Williams	Chas.	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Williams	William	229	West	Carpenter	laborer	res
Williams	Thomas	402	North	Thirteenth	laborer	res
Wilson	Wash.	1828	East	Mason	laborer	owner
Wilson	George	636	North	Third	Roll. Mill.	lessee
Wilson	Pellington	1021		Lincoln Av.	farmer	res
Wilson	Julia	1021		Lincoln Av.	Miss.	res
Wilson	George	1815	East	Monroe	laborer	res
Wilson	Harriet	227	East	Carpenter	cook	res
Wilson	Al	1217	South	Fourth	miner	res
Wilson	(none listed)	1217	South	Fourth	widow	res
Willis	Frank	1005	East	Mason	miner	res
Willlis	H. R.	909	East	Miller	Roll. Mill.	res
Winch	John	323	South	Sixth	help	res
Winter	Robert	827	East	Carpenter	laborer	res
Wise	George	1216	East	Monroe	miner	lessee
Woods	Robert	120	South	Walnut		res
Woods	John	628	North	Eighth	Roll. Mill.	lessee
Woods	G. T.	607	North	Ninth	Roll. Mill.	lessee
Woods	Nich.	909	East	Miller	blacksmith	res
Wormsley	Robert	338	North	Fourth	miner	res
Wormsley	Robert	1216	East	Madison	miner	res
Worschner	J.	438	North	Fourth	miner	res
Wright	Thomas	402	North	Thirteenth	farmer	owner
Wright	George	402	North	Thirteenth	laborer	res
Wright	Gertrude	402	North	Thirteenth	Miss.	res
Wright	Richard	1202	East	Mason	farmer	owner
Wright	Elmyra	425	North	Fourth	help	res
Yarber	Aaron	1700	East	Market	carpenter	owner
Young	Anther	323	South	Sixth	help	res

APPENDIX IV
Individuals Documented in *Colored People of Springfield*
(Inter-State Publishing Company 1881)

Name		Known Address
Beard	Henry	?
Brent	George	1417 East Adams
Brown	Rev. Henry	?
Dulf	William H.	1509 E. Mason
Duncan	Clark	312 N. Thirteenth
Faro	Mary	313 N. Tenth
Florville	William	?
Florville	Sameul	?
Fry	William	?
Fry	Thomas	?
George	Gustavus B.	?
Gorum	Robert	SW corner Scarret & Pasfield
Hatcher	William	919 E. Carpenter
Head	William	11th & Mason (?)
Holt	William	1522 East Capitol
Jackson	John E.	608 S. Ninth
Jones	Louis A.	?
Killion	Thomas	1818 East Adams
Nailor	Abner	?
Oglesby	Monroe T.	1724 E. Adams
Peterson	John W.	1422 East Monroe
Rollins	Elias	1127 East Mason
Stevens	George	Fifteenth and Jefferson
Thomas	Noah	East Carpenter
Veal	Madison	1039 Spring
Wright	Thomas	204 East Mason

APPENDIX V
Properties Associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot

Property	Address	Condition
Mabel Hallam Home	1150 North Seventh Street	Extant
Clergy Ballard Home	1153 North Fifth Street	Demolished
Sangamon County Jail	Seventh and Jefferson Street	Demolished
Loper's Restaurant	223 South Fifth Street	Demolished
Kate Howard's Rooming House	115-1/2 North Fifth Street	Demolished
Levee District	700-900 East Fifth Street	Demolished
Dandy Jim Saloon	Eighth and Washington Streets	Demolished
Scott Burton Barbershop	901 East Jefferson Street	Demolished
Scott Burton Home	320 North Twelfth Street	Demolished
William Donnegan Home	118 West Edwards Street	Demolished
Clark Duncan Home	312 North Twelfth Street	Demolished
Albert Debose House	919 East Cass Street	Demolished
Samuel Willis Home	417 North Fifth Street	Demolished
Clarence Harvey Home	1144 North Seventh Street	Demolished
Illinois State Armory	Second and Monroe Streets	Demolished
Payne's Hardware	413 East Monroe	Demolished
Old Edwards School	Spring and Edwards Streets	Demolished
Lincoln Colored Home	427 South Twelfth Street	Extant
Firehouse No. 5	1310 East Adams Street	Extant
The "Badlands"	Large residential area	Archaeology Extant ?
Site 11SG1432 [Badlands]	Tenth and Madison Streets	Archaeology Extant

APPENDIX VI

People and Businesses Identified in The July 21, 1918 issue of the *Illinois State Journal* article announcing the formation of the Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress, Springfield, Illinois

Name	Address in 1918	In Project Area	Extant	Address in 1926	In Project Area	Extant
Bates, George G.	1032 S. Spring Street	N	Y	1032 S. Spring Street	N	Y
Baxie, William H. Rev.	622 E. Mason	N	N	N/L		
Bender, Alexander	1727 E. Carpenter Street	N	Y	1719 E. Carpenter Street	N	?
Birdsong, Oscar	823 S. Fifteenth Street	Y	Y	823 S. Fifteenth Street	Y	Y
Brown Hotel	11th and Adams	Y	N	?		
Burns, Frank	1213 S. Fourteenth Street	Y	Y	1213 S. Fourteenth Street	Y	Y
Byrd, Robert A.	400 Williams Street	N	N	400 W. Williams Street	N	N
Clanton, B. G.	1614 E. Jackson Street	Y	N	N/L		
Clark, Mary F.	1009 E. Washington Street	Y	N	? [need to check]	?	?
Cole, John	221 N. Fourteenth Street	Y	N	221 N. Fourteenth Street	Y	N
Coleman, Thomas	1028 S. Thirteenth Street	Y	N	1828 S. Seventeenth Street	N	N
Donaldson, Harry A.	1425 E. Capitol Avenue	Y	N	N/L	?	?
Duncan, Amos	221 N. Fifteenth Street	N	N	221 N. Fifteenth Street	N	N
Ellis, Charles	730 S. Eighteenth Street	Y	N	730 S. Eighteenth Street	Y	N
Farmer, John	1411 E. Jefferson Street	Y	N	N/L		
Fish, Willam E.	**N/L**					
Frazier, Levi	1506 S. Seventeenth Street	N	N	1504 S. Seventeenth Street	N	N
Gibbs, Charles	816 S. Fifteenth Street	Y	Y	816 S. Fifteenth Street	Y	Y
Hagan, James Edward	117 N. Fifteenth Street	Y	N	122 N. Fourteenth Street	Y	N
Hicklin, Frank B.	912 N. Fourteenth Street	N	Y	?	?	?
Hinton, Clement N.	1716 E. Washington Street	Y	N	N/L		
Hughes, Henry B.	1723 E. Clay Street	Y	N	1723 E. Clay Street	Y	N
Jackson, Robert W.	1912 E. Kansas Street	Y	N	1912 E. Kansas Street	Y	N
Jones, Grover W.	1700 S. Seventeenth	N	N	?	?	?

Long, Harden	1512 S. Seventeenth	N	N	**325 E. Fifteenth [error]**	N	?
Mason, James	124 N. Fourteenth Street	Y	N	124 N. Fourteenth Street	Y	N
McClain, Jessie	**N/L**			**? [need to check]**	**?**	**?**
Mitchell, William Eugene	214 N. Eleventh Street	Y	N	N/L	Y	N
Monroe, Eva	427 S. Twelfth Street	Y	Y	427 S. Twelfth Street	Y	Y
Moss, Logan	1928 S. Sixteenth Street	N	**[N?]**	515 N. Twelfth Street	N	**[N?]**
Murrell, W. H.	1240 W. Jefferson	N	Y	1240 W. Jefferson Street	N	Y
Osborne, Lee F.	1421 S. Fifteenth Street	N	Y	1421 S. Fifteenth Street	N	Y
Osborne's Barber Shop	821 E. Washington	N	N	1410 S. Sixteenth Street	N	N
Perkins, Emmet E.	805 N. Third Street	N	N	805 N. Third Street	N	N
Price, Nellie	**N/L**			**? [need to check]**	**?**	**?**
Roberts, John C. Rev.	609 N. Ninth Street	N	N	601 N. Ninth Street [check]	N	N
Ross, Richard	1030 S. Sixteenth Street	Y	N	?	?	?
Slaughter Tailoring Company	109 N. Fourth Street	N	N	109 N. Fourth Street	N	N
Slaughter, John W.	326 N. Thirteenth Street	N	N	326 N. Thirteenth Street	N	N
Tate, Albert	ss Cornell Ave., near e limits	N	**[?]**	N/L	?	?
Taylor, Harry C.	1518 E. Mason Street	N	N	1517 E. Mason Street	N	N
Taylor, Robert P.	726 N. Second	N	N	726 N. Second Street	N	N
Thompson Studio	727-1/2 E. Washington Street	N	N	?	?	?
Thompson, Thomas R.	727-1/2 E. Washington Street	N	N	1530 E. Capitol Avenue	Y	Y
Ware, Sheppard A.	1107 East Jefferson	Y	N	1520 E. Washington Street	Y	N
Warrick, Thomas W.	922 South Sixteenth Street	Y	N	922 S. Sixteenth Street	Y	N
White Grocery	1430 E. Adams Street	Y	N	?	?	?
White, Alice	1312 E. Monroe Street	Y	N	1312 E. Monroe	Y	N
White, J. Harold	1905 E. Jackson	N	Y	124 S. Eleventh Street	Y	N
Williams, A. Morris	1828 Lowell Avenue	N	?	1106 S. Walnut Street	N	Y
Williams, Ed	Cornell Avenue bet. Ash and Taylor	N	?	N/L		

APPENDIX VII

Buildings/Businesses Identified in Various Editions of *The Negro Motorist Green-Book (1936-1964)*
Springfield, Illinois

Illinois/Springfield:				
Homestead/Dudley Hotel/T.H.	130 S. 11th St.	Hotel	1930-1959	Demolished
Hotel Williams	124 S. 11th St.	Hotel	1930	Demolished
Mrs. Mary Holman	1208 S. 14th St.	Rms/Meals	1930	Demolished
Mrs. Mary Rollins	1127 E. Mason St.	Rms/Meals	1930-1940	Demolished
Mrs. Mary E. Rollins	1123 E. Adams St.	Rms/Meals	1930-1940	Demolished
Mrs. M. Rollins T.H.	844 S. College St.	Rooms	1941-1958	Demolished
Mrs. Helen Robbins	1616 E. Jackson St.	Rms/Meals	1930-1948	Standing
Mrs. Nellie Tate	400 W. Chenery St.	Rms/Meals	1930-1939	Standing
Mrs. Julia F. Johnson	1144 N. 7th St.	Rms/Meals	1930	Standing
Mrs. Rufus Nelson	742 N. 2nd St.	Rms/Meals	1930	Unknown Status
Mrs. Jessie Rogers / Southern Kitchen	1004 E. Washington St.	Rms/Rest.	1930-1939, 1949	Demolished
Mrs. Bessie Mosby T.H.	1614 E. Jackson St.	Rooms	1930-1963	Standing
Mrs. Georgia Bell T.H.	625 N. 2nd St.	Rooms	1930-1963	Demolished
Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks T.H.	705 N. 2nd St.	Rooms	1930-1956	Demolished
Dr. S.A. Ware T.H.	1520 E. Washington St.	Rooms	1930-1963	Unknown Status
Madell Dudley T.H.	1211 E. Adams St.	Rooms	1953-1956	Unknown Status
Mrs. Lena Jones T.H.	1230 E. Jefferson St.	Rooms	1952-1963	Demolished
Mrs. Lula Stuart T.H.	1615 E. Jefferson St.	Rooms	1949-1960	Demolished
Hotel Ferguson	1007 E. Washington St.	Hotel	1949	Demolished
Mrs. Bernie Eskridge T.H.	1501 E. Jackson St.	Rooms	1952-1963	Standing
Mrs. Elizabeth Cohier	1125 E. Washington St.	Rms/Meals	1930	Demolished
Cansler's Lounge	807 E. Washington St.	Restaurant	1952-1961	Demolished

APPENDIX VIII

Business Directory from the *Directory of Sangamon County's Colored Citizens* **(Casey 1926)**

[The individuals listed in this directory have been entered into a searchable and sortable data base similar to those presented previously. This directory, along with the others presented here, are submitted in electronic format on a CD accompanying this report.]

APPENDIX IX
List of Historic Businesses Contributed by Charlotte Johnson
Springfield, Illinois

Name	Address				Business	Era	Status
A. Morris Williams	122	South	Eleventh	Street	Attorney	1925	Demolished
Lester Holman	122	South	Eleventh	Street	Attorney	1925	Demolished
Clarence B. Davis	217-1/2	South	Sixth	Street	Attorney	1925	Extant
Charles Gibbs	723-1/2	East	Washington	Street	Attorney	1925	Demolished
Frederick Douglas Savings & Loan Assoc.	118	North	Eighth	Street	Bank	1922	Demolished
Enterprise Bank			?		Bank		?
Foundry/Blacksmith	1800-1900	East	Kansas	Street	Blacksmith	1930/1950	Demolished
Frank Rudolph Blacksmith Shop	228	North	Seventh	Street	Blacksmith	1910	Demolished
William McLain Cab Company	815	East	Washington	Street	Cab Company	1940	Demolished
Crenshaw Cleaners	1431	East	Fourteenth	Street	Cleaners	1940	Demolished
James Brush Cleaners	1028	East	Washington	Street	Cleaners	1920	Demolished
Mary Frances Penn Clark Millinery Parlor	1103	East	Washington	Street	Clothing	1910	Demolished
Norris Marx Tailor Shop	1029-1/2	East	Washington	Street	Clothing	1920	Demolished
I. B. Finnie-Wade Funeral Home	1425	East	Adams	Street	Funeral		Demolished
Sunset Memorial Chapel	1229	East	Monroe	Street	Funeral		Demolished
W. W. White Funeral Home	1302	East	Monroe	Street	Funeral		Extant
Carpenter Funeral Home	1305	East	Monroe	Street	Funeral		Demolished
Henry Rhoden Undertaking Parlor	116	North	Second	Street	Funeral	1910	Demolished
Miss P. E. Florville, New and Second-Hand Furniture	802	East	Washington	Street	Furniture	1910	Demolished
Harris Hauling & Garbage	1500	North	MacArthur	Street	Garbage	1930-1960	Demolished
Edward Mitchel, Garbage	1510	North	Patton	Street	Garbage	1940	?
Mitchell Service Station	401	South	Fifteenth	Street	Gas	1930	Demolished
Stewart's One Stop	401	East	Jefferson	Street	Gas	1930	Demolished
Stewart Service Station	621	South	Martin Luther King	Drive	Gas		Extant
Pete Hardy Service Station			?		Gas		?
Glen Lomax Service Station			?		Gas		?
Stewart Sinclair Service			?		Gas		?
White's Grocery	1431	East	Adams	Street	Grocery		Demolished
Hubbard Grocery Store (2)	1128	East	Ash	Street	Grocery		Demolished

Ice Cream Parlor	109	South	Eleventh	Street	Grocery		Demolished
Sam's Market	1100	South	Martin Luther King	Drive	Grocery		Extant
Henry Sallie Grocery	300	South	Twelfth	Street	Grocery		Demolished
Thompson Grocery (1)	806	East	Washington	Street	Grocery		Demolished
Thompson Grocery (2)	1101	East	Washington	Street	Grocery		Demolished
Hubbard Grocery Store (1)			?		Grocery		?
George Sykes & Clem Tonsorial Parlor			?		Hair	1925	?
Eva Derousee Jenifer's Beauty Salon			?		Hair	1910	?
J. W. Offut			?		Hair	1950	?
Ivy's Barber Shop/Pool Hall			19th & Kansas	Street	Hair	1950	Demolished
Avington's Barber Shop	122	South	Eleventh	Street	Hair	1950	Demolished
Julia Ann Beauty Shop (1)	801	South	Fifteenth	Street	Hair	1939	Extant
Maxine's Beauty Salon (2)	1031	South	Fifteenth	Street	Hair	1950	Extant
Lucille Stewart	1516	East	Jefferson	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
Charlotte Woodson	2002	East	Kansas	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
Maxine's Beauty Salon (1)	1707	East	Lawrence	Avenue	Hair	1950	Demolished
Glady's Marie Beauty Salon	1600	North	MacArthur	Blvd.	Hair	1950	Extant
Bernice Wilson	1518	East	Reynolds	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
Phocaea Davis	1605	East	Reynolds	Street	Hair	1939	Extant
La Pearl Shipp	1103	South	Seventeenth	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
Della and India Moss	1508	East	Seventeenth	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
Mary E. Scott	922	South	Sixteenth	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
Osborne's Barber Shop	1410	South	Sixteenth	Street	Hair	1950	Demolished
Millicent Beauty Shop	2000	East	Stuart	Street	Hair	1939	Extant
Julia Ann Beauty Shop (2)	1301	South	Thirteenth	Street	Hair	1939	Extant
Eureka Barber	929	East	Washington	Street	Hair	1950	Demolished
N. L. Simmons, barber	1004	East	Washington	Street	Hair	1950	Demolished
Wm. Simmons, barber	1006	East	Washington	Street	Hair	1950	Demolished
Everybody's Barber Shop	1008	East	Washington	Street	Hair	1950	Demolished
Jolly Four Barber Shop	1026	East	Washington	Street	Hair	1925	Demolished
Florence Anderson	1124	East	Washington	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
Cleora Green	1202	East	Washington	Street	Hair	1939	Demolished
William Florville, barber			?		Hair	1820s	?
John R. Robinson, barber			?		Hair	1820s	?
Dalton Stewart, barber			?		Hair	1820s	?
Streamline Barber Shop			?		Hair	1950	?

Boston Richie Motel	1004	North	Dirkson	Parkway	Hotel		Demolished
Hotel Brown/Hotel Dudley	130	South	Eleventh	Street	Hotel		Demolished
Wabash Hotel/Hotel Ferguson	1007	East	Washington	Street	Hotel		Demolished
Panama Hotel	1026	East	Washington	Street	Hotel		Demolished
Colored Brick Yard	900 block	West?	Washington	Street	Industry	1860	Demolished
Boston Richie Moving, Pool Hall, & Sandwich Bar	1000-1100	East	Eleventh	Street	Moving	1930	Demolished
Thorton Coleman Painter, Paper Hanging	1870	South	Seventeenth	Street	Painting	1910	Demolished
James Osby Real Estate	555-1/2	East	Adams	Street	Real Estate	1912	Demolished
Arthur Harris Subdivision	1500	North	MacArthur and Patton	Street	Real Estate	1950	Demolished
Ed Charles Food Store	1201	East	Capitol	Street	Restaurant		Demolished
Deluxe Café	1028	East	Washington	Street	Restaurant		Demolished
Chicken Roost	1026-1/2	East	Washington	Street	Restaurant		Demolished
Industrial Trade School	831	East	Carpenter	Street	School	1915	Demolished
Gorens School of Beauty Culture (later Poro College?)	120	South	Eleventh	Street	School		Demolished
Colored School (later Palmer School)	300 block	North	Fifteenth	Street	School		Demolished
Ambidexter Institute	902	South	Twelfth	Street	School	1901-1908	Extant
Mary A. Lawrence Industrial Trade School for Boys			?		School	1915	?
Harvey's Tavern	1821	South	East Grand	Avenue	Tavern	1920	Demolished
Pekin Theater	815	East	Washington	Street	Theater	1912	Demolished

APPENDIX X
Summary of Buildings Documented in Survey Forms
Central East Neighborhood Survey,
Springfield, Illinois

[Buildings highlighted in red are located outside of the Central East Neighborhood.]

Category	Address			Building Form/Style	African American
Business	1100 South	MLK	Drive	Two-Part Commercial Block	Y
Business	1304 East	Monroe	Street	Funeral Home	Y
Business	501 South	Thirteenth	Street	Office	Y
Entertainment				Dreamland park	Y
Institutional	1310 East	Adams	Street	Classical Revival	Y
Institutional	1731 East	Clay	Street	Modern	Y
Institutional	300 South	Eleventh	Street	Classical Revival	Y
Institutional	1101 South	Eleventh	Street	Collegiate Gothic	Y
Institutional	300 North	Fifteenth	Street	Boy's and Girls Club	Y
Institutional	1121 East	South Grand	Avenue	One-Part Commercial Block	Y
Institutional	427 South	Twelfth	Street	Four Square/Prarie	Y
Institutional	902 South	Twelfth	Street	I-House	Y
Prom. Individual	1408 East	Capitol	Avenue	Front-Gable Cottage	Y
Prom. Individual	1530 East	Capitol	Avenue	Four Square	Y
Prom. Individual	1727 East	Carpenter	Street	Front-Gable Cottage	Y
Prom. Individual	326 South	Fifteenth	Street	Bungalow (Side Gable)	Y
Prom. Individual	816 South	Fifteenth	Street	Front-Gable Cottage	Y
Prom. Individual	823 South	Fifteenth	Street	Bungalow (Side Gable)	Y
Prom. Individual	912 North	Fourteenth	Street	L-Shaped Cottage	Y
Prom. Individual	1213 South	Fourteenth	Street	Four Square	Y
Prom. Individual	905 South	Fourteenth	Street	L-Shaped Cottage	Y
Prom. Individual	1905 East	Jackson	Street	Front-Gable Cottage	Y
Prom. Individual	1240 East	Jefferson	Street	Four Square	Y
Prom. Individual	1128 South	Pasfield	Street	Dutch-Colonial Revival	Y
Prom. Individual	1032 East	Spring	Street	Four Square	Y
Prom. Individual	1106 South	Walnut	Street	Queen Anne	Y
Prom. Individual	920 South	Wheeler	Avenue	Minimal Traditional	Y
Religion	1501 East	Capitol	Avenue	Church	Y
Religion	121 North	Fifteenth	Street	Church	Y
Religion	1221 South	Fifteenth	Street	Church	Y
Religion	1230 South	Fourteenth	Street	Church	Y
Religion	1731 East	Kansas	Street	Church	Y
Religion	1405 East	Monroe	Street	Church	Y
Religion	1000 South	Nineteenth	Street	Church	Y
Religion	1130 South	Sixteenth	Street	Church	Y
Religion	1220 East	South Grand	Avenue	Church	Y
Travel	1501 East	Jackson	Street	Queen Anne	Y

Travel	1616 East	Jackson	Street	Bungalow (Front Gable)	Y
Commercial	1327 East	Cook	Street	Gas Station (Tudor)	
Commercial	1500 East	Cook	Street	Two-Part Commercial Block	
Commercial	1601 East	Cook	Street	Two-Part Commercial Block	
Commercial	600 South	Eleventh	Street	One-Part Commercial Block	
Commercial	930 South	Eleventh	Street	Two-Part Commercial Block	
Commercial	931 South	Eleventh	Street	Battery Factory (Art Moderne)	
Commercial	1031 South	Eleventh	Street	Two-Part Commercial Block	
Commercial	1100 South	Eleventh	Street	Two-Part Commercial Block	
Commercial	1031 East	South Grand	Avenue	Two-Part Commercial Block	
Commercial	700 South	Twelfth	Street	Two-Part Commercial Block (with attach. dwell.)	
House Type	1606 East	Adams	Street	Bungalow (Front Gable w/ cross)	
House Type	1420 East	Capitol	Avenue	T-Shaped House (1-3/4 story)	
House Type	1506 East	Capitol	Avenue	L-Shaped House (1-3/4 story)	
House Type	1516 East	Capitol	Avenue	Bungalow (Side Gable)	
House Type	1535 East	Capitol	Avenue	Front-Gable Cottage	
House Type	1611 East	Capitol	Street	Front-Gable Cottage	
House Type	1312 East	Clay	Street	Minimal Traditional/Ranch	
House Type	1317 East	Clay	Street	Front-Gable Cottage	
House Type	1608 East	Clay	Street	Bungalow (Front-Gable var.)	
House Type	1704 East	Clay	Street	Shotgun	
House Type	1712 East	Clay	Street	Hip-Roofed Cottage	
House Type	1131 East	Cook	Street	Bungalow (Front Gable	
House Type	1231 East	Cook	Street	Italalinate	
House Type	1301 East	Cook	Street	Queen Anne/Free Classic	
House Type	1610 East	Cook	Street	Front-Gable, Side Entrance Cottage (1 story)	
House Type	1618 East	Cook	Street	Front-Gable, Side Entrance House	
House Type	1700 East	Cook	Street	T-Shaped Cottage (1-1/2 Story)	
House Type	1200 East	Edwards	Street	Four Square	
House Type	1225 East	Edwards	Street	Queen Anne (Free Classic)	
House Type	1400 East	Edwards	Street	Craftsman	
House Type	1420 East	Edwards	Street	Front-Gable House (2 story)	
House Type	1020 South	Eleventh	Street	I-Cottage	
House Type	1024 South	Eleventh	Street	I-House	
House Type	1110 South	Eleventh	Street	Double House (2 story)	
House Type	1123 South	Eleventh	Street	Double House (1-1/2 story)	
House Type	714 South	Fifteenth	Street	Bungalow (Hip-Roofed)	
House Type	719 South	Fifteenth	Street	Upright-and-Wing (2 story)	
House Type	729 South	Fifteenth	Street	L-Shaped Cottage	
House Type	907 South	Fifteenth	Street	Minimal Traditional	
House Type	927 South	Fifteenth	Street	Bungalow (Hip-Roofed var.)	
House Type	720 South	Fourteenth	Street	Front-Gable House (2 story, narrow)	

House Type	801	South	Fourteenth	Street	Front-Gable, Side-Entrance House
House Type	1201	East	Jackson	Street	T-Shaped House (2 story)
House Type	1431	East	Jackson	Street	Side-Hall Plan House
House Type	1521	East	Jackson	Street	Cross-Plan Cottage
House Type	1600	East	Jackson	Street	T-Shaped House (var.)
House Type	1708	East	Jackson	Street	T-Shaped Cottage
House Type	1710	East	Jackson	Street	Front-Gable House (1-3/4 story)
House Type	1126	South	MLK	Drive	Ranch
House Type	1307	East	Monroe	Street	Apartments (Flats)
House Type	927	South	Seventeeth	Street	L-Shaped Cottage
House Type	1261	East	Stuart	Street	T-Shaped Cottage
House Type	1715	East	Stuart	Street	Tract
House Type	818	South	Thirteenth	Street	Double House (1 story)
House Type	1110	South	Thirteenth	Street	Front-Gable Cottage
House Type	802	South	Twelfth	Street	Dutch-Colonial Revival
House Type	816	South	Twelfth	Street	L-Shaped House (2 story)
House Type	821	South	Twelfth	Street	Queen Anne
House Type	901	South	Twelfth	Street	Upright-and-Wing (1-1/2 story)
House Type	915	South	Twelfth	Street	T-Shaped House
House Type	921	South	Twelfth	Street	Front-Gable Cottage
House Type	1127	South	Twelfth	Street	Bungalow (Front Gable)/Craftsman
House Type	1203	South	Twelfth	Street	Side-Gable/Double-Pile Cottage
House Type	1213	South	Twelfth	Street	Tudor
Religion	731	South	Twelfth	Street	Church, Parsonage, and School
Institutional	1123	East	Lawrence	Avenue	Sacred Heart School
Institutional	716	South	Twelfth	Street	Old Sacred Heart School

APPENDIX XI
Buildings Sorted by Street Address

APPENDIX VIII
Architectural Survey Forms

Part I
Representative Building Forms and Architectural Styles in Survey Area

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1606 East Adams Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 10, County Clerk's Subdiv. of Lots 17, 18, 25, & 25 E. Iles' 3rd Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350108009



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	concrete block
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: exposed rafter ends, bay window with pent roof and brackets

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: House relocated

OUTBUILDINGS: none

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 and 1952 Sanborn maps illustrate a different two-story residence at this location. Aerial photographs indicate that the two-story residence was replaced by the existing dwelling between 1969 and 1983.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1915-1930 (see comments below)

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: The architectural character of this residence suggests that it was built circa 1915-1930. Determining a more precise date of construction is difficult due to the fact that the house appears to have been relocated to this lot, from an unknown location, between 1969 and 1983.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT:	No

IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT	No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1420 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 3, Block 7, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340278006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	T-shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung wood, 1/1 & 2/2 lights
ROOF TYPE:	cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	T-Shaped House

ORNAMENTATION: bay window with brackets; gabled wall dormer

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding; rear porch enclosed; front porch modified in early twentieth century

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The house is illustrated on the 1890 Sanborn map, which is the first to depict this part of the city. At that time, the house has an open porch at rear. The 1917 Sanborn map shows that the rear porch had been enclosed by that date.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1870-1875

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: The 1876 city map illustrates a house at this location, which is believed to represent the existing dwelling.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1506 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 7, Block 12, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340279002



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: L-shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: L-Shaped House

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding and vinyl replacement windows; some window openings modified; dormer added on east elevation

OUTBUILDINGS: A gable-roofed, frame shed is located to the rear of the residence.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1872 bird's eye view of Springfield, and may potentially be shown on the 1867 bird's eye view as well (though this is inconclusive). The house is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to illustrate this part of the city. At that time, the west wing on the house was not present. The 1917 Sanborn map shows the addition of a side entrance. The 1952 Sanborn map illustrates the house with its present configuration.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1870

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: This house appears to have been constructed as a Front-Gable House, transitioned into a Side-Entrance, Front-Gable House between 1896 and 1917, and finally modified into an L-Shaped House.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE:

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1516 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 4, Block 12, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350151001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick and concrete
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 6/6 lights
ROOF TYPE:	side gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: brackets along eaves; paired windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame, hip-roofed, two-car garage is present.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 and 1952 Sanborn maps illustrate a 1-1/2-story, Double House at this location. Aerial photographs show that the Double House was replaced by the existing dwelling between 1969 and 1983.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Unknown (see comments below)

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: The architectural character of this residence suggests that it was built circa 1915-1930. If so, it was moved to this lot from an unknown location between 1969 and 1983.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1535 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 41, County Assessor's Subdiv. of Lots 17, 18, 25, & 26 E. Iles' 3rd Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350108060



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	front gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: incised front porch with separate gable roof; continuous eaves enclosing gables; shallow bay windows with "cottage" windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding and vinyl windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing house is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to illustrate this part of the city..

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1611 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 41, County Assessor's Subdiv. of Lots 17, 18, 25, & 26 E. Iles' 3rd Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350108060



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl. 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: L-Shape Cottage

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and replacement of original porch posts

OUTBUILDINGS: A front-gable, frame garage is located on the west side of the property.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to illustrate this part of the city.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: The roof of main block of this dwelling has ridgeline that is higher than that of the front ell. It is one of several adjacent cottages with this same type of roof. They represent an interesting variation of the typical L-Shape Cottage in the survey area.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1312 East Clay Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: E 60' Lot 10, Block 14, Eastman's Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340439002



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete (?)
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Minimal Traditional
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: exterior brick chimney; large "Chicago-style" window

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is not illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map is shown on the 1972 Sanborn. It also appears on a 1969 aerial photograph.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1960

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1317 East Clay Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: W 50' Lot 8, Block 11, Eastman's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340435022



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete block
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: concrete-block foundations and porch columns emulating ashlar masonry; cornice returns; side gambrel; incised porches

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding and vinyl replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is not illustrated by the 1896 Sanborn map but does appear on the 1917 Sanborn.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1905

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1608 East Clay Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: W 33', E 69', Lots 1 & 2, Block 12, J. H. Spears' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350314002



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: open eaves with exposed rafter ends

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn map illustrates a large carriage barn at this location. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1925

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1704 East Clay Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 7, Block 7, B. S. Edwards's 3rd. Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350315002



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family residence
PRESENT USE: single-family residence
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Shotgun House

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing dwelling is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which the first to illustrate this part of the city. A small outbuilding is shown at the rear of the lot. This outbuilding was removed by 1952.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1879-1880

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This home is believed to have built by/for David Ellis, an African-American who is first listed at this location in 1880 (In 1879, he resided at 332 West Carpenter Street). He appears to have settled in Springfield between 1876 and 1879. City directories report Ellis as employed as a laborer. George Ellis died at his home in July 1901. His widow was still living at this address in 1904 (ISJ 30 July 1901; ISR, 15 March 1904).

COMMENTS: This home is one of the earliest known examples of a Shotgun House in Springfield. It's original association with an African American family is of significance.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois), under Criterion C (architecture).
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1712 East Clay Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 5, Block 7, B. S. Edwards' 3rd Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350315004



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl
ROOF TYPE: hip
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingle
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Hip-Roofed Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: segmental-arched window openings; attic dormer

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: A light-weight, metal-frame car port/shelter is located along the north side of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing dwelling is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which the first to illustrate this part of the city. The map shows the house in its present configuration. A carriage barn is illustrated to the rear of the house.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: D. A. DeVares (suspected building contractor)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1909

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In April 1909, building contractor D. A. DeVares received permits to build "two frame residences at 1708-1712 East Clay Street" (ISR, 18 April 1909). It's believed that DeVares changed his plans and built the existing brick home at this address instead. The Frank A. Corea family were the first occupants of the home. Frank Corea was employed as a painter in 1910.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1131 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: E 36' Lots 9 & 10, E. Iles' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340262025



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung wood, 4/1 & 6/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	front gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: multi-paned window sash; porch columns

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing dwelling is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn map. No outbuildings are illustrated by the map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1922

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In June 1922, John Slofkoski (misspelled "Slatkowsky") obtained a building permit for the construction of this house, which was described as "five-room bungalow" and estimated to cost $4,000 (ISJ, 4 June 1922). Slofkoski was the initial occupant of the home.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT:	No

IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT	No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1231 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 16, Block 3, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 143402284018



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling and commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 2/2 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: oculus window in gable end; segmental-arched window openings

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: some window openings bricked in; façade of commercial wing modified (by circa 1950)

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This property is not illustrated on the 1867 bird's-eye view of Springfield, but does appear to be depicted on the 1872 bird's eye. The 1890 Sanborn map is first to illustrate this section of the city. It shows the existing building and indicates that a one-story commercial wing had been added by that date. The wing housed a meat shop. The 1896 Sanborn map shows no changes to the property. The 1917 Sanborn notes that the commercial wing had been converted for use as a tavern
BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1867-1872

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martens in 1890 (ISR, 29 November 1890). Residence of Police Officer Adam Jacobs, Marten's son-in-law, in 1891 (ISJ, 12 January 1891). Was family residence of Anna Marie Jacobs (ISR, 3 December 1892). Saloon may have been operating from this address by 1907 (ISJ, 19 December 1907). Circa 1909, Henry Klintworth was the saloon's owner.

COMMENTS: This property was inventoried by the Illinois Historic Sites survey in the early 1970s.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1231 East Cook Street



Henry Klintworth's tavern at 1231 East Cook Street, 1909 (SVC)


1231 East Cook Street, circa 1950, showing modification of the tavern's façade (SVC)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1301 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME: George N. Kramp House
LOCATION: Lot 9, Block 4, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340285012



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gabled
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: floral ornamentation in front gable; return eaves; oval window; Tuscan porch columns

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: rear porch framed in

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn shows a one-story T-shaped cottage at this location. The existing dwelling is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map. By 1950, a frame garage had been added on the rear of the lot.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1902

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The house was constructed for George N. Kramp in 1902, in conjuncture with his marriage to Marie J. Spies. George Kramp worked as a deputy clerk at the Circuit Clerk's Office at this time (ISJ, 24 April 1902). In 1921, he was employed by the Franklin Life Insurance Company, and later on by City, Water, Light and Power (ISJ, 21 January 1921; ISJ, 5 June 1934). George Kramp resided here until his death in August 1938 (ISJ, 3 August 1938). The home was owned by the Kramp family until 1973 (ISJ, 30 August 1973).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1301 East Cook Street

Heart Attack Fatal To George Kramp

Funeral Services Will Be Held Tomorrow.

George N. Kramp, superintendent of new business for the city water, light and power department, died at 4:45 a. m. yesterday at St. John's hospital. He was 61 years old. Death followed a severe heart attack suffered Monday evening at his home, 1301 East Cook street. Mr. Kramp had been subject to the heart ailment for several years.

Funeral services will be held at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow at the residence and at 10 a. m. at Sacred Heart



GEORGE N. KRAMP.

church. Bishop James A. Griffin will pontificate at a solemn requiem high mass. Burial will be in Calvary cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Henry Ettelbrick, Frank Dirksen, Charles Franz, William J. Carson, Albert O. Eck and George J. Stelte.

Remains were removed last evening from the Kirlin & Egan funeral home to the residence.

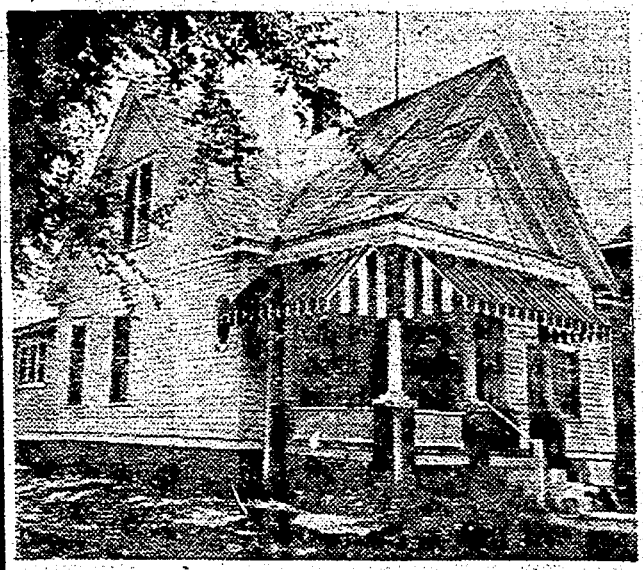
Mr. Kramp was a lifelong resident of the city, having been born here

(ISJ, 3 August 1938)

8 ROOM HOME
FURNITURE AND ANTIQUES
TO BE SOLD AT ADMINISTRATOR'S
AUCTION SALE

Phillip H. Kramp Estate
1301 East Cook Street
(Northeast Corner of 13th and Cook)

6:30 P.M., Thurs., Aug. 30th



A good 8 room home. 5 rooms and bath down. 3 rooms up. Can be easily duplexed. Has large 2 car garage, excellent 40x172½ corner lot. Will be open for inspection 2 to 5 P.M. Sunday, August 26th and evening of sale.

TERMS: 20% cash at time of sale.
balance on delivery of title.

Furniture & Antiques to be sold piece by piece: electric stove; refrigerator; beds; dressers; lots of pictures; trunks; lot of Medallions; oak wash stand; lamps; color TV; lot of old books; round table; radio; sewing machine; high chair; large lot of small items; many antiques.

LEONARD W. KRAMP, Administrator
CHARLES H. NORTHRUP, Attorney

LUKE J. GAULE & SON
LUKE LEE GAULE, Aucts.
523-1033 522-4011 or Buffalo 364-4601

Auctioneer Says, "This is a choice property."

(ISJ, 30 August 1973)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1327 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: S 70' Lots 15 & 16, Mather & Wells' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340285021



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick and concrete (?)
WINDOWS: plate glass, glass block
ROOF TYPE: cross gable and flat
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor Revival
BUILDING TYPE: Gas Station

ORNAMENTATION: steeply pitched roof, large corner window with glass blocks

INTEGRITY: Moderate

ALTERATIONS: addition made on west side of original building (1952-1969); foyer entrance added on front of original building; rear addition added; some window openings enclosed

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn map illustrates a one-story, single-family residence at this location. The existing building is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn map, which notes its use as a filling station and shows that it originally had an L-Shaped footprint. A 1969 aerial photograph shows that wing had been added along the west side of the original building by that date.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1931-1941

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1941, J. R. Dexheimer was operating the gas station at this location (ISJ 30 December 1941, p. 3).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1500 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME: Wyle's Drug Store
LOCATION: W 36' Lot 1 & Pt. Lot 2, Block 1, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340429001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: tar (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: corbeled cornice, patterned brickwork frieze

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: storefront potentially modified; vinyl replacement windows added; rear porch enclosed

OUTBUILDINGS: A two-car, frame garage is attached to the rear of the building. This garage is illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn map depicts this location as vacant. The existing commercial building is illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map, which notes it as a drug store.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:
APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1926

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Building permit issued to Thomas McGrath to remodel a residence at 1500 East Cook, for $1500 (ISJ, 16 February 1920). Building permit to construct "store and apartment" at this address, estimated cost at $4,000, issued to Otto Reinhart in May 1926 (ISJ, 19 May 1926). October 1926 advertisement announces the opening of A. R. Wyle's East Side Drug Store at this location (ISJ, 8 October 1926).

COMMENTS: This building, with its distinctive cornice, is very similar to building located at 1031 S. Eleventh Street (which is also believed to have been constructed and/or remodeled in circa 1930).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1500 East Cook Street



ANNOUNCING THE OPENING!

OF THE NEW STORE OF

A. R. WYLE EAST SIDE DRUG STORE

1500 EAST COOK STREET

This is the Newest and one of the Most Up-to-Date Drug Stores in Springfield. We invite you to come in and see us, and assure you we will appreciate a share of your patronage.

We Feature CURB SERVICE and FREE DELIVERY to Any Part of City

Friday and Saturday only, we offer the following specials at extremely low prices. Several items are marked to sell at prices actually below our net cost. We want to make it worth your while to come in and get acquainted. Remember these prices are for Friday and Saturday only.

PRESCRIPTIONS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED FREE. WE HAVE A MOST UP-TO-DATE RX DEPARTMENT, SUPERVISED BY EXPERT PHARMACISTS. PHONE CAPITOL 4905.

FREE! AT OUR FOUNTAIN FRIDAY ONLY, FROM 4 TO 6 P. M., AN ESKIMO PIE TO EACH SCHOOL CHILD. ALSO BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS FOR THE LADIES FRIDAY ONLY.

Candy Department

Regular 60c per lb., 100% filled, hard Candies. Extra high grade, per lb. 37c

Regular 60c per lb. Hand Dipped Chocolates, assorted flavors, bitter sweet, and milk coating, per lb. 42c

Regular 50c per lb. Milk Chocolate Covered Peanuts, per lb. 33c

Regular 25c per lb. A. B. C. Gum Drops, per lb. 15c

Toilet Department

Kotex, for 44c

Pompeian Face Powder 44c

Derin's Rouge metal box, No. 1249 ..... 49c

Derin's Rouge, metal box, No. 125 ..... 49c

Talcum Vivandou Narcisse de Chine, 25c regular 19c

Narcissus Toilet Water $1.19
$1.50 regular.

Pepsodent, for 37c

Bromo-Quinine 19c

Pearl Hot Water Bottles 79c

Pearl Fountain Syringe 79c

Electric Department

Electric Lightning Toaster, $3.50 value.. $1.98

Electric Grill, $7.50 value $3.98

Electric Curling Irons, $1.00 value 69c

Electric Heaters, Minute Man, $4.00 value $2.98

Star Rite Electric Fans, 8-inch, Regular $7.50, to close out $3.98

Hawkeye Refrigerator Baskets, Everybody's No. 1. Regular $7.00 value.. $5.79

Hawkeye Refrigerator Baskets Everybody's No. 2, regular $10 value ... $6.89

Parking Space

Yes we have plenty of it. Both sides of store. We feature curb service.

Pure All-Milk Hot Chocolate 15c
(We use no water.)

K. O. P. Cordial Cherries, chocolate covered, regular $1 lb. box..... 69c

Hair Brush and Comb Combinations, assorted, $1.25 value, for 89c

Cigar Department

All 15c Cigarettes, 2 pkgs. for 25c

All 10c Cigars, 3 for 25c

Special price on Cigars by the box.

Cigarettes, per carton $1.19

Golf Supplies

R. D. Golf Balls, regular 85c retail, 57c each, dozen $5.98

Willie Mac Driver $2.19

Willie Mac Brassie $2.19

Willie Mac Mid Iron $1.98

Willie Mac Mashie $1.98

Willie Mac Niblic $1.98

Willie Mac Putter $1.98

Y925 Driver $6.69

Y925 Brassie $6.69

Y925 Spoon $6.69

LF958 Driver $9.89

Golf Supplies—Cont.

LF598 Brassie $9.89

LF598 Spoon $9.89

X925 Driver $4.29

X925 Brassie $4.29

X925 Spoon $4.29

No. 1 Driving Iron $5.98

No. 2 Mid Iron $5.98

No. 5 Mashie $5.98

No. 6 Mashie Niblic $5.98

No. 9 Niblic $5.98

No. 10 Putter $5.98

See our new type Sanitary 100% Mechanically Refrigerated Fountain, the last word in sanitation.

60c size Quart Brick Ice Cream 47c

30c size Pint Brick Ice Cream 24c

Free Delivery—Phone Cap. 4905

(*Illinois State Journal*, 8 October 1926)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1601 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME: Dressendorfer Store
LOCATION: W 30' S 125', Lot 9, Block 15, Mather & Wells' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350160011



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: vacant
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: clipped corner entrance

INTEGRITY: Moderate

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding; modification of storefront (with brick added); rear addition added

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: In 1896 Sanborn map, which the first to illustrate this area, shows a one-story dwelling at this location. The existing dwelling is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which notes its commercial function and indicates that it had an open two-story porch. The 1952 Sanborn map shows no physical alterations to the building, but indicates that was then being used as a flat.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: unknown

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1899-1901

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The 1898 City Directory lists Wm Dressendorfer as a carpenter residing at this address, and Wm J. a boiler maker boarding at this address. Both the 1902 and 1905 City Directories indicate Wm Dressendorfer as a grocer at this address, and residing at 622 S. 16th Street. The first advertisement located for William Dressendorfer's store/grocery appears in January 1906 (*ISR*, 21 January 1906).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1601 East Cook Street



SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR MONDAY

Leading brands Northern Flour for	1.30	California Apricots, per can	15c
Kelley's Best Flour for	1.25	Fancy Hams, per pound	12½c
Other good Flour for	1.15	California Hams, per pound	9c
8 bars Lenox Soap for	25c	Fancy Northern Potatoes, for	85c
6 bars Old Country Soap for	25c	Fancy Home Grown Potatoes	85c
4 cans Corn for	25c	Fancy Japan Rice, 4 pounds for	25c
Tomatoes, per can	10c	Navy Beans, 6 pounds for	25c
California Peaches, per can	15c	3-Crown California Raisins, 4 pounds for	25c

. . . All Goods Guaranteed Strictly First Class . . .

WM. DRESSENDORFER

Inter-State Telephone 776 **1601 East Cook Street**

(*Illinois State Register*, 21 January 1906)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1610 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: E 30' Lot 14, Block 4, J. H. Spears' 2nd Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350302004



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	wood shingles
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	unknown
ROOF TYPE:	front gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Side Entrance, Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: wood shingle siding, shallow bay window with brackets

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: side porch enclosed, rear addition added

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This dwelling is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to illustrate this part of the city. At that time, its two small, open porched located either side of the side entrance. The map shows a shed located on the rear of the lot. The 1952 Sanborn indicates the removal of the shed shown in 1917 and its replacement with a garage.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: The rear addition on the house appears to post-date 1952.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1618 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 12, Block 12, J. H. Spears' 2nd Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350302006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Side-Entrance, Front-Gable House

ORNAMENTATION: clipped corners, square porch columns (Classical influenced)

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: small addition on side; addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; some window openings enclosed and/or modified

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing house is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which the first to illustrate this part of the city. This map depicts the house largely with its present configuration, with the exception of the front porch, which was much smaller then (and positioned in front of the side entrance. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates the construction of the existing front porch and the construction of a garage since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: (Unknown)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1895

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1700 East Cook Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 15, Block 2, J. H. Spears' 2nd Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 143503303001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	T-shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	brick
SIDING MATERIAL:	
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	T-Shaped Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: segmental arched window openings; square porch columns (Classical influenced)

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: vinyl replacement windows added; addition added on southwest corner (1917-1952)

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1876 city map depicts this lot as vacant. The existing house appears on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to illustrate this part of the city. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates the construction of an addition on the southwest corner of the house since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1885

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The 1891 city directory lists Charles Yerst at this address. Henry Trost was the occupant in 1892.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1200 East Edwards Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: N 105.5' Lot 8, Block 3, Mather & Wells' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340284001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: hip
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Four Square

ORNAMENTATION: porch columns, grouped windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is not illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn. It does appear on the 1952 Sanborn map, which shows a garage located directly behind the house.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1917-1927

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1225 East Edwards Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: E 5' Lot 14 & all Lot 15, Block 2, Mather & Wells' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340280016



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: vacant
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: unknown
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: bay windows, continuous eaves enclosing gables, modillions below eaves, dentils on porch frieze

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding, original porch posts replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows this lot as vacant. The existing house is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896-1898

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This home initially was occupied by the Edward Colgan family, who are listed here in 1898. Edward Colgan died in 1902 (ISJ, 16 February 1902).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1420 East Edwards Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 3, Block 9, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340286009



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Front-Gable House

ORNAMENTATION: grouped windows, continuous eave enclosing front gable, pediment over porch entrance, rock-faced concrete block porch piers

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map illustrates this lot as vacant. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn, which also shows a small outbuilding on the southeast corner of the lot. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates the construction of a garage on the property since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Unknown

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896-1904

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1904, this home was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Best (ISJ, 15 March 1904).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 600-604 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 1, Block 23, Elijah Iles' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340262001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick, concrete
WINDOWS: sliding vinyl, 1 light
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber(?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: One-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: dentils along cornice, patterned brickwork on façade, transoms

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: original storefront windows replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1890 Sanborn map illustrates a dwelling at this location. The 1896 Sanborn map shows that the north half of the existing building had been constructed by that date. At that time, the building had a full-length porch (or canopy) fronting Eleventh Street. The 1917 Sanborn indicates that the building was being used as plumbing shop and notes the removal of the porch or canopy previously present. The 1952 Sanborn map shows that a large addition had been made to the rear of the original building since 1917. At that time, the original building was being used for 'Prints & Hardw[are]", while the large addition housed a plumbing business. A second storefront was added (to the south side of the original building) by 1972.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890-1896

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 930 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME: Rosenzweig Hall
LOCATION: Lot 8, Block 6, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340409009



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber(?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: corbelled brick cornice, Bedford limestone sills and lintels
INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: Building not represented on 1896 Sanborn. At that time, it is a vacant lot. The 1917 map depicts a two-story, brick "store."

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: unknown
APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900-02

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1903, advertisements for "Good German girl for general housework" at this address (ISR, 27 April 1903). In late 1904, Jacob Rosenzweig of this address married Anna Merker (ISJ, 4 November 1904). By March 1905, references to Republican meetings at Rosenzweig's Hall (ISJ, 14 March 1905). The 1898 City Directory indicates Rosenzweig as a clerk residing at 917 S. Eleventh Street. The 1902 City Directory lists Rosenzweig as saloon owner with residence both at this location. The 1904 City Directory indicates Rosenzweig as a saloon owner at this address, with a residence at 1002 East Clay. The 1906 City Directory lists Jacob Rosenzweig as a "driver" residing at 831 S. 12th Street. In 1912, referred to as Frank Lenz' Saloon (ISJ, 27 July 1912).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 931 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME: Staab Battery
LOCATION: Lots 7-8, Block 7, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340408008, 14340408009



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: tile and brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS: double-hung steel, 6/4 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber(?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Art Moderne
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: curvilinear front entranceway with patterned brickwork; ribbon windows framed with Bedford limestone; horizontal stone band rounded flutes

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: additions made on north side and rear of original building (in place by 1969)

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The building is first illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map. At that time, neither the north or rear additions had been constructed. A 1969 aerial photograph shows that both additions were in place by that date.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1939

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This building was constructed as a battery factory by the Staab Battery Manufacturing Company in 1939. Founded in 1930, Staab Battery initially was based in Taylorville, Illinois but relocated to Springfield in 1934. The company operated from an East Jefferson Street location before moving to 931 South Eleventh Street (http://www.staabbattery.com/history.html). Staab Battery still occupies the building.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 2

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 931 South Eleventh Street



Detail of front entrance of original building



Staab Battery factory in 1952 (SVC)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1020 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 6, Block 10, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340411006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: multiple-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: L-shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: I-Cottage

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Moderate

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows; some windows modified; front porch removed; secondary wing removed

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This dwelling is not illustrated on the 1858 city map, but it does seem to be depicted on the 1867 bird's view. It also is shown on the 1876 city map. The home is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first of the series to depict this part of the city. At that date, the house had a nearly full-width front porch and a one-story wing attached to the "ell." The 1952 Sanborn map shows that the front porch was still in place, as was the secondary wing.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1858-1867

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: It is possible that this house was constructed during the Civil War, when Springfield was enjoying an economic and population boom.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1024 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 7, Block 10, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340411007



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: vacant
PLAN SHAPE: L-shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: asbestos shingles
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: side gabled
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: I-House

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Moderate

ALTERATIONS: original front porch removed; asbestos siding added; window openings modified and new window sash installed

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This dwelling is not illustrated on the 1858 city map, but it does seem to be depicted on the 1867 bird's view. It also is shown on the 1876 city map. The home is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first of the series to depict this part of the city. At that date, the house had a nearly full-length front porch a one-story wing attached to the "ell." The 1952 Sanborn map shows that the front porch was still in place.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1858-1867

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: It is possible that this house was constructed during the Civil War, when Springfield was enjoying an economic and population boom.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1031 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 8, Block 9, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340410008



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights; fixed plate glass
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: corbelled brick cornice; decorative brick banding; segmental arched window openings; clipped corner entrance
INTEGRITY: Excellent
ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl replacement windows; one-story, frame addition made to rear of original building (1952-1969)
OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map illustrates a house at this location. The 1917 Sanborn map indicates only the south two-thirds of the building, potentially with a corner turret. The north one-third does not appear until the 1952 map, which indicates that the building had two distinct commercial spaces on the its first and a meeting hall on the upper floor. A 1969 aerial photograph shows that the frame addition was in place by that date.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1909-1914 (?). A $6,000 addition constructed onto the Slovenian National Home in 1930 (which probably represents the north half of the building) (ISJ, 27 April 1930). Building evolution needs some research.

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In late 1909, dramshop license issued to W. Edward Beechler at this address (*ISJ*, 31 December 1909). In 1915, newspaper list of property taxes indicates building owned by Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company. Suggests Schlitz may have built original part of brick building circa 1910-1914 (?) (ISJ, 10 July 1915). By 1920, functioning as Slovenian National Home (cf. ISJ, 16 April 1920; 27 April 1930). In 1947, was the Lu Ann Home Tavern (ISJ, 4 March 1947).

COMMENTS: The upper floor of this building is still used as a meeting/entertainment hall (see attached photographs). The cornice on the building is somewhat similar to one on Wyle's Drug Store, constructed at 1500 East Cook Street in 1926.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property is potentially locally significant under Criterion C (architecture), as an example of early-twentieth-century commercial architecture in Springfield.
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 3

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1031 South Eleventh Street





Interior views of the meeting hall on the second floor of 1031 South Eleventh Street

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1100 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: N48' Lot 1, Block 2, Barrett's Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340453001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 6/6 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: corbelled brick cornice; cast-iron storefront; Bedford limestone sills and lintels on front, upper-story windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: replacement windows added; storefront partially enclosed.

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS:

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1905-1906

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This building was constructed by Reisch Brothers as a saloon and flats. It was described as "two story brick, $6,000" (ISR 4 December 1905).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1110-1112 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: N40' S52' Lot 2, Block 1, Barrett's Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340453003



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	multiple-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	multiple-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	cross plan
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung wood, 3/1 & 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	hip
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Double House

ORNAMENTATION: rock-faced, concrete-block porch piers; multi-paned sash

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located on the rear of the lot.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map illustrates a one-story dwelling at this location. The existing Double House first appears on the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Elizabeth Brocker (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In May 1911, Elizabeth Brocker was granted a building permit to construct a "ten-room" house at 1110-1112 South Eleventh Street (ISJ, 12 May 1911). This permit is presumed to have been for the existing Double House.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT:	No

IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT	No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1223 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Pts. Lots 7-10, Block 2, Barrett's Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340452039



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: multiple-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: multiple-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: T-Shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gabled
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Double House

ORNAMENTATION: central wall dormer

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: front porch reduced in length (from full width); vinyl siding and replacement windows added

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is not illustrated on the 1867 bird's-eye view but does seem to be depicted on the 1876 city map. The existing residence is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the earliest to cover this area. The map clearly shows the residence as divided into two separate units, each of which had a small outbuilding (summer kitchen?) located directed behind the residence. The 1896 Sanborn also indicates that the house had a full-width front porch at that time.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1867-1876

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 714 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 4, Block 4, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340429006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: hip
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: porch columns

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This residence is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to illustrate this part of the city. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates the construction of a small garage on the property since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1907-1917

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 719 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 5, Block 2, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340428014



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: L-Shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights; double-hung wood, 3/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Upright and Wing

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and windows; modification of some window openings

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame shed is located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This residence is not illustrated on the 1867 bird's-eye view of Springfield but does appear to be depicted on the 1876 city map. The 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city, also illustrates the dwelling. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates the construction of a shed to the rear of the house (presumably the one now present on the property).

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1867-1876

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 927 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 7, Block 10, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340436015



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: stucco
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS:
ROOF TYPE: hip
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: stucco exterior; projecting bay enclosed within porch with grouped windows; porch columns

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS:

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900, 1915 (see comments)

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Local newspapers list Charles P. Lawrence at this address as early as 1903 (ISJ, 17 July 1903). In 1915, Charles P. Lawrence applied for (and was granted) a building permit for remodeling a frame House at 927 South Fifteenth Street (ISJ, 26 February 1915). Lawrence served 26 years on the Springfield Fire Department, retiring in 1935—at which time he was still residing at 927 South Fifteenth Street (ISJ, 5 December 1935).

COMMENTS: The existing house is believed to represent the 1915 remodeling of a preexisting dwelling that was in place by the early 1900s.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY:
ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 907 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 2, Block 10, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340436010



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: gable over front entrance

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame, front-gabled garage is located to the rear of the dwelling.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn map illustrates this lot as vacant. The existing house is first illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map. No outbuilding were present at that time.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1940-1950

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 720 South Fourteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: N24' Lot 8, Block 2, Eastman's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340428006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	front gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Front-Gable House

ORNAMENTATION: pediment on porch roof

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; porch replaced with concrete stoop

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. A house with an identical footprint is shown on the south half of the same lot (at 724 South Fourteenth Street).

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1895

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This house was advertised for rent in November 1897. The advertisement described it as a "Five bedroom house, nearly new, with cellar…" (ISJ, 30 November 1897). By 1901, the home was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McDonnell (ISR, 19 November 1901).

COMMENTS: The construction date proposed for this property is based on the newspaper article referenced above, which refers to it as a "newly new" house.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT:	No

IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT	No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 801 South Fourteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: N31'3" Lot 1, Block 6, Eastman's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340431011



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung wood, 2/2 lights; double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	front gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Queen Anne
BUILDING TYPE:	Front-Gable, Side-Entrance House

ORNAMENTATION: clipped corners with decorative brackets; pedimented porch entrance

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: porch deck replaced with handicap ramp; aluminum siding added; some vinyl replacement windows added

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located to the rear of the residence.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1890-1895

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The first reference to this address found in the newspaper dates to February 1895, at which time the house was occupied by Thomas Pletz (ISJ, 26 February 1895).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1201 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 9, Block 1, Mather & Wells Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340276009



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: T-Shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: T-Shaped House

ORNAMENTATION: segmental-arched window openings

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: front porch enclosed; vinyl replacement windows added; rear addition added (1896-1917)

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage (with shed-roofed addition) is located on the rear of the house lot.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This dwelling is not illustrated on the 1872 bird's-eye view. It does appear on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. At that time, the house had open porches flanking the side (east) wing of the house. The 1917 Sanborn map indicates the construction of a one-story rear addition

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1880

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1896, this home was occupied by the James Murphy family (ISJ, 25 June 1896).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1431 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: E7' Lot 15 & all Lot 16, Block 7, Mather & Wells' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340278019



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung wood, 6/1/& 1/1 lights; double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	hip
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Side-Hall Plan

ORNAMENTATION: front entrance with side and transom lights

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding and some vinyl replacement windows; enclosure of side porch

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This dwelling is not illustrated on the 1872 bird's-eye view. It does appear on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. The 1917 Sanborn map indicates the construction of a small, one-story extension on the west side of the house, as well as the addition of a side porch.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1880

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1891, this home was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bretz (ISR, 29 July 1891).
COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1521 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 14, Block 12, Mather & Wells' Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350151006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: cross plan
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Cross-Plan Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: clipped corners with decorative brackets; porch columns

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding and vinyl replacement windows; front porch modified (post-1952)

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. The 1917 Sanborn map indicates the construction an addition onto the northwest corner of the house since 1896. The 1952 Sanborn shows no modifications to the house itself since 1917; however, it does indicate the construction of a garage on the rear of the lot during the interim.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1890

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1892, this home was occupied by Terrance Casey (ISJ, 27 July 1892).

COMMENTS: The clipped corners and decorative brackets on this home show Queen Anne influence.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1600 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 8, Block 14, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350156001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: T-Shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: T-Shaped House

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; rear porch enclosed
OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. Later Sanborn map, published in 1917 and 1952, show no modifications to the house's footprint.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1885

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1890, this home was occupied by the William P. Rourke family. William Rourke was still residing here at the time of his death in April 1890 (ISR, 24 December 1890; ISJ, 13 April 1900).

COMMENTS: This house represents an amalgamation of the T-Shaped and Side-Entrance, Front-Gable house forms.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES:

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1708 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 6, Block 17, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350157003



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: T-Shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: T-Shaped Cottage

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. The map depicts the house with its present footprint and shows three outbuildings on the rear of the lot. The 1952 Sanborn indicates the replacement of one of outbuildings with a garage.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The earliest newspaper article found referencing this address dates to 1908. At that time, it was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Neer (ISR, 6 March 1908).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1710 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 5, Block 17, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350157004



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	front gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Front-Gable House

ORNAMENTATION: incised porch with spindlework frieze; "cottage" window on front elevation

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS:

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This residence is not depicted on the 1876 city map. It does appear on the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. The Sanborn illustrates a carriage barn on the rear of the lot. By 1952, the carriage barn been converted into (or replaced by) a garage.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1890

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In 1909, this property was the residence of J. H. Stelte (ISJ, 7 March 1910).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1126 South Martin Luther King Drive
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lots 11 & 12, Block 9, B. S. Edwards' 3rd Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350354018



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS: (unknown)
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Ranch
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1952 Sanborn shows this lot as vacant. The existing house is illustrated on the 1972 Sanborn map. The residence also appears in a 1969 aerial photograph.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1960

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1307 East Monroe Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 11, Block 2, Crosby's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340231013



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	multiple-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	multiple-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	hip
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Apartment

ORNAMENTATION: grouped windows; stacked front porch with square, fluted columns; hipped dormer with triple windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; rear porch removed

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located on the rear of the lot.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 shows this location as an empty lot. The existing building is first illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map which notes its function as a "flat" and shows it as having two-story porches on the front and rear. A garage also is shown on the rear of the lot.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1917-1920

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Newspaper research suggests that this building had been constructed by 1920 (ISR, 22 May 1920).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1031 East South Grand Avenue
COMMON NAME: Bourbon Street
LOCATION:
PARCEL ID NO.: Pt. Lot 13, Block 2, Barrett's Addition of Out Lots



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights; fixed, plate glass
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: corbelled brick cornice; clipped corner entrance
INTEGRITY: Excellent
ALTERATIONS: large storefront window enclosed and replaced by two smaller windows
OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows this location as vacant. The existing building is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map. The map notes the open lot along the west side of the building as being used by "Airdrome Moving Pictures" (potentially an outdoor theater?). The 1952 Sanborn map indicates that the rear third of the building had been segregated off into a separate commercial unit by this date; and it also shows the construction of new commercial structures on the west and north sides of the building since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: J. J. Donovan (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1902

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: City directories initially listed this building as 1327 S. 11th Street. Although absent from the 1902 city directory, the building is referenced in a July 1902 newspaper article, which refers to J. J. Donovan's saloon here. The 1905 city directory references "Donovan's Hall" at 1327-½ S. 11th (presumably located on the upper floor). William T. and Joseph Castor operated the saloon in 1910, and were followed by Alexander Droz and Frank Kraintze in 1915 (ISR, 31 December 1910, 6 April 1916). Circa 1952, the front (south) two-thirds of the first floor of the building was occupied by Booker's Tavern, while the rear (north) third of the first floor was home to Bob DeFrates' Economy Shoe Shop (see attached historic photograph).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No

IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property is potentially locally significant under Criterion C (architecture), as an example of early-twentieth-century commercial architecture in Springfield.

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1031 East South Grand Avenue



Booker's Tavern at 1031 East South Grand Avenue, circa 1950 (SVC)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1216 East Stuart Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 5, Block M, David Ges' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340480022



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	vacant
PLAN SHAPE:	L-shape (see comments)
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	T-Shaped Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: decorative shingles in front gable; porch column

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl windows; construction of rear addition (1917-1952)

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. The 1917 Sanborn shows no changes the footprint of the house. The 1952 Sanborn indicates the construction a rear addition.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1890

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: This house was constructed as a T-Shaped Cottage, and hence has been classified as such. The construction of the rear addition 1917-1952 gave the dwelling its existing L-shape

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NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT:	No

IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT	No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1719 East Stuart Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 12, Block 10, B. S. Edwards' 3rd Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350353015



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingle
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Tract

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This residence is first illustrated on the 1972 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1960

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 818-820 South Thirteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 12, Block 6, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340431006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: multiple-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: multiple-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Double House

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: front porch reduced in size; small rear wing added; addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house appears to be illustrated on the 1876 city map. It also appears on the 1896 Sanborn map, which the earliest to cover this area. This map notes the home's division into two living units and shows it as having a full-width front porch. The 1917 and 1952 Sanborn maps indicate no alterations to the footprint of the house.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1870

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1110 South Thirteenth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 14, Block F, David Ges' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 143404777003



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete block
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: porch columns; rock-faced concrete-block foundations; gambrel-roofed cross gables

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; some window openings possibly reduced in size

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows this location as a vacant lot. The existing house is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1910

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 700-702 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME: Kraus Model Bakery / Montgomery Roofing and Insulation Company
LOCATION: Lot 4, Block 4, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340426001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial (or vacant?)
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights; fixed, plate glass
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classical Revival
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: brick quoins; segmental arched window openings; cast-iron storefront with clipped corner entrance;

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: original cornice removed; storefront modified; vinyl replacement window added

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows a two-story residence at this location. The existing commercial building is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which indicates that it housed a "bake shop" at this time (a bake oven is illustrated in the back half of the building). A one-story dwelling is attached to south side of the commercial building. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates that the two-story section was being used as a roofing warehouse. This map also notes the construction of a one-story addition on the south side the building since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Frieda Kraus (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The building was constructed by Frieda Klaus in 1911 to house her bakery. It included a one-story, attached dwelling where Klaus lived. The Kraus Model Bakery operated here through at least December 1939 (ISJ, 25 December 1939). The building later was occupied by the Montgomery Roofing and Insulation Company.

COMMENTS: The incorporation of an attached dwelling as part of the original design of this commercial property is of note.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property is potentially locally significant under Criterion C (architecture), as an example of early-twentieth-century commercial architecture in Springfield.
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 2

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 700-702 South Twelfth Street



Building in 2014, showing original cornice intact (Google 2014)



Present day (2018) view of west and south elevations

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 700-702 South Twelfth Street

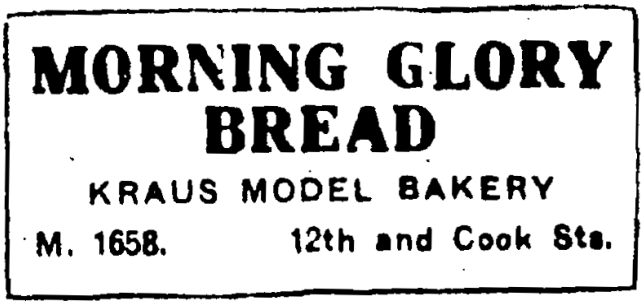
NEW BUSINESS BLOCK AT TWELFTH AND COOK

Four Storerooms, to Be Occupied by Grocery and Bakery, Planned—New Structure of Brick Will Be Fireproof.

Another new business block, to replace the residence formerly owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Kuescher at Twelfth and Cook streets, is to be erected by Mrs. Frieda Kraus, proprietor of the Kraus bakery at Fourteenth and Adams streets. The new structure is to be a half block in length, fronting on Cook street, and forty feet in width on Twelfth street. It will be constructed of brick, and will be fireproof throughout. The structure, according to present plans, will be two stories in height for eighty feet from the corner, the balance one story. There will be four storerooms on the first floor, to be occupied by the Kraus store and bakery. The stables will be in the one-story part of the building.

Part of the second story will be used as a residence by Mrs. Kraus, and the balance as supply storerooms. Plans have not yet been completed, but will be ready in a short time. The old house standing on the property will be removed as soon as weather conditions permit, and work on the new structure will begin as soon as possible.

(ISJ, 8 February 1911, p. 7)



(ISJ, 7 June 1920, p. 5)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 716, 722, 730 South Twelfth Street; 1223 East Lawrence Avenue
COMMON NAME: Sacred Heart Catholic Church
LOCATION: Lot 5, Assessor's Subdivision
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340426006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: stained glass
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Late Gothic Revival
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: lancet window openings with stained-glass windows; buttresses with stone coping; spire with clock; corbelled brick cornice
INTEGRITY: Excellent
ALTERATIONS:
OUTBUILDINGS: The church has three buildings associated with it: the original Sacred Heart School (1884); a rectory (1884-1890); and the current Sacred Heart School (1911).

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The church property is first illustrated by the 1890 Sanborn map, which shows the original Sacred Heart School and the rectory present. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates the construction of the church building since 1890. The 1917 notes the construction of a new school building to the east of the church. The former school building was being used as a "club house" at this date.
BUILDER/ARCHITECT: E. L. Downs (architect); Otto Miller (general contractor)
APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1895
HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Sacred Heart Church was founded in1884 by a group of congregants who split off from SS. Peter and Paul (German) Catholic Church. In addition to Germans, the original congregation included Hungarian, Carniolan, and Slovenian nationalities (Russo et al. 1998:113).
COMMENTS: The church, school building, and rectory were inventoried by the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey in the 1970s.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: The church potentially is eligible to the National Register under Criterion C (architecture).
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes (?)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 4

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 716, 722, 730 South Twelfth Street; 1123 East Lawrence Avenue



Old School



Rectory



New School

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 802 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: W70' Lot 16, Block 5, Eastman's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340430001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete block
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: gambrel
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Dutch-Colonial Revival
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: wrap-around porch; bay window with brackets; grouped windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; original porch post/columns replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn illustrates a different residence on this lot. The existing dwelling is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Thomas. J. Carberry (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1908

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In October 1908, Thomas J. Carberry was granted a building permit for "six room frame residence" at 802 South Twelfth Street (ISJ, 27 October 1908, p. 12). This permit is believed to have been for the existing house. Carberry was the original occupant of the home (ISJ, 11 June 1913).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 818 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 13, Block 5, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340430005



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: L-shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: asbestos shingles
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: L-Shaped House

ORNAMENTATION: paired windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: front porch enclosed; asbestos siding added

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located to the rear of the residence.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house not illustrated on the 1876 city map. However, it does appear on the 1896 Sanborn map, which the earliest to cover this part of the city. The 1917 Sanborn map indicates the removal of two small rear porches since 1896. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates no changes to the footprint of the house since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1885

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 821 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 11, Block 5, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340407014



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 6/6 & 9/9 lights
ROOF TYPE:	cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Queen Anne
BUILDING TYPE:	

ORNAMENTATION: clipped corners; continues eaves enclosing gables

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; enclosure of rear porch; front porch modified

OUTBUILDINGS: A front-gabled, frame garage is located to the rear of the house

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This home is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: John Ettelbrick (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This address is not listed in the 1894 city directory, but is listed in the directory for 1896, which notes John Ettelbrick as the resident. Ettelbrick, who was a shoe dealer, married Mary Polmeyer in June 1896. A newspaper article announcing their nuptials noted that the couple "will reside on South Twelfth Street, where Mr. Ettelbrick has prepared a handsome new home" (ISJ, 13 June 1896).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT:	No

IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK:	No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT	No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 901 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 16, Block 6, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340409010



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: T-shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: wood shingle
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights; double-hung wood, 3/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Upright-and-Wing House

ORNAMENTATION: exposed rafter ends

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: front porch removed; replacement windows added; window openings potentially modified

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is not illustrated on the 1858 city map but does appear on the 1867 bird's-eye view. It is depicted in the 1896 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city. At that date, the home had a front porch located within the reentrant angle formed by the main block and wing. The 1917 and 1952 Sanborn maps show no modifications to the footprint of the house.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1858-1867

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS: Although not depicted on the 1858 city map, this home was previously inventoried as a pre-1861 (Lincoln-era) building in Springfield.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 915 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 13, Block 6, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340409020



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: T-Shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gabled
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: T-Shaped House

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: vinyl replacement windows added

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows this lot as vacant. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows it with its present footprint. No changes to the house's footprint are indicated by the 1952 Sanborn.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896-1905

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Newspaper research shows that Miss Lulu Irving resided in this home 1905-1909 (ISJ, 8 December 1905, 12 February 1909). A later occupant (in 1914) was Cecil Velga (ISJ, 14 June 1914).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 921 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Lot 11, Block 6, Barrett's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340409021



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	front gable
ROOF MATERIAL:	asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: front porch with Tuscan columns, rock-faced concrete-block piers, and pedimented gable; decorative shingles in gable end; return eaves

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: vinyl replacement windows; rear porch enclosed (post-1952)

OUTBUILDINGS: A front-gabled, frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows this lot as vacant. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows it as having an open rear porch. No changes to the house's footprint are indicated by the 1952 Sanborn.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1896-1908

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Mrs. M. L. Howard resided in this home in 1908 (ISJ, 2 May 1908).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1203 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: S1/2 Lot 5, Block 1, Barrett's Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340453026



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Side-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: prominent cross gable on front; paired windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement sash

OUTBUILDINGS:

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This 1876 city map shows a house on this location, which may represent the existing dwelling (or different one on the same location). The existing house appear on the 1896 Sanborn map, which the earliest to cover this part of the city. At that time, the home was addressed as 1205 South Eleventh Street (and would be some time afterward). Neither the 1917 nor 1952 Sanborn map indicate any changes to the house's footprint.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1875(?)

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The Henry Balser family resided in this home as early as 1887 and through at least 1907 (SPC 1887; ISR, 24 March 1907).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1213 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: S Pt. N1/2 Lot 8, Block 1, Barrett's Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340453028



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 6/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor Revival
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: steep roof; prominent front-facing cross gable; multi-paned sash; multicolored brick

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: A front-gabled, frame garage is located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1952 Sanborn map is the first to illustrate this house.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Louis Volkman (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1940

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Louis Volkman was granted a permit to construct a home (valued at $3,500) at this address in August 1940 (ISJ, 30 August 1940). The permit is believed to have been for the existing residence. Newspapers report Katherine Rapps residing here in 1943-1944 (ISJ, 17 December 1943, 12 February 1944).

COMMENTS: This is minimalist example of the Tudor Revival style, illustrative of the Depression-era efforts at economy.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1227 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: N74' Lot 9, Block 1, Barrett's Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340453031



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 5/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Craftsman
BUILDING TYPE: Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: gable with stucco and eave brackets; porch columns; patterned brick watertable; multi-paned sash; paired windows

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn shows a different house at this location. The existing dwelling is first illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map. No outbuildings are shown.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Jacob Kuznick (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1924

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: In July 1924, Jacob Kuznick was granted a building permit to construct a "bungalow" with an estimated cost of $6,000 at this address (ISJ, 10 July 1924). This permit was for the existing dwelling here. Kuznick and his family were the first occupants of the bungalow (ISJ, 22 June 1926, 11 October 1927).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA:
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: No
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES:

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

Survey Forms: Part II
Properties of Potential Significance to the African-American Thematic Survey

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1310 East Adams Street
COMMON NAME: Firehouse No. 5 (old)
LOCATION: Lot 5, Block 2, Crosby's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340231019



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: firehouse
PRESENT USE: Masonic lodge hall
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classical Revival (as built)
BUILDING TYPE: firehouse

ORNAMENTATION: buff-brick façade, grouped windows with Bedford limestone lintel

INTEGRITY: Good
ALTERATIONS: lower half of façade enclosed; pressed-metal cornice removed; replacement windows added; glass blocks added to some window openings; two-story rear addition (post 1969)

OUTBUILDINGS: none

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The firehouse is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: City of Springfield (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1901

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The building served as Springfield's Firehouse No 5 from 1901 to 1954 and was known as "colored firehouse," due to its company being exclusively composed of African-Americans (*ISJ*, 14 July 1901). Since 1970, the building has been occupied by Masonic Central Lodge No. 3, whose members are predominately African-American.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: No (see below)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: In the event the façade of the building were restored to its early-twentieth-century appearance, and windows restored, the firehouse potentially would be individually eligible to the National Register under Criteria A and C. May also be eligible as part of eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT Yes

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1310 East Adams Street





(Sangamon Valley Collection)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1731 East Clay Street
COMMON NAME: Fire Station No. 5
LOCATION: Lots 13-14, B. S. Edwards' 3rd Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350311015-16



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: fire house
PRESENT USE: fire house
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: concrete block(?)
SIDING MATERIAL: stucco
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: tar (or rubber?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: cantilevered roof

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS:

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: City of Springfield (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1958

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1101 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Feitshans School
LOCATION: Block G, David Ges Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340478001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: school
PRESENT USE: school
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: (unknown)
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Collegiate Gothic
BUILDING TYPE: School

ORNAMENTATION: main entrance framed in stone, with depressed (Tudor-style) arch and ornamental panels above; pilasters emulating buttresses; parapet with medallions/shields; patterned brickwork on main façade; raised basement with stone watertable

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: some window openings modified; replacement windows suspected to have been installed

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 and 1917 Sanborn maps illustrate the previous generations of Feitshans School. The existing school is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn, which shows the building with its existing footprint.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1922

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 2

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1101 South Fifteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

The Feitshans School was constructed sometime between 1886 and 1898 as a grade school, and named after Fredrick Feitshans, "a longtime teacher and administrator to Springfield public schools in the late 19th century," who died in 1886. In 1898, the school was being "enlarged" at the time of the publication. In 1920, the school was destroyed by fire, rebuilt in 1921, and subsequently converted to a high school in the fall of 1929. This, the second high school in the City, quickly thereafter became known as the city's "black high school." Feitshans High School closed after the 1966-67 school year with consolidation of Springfield's Southeast School District and construction of the new Southeast High School. It was not until 1974-76 that the Springfield School District was fully desegregated due to court order (Sangamon Link). Recently Feitshans reopened and presently serves as an elementary school.



ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 300 South Eleventh Street
COMMON NAME: Lincoln School
LOCATION: Block 26, Elijah Iles' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340212001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: school
PRESENT USE: school
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick (faced with stone)
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl(?); 4/4 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Classical Revival
BUILDING TYPE: School

ORNAMENTATION: cornice with dentils, interspersed with wreathed brackets; groups of windows framed by stonework; raised-brick panels between 2nd and 3rd-story windows; raised basement with stone watertable

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: one-story addition made to west side of school (post-1952); replacement windows likely added

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing school building is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates no changes to the footprint of the building since 1917.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: George A. Helmle (architect); D. A. De Vares (general contractor)—both of Springfield

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1912-1913

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: A public school has occupied this location since the late 1850s, and there have several generations of schools here. The ground for the existing school building was broke in October 1912 (ISR, 11 October 1912). Schneider (1915) illustrates newly constructed Lincoln School, with older school still standing adjacent to new school.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 427 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME: Lincoln Colored Home
LOCATION: N1/2 Lot 11 & all Lot 12, Block 25, Elijah Iles' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340254013



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:
PRESENT USE: vacant
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: (unknown)
ROOF TYPE: hip
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: hip roof with flared profile at base; deep eaves; grouped window; raised basement with different-colored brick used for foundations; recessed entranceway with side panels

INTEGRITY: Good to Excellent

ALTERATIONS: side porch removed

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing building is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows a porch present on the south side of the building. The map also notes its use as the Lincoln Colored Home. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates no changes to the footprint of the building but notes that it was then being used as a boarding house.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Mary A. Lawrence (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1904-1905

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes (see below)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: The property has been listed on the National Register under Criterion A.

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes (already designated)
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 427 South Twelfth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

The Lincoln Colored Home was established by Eva Monroe in 1898 to service African-American orphans and elderly. In 1904, Mary A. Lawrence provided the funds for the construction of a new Home at 427 South Twelfth Street. Eva Monroe serve as the director of the Home until 1933, when the Home's function was taken over by the Colored Children's Serviced Bureau. Eva Monroe resided at 427 South Twelfth Street until the late 1940s (Dickerman 1998).



The Monroe sisters. Eva Monroe is the second from the right.



The Home, completed in 1905, as pictured in Davis (1922:102).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 902 South Twelfth Street
COMMON NAME: Judge John Wycliff Taylor House / Ambidexter Institute
LOCATION: Lots 15-16, Block 12, Eastman's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340434001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family home;
PRESENT USE: vacant
PLAN SHAPE: L-shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: weatherboard
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: (unknown)
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: I-House

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The house is depicted on the 1858 city map, the 1867 bird's eye view, and 1876 city map. The house also is illustrated on Sanborn maps published in 1896, 1917, and 1952.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: John Wycliffe Taylor (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1857

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: The SHPO has determined the house to be eligible under Criterion A.

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

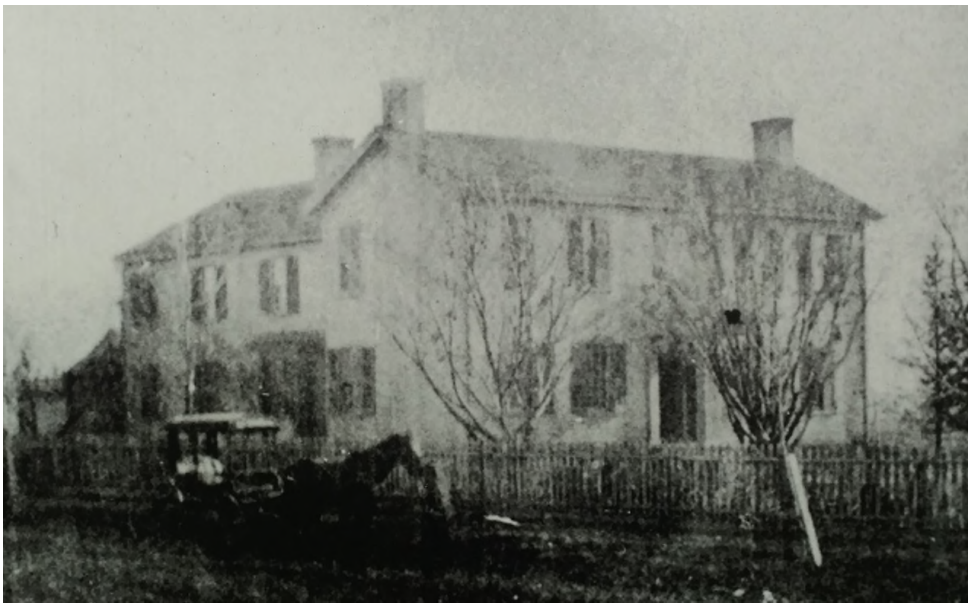
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 902 South Twelfth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

The Judge Wycliff Taylor House at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Cass Streets was constructed as a suburban estate residence in 1857. In 1868, the residence became the Home and Hospital for Fallen Women, which functioned here for an unknown period of time. In 1901, the home was converted into the Ambidexter Industrial and Normal Institute, a school for black youth that taught arts and sciences, domestic skills, and period trades following the philosophy of Booker T. Washington and his Tuskegee Institute.



Early Photograph of the Judge Wycliff Taylor Home



Undated photograph of students at the Ambidexter Industrial and Normal Institute.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 300 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Boys and Girl's Club
LOCATION: Lots 18 & 25, County Clerk's Subdiv. of Lots 17, 18, 25, & 26 of E. Iles' 3rd Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350108028, 14350108038



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: club
PRESENT USE: club
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS:
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: tar (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing building is first illustrated by the 1972 Sanborn map. Earlier Sanborn maps show the Priest/Curier Mansion at this site. That mansion, which was acquired by the Springfield Urban League in 1934, was burned in 1961.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Boys' Club of Springfield (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1964-1965

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This facility was built by the Boys' Club of Springfield, which dedicated it in the Spring of 1965. The Boys' Club of Springfield was founded in 1956. The organization later was renamed the Boys and Girls' Club of Springfield, and was renamed once again, in 1992, as the Boys and Girls' Club of Central Illinois. It still occupies the facility at 300 South Fifteenth Street.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 300 South Fifteenth Street



New $210,000 Boys' Club of Springfield building located at Fifteenth and Monroe Streets, March 1965(SVC "Boys' Club Building Dedication This Afternoon")



Undated photograph of children on playground at Boys and Girls' Club (SVC)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 501 South Thirteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Lee Medical Building
LOCATION: Lot 1, Block 2, Mather & Wells' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340280009



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: medical office
PRESENT USE: vacant
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS: plate glass (and unknown)
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber or tar (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Modern
BUILDING TYPE: Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: recessed entrance flanked by built-in planter; large "picture" windows adjoining waiting area; name/date stone

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This property is first illustrated by the 1972 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Edwin Lee (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1958

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: see attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 920 South Wheeler Avenue

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

Dr. Ewin Lee was admitted to the Sangamon County Medical Society in 1949 and practiced medicine in Springfield until within months of his death in 1993. His office at the corner of Jackson and Thirteen Streets, built in 1958, was the first medical office building in Springfield owned by black physicians. Dr. Lee had previously had his office at 212-½ South Fifth Street (SCD 1956:426). Dr. Lee built a home at 920 South Wheeler Avenue (below right; see attached separate form). Although located several blocks east of the survey area, this home provides an example of a residence associated with a locally significant individual from the later years of the period of significance. Dr. Lee was involved with a great number of social organizations, such as Frontiers America.





ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1304 East Monroe Street
COMMON NAME: W. W. White Funeral Home
LOCATION: Lot 7, Block 5, Crosby's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340235002



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: multiple-family dwelling; commercial (later)
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber or tar (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Apartments

ORNAMENTATION: corbelled brick cornice; segmental-arch window openings; paired windows; brick watertable

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: vinyl replacement windows installed; porte-cochere installed circa 1946 replaced with canvas canopy

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: see attached Continuation Sheets

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1905

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheets

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1304 East Monroe Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

The 1896 Sanborn map indicates the presence of a frame, single-family residence at this location. By 1917, a larger brick apartment building—labelled as a "flat" and addressed as 1304-1306 East Monroe Street—is present. The "flat" is depicted as having a full-length, two-story front porch. It is unclear as to when the apartment building was constructed. A search of the newspapers has not resolved this question, although it is of not that the first time 1306 East Monroe Street is mentioned in the newspapers is 1903 (ISR, 20 March 1903). Further research in city directories is needed to resolve the date of construction. In 1946, the apartment building was remodeled into a modern funeral home for W. W. White, licensed embalmer and funeral director. The business had a large, formal open house in late November 1946 (ISJ, 17 November 1946). One of the alterations to the building potentially undertaken around this time was the shortening of the front porch. White also added a porte-cochere along the west side of the building. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates these changes and notes the building's occupancy by an "undertaker". The W. W. White Memorial Home is still in business at this address (as of 8/2018).

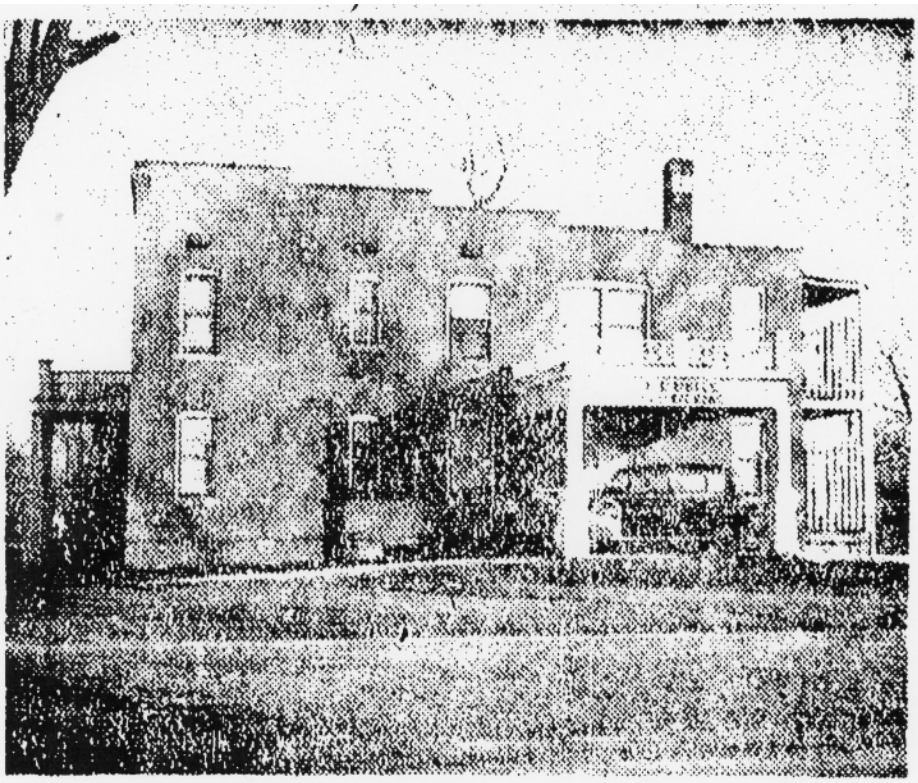


(ISJ, 17 November 1946)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1304 East Monroe Street



Shown above is an exterior view of the newly remodeled W. W. White Funeral Home. Inside a beautiful chapel, display and lounge room are to be found.

(ISJ, 17 November 1946)

Announcing Our

FORMAL OPEN HOUSE
Sunday, November 17, 1946

W. W. White Funeral Home

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
"Your Good Will Is Our Greatest Asset"
1304 EAST MONROE STREET
Ambulance Service Day and Night Dial 3-4785

(ISJ, 15 November 1946)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1100 South Martin Luther King Drive
COMMON NAME: Sam's Market / Popeye's BBQ
LOCATION: Lot 16, Block 9, B. S. Edwards' 3rd Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350354001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: commercial
PRESENT USE: commercial
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: concrete block
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: (unknown)
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights; fixed, plate glass
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber or tar (?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Two-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: rock-faced concrete block used for walls; paired windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: storefront modified; vinyl replacement windows installed; rear wing added (1952-1969)

OUTBUILDINGS: none

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This building is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn map, which generically notes it as a store. The existing one-story rear wing was not present at this time. The wing, however, does appear on a 1969 aerial photograph.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: T. A. Laine (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1923

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1100 South Martin Luther King Drive

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

Building permit was issued to T. A. Laine to erect a "store room at 1100 South Eighteenth street, cost $1,500" (ISJ, 8 august 1923). In late 1924, Henry Marshall (1100 S. Eighteenth Street) was arrested for violating the prohibition law (ISJ, 25 October 24). Apparently, Marshal was an African American businessman operating "soft drink establishment" from this building (cf. ISJ, 27 November 1924). In December 1924, the soft drink establishment operated by Roy Curtiss at this address was raided, as he was apparently operating "alleged gambling resorts" at this and another location (729 ½ East Washington St.) (ISJ, 24 December 1924). In January 1925, Curtiss (and others) received a charter from the Secretary of State for the Silver Leaf Social Club at this address. Apparently, the Silver Leaf Social Club was not successful, as by early May 1927, a Mr. William Rutkens was operating a grocery and meat store from this address (ISJ, 1 May 1927). In July 1931, the owners of the building were among 31 Springfield businesses threatened by the Federal government with liquor violations, and potential "padlocking" for one year duration (ISJ, 3 July 1931). We next learn from the newspapers that the property was occupied by Sam Rudolph, a grocer, in late 1933 (ISJ, 2 September 1933). Rudolph operated Sam's Meat Market and Grocery (aka Sam's Market) from this location from circa 1933 through 1972 (ISJ, 24 December 1933). In 1973, Benson Jones established his Popeye's BBQ restaurant in this building. Popeye's drew an extensive crowd of distinguished clientele to his establishment, which remained at this location through 2000 (ISJ, 2 February 1974).



Popeye: Three generations of ribs.

(ISJ, 2 February 1974)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1517 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME: St. John's A.M.E. Church
LOCATION: Lot 30, County Clerk's Subdiv. of Lots 17, 18, 25, & 26 of E. Iles' 3rd Addition of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350108076



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete(?)
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, stained glass
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber or tar(?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Art Deco
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: stone pilasters with chevrons and projecting above parapet; stylized cross on façade; pointed-arch window openings

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: A large social hall, which post-dates 1983, is located directly east of the church.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The church is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: St. John's A.M.E. Church (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1940

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: see attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

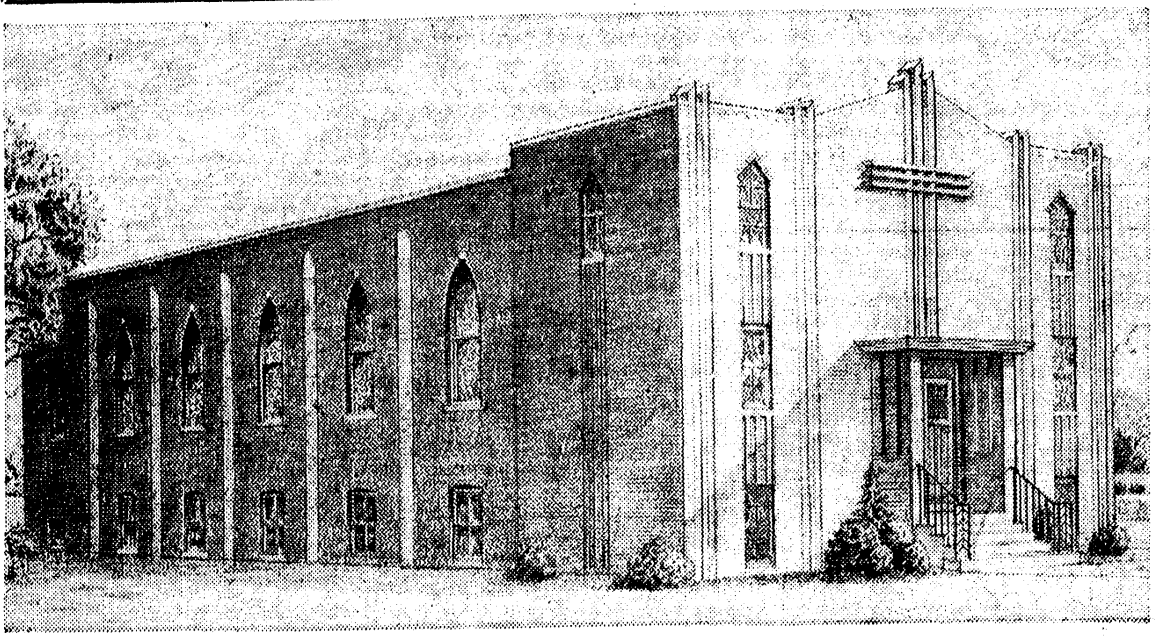
CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1501 East Capitol Avenue

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This building has always been associated with St. John's A.M. E. Church. St. John's had previously been located at Fourteenth and Mason Streets but had to relocate due to the construction of the John Hay Homes. The cornerstone for the existing church was laid on October 20, 1940, and the building opened for services on December 29 of that same year (ISJ, 20 October 1940, 29 December 1940). The architect of the church has not been identified.

Drive For Church Funds Will Be Opened Today



Members of St. John's A.M.E. congregation today will open a drive to raise funds to erect a new church at 1515-1519 East Capitol avenue. The edifice will replace the one located at Fourteenth and Mason streets, which has been razed to make way for the federal housing project. An architect's drawing of the new church building is shown above.

The fund campaign will be citywide. A decorative momento, resembling a bond, will be sold. The bonds will bear a picture of the church, a Biblical quotation and the signatures of the pastor and the secretary of the trustee board. Coupons, about the size of the bricks to be used in the church, will also be issued for donations.

Members of the building committee include Rev. K. J. Siddall, pastor; Mrs. Marie Sublett, Mrs. Amanda Wells, secretary; Orlie Crosslin, Leon H. Stewart, treasurer; William F. Blackwell and U. G. Pendergrass. Church trustees are Amanda Wells, Mattie Cooper, Leon H. Stewart, U. G. Pendergrass, A. L. Walker, Charles Burton, sr., Mac Durden, Robert Wright, and T. Mosely.

Ground for the new edifice was broken several weeks ago. The building is expected to be completed in late November.

Wednesday, the pastor will leave for Mounds where he will attend the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois A.M.E. conference. He will report on activities of the church during the past year.

(ISJ, 29 September 1940)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1221 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Seventh Day Adventist Church
LOCATION: Lot 5, Block K, David Ges Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340482016



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: lancet window openings

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: Aluminum siding and vinyl replacement windows have been added. Two shed-roofed, frame additions (built in separate episodes) have been made to the rear of the original building; the first of these was in place by 1917.

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The church is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows that the first of the rear additions had been added by this date. This map, and one published in 1952, both label the property as a "Negro" church.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Seventh Day Adventist Church (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1911

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet
COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

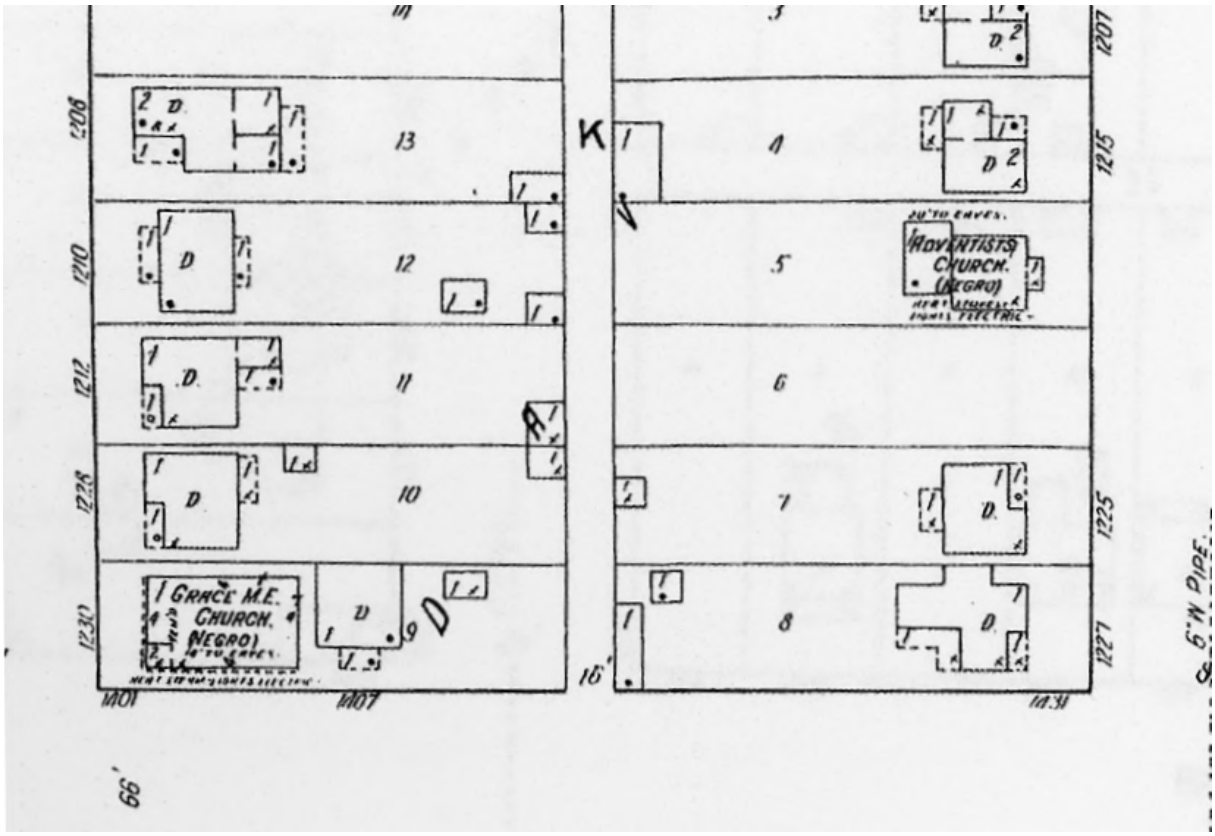
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1221 South Fifteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This church is associated with the first black Seventh Day Adventist congregation organized in Springfield. The congregation was founded in 1904 and built the present church in 1911. Reverend L. W. Brown served as the first pastor. The church was remodeled in 1970.



Location of the Grace M.E. Church (Negro) and the Adventists Church (Negro), as depicted on the 1917 Sanborn map. The Grace M.E. Church depicted on this map is the earlier church, which apparently was replaced (or remodeled) in 1925 by the current structure.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 121 North Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Holy Trinity Lutheran Church
LOCATION: Lot 12, Block 4, Cottage Garden Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14270489009



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: wood shingles
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, stained glass; fixed, stained glass
ROOF TYPE: gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Tudor
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: lancet window openings; stained glass windows; false half-timbering

INTEGRITY: Good to Excellent

ALTERATIONS: The church has gone through several permutations. It originally had square tower located at northeast corner of building. This was later removed (by 1952) and replaced with new steeple centered on the ridgeline. The current configuration has good integrity, less its steeple.

OUTBUILDINGS: A small, one-story, Front-Gable Cottage is located along the south side of the church. This formerly served as a parsonage for the church.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The church is illustrated on all of the Sanborn maps that cover this part of the city: 1890, 1896, 1917, 1952, and 1972. The earlier maps indicate the presence of tower on the northeast corner of the church, which was removed by 1952.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1888-89; remodeled in 1923 and 1930

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

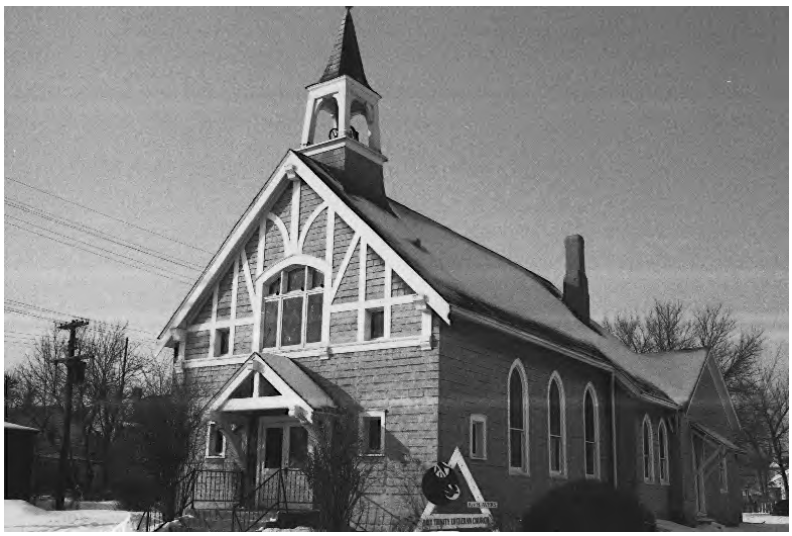
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 121 North Fifteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

On March 11, 1888, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity was organized, with Professor H Wyneken as pastor. On February 24, 1889 the church and parish hall were dedicated. It has been renovated twice since its original construction (in 1923 and 1930). The parsonage was constructed in 1900 by seminary students. The church kitchen was "furnished for the church in 1922" by the Ladies Aid Society (http://www.holytrinitylutheranspringfield.org/holytrinitylutheranchurch/Home/History?Length=4). Constructed for a black congregation, it is the oldest surviving church in the greater Central East Neighborhood.



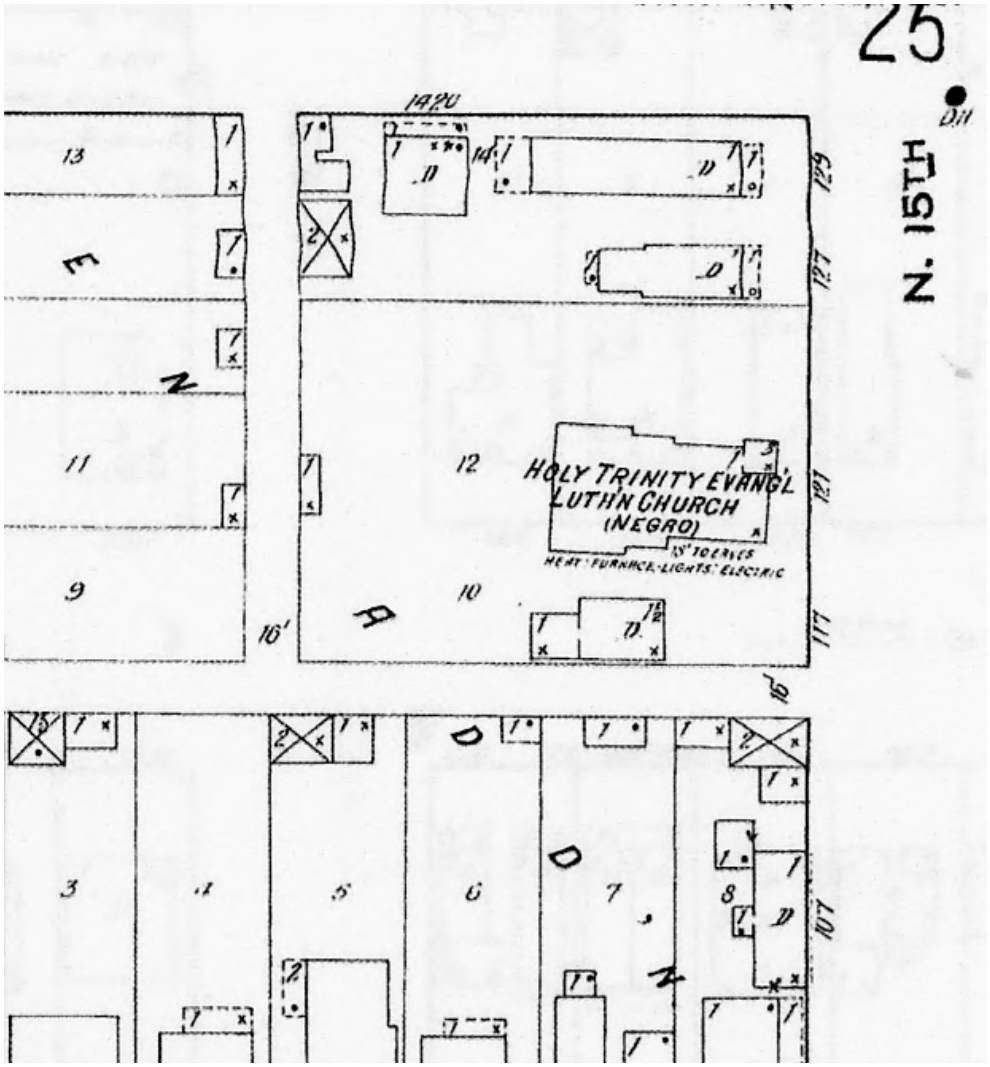


Two historic views of the Holy Trinity Church, located on north Fifteenth Street. Top: Prior to the removal and replacement of the original bell tower and subsequent major reworking sometime after 1917 (SVC Vertical Files).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATON SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 121 North Fifteenth Street



Detail of the Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (Negro), as depicted on the 1917 Sanborn map. The dwelling located adjacent to the church was the Parsonage, which was constructed sometime after 1896. It is curious that the church was constructed slightly askew to the streetscape. This image depicts the original square bell tower located on the northwest corner of the building.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1405 East Monroe Street
COMMON NAME: Union Baptist Church
LOCATION: Lots 9-10, Block 1, Crosby's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340432012



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL: brick
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS:
ROOF TYPE: front-gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: stylized pilasters and buttresses; round-arch window openings; stained glass windows; flattened-arch main entrance

INTEGRITY: Good to Excellent

ALTERATIONS: The original church building retains excellent integrity on the exterior, aside from the presence of two connectors on its east side that join to it an adjacent education building.

OUTBUILDINGS: A massive L-shaped annex is located to the north of the church.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The church is first illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Union Baptist Church (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1940

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: see attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS: The exterior design of the church looks like an Art Deco interpretation of Late Gothic Revival.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATON SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1405 East Monroe Street

This congregation was founded in 1871. The original church was located on the northwest corner of Mason and Twelfth streets. The congregation remained at their original location until forced to relocate in 1940 due to the construction of the John Hay Homes. First addition onto the building was the "Education Building," which was built in 1971.

Program Marks Laying Of Church Cornerstone



—Photo By W. Helm.

The cornerstone for the new Union Baptist church at Fourteenth and Monroe streets was laid Sunday at a ritual and speaking program, conducted by Central lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M.

Shown above is part of the crowd that attended the exercises. In the center foreground is Wilbur Thompson (with manuscript in hand) reading the ritual, incident with the stone laying. Mayor Kapp gave a brief talk at the ceremony. Rev. S. C. Manual is pastor of the church.

(ISJ, 29 October 1940)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1230 South Fourteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Grace Methodist Episcopal Church
LOCATION: Lot 9, Block K, David Ges' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340482008



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double hung wood, stained glass
ROOF TYPE: front-gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: simple Gothic
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: lancelet windows and door openings; stained glass windows; brick and stone buttresses

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None (However, the house to rear of the church may have been an associated parsonage historically).

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows a small one-story house at this location. The 1917 Sanborn shows a church labelled as "Grace M. E. Church (Negro)." The building depicted is of similar size to the existing church, but it has a two-story tower and no narthex. It also indicates that it was frame with a brick veneer. The 1952 Sanborn map shows the church its present configuration, and indicates that it was of solid brick construction.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Grace Methodist Episcopal Church (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1925 (see attached Continuation Sheet)

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS: Front Gable Cottage located to rear of church (on same lot) may have been built as a parsonage.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

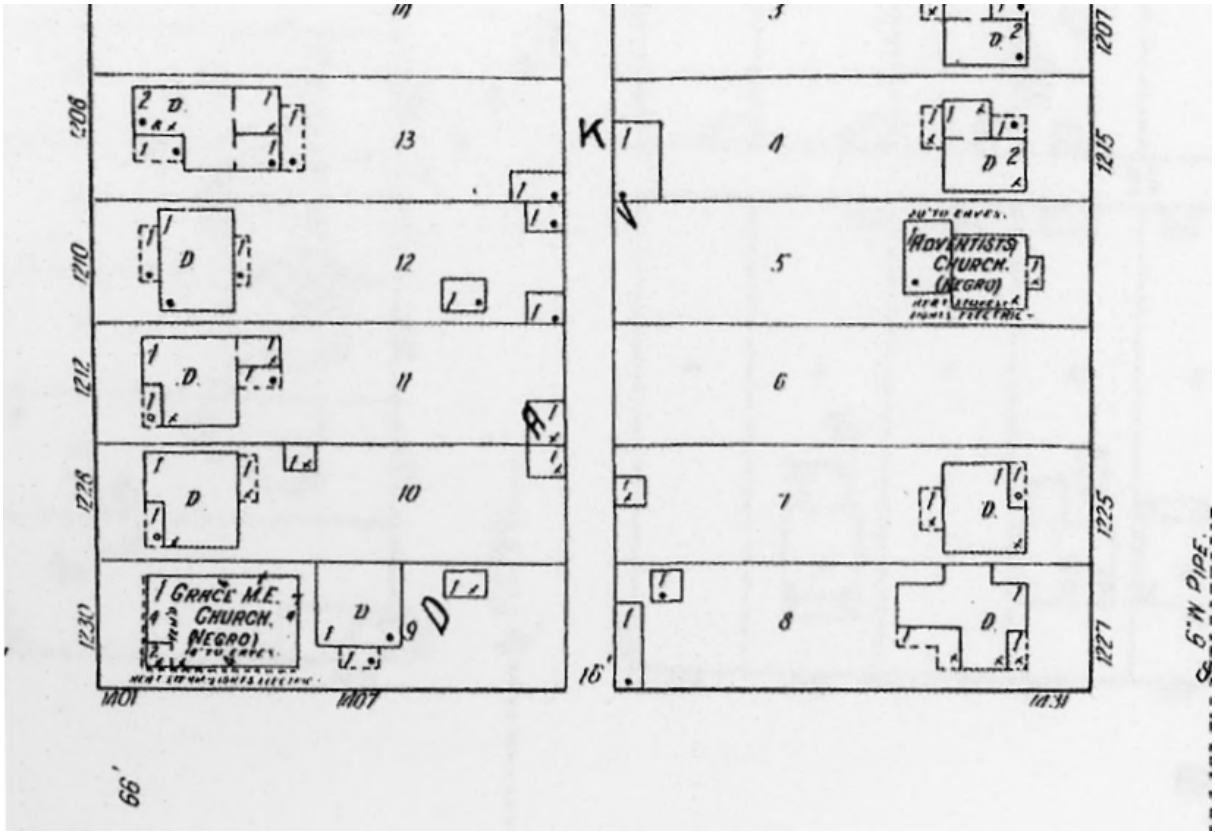
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1230 South Fourteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

The church was organized in 1898 by an African American congregation, which relocated a preexisting church to this location in 1900. The present church attained its current configuration—either by being completely rebuilt, or remodeled with addition of entrance vestibule and removal of potential bell tower—in 1925. An examination of the Sanborn maps suggests the former occurred. The church is currently occupied by Pentecostal Tabernacle Church of God in Christ.



Location of the Grace M.E. Church (Negro) and the Adventists Church (Negro), as depicted on the 1917 Sanborn map. The Grace M.E. Church depicted on this map is the earlier church, which apparently was replaced (or remodeled) in 1925 by the current structure.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1130 South Sixteenth Street
COMMON NAME: St. Paul's A.M.E. Church
LOCATION: Lots 7-8, Block 13, J. H. Spears' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350352007, 14350352008



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL: brick
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: wood frame, stained glass
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: paired and tri-part windows with overhead transom; large front-facing gable with Palladian window

INTEGRITY: Good to Excellent

ALTERATIONS: few since 1940-1 remodeling

OUTBUILDINGS: none

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The church is illustrated in the 1917 Sanborn map, which the first to cover this part of the city. At that time, the church was much smaller and had two-story tower on its south side. The 1952 Sanborn map depicts the church in its present configuration.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Stuart Street Christian Church (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1905; greatly enlarged and modified in 1940-41

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES:

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1130 South Sixteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

The original church at this location was the Stuart Street Christian Church, which was constructed in 1905 (ISJ, 9 September 1905). In 1940-41, the congregation drastically enlarged the church and eliminated the corner tower originally present (converting it into a dormer)

Currently, the church is occupied b the St. Paul's AME congregation. This congregation was organized in 1843 by Wyle and Spencer Donegan, natives of Kentucky. Spencer Donegan was the first pastor, with 15 parishioners. The initial congregation was located in north end of Springfield, initially meeting within the home of John Wesley McDaniel (which was located in what are now the grounds of the Illinois State Fairgrounds). The congregation moved around over the next 100 years, but in April 1956, they purchased the former Stuart Street Christian Church. The St. Paul's is the second-oldest black church in Springfield (https://blackchristiannews.com/2018/06/st-paul-ame-church-in-springfield-il-marks-175th-anniversary-with-love-where-you-live-block-party/).



Congregation Occupies New Church

The congregation of St. Paul's A.M.E. church is shown assembled during Sunday morning worship service in the new church building at Sixteenth and Stuart Sts. Trustees recently purchased the building formerly occupied by the Stuart Street Christian church.

(ISJ, 5 August 1956)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1731 East Kansas Street
COMMON NAME: Prayer Wheel C.O.G.I.C.
LOCATION: Lot 14, Block 7, B. S. Edwards' 3rd Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350315016, 14350315017



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: concrete block and brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: brick façade with oculus windows; glass block cross integrated into facade

INTEGRITY: Good to Excellent

ALTERATIONS: vinyl replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn map (the first to cover this part of the city) shows a different, smaller church at this location: the 18th Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The same small church is illustrated here by the 1952 Sanborn, though this date it was occupied by St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. The existing church is first illustrated by the 1972 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Prayer Wheel Church of God in Christ (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1959

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The Prayer Wheel Church of God in Christ was organized in 1953 (ISJ, 27 October 1961). In March 1959, the congregation was granted a building permit for "repair" (valued at $1,000) of a church building at the 1731 East Kansas Street (ISJ, 24 March 1959). More than simple repairs appear to have been undertaken.

COMMENTS: A date stone on the building indicates a 1959 construction date.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1000 South Nineteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Greater All Nation's Tabernacle
LOCATION: Lot 1, Payne's East Side Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350333001



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick (over concrete block?)
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete(?)
WINDOWS: fixed, 1 light
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION: different shaded brick used for walls; stonework integrated into façade; pointed-arch main entrance; crosses of glass block and brick integrated into exterior walls of narthex

INTEGRITY: Good to Excellent

ALTERATIONS: replacement windows possibly installed

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The church is first illustrated on the 1952 Sanborn map, which depicts the church as having a narrower narthex than it presently does and a projecting apse at rear. It also notes it as being of concrete-block construction. A 1969 aerial photograph indicates that the church still had the same footprint as it did in 1952.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1944, 1970 (remodeling)

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The corner stone of the church indicates that H. Mason was the founder of this congregation, and notes that the church was built (or dedicated) in September 1944, when Elder T.T. Rose was serving as pastor. Prior to that time, the congregation had a home at 2401 East Stuart Street (ISJ, 28 March 1943). The corner stone also references an addition made in 1970.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1616 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME: H. Robbins Tourist House
LOCATION: Lot 3, Block 14, Mather & Well's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350156006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete block
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 3/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: rock-faced, concrete-block foundations; multi-paned sash

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: aluminum siding added; porch posts replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn map depicts this location as a vacant lot. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Ellen Robbins (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1926-27

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1616 East Jackson Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

Ellen Robbins, who was African American, was the builder and first occupant of this home. In 1923, Robbins had acquired Lots 2 and 3, Block 14 of Mather and Wells' Addition from Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pickett (ISJ, 3 April 1923). She did not immediately build the house at 1616 East Jackson Street, but rather lived for a time with her sister, Bessie Mosby, who resided in an adjacent home at 1614 East Jackson Street, where Robbins is listed as residing in the 1926 city directory. The head of the household at 1614 was Bessie Mosby. The first city directory listing for 1616 East Jackson Street in the city occurs in 1927, with Robbin as the occupant. The 1940 federal census notes Robbins as age 75, having been born in Missouri, and owning a home worth $3,000. Two lodgers were residing with her at that time, both of whom were African American: Fred Carter, age 30, who held a clerical position at the Old Age Assistance Department; and Alphonse Fuller, age 45, who was a janitor at the State Capitol (USBC 1940:3B). Ellen Robbins was last listed at 1616 East Jackson Street in the 1942-1943 city directory. The Hellen Robbins Tourist Home was advertised in the *Negro Green Books* from 1930 through 1948.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1501 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME: B. Eskridge Tourist House
LOCATION: Lots 9-10, Block 12, Mather & Well's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340279005, 14340279006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: hip with cross gables
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: turret, oriel window, two-story bay window with clipped corners, continuous eave enclosing gable

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding and replacement windows; porch on northeast corner enclosed

OUTBUILDINGS: A hip-roofed, frame garage is located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows two different residences at this location. The existing residence is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Bernie Eskridge was first listed at this address in 1948 and remained there until 1997. The Eskridge Tourist Home was advertised in the *Negro Green Books* for 1952 through 1963. Bernie Eskridge was African American and had come to Springfield from Chicago (where he resided in 1935). The 1940 federal census reports him as age 28, having a State job as a janitor, and as residing at 128 East South Grand Avenue. His wife Anna, who was a college graduate, was employed as a music teacher with school district. She too was a recent transplant to Springfield, having resided in Montgomery, Alabama in 1935 (USBC 1940:6A).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)
ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 823 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Oscar Birdsong House
LOCATION: Lot 6, Block 7, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340432015



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: L-shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Bungalow

ORNAMENTATION: Classic-inspired columns and frieze on porch

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: Existing house illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map, which also shows a garage on the rear of the lot.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Oscar Birdsong (contractor/builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1911

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 823 South Fifteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This lot was sold by Asa Eastman to David and Sophronia Davis on December 18, 1886. The Davis' built a house and were living there by 1891. David Davis was African-American and, as of 1896, was employed as a watchman at Emil Salzenstein's business (SCD 1896:106). He died in October 1901. His widow married George W. Birdsong in December 1901. George was a widower with a son named Oscar G. from his first marriage. A newspaper article from November 1, 1911 reported O.G. Birdsong was remodeling the house at 823 South 15th for $300.00. It would appear that Birdsong may have built a new home at this time [1911], or substantially remodeled the earlier structure.

Oscar Birdsong was first listed at this residence in the 1912 city directory and apparently lived there until his death in 1958. Birdsong was a carpenter/builder. Oscar Birdsong who came to Springfield, from Pulaski County in southern Illinois, in 1903. Presumably, the house identified with him in the 1926 directory at 823 S. Fifteenth Street (Casey 1926) was built by him, and represents the "beautiful home" described in his 1918 biography (*Springfield Sunday Journal*, 21 July 1918).



OSCAR G. BIRDSONG.

Oscar G. Birdsong was born in Pulaski county, Ill., April 9, 1873, attended common schools, gardened for seven years, came to Springfield in 1903, learned carpenter trade and has now a large and steadily increasing business as carpenter and contractor. He has a beautiful home. The family consists of himself, wife, two daughters and three sons. Mr. Birdsong and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

(*Springfield Sunday Journal*, 21 July 1918).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 816 South Fifteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Charles Gibbs House
LOCATION: Lot 6, Block 8, Eastman's Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340433008



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum (upper floor)
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights; fixed wood, 12 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Moderate

ALTERATIONS: rear addition and dormer added; brick veneer potentially added; front porch removed (all by 1969)

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The existing house appear to be illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map. The map depicts the house as being of frame construction, having a full-width front porch, and lacking the rear extension now present. The 1952 Sanborn map indicates no alterations to the house but does show the addition of a frame garage on the property since 1917. A 1969 aerial photograph shows that the house had assumed its present configuration by that date.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Zackas Washington (potential builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1909

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

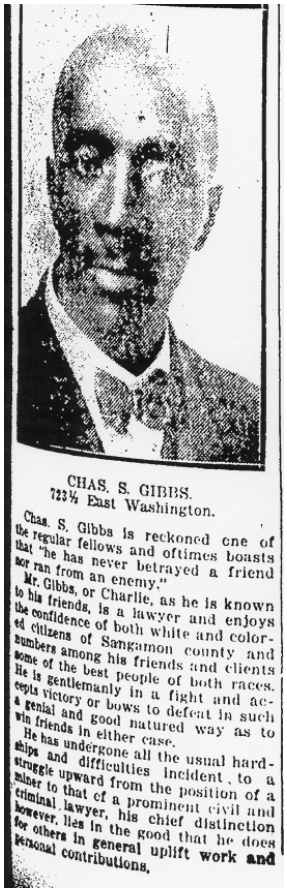
CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 816 South Fifteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This house was first listed in the 1909 city directory. The lot was purchased on November 29, 1901 by Martha Washington from Hattie J. Sutton. Martha and her husband Zackas are first listed at this address in 1909.

Charles Gibbs was first listed at this address in the 1921 city directory. He was married to Mrs. Mary L. Morton in September 1920, and may have moved into this house at the time of his marriage. Charles Gibbs was an early attorney in Springfield that was heavily involved with local, state, and even national issues associated with improving living conditions of his fellow citizens, and race relations. In 1912, Gibbs was living at 1404 E. Reynolds Street (which is no longer extant). Both he, and his wife, were very active in local philanthropic endeavors as well. Mrs. Gibbs was the president of the Springfield Colored Women's Club. Their children included: Miss Leola Gibbs (pianist, artist, and court stenographer) and the young Charles Gibbs, Jr. (violinist) (Casey 1926). The Gibbs family remained at this address until his death in August 1927. This house appears to have been heavily remodeled, including being clad in brick, between 1952 and 1969.



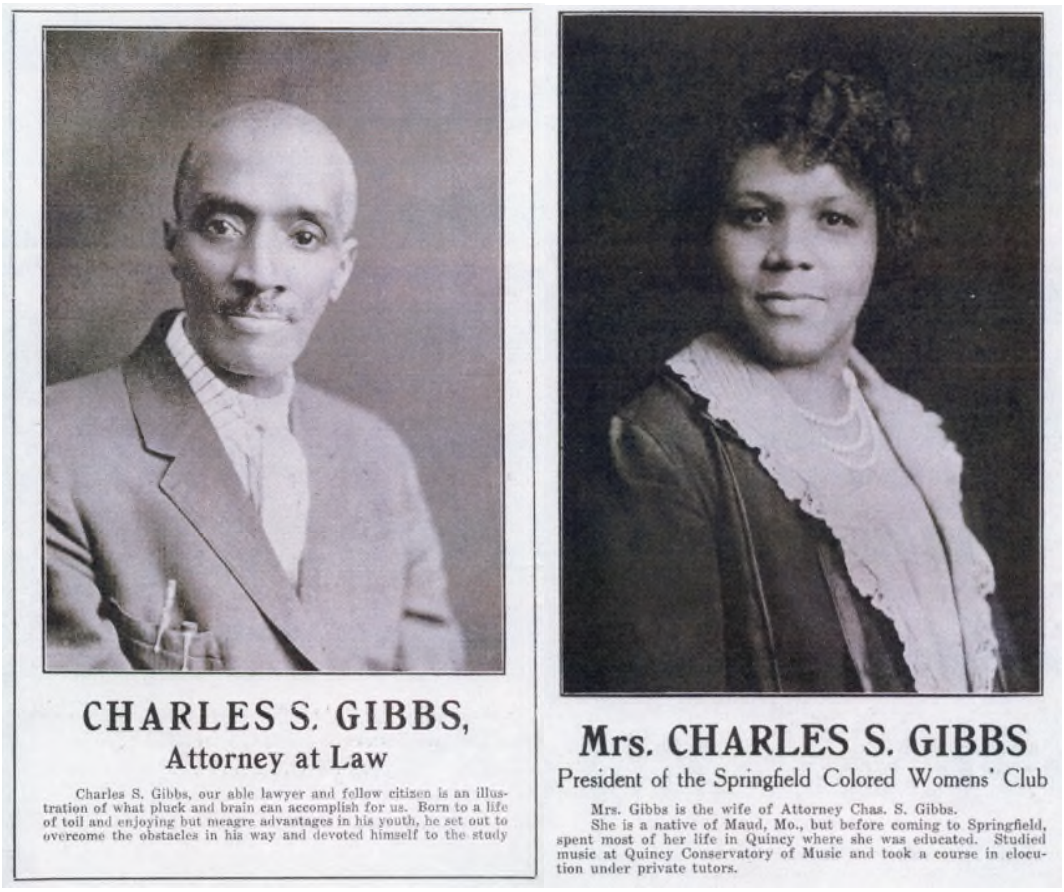
CHAS. S. GIBBS.
723½ East Washington.

Chas. S. Gibbs is reckoned one of the regular fellows and oftimes boasts that "he has never betrayed a friend nor ran from an enemy."

Mr. Gibbs, or Charlie, as he is known to his friends, is a lawyer and enjoys the confidence of both white and colored citizens of Sangamon county and numbers among his friends and clients some of the best people of both races. He is gentlemanly in a fight and accepts victory or bows to defeat in such a genial and good natured way as to win friends in either case.

He has undergone all the usual hardships and difficulties incident to a struggle upward from the position of a number to that of a prominent civil and criminal lawyer, his chief distinction however, lies in the good that he does for others in general uplift work and personal contributions.

Illinois State Journal (21 Jul 1918)



CHARLES S. GIBBS,
Attorney at Law

Charles S. Gibbs, our able lawyer and fellow citizen is an illustration of what pluck and brain can accomplish for us. Born to a life of toil and enjoying but meagre advantages in his youth, he set out to overcome the obstacles in his way and devoted himself to the study

Mrs. CHARLES S. GIBBS
President of the Springfield Colored Womens' Club

Mrs. Gibbs is the wife of Attorney Chas. S. Gibbs.
She is a native of Maud, Mo., but before coming to Springfield, spent most of her life in Quincy where she was educated. Studied music at Quincy Conservatory of Music and took a course in elocution under private tutors.

Casey (1926)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1213 South Fourteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Frank Burns House
LOCATION: Lot 7, Block L, David Ges' Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340481015



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: hip
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Four Square

ORNAMENTATION: deep boxed eaves, hip-roofed formers

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows; dormer windows enclosed; original porch posts replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map illustrates this lot as vacant. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1908-1909

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1213 South Fourteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This house was probably built between 1908 and 1909. Edward R. Ives is first listed in the city directory at this address in 1909. The 1910 census lists Ives as living at this address with his wife and two boarders. Ives offered the house and household goods for sale in April 1916. His newspaper advertisement described the place as an "8 room modern house" (*Illinois State Register* April 1, 1916 page 12). Frank Burns bought the house and land in August 1916 (*Illinois State Register*, 4 August 1916 page 14). Burns was last listed in the house in 1941. Burns was one of the original organizers of Company H, Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard. Early in life worked as a railroad engineer and "expert" machinist, but due to the "color line" and inability to advance in that career path, he became the head waiter at the Leland Hotel (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918).



FRANK BURNS.

There is a sort of culture one gets from books, another kind that comes as the result of extensive traveling with eyes open and mind alert and from associating with refined people. Frank Burns early showed marks of gentility, and when a mere lad was started in the school of experience for culture. He was born in Waxahatche, Texas, in 1875. Graduating from grade school, he started soon afterward as a globe-trotter in the employ of Senator Hill's son. At eighteen he was in Sidney, Australia; before he was nineteen he was in Agnecia, Japan; visited places of interest in Germany and France. Returning to this country he lived two years in Baltimore, traveling with Sells Bros. circus in a band for five years, covering all parts of United States and Mexico. Mr. Burns, Richard Ross and the late Robert Blakeman were the organizers of company H, Eighth regiment, Illinois National guard.

The remarkable versatility of the man is still further shown by the fact that he went to work on the C. & A. railroad, qualifying in record time as an engineer and an expert machinist, but was barred from further progress and employment because of the color line in R. L. E. He assisted in opening the Leland hotel, succeeding C. H. Barton as head waiter, which position he now holds. Mr. Burns is a Knight Templar, member of Central lodge No. 3, F. and A. M. His family consists of himself, wife, Mrs. Nannie A. Burns, and four children. Clafford, the eldest, is employed at the Leland hotel; the only daughter, Madge, is in high school; Thomas and Frank, jr., are in graded school. The family reside at their beautiful home, 1213 South Fourteenth street.

(*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1408 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME: Dan Neal House
LOCATION: Lot 6, Block 7, Mather & Well's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340278024



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: eave returns, grouped windows

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: aluminum siding added, porch posts and balustrade replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows a different house at this location. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See Attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS: None

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

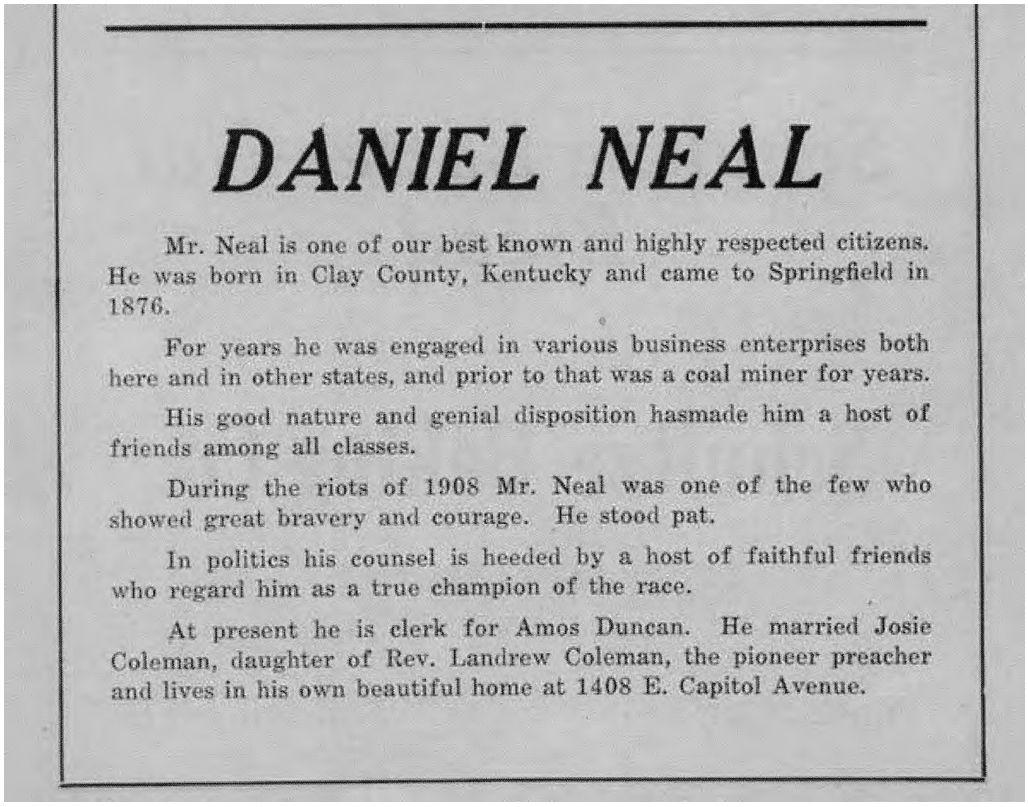
CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1408 East Capitol Avenue

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This house appears to have been remodeled in 1908 by Dr. S.D. Freidman. The *Daily Illinois State Register* (June 23, 1908 p. 12) lists Freidman getting a permit to remodel a frame residence at 1408 East Capitol. The house is further remodeled in 1910 by A.J. Friedman. The *Daily Illinois State Register* (April 15, 1910 p. 10) lists Friedman getting a permit to remodel the house at 1408 East Capitol. The *Daily Illinois State Register* (July 12, 1913 page 8) has an advertisement in which the house is for sale "8 room house, strictly modern, located at 1408 East Capitol."

Dan Neal was first listed at this residence in the 1925 city directory with his wife Josephine. No occupation was listed for him. Neal died on March 4, 1927. His widow was listed in the 1927 city directory. The 1926 Directory highlights Neal as having "fought back" during the 1908 riots. His home was destroyed by mob violence on August 14, 1908.



DANIEL NEAL

Mr. Neal is one of our best known and highly respected citizens. He was born in Clay County, Kentucky and came to Springfield in 1876.

For years he was engaged in various business enterprises both here and in other states, and prior to that was a coal miner for years.

His good nature and genial disposition hasmade him a host of friends among all classes.

During the riots of 1908 Mr. Neal was one of the few who showed great bravery and courage. He stood pat.

In politics his counsel is heeded by a host of faithful friends who regard him as a true champion of the race.

At present he is clerk for Amos Duncan. He married Josie Coleman, daughter of Rev. Landrew Coleman, the pioneer preacher and lives in his own beautiful home at 1408 E. Capitol Avenue.

Casey (1926:np)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1530 East Capitol Avenue
COMMON NAME: Thomas R. Thompson House
LOCATION: Lot 1, Block 12, Mather & Well's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350151013



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: hip
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Four Square

ORNAMENTATION: bay window

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: front porch enclosed; addition of aluminum siding; replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: A frame garage is located on the rear of the lot.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows a different (one-story) house on this lot. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows it as having a open front porch at that date. No changes are indicated by the 1952 Sanborn.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: John Doyle (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Circa 1910

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

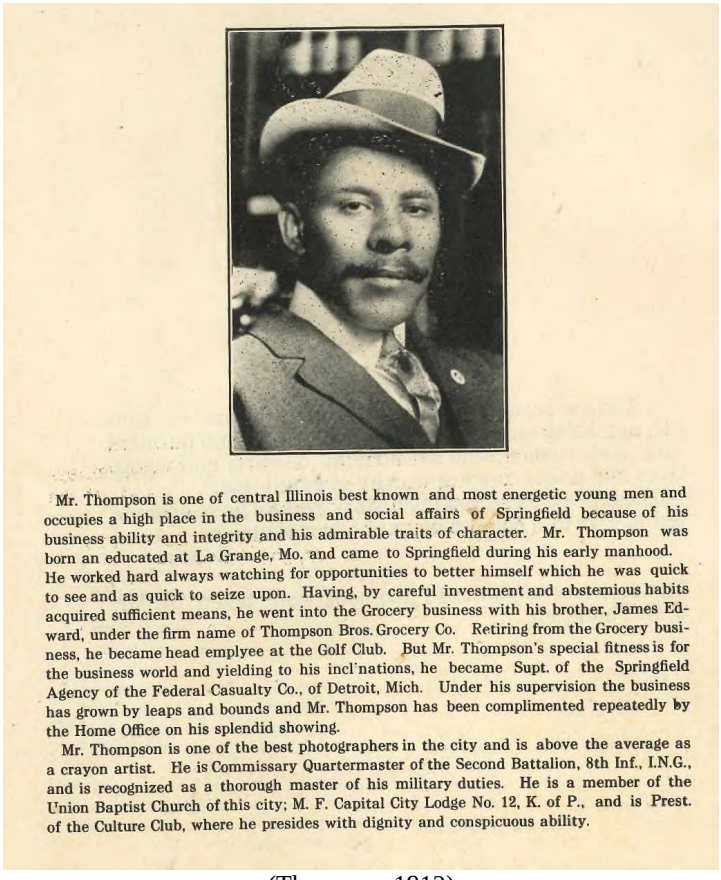
STREET ADDRESS: 1530 East Capitol Avenue

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

A house was located on this lot on the 1876 city map. The lot and the adjoining lot were sold by Herman Hofferkamp to John Doyle on January 28, 1901. John Doyle was listed in the 1900-1901 city directory at 1528 East Capitol. There was no listing for 1530 East Capitol. In the 1904 city directory 1530 appears for the first time and John Doyle is listed as the resident at that address. The 1528 East Capitol address still appears and is occupied by a F. W. Botterbusch who was not listed in the previous directory. It appears that Doyle built the house between 1902-1904.

According to an article that appeared in the November 26, 1923 (*Illinois State Journal* p. 9), the house at 1530 East Capitol was sold as the result of a lawsuit between two of the children of John Doyle. It may have been at about that time, circa 1923, that Thomas Thompson moved into the house. Prior to that time, he is listed at a location within the Levee commercial district. Thomas R. Thompson is first listed in the 1924 city directory, with a civil servant occupation listed simply as "State House." He remains listed at this address until his death on November 21, 1927.

Thompson was a successful insurance agent for many years, and accomplished photographer. He published *Pictorial Souvenir, Central Illinois* in 1912. By the 1920s, he apparently was working in a civil servant position at the "State House." After his death in 1927, the Springfield Urban League and the Douglas Community Center shared office space in this house for a short time beginning in 1928.



Mr. Thompson is one of central Illinois best known and most energetic young men and occupies a high place in the business and social affairs of Springfield because of his business ability and integrity and his admirable traits of character. Mr. Thompson was born an educated at La Grange, Mo. and came to Springfield during his early manhood. He worked hard always watching for opportunities to better himself which he was quick to see and as quick to seize upon. Having, by careful investment and abstemious habits acquired sufficient means, he went into the Grocery business with his brother, James Edward, under the firm name of Thompson Bros. Grocery Co. Retiring from the Grocery business, he became head emplyee at the Golf Club. But Mr. Thompson's special fitness is for the business world and yielding to his incl nations, he became Supt. of the Springfield Agency of the Federal Casualty Co., of Detroit, Mich. Under his supervision the business has grown by leaps and bounds and Mr. Thompson has been complimented repeatedly by the Home Office on his splendid showing.

Mr. Thompson is one of the best photographers in the city and is above the average as a crayon artist. He is Commissary Quartermaster of the Second Battalion, 8th Inf., I.N.G., and is recognized as a thorough master of his military duties. He is a member of the Union Baptist Church of this city; M. F. Capital City Lodge No. 12, K. of P., and is Prest. of the Culture Club, where he presides with dignity and conspicuous ability.

(Thompson 1912)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1106 South Walnut Avenue
COMMON NAME: A. Morris Williams House
LOCATION: S40' N80' Lots 13-15, Block 2, Mendenhall, Matheny & Turney's Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14330453002



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: multiple-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: asymmetrical
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Queen Anne
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: clipped corners with brackets; decorative wood shingles in front gable

INTEGRITY: Moderate to Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and windows; dormers added; side porch and rear exterior stairway added; front porch posts replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This is illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900-01

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

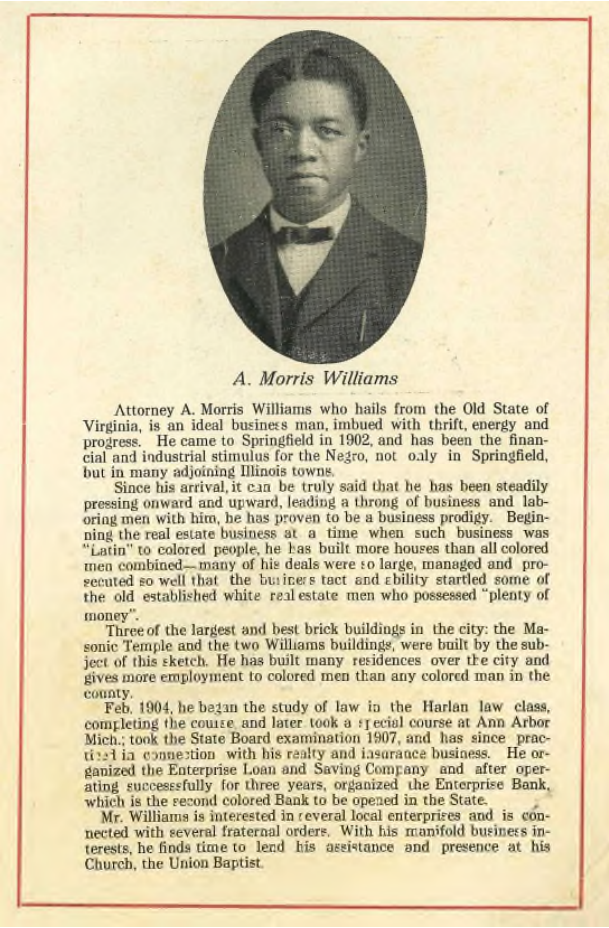
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1106 South Walnut Avenue

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

Newspaper advertisements for this address first appear in 1901 with the listing of a six-room cottage, modern throughout" (*ISJ*, 19 May 1901). The *Illinois State Register* carried a news brief in July 1907, which made reference to the fact that Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Million resided at 1106 South Walnut Street. Apparently, Dr. Edward Million did not live there very long, as the house was offered for rent or sale in a later 1909 article (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 August 1909 p. 10). At that time, the dwelling was described as a nine-room modern house. In 1910, a 4-room, modern home for rent at this address was listed (cf. *ISJ*, 3 December 1910). Shortly thereafter, a 7-room modern house is listed for rent bearing this address (cf. *ISR*, 2 January 1911). Sometime in early 1918, Abraham Morris Williams purchased the house at 1106 South Walnut, as he is listed at that address in September of that year (cf. *ISR*, 24 February 1918, page 28; 16 September 1918, page 7). A. Morris Williams resided in this house until his death on April 16, 1936. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, multiple newspaper articles attest to a variety of social events being sponsored by the Williams family at their home. A. Morris Williams, a prominent African-American lawyer and businessman in Springfield, resided at this home at 1106 South Walnut Avenue from mid-1918 until his death in 1936. Williams, the first African American admitted to the bar in Sangamon County, was one of the partners responsible for the construction of the Hotel Brown (later Hotel Dudley), and instrumental in filing retribution claims against the City of Springfield after the August 1908 riots.



A. Morris Williams

Attorney A. Morris Williams who hails from the Old State of Virginia, is an ideal business man, imbued with thrift, energy and progress. He came to Springfield in 1902, and has been the financial and industrial stimulus for the Negro, not only in Springfield, but in many adjoining Illinois towns.

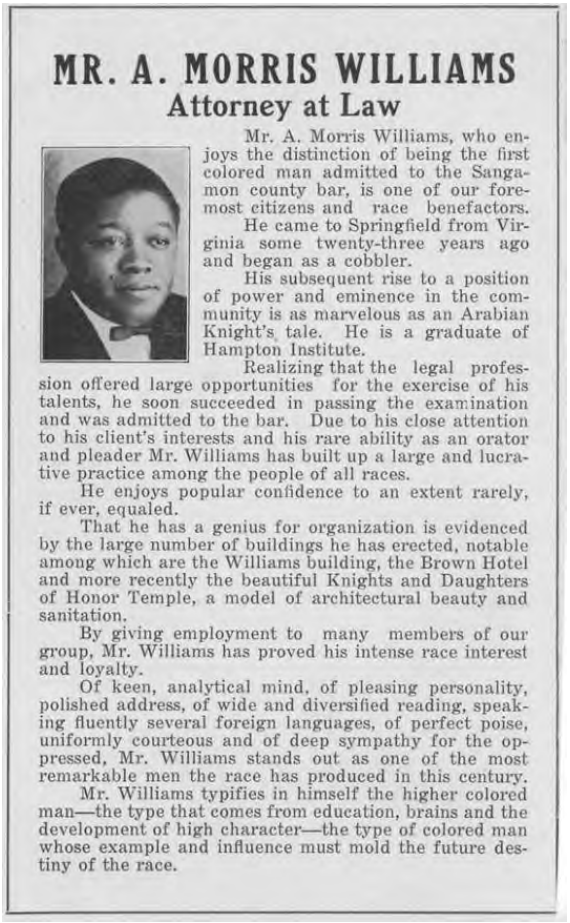
Since his arrival, it can be truly said that he has been steadily pressing onward and upward, leading a throng of business and laboring men with him, he has proven to be a business prodigy. Beginning the real estate business at a time when such business was "Latin" to colored people, he has built more houses than all colored men combined—many of his deals were so large, managed and prosecuted so well that the business tact and ability startled some of the old established white real estate men who possessed "plenty of money".

Three of the largest and best brick buildings in the city: the Masonic Temple and the two Williams buildings, were built by the subject of this sketch. He has built many residences over the city and gives more employment to colored men than any colored man in the county.

Feb. 1904, he began the study of law in the Harlan law class, completing the course and later took a special course at Ann Arbor Mich.; took the State Board examination 1907, and has since practiced in connection with his realty and insurance business. He organized the Enterprise Loan and Saving Company and after operating successfully for three years, organized the Enterprise Bank, which is the second colored Bank to be opened in the State.

Mr. Williams is interested in several local enterprises and is connected with several fraternal orders. With his manifold business interests, he finds time to lend his assistance and presence at his Church, the Union Baptist.

Thompson (1912)



MR. A. MORRIS WILLIAMS

Attorney at Law

Mr. A. Morris Williams, who enjoys the distinction of being the first colored man admitted to the Sangamon county bar, is one of our foremost citizens and race benefactors.

He came to Springfield from Virginia some twenty-three years ago and began as a cobbler.

His subsequent rise to a position of power and eminence in the community is as marvelous as an Arabian Knight's tale. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute.

Realizing that the legal profession offered large opportunities for the exercise of his talents, he soon succeeded in passing the examination and was admitted to the bar. Due to his close attention to his client's interests and his rare ability as an orator and pleader Mr. Williams has built up a large and lucrative practice among the people of all races.

He enjoys popular confidence to an extent rarely, if ever, equaled.

That he has a genius for organization is evidenced by the large number of buildings he has erected, notable among which are the Williams building, the Brown Hotel and more recently the beautiful Knights and Daughters of Honor Temple, a model of architectural beauty and sanitation.

By giving employment to many members of our group, Mr. Williams has proved his intense race interest and loyalty.

Of keen, analytical mind, of pleasing personality, polished address, of wide and diversified reading, speaking fluently several foreign languages, of perfect poise, uniformly courteous and of deep sympathy for the oppressed, Mr. Williams stands out as one of the most remarkable men the race has produced in this century.

Mr. Williams typifies in himself the higher colored man—the type that comes from education, brains and the development of high character—the type of colored man whose example and influence must mold the future destiny of the race.

Casey (1926)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1032 South Spring Street
COMMON NAME: George G. Bates House
LOCATION: Lot 14, Block 1, Shutt & Starnes' Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14330478010



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 8/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Side-Gable House

ORNAMENTATION: front entrance flanked by sidelights; wide eaves; multi-paned sash

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding; original porch posts replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map. At that date, there was a sizable, 1-½-story outbuilding on the rear of the lot.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: George Bates (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1916

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1032 South Spring Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

An August 13, 1916 article (*Illinois State Journal* p. 6) reports that George Bates was to erect a two-story, eight-room, frame residence at 1032 South Spring Street at an estimate cost of $2,000. George Bates' obituary (March 2, 1944 p. 10 *Illinois State Journal*) reports that he was still living at this Spring Street location at the time of his death. The article stated that he had been at the same address the last 50 years. The city directories confirm this, as Bates was first listed at this address in 1896. By 1918, Bates worked as a civil servant in the State House. At the time of this publication, the family had a son serving in the U.S. Army in France (World War I).



G. G. BATES.

Mr. Bates was born in Andrain county, Mo., May 2, 1862, and came to Springfield in 1880. In 1886 he married Emily Mary Duff. They have a son, F. W., in the army in France and Mrs. Hazel N. Wilson. Mr. Bates is in the employ of the state, assigned to the governor's department. They reside at 1032 South Spring.

(*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 912 North Fourteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Frank A. Hicklin House
LOCATION: Lot 13, Block 5, Furniture Factory Park Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14270281006



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: L-shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: L-Shaped Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: clipped corners, Tuscan porch posts

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: vinyl siding added; original porch posts replaced

OUTBUILDINGS: A small, frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows the footprint of the house in its existing configuration.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1899-1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

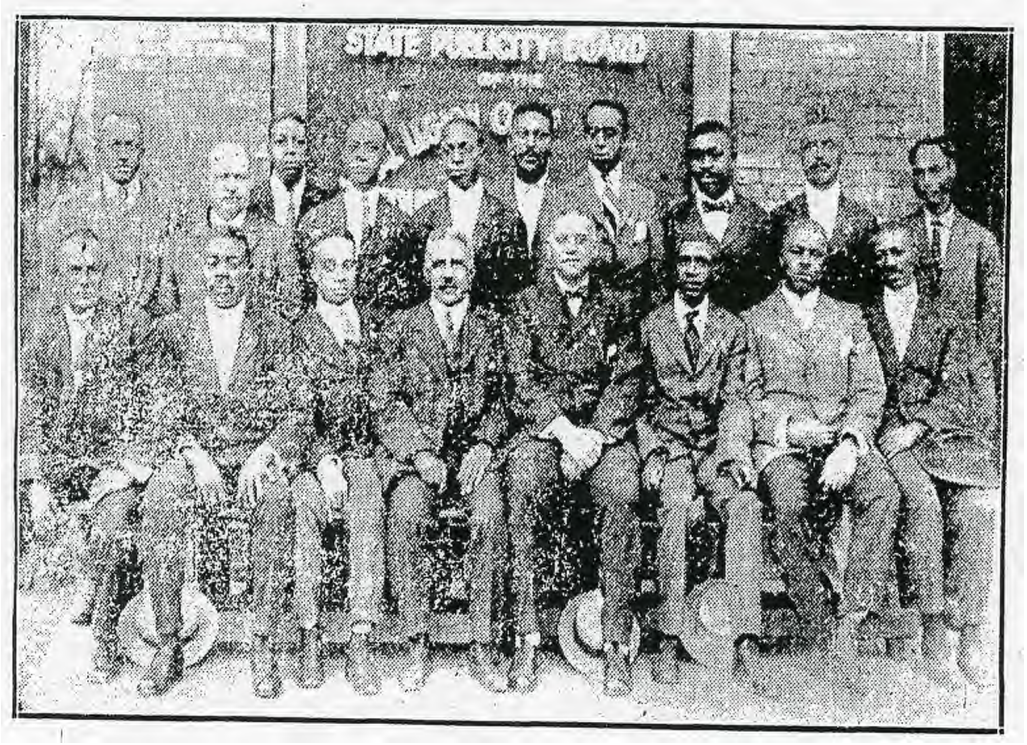
CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 912 North Fourteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

Frank B. Hicklin was the son of Springfield resident Hezkiah Hicklin (1835-1904). Hezikiah was active in statewide race issues, and was a delegate at the State Convention of Colored Men, held at Galesburg in October 1867. He was also the first black to hold public office in Sangamon County, having been elected to serve on the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors. Information on his political service is unclear, but it appears that he was actively participating in First Ward elections in the middle 1870s. At that time, black Republicans were supportive of him running for First Ward Alderman candidate in 1873, but he withdrew and threw his support to a white candidate at the time. It was not until 1895, that Hezkiah's son, Frank Hicklin (1864-1921), was elected as city alderman from the First Ward. Frank served one term, 1895-1897, and was the first African American city council member. That year there was a Republican landslide citywide in that election. Strife among black voters in election of 1897 resulted in Frank losing his seat on the city council (SangamonLink; see also Bahde 2014).

Frank B. Hicklin resided at this located from 1900 until his death in July 1921. Frank had bought this house lot on May 26, 1897 from E. A. Wilson and his wife. The Hicklins are first listed at this address in the 1900-01 city directory. Frank was on the executive committee of the Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress (*ISJ*; 21 July 1918).



Executive Board of the Centennial Co-operative Educational Congress Committee (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). Hicklin was vice-president of the committee, and presumably was one of the individuals sitting front and center in the above picture.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1905 East Jackson Street
COMMON NAME: J. Harold White House
LOCATION: Lot 17, Block 2, E. A. Wilson's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350176020



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: return eaves

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding; possible addition of dormer

OUTBUILDINGS: A small shed is located to the rear of the house.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This home is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1907-08

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

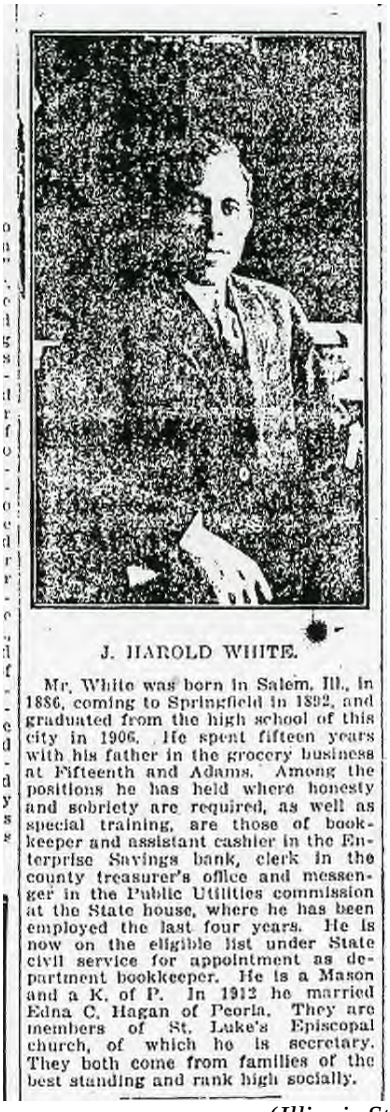
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1905 East Jackson Street

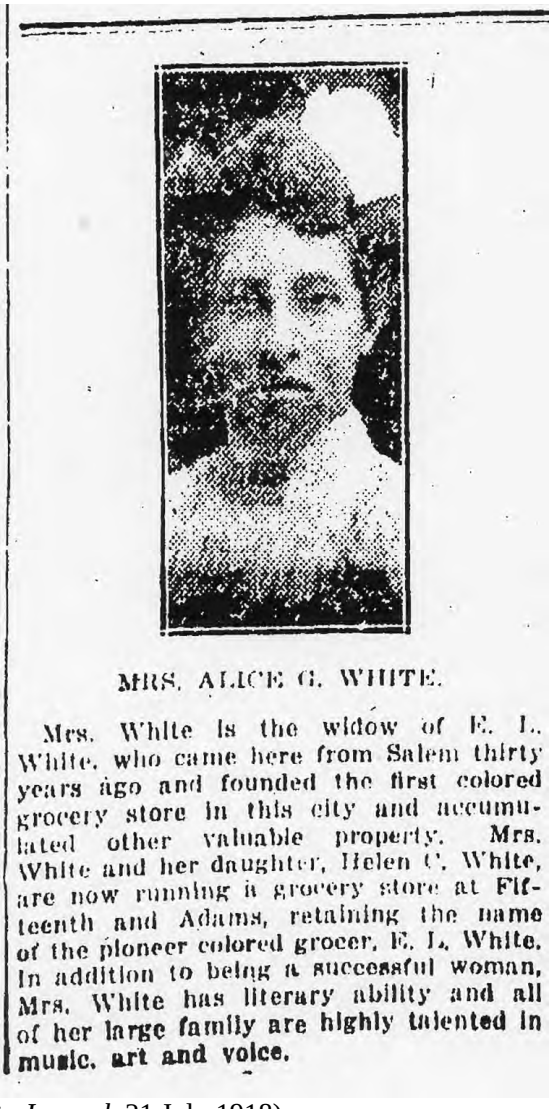
HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This address was first listed in the 1908 city directory as vacant. J. Harold White was first listed at this address in the 1913 city directory and was last listed at this address in the 1923 city directory. A newspaper article from early 1929 (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 March 1929 p. 2) reported that J. Harold White and Vincent Ray had recently exchanged their properties: "Ray's property being a six-room modern frame house at 105 West Laurel Street. Mr. White's property was a six-room story and one-half house at 1905 East Jackson Street." The Centennial Co-Operative Educational Congress newspaper article indicates that J. Harold White was living at 1905 East Jackson Street at that time. Both he and his mother are prominently endorsed in this Centennial edition of the newspaper (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918). J. Harold White worked alongside his father for many years in the grocery business, at the Enterprise Savings Bank, and later as a civil servant at the State Capital. His father's grocery business is touted as "the first colored grocery store" in Springfield, located at Fifteenth and Adams Streets.



J. HAROLD WHITE.

Mr. White was born in Salem, Ill., in 1886, coming to Springfield in 1892, and graduated from the high school of this city in 1906. He spent fifteen years with his father in the grocery business at Fifteenth and Adams. Among the positions he has held where honesty and sobriety are required, as well as special training, are those of bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Enterprise Savings bank, clerk in the county treasurer's office and messenger in the Public Utilities commission at the State house, where he has been employed the last four years. He is now on the eligible list under State civil service for appointment as department bookkeeper. He is a Mason and a K. of P. In 1912 he married Edna C. Hagan of Peoria. They are members of St. Luke's Episcopal church, of which he is secretary. They both come from families of the best standing and rank high socially.



MRS. ALICE G. WHITE.

Mrs. White is the widow of E. L. White, who came here from Salem thirty years ago and founded the first colored grocery store in this city and accumulated other valuable property. Mrs. White and her daughter, Helen C. White, are now running a grocery store at Fifteenth and Adams, retaining the name of the pioneer colored grocer, E. L. White. In addition to being a successful woman, Mrs. White has literary ability and all of her large family are highly talented in music, art and voice.

(*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1727 East Carpenter Street
COMMON NAME: Alexander Bender House
LOCATION: Lot 3, Block 18, Springfield Savings Bank Addition
PARCEL ID NO.: 14260306018



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-11/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: aluminum
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: front gale
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Front-Gable Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: porch posts; paired windows in front gable

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of aluminum siding

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This house is illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map, which is the first to cover this part of the city.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1903-1907

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1727 East Carpenter Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

This house was probably built between 1903 and 1907. Henry Zake, a farmer in Clear Lake Township, purchased the lot the house stands on in June 1903 from a man named William M. Brewer. Brewer, a commission merchant, had purchased 10 lots in the block in 1891. This address first appears in the 1908 city directory. It also first appears in the newspaper database in 1907. The house was apparently built by Zake as a rental property.

Alexander Bender was listed as a resident at this address in the 1917 and 1918 city directories. Bender was one of several businessmen highlighted in the 21 July 1918 issue of the *Illinois State Journal*. At that time, Bender was a carriage and automobile painter with his shop located on Cook Street, between Second and Third Streets.



ALEXANDER BENDER.

Carriage and automobile painter, Cook street between Second and Third. Has had years of experience and does work for some of the wealthiest and most particular automobile owners in the city. Doing personal work and having light expense enables him to make reasonable prices.

(*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918).

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1128 South Pasfield House
COMMON NAME: Winfred ("Doc") Helm House
LOCATION: Lot 11, Block 4, John E. Roll's Addn.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14330480018



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung wood, 1/1 & 2/2 lights
ROOF TYPE: gambrel
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingle
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Dutch-Colonial Revival
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: cross-gambrel roofs; grouped windows; return eaves

INTEGRITY: Moderate to Good

ALTERATIONS: front porch enclosed; vinyl siding added

OUTBUILDINGS:

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This home is first illustrated on the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Henry King (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1915

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1128 South Pasfield House

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

In mid-February 1915, the *Illinois State Journal* (*ISJ*, 12 February 1915, p. 14) reported on the issuance of a building permit to Henry King to erect a story and a half residence at 1128 South Pasfield Street. By the 1950s, Winifred "Doc" (aka "One Shot") Helm was the chief photographer for the Illinois Secretary of State, and he recorded many images of African American life in Springfield from the 1940s through the 1990s (some of which are in the ALPLM; others currently on display at the AAHM).





ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1240 West Jefferson Street
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Pt. N pt. E1/2, SE1/4, Section 29
PARCEL ID NO.: 14290476014



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE:	single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE:	single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE:	rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
WALL CONSTRUCTION:	frame
SIDING MATERIAL:	vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL:	brick
WINDOWS:	double-hung wood, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE:	asphalt shingles
ROOF MATERIAL:	hip
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	
BUILDING TYPE:	Four Square

ORNAMENTATION: brick porch with decorative watertable

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: vinyl siding

OUTBUILDINGS: A two-story, brick building is located on the rear of the lot. This building was used as a commercial laundry during the early twentieth century.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1917 Sanborn map illustrates a different house on this lot.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1925

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS: Springfield African American History Museum has recent “Family History” exhibit highlighting the Murrell family.

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 2

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1240 West Jefferson Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

William H. Murrell purchased this property on June 30, 1892. He married Sarah F. Thompson in September of 1893. He was first listed at 1236 East Jefferson in 1894. The address changed to 1240 in the 1900-01 city directory. Murrell was listed at this location in the city directories through 1959. The Murrell Hand Laundry was started, "in a small way," in 1911 by the young Orean Murrell (with the assistance of her parents). With the mechanical assistance of her father, the family mechanized the laundry, which was such a success, they soon built a large brick structure in the rear of the property to serve as the laundry. This building was constructed sometime between circa 1912 and 1917.



MURRELL HAND LAUNDRY.

In one of the most out of the way spots of Springfield is an industry of much promise for the future and of interest because of its history. This hand laundry is owned and controlled by William H .Murrell and family. It was started in a small way in 1911. At that time Orean Murrell, the eldest of thirteen children, was going to high school She helped her mother at odd times washing and ironing. She liked the work and as she continued at it grew stronger and quite capable as a laundress. Her father rigged up a few small washing machines in the cow barn, the motor power being furnished by an old tractor engine. This was Miss Orean's real opportunity, which she improved from the start. Work was turned out with such satisfaction that the business grew till more space was needed. A two-story brick structure was built, new machinery was installed and now the young business woman, who is the real manager of the laundry, employes ten people and will soon still further enlarge the plant to take care of the steadily increasing work. In the beginning the father gave his daughter a start. She has so built up the business that it will now justify him in putting in his full time at the laundry. This he will do when his present term expires as engineer at the junior high school. Mr. Murrell was born in Kentucky, coming to Springfield in 1883. He has a record of thirty years continuous service as a brickmaker.

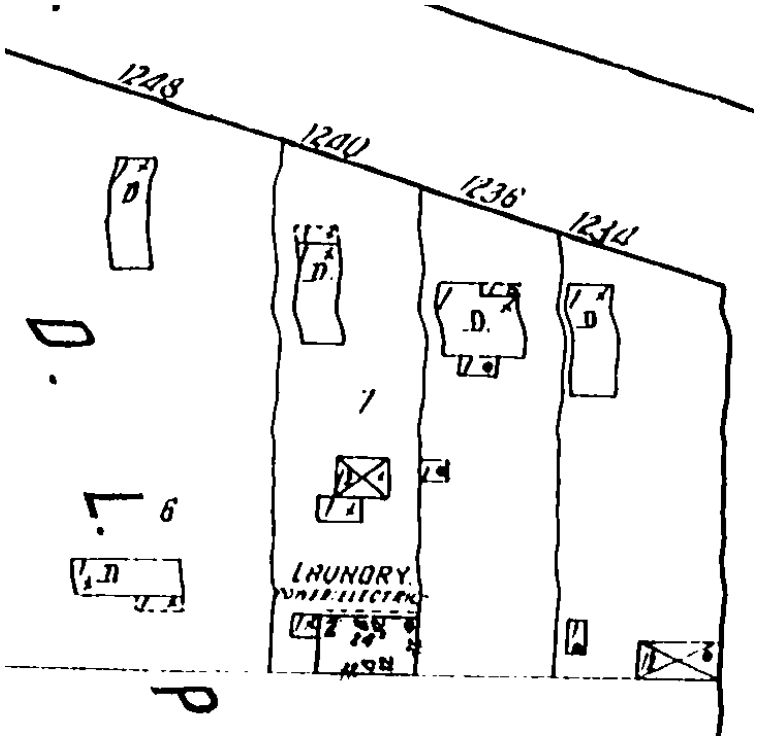
(*Illinois State Journal*, 21 July 1918)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 1240 West Jefferson Street





(Sanborn 1917:97)

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1220 East South Grand Avenue
COMMON NAME: St. Luke's Episcopal Church
LOCATION: E39.2' Lots 1-3, Block 8, Stuart Brown's Subdivision
PARCEL ID NO.:



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: church
PRESENT USE: church
PLAN SHAPE: L-shape
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: wood shingle, brick
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS:
ROOF TYPE: front gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: Church

ORNAMENTATION:

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: none

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows no buildings at this location. The existing church building is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map, which depicts it has having its current footprints and notes it as a "Negro" church.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: The church was built about 1900. The original white congregation disbanded after a few years, and diocese subsequently donated the church to a black congregation in 1908. The congregation remained predominately black until the mid 1960s, after which is became more racially mixed.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES:

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 1121-1123 East South Grand Avenue
COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: P. Sealinger's Subdiv. of Lots 13 &14, Block 14, Barrett's Add. Of Out Lots
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340454025



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: library
PRESENT USE: commercial (restaurant)
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: (unknown)
WINDOWS: fixed, plate glass
ROOF TYPE: flat
ROOF MATERIAL: rubber or tar(?)
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: One-Part Commercial Block

ORNAMENTATION: patterned brick frieze; recessed entranceway

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS:

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: This building is first illustrated by the 1952 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1926

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: This building initially served as the Lincoln Library's South Branch, which opened on January 10, 1927. The branch library closed in 1983. The building later was home to the Den Chili Parlor, and now Clay's Popeye's Barbeque.

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 920 South Wheeler Avenue
COMMON NAME: Dr. Edwin Lee House
LOCATION: Lots 5 & 6, Dubisson & Lee Subdivision
PARCEL ID NO.: 14350403043



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: rectangular
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1-1/2
WALL CONSTRUCTION: brick
SIDING MATERIAL:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: (unknown)
WINDOWS: double
ROOF TYPE: side gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Minimal Traditional
BUILDING TYPE:

ORNAMENTATION: grouped windows; exterior brick chimney; recessed entrance with wide trim; large "picture" window; cross gable

INTEGRITY: Excellent

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl replacement windows; vinyl siding added to dormer

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS:

BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Edwin Lee (builder)

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1955

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: See attached Continuation Sheet

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 920 South Wheeler Avenue

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:

Dr. Ewin Lee was admitted to the Sangamon County Medical Society in 1949 and practiced medicine in Springfield until within months of his death in 1993. His office at the corner of Jackson and Thirteen Streets, built in 1958, was the first medical office building in Springfield owned by black physicians (below right; see attached separate form). Dr. Lee built a home at 920 South Wheeler Avenue, and was residing here by 1956 (SCD 1956:426). Although located several blocks east of the survey area, this home provides an example of a residence associated with a locally significant individual from the later years of the period of significance. Dr. Lee was involved with a great number of social organizations, such as Frontiers America.





ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

STREET ADDRESS: 905 South Fourteenth Street
COMMON NAME: Elmer L. Rogers House
LOCATION: S30' Lot 2, Block 11, Eastman's Add.
PARCEL ID NO.: 14340435012



PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HISTORIC USE: single-family dwelling
PRESENT USE: single-family dwelling
PLAN SHAPE: T-shaped
NUMBER OF STORIES: 1
WALL CONSTRUCTION: frame
SIDING MATERIAL: vinyl
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: brick
WINDOWS: double-hung vinyl, 1/1 lights
ROOF TYPE: cross gable
ROOF MATERIAL: asphalt shingles
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
BUILDING TYPE: T-Shaped Cottage

ORNAMENTATION: Minimal

INTEGRITY: Good

ALTERATIONS: addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows

OUTBUILDINGS: None

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

SANBORN MAPS: The 1896 Sanborn map shows this lot as vacant. The existing house is first illustrated by the 1917 Sanborn map.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT:

APPROXIMATE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: circa 1900

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY: Elmer Lee Rogers, was the founder and editor of two local black newspaper: *The Forum* (1904-1927) and the *Illinois Conservator* (1905-1950). Rogers resided at this location from circa 1915 through at least 1926. He died in Springfield in 1957 (Camara 2015).

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALLY: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF NR HISTORIC DISTRICT: No
IF ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER, EXPLAIN RATIONALE/CRITERIA: This property may be eligible as part of a Multiple Property Nomination (African Americans in Springfield, Illinois)

ELIGIBLE AS CITY LANDMARK: Yes
ELIGIBLE AS PART OF LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT No

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DIGITAL IMAGES: 1

SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEYOR: Fever River Research (C. Stratton/ F. Mansberger)
DATE: 2018

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM
AFRICAN-AMERICAN THEMATIC SURVEY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CONTINUATION SHEET

STREET ADDRESS: 905 South Fourteenth Street

HISTORICAL EVENTS, PEOPLE OR DATES ASSOCIATED WITH PROPERTY:



Elmer Lee Rogers (Camara 2015)