

historic structure report

LINCOLN HOME



NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE / ILLINOIS

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
ILLINOIS

Prepared by
Edwin C. Bearss

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

JULY 1973

FOREWORD

This report has been prepared to satisfy the research needs as enumerated in Historical Resource Study Proposal LH0-H-2, Historic Structure Report, Lincoln Home. Included is a structural history of the Lincoln Home, outbuildings, and grounds from 1824 until establishment of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. Sufficient information on the furnishings is included to suffice for a Furnishing Study.

In researching this report, all published materials focusing on the Lincoln Home were reviewed. On a field trip to Springfield, Illinois, in June 1972, the Lincoln Home File of the Illinois State Historical Library; the Lincoln Homestead File at the Department of Conservation; and record groups in custody of the state archivist were examined. One group of documents of significance to a structural history of the Home could not be located. These are the papers of the Trustees of the Lincoln Homestead. If these documents exist and are located by some future researcher, they should provide valuable information on nature of improvements made to the Home at the turn of the century.

Many persons have assisted in preparation of this report. Particular thanks are due Superintendent Albert Banton and Mrs. Kay Cook for their assistance on-site and in and around Springfield, Illinois. During the 14 years that I have been associated with Al Banton, he has always gone out of his way to satisfy my numerous and sometimes strange requests.

A debt equally great is owed to those two distinguished Lincoln scholars--Dr. Wayne Temple, State Records Archivist, and Dr. James Hickey, Curator of Lincoln Collection, Illinois State Historical Library. Dr. Temple had the records of the Illinois State Auditor searched, and in doing so enabled me to secure information on disbursements by the Trustees of the Lincoln Homestead for repairs and maintenance during the years 1887-1917. Dr. Hickey made available his notes and photographs of the 1954 restoration of the Home. He and Archeologist Richard Hagen were able to investigate much of the structure's fabric, and accordingly these items were invaluable in preparation of a structural history of the Lincoln Home.

Mrs. Mildred Shultz, Librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, and her staff went out of their way to be helpful. State Historian Dr. William K. Alderfer and his staff were extremely cooperative, and one comes away from the Old State Capitol with the

realization that in Illinois the cause of historic preservation rests in extremely capable hands.

John A. C. Schulte, historian for Parks and Memorials Division of the Department of Conservation, although recuperating from an appendicitis operation, shared his knowledge of the later maintenance history of the structures. Director of the Department of Conservation Henry Barkhausen and his staff opened the Lincoln Homestead files, which provided details of the structural history of the Home since 1948. Reign E. Weatherford of the Office of Supervising Architect, State of Illinois, searched out and copied architectural drawings and specifications of the Home dating to 1918.

As always, Mr. and Mrs. George Cashman, curators of the Lincoln Tomb and Memorial, and Mr. R. R. Morrison, the well informed manager of the book department at Mrs. Lincoln's Neighbor, were able to "bird dog" items of interest.

Finally, I desire to express my appreciation to several individuals whose talents were so necessary to the successful completion of this report. Architectural Historian Henry Judd examined the Lincoln Home and shared his encyclopedic knowledge of its architectural features with Superintendent Banton and myself. Dr. Harry Pfanz of the Division of History read the draft manuscript and made a number of valuable suggestions, while Mrs. Judy Sprouse demonstrated a keen interest in history as she skillfully deciphered my scrawl to type the manuscript.

Edwin C. Bearss

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA--LINCOLN HOME	1
A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure	1
B. Proposed Use of Structure	1
C. Justification for Such Use as Shown in the Master Plan	1
D. Provision for Operating the Structure	1
E. Cooperative Agreement, if any, Executed or Proposed for Operating the Structure	1
F. Inspection of the Home	1
G. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity	3
H. Need for Additional Research	3
II. HISTORICAL DATA	5
A. Significance	5
B. Legal Description of Property and Chain of Title	5
III. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY OF THE HOME, 1839-1866	11
A. The Reverend Dresser Builds a Home	11
B. The Lincolns and the House, 1844-49	12
1. A Previous Visit to the Home	12
2. Lincoln Buys a House	12
3. The First Years in the Home	13
4. Lincoln Rents His Home	14
5. Furnishings Purchased by Mrs. Lincoln from Irwin & Co.	15
C. Improvements to the Property, 1849-1850	16
1. To the Home	16
2. To the Property--Fence Fronting Eighth Street	16
D. Improvements to the Property, 1851-1861	16
1. The Home is Enlarged	16

	<u>Page</u>
2. New Carpeting and Wallpapering	18
3. Cottage Bedstead	18
4. Fence Fronting Jackson Street	19
E. The President-Elect Starts for Washington . . .	19
1. The Lincolns Hold a Sale	19
2. Lincoln Insures and Rents His Home . . .	20
F. Occupants of the Home in 1850 and 1860	21
G. Contemporary Descriptions of the Lincoln Home	22
1. The Home as Seen in the Third Week of May 1860	22
a. Ashmun's Description	22
b. R's Recollections	22
c. George P. Opdyke Recalls the Home	23
d. Gustave Koerner's Reminiscences . .	23
e. <u>The New York Daily Tribune</u> Describes the Arrival of Ashmun's Party	24
f. Scripps' Recollections	24
2. The Home as Seen During the Presidential Campaign	24
a. <u>The New York Herald</u> Refers to a Brown House	25
b. A Second Correspondent Calls the House Brown	25
c. McCullough Describes the House as a <u>Quaker Tint of Light</u> Brown	26
d. A Visitor Refers to the House as Stone Colored	26
e. <u>The New York Herald</u> Describes the Property	26
3. The Home as Seen Between the Election and the Inauguration	27
a. <u>Frank Leslie's</u> Description of the House and Grounds	27
b. Seaver Reports on Broken Lights and Venetian Blinds	28

	<u>Page</u>
c. The <u>Frank Leslie's</u> Sketches and Description of the Furnishings . . .	28
4. The Home as Seen During the War	28
a. Christopher Keller's Letter	29
b. William Florville Writes President Lincoln	29
c. Abner Foreman Describes the Home	29
5. The Home as Seen in the Weeks and Months Following the Assassination	29
a. Draping the Home	30
b. The <u>Illinois State Journal's</u> Account	30
c. The <u>Chicago Tribune</u> Reports few Lincoln Furnishings	31
d. The <u>Tribune's</u> Correspondent writes of the Exterior and Yard	31
e. The Reverend Walker Describes the Home and Lot	32
H. Contemporary Photographs and Engravings	33
1. Of the Exterior	33
a. The Whipple Photographs	33
b. The Campaign Rally Photographs . . .	34
c. The Orr and Holland Engravings . . .	34
d. Photographs Made at Time of the Funeral	34
e. The Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon	35
2. Of the Interior	35
a. <u>Frank Leslie's</u> Sketches	35
b. <u>The Schreiber & Glover</u> Stereopticons	35
IV. THE HOME, 1861-1887	37
A. The Tiltons as Renters	37
1. Robert Irwin as Agent	37

	<u>Page</u>
2. Changes made by the Tiltons	38
3. Judge David Davis as Administrator	38
B. The Harlows as Renters	39
1. George Harlow Moves in	39
2. Improvements Made by the Harlows	39
3. The Lincoln Monument Association Becomes Interested	39
4. Sir John Leng's 1876 Visit to the Home	41
C. The Wendlandts as Renters	42
D. Osborn Oldroyd as a Renter	42
1. Oldroyd Moves In	42
2. Oldroyd Makes Some Improvements	42
3. The Grand Opening of Oldroyd's Museum	43
E. Contemporary Photographs and Maps	43
1. Changes to the Structures	43
2. Changes to the Environment	44
V. THE HOME, 1887-1917	45
A. The Trustees' First Seven Years	45
1. The 35th General Assembly Acts	45
2. Woods' Report	46
3. The Board Employs Oldroyd as Custodian	47
4. Maintenance, 1887-88	47
5. Demolition of Lincoln Carriage House	48
6. Measured Drawings	48
7. Maintenance, 1889-90	49
8. Construction of the "Oldroyd" Barn	50
9. The 72-Foot Flagstaff	50
10. Maintenance, 1891-92	51
11. The Home in 1892	51
12. Robert Todd Lincoln Gets Rid of Oldroyd	51
13. Maintenance, 1893-95	52
B. The Trustees and the Home, 1895-1917	53
1. Maintenance, 1895-96	53

	<u>Page</u>
2. The Home Gets a New Custodian	53
3. Maintenance, 1897-98	54
4. Maintenance and Improvements, 1899-1901	54
a. The Trustees Spend Large Sums in 1899-1900	54
b. Paving Eighth Street and Construction of Cement Walks	55
c. Improvements to the Property, 1900-01	55
5. Maintenance and Improvements, 1902-03	56
a. Maintenance and Repair	56
b. Wiring the House and Making Connections for Heating	56
c. Custodian Edwards' Report	56
6. Maintenance and Improvements, 1904-05	57
a. Repairs to the Home	57
b. The Death of the Lincoln Elm	57
7. Maintenance and Improvements, 1906-07	57
a. Unknown Major Improvements	57
b. Other Repairs	58
c. Custodian Edwards' Report	58
8. The Structural History, 1908-09	58
a. Maintenance and Improvements	58
b. An Arsonist is Foiled	58
c. A Centennial Reception	59
9. Maintenance and Improvements, 1910-11	59
10. A Presidential Visit	59
11. Maintenance and Improvements, 1912	60
12. Maintenance and Improvements, 1913-14	60
13. Death of Custodian Edwards	60
C. Changes Recalled by Mary Edwards Brown	61
D. Contemporary Photographs	61
1. Of the Exterior	61
2. Of the Interior	62

	<u>Page</u>
VI. THE HOME, 1917-1946	63
A. The State Department of Public Works & Buildings takes Charge	63
1. The Lowden Reorganization	63
2. Sprucing up for the State Centennial	63
B. The Acquisition of Lot 6 and the North 3/4 of Lot 7	64
1. The Illinois State Historical Society takes Interest	64
2. The Roberts Bill	64
3. The Toole Bill	65
C. Plans and Measured Drawings, 1925-27	65
1. The Service and Hodgkinson Plans	65
2. The Measured Drawings of 1927	66
D. Incidental Items, 1924-30	66
1. James O'Donnell Bennett's Visit	66
2. The Home Gets a New Custodian	67
3. The Mary Todd Cannon	67
E. Rearranging the Parlor and Sitting Room Furnishings	67
F. Initial Plans to Restore and Open for Visitation the Second Floor	67
1. The 1930 Restoration of Lincoln's Bedroom	67
2. The Depression & World War II Block Action	68
3. A Visit to the Home in the 1930s	69
VII. THE RESTORATION OF THE LINCOLN HOME, 1947-1955	71
A. The 1948 Proposal to Open the Second Floor to Visitors	71
1. The American Public Rediscovered the Lincoln Home	71
2. Custodian Brown Urges the State to Open the Second Floor to Visitors	71

	<u>Page</u>
3. Plans and Specifications are Prepared and Approved	72
4. High Bids Scuttle the Projects	73
B. Plans for the Restoration are Re-examined	74
1. Governor Adlai Stevenson takes an Interest in the Home	74
2. Stevenson Appoints a Lincoln Home Advisory Committee	74
3. The Committee's First Meeting and Plans of Action	75
4. The July 18, 1951, Meeting	76
C. The Archeological Excavation	77
1. Work Begins	77
2. The Carriage House and Woodshed are Pinpointed	78
3. The Privies	79
D. Continuing Research--Questions Raised by the Hartford Insurance Policy	80
E. Weatherstripping the First Floor Doors and Windows	80
F. The 1952 Restoration	81
1. The March Meeting	81
2. The Custodian Moves Out	84
3. Preparation of Plans and Specifications	84
4. The June 12 Meeting	85
5. Further Refinements to the Circulation Plan	86
6. The Contracts are Awarded	86
7. Restoration and Rehabilitation	87
a. Painting the House "Quaker Brown"	87
b. Removal of Kitchen and Back Porch	89
c. The Stearns Inspection	89
d. The Dispute over Termite Damage	91
e. Other Work Deserving Comment	92
f. The First Floor is Reopened to Visitors	93

	<u>Page</u>
8. Miss Brown Resigns as Custodian	93
G. The 1954 Restoration	95
1. The Drawings and Specifications	95
2. The Contracts are Awarded	95
3. Reason Behind Construction of Boiler Room	98
4. Change Orders	99
a. Concrete Shelf Around Foundation	99
b. Replacement of Deck and Built-In Gutters	99
c. Extras in the West Basement . . .	100
d. Reinforcement of Floor in Robert's Bedroom	100
5. Modifications Made to Facilitate Visitor Flow	100
6. Hickey's Examination and Report on the Fabric	100
H. Redecorating and Refurnishing the Home, 1952-55	102
1. Use of the <u>Leslie's</u> Sketches	102
2. Selection of Wallpaper Patterns	103
3. Hagen's Selection of Carpeting	104
4. Use of Whitewash for Ceilings and Kitchen Walls	104
5. Refurnishing the Home	105
a. The Original Furnishings and Hagen's Rationale	105
b. Refurnishing the Parlors and Sitting Room	106
c. The Volk Bust	106
d. Refurnishing the Dining Room and Kitchen	106
e. Lighting the Home	107
f. Refurnishing the Second Story Rooms	107
I. The Second-Story is Opened to Visitation . . .	109
VIII. THE OUTBUILDINGS, 1954-1972	111

	<u>Page</u>
A. The Crawford Privy	111
B. The Reconstructed Carriage House	111
IX. MAINTENANCE, 1957-1971	113
A. Projects Programmed in Fiscal Years 1957-58 . .	113
1. Repainting the Home	113
2. Rehabilitation of the Back- and Sideyards	113
B. Return of the Lincoln Stove	113
C. New Carpeting, Gutters, Downspouts, Flashings, etc.	114
D. Maintenance in 1965	114
1. J. W. Brennan Installs a New East Roof . .	114
2. The Installation of Two Borg-Warner Furnaces	115
3. A New Coat of "Quaker Brown"	115
4. New Roof Insulation	115
5. Improvements to the Ducts and Railings . .	115
E. Maintenance, 1966-71	116
1. Redecorating the Rooms, Halls and Stairways	116
2. New Draperies for the Parlor and Carpeting for the Public Areas	117
3. A New South Porch Roof	118
4. Relocating and Painting the Flagstaff	118
5. Repainting the Home, Carriage House, and Fences	118
6. New Picket Fence	118
APPENDIX A--HOUSE BILL 848, 35th GENERAL ASSEMBLY	119
BIBLIOGRAPHY	121

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Plates following page 129

- I Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon of East Elevation of Lincoln Home.
- II Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of Lincoln Parlor.
- III Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of Lincoln Dining Room and Table.
- IV Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of Lincoln Bed.
- V Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of Lincoln Washstand.
- VI Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of Lincoln Bureau.
- VII The Lincoln Home in 1883, the year Oldroyd moved in.
- VIII Oldroyd Collection on Display in Lincoln Parlors, 1885.
- IX Lincoln Parlors, circa 1912.
- X Entrance to Back Parlor, circa 1912.
- XI Front Stairway from Front Parlor, circa 1912.
- XII Mr. Lincoln's Bedroom, circa 1912.
- XIII The Lincoln Dining Room, circa 1912.
- XIV Kitchen Stairway, Partly Torn Out, and Front Hall Ceiling
& XV Removed, June 1954.
- XVI & XVI East Wall Guest Bedroom and Exposed Space at East End of
XVII Front Stairway, June 1954.
- XVIII West End Back Hall and Northwest Corner of Robert Todd
& XIX Lincoln Bedroom, June 1954.
- XX & XX False Fireplace Guest Bedroom, and North End of Attic
XXI (front of house), June 1954.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA--LINCOLN HOME

A. Name, Number, and Classification of Structure

The Lincoln Home, Structure No. 1, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, is of First Order of Significance.

B. Proposed Use of Structure

The restored and refurnished Lincoln Home is a historic house museum used to interpret the emergence of Abraham Lincoln from a successful lawyer and state legislator to a national figure and President-Elect of the United States, and the social and cultural life of his family and neighborhood.

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

The Lincoln Home and Grounds will be restored to their appearance, circa 1860.

D. Provision for Operating the Structure

The Lincoln Home will constitute a historic house museum and exhibit in place.

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

No cooperative agreements will be needed, as the Illinois General Assembly on June 30, 1972, enacted legislation transferring title to the Lincoln Homestead from the State of Illinois to the National Park Service. This transfer to take effect on October 1, 1972.

F. Inspection of the Home

Accompanied by Superintendent Al Banton and Chief Restoration Architect Henry Judd, I visited the Lincoln Home on June 14, 1972.

Examining the exterior, Mr. Judd took a number of paint samples which, when examined, confirmed his belief that the house had been painted green before it became "Quaker brown." As we know the house was "Quaker brown" in 1860, it would have been painted green prior to 1856 when it was remodeled by Hannan & Ragsdale.

Studying the south porch, Mr. Judd saw that the window frame of the dining room window had been lengthened, and the clapboards between the window and the northwest corner changed. On the east porch it was observed that the door leading into the storeroom post-dates the Lincoln period, while the doorway giving access to the kitchen had had its transome removed.

Mr. Judd, examining the north elevation, pointed out that Hannan & Ragsdale, though they had tried, failed to match the window sills, when they added the second story. Shutter hinges on the first and second floors also differed.

Several loose brick were noted in the foundation of the west elevation.

Brackets dated to the 1850s and were typical of that period. Mr. Judd observed that the house as built in 1839 was Greek Revival, but when remodeled in 1856 Hannan & Ragsdale were under Victorian influence.

We entered the west basement through the south porch trapdoor. Evidence of the extensive stabilization work done in 1954 was seen. The structural arches supporting the hearth footings had sagged before being cemented. A large number of borings made to check stability of sills and joists were counted.

Boxes of wallpaper ordered from Katzenback & Warren, Thomas Strahan Co., and Valentyn Bing were stored in the southwest corner. As these reproductions are very expensive, Mr. Judd suggested that Superintendent Banton arrange for better storage facilities.

Entering the front door, Mr. Judd found that there was a sag in the flooring of the entrance hall. It was recommended that this flooring be checked at the end of the heavy visitation season. The folding doors, dividing the front and back parlors, were hung incorrectly. This should be corrected, hinges recessed, and period keepers secured. Window trim of the front parlor windows had been modernized, probably in 1856, but the size of the windows was unchanged.

Mr. Judd found that in the dining room, Hannan & Ragsdale in 1856 had increased the length of the windows. Until that year the window sills had been 30 inches above the floor. At the same time a chair rail was removed.

The sitting room, Mr. Judd found, had never had a chair rail. Window trim was original but the sash dated to the 1850s.

The trim throughout the first floor was consistent.

On the second floor, it was apparent that there had been considerable settling. In Robert Todd Lincoln's room, Mr. Judd pinpointed the whereabouts of the closed doorway. He found that the moulding on the transome over the doorway leading to the maid's room and the one across the hall did not match.

Throughout the upstairs much hardware was missing.

G. Brief Description of Proposed Construction Activity

Most of the items noted by Architect Judd in his June 14, 1972, inspection can be corrected by management from maintenance funds. When the house is repainted, management must discontinue the practice of using latex paints, as they damage the fabric. Vegetable-base paints will hereinafter be employed in maintaining the structure.

Historic photographs, circa 1860-65, should be studied, and the stone steps built by Culver Construction in 1888 replaced with wooden steps giving access to the front yard and front door. The north, south, and west fences (with their gates) need to be taken down and reconstructed, as they differ in detail from those shown in the 1860 photographs. The steps giving access to the south yard from Jackson Street are not historically correct, and should be reconstructed. The flag-staff should be relocated, and the southwest corner of the front yard restored to its appearance in 1860.

H. Need for Additional Research

A study of the records of the Illinois State Auditor document that in 1899, 1903, and 1907 large sums were spent on repair of the Lincoln Homestead. We do not know, however, whether any significant changes were made to the structural fabric of the Home at these times, other than installation of a steam heating system, the wiring of the house for electricity, and the excavation and construction of a basement laundry. Efforts to document what was done at these times by locating the papers of the Trustees of the Lincoln Homestead failed. James Hickey, Custodian of the Lincoln Collection of the Illinois State Historical Library, and Dr. Wayne Temple, Illinois State Archivist, have also searched in vain for these papers. They believe that as the Board of Trustees consisted of powerful elective officials (the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction), the subject papers may have been viewed as personal possessions and disposed of in accordance with individual whims.

To ascertain if any significant changes were made to the structure, during the period from Lincoln's assassination until the preparation of the measured drawings in 1927, it will be necessary to have an architectural survey of the building, to include an investigation of the fabric. As the Lincoln Home is one of our nation's most significant

structures, the architectural study should be undertaken by Chief of Restorations Henry Judd or some other Service restoration architect.

II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance

The Lincoln Home is the most significant historic site associated with our beloved 16th President. It is the only home he ever owned. Abraham Lincoln came to Springfield as a young lawyer, one of the state legislators who had led the successful fight to move the capital from Vandalia to a more central location. It was in Springfield that he met, courted, and married Mary Todd. In 1844, soon after the birth of their first son, Mr. Lincoln purchased the house and lot at the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. Here he and his family lived until February 1861, when he left Springfield en route to be inaugurated President of the United States. Here his wife gave birth to three more sons--Edward, William, and Thomas--who brought joy to the family. There were also days of trials, tribulations, and grief. It was here that Eddie died.

This was Lincoln's home during the fruitful years that saw his emergence from the local onto the national scene. A former legislator and small town lawyer, Lincoln in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives. After two years in Congress, he returned to his law practice. Because of his "spot resolution," his association with the "Free Soil" wing of the Whig party, and his support of Henry Clay, he was better known than most one-term congressmen. During the next seven years a successful legal practice and popularity as a stump speaker made Lincoln a force in the new Republican party.

Here he lived in 1858, when as the Republican candidate for U.S. Senator, he engaged in the debates with Stephen A. Douglas. Although defeated by Douglas, Lincoln was thrust firmly onto the national scene. Two years later, he was nominated and elected to the Presidency.

B. Legal Description of Property and Chain of Title

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

1. Patent, Entry No. 79805, April 10, 1824, filed Dec. 1, 1905, Sangamon County Deed Book, Vol. 132, p. 187, Sangamon County Courthouse.

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

Enos' and Iles' patents were subsequently judged defective on the grounds that they had not been signed as required by law. To rectify this situation on September 23, 1903, the General Land Office certified to the "truth and literalness of the exemplification from the record of this office" of Iles' patent. A similar correction was entered in the case of the sale of the land to Enos on November 28, 1905.³

2. Patent, Entry No. 72287, April 15, 1824, filed Oct. 23, 1903, Sangamon County Deed Book, Vol. 118, p. 202, Sangamon County Courthouse. Elijah Iles was born in Kentucky in March 1796, the son of Thomas and Betsey Crocket Iles. His mother died in 1802, leaving her husband with five children, the youngest eight days old. Elijah's education was limited, and the beginning of the War of 1812 found his father sheriff of Bath County, Kentucky. Six years later, Elijah left home and started west, settling at Franklin, Missouri. Before returning to Kentucky in 1821, he and a companion visited the Indian country, returning by way of Fort Osage.

While en route back to Missouri from Kentucky, Iles heard "much talk about the Sangamon country in Illinois," and he determined to explore it. On reaching the area, he found "a stake, set up for a temporary county seat, to be called Springfield." There he met "Charles R. Matheny, living in a one-room log cabin, with a large family." Within two miles of the stake were eight more families. Iles liked the area, and determined to make it his home. As the land was not yet on the market, he erected a cabin, 16 feet square, and traveled to St. Louis, where he bought a general assortment of merchandise and opened the first store in Springfield in June 1821. When the land was put on the market by the General Land Office in April 1824, Iles bought an 80-acre tract. Henceforth until 1830 when he sold his store and stock of goods to John Williams, Iles divided his time between the store and his farm. He raised hogs and cattle which he marketed in St. Louis and mules which were sold in Kentucky. History of Sangamon County, Illinois, together with Sketches of its Cities, Villages and Townships, Educational, Religious, Civil, Military, and Political History . . . (Chicago, 1881), pp. 580-82.

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

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

Springfield's growth was slow during the next ten years. Elijah Iles, however, held onto his land. In 1836, sensing that a real estate boom might be coming, he platted an addition to the town of Springfield. "Elijah Iles' Addition" was to begin on the south side of Monroe Street, at the corner of Monroe and Sixth, and to extend southeast and northeast from that point. There was 27 blocks of 16 lots each, and six lots in fractional Block B fronting on Adams and Monroe Streets, and lying west of Ninth Street. There was a Market Square 40 x 320 feet.

In Iles' Addition there were seven streets, running from north to south, numbered from Sixth to Twelfth, and six east-west streets Adams, Monroe, Market, Jackson, Edwards, and Cook, together with a street passing south of Market Square designated Rear Market Square. Monroe, Market, Jackson, Edwards, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth streets were 80 feet wide; Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Adams, and Cook streets were each 66 feet wide; and Rear Market 60 feet. The blocks north of Market Street were 320 by 330 feet, each, with a 16-foot alley parallel with Monroe Street. Blocks south of Market, except Nos. 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 22, and 23, were 320 feet square; the enumerated blocks were 320 x 360 feet; and Block 15 220 x 320 feet. All blocks south of Market Street, except Block 15, had 16-foot alleys parallel to Seventh Street. The lots in Blocks 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, and fractional Block B had a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 157 feet. Lots in Block 15 were 40 x 102 feet, while lots in Blocks 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 20, 21, 24, and 25 had a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 152 feet. Lots in Blocks 4, 5, 12, 13, 22, and 23 were 45 feet in front and 152 feet deep. The total number of lots in Iles' Addition, including the Market Square, was 423. Block 1 was not included, as it had already been recorded.

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

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

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

Elijah and Malinda Iles on May 12, 1837, sold to Dr. Gersham Jayne for \$1,500 a number of lots in Iles' Addition. Among the lots conveyed were Nos. 7 and 8 in Block 10, at the northeast corner of Jackson and Eighth streets.⁶ Dr. Jayne retained possession of Lot 8 for two years, before selling it on April 23, 1839, to the Rev. Charles Dresser for \$300.⁷

Two months later, on July 23, 1839, the Jaynes sold to Francis Webster, Jr., for \$500 "2 lots in Iles' Addition to the Town of Springfield known on the plat of the said addition to said Town, as Lots 6 and 7, in Block 10."⁸ Four weeks later, Webster and his wife (Emeline) conveyed to the Reverend Dresser a strip 10 feet wide running from east to west off the south side of Lot 7.⁹ This gave Dresser possession of property at the northeast corner of Jackson and Eighth, with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 152 feet, on which he built his home.

Charles Dresser on February 15, 1843, mortgaged his real estate (Lot 8 and the south one-fourth of Lot 7 in Block 10) to Ebenezer H. Sawyer of Connecticut to secure payment on a note, dated July 22, 1840. The mortgage was limited to one year and was to bear interest at 12 per cent.¹⁰

While the property was still encumbered by the mortgage, the Reverend Dresser and his wife (Louisa W.) on May 2, 1844, conveyed

6. Warranty Deed, dated May 12, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book O, p. 282, Sangamon County Courthouse. Elijah Iles had married Malinda Benjamin in 1824. Dr. Jayne was born in Orange County, New York, in October 1791, and served in the War of 1812 as a surgeon. He moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1819, and at that time he was "the first practitioner this far north in the State." In 1822 Dr. Jayne married Sibyl Slater, and to the couple were born six children. History of Sangamon County, pp. 521, 583.

7. Warranty Deed, dated April 23, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, p. 284, Sangamon County Courthouse. Jayne's wife Sibyl joined him in effecting the conveyance.

8. Warranty Deed, dated July 23, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, p. 524, Sangamon County Courthouse.

9. Warranty Deed, dated August 27, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O, p. 585, Sangamon County Courthouse.

10. Mortgage, Feb. 15, 1843, Sangamon County Deed Book U, p. 109, Sangamon County Courthouse.

the subject real estate (Lot 8 and a strip 10 feet wide off the south side of Lot 7) to Abraham Lincoln for \$1,500.¹¹ Four months after the deed was signed, Robert Irwin of Springfield, with power of attorney from Sawyer, satisfied the Sawyer mortgage by entering a notation on the margin of the Deed Record. If there had been any agreement between Lincoln and Dresser regarding disposition of the mortgage, it has not been found.¹²

To clear title to the Lincoln property, Elijah and Malinda Iles on August 10, 1853, executed a quit claim deed to Gresham Jayne. This deed was drawn for the purpose of "relinquishment of Dower of the party of the first part." A similar action was necessary to enable Salome Enos, wife of Pascal Enos (deceased), to quit claim to Elijah Iles "all right of dower to all and certain lots, pieces or parcels of land heretofore conveyed either to Elijah Iles or William Iles by Pascal P. Enos, situated in the Town of Springfield, in the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 5 W."¹³

Abraham Lincoln died intestate on April 15, 1865, leaving as his heirs his widow and two sons, Robert Todd and Thomas. His estate was administered by Judge David Davis. An inventory of the late President's real estate included the Homestead in Springfield, Illinois, on Lot 8 and part of Lot 7, in Block 10 of E. Iles' Addition to Springfield. After payment of all debts and claims filed against the estate, there remained a balance of \$110,295.80 in the hands of Administrator Davis, which was divided into three equal parts and distributed. Thomas (Tad) died before reaching majority, and Mrs. Lincoln also died intestate. All property, real or personal, was inherited by Robert Todd Lincoln.¹⁴

On June 16, 1887, Governor Richard Oglesby of Illinois approved an act of the 35th Illinois General Assembly, establishing the Lincoln Homestead Trustees, and empowering them to

receive a conveyance from Robert T. Lincoln and his wife, of Chicago, Illinois, of the homestead of the late Abraham Lincoln, and situate at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, in the city of Springfield . . . ,

11. Warranty Deed, May 2, 1844, Sangamon County Deed Book V, p. 300, Sangamon County Courthouse.

12. Power of Attorney, Aug. 17, 1844, Sangamon County Deed Book V, p. 496, Sangamon County Courthouse.

13. Quit Claim Deeds, Aug. 10, 1853, & Feb. 2, 1857, Sangamon County Deed Books 00, p. 366 & XX p. 571, Sangamon County Courthouse. William Iles was one of Elijah's younger brothers.

14. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Centennial Association Papers (1925), pp. 119-125.

and to hold the same in perpetuity, but in trust for the State of Illinois; to execute in said name and style and deliver to said Robert T. Lincoln, a contract convenating with the Robert T. Lincoln and his heirs, that said homestead shall be forever kept in good repair and free of access to the public, under such regulations as they [the Board of Trustees] may deem wise, for the proper preservation of the property and relics and curiosities there collected.

Robert Todd and Mary H. Lincoln accordingly on July 8, 1887, conveyed to The Lincoln Homestead Trustees "Lot 8 and strip 10 ft. in width off the S. side of Lot 7, being the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of said Lot 7, both in Block 10, in E. Iles' Addition to the late Town, now City of Springfield."¹⁵

The Trustees served as the administrating agency until July 1, 1917, when the reorganization of the executive department instituted by Governor Frank Lowden's took effect. The functions heretofore exercised by the Trustees were transferred to the State Department of Public Works and Buildings. A further reorganization in 1925 transferred responsibility for administration and maintenance of the Lincoln Home to the Department of Conservation.

15. Deed, July 8, 1887, Sangamon County Deed Book, Vol. 80, p. 299, Sangamon County Courthouse. The Board of Trustees included the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

III. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY OF THE HOME, 1839-1866

A. The Reverend Dresser Builds a Home

The Lincoln Home was built for the Rev. Charles Dresser in the autumn of 1839, on the lot he had recently acquired. Born 39 years before in Pomfret, Connecticut, Dresser was graduated from Brown University in 1823. He moved to Virginia and was hired by Bishop William Meade as a tutor for his children. Dresser studied theology with the bishop and was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1829. Three years later, Dresser married Louise W. Withers of Dinwiddie County. In 1837 Dresser, disenchanted with the institution of slavery, traveled west on horseback to search for "a favorable location in a free state." He liked Springfield, and the following spring returned with his wife and family to become rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.¹

Although it cannot be documented, the Reverend Dresser's brother, Henry, may have built the story and one-half house. An architect and builder, Henry had moved to Springfield from Massachusetts in 1838. He remained in Springfield until 1848, when he took up residence in Scott County. Among the structures erected by Dresser in Springfield were the First Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the courthouse.²

Dresser's one and one-half story house was Greek Revival in appearance. Its framing was rough sawed oak with hand-hewed oak sills. Pine was used for exterior trim and weatherboarding with laths of split hickory. Walnut was used for interior trim and doors. Floors were random-width oak. Wooden pegs and hand-wrought nails were used in the construction. The lumber was probably purchased from the Portland Steam Mill at Portland Landing on the Sangamon River north of Springfield.³

1. Joseph Wallace, Past and Present of the City of Springfield, and Sangamon County, Illinois, 2 vols. (Chicago, 1904), vol. 2, pp. 1277-78.

2. Ibid.; Portrait and Biographical Album of Morgan and Scott Counties, Illinois . . . (Chicago, 1889), pp. 543-33.

3. James T. Hickey & King V. Hostick, The Lincoln Home (Springfield, 1964), p. 4. The Portland Steam Mill was operated by Joel Newton, the largest supplier of lumber in the area in the late 1830s and early 1840s.

By early July 1841 the Reverend Dresser was ready to sell his house and lot at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. During that and the following month, he advertised in the Sangamo Journal that he was prepared to sell "on accommodating terms the house at present occupied by the subscriber." If not sold by September 1, it would be available for rent.⁴

B. The Lincolns and the House, 1844-49

1. A Previous Visit to the Home

Dresser failed to sell or rent his property and was still living there on the morning of November 4, 1842, with Abraham Lincoln, a Springfield attorney, called. Lincoln told the minister, "I want to get hitched tonight." Later in the morning, Lincoln encountered Ninian Edwards on the street, and announced that he and Mary Todd were going to be married at the parsonage that evening.

Mary meanwhile had told her sisters. They protested. Mrs. Elizabeth Todd Edwards, according to Mrs. Frances Todd Wallace, gave Mary a "good scolding," remarking to her, "Do not forget that you are a Todd."

Mrs. Edwards, satisfied that Abraham and Mary were determined to be married that evening, stated that as Ninian was Mary's guardian, the marriage must take place in the Edwards mansion with guests. After much discussion this arrangement was agreed upon. Thus Abraham and Mary missed being married in the house on Eighth and Jackson that was destined to become their home in 1844.⁵

2. Lincoln Buys a House

Lincoln was accordingly familiar with the Dresser house. By late autumn of 1843, his wife had given birth to a son, Robert Todd. Lincoln was looking for a home of his own. On January 7, 1844, Lincoln entered into a contract for a deed with the Reverend Dresser. The latter agreed to sell the house and lot in which he was residing on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson, on or before April 1, for \$1,200 and a lot on Adams Street, in the business district, on which stood a building occupied by H. A. Hough as a shop, it "being the same premises, some time since conveyed by N. W. Edwards & wife to said Lincoln & Stephen T. Logan." Dresser would take it upon him-

4. Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, p. 3; Sangamo Journal, July 7, 1841.

5. Ruth Painter Randall, Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage (New York, 1961), pp. 85-6.

self "to arrange with said Hough for the possession of said shop and premises."⁶

One month after the contract was drawn, Lincoln paid \$750 to Seth M. Tinsley, a Springfield storekeeper and owner of the building in which Logan and Lincoln had their law office. On the back of the contract, Lincoln added a receipt signed by Dresser:

Received of A. Lincoln on the within seven hundred fifty dollars, on which he is to be allowed interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, until the within contract is complied with, or performance offered by said Dresser; and in case said Dresser shall fail to comply with the within, we hereby bind ourselves to refund said seven hundred and fifty dollars to said Lincoln with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from date.⁷

On April 23 Lincoln and Logan, with their wives, conveyed the Adams Street lot to Dresser. The consideration was \$300, a decrease of \$100 in two years.⁸ Dresser, seven days later, gave Lincoln a warranty deed for the property at Eighth and Jackson streets, completing the transaction begun four months before. When the deed was filed there was a mortgage on the property of \$900. The mortgage was not referred to in the deed, and it was not released until four months later.⁹ Thus the \$1,500 "cash in hand paid" by Lincoln to Dresser consisted of \$1,200 in cash and the Adams Street lot, valued at \$300.

3. The First Years in the Home

During the decade 1840-1850, Lincoln's expenses were heavy. Besides purchasing a home, Lincoln finished paying off his New Salem debts, contributed to the support of his father and stepmother, and saw his own family increased by the birth of three sons. In politics he made a long speaking swing in the presidential campaign of 1844,

6. Harry E. Pratt, The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln (Springfield, 1943), pp. 63-5. The Adams Street lot had been purchased for \$400 by Lincoln and Logan from Ninian and Elizabeth Edwards on March 17, 1842. Sangamon County Deed Book S, p. 502.

7. Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 65.

8. Sangamon County Deed Book V, p. 301.

9. Ibid., V, p. 300; A. L. Bowen, "A. Lincoln His House," in Lincoln Centennial Association Papers (1925), pp. 25-6.

and his personal campaign for Congress in 1846 meant both expense and loss of income. It is therefore understandable why he cared for his own horse and milked his own cow. We can also see why Mrs. Lincoln did much of the family serving and most of the cooking and housework. There were occasions, however, during the late 1840s, when she did hire a servant. The prevailing wage for girls doing housework was \$1.50 per week.¹⁰

The house had no screens. Mary Lincoln at meal time would try to keep the flies away by waving back and forth a stick to which was fastened paper cut in strips. The windows, having no sash weights, were propped up on sticks.¹¹ In the winter the house was heated by wood fires. This meant chopping the wood, which Lincoln did when he was at home, carrying it in, and replenishing the wood box. Fires had to be banked at night to retain coals to kindle the morning fires.¹² Water was carried into the house from the backyard pump.¹³

4. Lincoln Rents His Home

In the autumn of 1846 Abraham Lincoln was elected to the 30th Congress. He decided to take his family to Washington with him, and on October 27, 1847, he leased his home for one year to Cornelius Ludlum of Jacksonville, Illinois, a brick contractor. Ludlum agreed to pay Lincoln \$90, in quarterly installments, and to reserve the "North-up-stairs room" for the storage of Lincoln's furniture. The lease was to run a year, beginning November 1, 1847.¹⁴

Irwin & Co., in their role of bankers, acted as Lincoln's agent in collecting the rent from Ludlum, while he was sitting in the 1st Session of the 30th Congress and paying the taxes.¹⁵

10. Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 85.

11. Randall, Mary Lincoln, pp. 102-03.

12. Ibid., p. 103.

13. Ibid.

14. Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 85. The reference to the "North-up-stairs room" is evidence that the house in 1847 was a story and one-half.

15. Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, p. 6. Irwin & Co., as his agent, paid Lincoln's 1847 taxes of \$14.75 on his home and collected six months' rent. Cornelius Ludlum paid \$22.50 for the first three months (November 1847-January 1848) on February 1, 1848. The second three months' rent was paid to Irwin & Co. on August 4 by Mason Brayman,

Lincoln and his family returned to Springfield on October 10, 1848. There is no record as to where the family stayed until November 1. When Lincoln returned to Washington for the 3d Session of the 30th Congress, Mrs. Lincoln and the two boys, Robert and Edward, stayed in the one-and-one-half-story house on Eighth and Jackson.¹⁶

5. Furnishings Purchased by Mrs. Lincoln from
Irwin & Co.

As Hickey and Hostick have written, "Mary Todd Lincoln was a woman of exceptional breeding and good taste. There is no doubt she was delighted to own a home of her own and to furnish it in accepted good style."¹⁷ On April 16, 1844, she purchased for \$1.50 two lamps from Irwin & Co., and on May 21 she charged two fire screens, one was probably for the parlor and the other the sitting room of her new house.¹⁸ On July 3 she purchased from the same firm 30 yards of calico. As this was two months after the Lincolns moved into their new home, she may have made the calico into curtains. Her continued interest in keeping her home in style is evidenced by the purchase on December 31, 1846, from John Irwin & Co. of two popular books on home-making, both by Eliza Leslie: Directions for Cookery in Its Various Branches (20th edition, Philadelphia, 1844, 511 pages with illustrations) and The House Book, or, A Manual of Domestic Economy for Town and Country (8th edition, 1845), 436 pages.¹⁹

We know that both candles and lamps were used to light the Lincoln Home, because on November 29, 1849, Lincoln purchased a "Wall Lamp" from J. Bunn & Co.²⁰

a Springfield attorney. Subsequent payments were made directly to Lincoln and do not show on the Irwin account. "The Lincolns Go Shopping," edited by Harry E. Pratt, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 69.

16. Virginia Stuart Brown, Through Lincoln's Door (Springfield, 1953), pp. 16-17.

17. Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, p. 7.

18. "The Lincolns Go Shopping," edited by Harry E. Pratt, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 66-7.

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid., p. 81.

C. Improvements to the Property, 1849-1850

1. To the Home

Like all homeowners, Lincoln found that upkeep of his real estate involved considerable expense. He had his house painted before starting for Washington to sit in the 30th Congress. On his return there was considerable remodeling. Four ceilings were whitewashed, along with the kitchen, a hearth was laid, and fireplaces filled up and plastered by John E. Roll. A local contractor Roll, in the spring of 1831, as a boy of 18, had helped Lincoln build a flatboat at Sangamo Town. Lincoln paid part of Roll's bill of \$26.60 by giving him six walnut doors. Roll whitewashed two more rooms on March 30, 1850, and turned in a bill for two dollars, which Lincoln paid in November.²¹

2. To the Property--Fence Fronting Eighth Street

In 1850 the front yard was improved by the erection of a brick retaining wall and fence along the front of the 50-foot lot. Nathaniel Hay, a Springfield brick contractor, would build the fence. In a letter dated June 11, Lincoln informed Hay:

I wish to build a front fence, on a brick foundation, at my house. I therefore shall be obliged, if you will, as soon as possible, deliver me brick of a suitable quality, and sufficient number to build such foundation, fifty feet long; of proper width, and depth, under ground and about 2 feet above ground.²²

D. Improvements to the Property, 1851-1861

1. The Home is Enlarged

In 1856 Lincoln undertook a major improvement. Springfield was becoming a city. Railroads now linked it with Chicago and St. Louis, and the Great Western was extending its tracks east to west across

21. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," in Lincoln Centennial Association Papers (1925), p. 87. Lincoln preferred wood stoves to fireplaces. In April 1849 Lincoln purchased two kegs of lead from Edmund G. Johns, a house painter. This was probably used in making improvements to the property. "The Lincolns Go Shopping," edited by Harry E. Pratt, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 80-1.

22. Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 87; Brown, Through Lincoln's Door, pp. 24-5; Paul M. Angle, New Letters and Papers of Lincoln (Boston, 1930), pp. 66-7.

the state. Streets in the business district were covered with planking, and gas lights illuminated the downtown intersections. In keeping with the trend, and to provide room for a family of growing boys, the Lincoln Home was enlarged from a story and one-half to two full stories. Mrs. John T. Stuart, in a letter to her daughter, Elizabeth, dated April 3, 1856, wrote--"Mr. Lincoln has commenced raising his back building two stories high. I think they will have room enough before they are done, particularly as Mary seldom uses what she has." The work was done by Hannan & Ragsdale, local contractors, and the cost, according to a summary of Springfield improvements published by the Illinois State Journal, was \$1,300.²³

It is possible that Mrs. Lincoln paid for these improvements herself. On September 18, 1854, she sold the 80-acre tract her father had given her ten years before. Although no mortgage in her name is recorded, she may not have received payment at the time. The sale price--\$1,200--would have paid the cost of these improvements.²⁴

Hannan & Ragsdale in remodeling the structure took the roof of the front part of the house loose at the header and raised it nine feet. Two by six pine studding was inserted and fastened to the existing rough sawed oak studding of the original walls. When completed, the ceilings of the two half-story bedrooms at the front of the house (where formerly a person of average height could stand erect only in the middle under the peak of the gable) had been raised to a height of 11 feet. The ceilings of the three rooms at the rear of the house were raised about a foot and an entire story (containing four rooms) added above them rounding out the house to a two-story dwelling. For the remodeling the artisans used northern pine. The upstairs woodwork was given an artificial walnut stain to continue the walnut decor found downstairs.

Mr. Lincoln had two false fireplaces built in the two second floor front bedrooms. Neither of these were intended for use, but were to serve as a decorative background for Franklin stoves.²⁵

23. Pratt, Personal Finances, pp. 87-88; Illinois State Journal, Jan. 6, 1857; "Pasfield Scrap Book," in Abraham Lincoln Association File.

24. Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 88.

25. Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, pp. 9-10; "Lincolniana Notes," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIX, No. 2, pp. 217-18.

Mrs. Lincoln had some additional improvements made in 1857 at a cost of \$200. It has been impossible to determine their nature, although Hickey and Hostick believe this sum represents a "residue obligation incurred by the major remodeling project" of the previous year.²⁶

2. New Carpeting and Wallpapering

The Lincolns during the 1850s purchased from John Williams & Co., Wholesaler & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Nails, Salt, &c., wallpaper and border for their Home. Purchases made included:

April 24, 1851	34 pieces wallpaper @ .45	\$15.30
April 24, 1851	6 pieces of border @ .50	3.00
March 7, 1853	1 piece velvet paper border (return)	1.50
March 15, 1853	1 piece wallpaper	.45
July 6, 1855	12 pieces wallpaper @ .40	4.80
July 6, 1855	14 pieces wallpaper @ .40	5.60
July 6, 1855	4 pieces wallpaper @ .37½	1.50
July 6, 1855	6 pieces border @ .75	4.50
July 6, 1855	2 pieces border @ .25	.50
July 6, 1855	4 pieces wallpaper @ .37½	1.50
May 10, 1856	5 pieces wallpaper @ .37½	1.88
May 10, 1856	6 pieces wallpaper @ .37½	2.25
May 10, 1856	2 pieces border @ .50	1.00
May 10, 1856	2 pieces wallpaper @ .37½	.75
		<u>\$44.53</u> ²⁷

On April 12, 1851, the Lincolns purchased from John Williams & Co. one piece of carpet bindry. At a later date, Mr. Lincoln ordered 35 yards of carpet from J. C. Louderman & Co., of St. Louis, sending a sample of his old carpet by a local banker who was going to St. Louis. The cost of carpet Lincoln agreed to pay promptly.²⁸

3. Cottage Bedstead

In September 1857 Lincoln bought a "cottage bedstead" for the boys from John Hutchinson, who operated a furniture factory in addition

26. "Pasfield Scrap Book," in Abraham Lincoln Association File; Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, p. 10.

27. Pratt, Personal Finances, pp. 145-50.

28. Ibid., p. 92.

to his undertaking parlor. Lincoln paid the bill with a check for \$11 and turned in a trundlebed, for which he received credit of \$2.²⁹

4. Fence Fronting Jackson Street

In June 1855 the brick retaining wall and paling fronting the house was extended along one-fourth of the Jackson Street side of Lot 8. A high board fence, running from the end of the brick wall to the rear of the lot, was also constructed at this time.³⁰

E. The President-Elect Starts for Washington

1. The Lincolns Hold a Sale

Having been elected to the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln let it be known on January 27, 1861, that he would depart February 11 for Washington, and asked for "the utmost privacy" during the rest of his stay in Springfield. There was so much the family had to attend to. They must rent the house on Eighth and Jackson, break up housekeeping, and move to the Chenery House for the last few days before their departure for the nation's capital.³¹

Upon Lincoln's return from his trip to Charleston, where he had visited his step-mother, invitations for a farewell reception were issued. On the night of February 6, the Lincoln home was crowded with "the political elite" of the state, and "the beauty and fashion" of Springfield. Seven hundred were present, and the jam was so great that in 20 minutes, one could scarcely make his way from the door to the parlor. The next day, the 7th, the family moved to the Chenery House.³²

In January the furniture of the Eighth Street house was advertised for private sale. There would be "parlor and Chamber sets, Carpets, Sofas, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Stoves . . . etc." These, the household articles accumulated in the Springfield

29. Ibid.

30. Ibid., p. 87; Angle, New Letters and Papers of Lincoln, pp. 160-61. Nathaniel Hay provided brick for the foundation of the subject fence.

31. Randall, Mary Lincoln, p. 216.

32. Paul Angle, "Here I Have Lived," A History of Lincoln's Springfield, 1821-1865 (Springfield, 1935), p. 260; Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, p. 16. The Chenery House was one of Springfield's leading hotels, and here the Lincolns lived for the week prior to their departure for Washington.

years, had now become useless to the Lincolns. When they moved to the Chenery House, there was no longer a place which they could call "home." With his own hands, the President-elect roped his trunks, took some of the hotel cards, and wrote on the back of them, "A. Lincoln White House Washington, D. C."³³

Among those who made purchases of the Lincolns was Dr. Samuel Melvin, a Springfield druggist. For \$82.25 he acquired six chairs, one spring mattress, a wardrobe, one whatnot, a stand, 9½ yards of stair carpeting, and four comforters. In 1951 the wardrobe and whatnot were in possession of the Municipal Museum of Oakland, California, where they had been placed on loan by a son of Dr. Melvin.³⁴

Lucian A. Tilton, president of the Great Western Railroad, to whom Lincoln would rent his house, purchased some of the household effects. When he vacated the house in 1869, Tilton moved into a dwelling on Oak Street in Chicago. The "Great Chicago Fire of 1871" destroyed Tilton's Oak Street home, along with many of the Lincoln furnishings.³⁵

2. Lincoln Insures and Rents His Home

Lincoln at this time insured his property with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Connecticut. On doing so, he put a valuation of \$3,000 on the house, \$75 on the carriage house, and \$125 on the wood house and privy. The rate on these three structures was 75 cents a hundred, making the total premium \$25 per year.³⁶

33. Randall, Mary Lincoln, p. 221.

34. "Lincolniana," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIV, No. 1, pp. 61-3. Dr. Melvin in 1861 lived at the northeast corner of Eighth and Market streets.

35. Brown, Through Lincoln's Door, p. 75.

36. Fire Insurance Policy on the Lincoln Home, Feb. 8, 1861. The house was described as a "two story dwelling House to Rent. Front Part being 20 by 39 feet. Rear 22 by 24 feet. Porch South Side of Rear Part 7 by 24 feet. Front part covered with Shingles, Rear covered with metal." The frame carriage house was 18 by 20 feet, and located 60 feet east of the dwelling. The 13 by 50-foot frame wood house and privy adjoined the carriage house, and were 78 feet east of the dwelling. The structures were located on the southern ten feet of Lot 7 and Lot 8, Block 10, Elijah Iles Addition to Springfield. Policy No. 253, Abraham Lincoln with Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1861.

Tilton had agreed to rent the Lincoln house for \$350 per year. The rental was nearly four times that which Lincoln received from Ludlum in 1847--an increase that could be accounted for in part by rising property values and in part by the greater worth of the house.³⁷

On the morning of February 11, 1861, Lincoln, his wife, and a small number of friends rode from the Chenery House to the Great Western Station. There he made his "Farewell Address" and boarded the cars on the first stage of his roundabout trip to Washington, D. C. Never again would Lincoln see Springfield and his home on Eighth and Jackson. In this home, the only one he ever owned, three of his four sons were born, and one, Edward Baker, had died.

F. Occupants of the Home in 1850 and 1860

In June 1850 when the enumerator for the Seventh Census called, four people were living in the one and one-half-story frame house. They were Abraham Lincoln, a 41-year-old lawyer, Mary Todd Lincoln, their seven-year-old son Robert Todd, and Catherine Gordon. The latter was a hired girl, born in Ireland in 1832. The Lincolns' second son, Edward Baker, had died several months before.³⁸

When the enumerator for the Eighth Census stopped at the Lincoln Home ten years later, on July 14, 1860, he listed the occupants as: Abraham Lincoln, a 51-year-old lawyer; his 35-year-old wife, Mary; their three sons, Robert Todd, William Wallace, and Thomas; a hired girl, M. Johnson; and a 14-year-old boy, Phillip Dinkell. Lincoln in response to enumerator J. Y. Currier's questions, listed the value of his real estate at \$5,000 and his personal estate at \$12,000.³⁹

Dr. Wayne Temple, a distinguished Lincoln scholar, has made repeated efforts to further identify M. Johnson and Phillip Dinkell, but his efforts have been unsuccessful. He has speculated that with Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, the family had hired Phillip to do the chores. Mary Lincoln had employed the Johnson girl, no relation to Lincoln's step-brother, to assist with the housework.⁴⁰

37. Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 88.

38. Seventh Census, City of Springfield, Sangamon County, State of Illinois, National Archives.

39. Eighth Census, District No. 16, City of Springfield, Sangamon County, State of Illinois, July 14, 1860, National Archives.

40. Personal interview, Temple with Bearss, Sept. 18, 1969.

G. Contemporary Descriptions of the Lincoln Home

During the 10 months between Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency at the Wigwam in Chicago and his departure for the nation's capital, his Home became a mecca for Republican politicians, the curious, and members of the press. Many of these individuals recorded their impressions of the house, outbuildings, and grounds.

1. The Home as Seen in the Third Week of May 1860

a. Ashmun's Description

The first surge of visitors descended on Eighth and Jackson streets on May 19, immediately following the nominating convention. Lincoln had not attended the convention, and among the first to arrive was the notification committee headed by George Ashmun, former Massachusetts congressman and president of the convention. The committee was received by Lincoln in the front parlor. There, Lincoln formally accepted the nomination after listening to a notification speech by Ashmun. The group then crossed over to the sitting room, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Lincoln.

Ashmun recorded his impressions for the Springfield Republican:

As nearly as could be made out in the evening light [of May 19], his dwelling house is of the style and character suited to his position in life. It is a two story wooden house of more than ordinary good exterior; and the interior arrangements are such as show that good taste and good domestic rule reigns within. The furniture, without pretension to show, was neat, and in admirable keeping with what is understood to be his moderate pecuniary ability. Everything tended to represent the home of a man who has battled hard with the fortunes of life, and whose hard experience has taught him to enjoy whatever of success belongs to him, rather in solid substance than in showy display.⁴¹

b. R's Recollections

A member of the notification committee, who dated his letter, "Auburn, Tuesday, May 22, 1860," and initialed it "R" wrote of "a

41. Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 23, 1860.

large two-story wooden house, raised considerably above the level of the street, and dwarfing by its greater height and size, the adjoining buildings." After referring to two small Lincolns "perched one upon each of the gate-posts," R continued, "The door opens into a broad hall, with rooms upon either side. Mr. Lincoln, who had been apprized of our coming, stood at the back end of the double parlor on the left,--in which was a bookcase filled with law-books."⁴²

c. George P. Opdyke Recalls the Home

George P. Opdyke, subsequently mayor of New York City, described the Lincoln Home in a letter published in the New York Evening Post of May 23, 1860. Opdyke wrote:

I found Mr. Lincoln living in a handsome, but not pretentious, double two-story house, having a wide hall running through the centre, with parlors on both sides, neatly, but not ostentatiously furnished. It was just such a dwelling as a majority of the well-to-do residents of these fine western towns occupy. Everything about it had a look of comfort and independence. The library I remarked on passing, particularly, and I was pleased to see long rows of books, which told of scholarly tastes and culture of the family.⁴³

d. Gustave Koerner's Reminiscences

Two of Lincoln's friends, Gustave Koerner and Ebenezer Peck, traveled to Springfield by train after the Chicago Convention. They called at the Lincoln Home. Entering, they stepped into the parlor, and saw there a "sort of long table set on one side, one which stood many glasses, a decanter or two of brandy, and under the table a champagne basket. Cakes and sandwiches were just being placed on the table by a colored man." When they asked about the table and refreshments, the black answered, "O, this is for the Chicago folks, that come down to congratulate master."

Koerner and Peck complained to Mrs. Lincoln that some of the Eastern men might be prohibitionists. Lincoln, entering, agreed, and

42. New York Commercial Advertiser, May 25, and the New York Evening Post, May 26, and New York Sun, May 30, June 9, 1860. The boys were nine-year-old Willie and six-year-old Tad.

43. New York Evening Post, May 23, 1860.

the intoxicating beverages were removed. When the notification committee arrived, Lincoln stood "on the threshold of the back parlor and leaning somewhat on an arm-chair."⁴⁴

e. The "New York Daily Tribune" Describes the Arrival of Ashmun's Party

The New York Daily Tribune of May 25, 1860, published a story under the caption, "Special Correspondence of The Chicago Journal, Springfield, Ill., May 19, 1860." The writer described how Ashmun and his party arrived about 8 p.m. at the Lincoln Home, "an elegant two-story dwelling, facing west, of pleasing exterior, with a neat and roomy appearance, situated in the quiet part of town, surrounded with shrubbery." As they "were passing in at the gate and up the steps," they came upon the two Lincoln boys. Within they collected in the "large north parlor," where Ashmun addressed Lincoln, "who stood at the east end of the room," and later received the group "in the south parlor, where they were severally conducted after their official duty was performed."⁴⁵

f. Scripps' Recollections

John L. Scripps, a Chicago Tribune editor, and author of a Lincoln campaign biography, described the house in May 1860. "At home he [Lincoln] lives like a gentleman of moderate means and simple tastes. A good-sized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded by trees and flowers."⁴⁶

2. The Home as Seen During the Presidential Campaign

With four candidates campaigning for election as the 16th President, newspapers during the summer and early autumn of 1860 focused attention on the men, their statements, their families, and environment.

44. Gustave Koerner, Memoirs of Gustave Koerner, 1809-1896 (Cedar Rapids, 1909), Vol. II, pp. 93-95.

45. New York Daily Tribune, May 25, 1860. The description indicates that the folding doors separating the front and back parlors were open. The south parlor would be the sitting room.

46. Chicago Press and Tribune, May 23, 1860. On June 1, 1860, the Republican State Committee met in Springfield. That evening the Lincolns entertained "about 20 of the most prominent Republicans of the State" at a dinner in their home. On June 3 Richard Yates was a dinner guest. Mary Lincoln to Amos Tuck, found in "Lincolniana" by James T. Hickey, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, LXXI, pp. 206-08.

a. The "New York Herald" Refers to a Brown House

The Springfield correspondent for the New York Herald wrote on June 11, 1860:

Mr. Lincoln lives in a plain brown two story wooden house, a little off at one side of the city, which is without ornament on it or in its grounds around it. Everything bespeaks a becoming absence of affectation and love of show, and an almost becoming absence of taste and refinement. . . . The internal appointments of his house are plain but tasteful, and clearly show the impress of Mrs. Lincoln's hand, who is really an amiable and accomplished lady.⁴⁷

b. A Second Correspondent Calls the House Brown

A reporter for the Utica (New York) Morning Herald was in Springfield on June 21, 1860. He found it "a common-place, sprawling sort of town, covering about ten times as much ground as it ought, and remarkable chiefly for having no visible center of business." Walking out to Eighth and Jackson streets:

A modest-looking two story brown frame house, with the name "A. Lincoln" on the door plate, told me that my pilgrimage was ended. I was met at the door by a servant, who ushered me into the parlor, and carried my note to Mr. Lincoln, who was upstairs. The house was neatly without being extravagantly furnished. An air of quiet refinement pervaded the place. You would have known instantly that she who presided over the modest household was a true type of the American lady. There were flowers upon the table, there were pictures upon the walls. The adornments were few, but chastely appropriate; everything was in its place, and ministered to the general effect. The hand of the domestic artist was everywhere visible. The thought that involuntarily blossomed into speech was, "What a pleasant home Abe Lincoln has."⁴⁸

47. New York Herald, June 26, 1860.

48. Utica Morning Herald, June 27, 1860.

When Mr. Lincoln came downstairs, the two men sat down "on the sofa."⁴⁹

c. McCullough Describes the House as a "Quaker Tint of Light Brown"

David McCullough, a Peoria lawyer, forwarded a letter in August 1860 to the New York press from Springfield, describing the Lincoln Home. "The home of Mr. Lincoln," he wrote:

is a simple two-storied double frame house, on the corner of Eighth and Edward [sic] streets, a half dozen squares from the railroad depot. The dwelling, which wears a Quaker tint of light brown, stands upon a plateau--elevated three or four feet above the sidewalk. On a brick foundation wall rising to the level of the garden, is a neat paled fence, with handsome square posts, inclosing the front and side of the property. A back building joins the main edifice and in the rear there is a large garden. There is no sign of pretension anywhere visible. The building is singularly quiet-looking and cozy, just such a house as a sensible man in one of our Pennsylvania towns would care to enjoy.⁵⁰

d. A Visitor Refers to the House as Stone Colored

A letter published in the New York Herald for October 20, 1860, reported, "Already a traveller is pointed to a fine double two story wooden dwelling house, painted stone color, with green blinds, situated in the southwesterly [sic] part of the city, as the residence of Abraham Lincoln."⁵¹

e. The "New York Herald" Describes the Property

On August 8, 1860, a correspondent for the New York Herald wrote:

In a large two-story frame house, bearing no slight resemblance to Washington's headquarters

49. Ibid.

50. New York Daily Tribune, Aug. 23, 1860. McCullough had been born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

51. New York Herald, Oct. 20, 1860.

at Cambridge, Mass., now the residence of Prof. [Henry W.] Longfellow, resides the Republican candidate for President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. It is situated at the corner of Eighth and Edward [sic] streets in this city.

Here Mr. Lincoln has resided for some twenty years [sic]. The edifice affords no indications of ostentation. It has no ornaments, no flowers or shrubbery, no marble vases or cooling fountains, no fashionable fences surrounding it, but is built plumb out to the sidewalk, the steps rather encroaching on the walk. It is like the residence of an American gentleman in easy circumstances, and is furnished in like manner. It is not near so aristocratic an establishment as the houses of many members of your Common Council. In short there is no aristocracy about it; but it is a comfortable, cosy home, in which it would seem that a man could enjoy life, surrounded by his family.⁵²

3. The Home as Seen Between the Election and the Inauguration

The Lincoln Home during the weeks between the election and the departure of the President-elect for the nation's capital retained its popularity with the public.

a. "Frank Leslie's" Description of the House and Grounds

One of the best descriptions of the Lincoln Home as it appeared in this period is found in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for November 17, 1860. The correspondent reported:

It [the Home] stands on a sort of platform of brickwork, and is two stories high, having two windows on each side of the door and five on the upper story. The side view shows it has an extension and side entrance with a receding stoop running the whole length of the extension. In the rear are the stables and barn. The edifice is painted a pale chocolate color, and the window blinds are of deep green. The roof extends a little over the edges, like that of a Swiss cottage. The rooms are elegantly and com-

52. New York Herald, Aug. 13, 1860.

comfortably furnished with strong well-made furniture, made for use and not show. On the front is a black door plate, on which, in silvered Roman characters, is inscribed the magical name "A. Lincoln."⁵³

b. Seaver Reports on Broken Lights and Venetian Blinds

Benjamin F. Seaver on November 17, 1861, described the Home in a letter to his wife. "His house too we saw & it is a very plain 2 story, & rear projection, wooden one, nothing like so handsome as ours. There was a broken pane of glass each side of front door, & two or three broken blinds on the side; otherwise very neat in appearance in all respects."⁵⁴

c. The "Frank Leslie's" Sketches and Description of the Furnishings

During the winter of 1860-61 a Frank Leslie's artist visited the Lincoln Home and prepared sketches of the sitting room, and the front and back parlors. These appeared in Leslie's Weekly for March 9, 1861, along with an article pointing out that these rooms are

simply and plainly fitted up, but are not without indications of taste and refinement. They are the "leisure-rooms," as parlors might properly be called, of the great majority of Americans in comfortable circumstances in country towns, and will doubtless suggest to the reader many a pleasant hour passed in such apartments. . . . The rooms are elegantly and comfortably furnished with strong well-made furniture, made for use and not for show.⁵⁵

Copies of the subject sketches are found in The Lincoln Home by Hickey and Hostick.

4. The Home as Seen During the War

Lucian Tilton and his family rented the property during the war years. With the Lincolns in the White House, the press no longer

53. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Nov. 17, 1860.

54. Benjamin F. Seaver to wife, Nov. 17, 1860, found in J. L. McCorison, Jr., "Mr. Lincoln's Broken Blinds," Lincoln Herald (June, 1948), pp. 43-6.

55. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, March 9, 1861.

carried articles describing the Home. The only references to it during the subject period are found in letters and diaries.

a. Christopher Keller's Letter

Christopher Keller, a soldier in the 124th Illinois Infantry, was stationed at Camp Butler in September 1862. Writing his parents, he reported, "Saw President Lincoln's residence. It is a very plain, brown colored house, square built, and not large or imposing, but looks neat and comfortable."⁵⁶

b. William Florville Writes President Lincoln

William Florville on December 27, 1863, wrote the President, "Your Residence here is kept in good order. Mr. Tilton has no children to ruin things. Mrs. Tilton and Miss Tilton are very strong union ladies and do a great deal for the Soldiers who are suffering so much for us & to sustain the Government."⁵⁷

c. Abner Foreman Describes the Home

Abner W. Foreman, a Hospital Steward in the 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry, noted in his diary on March 2, 1865. "Saw the governors house and Matteson mansion & President Lincolns old residence. . . . As to the presidents house little can be said. I [t] needs but little. It is a small frame house painted a most beautiful dirty clay color with a 4 x 6 portico in front."⁵⁸

5. The Home as Seen in the Weeks and Months Following the Assassination

The assassination of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, and his funeral and burial on May 4 in Springfield again focused the nation's attention on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets.

56. Keller to parents, Sept. 1862, reprinted in Geneva Republican, Dec. 15, 1955.

57. Florville to Lincoln, Dec. 27, 1863, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

58. Lincolniana Notes, "A Most Beautiful Dirty Clay Color," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVII, No. 2, p. 189.

a. Draping the Home

On April 14 the 146th Illinois Infantry was on provost duty in Springfield. Several days after the assassination, a 30-man detail was selected from the regiment and sent to drape the capitol in preparation for the arrival of the remains and the public viewing. This project was completed one or two days before arrival of the body on the morning of May 3.

Pvts. Victor Wheeler and Isaac Andrews were detailed by one of their officers to drape the Lincoln Home, as a reward for their "good work on the state building." It took the two soldiers one day to discharge their mission, which won the "approbation of the chief of the citizens' committee." 59

b. The "Illinois State Journal's" Account

A correspondent for the Journal reported on May 6 that "a principal point of interest in this city during the last few days has been the former residence of President Lincoln." On Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d and 4th, crowds passing through the house were so great

that it was found necessary to send for a military guard to graduate the stream of visitors. On those two days thousands of persons, representing almost every State of the Union, passed through the house, viewing everything connected with it with the deepest interest. A number of articles of furniture which formerly belonged to President Lincoln, were objects of special interest and curiosity. Mrs. Tilton, and her mother and sister, kindly received all, and patiently strove to gratify their curiosity.

Several views of the house were taken by different artists. . . . One of these views included the Military Guard of Honor which accompanied the remains of the lamented President from Washington to this city, another the Congressional Delegation which formed a part of the escort, while still another included the Chicago Committee of Reception group.

59. "Victor Wheeler Draped Home of Lincoln for Funeral Day," unpublished MS, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

The house is heavily and tastefully draped, both inside and out. Over the front gate is an arch made of evergreens, while over the front door are two national flags draped. Over the folding doors between the two parlors is a large national flag reaching from side to side and looped in the middle and at the sides. Immediately over the middle of the doorway is an excellent, large size colored photograph of President Lincoln, furnished for the occasion by Carbutt, of Chicago. It is covered with ~~crape~~, and was placed in its position by the late President's doorkeeper.⁶⁰

c. The "Chicago Tribune" Reports few Lincoln Furnishings

A reporter for the Chicago Tribune, who passed through the parlors and sitting room, wrote:

There is little of the furniture in the house which belonged to Mr. Lincoln. In the front parlor is a what-not and a small marble topped table on which was lying a beautiful cross of white camellias. In the back parlor, which he was accustomed to use as his study, is his bookcase. This was his favorite room, and here he toiled and wrote unconsciously preparing himself for the great mission he was to fulfill. . . . A heavy oaken bedstead and a chamber set conclude the relics.⁶¹

d. The "Tribune's" Correspondent Writes of the Exterior and Yard

The Chicago Tribune, in describing the Lincoln funeral, informed its readers:

Plain, unpretending and substantial [the Home] is the type of Mr. Lincoln's character. The shrubbery in front of the house, principally rose bushes, many of them planted by Mr. Lincoln's own hand, are in full leaf, and

60. Illinois State Journal, May 6, 1865.

61. Chicago Tribune, May 6, 1865.

a beautiful vine clammers up one of the door posts, and trails over the cornice. Lilies are sprinkled here and there, and closely shaven trim grass plats run down to the neat picket fence surmounting the wall. The columns of the piazza at the rear of the house are also turned with vines and creepers, and the apple tree between the house and barns, showered the ground with pink and white of the blossoms, and filled the air with fragrance.⁶²

e. The Reverend Walker Describes the Home and Lot

One of the best descriptions of the Lincoln Home and lot was written by the Rev. Edwin S. Walker in the autumn of 1866. He observed:

The plain, two-story brown house in which Mr. Lincoln lived, is well represented in the steel engraving found in Dr. [Joseph G.] Holland's Life of Lincoln. It is located on Eighth Street, two or three blocks south-east from the State House. Fronting westward and southward on two streets, it stands about fifteen feet from the sidewalk, its sombre aspect in full keeping with the memories which cluster around it.

A single elm tree, half a foot or so in diameter, near the edge of the side-walk, is the only object which relieves the eye from a full view of the house. On the south, a close board fence encloses the lot two-thirds of its length, the rest of the yard, including that in front of the house, being enclosed with a plain picket fence. A climbing rose with a few other shrubs are the only natural ornaments which adorn the place.

Through the centre of the house, east and west, is a hall, on the left of which are two parlors connected by folding doors. . . . On the south side of the hall is a sitting room fronting westward and southward; in the rear of this,

62. Ibid.

also fronting southward, is the dining room, and still further east are the kitchen and other rooms occupying the east wing.

On the rear of the lot resting on the alley, is a small barn and wood-shed combined, covered with boards rough from the saw, and browned by the weather. The whole establishment is embraced in a single lot, sixty by one hundred and sixty feet [sic] in size. It is a type of republican simplicity, which contrasts widely with the extensive mansion and numerous outbuildings, the once beautiful gardens, the extended lawns, and broad fields of Mt. Vernon. The latter was a home illustrative of the tastes of the Virginia cavalier, not more so than was the plain brown house in Springfield a home in keeping with the tastes of the Illinois lawyer.⁶³

H. Contemporary Photographs and Engravings

1. Of the Exterior

a. The Whipple Photographs

The earliest photographs of the Lincoln Home were made in the spring and summer of 1860. Two of these were taken by J. A. Whipple from slightly different positions a few minutes apart. For the first of these, Whipple positioned his camera near the middle of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson, and for the second he stood in the front yard of the Corneau house.

Both photographs detail the west and south elevations of the Home, the brick retaining wall, the picket fence, the board fences, and the elm planted by Mr. Lincoln. Lincoln and his two youngest sons (Willie and Tad) are standing in the southwest corner of the yard in the first photograph. Outside the fence can be seen the blurred figure of the children's playmate Isaac Diller. In the second photograph, Lincoln and Tad are standing in the southwest corner of the yard, and two people (a man and a boy) at the street corner. Copies of the Whipple photographs are found in Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, plates II & IV.

63. Article is dated Feb. 18, 1867, but the newspaper is not identified, found in Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVI, No. 1, p. 12.

b. The Campaign Rally Photograph

In the summer of 1860 a photographer was present at a Republican rally held on Eighth Street in front of the Home. From the opposite side of the street, he took a photograph of Lincoln and his supporters. This photograph details the west and north elevations of the Home, the Lincoln privy and woodshed. Mr. Lincoln can be seen standing on the front porch to the right of the doorway. Copies of this photograph are found in Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, plates, III, XXVII, & XXVIII.

c. The Orr and Holland Engravings

Engravings of the Lincoln Home were popular during the Presidential Years. One of these was sold by N. Orr & Co., and depicts the west and south elevations of the house as seen from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson. Prominent in this engraving are the chimney lightning rods, the retaining wall, the picket and board fences, gates, the Lincoln elm, and carriage house.

The engraving used by Dr. Holland to illustrate The Life of Abraham Lincoln is not as accurate as Orr's. It also features the west and south elevations of the Home. On comparing it with contemporary photographs, these differences can be documented. Copies of the subject engravings are found in Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, plates V & VI.

d. Photographs Made at Time of the Funeral

A number of photographs were made of the Lincoln Home during the first week of May 1865, while it was draped for the funeral. Two of these, both taken from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson but at different angles, show a group of dignitaries in the southwest corner of the yard and at the corner of the block. These photographs detail the west and south elevations of the house, the brick retaining wall, the picket, board and lattice fences, gates, the Lincoln elm, and drapery (arch of evergreens over front gate, draped national colors over front door, etc.). These photographs also document a change made by the Tiltons. The board fence bounding the lot on the south has been rebuilt. It is now lower and the south steps are located inside the gate, where they were outside in 1860. Copies of these photographs are found in Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, plates VIII & XIII.

At least three photographs were made of "Old Bob," Lincoln's horse on May 4, 1865. One of these, a stereopticon, shows "Old Bob" at the corner of Eighth and Jackson. In the background can

be seen the draped west and south elevations of the house. The other two views are of "Old Bob" on Eighth Street in front of the Home. The one of the Rev. Henry Brown and "Old Bob" provides details of the retaining wall and picket fence. The second of an unidentified man and the horse gives an excellent view of the west elevation of the house, brick retaining wall, picket fence, gate, front steps, evergreen archway, draped national colors, and other evidence of mourning. Copies of the first two of these photographs are found in Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, plates, X & XXX, and of the third in Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, page 19.

A number of other photographs, copies of which are found in the Bearss report and the Lincoln Home File of the Illinois State Historical Library, were made of the Home at this time, but the features shown are common to those heretofore discussed.

e. The Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon

This stereopticon made in 1865 details the east elevation of the Home. The viewer's attention is called to the curtains in the east window of the maid's room, the absence of shutters from the east kitchen window, the wood box on the back porch, the drain pipes, pumps, boardwalks, and apple tree. Archeologist Richard Hagen reports that he used this stereopticon as his source in restoration of the east elevation of the house in 1952. A copy of the Glover stereopticon is found in this report.⁶⁴

2. Of the Interior

a. "Frank Leslie's" Sketches

The three sketches prepared by a Frank Leslie's artist detail his impressions of the front and back parlors and the Lincoln's sitting room. These sketches, copies of which are found in Hickey and Hostick, The Lincoln Home, were used by Mr. Hagen as his guide in restoring and refurnishing these rooms in 1952.

b. The Schreiber & Glover Stereopticons

In 1865, at the time of the Lincoln funeral and while the Tiltens were in residence, Schreiber & Glover made five stereopticons of the interior. These views were of the parlor, Lincoln's bedroom, and dining room. The view of the parlor shows wallpaper similar to that

64. Richard Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 7.

found in Leslie's sketch of the Lincolns' sitting room. The three views in Lincoln's bedroom are titled, "Lincoln's Bed," "Lincoln's Bedroom," and "Lincoln's Bedroom Washstand." One of these, the one of the washstand, shows wallpaper detail. The view of the dining room has good detail of the wallpaper. Copies of these stereopticons are found in this report.

IV. THE HOME, 1861-1887

A. The Tiltons as Renters

1. Robert Irwin as Agent

Before starting on his roundabout journey to Washington, D. C., to be inaugurated as 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, in early February 1861, leased his home to Lucian A. Tilton, President of the Great Western Railroad for \$350 a year. The rental was nearly four times that which Lincoln had received from Cornelius Ludlum in 1847--an increase that would be accounted for in part by rising property values and in part by the improvements made by the Lincolns to the property during the 1850s.¹

Lincoln's agent for looking after the subject real estate, collecting the rent, paying the taxes, and keeping up with the insurance was Robert Irwin. During the next four years, Irwin deposited with Lincoln's account with the Springfield Marine & Fire Insurance Co.:

November 25, 1861	Half year's rent paid by Lucian Tilton	\$175.00
March 24, 1862	Tilton rent to February 1862	87.50
July 29, 1862	Tilton rent to May 1862	87.50
June 5, 1863	Lucian Tilton rent to May 1863	350.00
May 20, 1864	Lucian Tilton rent to May 1864	350.00

During the same period, Irwin made the following withdrawals from Lincoln's account:

Feb. 8, 1862	Insurance on home	\$ 24.00
Feb. 7, 1863	Insurance on home	24.25
Feb. 6, 1864	Insurance on home	24.00
Feb. 10, 1865	Insurance on home	24.00
April 18, 1862	taxes	\$ 17.33
Jan. 8, 1863	taxes	102.00
Jan. 25, 1864	taxes	102.00

1. Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 88.

Jan. 18, 1865	taxes	\$ 50.88
Feb. 3, 1865	taxes	37.74 ²

2. Changes Made by the Tiltens

The only improvements made to the property during the war years by the Tiltens that can be documented are: (a) the construction of a new board fence on the south side of the lot paralleling Jackson Street. The new fence is shorter than the Lincoln fence and whereas the Lincoln south steps were outside the fence, those erected by the Tiltens are inside the gate; (b) the south porch trellis in 1865 is covered with vines. These changes are documented by contemporary photographs.

3. Judge David Davis as Administrator

Following President Lincoln's assassination, his friend Judge David Davis of the United States Supreme Court was named administrator of the estate. When he made his accounting for the heirs, Judge Davis listed rent payments for the house and lot for 1865-1867 as \$1,050. In 1865 the home had an assessed value of \$3,500. City taxes were \$52.50 and the State and county taxes \$60.50, for a total of \$113. The next year, 1866, the amount was \$182.50. The valuation remained the same, but the levy of a sewer tax, and the increase of the war tax by the State to \$36, account for most of the 60 per cent increase. After payments for taxes, fire insurance, and repairs, there was scant net income from the home. During the period of Davis' administration, the net yearly return amounted to between \$75 and \$100, which was divided between Robert and Thomas Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln foregoing any claim to this income.³

In 1868, the year before he vacated the house, Tilton spent \$200 on repairs to the property, and this sum was refunded to him by Judge Davis.⁴ Although a diligent search has been made, it has been impossible to determine the nature of these improvements.

Judge Davis filed his final report as administrator on November 13, 1868, just one year after the distribution of \$110,974.62 in cash and bonds of which Mary Lincoln, Robert Todd, and Thomas each received \$36,991.54.

2. Ibid., pp. 175-78.

3. Ibid., pp. 137-38.

4. Hickey & Hostick, The Lincoln Home, p. 18; Pratt, Personal Finances, p. 140.

B. The Harlows as Renters

1. George Harlow Moves in

In 1870 Robert Todd Lincoln (the Tilttons having moved to Chicago the previous year) rented the Home to George H. Harlow. Born in Sackett's Harbor, New York, in 1830, Harlow when he was 24 moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, where he worked as a commission merchant. He served one year as mayor of Pekin. Early in 1860 he, with six others, organized the Union League of America to promote patriotism and to cooperate with the government to suppress the "Sons of Liberty." His services as an organizer were outstanding, and Governor Richard Yates insisted on his discharge from the army, in which he had enlisted, to give his entire attention to the League. In 1865 Harlow became first assistant secretary of the state senate, after which he held positions successively as private secretary to Governor Richard Oglesby, inspector general of the state guard, assistant secretary of state, and secretary of state. For a year he was city editor of the Illinois State Journal.⁵

Living with Harlow, when he moved into the Lincoln Home, were his wife, Susan; his four children (10-year-old Austin, 8-year-old Bessie, 6-year-old George, and 3-year-old Katie); and two servants, Eliza Rice and Annie Adams.⁶

2. Improvements Made by the Harlows

While he was renting the Home, Harlow constructed the one-story frame addition to the east elevation of the house. The addition was used by later custodians as a kitchen.⁷

3. The Lincoln Monument Association Becomes Interested

In November 1867 Judge Davis had been appointed guardian for 14-year-old Thomas (Tad) Lincoln. Until Tad's death in July 1871, Robert rendered to Judge Davis an accounting of the real estate owned in common with his brother. The Harlows paid the same rent as the Tilttons, \$350 per year. In November 1870 Robert disbursed

5. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 48-9

6. Ninth Census, City of Springfield, County of Sangamon, State of Illinois, July 5, 1870, National Archives.

7. Recollections of Mary Edwards Brown, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

from the account \$55 for unspecified repairs to the house. Two months later, he paid city taxes on the property of \$110.04 and the \$27.20 premium on the insurance policy taken out by his father in February 1861.

Robert Todd Lincoln on the death of his brother became sole owner of the Home. His mother had quit-claimed her interest in all the family real estate to her sons soon after her husband's death.⁸

Sometime after Robert became sole owner of the Home, Mr. Harlow contacted him and explained that he would like to purchase the property. As Harlow had "taken the kindest interest in the many strangers visiting it," Robert was inclined to sell. Judge Davis, however, believed that the Home, if not owned by the family, belonged to the American people. When consulted by Robert, Davis urged him not to sell, and Robert "deferred to his opinion."⁹

The Harlows were still living in the Home in 1879 when O. M. Hatch, Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, contacted Robert Todd Lincoln to discuss the possibility of transferring the property to the Association. Responding, Robert explained that for "a good while I have been solicitous about the house, as it is rapidly getting into a condition by age which will require repairs to an amount that I can not afford." He therefore wished to learn more about the Association's plans. If he did convey the property "to any organization it would be a gift in trust."¹⁰

At a meeting of the Lincoln Monument Association in Springfield on July 31, 1879, a letter from Robert Lincoln was read by Secretary Hatch. It tendered to "the Association the Lincoln homestead to be held in trust as a memorial to his patriotic father." In the ensuing discussion, the point was raised that the Association lacked authority to accept the Lincoln Home, and it was reluctantly decided to decline the gift. Before adjourning, the Association recommended organization of another group to accept responsibility for the Lincoln homestead.

8. A. C. Schilke, "Mr. Lincoln's Insurance Policy," MS, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

9. Lincoln to O. M. Hatch, May 27, 1879, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. Hatch was Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association.

10. Ibid.

Nothing came of this suggestion, and Robert Todd Lincoln continued to use the Home as rental property for another eight years.¹¹

4. Sir John Leng's 1876 Visit to the Home

As Robert Todd Lincoln had observed, the Home continued to attract visitors. One of those who saw the historic property was Sir John Leng, editor of the Dundee Advertiser, who was in Springfield in 1876. He observed:

Springfield very much resembles an English country town like Doncaster, except that the bells of the tramway cars may generally be heard tingling in the streets. All the principal avenues are planted with trees, that shade the sidewalks, which are planked, instead of paved or gravelled.

The best houses are of brick; but the majority are wooden-framed, neatly porticoed and balconied. One of the simplest of these is the house occupied by Abraham Lincoln, at the time he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, the principal room in which has the same carpet, wallpaper, and mirror as on the night when the deputation waited upon him to announce his nomination to the highest office in the country, and the jug is still shown from which he poured out a glass of water to each of the deputies.

The best portrait of Lincoln and the most life-like photograph were shown, and some reminiscences of the visit given me by Mrs. Harlow, the accomplished wife of Mr. Harlow, Secretary of State for Illinois, who now occupies the house, and to whom I was introduced by my travelling companion, who was an old friend of that gentleman. The Secretary . . . drove us to see the State House.¹²

11. Illinois State Journal, Aug. 1, 1879.

12. Prairie State: Impressions of Illinois, 1673-1967, by Travelers and Other Observers, compiled & edited by Paul M. Angle (Chicago, 1968), p. 403.

C. The Wendlandts as Renters

The Harlows vacated the property in 1880, and soon afterwards moved to Chicago. Dr. Gustav Wendlandt then rented the Home, occupying it from 1880 until 1883. He was "described as a German doctor of good repute in his profession and of good standing as a citizen." He was called the "Flying Dutchman" because of his rapid pace.¹³

D. Osborn Oldroyd as a Renter

1. Oldroyd Moves In

Osborn Oldroyd in 1883 was living in the Arnold House, on the southeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. There for the past several years he had been exhibiting his famous Lincoln Collection, which he had commenced during the election campaign of 1860. Oldroyd had been born in 1842 in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and in 1861 he had enlisted in Company E, 20th Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out July 16, 1865. Oldroyd had served for two years (1865-67) as assistant steward for the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, and six years as steward of the State Insane Asylum. In 1873 he moved to Springfield, Illinois, and married Miss Lida A. Stoneberger, where for several years he engaged in the manufacture of woodenware.¹⁴

Learning from Dr. Wendlandt that his father was getting ready to move out of the Lincoln Home, Oldroyd contacted Clinton Conkling, the agent retained by Robert Todd Lincoln to handle his Springfield property. He rented the Home for \$25 a month, and moved in as soon as the Wendlandts vacated.¹⁵

2. Oldroyd Makes Some Improvements

When Oldroyd moved into the Lincoln Home in 1883, the "house and grounds were in a most dilapidated condition. The fence surrounding the yard was falling down in many places; weeds had grown

13. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), p. 49. Harlow died in Chicago on May 16, 1900.

14. Oldroyd to Bowen, April 15, 1925, found in Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), p. 53; Osborn H. Oldroyd Pension File, Application No. 1073499, Certificate No. 1044799, NA.

15. Oldroyd to Bowen, Feb. 9 and April 15, 1925, found in Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 50-2, 55.

up so high that it was difficult to get about and many other very necessary repairs were needed." The Lincoln carriage house was still standing but the years had taken their toll.

He spent his own time and money "to make the house and grounds presentable." The yard was sodded and flowers planted.¹⁶

3. The Grand Opening of Oldroyd's Museum

Oldroyd, upon taking possession, removed the folding doors which divided the parlor into front and back rooms. This room was used by Oldroyd for his Lincoln Museum, containing more than 2,000 objects.

The formal opening was held on the night of April 14, 1884, and large numbers of people were seen "flocking along" Eighth and Jackson streets, en route "to visit the Lincoln Mansion and view the large collection of mementoes and souvenirs gathered together by the indefatigable proprietor in the days which have passed since the bullet of John Wilkes Booth did its damnable work."

For this occasion the house was magnificently illuminated and decorated.¹⁷

Oldroyd continued to rent the Home and exhibit his Lincoln Collection until 1887. Visitors were admitted without charge, Oldroyd supporting his undertaking by voluntary contributions and through the sale of souvenirs. Among items sold was a stereopticon view of the Lincoln parlor and his collection. A copy of this stereopticon is found in this report.

E. Contemporary Photographs and Maps

1. Changes to the Structures

The Sanborn Map of Springfield, published in 1884, documents that the single-story frame kitchen, attached to the east elevation of the Home, was erected some time between 1865 and 1884.¹⁸

Oldroyd's statement that the Lincoln carriage house was standing in 1883 is corroborated by the Sanborn Map.¹⁹

16. Ibid.

17. Illinois State Journal, April 15, 1884.

18. Springfield Illinois, Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., February 1884, New York, 1884.

19. Ibid.

Particular attention is called to two photographs made of the Lincoln Home during this period. Both were taken from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets. The earlier was made while the Tiltens occupied the Home, probably in 1868. At that time the Corrigan House was standing and a high board fence separated that property from the Lincoln lot. For a copy of this photograph, see Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Plate XVI.

The second photograph was made in 1883, the year the Oldroyds moved in. Since the earlier photograph, the Corrigan House has given way to a two-story frame house; the board fence on the south side of the Lincoln lot has been rebuilt and the gate relocated; and the curbs improved. A copy of this photograph is found in this report.

In 1885 Osborn Oldroyd had a stereopticon made of his collection as displayed in the Lincoln parlors. A copy of this stereopticon is found in this report.

2. Changes to the Environment

By 1883 the house next door (on lots 6 and 7) was a two-story structure; the streets were still unpaved; while street car tracks had been laid in the center of Eighth Street. Board walkways spanned the gutters and crossed the streets at the crossings.²⁰

20. H. Pietz, Springfield: Capitol of Illinois: The Home of Lincoln: A Collection of Photographic Views (Springfield, 1884).

V. THE HOME, 1887-1917

A. The Trustees' First Seven Years

1. The 35th General Assembly Acts

For thirty years, from 1887 to 1917, the Lincoln Home was administered by the Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Homestead for the benefit of the people. The irrepressible Osborn H. Oldroyd was the gadfly who sparked the movement to transfer the historic property from private to public ownership.

Familiar with the abbreviated efforts of Robert Todd Lincoln and O. M. Hatch to have the Lincoln Monument Association assume responsibility for maintenance and preservation of the Home, Oldroyd in the spring of 1887 contacted Mr. Lincoln's real estate agent, Clinton Conkling. He suggested that Lincoln give the homestead to the State. If he would, Oldroyd on his death would will his collection to the people of Illinois. When apprised of Oldroyd's proposal, Robert Todd Lincoln hesitated, because he believed this action would be interpreted by unfriendly politicians as politically motivated. Whereupon, Oldroyd showed Lincoln's letter to State Representative Charles Bogardus of Ford County, and mentioned that he pursue the matter with Mr. Lincoln.¹

As a result of these discussions, Representative Bogardus introduced into the State House of Representatives on May 25, 1887, a bill authorizing transfer of the Lincoln Homestead from Robert Todd and Mary H. Lincoln to the State of Illinois. He secured unanimous consent for the bill to be read a second time on June 1, and it passed the house the next day by a vote of 82 to 17. Senator Hamilton K. Wheeler of Kankakee steered the bill through the senate, where it was first read on June 9. The next day an amendment by Henry Seiter of St. Clair County, providing that "the custodian shall be a crippled Illinois soldier" was adopted. On the 14th the Seiter amendment was reconsidered and stricken by a vote of 25 to 19. The bill passed the senate on the 15th by a vote of 28 to 2 and was signed into law by Governor Richard J. Oglesby on June 16.

1. Oldroyd to Bowen, Feb. 9 & April 15, 1925, found in Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 50-2, 55.

Thirty-eight hundred dollars were appropriated for the biennium to cover repairs and to pay the salary of the custodian. The Home was deeded to the state by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln on July 8, 1887.²

2. Woods' Report

A Board of Trustees consisting of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, and their successors in office, would administer the Home for the people of Illinois. On accepting title to the property, the Trustees in July 1887 took steps to discharge their mandate to keep the structure "in good repair." Joseph E. Woods, who had lived at the southwest corner of Jackson and Ninth Streets since 1857, was given the task of investigating and reporting on condition of the Lincoln Homestead and the measures and costs necessary to restore it "in appearance" to the years "when occupied as a residence by Mr. Lincoln."

Having lived within a block of the Lincoln Home for 30 years, Woods was familiar with the structure. To reinforce his recollections, he checked with Mr. Ragsdale, one of the contractors who had added the second story in 1856, and John Rhodes one of Ragsdale's carpenters. The building as improved at that time, they reported, had been "painted in gray or drab colored paint," with green shutters. Woods, as well as long-time residents with whom he discussed the subject, believed that "the external appearance of the house has always remained substantially" the same since 1856.

The only addition made to the Home since 1861 was the small (12 x 14-foot) one-story rear kitchen. From Eighth Street, the rear kitchen was invisible, and Woods advised against its removal.³

Woods estimated to put the exterior of the Home and lot into good repair would require:

Painting, including roof and fences, and glazing	\$125.00
Downspouts and gutters	26.00
New floors and repair of porch columns	25.00
New sills and repair of siding	25.00
Repairing shutters	20.00

2. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 55-7; House Bill No. 848, 35th General Assembly, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

3. Woods to Board of Trustees, Aug. 26, 1887, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

New steps and repairs to inside walks	\$ 15.00
Repairing chimneys and pointing brickwork	15.00
Fences and sidewalks	4.00
To repair carriage house, woodshed, and privy	<u>75.00</u>
	\$330.00

Woods had discussed the interior of the Home with Oldroyd, who told him that it was in "good condition, and that little or no repairs are necessary."⁴

The Board of Trustees accepted Woods' report on August 26, and it was recorded in the minutes.

3. The Board Employs Oldroyd as Custodian

On October 3, 1887, the Trustees, having received and considered 16 applications for custodian, hired Osborn Oldroyd. He was to serve "as custodian of the Lincoln Homestead under such rules and regulations as the Board may adopt and to keep on exhibition, open and free of access to the public during all reasonable hours upon week days," his curiosities and relics. The Board on its part was to pay Oldroyd, as long as he should continue as custodian, \$1,000 per year, payable in monthly increments, beginning August 29, 1887.⁵

4. Maintenance, 1887-88

During the 16 months from August 29, 1887, to December 31, 1888, the Board of Trustees paid \$588.50 for maintenance of the property. These disbursements were made as follows:

L. W. Coe for painting the Home, and the interiors of the dining room and kitchen	\$ 98.50
Otto Redeker for 10 days' carpentry (repairs)	25.00
Ole K. Nelson for 9 days' carpentry (repairs)	20.25
James L. Hudson, hinges, keys, screws, etc.	1.90
Neumann & Melcher, repairs to pipes, gutters, & roof of Home	11.00

4. Ibid.

5. Contract, Board of Trustees with Oldroyd, Oct. 3, 1887, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

J. S. Culver, steps, bricks, setting and pointing	\$ 20.00
J. B. Sessions, 8 shade trees, furnished	4.00
George Smith, labor in taking down fence and Lincoln Carriage House	11.50
O. Hanratty, for labor and materials, plumbing, gas fitting, and repair of cistern and well	65.95
Rhodes & Bro., carpentry (repairs)	58.26
S. C. Parker for painting done on contract	25.00
J. M. Bacon, cleaning cisterns & well	8.00
Paullin & Patterson, papering walls of Lincoln Home	14.30
Baker & Baker, lumber and nails, purchased	126.89
Wit Dowhen & Bro., sodding and grading	45.00
Horace Irwin & Bro., labor and material, laying brick, plastering ceilings, pointing, repairing chair & chimney &c.	52.95
	<u>52.95</u>
	\$588.50 ⁶

5. Demolition of Lincoln Carriage House

Records of disbursements made by the Trustees and the Receipt Books of the State Auditor document that the Lincoln Carriage House was demolished by George Smith in the spring of 1888.⁷

6. Measured Drawings

The Board of Trustees paid Bullard & Bullard fifty dollars to prepare a set of measured drawings of the Home, which were placed in the hands of the secretary. Although a diligent search was made during the second week of June 1972, the author was unable to locate the subject drawings. The Home was insured for \$2,500 with Ridgely & Culp for three years, and Blomgren Bros. & Co. were paid \$15 for a photoengraving of the Homestead.⁸

6. Statement of Disbursements, from Aug. 29, 1887, to Dec. 31, 1888, Trustees Lincoln Homestead, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

7. Ibid.; Auditor's Receipt Book, State of Illinois, Vol. 24, Receipt No. 10026.

8. Ibid.

7. Maintenance, 1889-90

Maintenance costs during the next biennium zoomed to more than \$1,300, double what they had been in 1887-89. Two particularly expensive items were improvements made to the front yard and walks by Culver Marble & Stone Company, and the hot air Palace King Furnance and smoke stack installed by J. H. Barkley & Co. for \$313.85. Culver Marble was paid \$409 for "labor and materials furnished for laying brick and stone walks, erecting hitching post, horse block, etc., and sodding and grading yard."⁹

Other expenses incurred during the period January 1, 1888, to December 31, 1890, were:

Joseph Woods for superintending repairs and remodeling of homestead	\$ 50.00
L. W. Coe for labor and materials for painting homestead, brick walls, and kitchen	58.00
J. M. Rippey for plumbing, gas fittings, and paving	76.48
Paullin & Patterson for papering four rooms and two halls in homestead and gilding staff and ball on flagstaff	63.25
C. H. Edmonds for labor and materials for repairing gutters	4.08
O. H. Oldroyd for brass lettered plate for flagstaff and one shade tree	13.71
Helwig & Hopkins for repairing pump	3.05
H. H. Biggs for making, painting, and setting flagstaff	10.00
H. C. Irwin & Bro. for materials and repair of chimney	5.60
Buck & McKee for carpentry on barn and roof of homestead	191.34
J. B. Sessions for planting elm shade tree and removing dead apple tree	6.00
John Donovan for laying sod on yard	10.00

9. Second Biennial Report of the Lincoln Homestead Trustees to 37th General Assembly, Jan. 2, 1891, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. Culver Marble removed the wood steps giving access to the front yard and front door, replacing them with a flight of five stone steps, leading up from the sidewalk to the level of the lot, with three more stone steps giving access from the walk to "the old walnut door."

L. W. Coe for painting tin roof on homestead	\$ 15.00
J. H. Barkley & Co. for repairing gutters on roof	2.35
Paullin & Patterson for 10 rolls of ceiling paper	3.50
H. C. Irwin & Co. for labor and materials in repair of flues	<u>61.75</u>
	\$623.61 ¹⁰

8. Construction of the "Oldroyd" Barn

The story and one-half barn first shown in photographs of the Lincoln Home in the early 1890s was built by Buck & McKee for the Trustees in the summer of 1889.¹¹

9. The 72-Foot Flagstaff

Although the Home was deeded to the state in July 1887, it was October 16, 1889, before the "stars and stripes" were formally hoisted. On that day the 15th Annual Reunion of the Illinois Association of Ex-Prisoners of War was held in Springfield.

During the afternoon the association, along with local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans, formed on Market Street in front of the Leland Hotel, and, preceded by a band, marched to the Lincoln Home. Civil War veteran William H. Sammons of Springfield, at Custodian Oldroyd's request, had given the 72-foot flagstaff erected on the rear lawn. Governor J. W. Fifer accepted the flagstaff and flag, a gift from George A. Sanders, on behalf of the Trustees. Daisy Oldroyd and Effie Sanders raised the flag, as the band played and the crowd cheered.¹²

10. Ibid.; Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 24-26, Receipt Nos. 290, 364, 417, 1020, 1473, 5325, 5416, 6342, 6377, 6435, 6469, 6964, 6977, 6986, 9152, 9315, 9623, 10310, and 10684. The Trustees on August 11, 1890, paid Culp & Troxell & Co. \$27.50 for insurance on the Home; and on November 13, 1890, paid the Springfield Water Co. \$22 for water used during the past two years.

11. Auditor's Receipt Book, State of Illinois, Vol. 25, Receipt No. 6986.

12. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 57-8; Oldroyd, "Raising the Stars and Stripes over the Lincoln Homestead, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16, 1889," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. The 42-star flag was 16 feet in length.

10. Maintenance, 1891-92

Maintenance costs were minimal during the next two years. George W. Buck was paid \$8.43 for materials and labor used in repair of the sidewalk; O. H. Oldroyd \$5.35 for setting out a maple and repairing the windows; H. W. Rokker \$10 for a 800-page register;¹³ J. M. Rippey \$8.47 for repair of sewer; Brown & Harnett \$16.20 for "wallpaper, painting, &c, furnished"; and H. C. Irwin & Co. \$19.60 for labor, lime, sand, etc.¹⁴

11. The Home in 1892

The "Souvenir Supplement" of the Illinois State Journal for 1892 in describing the Home reported, it "stands today substantially as Mr. Lincoln left it. Some repapering and repairing have been done as an absolute necessity in different parts of the house, but no material alterations have been made, and two of the rooms are papered just as the Lincoln family left them over thirty-one year ago." Captain Oldroyd displayed his collection in the parlors.¹⁵

12. Robert Todd Lincoln Gets Rid of Oldroyd

Robert Todd Lincoln became disenchanted with Oldroyd's museum, which he believed gave the Home the appearance of "an antique shop." When John P. Altgeld was inaugurated governor of Illinois on January 10, 1893, it gave Lincoln an opportunity to correct this situation.¹⁶

On April 12, the new Board of Trustees met, and Governor Altgeld was elected president. As the next order of business, the Board requested Oldroyd's resignation as custodian and in his place elected Civil War veteran Herman Hofferkamp of Springfield.

Hofferkamp, born in Hannover, Germany, in 1841, had emigrated to the United States, settling in Springfield in 1856. A clerk in a drug store, Hofferkamp had enlisted in the 10th Illinois Cavalry on February 28, 1862. He was promoted to hospital steward and had

13. Illinois Auditor's Report, 1894, p. 66.

14. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 27 & 28, Receipt Nos. 6566, 7531, 8565, 1164, 10232, 11188, & 11620.

15. "Springfield in 1892: Souvenir Supplement," Illinois State Journal (Springfield, 1892), p. 8.

16. Oldroyd to Bowen, Feb. 9, 1925, found in Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), p. 55.

been mustered out at the expiration of his three years' term of service at Brownsville, Arkansas, on February 26, 1865. Returning to Springfield, Hofferkamp on October 26, 1865, had married Rachael Burns. To the couple were born four children--three sons and one daughter. From 1870 until 1888 Hofferkamp had run a livery stable, but suffering from rheumatism he had retired in the latter year, filing a claim for disabilities incurred during the Civil War. As a disabled veteran, Hofferkamp was a popular choice as custodian, and he relieved Oldroyd of his duties on April 15.¹⁷

Oldroyd had been given 15 days to vacate the shrine by the Board of Trustees. He did as directed, moving his furniture and collection of artifacts into Dr. Walter Ryan's house on 402 South 6th Street. Soon thereafter, Oldroyd, in response to a request from the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia, brought his collection to Washington for display in the Petersen Home.¹⁸

With Oldroyd's collection gone, the Trustees undertook a campaign to secure by donation "authentic relics, valuable for their association with Mr. Lincoln's past life." By December 31, 1894, a number had been obtained and placed in the homestead. Care was exercised to screen the objects so only those possessing integrity were placed on exhibition.¹⁹

13. Maintenance, 1893-95

The Home was found by the Trustees to be in need of extensive repairs, and during the next seven months \$217.25 were disbursed for improvements. R. F. Kinsella was paid \$112 on June 23 for painting the house; and on August 26 \$105.25 for papering and painting two bedrooms, the Memorial, dining, and sitting rooms, the kitchen, closet, and pantry.²⁰

17. Hofferkamp Pension File, NA, Application No. 699683, Certificate No. 437,336.

18. "Report of Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Home for the Two Years Ending, January 10, 1895," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library; Oldroyd to Bowen, Feb. 9, 1925, found in Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 51-2.

19. Ibid.

20. "Report of Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Home for the Two Years Ending, Jan. 10, 1895," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. Materials supplied by R. F. Kinsella on May 11 included for bedroom A 7 rolls of ceiling, 14 rolls of wallpaper,

Maintenance costs dropped in the period November 1893-December 1894. Henson Robinson Co. had to be called in during the autumn of 1893 to repair the hot air furnace, and O. Hanratty the following spring to service the gas fixtures and water system. On May 29, 1894, Henson Robinson Co. was called to repair the roof. R. H. Armbruster billed the Trustees for an awning to be positioned over the front doorway. Other expenses for carpentry, plastering, hardware, lumber, fence caps, and blinds boosted maintenance charges for this period to \$163.88, and when the Trustees made their biennial report to the General Assembly on January 10, 1895, they boasted, "the property is now in a fairly presentable condition."²¹

B. The Trustees and the Home, 1895-1917

1. Maintenance, 1895-96

Maintenance costs were a small item in the 1895-96 biennium. The largest disbursement made was \$150 to Henson Robinson Co. for a No. 50 Gilt Edge Furnace. Installation charges added \$20.90 to Henson Robinson's bill. The following year, 1896, Henson Robinson was paid \$6 for a chimney cap and minor repairs to the roof, and R. F. Kinsella \$37 for unidentified labor and materials to repair Lincoln Homestead.²²

2. The Home Gets a New Custodian

On July 1, 1897, Albert S. Edwards, the son of Ninian W. and Elizabeth Todd Edwards, replaced Hofferkamp as custodian. He held this position until his death on December 20, 1915.²³

and 20 yards of border; bedroom B 5 rolls of ceiling, 10 rolls of wallpaper, and 15 yards of border; dining and sitting rooms 22 rolls of wallpaper, 12 rolls of ceiling, and 38 yards of border; Memorial Room 18 rolls of ceiling, 28 rolls of wallpaper, and 46 yards of border; kitchen 10 rolls of wallpaper and 18 yards of border; closet and pantry 18 rolls of wallpaper; and parlor 9 rolls of ceiling. Other supplies included 100 feet of moulding; 3 gallons of oil for floors; and 90¢ worth of red paint.

21. Ibid. On September 25, 1893, the Trustees paid Vance & Dooling \$25.00 as a premium on insurance policy No. 1891, Commercial Insurance Co., and on April 20, 1894, the Springfield Water Works \$10 for water for the Lincoln Homestead during the period July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894.

22. Illinois Auditor's Reports, 1896, p. 96, and 1898, p. 104; Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vol. 34, Receipt Nos. 764, 771, & 18414.

23. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. VIII, No. 4, p. 619.

3. Maintenance, 1897-98

Before his discharge as custodian, Hofferkamp was paid \$25.55 by the Trustees for repairs made to the house. Other maintenance expenses incurred in 1897-98 were : A. P. Chapman \$107.70 for papering, painting, and repairs; G. L. Barrick \$50.50 for repair of roof and sidewalks; J. C. Neumann \$27.35 for labor and materials; Rogers & Lott \$6 for packing and plastering; R. H. Armbruster \$8.50 for repairs to building; the Springfield Wire Screen Co. \$18 for screens for windows and doors; Henson Robinson Co. \$8.35 for repairs to the homestead; and Kibele & Cooper \$70.74 for plumbing services.²⁴

4. Maintenance and Improvements, 1899-1901

a. The Trustees Spend Large Sums in 1899-1900

Extensive repairs and improvements were made to the property in the years 1899-1901. In January 1899 William Sidmell billed the Trustees for \$8.91 and Henson Robinson Co. for \$8.35 for repairs at the homestead.²⁵

Kibele & Cooper on July 1, 1899, were paid \$245.20 on their contract for renewing the plumbing in the home; on July 19 H. H. Biggs receipted for \$284.28 for repairs to the homestead, the Farmers' Lumber Co. for \$93.73 and McGrue & Powell for \$33.75 for lumber furnished, and O. F. Stebbins \$12.71 for shutter sash balances, etc. The next day, July 20, Paullin & Patterson were paid \$118.70 for painting the Lincoln Home. Before beginning work, Paullin & Patterson workmen burned off the old paint. On August 4 R. J. Beck received from the Trustees \$100 for superintending the project; the next day J. C. Neumann was paid \$125 for labor and tin work to the roof; on the 19th Zimmerman, Prouty & Day signed a receipt for \$95 for painting and graining the house's interior; and on the 21st Culver Construction Co. billed the Trustees for \$101.07 for repair of the brick and stonework. Other bills submitted and honored were from E. M. Kreigh for \$6 for tin work, R. Hass for \$2 for an electric bell and \$17.60 for electric lights, and H. C. Rogers & Son \$14.75 for plastering.²⁶

24. Illinois Auditor's Reports, 1898, p. 104, and 1900, p. 122; Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 34 & 35, Receipt Nos. 2318, 6032, 19989, & 20009.

25. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vol. 35, Receipt Nos. 2940 & 3085.

26. Illinois Auditor's Report, 1900, pp. 122-23; Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 37 & 38, Receipt Nos. 9282, 9372, 9382, 9384, 9385, 9807, 9863, 10581, 10635, & 14031; Mary Edwards Brown's Recollections, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

The total cost of these improvements was \$1255.79. Unfortunately, records of what was accomplished are incomplete. We can deduce from the receipts that the house was partially wired for electricity, the plumbing renewed, the exterior and interior painted, the brick- and stonework of the house, chimneys, and retaining wall repointed and stabilized, and repairs made to the fabric of the structure. The documents fail to tell whether any structural changes were made to the Home.

John C. Neumann, who was awarded the contract for the tin work, told A. L. Bowen that the ell had a flat roof. When he removed the old tin roofing that was "at least 40 years old," he found it better than the tin with which he replaced it. "It had not even rusted on the underside." The old roof was salvaged, and from it were shaped "scores of pin trays which have gone to the prominent men of this country and to many of the monarchs of Europe."²⁷

b. Paving Eighth Street and Construction of
Cement Walks

On May 16, 1900, the Board of Trustees paid the City Comptroller an assessment of \$102.06 for paving the street in front of the Home.²⁸ Thirteen months later, Granolithic Pavement Co. was paid \$105.45 for cement walks.²⁹

c. Improvements to the Property, 1900-01

Additional repairs were made to the homestead during the next 24 months. H. H. Biggs & Son received on July 4, 1900, \$125.76, and on December 5, 1901, \$25.06 for repairs to the Home. Materials, lumber and hardware, costing \$57.25, were purchased from Farmers' Lumber Co., McGrue & Powell, O. F. Stebbins & Co., and W. B. Miller & Son. Several screen doors were purchased from Springfield Wire Screen Co. in the spring of 1901. J. C. Neumann that autumn was paid \$41.49 for fixing the roof, and Kibele & Cooper \$23.05 for repair of plumbing. Zimmerman, Prouty & Day wallpapered a number of rooms in the summer of 1900 at a cost to the Trustees of \$90.

27. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), p. 42.

28. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vol. 38, Receipt No. 17711.

29. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vol. 40, Receipt No. 8598.

The yard was graded by William Lancaster for \$27.20 and \$16 worth of trees set out by Phoenix Nursery Co.³⁰

5. Maintenance and Improvements, 1902-03

a. Maintenance and Repair

More than \$400 was spent on maintenance and repair of the homestead during the subject biennium. In the winter of 1902-03 J. C. Neumann and H. H. Biggs & Son repaired the roof at a cost of \$146.35. Other carpentry work undertaken by Biggs & Son on the upkeep of the property during this period totaled \$130.35. Paullin & Patterson in the autumn of 1903 painted the roof for \$17.34 and P. F. Kimble & Son painted the house for \$90. H. C. Rogers spent several days at the house replastering certain of the rooms.³¹

b. Wiring the House and Making Connections for Heating

Electricity had been introduced into the house on a limited scale in 1899. Four years later, Haas Electric & Manufacturing Co. charged the Trustees \$963.65 for wiring the entire structure, installing radiators for heating, and connecting the same with the steam lines of the Springfield Light, Heat, & Power Co.³²

c. Custodian Edwards' Report

Custodian Edwards reported in 1903 that the "low fence of wooden pickets surmounting" the brick retaining wall was decaying. The high board fence formerly connecting with the brick wall and continuing along the south side of Lot 8 had been removed, and "the sodded lawn" behind the Home now sloped gradually to the sidewalk.

Breaching the retaining wall and fronting on Eighth Street were a flight of five stone steps positioned in 1899, leading from the sidewalk to the level of the lot. From the front walk there were

30. Illinois Auditor's Report, 1902, pp. 114-15; Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 39 & 40, Receipt Nos. 7830, 7832, 7834, 19214, 19272, 8598, 8643, 9759, 10528, 13542, 14332, 15411, and 15597.

31. Illinois Auditor's Report, 1904, p. 98; Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 41 & 42, Receipt Nos. 18327, 4102, 13130, 13175, 13230, & 14030.

32. Illinois Auditor's Report, 1904, p. 98.

three more stone steps providing access to the "old walnut door which now opens to 20,000 or more visitors every year."³³

6. Maintenance and Improvements, 1904-05

a. Repairs to the Home

Maintenance costs during this two-year period were minimal. Zimmerman & Day were paid \$124.80 for materials and labor expended in repainting and reglazing the interior of the house. Johnson & Hatcher repapered a number of rooms, supplying the wallpaper, border, and labor for \$98. J. C. Neumann was called in to repair one of the chimneys, while H. H. Biggs & Son did \$26.60 worth of carpentry.

With the property wired for electricity and connected to the municipal heating plant, the cost of heat and light during the biennium was \$268.46.³⁴

b. The Death of the Lincoln Elm

The elm Abraham Lincoln had planted between the walk and the Eighth Street curb died and was removed in 1905. Its stump was placed on exhibit in the Lincoln kitchen by Custodian Edwards. In 1947 the stump was examined by experts of the Illinois State Museum. They reported that the elm had lived for 61 years, and discovered that it had been injured in 1858 and that this injury had healed by 1868. Other injuries had been suffered by the elm in 1862 and 1865.³⁵

7. Maintenance and Improvements, 1906-07

a. Unknown Major Improvements

Major improvements were made to the house in 1907. Biggs & Son were paid \$1,593.10 for labor and materials used in repair of the property. Although a careful search was made of records at the Illinois State Historical Library and documents on file at the Illinois State Archives, and the Illinois State Journal read for the period May-August 1907, no documents were located casting any light on the character of these improvements.³⁶

33. Illinois Blue Book 1903, "The Lincoln Home," pp. 485-87.

34. Illinois Auditor's Report, 1906, p. 125.

35. Illinois State Journal, Feb. 11, 1947; Illinois Blue Book 1903, "The Lincoln Home," pp. 485-87.

36. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vol. 48, Receipt Nos. 15673 & 16514.

b. Other Repairs

J. C. Neumann was called to the homestead in August 1906 to repair a chimney top, and in December J. M. Kimble was paid \$12 for painting the radiators. Henry McVeigh in the winter of 1906-07 worked on the plumbing, and the Springfield Water Department billed the Trustees for \$18.80 for repairs and improvements to the heating system.³⁷

c. Custodian Edwards' Report

Custodian Edwards in 1907 reported, "No changes have been made in the house since Mr. Lincoln left it, except the repairs rendered necessary by decay of the original material."³⁸ The construction of the one-story addition to the east elevation, the installation of electricity, and the introduction of steam heat raises serious doubts as to Edwards' knowledge and appreciation of the structural history of the Lincoln Home.

8. The Structural History, 1908-09

a. Maintenance and Improvements

As to be expected in view of the large expenditures for improvements in 1907, the sum charged to repair of the homestead in the 1908-09 biennium was only \$172.92. Biggs & Son were called in on several occasions in 1909 for carpentry work; J. C. Neumann called at least once to work on the tin roof and chimneys; while H. B. McVeigh and George Harnett billed the Trustees \$15.45 for unspecified labor and materials.³⁹

b. An Arsonist is Foiled

During the Springfield race-riot on Saturday night, August 15, 1908, an attempt was made to burn the Lincoln Home. A flaming torch in the hands of an arsonist was thrown against the building. A woman was watching, the alarm raised, and the fire extinguished before any damage was done.⁴⁰

37. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 46-7, Receipt Nos. 3035, 3036, 23054, 8992, 9039.

38. Illinois Blue Book 1907, "The Lincoln Home," p. 43.

39. Illinois Auditor's Report, 1910, p. 85; Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 51-53, Receipt Nos. 11704, 17625, 26378, and 26380.

40. Clipping File, State Shrine Period, Lincoln Home, files Illinois State Historical Library.

c. A Centennial Reception

In calling for a centennial to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, the Illinois Historical Society called attention to the "little house, 'the Lincoln Home,' the gift to the state of Illinois and the nation" of Robert Todd Lincoln. "This little plain house," it was pointed out, "is now a shrine for the people of the world, and is yearly visited by thousands."⁴¹

On February 12, 1909, the Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in conjunction with the day's other activities, held a reception at the Lincoln Home from 5 to 7 p.m. Among the speakers were Mrs. Donald McLean of New York and Mrs. E. S. Walker of Springfield, and Ambassadors J. J. Jusserand of France and James Bryce of Great Britain.⁴²

9. Maintenance and Improvements, 1910-11

In 1911 the Trustees were assessed \$354.09, as their share for improvement and paving of Jackson Street.⁴³

H. H. Biggs & Son in the autumn of 1910 billed the Trustees \$76.55 for services and repairs; on September 9, 1911, \$7.25 for repair of floors; and on November 25, 1911, \$29.44 for carpentry work at the Home. O. Hanratty during the same period charged \$28.52 for undesignated repairs.⁴⁴

10. A Presidential Visit

President William Howard Taft accepted an invitation to address a joint session of the 47th General Assembly of Illinois on February 11, 1911, to commemorate the 102d Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The President reached Springfield about noon, and at 2 P.M. he was introduced to the joint session, which had convened in the House chamber. After addressing the legislators, President Taft visited the

41. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 18.

42. Ibid., Vol. I, No. 4, p. 10; Lincoln Centennial Addresses, Delivered at the Memorial Exercises Held at Springfield, Illinois, February 12, 1909 (Springfield, 1909), p. 208.

43. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vol. 55, Receipt No. 36841.

44. Ibid., Vols. 56 & 57, Receipt Nos. 8605, 46682, & 47544.

Lincoln Home and Tomb, before attending a reception at the Executive Mansion.

At 7:30 there was a banquet at the State Arsenal, and at 1:30 A.M., on the 12th, the President boarded his special train for his return to the nation's capital.⁴⁵

11. Maintenance and Improvements, 1912

The Trustees in 1912 disbursed a moderate sum for maintenance of the property. On April 26 H. H. Biggs & Son were paid \$22.14 for carpentry; on May 6 Joe Schmitt received \$10 for cleaning wallpaper; and Hass Electric Manufacturing Co. was called in at the same time for \$2.90 in repairs to the electrical wiring. H. H. McVeigh on three occasions during the year was called to the Home to fix the plumbing. His bills for parts and labor totaled \$102.93. Finally, on January 13, 1913, Zimmerman & Day were paid \$12.50 for work on the flooring.⁴⁶

12. Maintenance and Improvements, 1913-14

The Board of Trustees on January 15, 1915, informed the 49th General Assembly that in the period January 1913 to December 31, 1914, there had been appropriated for the Lincoln Homestead \$4,950. Of this sum \$3,000 had been budgeted for Custodian Edwards' salary, \$600 for general repairs, \$600 for incidental expenses, and \$700 for utilities. From July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914, utilities had cost \$294, while \$1019.11 had been disbursed for repairs and improvements. A major part of this sum had gone to pay for materials and labor expended in painting the house during the autumn of 1914.⁴⁷

13. Death of Custodian Edwards

Custodian Edwards, who had been in charge of the Home since July 1, 1897, died on December 20, 1915. While custodian, he and his wife had "received thousands of visitors from all parts of the world." Edwards was a nephew of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and he had furnished the Home with many items from the Ninian Edwards house, where Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd had been married.⁴⁸

45. Misc. File, 47th General Assembly (1911), Illinois State Archives.

46. Auditor's Receipt Books, State of Illinois, Vols. 58 & 59, Receipt Nos. 54054, 65188, 66575, 67124, 67731, 13243, and 14149.

47. Biennial Report, Jan. 15, 1915, to Members of the 49th General Assembly by the Board of Trustees, Illinois State Archives.

48. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. VIII, No. 4, p. 619; Memorandum, undated, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

Mrs. Josephine Edwards succeeded her husband as custodian, serving until her death in 1918.

C. Changes Recalled by Mary Edwards Brown

Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, daughter of Albert and Josephine Remann Edwards, recalled that the laundry in the basement, under the kitchen, was built for her mother. A well in the subject room had been "filled and cemented."

She recalled a stairway leading from the dining room closet to the basement.

When her parents became custodians, the wallpaper in the sitting room featured plumes and in the Robert Todd Lincoln bedroom morning glories.⁴⁹

D. Contemporary Photographs

1. Of the Exterior

Some time between 1883 and 1887 a photograph was made of the Home from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson streets. The Lincoln carriage house was standing, but the board fence on the north lot line had been replaced by a picket fence. For a copy of this photograph, see Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Plate XVII.

In 1889 H. R. Page & Co. published, Springfield: Illustrated, which featured a photograph of the "Lincoln Residence." By that year the south board fence and Lincoln carriage house had been removed. Located in the back yard is a structure which may be the Lincoln woodshed.

Several photographs were made of the Lincoln Home in the early 1890s. Two of these were made from the intersection of Eighth and Jackson, and a third from the southeast corner of the Lincoln lot. In the brief period since publication of Springfield: Illustrated, the Trustees had razed the Lincoln woodshed and had built on its site a story and one-half barn. The 72-foot flagstaff and Mary Todd Cannon had been positioned in the back yard, and a board fence erected at the rear of the lot. A lettered sign "Lincoln Residence" was over the front doorway, and three flower urns in the front yard. For copies of two of these photographs, see Bearss, Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Plates XX and XXI.

49. Recollections of Mary Edwards Brown, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

A picture postal card, dated August 17, 1907, in the collection of R. R. Morrison provides certain details. In that year the body of the home was white, the trim brown, and shutters green. The brick retaining wall was painted white. There was a bronze plaque south of the front doorway.

A picture postal card, dated 1908, from the same collection shows a number of changes: (a) a short flagstaff, crowned with an eagle, is in the southwest corner of the yard; (b) the Lincoln elm is gone; (c) the entire south porch is enclosed by a lattice; (d) there is an awning over the front entrance way; and (e) the brick retaining wall is natural color.

A picture postal card, dated 1917, in Mr. Morrison's collection shows the house and trim white, with green shutters. There is now a taller flagstaff with no eagle.

2. Of the Interior

In the Robert Ide Collection of the Illinois State Historical Library, there are several photographs made while the Edwards were custodians. Two of these are of the Lincoln parlors and show the folding doors as they should be positioned; a third is of the stairway from the front parlor; a fourth is of the Lincoln dining room; and the fifth is of Mr. Lincoln's bedroom, with the historic wallpaper. Copies of these photographs are found in this report.

VI. THE HOME, 1917-1946

A. The State Department of Public Works & Buildings takes Charge

1. The Lowden Reorganization

The Civil Administration of State Government Act signed into law by Governor Frank Lowden in 1917 abolished the Board of Trustees for the Lincoln Homestead, and vested all their rights, powers, and duties, in the State Department of Public Works and Buildings. Mrs. Edwards was retained as custodian.

2. Sprucing up for the State Centennial

Illinois' centennial year was 1919, and large numbers of visitors were expected in Springfield for the commemorative observances. To ready the Lincoln Home for this influx, repairs and repainting were programmed. These included replacing clapboards where they had rotted, repairing the picket fence, and repapering certain rooms. A reporter for the Illinois State Journal accordingly visited the structure on July 15, 1918. Rounding the corner of Jackson Street, the correspondent saw that the house had been painted "a restful tan with green shutters giving a hint of yesterday." The same tan of the "body of the house" extended "to the odd little fence atop the brick wall which keeps the yard from crumbling away."

The Home was receiving a general cleaning. A number of rooms were being papered, floors shellacked, and woodwork varnished. Mrs. Edwards, the custodian, invited the reporter in, explaining that 30,000 persons had passed through the homestead in 1917, and a "lot of dust is carried in."

Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, the custodian's daughter, took the reporter upstairs to see Mr. Lincoln's bedroom, which was being repapered. On the south wall, about midway between the ceiling and floor, with a narrow moulding around it (panel fashion) was some of the wallpaper that had been on these walls when Mr. Lincoln slept here. Although the room had been repapered many times, this section of the wall had been left undisturbed. It was of heavy brocaded paper, reportedly imported from France. Mrs. Edwards, as her husband before, had selected a paper that would blend with it. The paper being applied was a "dreamy brown, its warm tender color matching the gold, bronze, and brown" of the historic wallpaper.

Before leaving, the reporter was shown a selection of postal cards of the Home and Lincoln. These cards had been stocked for a number of years, and every soldier visiting the shrine was given one. He was then invited to sit at Lincoln's desk, in a chair that had belonged to Daniel Webster, and address a card to the homefolks.¹

During the winter of 1918-19 a storm entrance was positioned at the front entrance to the Home. With the coming of spring it was removed and placed in storage until the next winter.²

Mrs. Edwards had died in the autumn of 1918, so she was succeeded as custodian by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown. As was to be expected with the end of the Great War and the Centennial Commemoration visitation to the Home climbed in 1919.

B. The Acquisition of Lot 6 and the North 3/4 of Lot 7

1. The Illinois State Historical Society takes Interest

The Illinois State Historical Society, on several occasions in the second decade of the twentieth century at its annual meetings, called "attention of the people of the State to the constant danger of fire to which the Lincoln Home is exposed." It was pointed out that the house to the north of the homestead was so close that a fire in it would result in destruction of the Home. The attention of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings also had been directed to this menace, and the department had promised to take steps to improve the situation. "It would be a lasting shame to the State," Secretary Jessie Palmer Weber told the Society in 1921, "if the house, the only home ever owned by Mr. Lincoln, and which was presented to the State of Illinois by Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln's only son, should be destroyed by fire without possible safeguard being used to protect it."³

2. The Roberts Bill

A bill to purchase the north three-quarters of Lot 7 and all of Lot 6 was accordingly introduced into the 52d Session of the General Assembly by Representative Adelbert H. Roberts of Chicago. The Roberts' bill, carrying an appropriation of \$15,000, was approved by the senate and house and signed into law by Governor Len Small on June 24, 1921.

1. Illinois State Journal, July 16, 1918.

2. "New Storm Entrance for Lincoln Homestead, Nov. 29, 1918," files Supervisory State Architect.

3. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1921, Vol. 28, pp. 29-30.

Negotiations for purchase of the property by the State from the owner, Mrs. Israel A. Irwin, soon reached an impasse. Mrs. Irwin's sale price was \$15,000, and C. R. Miller, Director of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, held that the property was not worth more than \$12,000, and the cost of razing the house and outbuildings and beautifying the grounds would cost at least \$3,000.

At its annual meeting in 1922 members of the State Historical Society were informed of the failure of the State and Mrs. Irwin to agree on a price. It was suggested that the Society raise funds to cover the difference.

Before the Society could implement this proposal, the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and other interested local citizens rallied to assistance of the State. Three thousand dollars were raised by private subscription, and this sum added to the money appropriated by the State. Mrs. Irwin now signed the papers, conveying her property to the State for \$15,000. The lot was added to the grounds of the Lincoln Homestead, and Mrs. Irwin's two-story frame house removed.⁴

3. The Toole Bill

While the Roberts bill was a step forward in preservation of the Lincoln Home, a bill introduced into the 53d General Assembly in 1923 by Representative J. J. O'Toole was retrogressive. This bill, which fortunately failed to pass, called for constitution of a Commission charged with preparing a plan for protection of the "Lincoln Home by building over it a brick or stone fireproof building," similar to the structure sheltering the Lincoln cabin, near Hodgenville, Kentucky.⁵

C. Plans and Measured Drawings, 1925-27

1. The Service and Hodgkinson Plans

Dr. C. M. Service and G. E. Hodgkinson of the Department of Public Works in 1925 prepared plans of the Home, the first prepared since the Bullard & Bullard drawings of 1887. They told A. L. Bowen, who was preparing his monograph on the Lincoln Home:

4. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1922 and 1923, Vol. 29, p. 17, and Vol. 30, p. 25; Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 58-7.

5. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1923, Vol. 30, p. 25; DuQuoin Call, May 25, 1923.

We found few iron nails in the house and none in the mill work. We have made exact drawings of all mill work and have every detail in a permanent record. There was nothing unusual in the method of construction. The house was built as houses are built today, with these exceptions, that few iron nails were used, all wood was full dimension and walnut and oak were plentiful in those days. . . . [We] suppose that most of the wood was hand prepared, but it was so well done that it is difficult to say whether it was dressed by hand or machinery.⁶

The plans referred to, consisting of three sheets, were approved by William J. Lindstrom, Acting Supervisory Architect, Department of Public Works & Buildings, on May 19, 1925.

2. The Measured Drawings of 1927

Twenty-eight months later, nine sheets of measured drawings of the Lincoln Home were prepared by the Division of Agriculture & Engineering. Much work went into these drawings, and the marginal notes contain valuable information about the structural history of the Home. For example, Sheet No. 2 of the first floor, identifies the flooring of the sitting room and entrance hall as oak and original. The flooring in the parlors is labelled "new oak flooring." Originals of both sets of drawings are on file with Supervising Architect, 705 State Office Building, Springfield, and copies with Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

D. Incidental Items, 1924-28

1. James O'Donnell Bennett's Visit

James O'Donnell Bennett, a travel editor with the Chicago Tribune, wrote a feature story describing his visit to the Home in 1924. He was greeted at the door by Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, wife of the grandson of Lincoln's first law partner, Maj. John T. Stuart. As Mrs. Brown guided him through the downstairs, she explained that "slowly various veritable Lincoln possessions have been assembled and they are being supplemented with pieces 'of the period' from old Springfield."

On the south wall of the front parlor was pointed out a "picture of Queen Victoria's cabinet which the queen sent Lincoln in the early

6. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), p. 46.

sixties." On the mantel piece, on the opposite side of the room, was the clock that had belonged to Lincoln before his marriage. It had stood in his room during the years he had boarded with William Butler. There were two Lincoln chairs in the sitting room by the front windows--one was Mr. Lincoln's favorite chair, an upholstered rocker, and beside it Mary's little rocker.⁷

2. The Home Gets a New Custodian

Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown resigned as custodian in 1924. She was succeeded on July 1, 1924, by her daughter Miss Virginia Stuart Brown.

3. The Mary Todd Cannon

Director Miller of the Department of Public Works and Buildings in 1928 decided to dispose of the "Mary Todd Cannon." It had been positioned behind the Home since 1889, when Custodian Oldroyd had obtained it from the War Department. The cannon was transferred to the Illinois State Historical Society.⁸

E. Rearranging the Parlor and Sitting Room Furnishings

In the late 1920s Custodian Brown's attention was called to the three Frank Leslie's sketches showing the furnishings of the Lincoln parlors and sitting room. She took steps to arrange the rooms accordingly. Commenting on this the "Bulletin" of the Abraham Lincoln Association noted, "visitors now see the livingrooms of the Lincolns exactly as they were during the last month of the family life in Springfield."⁹

F. Initial Plans to Restore and Open for Visitation the Second Floor

1. The 1930 Restoration of Lincoln's Bedroom

In 1929 the Abraham Lincoln Association of Springfield undertook a campaign aimed at assisting the State in acquiring additional period furnishings for the Home. The State Department of Public Works in the spring of 1930 "restored" Mr. Lincoln's bedroom. With assistance of a skilled interior decorator, a sample of the original wallpaper from the upper half of the south wall was obtained. A safety razor blade

7. James O'Donnell Bennett, "Lincoln's Home Touches Heart in its Simplicity," Chicago Tribune, undated, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

8. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1928, p. 58.

9. Bulletin of the Abraham Lincoln Association, No. 19, p. 9.

was employed to remove a two-foot square section. With this sample as a guide, Thomas Strahan Co. of Chelsea, Massachusetts, prepared and gave to the State of Illinois, at cost, 50 rolls of paper which matched the original. The walls of Mr. Lincoln's bedroom, except those areas still covered with the historic paper, were repapered with the material supplied by Thomas Strahan Co. To preserve the original paper, it was given a covering of clear shellac.

Next some of the Strahan paper was used to redecorate the sitting room, which featured "the old style fireplace, and combination desk and bookcase, chairs, settees and other pieces of furniture that are cherished as from the period that the [Lincoln] family resided in Springfield."

The remainder of the 50 rolls were stored for future redecorations of Mr. Lincoln's bedroom and the sitting room.¹⁰

2. The Depression & World War II Block Action

The restoration of Lincoln's bedroom proved so popular that the Board of State Park Advisors on December 30, 1932, recommended that the entire Home be opened to visitors. Such action, it was pointed out, would necessitate construction of quarters for the custodian.¹¹ With the nation in the throes of a world-wide depression, the General Assembly was not receptive to expenditures of this nature.

In a futile effort to goad the State into action, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in December 1933 adopted a resolution. Governor Henry Horner and the State Department of Public Works and Buildings were requested "to make the necessary arrangements to devote the entire Lincoln Homestead to a Memorial exhibit which shall be open to the public at all seasonable hours during the week days and that the second story rooms thereafter be furnished with furniture of that period and intimately connected with the Life of Abraham Lincoln."¹²

The nation was beginning to recover from the depression by 1938. On February 8 there was a broadcast from the Home. Four days later Governor Horner returned the doorplate, reading "A. Lincoln," to its original position, with appropriate ceremonies.¹³ Personnel of the

10. DeKalb Chronicle, May 23, 1930.

11. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XXVI, p. 178.

12. Resolution, "In Relation to the Abraham Lincoln Homestead, Dec. 6, 1933," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

13. Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XXXII, pp. 76, 245.

Division of Architecture and Engineering were now directed to prepare preliminary plans for restoration of the second story. Once again, events on the national and world scene intervened. On September 1, 1939, Adolph Hitler hurled the armed might of the Third Reich against Poland and World War II began.¹⁴

3. A Visit to the Home in the 1930s

Miss Leota Burns, a correspondent for the Roseville Times Citizen, visited the Lincoln Home in June 1931. After passing through the modern screen door, she was "straightway transported back another century." She admired the curtains of "exquisite lace," hanging full at the windows and trailing out onto the "polished floor as was the custom." In each of the double parlors hung "enormous mirrors placed so that one reflects its images into the other." Here and there where whatnots, on which were positioned bric-a-brac and old books. There were "old fashioned charcoal burners in front of the boarded-up fire-places."

The Lincoln dining room was small. In the center of the room was a plain walnut table with drop leaves, and to one side of the room was a side board on which were knitted doiles and some glass-ware. Hanging on the wall was a framed scrap of linin from the table-cloth used at the wedding breakfast for Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd.

In the sitting room, Miss Burns saw a marble-topped writing table, and comfortable armchairs. One of these had a red, white, and blue ribbon drapped from one arm to the other, so that no one would sit in it. Custodian Brown explained that it was Mr. Lincoln's favorite rocking chair.¹⁵

14. Richard S. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, pp. 1-2.

15. Leota Burns, "Lincoln's Home is Maintained as 'Show Place,'" Times Citizen, June 23, 1931.

VII. THE RESTORATION OF THE LINCOLN HOME, 1947-1955

A. The 1948 Proposal to Open the Second Floor to Visitors

1. The American Public Rediscovered the Lincoln Home

World War II saw a drastic fall in visitation to the Lincoln Home. With end of the war and rationing, the shrine soon regained its popularity. By the summer of 1947 tourists touring the Home were nearly as numerous as in the late 1930s. Miss Virginia Stuart Brown, the long-time custodian, told the press in July that her busy season began with Lincoln's birthday in February and continued until October, with visitation heaviest in July and August.

In the period, July 1-5, visitors from every state in the Union, except Montana and Delaware, had been registered, and by July 10 all states were represented in the guest book. In addition, registrations for June listed citizens from 30 countries, principally from Latin America.¹

2. Custodian Brown Urges the State to Open the Second Floor to Visitors

While Miss Brown and her two assistants were glad that the traveling public had rediscovered the Home, handling the crowds frequently caused problems, "because of the relatively small amount of floor space where the public may stand." When visitation was heavy, Miss Brown usually sent visitors through the rooms in groups of 40.

To relieve congestion, she suggested that Parks and Memorials open the upstairs. She told a reporter for the Illinois State Journal, "I think we should have the whole second floor as well as the first floor open to visitors, because this house is certainly one of the most revered national shrines in America."

Another benefit of opening the second floor, she added, would be in providing "an outlet to relieve congestion of the crowds in the front hall and entry."²

1. Illinois State Journal, July 24, 1947.

2. Ibid.

3. Plans and Specifications are Prepared and Approved

Acting on Custodian Brown's suggestion, Director W. A. Rosenfield of Public Works and Buildings on April 8, 1948, proposed to Superintendent George Williams of Parks and Memorials that the second floor of the Lincoln Home be made available to visitors as soon as possible. The task of making a study of what was required and the cost of implementing Director Rosenfield's proposal was given to Joseph F. Booton, Chief of Design for the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Preliminary drawings were prepared, and on July 16 Booton advised Williams that the proposed work would be divided as follows:

- (a) Preparation of the second floor for public use, which would require reinforcing the stairways, erecting guard rails to "handle circulation," and readying rooms for public viewing.
- (b) Removal of "unsightly radiators and exposed piping and substituting" a "warm forced air system." This necessitated installation of "small, unobstrusive grilles which are less unsightly and objectionable."
- (c) The upstairs would be rewired to properly light the rooms.

The estimated cost of these projects was for: preparing second floor for public use \$3,900; improving the heating system and replastering where required \$2,588; and the electrical wiring and lighting \$1,275; for a total cost of \$7,763.³

Calling Superintendent Williams' attention to the drawing showing the route to be followed by the public, Miss Brown suggested that visitors be directed to the right on reaching the second floor, to pass through Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln's bedrooms. Booton and his staff disagreed. They argued successfully that such a traffic flow would require so much space that it would be difficult to furnish these rooms in keeping with their importance. He had accordingly routed the public to the left to pass through the Guest's and Robert's bedrooms, as these rooms were of lesser historical significance. To accomplish this, the doorway opening into Robert's bedroom from the

3. Booton to Williams, July 16, 1948, files Parks & Memorials.

Guest's bedroom would be closed, and two new ones opened--one leading into the rear hall and the other into the Guest's bedroom.⁴

Director Rosenfield approved the plans. In August he wrote Governor Dwight Green, informing him that "it is the intention of Parks and Memorials to make the second floor of the Lincoln Home available to the public." Necessary alterations would cost about \$8,000, and would consist of "forced air heating system, removal of present riser pipes, strengthening of stair cases, repapering of walls, refinishing of woodwork, and other incidental items."⁵

Governor Green on August 6 authorized the allocation of the requested sum.⁶ By the end of the month, Superintendent Williams had received this information. As Miss Brown was living on the second floor, she would have to secure new quarters. Williams accordingly wished to know when Architect Booton planned to begin work, as Miss Brown "will need about 30 days' notice before moving."⁷

Miss Brown, on learning that she would have to vacate, asked to have her salary increased to compensate for loss of quarters. Superintendent Williams promised to raise her pay from \$185 to \$240 a month. Director Rosenfield had to obtain approval of Director of Finance M. A. Saunders to enable Williams to make good on his promise. To justify the increase in salary, Rosenfield pointed out that Miss Brown had been living on the second floor and receiving light, heat and telephone service, and had taken in two roomers.⁸ The question of whether Custodian Brown would get a raise soon became academic.

4. High Bids Scuttle the Project

The work would be done by contract, and in November proposals were invited. When the bids were received, opened, and abstracted, it was seen that the lowest proposals for the three categories of work to be undertaken (preparing the second floor for public use, heating, and electrical wiring and lighting) exceeded \$12,000. It was accordingly determined not to proceed with the undertaking, as the bids submitted by the prospective contractors far exceeded

4. Ibid.; Alterations Second Floor Lincoln Home, Second Floor Plan, Nov. 1, 1948, State of Illinois, Dept. of Public Works & Buildings.

5. Rosenfield to Green, undated, files Parks & Memorials.

6. Green to Rosenfield, Aug. 6, 1948, files Parks & Memorials.

7. Williams to Booton, Aug. 30, 1948, files Parks & Memorials.

8. Rosenfield to Saunders, Sept. 9, 1948, files Parks & Memorials.

available funding. This was a source of embarrassment, because on December 3, 1948, Superintendent Williams had briefed the press on the Department's plans to restore and open to the public the second floor of the Lincoln Home.⁹

Thus all that came out of this ambitious plan to restore and open to visitation the second floor of the Home was increased public awareness of the problems involved, and a set of drawings and specifications. The originals of these are on file with the Office of Supervising Architect, State of Illinois, Room 705, State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois, and copies with the Northeast Region, National Park Service.

B. Plans for the Restoration are Re-examined

1. Governor Adlai Stevenson takes an Interest in the Home

Nineteen forty-eight was a Democratic year in Illinois, as well as nationally. Adlai Stevenson was elected governor and took office the following January. Governor Stevenson was a Lincoln admirer. He therefore listened with sympathetic ear, when Custodian Brown complained about the maintenance of the Home and grounds. She explained that she especially desired removal of the cement walk behind the fence, and replacement of the radiators with grilles which would permit the proper arrangement of furniture.

Governor Stevenson relayed these complaints to Charles P. Casey, Rosenfield's replacement as Director of Public Works and Buildings. On doing so, he pointed out that "sometime in the near future careful thought should be given to taking up the matter of the Lincoln Home." He had heard "repeatedly disparaging comments about its condition, furniture, and manner of presentation to the public."¹⁰

2. Stevenson Appoints a Lincoln Home Advisory Committee

Becoming increasingly interested in the proposal to up-grade the Lincoln Home, Governor Stevenson in the autumn of 1950 appointed a Lincoln Home Advisory Committee. This group (which initially included State Historian Jay Monaghan, Lincoln scholar Benjamin Thomas, and George W. Bunn, Jr., president of the Springfield Marine Bank) was to assist various state agencies interested in restoration of the Lincoln Home.¹¹

9. Illinois State Journal, Dec. 3, 1948; Williams to Booton, Dec. 6, 1948, files Park and Memorials.

10. Stevenson to Casey, Feb. 23, 1950, files Parks & Memorials.

11. Hagen to Miley, March 20, 1953, files Parks & Memorials.

3. The Committee's First Meeting and Plan of Action

Soon thereafter, the Committee held its first meeting. The group in reporting its recommendations, divided them into those that could be accomplished immediately, those to be done when funds became available, and long-range goals. Under the heading, Immediate, the Committee recommended that visitors not circulate through all "three rooms on the first floor." They should continue to enter and be received in the sitting room, and from there proceed through the dining room and out by way of the hall. A light wire screen should replace the present heavy wooden banister. Visitors should not enter the parlors but view them from a screened bay.

All museum objects (letters, photographs, and related items), not hung on the walls during the Lincoln years, should be removed. "The three downstairs rooms" should be restored and refurnished as they would have appeared during the Lincolns' residence.

"All rooms should have a feminine touch as though someone were living in them." To accomplish this, "live flowers might be placed in the windows, cut flowers on the table." Partially burned candles in candleholders would help make the Home live.¹²

The second story should be opened to visitation, wherever the project could be funded. When this was done, the public should climb the front stairs, see "a bedroom or two," leave by the backstairs and kitchen, and exit into the backyard. Bedrooms should look lived in. Washstands were to have ironstone basins and pitchers, with slop jars below and chamber pots under the beds. A man's shaving table would add interest. "One room might be viewed through glass," and it would have six or seven manakins dressed in styles of the mid-nineteenth century. Period toys should be scattered about the floor of one of the rooms. A copper bathtub, with soap and sponge, in one of the upstairs rooms would add realism.

The Lincoln kitchen should be refurnished with stove, roller towel, coffee mill, wooden sink, and metal ewer. Scales, tin scoops, and ladles were to be positioned on cupboard shelves. An opened cook book would interest female visitors.

The backyard should be rehabilitated. A whitewashed fence, higher than at present, should be built. There should be "old fashioned flowers," and the carriage house should be reconstructed. A pump would arouse interest. Around the house, the concrete steps and walks should be replaced with limestone steps and flagging.

12. Recommendations by Advisory Committee to Make Home More Attractive, no date, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

When the second floor was restored and opened to the public, a house for the custodian should be built on the northeast corner of Lot 6. A night watchman would be employed to guard against fire.¹³

At a future date, the Lincoln Homestead should become a part of "a general beautification plan for Springfield." Jackson Street should be opened between Fifth and Sixth streets, thus establishing an attractive avenue from the Lincoln Home past the Executive Mansion to the Centennial Building.¹⁴

4. The July 18, 1951, Meeting

The next meeting of the Committee was held on July 18, 1951. Monaghan had resigned as State Historian, so Harry E. Pratt had been appointed to that position, and as such became the Committee's secretary. Meanwhile, there had been personnel difficulties at the Home. On May 25 Superintendent of Parks and Memorials Ray Hubbs, a Stevenson appointee, had visited the shrine and was dismayed at conditions. He protested to H. J. Schaefer, who had replaced Casey as director, that Miss Brown "simply doesn't have the initiative to do anything, and I am going to recommend some changes."¹⁵

At the meeting at the Lincoln Home on July 18, Architect Booton and Superintendent Hubbs met with Pratt and Thomas of the Committee. The state officials were accompanied by Archeologist Richard Hagen of the Division of Architecture. Mr. Booton reviewed with the Committee the drawings and plans prepared in 1948 for opening to the public the second story. Superintendent Hubbs reported that his agency had \$15,000 with which to undertake the project.

Hubbs then explained that there was a drainage problem in the front yard, and there followed a discussion on the feasibility of replacing the concrete steps with stone steps, "similar to the two original steps now a part of the first two steps."¹⁶

The group next examined the first floor of the Home, and Booton explained how the public entrance to the parlors would be changed, the railings taken down, and new ones erected to enable visitors to view the parlors from the front parlor. Furniture in the sitting

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Hubbs to Schaefer, May 25, 1951, files Parks & Memorials.

16. Meeting of Lincoln Advisory Committee, July 18, 1951, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

room would be relocated to other rooms, and the "dining room railing altered to route people back through the hall and up the stairs."¹⁷

Architect Booton reported that Archeologist Hagen would undertake historical and archeological research on the house and grounds. His goal would be collection of all available information on the Home, its furnishings, and grounds. This data would be submitted as a report, and would guide restoration of the structure and grounds, Hagen was to begin his archeological investigations in August, with the goal of locating the Lincoln carriage house, woodshed, and privy.¹⁸

On July 23 Booton reviewed with Hubbs the ground rules established at the meeting. Upon completion of the scheduled research, his office would present to Parks and Memorials and the Lincoln Advisory Committee, its recommendations of work to be done with the \$15,000 appropriated for restoration of the Lincoln Home in the biennium beginning July 1, 1951.¹⁹

C. The Archeological Excavation

1. Work Begins

Dick Hagen, assisted by Don Muir and John Carrico (undergraduate students in anthropology at Bradley University,) began the archeological investigations on August 1, 1951. Having studied period photographs and the Hartford Insurance policy, Hagen began the excavations in the backyard about 50 feet east of the house. Remains of the barn erected by the Trustees in the 1890s on the site of the Lincoln woodshed had all but obliterated traces of the Lincoln structures.

Discovery of a one-cent piece, dated 1857, found a foot below the current grade and within the area presumed to have been occupied by the Lincoln carriage house, aroused interest. Large numbers of

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.; Booton to Hubbs, July 23, 1951, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. No report was made by Hagen. In a letter, dated June 12, 1972, he informed the author, "I can look back over two decades now and realize that when we worked on the house we had no staff and no time to do the kind of data report which you would now consider to be a routine part of any restoration. Everything was done in a very pragmatic day-to-day fashion, which produced frustrations then and will surely do the same now." Hagen to Bearss, June 12, 1972.

19. Booton to Hubbs, July 23, 1951, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

square, hand-wrought iron nails were found. These Archeologist Hagen was able to associate with the Lincoln outbuildings, because the Trustee's barn was built after the introduction of machine-made wire nails. Two different types of bricks were found. The "earlier foundation bricks, used in the Lincoln structures," were subject to great fluctuation in size and shape "resulting from the use of hand molds and crude firings, while the later bricks" were uniform in size and evenly fired. A yellow sandy mortar which had practically disintegrated was found between the older brickwork, while the later brickwork was laid in a grey lime mortar which had deteriorated very little.

Archeologist Hagen thus identified "several small architectural features" which had initially baffled him. There was a square pile of six brick, a post footing or support, but "its architectural affinity was only established because the bricks were of the early type."²⁰

2. The Carriage House and Woodshed are Pinpointed

The first structure to be identified by Archeologist Hagen was the Lincoln carriage house, and its measurements checked with those given in the insurance policy. "The structure was located as an area of heavily mixed, disturbed soil with battered piles of brick at each corner." Hagen assumed that these were remains of supports for the corner posts. Working with a trowel inside the carriage house site, the archeologists pinpointed "several trough-like lines running east and west," which could have been old wheel ruts, and if so they indicated that the Lincoln "carriage entered from the east, through doors facing the alley. Within the disturbed area were found several bridle rings and other hitching paraphernalia."²¹

Hagen located the woodshed through a series of post-molds, delineating the sides and corners of the building. Neither it nor the carriage house could have been very substantial structures, Hagen speculated, because no brick footings were found. The supporting posts, however, had been reinforced by sunken bricks. A number of objects

20. Hagen, "Back-yard Archeology at Lincoln's Home," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIV, No. 3, pp. 345-46; Illinois State Journal, Aug. 23, 1951.

21. Hagen, "Back-yard Archeology at Lincoln's Home," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIV, No. 3, pp. 346-47. The ledger of Obed Lewis, pioneer Springfield carriage maker, detail that Lincoln on June 22, 1852, bought a carriage for \$260 and on June 30 of the same year paid \$85 for a buggy. In February 1854 he purchased a sleigh for \$30. Obed Lewis Journal, Lincolniana Collection, Illinois State Historical Library.

were recovered from the woodshed area--an iron axe head, a glass bottle labeled, "Balsam of Wild Cherry," several hundred square nails, many rusted iron objects, and hundreds of pieces of broken china and crockery.²²

A trash pit was pinpointed west of the woodshed site. From this pit came fragments of glass window panes; four china dolls' heads, along with some legs and hands; fragments of black silk ribbon and of woven wool cloth; two broken combs; three brush handles; the carved top of an alabaster pin box; a tortoise-shell pin; two brass belt buckles; six amber glass marbles; four slate pencils; three small medicine bottles and a perfume bottle, all of hand-blown glass; numerous fragments of stemmed glassware; hundreds of pieces of white ironstone; and sufficient fragments of a white china chamber pot to permit its reconstruction. Most of these items could date to the Lincoln years.²³

3. The Privies

Three privies were excavated during the Hagen dig. The first was adjacent to the site of the Trustees' barn. It could be dated by its brick and mortar to the turn of the century. A second privy was pinpointed within the area occupied by the Lincoln woodshed. Its greatest depth was about four feet, and only three sides were walled with brick, and these were not more than seven or eight courses deep. The fill was heavily organic. Hagen speculated that it could have been a shallow privy which was not dug very deep, because it was emptied yearly. This second privy lost its significance, when a third was found just outside of and west of the woodshed.

The third privy was brick-lined to a depth of six feet, and the brick and mortar was mid-nineteenth century. Its measurements were about 4½ feet east and west and 5½ feet north and south. Construction was in accordance with a Springfield ordinance of 1851. Material within the privy was sparse, only a few fragments of china being recovered. No square nails were recovered in the dirt fill, indicating to Archeologist Hagen that it "was filled and closed before the deterioration or destruction of the other Lincoln outbuildings resulted in the distribution of such nails throughout the soil of the back yard."²⁴

22. Hagen, "Back-yard Archeology at Lincoln's Home," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIV, No. 3, pp. 346-47.

23. Ibid., p. 347.

24. Ibid., pp. 347-48.

D. Continuing Research--Questions Raised by the
Hartford Insurance Policy

Miss Brown was intrigued by the house measurements recorded in the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. policy. Securing a yard stick, she measured the structure. Dimensions given for the front part of the house in the policy (39 x 20 feet) checked but those for the back part did not. She found these dimensions to be 32 x 24 feet, whereas in the policy they were entered as 22 x 24 feet. If the policy were correct, she concluded that in February 1861 the house did not have a back parlor, which was the reason Frank Leslie's Illustrated did not publish an illustration of the subject room. She reasoned that the drawing of the parlor featured by Leslie's "is the view one would get if standing in a door, about where one would be into the dining room."

The stereopticon view in the Chicago Historical Society collection of the back parlor was dated 1865, and she theorized that the Tiltons had enlarged the rear of the house to its present dimensions (32 x 24 feet) in the period 1861-65.²⁵

Chief Architect Booton accordingly asked Archeologist Hagen to investigate the question raised by Custodian Brown. To settle the matter, Hagen crawled under the rear of the house. No evidence was found that it had been altered from 22 x 24 feet to 32 x 24 feet.

Writing Booton on October 28, 1951, he reported, "The rear part is today what it was 100 years ago," so the dimensions entered on the policy were wrong. In drafting the policy, the underwriter had inadvertently written 22 x 24 instead of 32 x 24.

Additional evidence proving the policy dimensions wrong was the photograph made during the Presidential Campaign of 1860, showing the north elevation of the Lincoln Home. When he studied the photograph, Hagen saw that the rear elevation was flush with the front, just as today, with no 10-foot setback. The only difference observed was that in 1860 there was no window in the maid's room.²⁶

E. Weatherstripping the First Floor Doors
and Windows

While Archeologist Hagen was continuing with his historical and archeological investigations, R. B. Evans Construction Co. was awarded

25. Brown to Booton, Sept. 24, 1951, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

26. Hagen to Booton, Oct. 28, 1951, files Parks & Memorials.

a contract for weatherstripping the first floor doors and windows. The contractor for \$384 weatherstripped the windows with "Master Interlocking Equipment A"; the door jambs and heads with "Master Equipment P #25-D Spring Bronze"; and the door sills with "22 Ga. with Rubber Gasket as Manufactured by Master Metal Strip Service." The storm sash used was "2 light, 1' 18" thick, or size required with ponderosa pine rail and stiles"; and the storm sash and storm door were painted with two coats lead and oil paint.²⁷

F. The 1952 Restoration

1. The March Meeting

It had been hoped to have the next meeting of the Advisory Committee with State agencies involved in restoration of the Home in the autumn of 1951 following the archeological investigation. But it was March 10, 1952, before Hagen had completed his research on the structures and the architects had formulated a program and its estimated costs. The group assembled in the office of Leonard Schwartz, Director of the Department of Conservation.²⁸

Architect Booton discussed needs of the Lincoln Home and read the recommendations made by the Lincoln Advisory Committee at its first meeting in 1950. He reviewed drawings showing proposed alterations to the first and second floors of the structure. A paper prepared by Architect C. Herrick Hammond outlining a proposed work schedule was circulated. Examining it, those in attendance found:

Exterior

1. West Section--A new roof of fireproofed wood shingles to replace the asphalt shingles . . . \$ 925.00
2. East Section--New tin roof to replace the tar and gravel roof. . . 704.00

27. Plan & Specifications for Weatherstripping Lincoln Home, files Office of Supervising Architect, State of Illinois, 705 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois.

28. Minutes of March 10, 1952, Meeting, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. Present at the meeting were Director Schwartz, Architects Joseph Booton and C. Herrick Hammond, Archeologist Hagen, Superintendent Hubbs, A. G. Lindbald, Richard Smykal, and Committee members Bunn, Thomas, and Pratt. Mr. Hammond had been appointed to the Advisory Committee by Governor Stevenson.

3. Remove kitchen addition, including walls, filling in basement, etc. \$1,499.00
4. Remove screens and install trellis on south porch 50.00
5. Restore east facade including new gutters and east porch 678.00
6. Remove paint from chimneys with steam 300.00

Interior Work--First Floor

Removals

7. Carpet and rubber matting \$ 25.00
8. Rubber tile flooring in Lincoln kitchen and east porch 10.00
9. Present nails 75.00
10. Radiators and piping to same in basement, and replacing them with grilles 175.00

New Work--First Floor

11. Miscellaneous carpentry work \$ 165.00
12. Install new nails 820.00
13. New hot air heating system 2,323.00
14. Refinish floor in Lincoln kitchen (see item 18)
15. New flooring east porch 75.00
16. Refinishing floor in sitting room (see item 18)
17. New electric light fixtures and outlets and new service 3,300.00
18. Redecorate entire first floor, including wallpapering, except kitchen walls which are to be whitewashed, and repainting exterior of the house 3,082.00

19. Overhead and contingencies	\$ 1,000.00
20. New carpets	
(a) public areas--58 sq. yds.	825.00
(b) historic areas--68 sq. yds.	816.00
21. Leaflets to be distributed to visitors	<u>150.00</u>
Total	\$16,997.00

Second Floor

22. General Work

Strengthening stairway, new rails,
new suspended ceiling in hall and
stair hall to accommodate new heating
system, and miscellaneous carpentry
work.

Interior decorating \$ 5,938.00

23. New Heating System

Including removal of radiators and pipes
on first floor 3,000.00

24. Electric Work

Including wiring and fixtures 2,141.00

25. New Carpets

(a) public areas--39 sq. yds. 550.00
(b) historic areas--116 sq. yds. 1,400.00

Total \$13,029.00

Total, First Floor \$16,997.00

Total, Second Floor 13,029.00

Grand Total \$30,026.00²⁹

29. Proposed Schedule of Work prepared by C. H. Hammond, March 10, 1952, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

In the ensuing discussions, it was "unanimously agreed" to paint the exterior of the house a color described by contemporaries "as 'stone color' or tan or a light brown with green shutters." The rubber matting currently in use on the first floor would be removed and replaced with carpeting. Routing of visitors would be as shown on the drawings. It was decided that on the north wall of the sitting room would be a "bulletin board," on which would be posted significant documents and photographs pertaining to the Home and family.

Mr. Booton gave assurances that the new hot air heating system would eliminate most of the unpleasant odor plaguing the structure when the radiators were on.

The group also discussed and agreed that it would be better to increase the salary of the custodian, rather than erect quarters on the northeast corner of Lot 6 as previously proposed. Removal of the custodian from the property would necessitate hire of a night watchman.

After Archeologist Hagen had reported on the archeological investigation, the meeting adjourned.³⁰

2. The Custodian Moves Out

Archeologist Hagen on April 1 notified Superintendent Hubbs that as the project involved removal of the kitchen and back porch and restoration of the Lincoln kitchen (currently used as the custodian's office) and south porch, arrangements would have to be made for the custodian, who was about to be evicted from her quarters, upstairs. This should be done immediately. When Miss Brown vacated her apartment, Hagen fixed her up a temporary office in the maid's room.³¹

3. Preparation of Plans and Specifications

Architect Hammond, during the spring, prepared necessary working drawings. There were five sheets showing restoration and rehabilitation details of the exterior and first floor, and two sheets detailing the electrical, heating, and plumbing plan--one for the basement and the other for the second floor. Originals of these plans are on file with the Supervisory State Architect, State of Illinois,

30. Minutes of March 10, 1952, Meeting, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

31. Hagen to Hubbs, April 1, 1952, files Parks & Memorials.

705 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois, and copies with the Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service. The subject drawings were approved on May 12, 1952.

4. The June 12 Meeting

The final meeting before contracts were let was held by state officials with the Advisory Commission on June 12 in the Office of Director Schwartz.³² As the first order of business, Superintendent Hubbs asked Architect Alfred Lindbald of the Division of Architecture and Engineering to review restoration plans. Lindbald pointed out that work was to begin immediately "to improve the first floor and later to improve the second floor," and to reconstruct the outbuildings whenever funds became available. After considerable discussion, the Committee agreed that the restoration proceed as proposed.

The subject of wallpaper and carpeting was raised. Mrs. William F. Bacon, a recent appointee to the Committee, declared that when new wallpaper was ordered for the downstairs that sufficient be secured to repaper Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln's bedrooms. It was reported that considerable time would be required to obtain copies of the wallpaper found on the south wall of Mr. Lincoln's bedroom.

Ben Thomas raised the question as to whether the exterior of the Home had always been brown during the Lincoln occupancy. Perhaps, he added, it may have been white during some of the subject years. As for himself, he preferred to leave it white. Mrs. Bacon and Miss Brown also favored that color. White it would remain pending further study.

The circulation flow occupied the group's attention for some time. Miss Brown objected to using the sitting room as "a gathering place," suggesting that the back parlor be used for this purpose, "as we know nothing about the use of this room by the Lincolns." Mrs. Bacon sided with Miss Brown and urged restoration of as much of the sitting room as possible, and advocated use of the dining room for the "bulletin board." Mrs. Bacon opposed use of the front hall for routing people through the house, as it would necessitate relocation of the Lincoln Hatrack.³³

32. Minutes of June 12, 1952, Meeting, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. Present were Director Schwartz, Alfred Lindblad, Ray Hubbs, George L. Cashman, Virginia Stuart Brown, Ben Thomas, Harry Pratt, and Mrs. William F. Bacon. Mrs. Bacon, a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames, had recently been appointed to the Advisory Committee by Governor Stevenson.

33. Ibid.

Miss Brown and Mrs. Bacon found themselves in the minority. It was the consensus that the visitors enter the front door and walk down the hall, viewing the parlors and sitting room from railed bays, then be received in the dining room. After viewing the kitchen, they would exit by the rear door onto the south porch. When the second floor was opened to the public, they would leave the kitchen by the back stairs, visit the second floor, descend the front stairs, and exit by the front doorway.³⁴

Before the meeting adjourned, Mrs. Bacon announced that the Colonial Dames were hopeful that they would be permitted to refurnish two of the upstairs bedrooms. Superintendent Hubbs mentioned that the Home would probably be closed for two months while the first floor restoration was in progress. A temporary shelter would be erected and positioned on the grounds for use by the guides during this period.³⁵

5. Further Refinements to the Circulation Plan

Within the next several weeks, Chief of Design Booton met with Mrs. Bacon, who had reservations about the agreed upon circulation plan, and Archeologist Hagen. They worked out a scheme, which permitted reception of visitors in the sitting room, while retaining the room's character. This plan also permitted refurnishing of the dining room, besides allowing "ample viewing space for all exhibit rooms." When the second floor was opened to the public, visitors would exit down the back stairs, through the kitchen, and onto the south porch.

This plan, which was endorsed by Superintendent Hubbs, had several advantages. They were: (a) "a continuous visitor flow," thus eliminating congestion at the front door; (b) utilization of the sitting room for reception, its historic use; (c) increasing the "restorable area" to the maximum; (d) permitting all rooms to be rehabilitated; and (e) was in keeping with the "intent to take away the museum atmosphere of the Home."³⁶

6. The Contracts are Awarded

To secure the funds appropriated by the General Assembly for

34. Ibid.; Booton to Schwartz, July 7, 1952, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

35. Schwartz to Hubbs, June 13, 1952; Minutes of June 12, 1952, Meeting, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

36. Booton to Schwartz, July 7, 1952, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

restoration of the exterior and rehabilitation of the Home, Director Schwartz on July 23, 1952, wrote Joseph Pois, Director of Finance, informing him of the need to restore the Lincoln Home "exactly as it was at the time Lincoln lived there." Plans of the Department had the approval of the Lincoln Advisory Committee, and Director Schwartz desired "release of \$16,981 to cover cost of this work."³⁷

The funds were made available, and on August 8 the Department of Public Works and Buildings awarded contracts for restoration and rehabilitation of the structure. J. Lee Carey's bid of \$5,821 earned for him the contract for "Heating, Ventilating, Temperature Control, and Plumbing Work"; Durham Electric Co's. bid of \$3,210 was low for the electrical work; and Harold Rothermel's of \$7,950 gave him the contract for general work, restoration, and rehabilitation of the structure.

Rothermel and his workmen moved onto the site on Wednesday, August 20. Two days before Superintendent Hubbs had alerted Miss Brown to be ready for the invasion, and she began operating the guide service from the booth being erected in front of the Home.³⁸

When visitors complained of the inconvenience, they were told that the necessity of cutting off heat and water made it mandatory to undertake the project during the summer and early autumn.³⁹

7. Restoration and Rehabilitation

a. Painting the House "Quaker Brown"

The question as to what color to paint the exterior of the Home plagued the Advisory Committee and State officials charged with the restoration. Archeologist Hagen had amassed documentary evidence which satisfied him that in the period 1860-66, the house was "a Quaker tint of light brown." This evidence had been gleaned from contemporary descriptions, and period photographs showing the Home to be a darker color than the whitewashed fence along Jackson Street and the Corrigan House on Lot 7, north of the Lincoln Home. Members of the Committee and Custodian Brown, accustomed to a pleasant white house, argued against a change.

37. Schwartz to Pois, July 23, 1952, files Parks & Memorials.

38. Hubbs to Brown, Aug. 18, 1952, files Parks & Memorials. The booth was painted brown with green shutters.

39. Illinois State Journal, Aug. 21, 1952.

To settle the matter, Superintendent Hubbs, Archeologist Hagen, Custodian Brown, and members of the Advisory Committee assembled on August 20 to make a determination on the color. Walking around to the north side of the building, the group watched as a blow torch, scrapers, and sandpaper were used to remove paint from a small area. Underneath about ten layers of white paint, Hagen was delighted to see "a light olive brown, then darker, then light olive again, and so on, for a total of five brown layers."

Miss Brown, leader of the "leave-it-white" faction, was disappointed, but countered, "Your board was put on after the '70s. Here's an original walnut board."

"It doesn't have any white paint on it," Hagen rejoined.

Miss Brown, "We know it was white part of the time Lincoln lived."

Hagen answered, "The only proof of white paint is from people born after 1890, who talked to people born before 1890."

The Advisory Committee, impressed by what they had seen and recalling the article in the New York Daily Tribune describing the house in 1860 as being painted "a Quaker tint of light brown," ruled in favor of "Quaker Brown."

"Quaker Brown" was defined by one member of the Committee as "just about the shade of Mr. Hubbs' suit"--a light chocolate.

Whereupon Hagen commented, "If we get within three shades of the original color anyway, we'll be lucky."⁴⁰

Preparations were completed for painting the Home by November 7. Before the seven painters mounted the scaffolding, Superintendent Hubbs took one final "precautionary measure to keep himself and the state on historical bedrock." Accompanied by State Historian Pratt, Archeologist Hagen, and Custodian Brown, he watched as the painters mixed their paint.

Miss Brown, whose stand for white had "forced a compromise from a sickening yellow to a light tan," told the painters, "Keep it lighter, keep it lighter."

Pratt and Hagen kept quiet until Miss Brown was satisfied. Finally all agreed the paint was close to, but a little lighter than, the sample previously selected.

40. Time Magazine, Sept. 22, 1952, p. 28; Illinois State Journal, Aug. 21 & 30, 1952; Richard Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 7.

"It's still what we call 'Quaker Brown,'" said Hubbs, "like that suit I wore."

The painters then went to work, and by 11 a.m. had painted the south elevation.

"I think it's going to look nice," Miss Brown confided, as she sat watching from the "yellow" information booth. Hagen, who painted the booth the rejected yellow to give visitors a preview, was inside the Home checking rug patterns.⁴¹

b. Removal of Kitchen and Back Porch

Contractor Rothermel's people removed the kitchen, an addition built in the 1870s at the rear of the house. To restore the east facade of the Home, Hagen was guided by the Ridgeway Glover stereopticon made in 1865, several months after the assassination.⁴²

c. The Stearns Inspection

In September 1952 a thorough examination was made of "the walls, piers, and all structural members in both the basement and the unexcavated" portions under the house. A number of serious structural problems were identified. They were:

(a) East Foundation Wall. A 20-foot segment of the wall must be replaced to a height of ten courses. The entire east wall was crumbling and lacked bonding in at least four places.

(b) Northeast Corner Foundation Wall. The subject corner should be replaced from the footings to the sill for at least six feet each way from the corner.

(c) Sill Plates. The 8 x 8-inch sill plate had suffered heavy termite and weather damage, particularly in the unexcavated sections. On the east wall it had "completely deteriorated."

(d) Unexcavated Basement. The unexcavated portion must be cleaned of debris to a depth of 2' 6" below the floor joists. The entire wall should be tuck-pointed on the inside, and a number of bricks relaid.

41. Illinois State Register, Nov. 7, 1952.

42. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 7.

(e) Bearing Walls, Piers, and Chimney Base. The 8-inch wall in the center of the unexcavated basement should be removed, because of its condition. The 8 x 8 sill plate on this wall had been destroyed by termites. The subject wall should then be replaced with 24 x 12 brick piers, approximately 6-foot on center, and two 5-inch steel beams installed with a 2 x 4 plate over the piers to support the joists.

The brick piers and chimney base on the south side of the unexcavated basement should be repaired and repointed. The 9 x 9 beam west of the chimney had rotted, along with many 2 x 8 joists, and should be renewed.

(f) North Side Unexcavated Portion. Joists under the east porch must be replaced, as well as some of the other joists in that area.

(g) Excavated Portion of Basement. The 9 x 9 girder on the north side of basement from the center wall to the west exterior wall should be replaced. The 4 x 6 under the vestibule, between the center piers, should be renewed, along with a number of joists.

The entire interior of the foundation wall, along with the north and south fireplace piers, must be replaced.

(h) Parlor Floor. The floor between the front and back parlor was bulged to a height of two inches. This bulge resulted from the arching of the sill plate in the center and the failure of the wall below. The bulge could be removed by exposing the top of the arched plate, cutting down the center to floor level, and repairing the wall below.⁴³

As a result of this discouraging report, Superintendent Hubbs, Contractor Rothermel, members of the Advisory Committee, and professionals from Public Works and Buildings, toured the Home in early October. In addition, to the items previously observed, they saw that the brick hearth in the sitting room was sinking into the basement, and everywhere there was cracks in the plaster walls and ceilings. What they saw satisfied them that considerable work was required to make the building structurally sound. It was agreed that it would be "impractical" for the contractors to continue with their work until "these structural improvements are taken care of."

To get needed work programmed, Superintendent Hubbs recommended that Mr. Rothermel be requested to furnish itemized proposals for

43. Stearns to Passialis, Sept. 23, 1952, files Parks & Memorials.

structural changes identified on a drawing prepared by the Division of Architecture and Engineering.⁴⁴ Archeologist Hagen insisted that in effecting these repairs Rothermel be careful to salvage and preserve the original fabric, utilizing it wherever possible. In working on structural timbers, the original fabric was to be strengthened for safety and retained. Any fabric removed was to be stored for possible use as museum objects.⁴⁵

On October 15, 1952, personnel of the Division of Architecture and Engineering reviewed Hubbs' request. It was decided that "the following items of work should be added under the list of proposals to be obtained" from the contractors: (a) replacement of flooring and damaged joists in kitchen; (b) removal of necessary flooring for hewing down wood girder causing bump in parlor floor; and (c) installation of an electric eye counter.⁴⁶

Before the end of the month, Parks and Memorials accepted Rothermel's proposal for a new oak floor for Mrs. Lincoln's kitchen (\$440); and new wood steps and plank walkway east of house (\$170).⁴⁷ In February 1953 Rothermel's proposal to remove the hump in the floor between the front and back parlors for \$140 was accepted.⁴⁸

Other repairs needed to the foundation walls, piers, chimney bases, sills, joists, etc., identified by the September 1952 inspection would be postponed.

d. The Dispute over Termite Damage

In October 1952 word of the termite damage was made public by Springfield labor leader John Knobloch, in an article carried by The Illinois Tradesman. Complaining that the State had appropriated only enough money to have the Home "halfway repaired," he wrote, Springfield should act to save the Lincoln shrine.

44. Hubbs to Smykal, Oct. 6, 1952, files Parks & Memorials. Richard Smykal was acting supervisor, Division of Architecture and Engineering.

45. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 8.

46. Smykal to Hubbs, Oct. 15, 1952, files Parks & Memorials.

47. Acting Supervisor to Hubbs, Oct. 29, 1952, files Parks & Memorials.

48. Miley to Rothermel, Feb. 9, 1953, files Parks & Memorials.

Echoing Knoblock, Contractor Rothermel told the press that "termites are chewing away at the bottom half of the structure."

"All you have to do is take a look at the northeast corner," he said, adding that he had been told to cover up the damage with paint, as the State's appropriation was too small "to allow extermination and rebuilding."⁴⁹

This news caused consternation. To reassure the public, Superintendent Hubbs contacted G. H. Hockenyos of the firm which had an extermination contract for the Home. Mr. Hockenyos told Hubbs that his firm on two occasions, in 1942 and 1950, had treated the structure for termites and powder beetles. He was ready to guarantee that all the termites were gone, and the boards seen by Rothermel were old ones on which the termites had eaten.⁵⁰

e. Other Work Deserving Comment

In late January, carpeting designed to withstand "the annual scuffle of 300,000 pairs of shoes" was put down in the public use areas of the first floor. It was a "specially woven linen piece, resembling a rag rug" of the 1860s.⁵¹

It had been planned to refinish the interior first floor woodwork until a scraping revealed that it was grained. Hagen put a stop to this project, and had the painters touch-up some of the bad spots, being careful to match the original.⁵²

When the front part of the house was reshingled, care was taken that the new shingles were a type cut to conform with building practices of the mid-nineteenth century.⁵³

To secure reproductions of the historic wallpaper, Chief Architect Booton wrote Thomas Strahan Wallpaper Co. about ordering additional rolls of the pattern purchased in 1931, and used to repaper the sitting

49. Illinois State Register, Oct. 31 & Nov. 8, 1952.

50. Illinois State Register, Nov. 8, 1952; Hockenyos to Hubbs, Nov. 6, 1952, files Parks & Memorials.

51. Illinois State Journal, Jan. 19, 1953.

52. Ibid.

53. Ibid.

room and Mr. Lincoln's bedroom. Thomas Strahan was agreeable to filling the order at a cost of one dollar a roll, but it would have to be ordered in lots of 200. The State and the Chicago Historical Society accordingly determined to share an order.⁵⁴

f. The First Floor is Reopened to Visitors

Efforts to complete the restoration and rehabilitation of the first floor of the Home before Governor Stevenson left office failed. In November 1952 Governor Stevenson, having been nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats, suffered a defeat of landslide proportions by the Republican ticket headed by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower. In Illinois Republican William G. Stratton was elected and inaugurated as governor in January 1953.

Several weeks later, on the 29th, Governor Stratton was called to the Lincoln Home. There he removed the cord, symbolically positioned across the front gateway, officially reopening the first floor to the public. Accompanied by about 50 people, including officials of Parks and Memorials, the governor was taken on a tour of the structure by Custodian Brown and Archeologist Hagen. The most obvious change noted and commented on by the governor was the "Quaker Brown" color. He also liked the "60-year old red wallpaper," in the dining room, an improvement he described as "beautiful."⁵⁵

8. Miss Brown Resigns as Custodian

Virginia Stuart Brown, who had been custodian since 1924, was dissatisfied with certain aspects of the restoration. She had been disappointed with the decision to paint the house "Quaker Brown," and she questioned other of Archeologist Hagen's proposals. In the spring of 1953 she announced her decision to resign as custodian to take effect May 1.

On doing so, she complained to officials of Parks & Memorials and the Advisory Committee of certain decisions made by Hagen. She was critical of his proposal to discard the folding doors separating the front and back parlors. She argued that they or a wall with a single door would have separated the parlors in the Lincoln years, because of the heating problem. Hagen's reason for discarding the doors was--They did not appear in Leslie's illustrations.⁵⁶

54. Booton to Hubbs, June 16, 1952, files Parks & Memorials.

55. Illinois State Journal, Jan. 30, 1953.

56. Brown, "Notes on the Restoration of Lincoln's Home," Ms., Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

Subsequently Hagen changed his mind on this subject. In an article published in 1956, he reported the floor plan had been changed very little when the Lincoln's remodeled their house 100 years before. The only change revealed by a study of the fabric was the division of the double parlor into two rooms by a wall, not folding doors. Before 1856 it would have "formed two complete rooms, the back one probably being used as a bedroom." He assumed that in a story and one-half house so much space would not have been devoted to a parlor. Hagen dated the millwork in the folding doors to the mid-1850s.⁵⁷

When the folding doors were rehung, an error was made. The hinges were reversed, making the doors fold in the wrong direction.

Miss Brown also questioned Hagen's decision to hang a kerosene lamp in the front hall, and the positioning of the registers "without consideration for the preservation of the old drapes and furniture." The placing of the railings demonstrated "no understanding of how the public acts or reacts," and had resulted in bottlenecks. The railing in the parlors had made it impossible to arrange the rooms as shown in the Leslie's sketches.

The kitchen and porch floors had probably been "natural wood," scrubbed with lye soap, with no throw rugs scattered about.

It would have been wiser to have covered the floor of the visitors' circulation area with a matting from which dirt, mud, and oil could be easily cleaned. If the floors were waxed it was hazardous.

Although the new wallpaper in the parlors and front hall was from an old pattern, it missed the "atmosphere of the Lincoln time because of the modern color distribution."⁵⁸

Miss Brown's complaints were filed without comment by her superiors, and on June 1, 1953, Mrs. Kathleen Bradish was named custodian by Governor Stratton. Mrs. Bradish had been a guide at the Home since September 1941.⁵⁹

57. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, pp. 11-12.

58. Brown, "Notes on the Restoration of Lincoln's Home," Ms., Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

59. Illinois State Register, Nov. 15, 1958. Miss Brown subsequently moved to Scottsdale, Arizona, where she died in May 1970.

G. The 1954 Restoration

1. The Drawings and Specifications

By 1954 Parks and Memorials was ready to start on the second phase of the rehabilitation and restoration of the historic structure. Money had been appropriated, and there were a number of meetings attended by Robert G. Miley, Hubbs' replacement as General Superintendent, Archeologist Hagen, and architects of the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Four sheets of drawings and specifications were prepared and approved detailing general work for "Further Restoration and Rehabilitation of the Abraham Lincoln Home." Sheet A-1 was of the basement and provided details for excavation and construction of a boiler room under the northeast corner of the house, and repairs to foundation, walls, piers, chimney bases, sills, joists, etc. Sheet A-2 was of the first floor and provided guidance on positioning new railings and gates. Sheet A-3 was of the second floor. Except for a few points (the elimination of the window in the north elevation of the maid's rooms and more attractive railings and gates), it was similar to the plans and specifications approved in 1948. Sheet A-4 provided details for the stairs and miscellaneous items.

At the same time drawings and specifications were prepared and approved for needed mechanical and electrical work. Two sheets detailed the former and one the latter.

The subject plans and specifications are on file with the Office Supervising Architect, 705 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois, and copies with the Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

2. The Contracts are Awarded

Early in April bids were invited. When the proposals were opened and abstracted on Tuesday, the 13th, it was found that low bids had been submitted by: Charles P. Fowler for general work (\$22,520); Mansfield Electric for electrical work (\$3,375); and Henson Robinson Co. for mechanical work (\$4,382).⁶⁰

The breakdown of the general work provided Charles P. Fowler with information on which he prepared his bid. These figures were:

60. Supervisory Architect to Miley, April 20, 1954, files Parks & Memorials.

General Work--Further Rehabilitation
and Reconstruction of Lincoln Home

<u>Description</u>	<u>Repairs & Maintenance</u>	<u>Permanent Improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Excavation & Backfill</u>			
New Furnance Room		\$ 500.00	
Crawl Space	\$150.00		
Stairwell		100.00	<u>\$ 750.00</u>
<u>Masonry</u>			
Concrete Footings		\$ 600.00	
Under Bldg. (adjacent to boiler room)			
Front portion (under pipe col.)	\$ 38.00		
Stairwell (boiler room stairs)		150.00	
Concrete Walls			
Stairwell (new boiler room)		187.00	
Stairs (new boiler room)		165.00	
Floors (new boiler room)		336.00	
Concrete Block walls & footings (boiler room)		970.00	
Brick crib wall		150.00	
Guniting & pointing--foun- dation walls	900.00		
Chimney caps & flue lining	188.00		<u>\$3,684.00</u>
<u>Structural Steel</u>			
Beams, column bearing plates, etc.	374.00		<u>\$ 374.00</u>
<u>Miscellaneous, Iron & Steel</u>			
Front porch railing		80.00	
Interior railings & gates		3000.00	
Front stair railing		254.00	
Flue linings, stainless steel	72.00		
Thimble		8.00	

<u>Description</u>	<u>Repairs & Maintenance</u>	<u>Permanent Improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boiler room door		\$ 150.00	
Stairwell handrail		50.00	\$3,614.00
Hardware finish (through- out building)	\$150.00		150.00
<u>Carpentry</u>			
Rough-new beams & posts, etc.	775.00		
Rough-duct & pipe chases	225.00		
Backstairs (replace present stairs)	300.00		
New stairs, partition framing		75.00	
Strengthen front stairs	113.00		
New transome sash	15.00		
Move 2 doors & relocate (in Robert's Room)	113.00		
New cased opening	38.00		
Removals, cabinet, doors, etc.	300.00		
Close up window (in Maid's Room)		75.00	
Toilet room walls		38.00	
Toilet room & office flooring		75.00	
Wallpaper duplicating frame (in Mr. Lincoln's Room)		240.00	\$2,382.00
<u>Plastering</u>			
Front hall upstairs (new suspended ceiling)		113.00	
Back hall upstairs (replace present ceiling)	66.00		
Toilet & Office (walls)		57.00	
Stair partition & wall		31.00	
Patch plastering		83.00	
Furnance room ceiling	94.00		\$ 444.00
<u>Interior Painting (wood)</u>			
Doors	75.00		
Windows	75.00		
Woodbases	75.00		

<u>Description</u>	<u>Repairs & Maintenance</u>	<u>Permanent Improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
Front stairs	\$ 36.00		
Back stairs	27.00		
Interior railings	90.00		\$ 378.00
<u>Public carpet & pad</u>			
Second floor		\$2,800.00	
First floor		1,600.00	
Cutting allowance (ingrain carpet)		270.00	
Cutting allowance (public carpet)		240.00	\$4,910.00
<u>Wallpaper</u>			
Ceiling paper	210.00		
Wallpaper 2d floor	652.00		
Wallpaper 1st floor	148.00		\$1,010.00
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Fix door bell	38.00		
Misc. patching & painting	150.00		
Removal of present railings	75.00		
	\$5,562.00	\$12,397.00	\$17,549.00
10% Contingencies & 15% overhead & profit	<u>1,411.00</u>	<u>3,150.00</u>	<u>4,561.00</u>
	\$6,973.00	\$15,547.00	\$22,110.00 ⁶¹

3. Reason Behind Construction of Boiler Room

The single most expensive item and one not originally contemplated was construction and equipment of the boiler room. On April 21 Director Palmer of the Department of Conservation notified Martin R. Hollingsworth of the State Bureau of Finance that work on the Lincoln Home was about to be resumed. When completed, the visitor would enter the front door, tour the first floor, ascend the front stairway to the second floor, pass through that area, down the back-

61. Charles Fowler to Miley, undated, files Parks & Memorials.

stairs, and exit onto the south porch. In addition to the carpentry, there would be required a new wiring system and railings.

After the Department had prepared its estimates, notice had been received that the Central Illinois Light Co. would discontinue hot water service in the city. This created problems, because the Home was heated by hot water drawn from the Eighth Street main. Plans for a boiler room and crawl space were accordingly prepared. A gas-fired furnace would be purchased and extensive alterations made so that "the heating system will not be obvious or interfere with the authenticity of the restoration."

This work, along with construction of an office and toilet on the second floor, was classed as a permanent improvement.⁶²

Director Hollingsworth was able to allocate sufficient funds to enable Parks and Memorials to cope with this crisis.

4. Change Orders

a. Concrete Shelf Around Foundation

Workmen, in excavating for ducts and pipe chases, found that the old foundations did not have sufficient footings to carry the load. To protect the foundation and house, it became necessary to put a reinforced concrete shelf around the foundation for a brace and footings to avoid damages likely to be caused by rains and moisture seepage. This work cost an added \$632.⁶³

b. Replacement of Deck and Built-In Gutters

Henson Robinson workmen in the third week of June found the deck and built-in gutters of the south porch beyond repair. The deck had been patched in numerous places with either white lead or roofing plastic. Henson Robinson for \$490 replaced the decking with a 40-pound flat lock deck and gutter, similar to the deck installed on the upper level in 1952. He also "re-installed the ornamental metal railings and positioned new flashings around all posts and braces."⁶⁴

62. Palmer to Hollingsworth, April 21, 1954, files Parks & Memorials.

63. Gerding to Miley, June 9, 1954, files Parks & Monuments; "Sheet A-3R, Further Restoration and Rehabilitation of Abraham Lincoln Home." Lewis H. Gerding was a supervisory architect with Department of Public Works & Buildings.

64. Henson Robinson Co. to Director, Architecture & Engineering, June 19, 1954, files Parks & Memorials.

c. Extras in the West Basement

An inspection of the basement foundations confirmed the September 1952 report. The brickwork was in poor condition, the ends of the bricks having crumbled. Charles Fowler was allowed an extra \$1,377 to correct this situation. He accordingly rebuilt the foundations of the fireplaces and chimneys, located at the north and south elevations of the west basement; inserted needles through the present work below first floor joist to shore up the "work above that point"; removed deteriorating brick; and rebuilt foundations of "size and shape at present."⁶⁵

d. Reinforcement of Floor in Robert's Bedroom

To reinforce the floor in Robert Todd Lincoln's bedroom, it was necessary to remove the plaster from the ceiling of the dining room and insert additional joists. For this extra Contractor Fowler was paid \$636.⁶⁶

5. Modifications Made to Facilitate Visitor Flow

Because of the need to provide for hundreds of thousands of visitors annually, the interior of the Home was modified at several points to facilitate the traffic flow. Guide railings (facsimiles of the front hall stairway banisters and hand railings) were positioned between public use areas and the restored rooms; a new doorway was opened between the guest bedroom and Robert's bedroom; and the back stairway to the kitchen was widened to enable visitors to leave the second floor at the rear and permit the traffic to flow one-way. Adjustments were made in positioning the furniture and the space allocated for visitor traffic.⁶⁷

6. Hickey's Examination and Report on the Fabric

James T. Hickey, an architectural historian and Lincoln scholar, was present and took photographs in June 1954. Hickey's notes and photographs (copies of which are found in this report) provide us

65. Fowler to Miley, June 29, 1954, files Parks & Memorials.

66. C. E. Thunmen memorandum, July 15, 1954, files Parks & Memorials.

67. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, pp. 8-9.

with a valued insight into the structural history of the Home. These document the changes made by Hannon & Ragsdale in 1856, when they re-modeled the Home from a story and one-half structure into the form that we know it.

When the plaster was removed from the wall at the east end of the stair hall, Hickey saw there was "split hickory lath up to the old ceiling line and sawed lath from there on up." This led to the conclusion that the front stairway was original. He found the split lath "all around the old stairway."

The studding in the hall wall had been "sawed off at angle of old roof," and new pieces had been spliced on to raise the wall to its present height.

Measuring, he found the east and west walls in the original house to be "24 inches high from floor to bottom of header" which was still in place. The studding on first floor which extended 24 inches up into second floor was "4½ x 2½ rough sawed oak, with pine header on top. In raising the roof 9-foot 2 x 6s of pine were added to side walls, thus making the upstairs rooms 11 feet."

This led to the conclusion that in 1856, the entire roof had been taken loose at the header and raised, and "new 9-foot studding put in place. The original header which had rested on the lower studding was now at the top and showed where the first floor studding was originally attached."

Hickey saw that the "original trim or cornice around the roof which shows on the present front and side" was still in place, and could be seen between the ceiling and roof at rear of the house. Unpainted strips, running up and down, showed where the ornamental brackets had been secured. Their trim was "Quaker Brown." Along the bottom edge of this trim, Hickey found "a small split piece of weatherboarding . . . which was broken loose from lower part of the house," when it was raised.

The rear part of the house was of different character. Its first floor had sheathing under the weatherboarding of one-inch planks, 16 to 20 inches in width. The lath on the first floor was split hickory and on the second floor sawed lath. There was no sheathing on the second floor.

The kitchen stairway appeared to have been built after the walls were plastered.

A space, 6½ feet long by 20 inches in depth, was found in the wall at the east end of the stair hall, between the staircase and back wall of front part of the house.

All framing materials examined on the second floor were sawed pine except the trim, while all framing materials on the first floor tested were rough sawed oak. The foundation sills were hand-hewn oak, put together with wooden pegs. Ceiling joists on the first floor were 2 x 9s and on the second floor 2 x 8s.

Structural evidence observed by Hickey indicated that the ceiling of the dining room had been raised about a foot, as the walls had split hickory lath up to within 12 to 15 inches of the ceiling and above that sawed lath. The ceiling was also sawed lath, as was that of the kitchen.

The upstairs fireplaces were false, and the chimneys plastered white on the inside. Around the bottom of the chimneys could be seen evidence of where a baseboard had been removed.⁶⁸

The original floors were of "random width oak, but oak was found nowhere else in the building." Walnut was used in the 1839 part of the structure for joists, sills, and interior woodwork; the lath was of split hickory and the other parts pine. Hannan & Ragsdale in 1856 had used "northern pine for everything, including the upstairs mill-work which was given artificial walnut graining."⁶⁹

Archeologist Hagen, who supervised the restoration, kept careful notes of evidence reflecting physical changes in the structure. Making use of these notes, Xavier C. Meyer, Illinois Division of Parks and Memorials, prepared a drawing of the house as it probably appeared in 1844, when purchased by Abraham Lincoln from the Reverend Dresser.⁷⁰

H. Redecorating and Refurnishing the Home, 1952-55

1. Use of the "Leslie's" Sketches

Archeologist Hagen found that documentary sources for restoration and refurnishing the interior of the Home were meager. The only illus-

68. Hickey, "Notes on Lincoln Home," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library. Odd pieces of wood had been nailed together indiscriminately for studding, demonstrating that the carpenters believed that work covered with lath and plaster could be done in any fashion.

69. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 11.

70. *Ibid.*, p. 9.

trative items documenting the appearance of the interior of the Home before 1865 are sketches of the double parlors and sitting room found in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly for March 9, 1861. Mr. Hagen, however, was vexed to observe that the subject sketches had been prepared with considerable artistic license as to detail and perspective. One problem was how to interpret "the vertical lines on the walls in the sketches of the parlors." Did they represent a vertically stripped wallpaper or the artist's shading? "The decision to use a wallpaper with a vertical stripe was made because the same artist put in his sketch of the sitting room what is obviously a large floral-patterned wallpaper." The sketches were also vague as to what "ornaments were displayed on the whatnots and the mantels." In effecting the restoration, Mr. Hagen used "appropriate antique bric-a-brac" to approximate the appearance of the parlors and sitting rooms.⁷¹

2. Selection of Wallpaper Patterns

Hagen's research convinced him that wallpaper available in Springfield in the 1850s would be of either British or eastern United States manufacture. Reproductions of wallpaper of the 1850s were screened and studied, but selection was "complicated by the scarcity of these reproductions," because wallpaper popular in that period lacked appeal in the 1950s. Wallpaper selected, in Hagen's opinion, represented a "fairly happy compromise between what was desired and what was available without undergoing prohibitive expensive reproduction."

The samples of wallpaper, dating to 1860, preserved on the south wall of Lincoln's bedroom interested Hagen. Fifty rolls of this pattern had been reproduced by Thomas Strahan Co. for the State in 1931 and used to repaper Lincoln's bedroom and the sitting room. Seeing that it resembled the pattern found in the Leslie's sketch of the sitting room, Hagen decided to continue its use in that room as well as Lincoln's bedroom.⁷²

Miss Brown, before resigning as custodian, had protested Hagen's selection of wallpaper, because it missed the "atmosphere of the Lincoln time because of the modern color distribution."⁷³

71. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, pp. 13, 15.

72. Ibid., pp. 18-19.

73. Brown, "Notes on the Restoration of Lincoln's Home," Ms., Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

3. Hagen's Selection of Carpeting

Archeologist Hagen's research had shown that in the 1850s, in Springfield, carpeting was usually purchased in 27-inch wide strips and then sewn together to provide wall-to-wall coverage over a paper or straw matting. More expensive Brussels were found in the parlors, while cheaper ingrain or Scotch carpeting covered the floors of dining rooms and bedrooms. Mr. Hagen employed this scheme in the Lincoln Home. The pattern for the Brussels in the parlors was lifted from the Leslie's sketch and a Glover stereopticon made in 1865, and antique ingrains of various patterns secured for the sitting room, dining room, and upstairs bedrooms. Several small throw rugs and a large hand-braided rug were used to partially cover the kitchen's oak flooring, on the assumption they, along with small footstools, would provide some protection from cold floors.⁷⁴

Again, Miss Brown was critical of Hagen's arbitrary decision to scatter throw rugs about the kitchen on an assumption he was unable to document.⁷⁵

4. Use of Whitewash for Ceilings and Kitchen Walls

When John E. Roll filled up and plastered the fireplaces in April 1849, Lincoln acquired new cast-iron stoves, one of which is shown in the Leslie's sketch of the front parlor. It may have been at this time, too, that the two north windows in the front parlor were removed, the openings filled in, and the shutters closed permanently. At this time he also whitewashed four ceilings and the kitchen.

The two rooms whitewashed by Roll on March 30, 1850, may have been the upstairs bedrooms. In the restoration the white ceilings were retained, but only the kitchen was entirely whitewashed. Upstairs, Mr. Hagen believed, the maid's room, the trunk room, and back hall were probably whitewashed during the Lincoln years, but to simplify maintenance they were redone with "an unobtrusive dark small-patterned wallpaper."⁷⁶

74. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 15. Mrs. Rudolph C. Ranke of Birmingham, Michigan, a well-known hook rug-maker, made a rug to be used in one of the parlors as a stove rug. Illinois State Register, Feb. 2, 1954.

75. Brown, "Notes on Restoration of the Lincoln Home," Ms., Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

76. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 19; Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," in Lincoln Centennial Association Papers (1925) p. 87.

5. Refurnishing the Home

a. The Original Furnishings and Hagen's Rationale

An article in the Chicago Tribune for May 6, 1865, which reads, "There is little of the furniture in the house which belonged to Mr. Lincoln,"⁷⁷ contradicts the story that "most" of the Lincoln furniture was purchased by the Tiltons and destroyed in the Chicago Fire of 1871. It is known that on January 30, 1861, it was advertised in the Illinois State Journal that the Lincolns would hold a sale of their household goods. One of the buyers was Dr. Samuel Melvin. Items not sold or given away to friends were stored in Springfield.⁷⁸

Mary Lincoln on May 29, 1862, wrote Mrs. John Sprigg, a Springfield neighbor:

I see by the papers that Mr. [William S.] Burch is married. We have some pieces of furniture, still remaining at his house, may I ask a favor of you--It is this--If Mr. [George N.] Black can have room for them, can they be moved, to any place above his store [he was a son-in-law and partner of John Williams], where he may have room for them. The sofa, at Mr. Burch's was new, a few months before we left. May I also ask you, to speak to Mr. Black, and see if the 3 boxes we left with him, are all there.⁷⁹

In the years since the State acquired the property in 1887 many objects belonging to the Lincolns had found their way back "home." Among these by the early 1950s were a big wall clock, a coat and umbrella rack, a glass cake plate, four pieces of ironstone china, Lincoln's portable writing box, a stereoscope box, a whatnot, Mary Lincoln's commode box, a cane-bottom rocker, and Mr. Lincoln's specially made seven-foot couch.⁸⁰

77. Chicago Tribune, May 6, 1865.

78. Illinois State Journal, Jan. 30, 1861; "Lincolniana," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIV, No. 1, pp. 61-3.

79. Carl Sandburg & Paul M. Angle, Mary Lincoln, Wife and Widow (New York, 1932), p. 218.

80. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 17.

By studying the Lincoln furniture, Archeologist Hagen was able to get an understanding of the styles and types they would have owned. Known items were transitional--"from the earlier solid and massive Empire pieces to the more graceful early Victorian." The Leslie's sketches supported his thesis. "The parlor, the 'show' room of the house . . . , would have exhibited these changes earliest, as the first new pieces were purchased for it." When the house was enlarged in 1856, the Lincolns would have purchased new pieces for the new rooms and there would have been a rearrangement of furnishings throughout the structure. Hagen assumed that the older pieces would have been sent upstairs and the newer items positioned in the parlors and sitting room. The maid's room would have been furnished with the oldest articles in the house.⁸¹

b. Refurnishing the Parlors and
Sitting Room

In refurnishing the parlors and sitting room, Archeologist Hagen was guided by the Leslie's sketches.

c. The Volk Bust

Leonard Volk in 1880, recalling his visit to the Lincoln Home of 20 years before, wrote, "I was invited into the parlor and soon Mrs. Lincoln entered holding a rose bouquet in her hand, which she presented to me after the introduction; and in return I gave her a cabinet size bust of her husband, which I had modelled from the large one."

The subject bust appears in the Leslie's sketch of the front parlor, positioned on the top shelf of the whatnot.⁸²

d. Refurnishing the Dining Room
and Kitchen

Sources describing the Lincoln Kitchen and dining room were non-existent, so they were restored as typical kitchens and dining rooms of the 1850s. A glass lantern similar to that purchased from Williams & Co., on May 10, 1856, was hung from the ceiling of the kitchen and another on the porch. The only items in 1955 on display in the kitchen that had belonged to the Lincolns were a tin rice steamer and an ironstone sugar bowl and creamer.⁸³

81. Ibid., pp. 17-18.

82. Leonard W. Volk, "The Lincoln Life-Mask and How it was Made," Century Magazine, Dec. 1881.

83. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, pp. 19, 23.

e. Lighting the Home

For lighting their house the Lincolns chief reliance was on candles. In 1859 they bought more than four pounds of Star Candles, monthly, from C. M. & S. Smith. They had bought two lamps from Irwin & Co. as early as 1844, and their kitchen may have rendered enough animal fat for several Betty lamps for use in the rear of the house. The Leslie's sketches show girandole candelabra on the mantels. Accordingly, the Home was provided with stands and candelabra throughout, with one Betty lamp in the kitchen.⁸⁴

f. Refurnishing the Second Story Rooms

In 1950 the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, State of Illinois Branch, asked that they be permitted to undertake refurnishing Abraham and Mary Lincolns' bedrooms. The Historical Activities Committee of the Society cooperated with the historical staff of the Division of Parks and Memorials, not only in furnishing these bedrooms, but in obtaining objects for the remainder of the upstairs.⁸⁵

Throughout the second story, Hagen installed white muslin or lace curtains, held with antique tie backs and hung according to directions given in An Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy, a book "comprising subjects connected with the interests of every individual," by T. Webster and Mrs. Parkes, published in New York in 1849 by Harpers and Brothers. All beds were made up according to the illustrations and directions contained therein. Information found in the bill of sale held by Dr. Samuel H. Melvin determined Hagen to have every bed equipped with a comforter at its foot. As the maid's room was unheated, she was given a particularly thick comforter, and on her wall was hung a bed-warmer.⁸⁶

84. Ibid., p. 23; "The Lincolns Go Shopping," edited by Harry E. Pratt, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVII, No. 1, pp. 66-7.

85. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 23; "Illinois State News," Division of Department Reports, 96-55. As a result of the Society's efforts, Lincoln's bedroom was furnished with a chest of drawers, shaving mirror, and a straight chair that had belonged to him. Mrs. Lincoln's bedroom had a chest of drawers, commode, blanket chest, straight chair, and rocker that were hers. In the guest room was a modified sleigh-type bed, a wicker day bed, and a straight chair that had belonged to the family. In the upstairs hall was a wall clock originally owned by the Lincolns.

86. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, pp. 23-4.

To guide the furnishing of Mr. Lincoln's bedroom, reference was made to "Recollections of Judge Franklin Blades," found in Abraham Lincoln by Some Men who Knew Him. Blades had written:

I once attended a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln at their old-fashioned residence in Springfield. The invitation I received was in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln. I have it yet. The guests were received in an informal and friendly manner by Mrs. Lincoln. On being ushered upstairs I found Mr. Lincoln and the Democratic State Auditor . . . sitting on a high post bed, chatting with each other, Mr. Lincoln particularly greeting all who came into the room. Mr. Lincoln was not then talked of for the presidency.⁸⁷

Mr. Hagen thus assumed that Lincoln used his bedroom for more than sleeping. It was therefore "comfortably furnished with a desk and one of his favorite rockers, in addition to his own chest of drawers and other appropriate furniture, including a high four-posted bed."⁸⁸

Mrs. Lincoln's bedroom had a lower ceiling, and it was furnished with shorter furniture than her husband's. Because of her height, her mirrors were hung lower. Besides a bed, her room was furnished with a chest of drawers, commode box, black haircloth rocker, and two painted fancy Sheraton chairs. It was also equipped with such accouterments as a teapot and books, "which would make life easier for a lady" who was frequently bedridden.⁸⁹

In refurnishing the other three bedrooms, Archeologist Hagen gave much thought to their occupants. Tradition had described them as the "guest bedroom," "Robert Todd's bedroom," and the "maid's room." Records of the Lincolns having numerous house guests were vague, so the "guest bedroom" was outfitted as quarters for Willie and Tad, who undoubtedly moved to other quarters when there were overnight guests. Boys' toys, dating to the 1850s, were scattered about this bedroom. When in July 1859, Robert left home to attend first Phillips Exeter Academy and then Harvard, one or both the younger boys may have moved into his room.

87. Abraham Lincoln by Some Men who Knew Him, p. 121.

88. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1, p. 25.

89. Ibid.

Down the back hall from Robert's bedroom was the trunk room, filled in the Lincoln years with odds and ends. When the Home was restored in the 1950s, this room was made available for administrative functions. Across the hall was the maid's room. In restoring this room, the north window, as it was not shown in the 1860 photograph of this elevation of the house, was removed.⁹⁰

I. The Second-Story is Opened to Visitation

On January 29, 1955, it was announced by Parks and Memorials that "six new rooms in the Lincoln Home" will be opened on February 12, the 146th anniversary of the birth of "the Great Emancipator." This would mark the climax of the second stage of the restoration. It had taken more than six months to transform "the one-time living quarters of the custodian into rooms as they were when Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln lived there." The work, it was pointed out, had been carried on under direction of Richard S. Hagen of Parks and Memorials in collaboration with the National Society of the Colonial Dames.⁹¹

February 12 was a cold blustery day in Springfield. A small crowd, including a group of Colonial Dames and their spouses from Chicago, gathered at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. Superintendent Miley, representing Governor Stratton, extended the governor's congratulations to the Society for the part it had played in the restoration. He called the Home "a shrine and a landmark in American history." After Mrs. Edward S. Price, president of the Colonial Dames, had spoken briefly and led the group in the pledge of allegiance to the flag, Custodian Bradish cut the ribbon signifying the opening of the Home.⁹²

90. Ibid., p. 25; Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers (1925), pp. 44-5.

91. "Illinois State News," Division of Department Reports, Jan. 30, 1955, 96-55.

92. Illinois State Register, Feb. 13, 1955.

VIII. THE OUTBUILDINGS, 1954-1972

A. The Crawford Privy

Mrs. Charles H. Crawford of Oakland, Illinois, in the winter of 1953-54, donated a 107-year-old privy to the State for use at the Lincoln Home. Inspecting the privy, Archeologist Hagen was delighted to see that it was an unusual one, built in the days when "it was fashionable for ladies to wear hoop skirts." Instead of "the conventional shelf," it had three individual seats of three sizes "built like cones with the top cut off."¹

The "elaborate and substantial" privy was transported from Oakland to Springfield on a lowboy truck on February 9. The next day Hagen directed a crew as the Crawford privy was placed on the site formerly occupied by the Lincoln privy.²

B. The Reconstructed Carriage House

In 1964-65 Parks and Memorials reconstructed the Lincoln carriage house. It was a costly adaptive reconstruction with the structure designed to house restrooms and a small museum. Although expensive lighting fixtures were installed, the plan to establish the museum was not implemented by the State. In June 1972 the space planned for a museum was being used for storage.³

1. Oakland Ledger-Messenger, Feb. 11, 1954. Mrs. Crawford was a granddaughter of Dr. Hiram Rutherford, an acquaintance of Lincoln, who built the home and privy in 1847.

2. Ibid.; Illinois State Journal, Feb. 10, 1954.

3. Illinois State Register, July 24, 1965.

IX. MAINTENANCE, 1957-1971

A. Projects Programmed in Fiscal Years 1957-58

1. Repainting the House

The house was scheduled to be repainted in March 1957, and work commenced on the 28th. At 3:48 p.m. there was a near disaster, when a spark from a painter's torch used to burn off paint started a fire. Firemen rushed to the scene and extinguished the fire in five minutes. Damage to weatherstripping on a ground floor window and a charred frame at the southwest corner of the house was estimated at \$500.¹ This accident put a stop to this operation until late spring. After repairs were made, the house in June was given a new coat of "Quaker brown."²

2. Rehabilitation of the Back- and Sideyards

In the winter of 1957-58 a board fence was built on the north line of the Lincoln lot. That summer board walks were constructed leading from the back and south porches to the privy and wells. Plantings of shrubs and flowers, popular in the mid-1850s, were made.³

B. Return of the Lincoln Stove

Following the 1952-54 restoration of the Home, it had been a dream of officials of Parks and Memorials to secure for the kitchen the Lincoln stove on display at Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C. The subject stove had been purchased by Mr. Lincoln from Elie Kreigh on June 6, 1860. Some time after Lincoln's death, the stove had been acquired by Osborn Oldroyd, and he had displayed it in his collection during the years he was custodian of the Lincoln Home. When he was discharged as custodian in 1893, he had taken his collection, along with the Royal Oak No. 9 Stove, to Washington with him. The Federal government in 1926 had purchased the collection from Oldroyd for \$50,000.

1. Illinois State Register, March 29, 1957.

2. Ibid., June 4, 1957.

3. Ibid., Feb. 10, 1958.

Governor Stratton accordingly wrote the National Park Service, the Federal agency having custody of the Oldroyd Collection, asking that the stove be returned so it "may once more occupy its proper position in the kitchen of Lincoln's home." The Service was agreeable, and arrangements were made to return the stove to Springfield. The stove soon arrived and replaced a similar unit that had been on display since the restoration. Visitors to the Home on February 12, 1959, saw the historic stove back where it had stood when the Lincolns left for Washington 98 years before.⁴

C. New Carpeting, Gutters, Downspouts, Flashings, etc.

In 1964 Parks and Memorials spent several thousand dollars on improvements to the Home. Reif's in January was paid \$1,440 to furnish and install James Lee carpeting to accommodate the public; in March H. W. Buecker received \$187.50 for labor and material in installing a one-piece vitreous china closet; and in May J. W. Brennan was paid \$1,416 for labor and materials in replacing the gutters and downspouts. Three months later Brennan received \$868 for labor and materials to replace worn flashing above the windows with 16-ounce copper. In October Brennan contracted to furnish and install two ILG exhaust fans for \$1,500; and in December Brennan installed two general 990 humidifiers, complete, with wiring for \$386.⁵

D. Maintenance in 1965

1. J. W. Brennan Installs a New East Roof

Heavy rains and snows in the winter of 1964-65 caused leaks in the east roof. An investigation showed this "portion of the roof completely deteriorated, and it would be improvident to attempt to perform any permanent repairs." Bids were invited by the Department, and the low proposal to replace this portion of the roof was \$3,864, which exceeded the \$1,500 limitation for repairs of this type. To get authority to make the repairs, the Department had to contact the Finance Bureau. On doing so, Director W. T. Lodge observed, "We feel this is a serious matter and if repairs are not made immediately, damages could occur to the interior of the building."

4. Illinois State Register, June 3 & 29, 1958.

5. J. W. McMillen to J. W. Brennan, May 27, Aug. 5, Oct. 13, and Dec. 17, 1964; McMillen to H. W. Buecker, March 20, 1964; and McMillen to Reif's, Jan. 31, 1964, files Parks & Memorials.

The authority was forthcoming, and J. W. Brennan contracted to remove the existing tin roof and built-in gutters. The new roof would be 16-ounce copper of flat-lock design. The built-in gutters were of the same material.⁶

2. The Installation of Two Borg-Warner Furnaces

Before the end of February 1965, Brennan was given another contract. For \$1,246 he was to furnish the labor and materials for installation of two gas-fired Borg-Warner furnaces.⁷

3. A New Coat of "Quaker Brown"

The house was given a new coat of "Quaker brown" in June by H. F. Fritsch & Sons for \$1,427.⁸

4. New Roof Insulation

J. W. Brennan in July contracted for \$1,125 to install "a full 4-inch bat type insulation between roof and rafters on the high gable of the roof." Blow-ins of six-inch insulation would be made on the lower portion of the east elevation.⁹

5. Improvements to the Ducts and Railings

Brennan in October was paid \$924 to remodel the duct system in the basement and the first floor. He was to add three new heat runs, and volume and splitter dampers where needed.

Brennan's final project at the Home in 1965 found him removing and relocating the railing in the parlors, employing the railing from an upstairs room to form a return to the north wall. He also removed and remodeled some of the upstairs railings to fit sections fronting rooms with gates. Holes left in the walls because of relocation of railings were plastered. For this work Brennan was paid \$668.¹⁰

6. Lodge to Johnson, Feb. 4, 1965, files Parks & Memorials.

7. McMillen to Brennan, Feb. 18, 1965, files Parks & Memorials.

8. McMillen to Fritsch & Sons, June 15, 1965, files Parks & Memorials.

9. McMillen to Brennan, July 27, 1965, files Parks & Memorials.

10. McMillen to Brennan, October & December 1965, files Parks & Memorials.

E. Maintenance, 1966-71

1. Redecorating the Rooms, Halls, and Stairways

Parks and Memorials in 1966 spent considerable sums to improve the appearance of the house's interior. In January Fritsch & Sons were paid \$648 for repapering the parlors, and Valentyn Bing Wallpaperers of Chicago \$960 for "fabricating and furnishing hand silk-screened wallpaper for the front entrance hall." Earlier, Katzenbach & Warren, Inc., of New York City had supplied Parks and Memorials with 150 rolls of custom printed "Lincoln Stripe" for \$760. In May Charles W. Fritsch repapered walls and varnished the wood trim in Mrs. Lincoln's bedroom.¹¹ His charge was \$345.

Charles Fritsch on August 30 contracted to remove and replace the wallpaper in the second floor stairway hall with ceiling, border, and wallpaper, provided by Parks and Memorials; to touch up the trim (sash, doors, stairs, wood railing, and baseboard); and give the woodwork one coat of "satin finish varnish" for \$636.¹² He was paid \$270 for redecorating the second floor rear hall. Before applying two coats of latex paint, the contractor filled in the cracks in the plaster and washed the surfaces of same. One coat of satin finish varnish was applied to the hall woodwork.¹³

The contract to redecorate the sitting room called for Charles Fritsch to remove the wallpaper from the ceiling and walls, and to apply new paper which he was to supply to the ceiling, and new paper to be provided by the State to the walls. He was to touch up the wood trim where required and apply one coat of satin finish varnish to the same, along with the window sash, doors, and baseboard. His price for the work was \$398.¹⁴

On August 30 Fritsch contracted to paint the maid's room, and fill the cracks before painting. He applied one coat of white latex paint to the walls and ceiling, and one coat of satin finish varnish to the woodwork for \$103.¹⁵

11. McMillen to Fritsch & Sons, Jan. 6, 1966; McMillen to Schottenburg, undated; and McMillen to Charles Fritsch, May 19, 1966, files Parks & Memorials.

12. McMillen to Charles Fritsch, Aug. 30, 1966, files Parks & Memorials.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

H. F. Fritsch & Sons were paid \$728 for removing the wallpaper from the guest bedroom, preparing plaster surfaces for new wallpaper, and washing and touching up the wood trim. They then applied one coat of satin varnish to the woodwork, and "new wallpaper to the plaster ceiling and sidewalls."¹⁶ On November 29 they were hired to paint the interior of the rear stairway and the south and east walls of the kitchen. They filled all open cracks in the plaster with compound and spot primed the same. After washing the plaster surfaces, Fritsch & Sons applied two coats of latex paint. The woodwork was touched up, and one coat of satin finish varnish applied. H. F. Fritsch & Sons charged \$210 for this work.¹⁷

H. F. Fritsch & Sons on February 9, 1967, contracted for \$538 to provide materials and labor for painting the toilet and second floor office, with one coat, each, of sealer and enamel; the second floor hallway and rear stairway with one coat of paint; and to touch up all woodwork along the public walking areas.¹⁸

During the winter of 1967-68, C. W. Fritsch hung new wallpaper on the west wall of the dining room, painted the walls of the rear stairway, and refinished seven window sash for \$190. Parks and Memorials was charged \$173 for labor and materials needed to repaper the ceiling of Mr. Lincoln's bedroom.¹⁹

Lyle Fritsch in October 1970 was paid \$600 for labor and materials in painting the second floor hall, back stairway, and kitchen.²⁰

2. New Draperies for the Parlors and Carpeting for the Public Areas

Bernard Friedman in September 1966 was paid \$593.36 for new draperies for the double parlors to consist of "four pair of lined draperies with . . . cords and tassels."²¹ Four months later,

16. McMillen to H. F. Fritsch, Oct. 26, 1966, files Parks & Memorials.

17. Ibid., Nov. 29, 1966.

18. McMillen to H. F. Fritsch, Feb. 9, 1967, files Parks & Memorials.

19. McMillen to C. W. Fritsch, Dec. 1, 1967, and March 28, 1968, files Parks & Memorials.

20. T. Kavados to L. E. Fritsch, Oct. 30, 1970, files Parks & Memorials.

21. McMillen to Friedman, Sept. 15, 1966, files Parks & Memorials.

Friedman received \$1,401.08 for furnishing labor and material to replace the carpeting on the stairs and in the office.²²

3. A New South Porch Roof

J. W. Brennan in January 1969 was paid \$1,441 for labor and materials in removing and replacing the south porch roof and gutters.²³

4. Relocating and Painting the Flagstaff

Donald P. Snodgrass was paid \$760 in May 1967 for relocating the flagstaff.²⁴ Six weeks later, C. W. Fritsch painted it, along with the weatherboarding recently positioned on the east elevation of the house, and the new pickets in the fence.²⁵

5. Repainting the Home, Carriage House, and Fences

The Home, exterior of the carriage house, and wooden fence on the north and south sides of the lot were repainted by H. F. Fritsch & Sons in July 1968 for \$1,487. The colors were unchanged.²⁶ Three years later, in April 1971, the house, excluding the shingles, was repainted by the same contractors for \$1,425.²⁷ This was four months before President Richard M. Nixon traveled to Springfield to sign into law the act establishing the Lincoln Home National Historic Site.

6. New Picket Fence

Prior to President Nixon's visit, the old picket fence on the west and south sides of the Lincoln lot was removed and replaced with a new one consisting of nine panels.²⁸

22. Ibid., Jan. 23, 1967, files Parks & Memorials.

23. McMillen to Brennan, Jan. 10, 1969, files Parks & Memorials.

24. McMillen to Snodgrass, May 18, 1967, files Parks & Memorials.

25. McMillen to C. W. Fritsch, July 3, 1967, files Parks & Memorials.

26. McMillen to H. F. Fritsch, July 23, 1967, files Parks & Memorials.

27. P. C. Perschbacher to H. F. Fritsch, April 30, 1971, files Parks & Memorials.

28. "Plans, Elevations, Details, New Fence for A. Lincoln Home," files Parks & Memorials.

Appendix A

35th Assembly

HOUSE---No. 848.

May 1887

1. Introduced by Mr. Bogardus, May 25, 1887.
2. First reading, May 25, 1887.
3. Printed and ordered to a second reading,
May 25, 1887.

A BILL

For An Act to create a board of trustees to take and hold the homestead of Abraham Lincoln, in the city of Springfield, in trust for the State of Illinois, and to provide for the care and custody thereof, and to appropriate money for paying the custodian to keep and exhibit said homestead and the relics, and curiosities there collected.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
represented in the General Assembly, That the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the State of Illinois and their successors in office, shall constitute a Board of Trustees, and, by, the name and style of the Lincoln Homestead Trustees, shall have power to receive a conveyance from Robert T. Lincoln and his wife, of Chicago, Illinois, of the homestead of the late Abraham Lincoln, and situate at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets, in the city of Springfield, in the State of Illinois, and to hold the same in perpetuity, but in trust for the State of Illinois; to execute in said name and style and deliver to the said Robert T. Lincoln, a contract covenanting with the Robert T. Lincoln and his heirs, that said homestead shall be forever kept in good repair and free of access to the public, under such regulations as they may deem wise, for the proper preservation of the property and relics and curiosities there collected.

§2. Said board shall have full authority over and control of said homestead, shall have power to contract with reference to the proper care and custody thereof, and of the relics and curiosities there collected, and with reference to repairs of the said homestead, to employ persons to exhibit the same to the public, and in said name and style may sue or be sued in reference to any matters appertaining to the powers and trusts thereby created.

§3. It shall be the duty of said trustees to use the moneys that may, from time to time, be appropriated by the General Assembly, so far as can be done with such moneys, to keep said premises in good repairs; to keep the same open and free of access to the public at all seasonable hours on week days, and to employ a custodian to care for said premises, and exhibit the same and the relics and curiosities there collected, to the public.

§4. There is hereby appropriated the sum of three thousand eight hundred dollars to defray the expenses of repairing said premises and employing custodians and carrying out the purposes of this act, for the period of two years after the approval of this act, and to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated, on warrants of the Auditor upon the Treasurer, on the direction of a majority of said board, from time to time as the same may be required for the purposes of this act.

§5. Said board shall report to each General Assembly before the twentieth day of the session, a detailed account of all their transactions, and of all expenditures made by them, and also such recommendations as they may deem proper for the consideration of the General Assembly.

(Stamped: FILED IN AUDITORS' OFFICE. /DEC 12 1888 / CHAS. P. SWIGERT, / Auditor P. A.)

Auditor, Ill. State Archives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Manuscript Materials

Auditor's Receipt Books, Volumes 24-65, State of Illinois, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

"Biennial Report, Jan. 15, 1915, to Members of the 47th General Assembly by the Board of Trustees, Lincoln Homestead," Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

Brown, Virginia Stuart, "Notes on the Restoration of Lincoln's Home," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Clipping File, State Shrine Period, Lincoln Home, files Illinois State Historical Library.

"Contract, Board of Trustees with Osborn H. Oldroyd, October 3, 1887, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois

Deed, July 8, 1887, Sangamon County Deed Book, Volume 80, Sangamon County Courthouse.

Eighth Census, District No. 16, City of Springfield, Sangamon County, State of Illinois, National Archives.

Florville, William, to A. Lincoln, Dec. 27, 1863, found in Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Hickey, James T., "Notes on Lincoln Home," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Hofferkamp, Herman, Pension File, National Archives, Application No. 699683, Certificate No. 437, 336.

"House Bill, No. 848, 35th General Assembly," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Lincoln Homestead File, Division of Parks and Memorials, Illinois State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Lincoln, Robert Todd, to O. M. Hatch, May 27, 1879, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

"Meeting of Lincoln Advisory Committee, July 18, 1951," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Miscellaneous File, 47th General Assembly (1911), Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

Mortgage, Feb. 15, 1843, Sangamon County Deed Book U, Sangamon County Courthouse.

Ninth Census, City of Springfield, County of Sangamon, State of Illinois, National Archives.

"Minutes of March 10, 1952, Meeting," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

"Minutes of June 12, 1952, Meeting," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Obed Lewis Journal, Lincolniana Collection, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Oldroyd, Osborn H., Pension File, Application No. 1073499, Certificate No. 1044799, National Archives.

"Pasfield Scrap Book," in Abraham Lincoln Association File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Patent Entry No. 72287, April 15, 1824, filed Oct. 23, 1903, Sangamon County Deed Book, Volume 118, Sangamon County Courthouse.

Patent Entry No. 79805, April 10, 1824, filed Dec. 1, 1905, Sangamon County Deed Book, Volume 132, Sangamon County Courthouse.

Plat E, "E. Iles' Addition to Springfield," entered June 22, 1836, Sangamon County Deed Book J, Sangamon County Courthouse.

"Policy No. 253, Abraham Lincoln with Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., Feb. 7, 1861."

Power of Attorney, Aug. 17, 1844, Sangamon County Deed Book V, Sangamon County Courthouse.

Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, City Clerk's Office, Springfield, Illinois.

"Proposed Schedule of Work prepared by C. H. Hammond, March 10, 1952," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

- Quit Claim Deed, Aug. 10, 1853, Sangamon County Deed Book 00,
Sangamon County Courthouse.
- Quit Claim Deed, Feb. 2, 1857, Sangamon County Deed Book XX,
Sangamon County Courthouse.
- Recollections of Mary Edwards Brown, Lincoln Home File, Illinois
State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.
- "Recommendations by Advisory Committee to Make Home More Attractive," undated, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical
Library, Springfield, Illinois.
- "Report of Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Home for the Two
Years Ending, January 10, 1895," Lincoln Home File, Illinois
State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.
- Resolution, "In Relation to the Abraham Lincoln Homestead, Dec.
6, 1933," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library,
Springfield, Illinois.
- "Second Biennial Report of the Lincoln Homestead Trustees to 37th
General Assembly, Jan. 2, 1891," Lincoln Home File, Illinois
State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.
- Schilke, A. C., "Mr. Lincoln's Insurance Policy," Ms, Lincoln
Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield,
Illinois.
- Seventh Census, City of Springfield, Sangamon County, State of
Illinois, National Archives.
- "Statement of Disbursements, from Aug. 29, 1887, to Dec. 31, 1888,
Trustees Lincoln Homestead," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State
Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.
- "Victor Wheeler Draped Home of Lincoln for Funeral Day," Ms,
Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield,
Illinois.
- Warranty Deed, dated Sept. 22, 1825, Sangamon County Deed Book B,
Sangamon County Courthouse.
- Warranty Deed, dated April 23, 1839, Sangamon County Deed Book O,
Sangamon County Courthouse.
- Warranty Deed, dated May 12, 1837, Sangamon County Deed Book O,
Sangamon County Courthouse.
- Warranty Deed, dated May 2, 1844, Sangamon County Deed Book V,
Sangamon County Courthouse.

Woods, Joseph E., to Board of Trustees, Aug. 26, 1887, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois.

Published Materials

Maps, Plans, and Specifications

Insurance Maps of Springfield, Illinois, published by the Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, 1896.

Plans and Specifications for Lincoln Homestead, Office of Supervising Architect, State of Illinois, 705 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Springfield, Illinois, Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., February 1884, New York, 1884.

Springfield, Illinois, Sanborn-Perris Map & Publishing Co., February 1890, New York, 1890.

Governmental Publications

Illinois Auditor's Report, 1894, Springfield, 1894.

Illinois Auditor's Report, 1896, Springfield, 1896.

Illinois Auditor's Report, 1898, Springfield, 1898.

Illinois Auditor's Report, 1900, Springfield, 1900.

Illinois Auditor's Report, 1902, Springfield, 1902.

Illinois Auditor's Report, 1904, Springfield, 1904.

Illinois Blue Book 1903, Springfield, 1903.

Illinois Blue Book 1907, Springfield, 1907.

"Illinois State News," Division of Department Reports, January 30, 1955, 96-55, Springfield, Illinois.

Letters

Angle, Paul M., New Letters and Papers of Lincoln, Boston, 1930.

Keller, Christopher, to Parents, Sept. 1962, found in Geneva Republican, Dec. 15, 1955.

Lincoln, Mary Todd, to Amos Tuck, found in "Lincolniana" by James T. Hickey, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. LXXI.

Oldroyd, Osborn H., to A. L. Bowen, April 15, 1925, found in Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers, Springfield, 1925.

Oldroyd, Osborn H., to A. L. Bowen, Feb. 9, 1925, found in Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Association Centennial Papers, Springfield, 1925.

Seaver, Benjamin F., to wife, Nov. 17, 1860, found in J. L. McCorison, Jr., "Mr. Lincoln's Broken Blinds," Lincoln Herald, June, 1948.

Memoirs and Reminiscences

Koerner, Gustave, Memoirs of Gustave Koerner, 1809-1896, 2 vols., Cedar Rapids, 1909.

Lincoln Centennial Addresses, Delivered at the Memorial Exercises Held at Springfield, Illinois, February 12, 1909, Springfield, 1909.

Volk, Leonard M., "The Lincoln Life-Mask and How it was Made," Century Magazine, December, 1881.

News Items on Lincoln Home found in Historical Society Publications

Bulletin of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Illinois.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vols. I, VIII, XXVI, XXXII, and XLIV.

"Lincolniana," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIV, No. 1.

Lincolniana Notes, "A Most Beautiful Dirty Clay Color," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVII, No. 2.

"Lincolniana Notes," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIX, No. 2.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1921,
Springfield, 1921.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1922,
Springfield, 1922.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1923,
Springfield, 1923.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1928,
Springfield, 1928.

Secondary Sources

Biographies

Barrett, J. H., Life of Abraham Lincoln, Cincinnati, 1860.

Barrett, Joseph H., Life of Lincoln . . ., New York, 1865.

Beveridge, Albert J., Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858, 2 vols.,
Boston, 1928.

Donald, David, Lincoln's Herndon, New York, 1948.

Herndon, William H., and Jesse W. Weik, Herndon's Life of Lincoln
. . ., with an introduction by Paul M. Angle, New York, 1930.

Hertz, Emanuel, The Hidden Lincoln from the Letters and Papers
of William H. Herndon, New York, 1938.

Holland, Josiah G., The Life of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, 1866.

Lamon, Ward H., The Life of Abraham Lincoln; from his Birth to His
Inauguration as President, Boston, 1872.

Nicolay, John G., and John Hay, Abraham Lincoln, A History, 10 vols.,
New York, 1890.

Randall, Ruth Painter, Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage, New
York, 1961.

Tarbell, Ida M., In the Footsteps of the Lincolns, New York, 1924.

Tarbell, Ida M., The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln, New York, 1896.

Thomas, Benjamin, Abraham Lincoln: A Biography, New York, 1952.

Werner, M. R. Julius Rosenwald, The Life of a Practical Humanitarian, New York, 1939.

State and Local Histories

History of Sangamon County, Illinois, together with Sketches of its Cities, Villages and Townships, Educational, Religious, Civil, Military, and Political History . . ., Chicago, 1881.

Pietz, H., Springfield: Capitol of Illinois: The Home of Lincoln: A Collection of Photographic Views, Springfield, 1884.

Prairie State: Impressions of Illinois, 1673-1967, by Travelers and Other Observers, compiled and edited by Paul M. Angle, Chicago, 1968.

"Springfield in 1892: Souvenir Supplement," Illinois State Journal, Springfield, 1892.

Wallace, Joseph, Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois, 2 vols., Chicago, 1904.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Morgan and Scott Counties, Illinois . . ., Chicago, 1889.

Special Studies

Angle, Paul M., "Here I Have Lived," A History of Lincoln's Springfield, 1821-1865, Springfield, 1935.

Bearss, Edwin C., Historical Base Map: Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, Washington, 1969.

Bennett, James O'D., "Lincoln's Home Touches Heart in its Simplicity," Chicago Tribune, Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library.

Bowen, A. L., "A. Lincoln: His House," Lincoln Centennial Papers, Springfield, 1925.

Brown, Virginia Stuart, Through Lincoln's Door, Springfield, 1953.

Burns, Leola, "Lincoln's Home is Maintained as 'Show Place,'" Roseville Times Citizen, June 23, 1931.

Hagen, Richard S., "Back-yard Archeology at Lincoln's Home," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLIV, No. 4.

Hagen, Richard S., "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1.

Hickey, James T., and King V. Hostick, The Lincoln Home, Springfield, 1964.

Kunhardt, Dorothy M., and Philip B. Kunhardt, Jr., Twenty Days, New York.

Oldroyd, Osborn H., "Raising the Stars and Stripes over the Lincoln Homestead, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16, 1889," Lincoln Home File, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.

Pratt, Harry E., The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, 1943.

Sandburg, Carl, and Paul M. Angle, Mary Lincoln, Wife and Widow, New York, 1932.

Scott, Kenneth, "Lincoln Home in 1860," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVI, No. 1.

"The Lincolns Go Shopping," edited by Harry E. Pratt, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLVIII, No. 1.

Newspapers and Periodicals

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Press and Tribune

DeKalb Chronicle (Illinois)

DuQuoin Call (Illinois)

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly

Illinois State Journal (Springfield, Illinois)

Illinois State Register (Springfield, Illinois)

New York Commercial Advertiser

New York Daily Tribune

New York Evening Post

New York Herald

New York Sun

Oakland Ledger-Messenger (Illinois)

Sangamo Journal (Springfield, Illinois)

Springfield Republican (Massachusetts)

Time Magazine, September 22, 1952.

Utica Morning Herald (New York)

Personal Interviews

Hickey, James T., with E. C. Bearss, June 12, 13 and 15, and
October 7, 1972.

Temple, Wayne, with E. C. Bearss, Sept. 18, 1969, and June 15,
1972.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE I

Ridgeway Glover Stereopticon of East Elevation
of Lincoln Home, 1865. Note backporch, walkways,
pumps, shutters, etc. Courtesy Illinois State His-
torical Library.

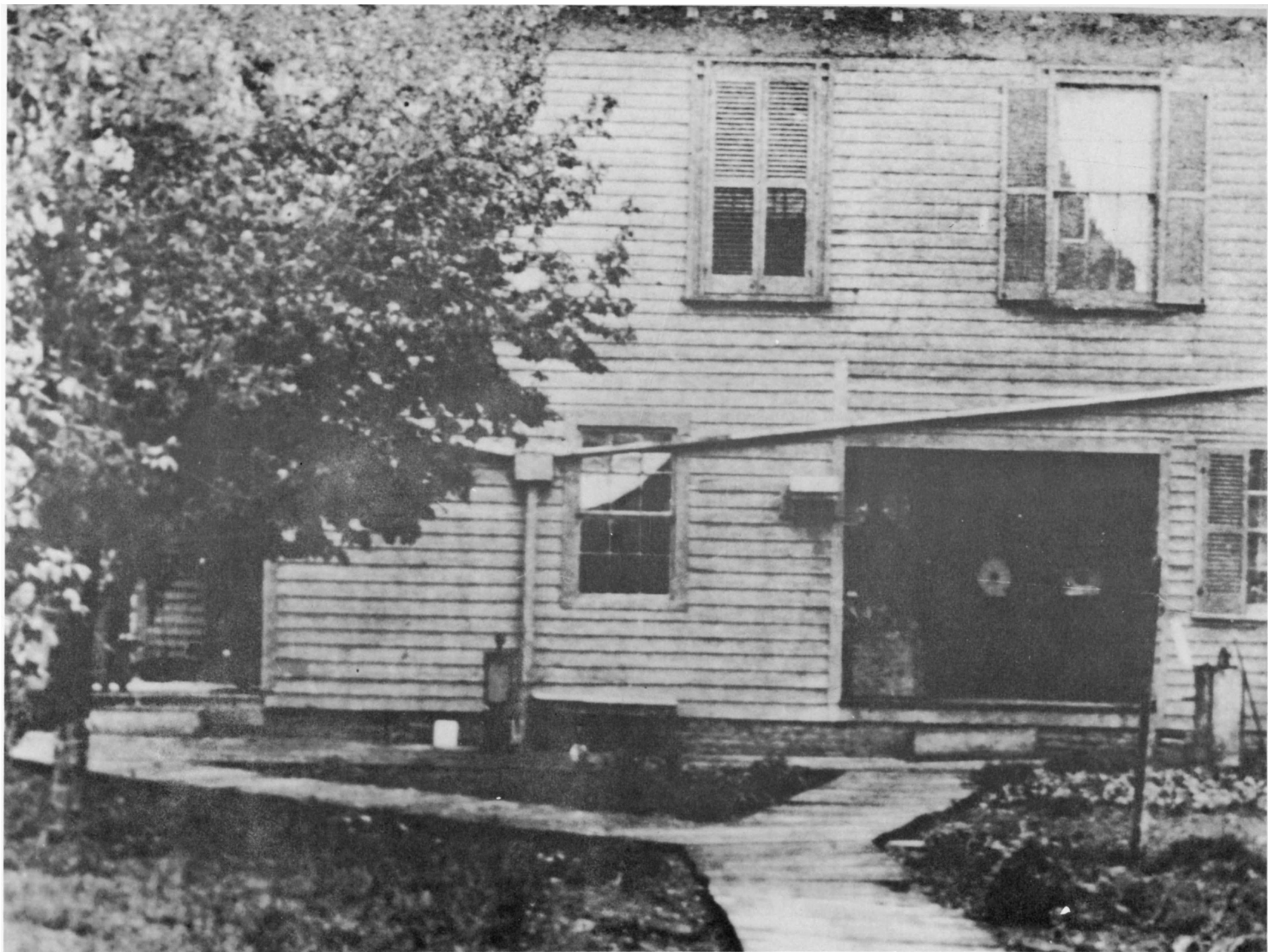


PLATE II

Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of the Lincoln Parlor, circa 1865, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. According to a Chicago Tribune correspondent, the only Lincoln furniture in the front and back parlors in May 1865 were a whatnot, a small marble topped desk, and his bookcase.

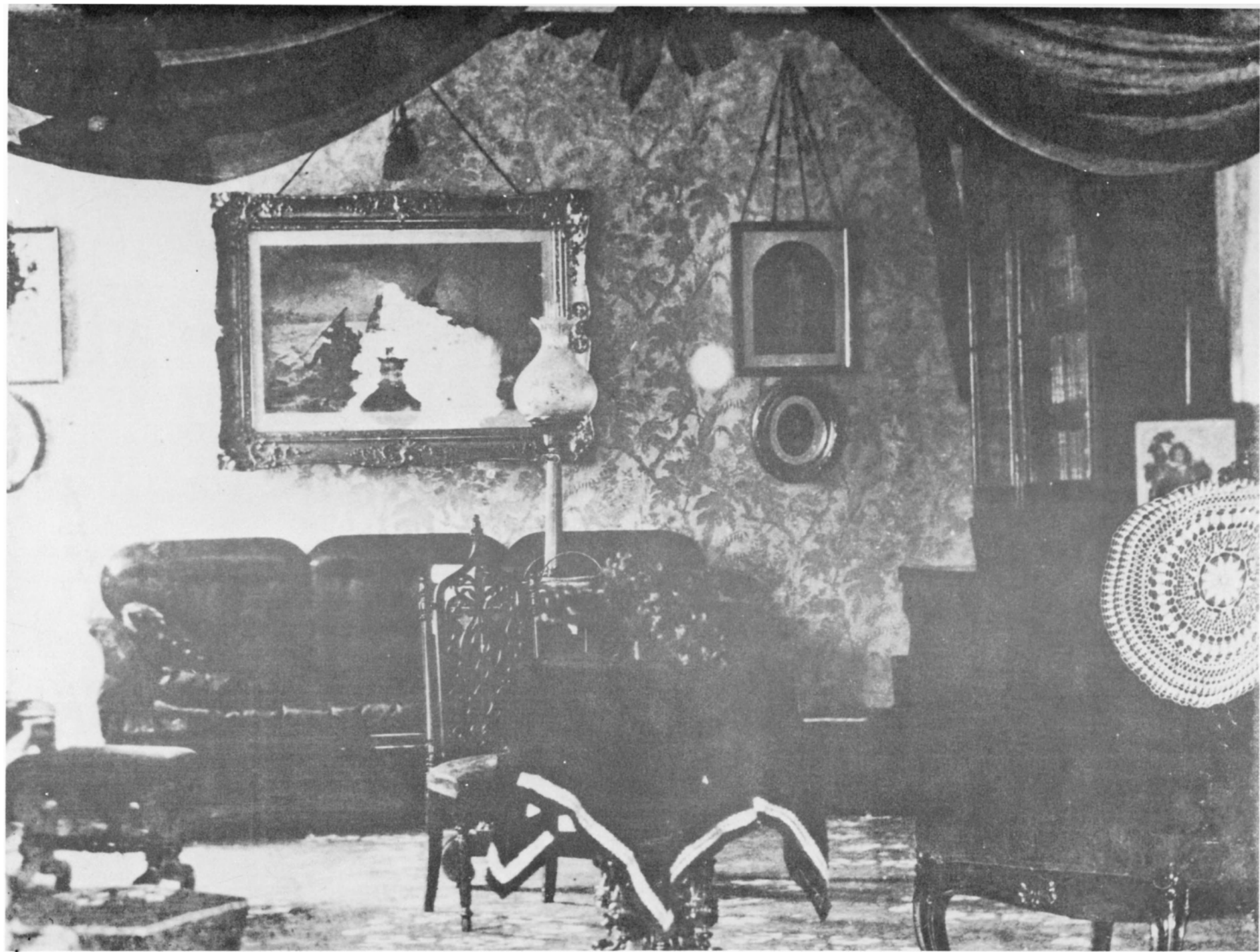


PLATE III

Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of the Lincoln Dining Room, circa 1865, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. Note the floral design of the wallpaper. The furniture belongs to the Tilttons.

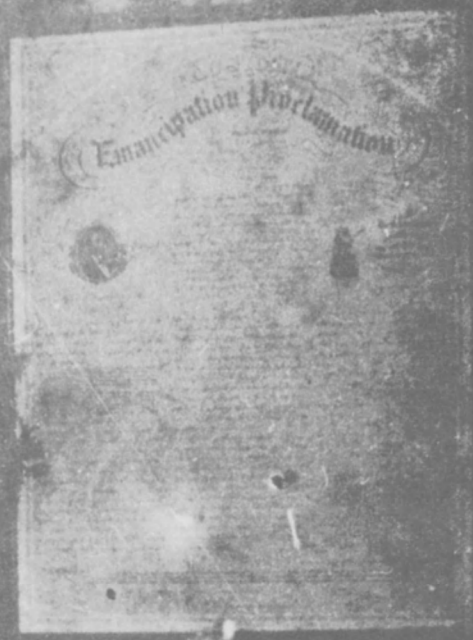


PLATE IV

Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of President Lincoln's bed and bedroom, circa 1865, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. A correspondent for the Chicago Tribune in May 1865 reported that Lincoln's "heavy oaken bedstead" was still in the Home.

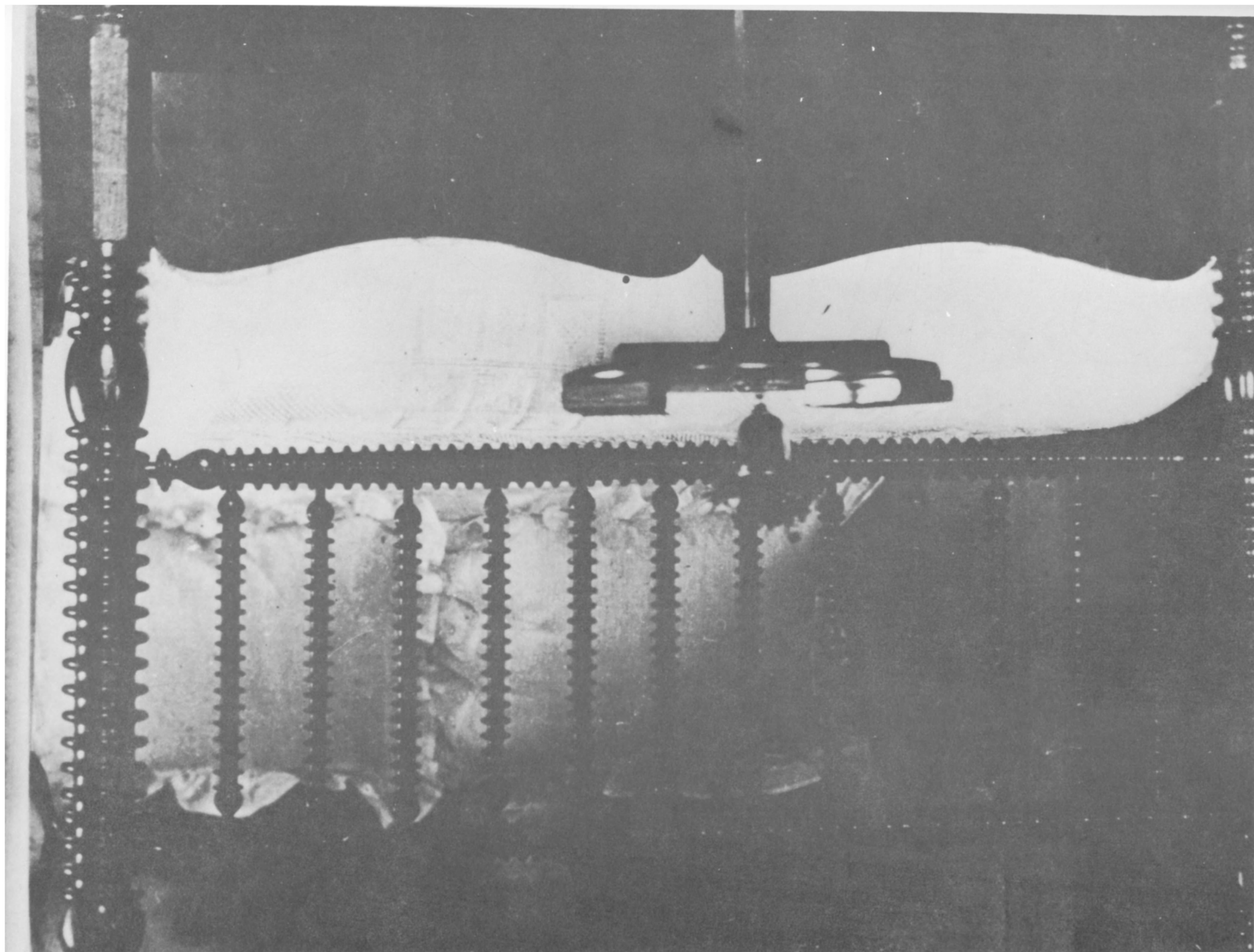


PLATE V

Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of Abraham Lincoln's Washstand (chamber set), circa 1865, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. The correspondent for the Chicago Tribune in May 1865 reported that "a chamber set" concluded the Lincoln furnishings in the Home.



PLATE VI

Schreiber & Glover Stereopticon of Lincoln's Bedroom, circa 1865, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. According to the Chicago Tribune's correspondent, this furniture was not associated with the Lincolns.

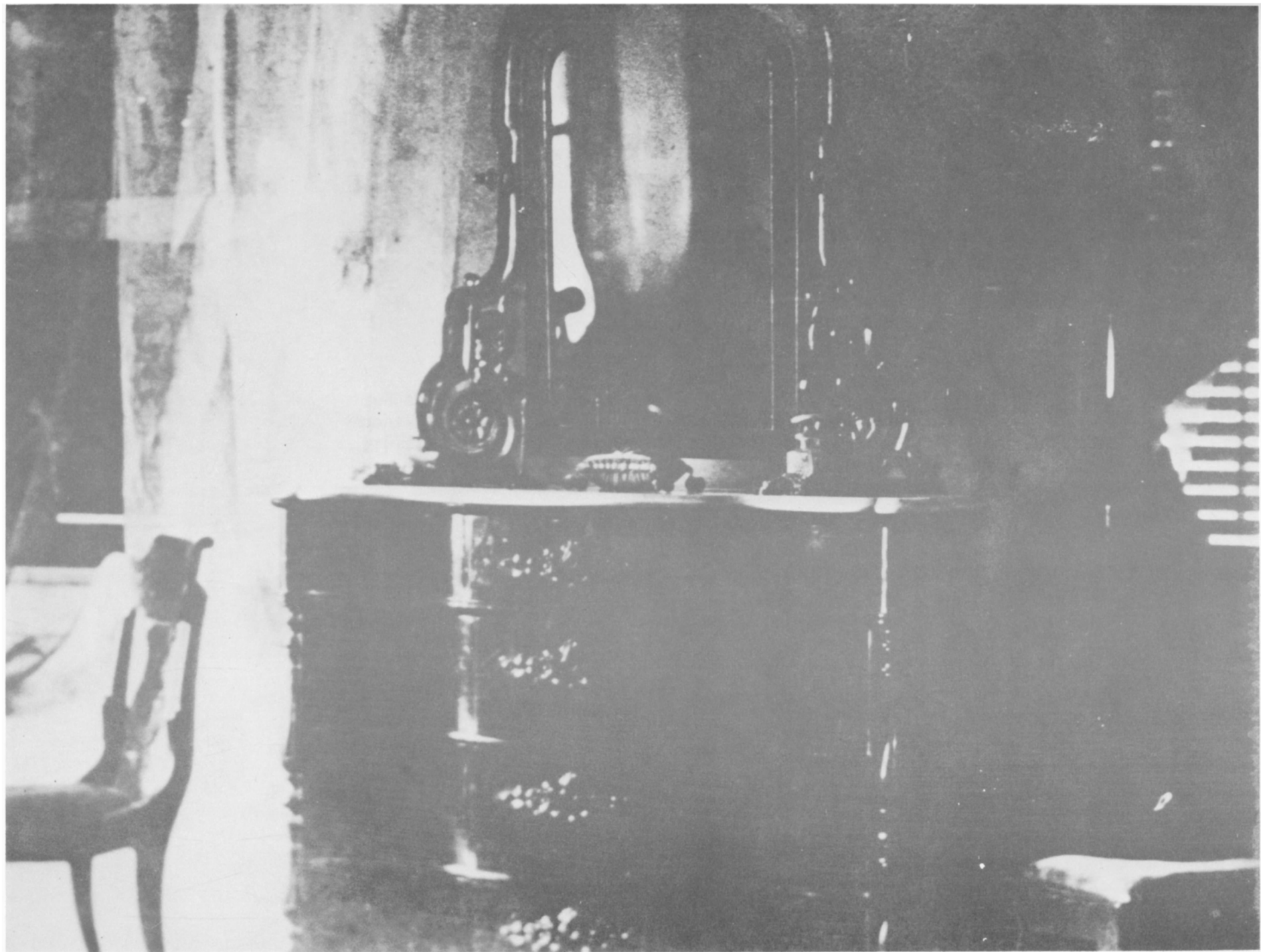


PLATE VII

The west and south elevations of the Lincoln Home in 1883, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. Note the Lincoln elm, the two-story frame house next door, and the board fence and gate along the south boundary of Lot 8.

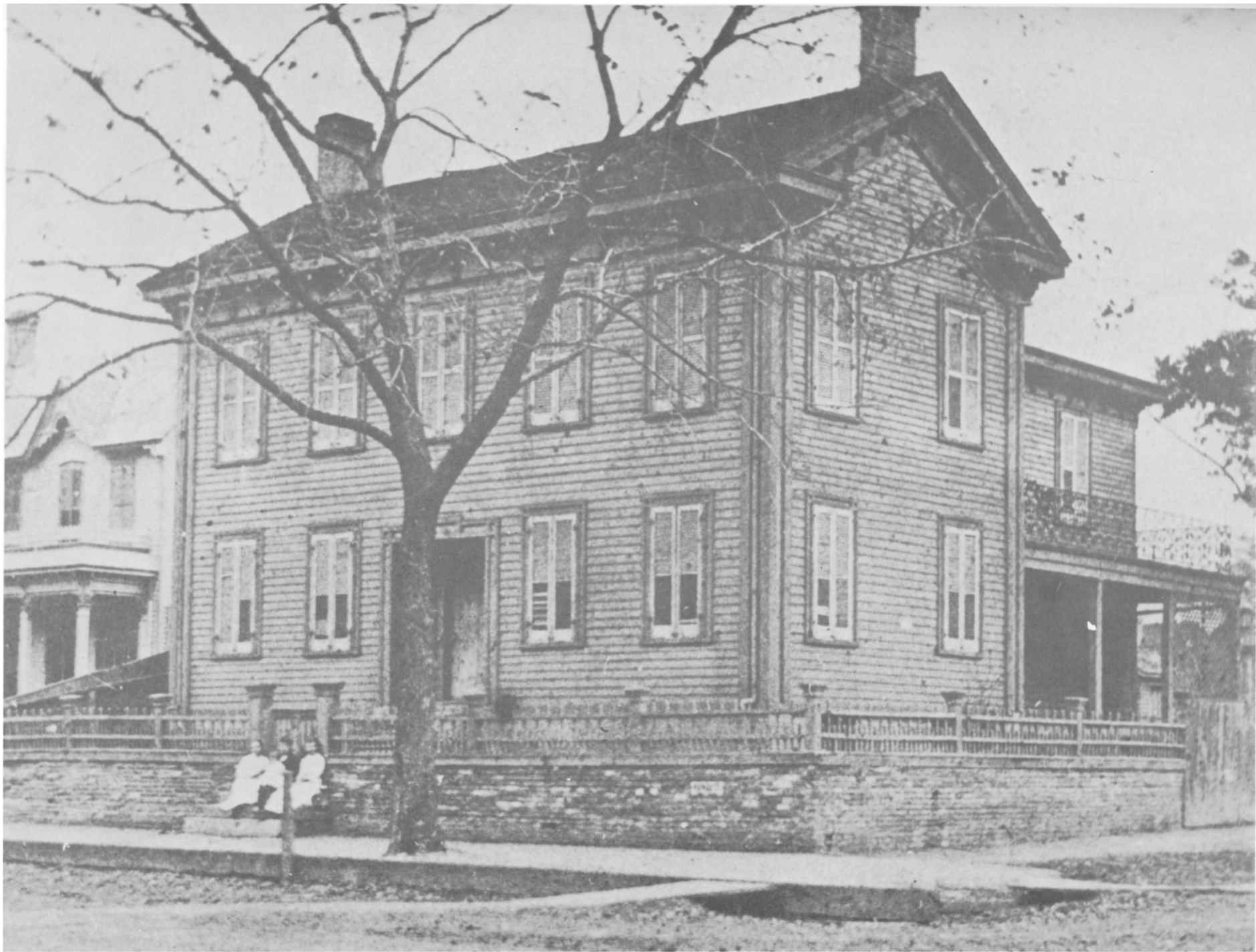


PLATE VIII

Stereopticon made for Osborn Oldroyd in 1865,
showing his collection as displayed in the Lincoln
parlors, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library.



PLATE IX

The Lincoln Parlors, circa 1912, from the Robert Ide Collection, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. Note the folding doors, lighting fixtures, furniture, and carpeting.



PLATE X

Entrance to the Back Parlor, circa 1912, from the Robert Ide Collection, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. Note the folding doors, lighting fixtures, wallpaper, furniture, and carpeting.



PLATE XI

Front Stairway from Front Parlor, circa 1912,
from the Robert Ide Collection, courtesy Illinois
State Historical Society. Note the stairway railing
and banisters, wallpaper, lighting fixtures, and
door.



PLATE XII

Mr. Lincoln's Bedroom, circa 1912, from the Robert Ide Collection, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. Note the Lincoln wallpaper, the fixtures, the stove, and carpeting.

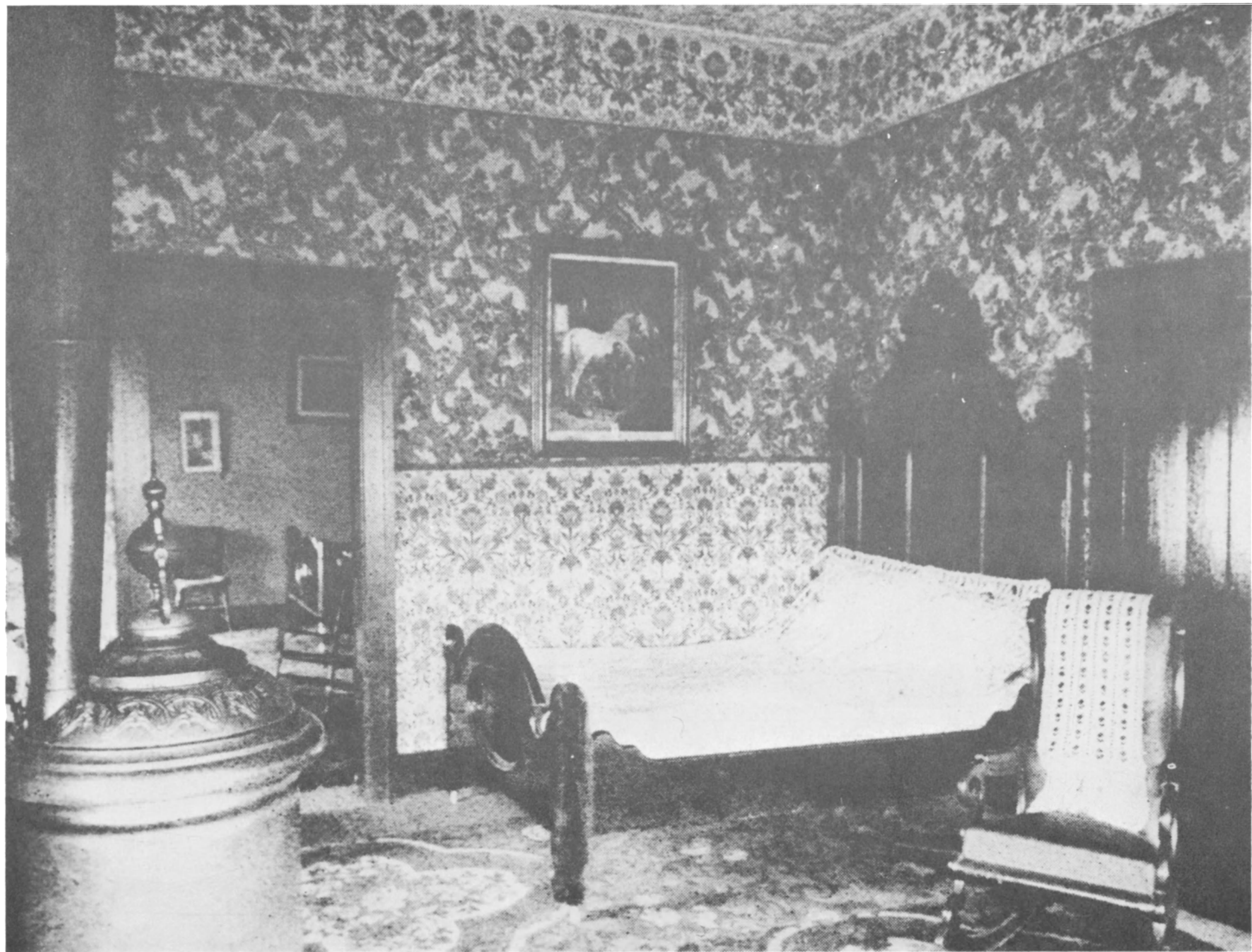
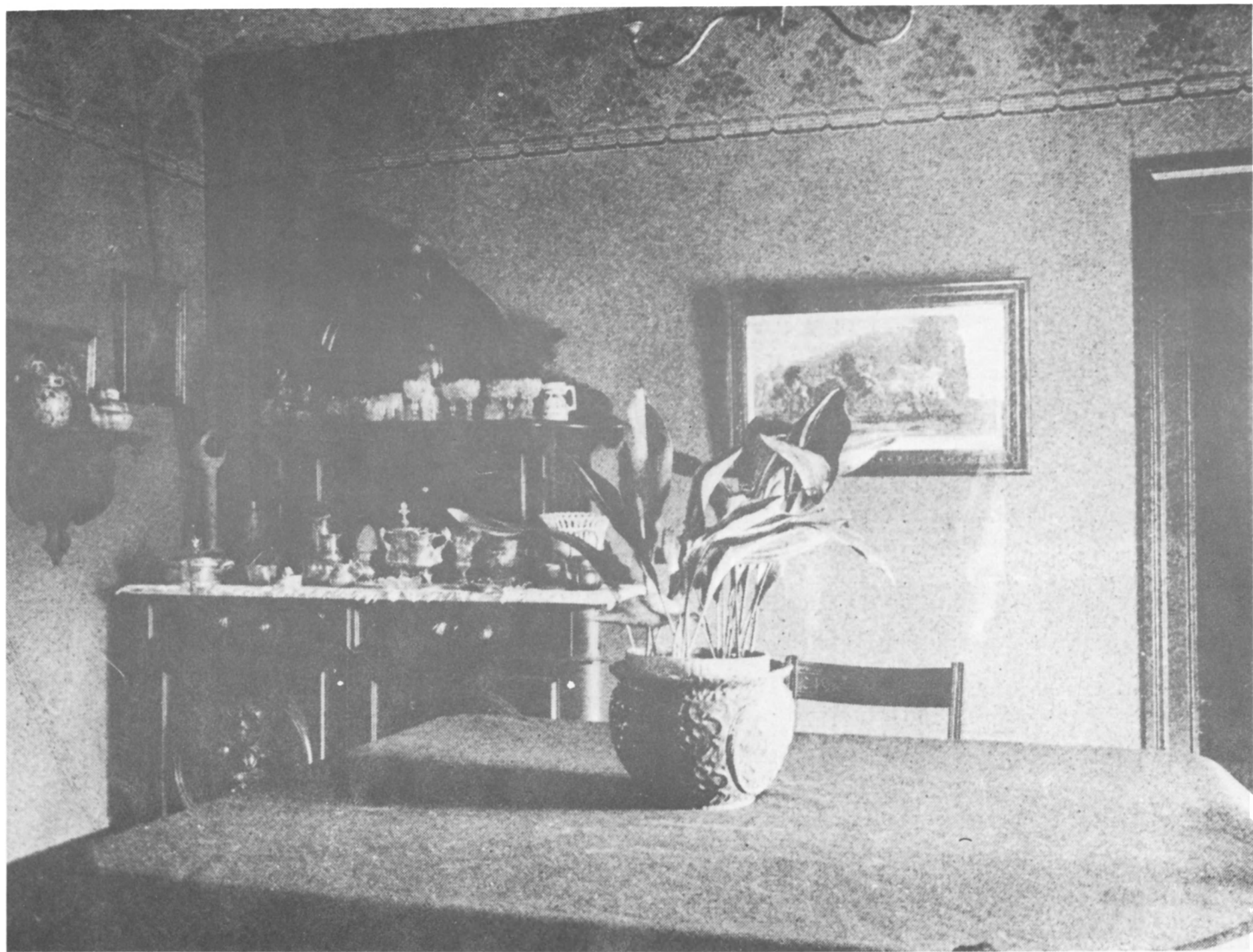
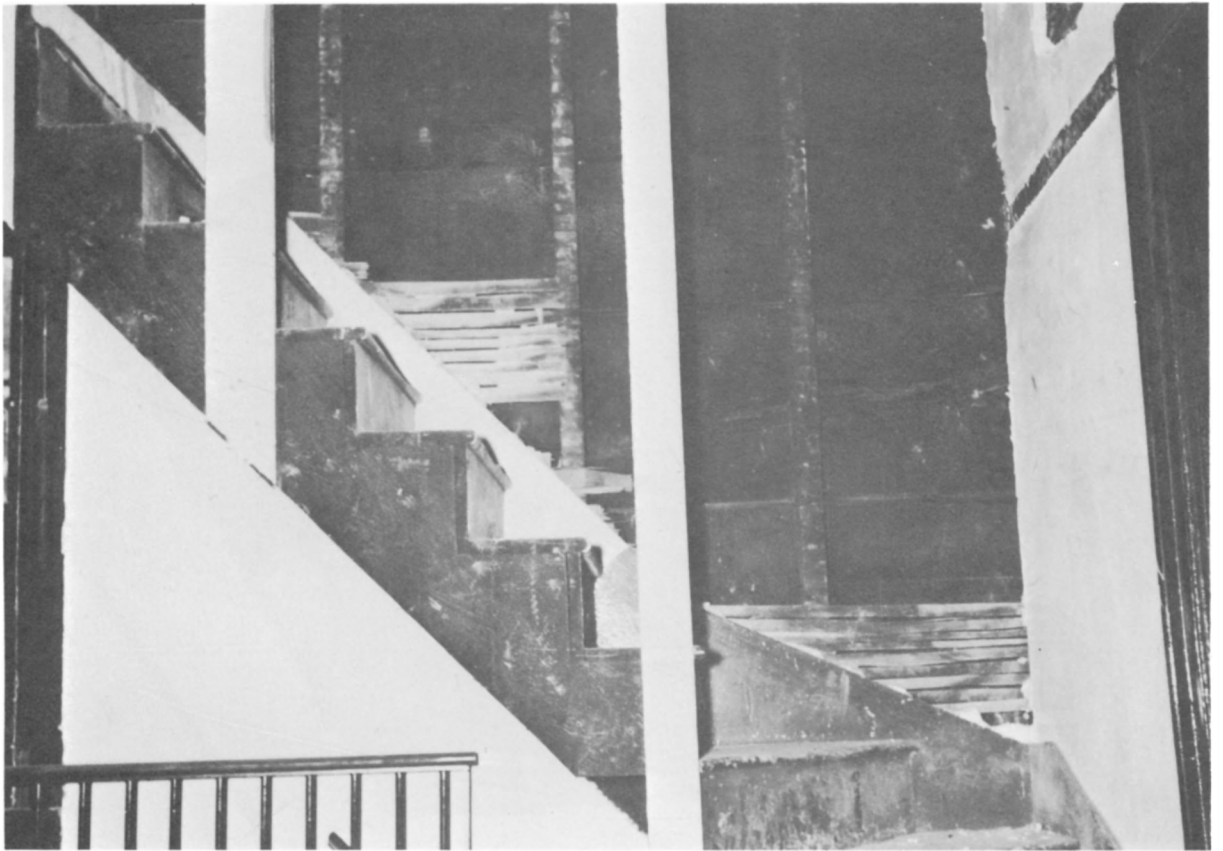


PLATE XIII

The Lincoln Dining Room, circa 1912, from the Robert Ide Collection, courtesy Illinois State Historical Library. Note the furniture, wallpaper and border, and lighting fixtures.





PLATES XIV

Plate XIV, structural details of the Home, the kitchen (back) stairway has been partly torn out, exposing the wide sheathing constituting the east wall, June 1954. Courtesy James Hickey.



PLATE XV

Plate XV, structural details of the Home, Front Hall ceiling has been removed, exposing ceiling rafters and roof sheathing and rafters, June 1954. Courtesy James Hickey.



PLATES XVI

Plate XVI, structural details of the Home, the removal of fabric from the east wall of the guest bedroom, has exposed the original house header. The subject header can be seen in the wall between the two openings, June 1954. Courtesy James Hickey.

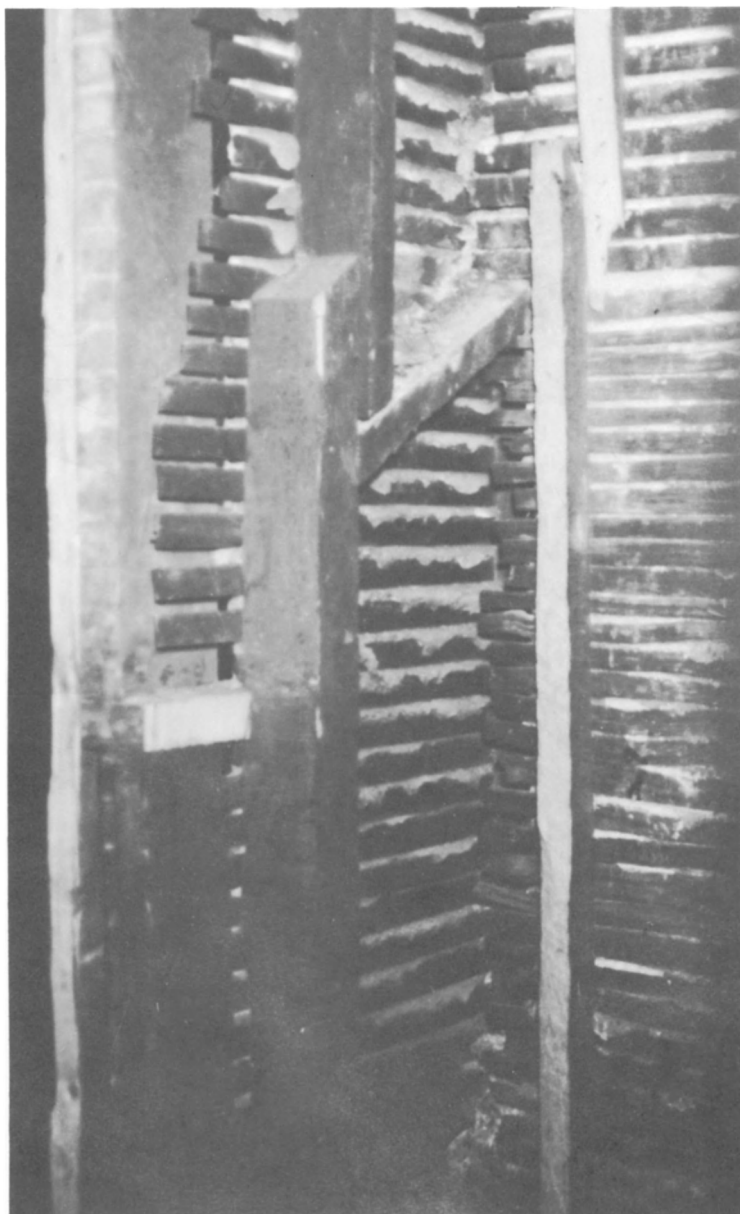


PLATE XVII

Plate XVII, structural details of the Home, the removal of fabric has exposed an area at east end of front stairway. Visible is the angle of the house before the story and one-half structure was remodeled by Hannan & Ragsdale in 1856. Courtesy James Hickey.

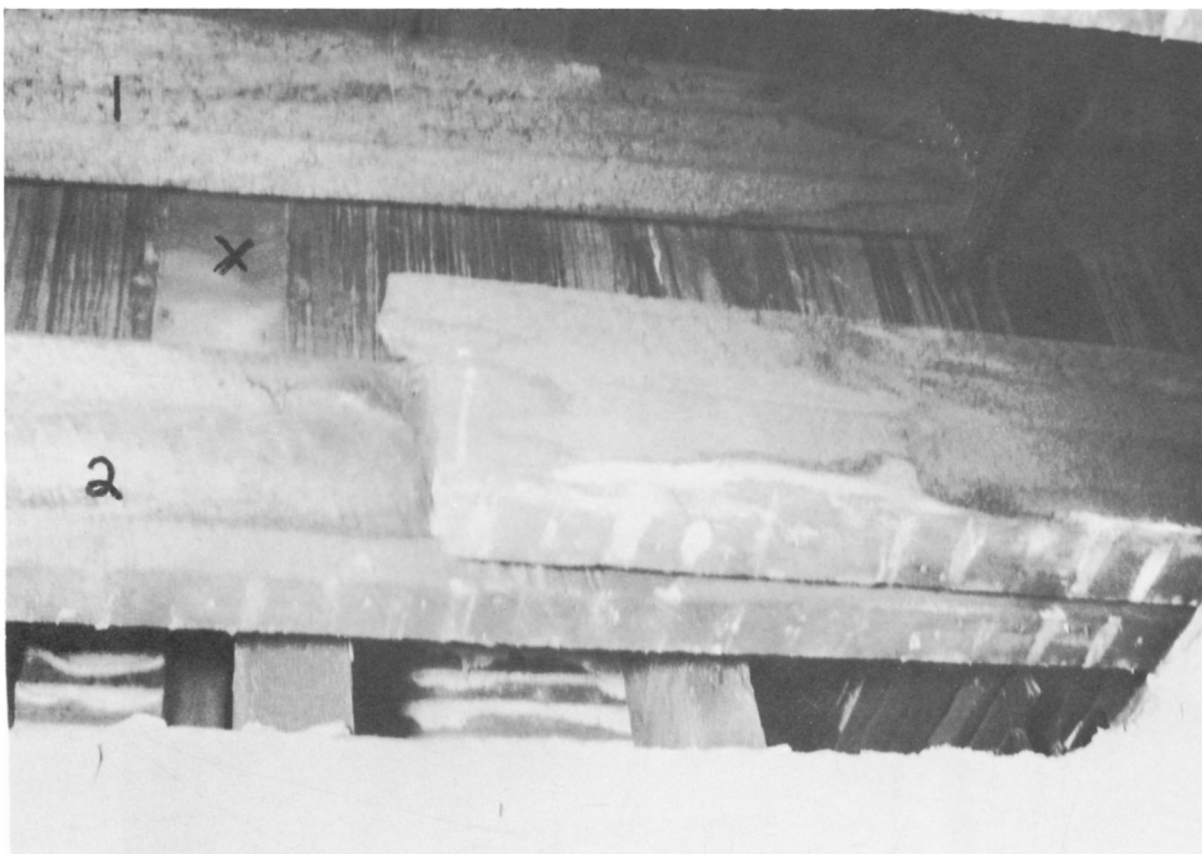


PLATE XVIII

Plate XVIII, structural details of the Home, west end of back hall in June 1954. The cornice board runs across back of house, same as in front. "X" marks the spot where brackets were removed to fasten back part of house to the front. This board is painted "Quaker Brown." Board #1 is a roof rafter and Board #2 is a ceiling rafter. Courtesy James Hickey.

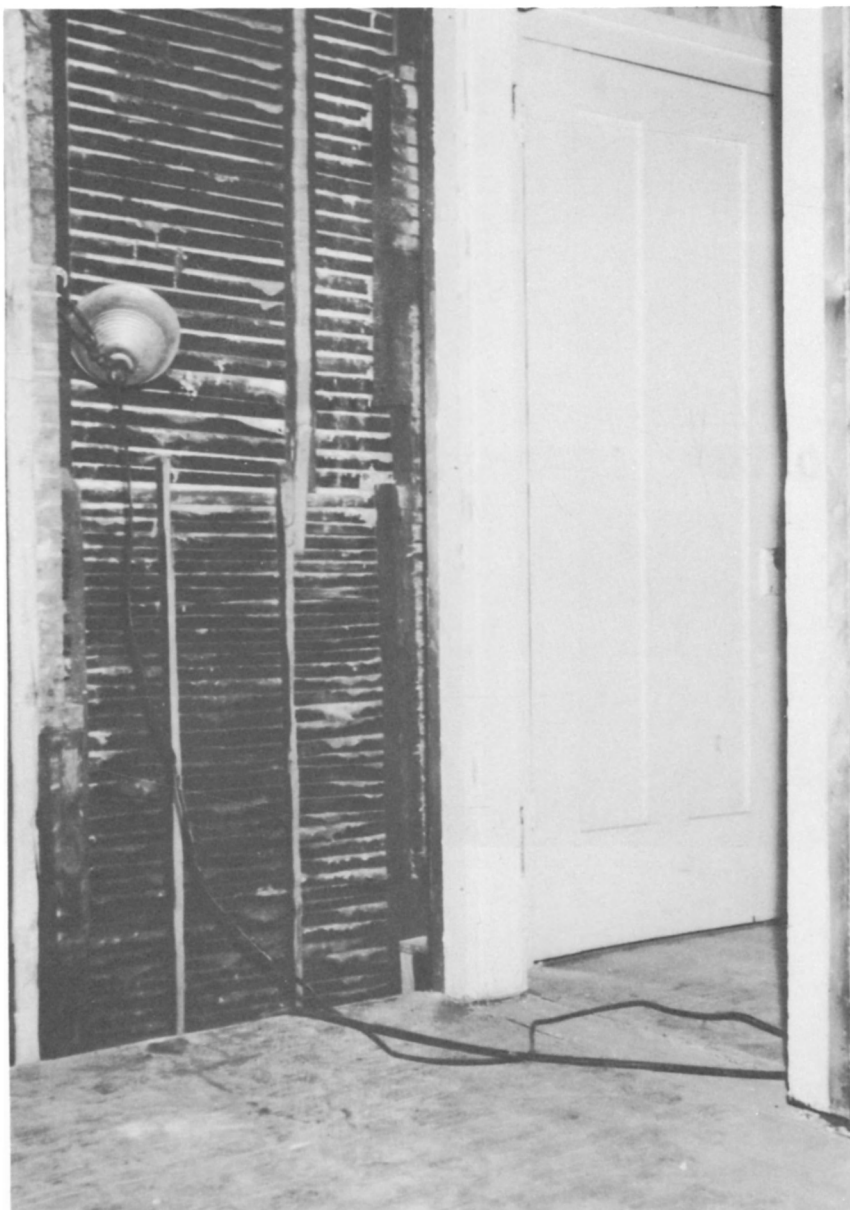


PLATE XIX

Plate XIX, structural details of the Home, the removal of fabric in the northwest corner of Robert Todd Lincoln's Bedroom exposed the laths. Split lath was used in the original house and sawed lath in 1856 by Hannan & Ragsdale. Courtesy James Hickey.



PLATES XX

Plate XX, structural details of the Home, depicted is the false fireplace in the guest bedroom. Courtesy James Hickey.



PLATE XXI

Plate XXI, structural details of the Home, depicted is the north end of the attic at the front of the house. Courtesy James Hickey.

