

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ILLINOIS	
COUNTY: McLEAN	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: **Franklin Park neighborhood**

AND/OR HISTORIC: **Franklin Square neighborhood**

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: **300 and 400 blocks of E. Chestnut and E. Walnut
and 900 block of N. Prairie and N. McLean**

CITY OR TOWN: **Bloomington**

STATE: **Illinois** CODE: COUNTY: **McLean** CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: **Multiple**

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: **Recorder of Deeds, McLean County, Courthouse
Square, Office of Assessor, 426 Unity Bldg. or Planning and Zoning**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Commission, 207 W. Jefferson**

CITY OR TOWN: **Bloomington** STATE: **Illinois, 61701** CODE: _____

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: **Folsom Survey**

DATE OF SURVEY: **April, 1856** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: **Office of Recorder of Deeds, McLean County**

STREET AND NUMBER: **Courthouse Square**

CITY OR TOWN: **Bloomington** STATE: **Illinois** CODE: _____

See Supplement page for addition Survey information.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The historic residences that form a perimeter along the sides of Franklin Square produce a sympathetic environment in an urban sub-area.

The Square is 591 feet by 330 feet. The Square is located seven (7) blocks northeast of the Court House Square, the center of downtown Bloomington.

The streets that front the Square on the south and north still show Bloomington's innovative 1877 brick pavement. Most of the sand stone block curbs are visible.

In the Park are many of the original plantings of white oak, hard maple, ash and buttonwood trees. There are 114 trees. Other amenities in the Park are the lamps, seats, swings and trash containers and fountain for drinking.

The cement walks are along each side and bisect the center. From each corner the walks meet at the center to form an oval.

The perimeter of homes consists of 36 buildings. Twenty-one (21) of these are constructions of the last half of the 1800's. Three of the homes are early 20th century classic modifications. The others are typical moderate range home construction. Nine of the buildings are constructed of brick, the others of frame and lapboard siding. The height of these homes, up to 40 feet, and the large scale with space between each structure gives a sense of massive strength.

A high percent of the buildings are well preserved and relatively unaltered. The majority are in good repair. The useability of these structures is due to the internal structure where two by six studs are used behind solid box framing.

The perimeter of homes is dominated by fifteen of the outstanding homes distributed around the Square. Color, structure, size, and style create a sense of support and integration. The photos show a compatible juxtaposition of Queen Ann Victorian, Georgian Revival, Romanesque, Bracketed Italiante and Richardsonian.

All of the buildings are used as single or multiple dwellings with but one exception.

Descriptive information, including early and present owner, date of construction, style, builder or architect has been collected on thirteen of the homes.

In spite of evident alterations the homogenous aesthetic quality of workmanship is visible in the exteriors of the buildings. The interiors affirm the family motifs and the arts of carpentry characteristic of the Victorian period.

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FRANKLIN SQUARE, BLOOMINGTON

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7. Description--page 2.

There are two intrusions into the perimeter. One is the small bungalow, marked A on the ink drawing, the other is a modification of one distinctive home for commercial use. The later is marked B on the ink drawing.

The primary boundary line of the neighborhood is the back of the properties that face into the Square. This line is indicated by a penciled line on the ink drawing.

Some of the qualities that create this district are: uniformity of facing into the Square, spacing between structures, traditional mix of an architectural theme with a strong commonality, the exterior fronts create a facade line or an horizontal binding (linkage) the perimeter to the Square. "Together they constitute the wall of continuity". (Murtagh, 1974).

Cross streets and walks provide entrance and egress from this Victorian neighborhood. Sand stone curbs and brick pavements are visual markers to let a person know when he moves out of the surrounding community into a distinct space with its own innate feel.

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7.B. History---page 3.

The Square was given by three leading citizens of Bloomington: David Davis, Wm. F. Flagg, and Wm. H. Allin. The deed is date April 26, 1856. The same deed records their intent: "to be used as a place of public resort, past time and recreation for citizens and strangers forever":

The Square is named to honor Franklin Price, who was Mayor of the City of Bloomington at the time of the gift.

The families that have made their homes in these structures have directly influenced the political, commercial, educational, and religious life of the City, of the County, the State of Illinois, and of the United States. The Dodson house, 901 North McLean, was the home of Adlai E. Stevenson I. He was elected Vice President of the United States in 1892. Across the street to the south, 809 North McLean, was the home of Judge Kerrick and later Judge Edward Barry. On the north end of this block, 909 N. McLean, is the home of the former Governor of Illinois, Joseph W. Fifer. In between these is the home of Frank Funk, Congressman from 1921 to 1927.

On the west side of the Square, 210 E. Chestnut, is the home of Luman Burr. He was a circuit court clerk and a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. This house is constructed of a pinkish cream brick kilned here in Bloomington.

Diagonally across the intersection, 815 N. Prairie, is the Isaac Funk home. It was constructed in the period 1869 to 1871. Isaac was the son of the Honorable Isaac Funk of Funks Grove. He was a farmer and livestock man. He owned 2260 acres of land.

On the north west corner of the Square, 302 E. Walnut, is the home of John T. Lillard. Mr. Lillard was an attorney, trustee of Wesleyan University, organizer of the Union Gas and Electric Co. and the Kinlock-Bloomington Telephone Co.

William Jennings Bryan delivered one of his orations in the Square. The Square was the point of origin of the Torch Light Parades. The most elaborate of which was staged in September of 1848. The floats extended several blocks. In November of 1892 the Square was the setting of the celebration of Adlai Stevenson's election. General John McNulta delivered his address in the Square on this occasion.

In November of 1893 the Square was the setting for the celebration of the wedding of Jewell Stevenson, daughter of Adlai Stevenson I, to the Reverend Mr. Martin Hardin. Guests on this occasion included Chief Justice Fuller of Cleveland, Secretary of the Navy Hillard A. Herbert, General John C. Black, and Governor and Mrs. Altgelt.

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7. B. History--page 4

Through this Square came the distinguished guests of those families that lived in these homes. Among the friends of Adlai Stevenson I were Ulysses S. Grant, Henry Wellcome, and Roger Ingersol. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, Theodore Roosevelt, and Clarence Darrow were house guests of Governor Fifer. Carl Sandburg spent several days with the Fifer's while he was writing his biography of Abraham Lincoln.

The local coloring of Grace Jewett Austin's novelette, "Yet He Was A Gentleman" is drawn from Franklin Square.

House Known As	Date of Construction	Architect (A) Builder (B)	Original Owner
Burr-Soper 812-814 N. Prairie	1860		Hudson Burr Clinton P. Soper
Hudson Burr 210 E. Chestnut	1864		Luman Burr
The Castle 903 N. Prairie Bungalow 912 N. Prairie Flynn	1901	(A) George Miller	Marion Lee McClure
John T. Lillard 302 E. Walnut	1893		John Lillard
Mary McDonald 304 E. Walnut			
Martin Glover 306 E. Walnut	1870		Geo. P. Brown
303 E. Walnut The Hungerfords 310 E. Walnut	1883-1885		Mary Sweeney
McGowan 410 E. Walnut	1870 cir.		J. A. Kerr
Joseph Fifer 909 N. McLean	1895-96		Fifer-Bohrer
Frank Funk 907 N. McLean			
Stevenson 901 N. McLean	1870		W.K. Dodson
* Eracken 321 E. Chestnut	1853-54		Pillsbury
Phi Gamma Delta 317 E. Chestnut	1925	Aurthur Moratz	
Hoblett 315 E. Chestnut	1882		Alvin B. Hoblett

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7. B. History--page 5

Burkhart-Charles	1870	Martin Burkhart
305 E. Chestnut		
Mammen House	1891	Sarah Mammen
303 E. Chestnut		
Isaac Funk	1869-71	Isaac Funk
815 N. Prairie		

* Carmony	1886	Tom Kerrick	Ed Barry
809 N. McLean			

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>X Sympathetic environment</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<u>X Homes of prominent people</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The homes that surround Franklin Square represent, singularly and collectively, a mid-American replication of Victorian architecture. Although modified from the original construction design, the Dodson house, 901 N. McLean, constructed in the 1870's, the Luman Burr house, 210 E. Chestnut, constructed in 1864, the John T. Lillard house, 302 E. Walnut, constructed in the early 1890's, the Joseph W. Fifer house, 909 N. McLean, constructed 1895-1896, anchor at each corner of the Square a remarkable visual configuration. The size, lines, artifacts, shape space in an unmistakable style.

Each of these structures with its style, diversity and uniformity of form, color, texture and spacing contribute to creating an atmosphere that is reminiscent of the 19th century neighborhood.

These were the homes and the environment in which the men and women that shaped or influence the character of City and Nation lived. The happy combination of homes, walks, trees, streets, lots and park constitute an authentic neighborhood fixed in the flux of American life. Those who pause in their passage through the Square find the past persists into the present.

The Park, Franklin Square, has been and continues to be the setting for political celebrations, the scene for historic meetings, a play interlude for child or student, a mini-point of quiet intersecting the hurried walk of urban bound persons.

The intangible heritage of the past, issues, traditions, persons, are given substance in that ^{which} is seen and touched.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

HISTORY OF MCLEAN COUNTY, Jacob L. Hasbrock, 1924, Historical Pub. Co. Topeka, Ind.
 HISTORY OF MCLEAN COUNTY, C.P. Merriman, 1879, LeBaron Jr. Co. Chicago
 PORTRAIT & BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM OF MCLEAN CO., Chapman Bros., 1887, Chicago
 ILLUSTRATED BLOOMINGTON & NORMAL, 1896 Pantagraph Printing, Bloomington, Ill.
 PICTURESQUE BLOOMINGTON, 1907, Pantagraph Printing, Bloomington, Ill.
 THE ELIZABETH STEVENSON IVES COLLECTION, Illinois Historical Library,
 Springfield, Ill.
 Scrap Books in private collection of Mrs. Ethel Schafer and Mrs. A. R.
 Williams, both of Bloomington
 THE EVERGREEN CITY, PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE OF BLOOMINGTON, R.S. Lawrence, 1870

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "	°	'	"
SE	° ' "	° ' "	°	'	"
SW	° ' "	° ' "	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Charles K. Hartman

ORGANIZATION: Franklin Square Association DATE: 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: 302 E. Walnut

CITY OR TOWN: Bloomington STATE: Ill. 61801 CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

DOCUMENTARY SEARCH AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF
FRANKLIN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

by

Edward T. Safiran

and

David A. Walitschek

May 1985

This analysis of the historic houses of Franklin Square represent the thoughts and opinions of the authors only, and do not necessarily reflect the point of view of the McLean County Historical Society.

The authors wish to acknowledge Keith Barr, Preston Hawks, and Dr. Vergil Noble of the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center at Illinois State University, and Greg Koos, of the McLean County Historical Society for their assistance during the course of the project.

The Franklin Square area is bounded by Walnut Street along the north, McLean Street along the east, Chestnut Street along the south, and Prairie Street along the west. In the center is Franklin Park, donated to the city of Bloomington, on the 26th of April, in the year 1856, by three of the town's most prominent residents: David Davis, William Flagg, and William Allen. The deed specified that the park was to "be used as a place of public resort, pastime, and recreation for citizens and strangers forever,..... no building whatever to be erected upon it". The park has undergone many changes, at one time it had a soldier's monument in the center surrounded by four Civil War and one Spanish-American War cannons. The monument was removed in 1914, after it was rendered unsafe from being struck by lightning. The cannons have also been removed and the park is no longer a solemn reminder of the past. Gone too are the brick paved walks which once graced the park, they have now been replaced by cement sidewalks. The park no longer reflects the Victorian-era presence of the surrounding neighborhood, but seems to cater well to the community's needs.

Franklin Park is surrounded by thirty houses, most dating to the Victorian-era. Style of houses represented on the square include; Georgian Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate and Richardsonian Romanesque. Many individuals of local and national significance lived on the square, such individuals include; Joe Fifer, a governor of Illinois; Frank Funk, a United States Congressman; and Adlai Stevenson I, Vice President of the United States during the Cleveland administration. The area still has a few reminders of the past; limestone curbs, hitching posts in front of two houses, and an original horse stable in one backyard, but the brick streets no longer exist. In general, the houses on the square seem to be in good condition and few seem to have undergone major alterations, thus retaining the Victorian-era integrity of the neighborhood.

Harris Holbit House
1905
210 East Walnut

Marilyn Flynn
210 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

There seems to be some confusion surrounding the construction date and the original owner of this house. In 1866, in the Bloomington City Directory, a tailor named, Charles R. Curtis is noted as having a home at the northwest corner of Prairie and Walnut, the approximate location of the present house. Although, the house which presently occupies the lot appears to be of a later construction date. The house appears to have been built in 1905, when it is listed at 208 East Walnut and being owned by Harris K. Hoblit.

The Harris K. Hoblit home is a two-storey, three-bay, Georgian revival influenced house. The house has a medium height hipped roof with an overhanging polygonal shaped dormer on the front facade and a shed dormer coming off the back side. The eaves are of a cornice boxed variety with a sloped soffit. The second floor windows have a rectangular shaped opening, the original moulding has been removed and it appears that new windows have been installed. These windows are now boarded by a thin wooden moulding and a narrow metal trim. The first floor and the side windows appear to have retained their original wooden moulding. All the windows on the front facade are two sash, double hung, and contain one over one lights. The house is entered through a central doorway, but the front door type is unknown because it is obscured by a screen door. The entire first floor of the house is covered by a one-storey verandah, which is supported by brick piers and square wooden columns with an ornate capital. The porch balustrade is made of spindle-shaped supports. An additional item of interest is a rectangular window, with a half-round leaded glass on top of it, which is located in the center of the rear wall of the house.

The John T. Lillard House
1893
302 East Walnut

Charles K. Hartman
302 E. Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The John T. Lillard Home is a circa 1882 Victorian-era Queen Anne style home built for John Lillard, a prominent Bloomington attorney. Lillard was born in 1852 in Boyle County, Kentucky. He graduated from Centre College in Danville, Kentucky in 1872, and moved to Bloomington in 1873. Here, he was a law reader for the firm of Williams and Burr, and was admitted to the practice in 1874. For many years he was the senior member of the law firm Lillard and Williams. He was also involved in the organizing of several local companies, such as the Union Gas and Electric Company, the Manufactured Ice and Cold Storage Company and the Kinloch-Bloomington Telephone Company. Lillard was married twice, the second time to a daughter of Judge David Davis. He died in April of 1930, at the age of seventy-eight.

The design of the two-storey Victorian-era Queen Anne style home is unique in its use of the gambrel roof. Unlike most Queen Anne style houses, this house has no scaling on the tower and front gable. Wrought iron posts and railings have also replaced the wooden columns and banisters on the front porch. A wooden stairway has also been added to the second storey of the main facade, leading to the attic of the building, now housing four apartments. The garage associated with the house was designed by architect Arthur Pillsbury in 1909.

The Marion McClure House
1933
304 East Walnut

Thomas and Jan Harrell
304 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

304 East Walnut is a two-storey, brick house with Georgian Revival influence. The House was built for Marion McClure in 1933. It is the newest house on the square. The brick pattern used in the construction is stretcher bond. Below the second storey windows is a row of header bonded brick. Two single stack brick chimneys straddle the ridge on each side of the high gable roof. Two sets of six over six, double hung, two sash slipsill windows are on the first storey. The second storey windows are also two sash, double hung slipsills, with eight over eight lighting.

The main entrance to the house is in the center of the main facade. The main door is a single leaf, six panel door, surrounded by architrave side panels with recessed lights. The transom panel over the main door is a recessed fan. An entrance porch topped with a balustrade encloses the main entrance.

Jacob Tewksbury/George P. Brown House
1870
306 East Walnut

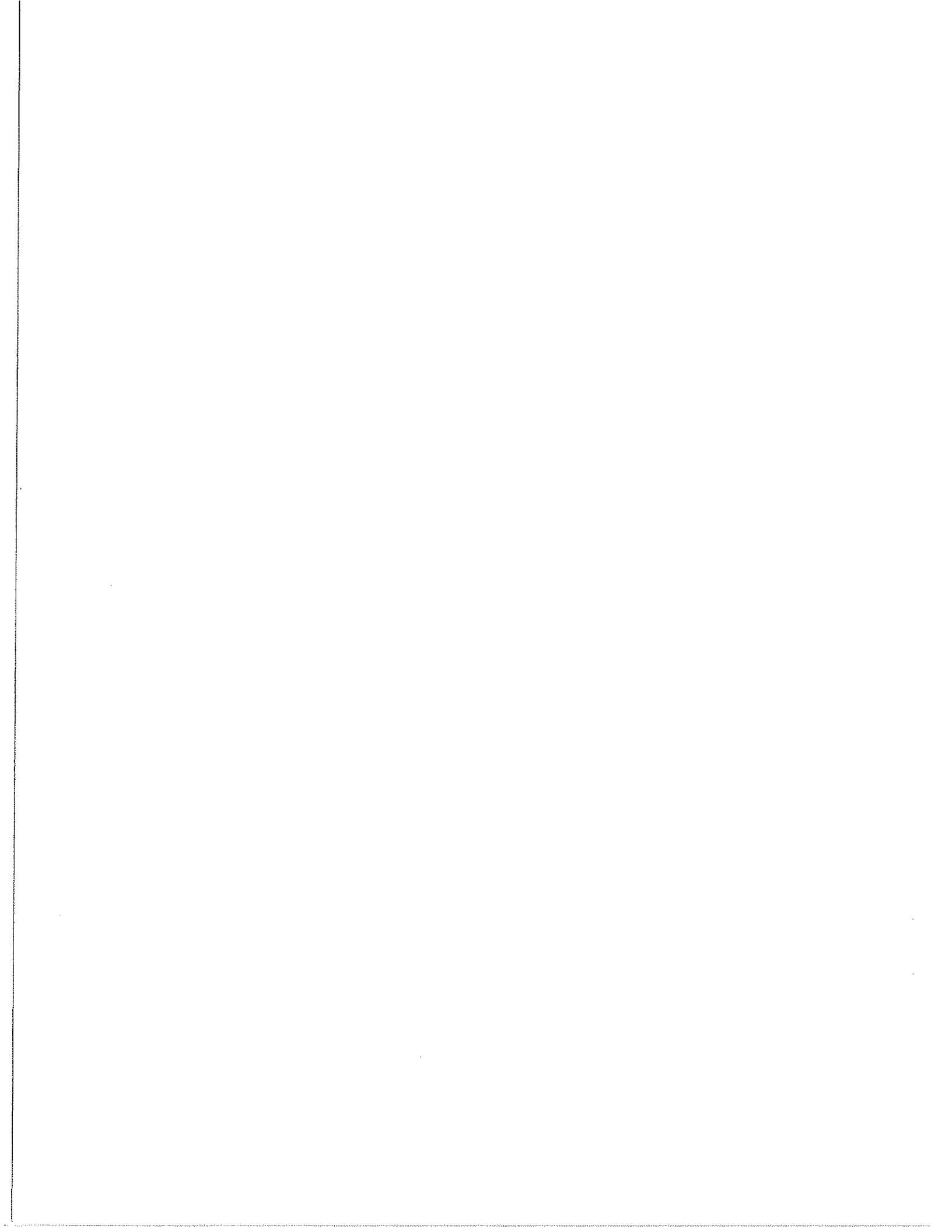
Glover Martin
306 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The Tewksbury/Brown house, a two and one-half-storey, gable-front styled home was built in 1870. Jacob Tewksbury believed to have been the house's original owner, was the proprietor of a paper goods store in Bloomington, although, any additional information about him was not available. George Brown, a subsequent owner of the house on Walnut street, was a noted publisher and textbook author. Brown was born in Lennox, Ohio in 1836. After a career of teaching and school administration in Ohio and Indiana, he came to Bloomington in 1886. Soon after, he began editing a journal of education. In 1889 he along with two of his sons organized a textbook publishing company, of which he was president, until his death in 1910, at the age of seventy-four. Besides being president of the publishing company, he also was the author of a number of textbooks and other types of books which were written for school use.

The house is basically rectangular in shape, except that it has a small wing on the east side of the structure, and a small one-storey addition on the back. The house has been aluminum sided, but probably was originally clapboard sided. It has a medium gable roof and a three bay front. The house has projecting eaves and the raking type is that of verges projecting. The windows are rectangular in shape and surrounded by a plain moulding and a slipsill on the bottom. The windows are of a two sash, double hung variety with one over one lights. The door location is on the east side of the gable facade. The main door surround is a plain moulding, and has flush architrave sidelights. The door is a single leaf with six recessed beveled panels. The entrance way is covered by a one-storey portico which is supported by wrought iron metal work. This metal probably replaced some wooden posts or columns.

The house appears to have a one-storey lean-to addition to the back of the structure.



Dr. Charles Parke House
1884
308 East Walnut

Paul Youngblood
308½ East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: George Minier

The Charles Parke home is a two-storey, slightly-irregular shaped, balloon framed structure. The house can be described as a Victorian-era cube-shaped structure with classical design elements. Dr. Charles Parke was born in 1833, in Chester county, Pennsylvannia. Dr. Parke first came to Bloomington in 1852, prior to this he had been a doctor in the California gold fields in 1849. He later became a surgeon in the Crimean War in 1853. Dr. Parke returned to the city in 1857 and practiced medicine here until his retirement in 1902; during part of that time he served as chief-of-staff of St. Joseph's hospital. He died at his daughters home in Louisville, Kentucky six years later at the age of eighty-five.

This house is unique in its apparent original dual-front entrances, possibly indicating a double family dwelling in its initial construction. The house is characterized by two single story porticos on each corner, protruding from the front facade. In between the porticos is a two-storey screened-in porch; with a sloping roof that is supported by square columns, which creates a pediment area in the front eave. The house was clap board sided, but has since been covered with aluminum siding. It has a truncated hipped roof with a centered cross-gable. The eaves on the house have a boxed cornice under which is an undecorated frieze panel. The windows and doors on this house are surrounded by plain moulding. The windows are two sash, double hung with one over one lights. The front doors type is not known, because they are recessed in an enclosed entrance way.

Mary Sweeny House
1884-1886
310 East Walnut

Harold Munger Ford
310 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The Mary Sweeny house is a Victorian-era, two and one-half storey irregular shaped, balloon framed structure. The house is believed to have been built some time in the early 1880's after the death of her husband John. What we know about Mary Sweeny is from her husband, Dr. John Sweeny. Dr. John Sweeny was a Civil War surgeon from Rhode Island, he settled in Bloomington after the war, and was medical attendant at the Soldiers and Orphans home in Normal. While working at the home he met Mary E. Hughes who was a teacher there. The couple was married, but soon after John was struck down with a rheumatic ailment from which he suffered for three years, before his death in 1883. After John's death, Mary returned to teaching; she sold the house some time after 1891 and is not noted in the city directories thereafter.

This clapboard sided house has a three bay main facade and is capped by a medium hipped cross-gabled roof. The house has two dormers, a shed and a triangular shaped variety both on the west side of the house. It has wooden projecting eaves and pediment shaped roof-trim raking on the front facade and east side. The house on both floors is characterized by long, narrow decorated moulded windows, which are two sash, double hung, and contains one over one lights. The house's one-storey verandah has a hipped roof, supported by wooden columns which rest upon brick piers. The entrance to the house is on the left side of the facade but the type and details of the door are unknown. The house has at least one apartment, through which occupants enter through a door facing north or towards the alley, on the east side of the building.

Daniel M. Davison House
1913
402 East Walnut

Hazel Barnes
402 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The Daniel Davison house was built in 1913, its style can best be characterized as a two-storey, aluminum sided, Cornbelt Cube. Not much is known about Mr. Davison, except that while living at the Walnut street residence he was employed by the Bloomington Canning Company, at which, in 1922, his job designation was that of superintendent.

The house has a medium-hipped roof with a center gable on the front facade. Enclosed within the center gable of the front facade is a palladian window. The east and west sides of the hipped shape roof are distinguished by pediment shaped dormers. The second storey windows are surrounded by a plain wood moulding and slipsill. The windows are two sash, double hung and have one over one lights. The first storey window to the east of the door is the same as those on the second floor. The window to the west of the centrally located front door, appears to be of the one sash and transom variety, the upper light of this one over one window is a leaded glass window. The house has what appears to be a single door with three glazed panels, over which is a segmented recessed light, transom panel. In addition, the house has a one storey verandah with a low-gabled roof which is supported by stone piers and wooden columns, and has centrally located straight stairs with a low solid railing.

The Charles A. Hilts House
1914
404 East Walnut

Linda Jacobs
404 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The house at 404 East Walnut is a two-storey square-shaped structure, thought to have been built about 1914. One of the earliest owners was Charles A. Hilts a farmer from Towanda who also worked for the postal service for many years. Hilts was born on March 12, 1865 and died in May of 1939. The two-storey square shaped house exhibits characteristics of a cornbelt cube structure. Three large pediment dormers project from the medium hipped roof. The dormers have two sash, double hung, three over one light windows. The single leaf three panel door is located in the center of the main facade. The house has been aluminum sided and a bay-like addition has apparently been added to the west side of the house.

C.B. Tenney
William Meyers House
1870 - 1895
406 East Walnut

James A. Modine
602 E. Douglas
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The house at 406 East Walnut is a Victorian-Era, Queen Anne influenced house, built for a ^{C.B. Tenney 1895} William Meyers about 1870. Meyers was a freight agent for the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

The two storey, balloon framed structure is clapboard sided on the first storey and wood-shingled on the second storey. Dormers on the high gable roof over the main facade include a gable with overhang and a pediment. The windows on the first storey of the main facade include two, two sash double hung, one over one windows, and two one sash and transom windows. The second storey windows are similar to the two sash, double hung, one over one type on the first storey. The verandah on the main facade is one-storey high and supported by brick. A two-storey addition also appears to have been added to the rear of the house.

The Lucinda Huling House
1891
408 East Walnut

McLean County Land Trust
1273
Corn Belt Bank Trustee
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

408 East Walnut is a two-storey, balloon framed structure built in the early 1890's. One of the earliest owners was Lucinda Huling. The house seems to reflect characteristics of the Victorian Era. It has a hipped cross-gabled roof, and a pediment gable on the main facade. Cornice boxed plain eaves surround the roof. Double hung, two sash, one over one windows are noted on the first and second storeys.

The main door is a double leafed two paneled door set off the left side of the main facade. The verandah is one-storey high and supported by brick. The rear of the structure seems to have undergone the most alterations. A two-storey addition was built onto the back of the house, apparently in the 1950's when the single dwelling residence was converted into apartments.

John A. Kerr/Frank Hamilton House
1874/75
410 East Walnut

James D. McGowan
410 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

This house was built by Bloomington livery business owner John A. Kerr in 1874 or 1875. The house is a large, irregular shaped two-storey, balloon framed building. This clapboard sided Victorian-era house appears to be influenced by the Queen-Anne style, particularly the Spindework/East Lake Subtype. This is one of Franklin Square's homes, where a subsequent owners' accomplishments outshined the original builder. The house's second owner Frank Hamilton, who occupied the house from 1891-1915, was a respected Bloomington attorney, who made a successful bid to the Illinois General Assembly in 1886.

The house is characterized by a hipped, cross-gable roof, with a pediment shaped dormer gracing the front slope. The second storey has four, two sash, double hung, one over one light windows. The first storey has the same type of windows, the difference being those in this floor are larger in size. The front door is a double door with two panels. It is partly glazed and has a transom light above it. The same variety of moulding surrounds the windows and the front door. It is characterized by a plain moulding with recessed decorative circles at the corners. Manifestations of the East Lake include the use of spindework in the porch columns which rest upon stone piers. Spindework is also apparent in the handrail supports and in the grating beneath the porch floor and the ground. Other items of interest include a small one-storey bay-shaped wing on the outside of the house. It has a mansard roof with a bracketed cornice. There are pediment-shaped roof gables on the north, east and west sides of the house. Inside the gables and the pediment-shaped dormer are fish-scale patterned wooden shingles.

J. Wallace Johnson House
1891-1893
502 East Walnut

Randell Smith
504 East Walnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The J. Wallace Johnson home is a two and one-half storey, Queen Anne styled house built in the early 1890's. J. Wallace Johnson was a farmer who was born in Monroe county, West Virginia in 1847. He came to Illinois with his family in 1856; he went on to own some 720 acres of land in Danvers township, upon which he farmed and raised cattle. In the early 1890's Johnson retired from his rural farm and had this Queen Anne styled house built on Franklin square.

This house is characterized by many of the classic Queen Anne style attributes, especially the asymmetrical composition, which includes the use of a variety of forms and textures. Attributes included in the Johnson house are a polygonal turret with a pyramid shaped roof; the use of a variety of wood shingle types along with the clapboard siding; a bay shaped palladian window in the front gable, and a one-storey verandah with bracketed column supports. Other items of interest include metal "gingerbread" work under the eaves on the west side of the house, roof cresting, a finial on top of the turret roof, lead glass windows, and a stained glass window in the dormer on the west side of the house.

The house was turned into apartments in the early 1940's and now has an additional front door opening, to the right of the original one.

Kerrick/Barry House
1882
809 North McLean

D.L. Carmoudy
809 North McLean
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: George Miller

The Leonidas Kerrick house has been characterized as combining elements of " Gothic and Ronanesque Revival with some features from the Chicago school of architecture in residential designs" from which "the Victorian influence was freely adopted". Mr. Kerrick was a lawyer, a legislator, and a breeder of prized polled angus cattle. He was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, in October of 1846 and he came to Illinois as a young boy, with his family and settled in Woodford county. He was a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University and later in his life served on their board of trustees, as well as the board for the University of Illinois. Among his professional associations, include holding a variety of offices among various cattle related organizations. The home's second owner was Edward Burry, a McLean county circuit court judge, who occupied the bench from 1920 to 1933.

The house is a two and one-half storey, irregular framed structure, with shiplap siding. The house has a truncated hipped roof with an off-center center front gable. The house has three dormers, all of which are slightly different but are of the gable with over-hang variety. The eaves type is that of a cornice boxed, with brackets. Most windows on the house have a rectangular shaped opening with a decorated wood lintel and a logsill. The windows are two sash, double hung, with one over one lights. The main door is located in the center of the main facade. It has a rectangular opening with plain trim on the top and moulded trim along the sides. The door is of the double leaf variety with each leaf having one fully glazed panel. Over the door is a flush lighted transom panel. The house has a one-storey verandah running across the front, this porch is supported by brick piers and wooden posts. The stairs are straight and centrally located. The railings on the porch are not original and appear to have been replaced recently. There

appears to be an addition on the south east corner of the house, the date of its construction is unknown. Items of interest include half-round leaded glass windows over the French doors on the north side of the house.

The Dodson-Stevenson House
1869
907 North McLean

Peoples Bank Trustee
McLean County T.R. 424
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The house at 907 North McLean was built in the Italianate style in 1869, for William K. Dodson, a wholesale and retail dealer in foreign and domestic liquors. The most notable resident of the house was Adlai E. Stevenson, who was the Vice President of the United States under Grover Cleveland from 1892-1896. Adlai Stevenson II, a Governor of Illinois, Democratic presidential nominee, and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations also spent part of his youth here.

The house is a two storey brick structure. The brick pattern used in construction was a stretcher bond.

The house has been somewhat altered over the years. Originally it had several decorative porches with high columns, as well as a widow's walk, which have been removed. The original ornate brackets still remain on the cornice boxed eaves. The main windows on the ground floor have keystone arch heads with voussiors. The casement windows are surrounded with cut stone and brick and have cut stone logsills. The original double hung, two over two, semi-elliptical window still remains in the pediment on the main facade. The main door is at the center of the main facade, and has a curved head over it. The single leaf, six panel door, also has a recessed fan and architrave side panels with recessed lights. The round stairway on the main floor, and the verandah are not original, possibly replaced after the Stevenson's sold the home in 1913. A one-storey wing has also been added to the northeast corner of the house.

The Frank Baker House
1893
905 North McLean

Norman Anderson
703 Kingsley
Normal, IL 61761

Architect: Unknown

The house at 905 North McLean is a two-storey irregular shaped balloon framed house, built for Frank Baker about 1893. The house was a gift from Baker's father, Hiram Baker, who was a real estate tycoon. Like his father, Frank Baker was a real estate agent in Bloomington.

The clapboard sided structure reflects characteristics of the Queen Anne style. A polygonal turret with a tent roof is noted on the main facade. The medium hipped, slate roof has a hipped dormer on both the front and rear slopes. Another interesting feature noted on the roof is a small oblong finial on the turret roof. The eaves of the house are of the cornice boxed decorated variety, with a plain frieze below. The windows on the first floor are the one sash and transom type.

Stained glass is noted in the transom of the window in the turret on the main floor of the house. The double leaf three panel main door, located in the center of the main facade, is fully glazed. There is also a one-storey verandah, supported by brick, on the main facade. A two storey addition has been made to the rear of the building, perhaps in the early 1970's when the structure was converted to a multiple dwelling.

The Bates-Funk House
1891
907 North McLean

Arthur K. Schroeder
907 North McLean
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect- Unknown

The house at 907 North McLean is a balloon framed, clapboard sided structure built about 1891. The house appears to be of the Queen Anne style, although it is unadorned. The house was originally built for T.M. Bates, the superintendent of transportation for the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. Frank Funk, grandson of McLean County pioneer Isaac Funk, lived in the house from 1897 to 1924. Frank Funk was born in Bloomington in 1869. He was a Yale graduate, managed over 2,000 acres of farmland, and also had an extensive political career. He was elected state senator in 1909 and held office until 1913. He also ran for governor of Illinois on the Bull Moose ticket in 1912. From 1920-27 he served as a U.S. Congressman under the Republican ticket. He was married twice and had three children. He died in 1940 at the age of seventy-one.

The house has a cross-gabled slate roof with two single stack brick chimneys on it. The eaves are of the cornice boxed variety, with a decorated frieze. Pediment roof trim raking is noted on the front gable, while cornice boxed, decorated raking types are noted on the sides with returning cornices. Windows on the first floor include a one sash and transom type, and a double hung, two sash window, with one over one lights. Second floor windows consist of two double hung, two sash windows, with one over one lights. The main door of the structure is located in the center of the main facade. A screen door covers the main door, so it is not possible to identify the door, except for the plain wood trim surrounding it. Another door has apparently been added to the left side of the main facade. Wood columns are noted on the first storey verandah which is supported by brick.

Fifer Bohrer House
1895
909 North McLean

David C. Wochner
909 North McLean
Bloomington, IL 61701

The house at 909 North McLean is a two-storey Georgian Revival structure. It was built in 1895 for ex-Illinois Governor "Private Joe" Fifer. The Italianate house at 503 East Walnut was moved to make room for this house. A stretcher bond pattern was used in the construction of the brick house.

The medium hipped roof has three pediment dormers on it. The eaves are of the cornice boxed, bracketed variety. Cut stone lintels and logsills surround the double hung two sash, one over one windows on the main facade. A unique half-rounded window is also noted on the second storey of the house, over the main door. The main door is located at the center of the main facade. It has a stone lintel head, and a recessed stained glass transom panel over the double leaf two panel door. The door is also partly glazed. A one storey verandah with wooden column supports, is also noted on the main facade of the house.

The Luman Burr House
1864
210 East Chestnut

Stephen Porter
210 East Chestnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The house at 210 East Chestnut is a two-storey brick structure built about 1864 for Luman Burr. It was built by the Hays and Evans contracting company at a cost said to be \$2,500.

Luman Burr was born in 1836 in Torrington, Connecticut. He came to Bloomington in 1856, following in the footsteps of his brother Hudson. He became Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1864. While in this position he worked with many of the famous citizens of Bloomington, such as David Davis and Asanel Gridley. He is also said to have known and heard Lincoln argue cases in court. He resided at his home on Franklin Square from 1864 until his death in February of 1920.

The two-storey brick house was apparently built in the Federal style but was remodeled around the turn of the century and now shows characteristics of the Queen Anne style. The house apparently didn't originally have the left wing, back wing and gabled roof. The gable with return, hipped, and pediment dormers with Queen Anne type shingles, were also apparently added around the turn of the century. The original main entrance to the house also apparently faced Prairie Street before remodeling in the early 1900's. The brick pattern used in the original construction and later remodeling was a stretcher bond. Other items of interest include a decorated frieze under the roof trim and cornice boxed, roof trim raking, with cresting.

The Dr. Mammen House
1897-98
303 East Chestnut

Charles M. Setchall
210 S. Gridley
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Arthur Pillsbury

The house at 303 East Chestnut is a two-storey, Queen Anne style influenced house, built about 1897 for Dr. Ernest Mammen. The cost of the construction was said to have been between six and eight thousand dollars. A smaller balloon framed house, owned by Dr. Mammen was apparently moved or destroyed to make room for the present structure. Dr. Mammen was one of the oldest and best known physicians in McLean County. He was born September 22, 1855 at Gummelstaide, in the province of Oldenberg, in northern Germany. His family came to America in 1864, and settled at Minonk. He completed his medical studies in Chicago in 1884, and came to Bloomington that same year. He was one of the group which worked for the founding of Brokaw Hospital, and he also was one of the first sponsors of the McLean County Chapter of the Red Cross.

A stretcher bond pattern was used in the construction of the brick house. A French tower with a tent roof is part of the main facade. The house has a cross-gabled roof with two single stack brick chimneys mounted on it. Rusticated cut stone lintels are noted over the windows on the first storey. A contrasting cap of cut stone stretches across the main facade, below the first storey windows. Double hung, two sash windows with one over one lights are noted on the second storey. The windows also have rusticated cut stone logsills. Special window types include a small round fixed window on the west side of the house. Vertical bricks at the top of the tower on the main facade work into the lintels over the windows. A brick arch surrounds the main door opening of the house. The sides of the double leaf, two panel door are made of moulded wood trim. A recessed fan architrave transom panel is over the main door. The porch on the first storey of the main facade was apparently larger than it is today.

Perhaps it was altered after the Mammen's sold the house to Illinois Wesleyan's Phi Mu Alpha Fraternity in 1943.

Martin Burkhardt House
circa 1860's
305 East Chestnut

Timothy Maurer
305 East Chestnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The Martin Burkhardt house is said to have been built in the late 1860's, although our research first shows him residing at the Chestnut street location in 1874. Mr. Burkhardt was a harness and saddlemaker who lived at the address until 1904. The house can be characterized as a small mid-Victorian-era cottage. The house appears to have retained much of its integrity although it is said to originally have had an ornate porch with columns and bannisters. The facade is characterized by a set of rounded shutters, surrounded by a plain moulding. The house has a front sloping, one storey verandah, which is supported by wooden posts. The door is on the left side of the gable facade, it is a single door with four glazed panels. The windows are surrounded by a plain moulding, with a slipsill which is wood, they are two sash, double hung, with two over two lights. The house has an addition coming off the east side, near the rear of the building. This addition looks to be authentic and does not take away from the home's original integrity.

Carlton C. Aldrich House
1902
307 East Chestnut

Sigma Alpha Iota
owner: Karen McConnell
408 Seminary
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The Carlton Aldrich house is a two-storey brick, irregular shaped structure; with a modern one-storeysided addition on the back. The house's style can be characterized as being a Victorian era, Georgian Revival influenced. Carlton Aldrich was born in October of 1829 in Chesire county, New York. While living in the east, Aldrich taught school, worked on a fishing schooner, and was the operator of a wooden pail and box factory. He came to McLean county in 1860, and in 1868 he opened a grain elevator in the town of McLean. In 1897 he and his son Frank established a banking business, which in 1906 was incorporated under the name of the McLean State Bank, with he acting as president. He moved to Bloomington and built his house on Franklin square in 1902. He retained the bank presidency until his death in 1917 at the age of eighty-eight years old.

The house is distinguished by the symmetrical appearance of the front facade. The brick is bonded in a pattern which is characterized by one course of Flemish bond and then sixteen stretcher bond courses. The roof is of a medium hipped variety, with a front pediment shaped dormer, and with a pair of off-set side slope brick chimneys on both sides. The eaves are of a cornice boxed variety with a plain frieze. The front facade is characterized by a three bay arrangement. The central window is surrounded by a double row of columns, which echoes the column arrangement of the central porch supports. The second story windows are two sash, double hung, with four over one light windows. The first floor windows are two sash, double hung, two over two light bay-type windows. The front door is a two panel double door, which has recessed beveled panels and is partly glazed. The front porch is a full length verandah, supported by brick piers along the outside edges and wooden columns surrounding the centrally located solid railing stairs. Items

of interest include Victorian round dormers on the side and rear of the house which are now blind and used for circulation purposes.

Alvin B. Hoblit House
1884
315 East Chestnut

Karen L. and Gary Wraun
P.O. Box 24
Danvers, IL

Architect: Unknown

The Alvin Hoblit House is a slightly irregular shaped, balloon framed, two-storey structure, which was built in 1884. The house's style can basically be characterized as an Italianate. Alvin Hoblit, a native of Illinois was born in the town of Canton, in Fulton county in 1844. He was a Civil War veteran who gained some banking experience after the war. He helped to establish the Farmers National Bank in Springfield and then came to Bloomington in 1878 and again became involved with another banking enterprise. He, along with some friends, established the State Bank of Bloomington, during his association with the institution, he served as cashier, director, and as president. He died in June of 1920 at the age of seventy-six. He was survived by a wife and two sons, both State Bank of Bloomington employees.

The house is a two-storey, stucco sheathed and has a truncated hip roof with a pediment shaped dormer. The house was remodeled by architect Phil Hooten, who had the Italianate porch removed and added the Georgian elements which were in style at the time. The Georgian porch is open and has ornate bracketed columns which are also covered with stucco. The first storey windows are surrounded by wooden lintel on the heads and a logsill on the bottom. The windows are two sash, double hung, and have two over two lights. The second storey windows are the same except they have an arch-shaped head. The door is surrounded by plain head and has plain moulded sides.

The Arthur Moratz House
1923
317 E. Chestnut

McLean County Bank
T.R. #M837
1304 East Empire
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Arthur F. Moratz

The house at 317 East Chestnut is a two storey brick home built for architect Arthur F. Moratz in 1923. It was built in the Italian Renaissance style and was also the first fire-resistant home in Bloomington.

The brick pattern used in the construction of the house was a stretcher bond. The low hipped roof has a single stack, brick chimney on its rear slope. A small triangular dormer is also noted on the rear slope of the roof. The main facade of the house has two sets of French doors with six over four lights on the ground floor. The stone carvings over the French doors are the work of Joseph Petarde. A contrasting cap of cut stone stretches across the second storey of the house. The windows on the second storey of the main facade include two double hung, two sash, one over one light windows and three smaller single pane windows. Joseph Petarde also carved the capitals and urns over the single leaf, centrally located main door. The two-storey addition to the rear of the house was built for the Phi Gamma Delta Wesleyan University Fraternity, sometime between 1951 and 1980.

Francis Funk House
1875
319 East Chestnut

George Chelsey
Box 3481
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The Francis Funk Home is a two-storey balloon framed structure built for Francis M. Funk, son of McLean County pioneer Isaac Funk, in 1875. Francis Funk was born in August of 1836. At age 21, he entered Illinois Wesleyan University, where he completed three years of college. He then returned to the family farm where he worked until 1875. In 1875 he moved to Bloomington, where he continued to manage over 2,000 acres of farmland. He was married to Miss Mary Susan Houser in 1864 and they had three children. He died on September 10, 1899.

The building is a variation of the Italianate style. The house has been sheathed with an asbestos siding. The main facade has three bays and is characterized by two sets of two sash, double hung windows with mullion on the first and second storeys. There is also a small arched shaped window on the main facade in the pediment area. The truncated, hipped roof is trimmed with cornice boxed, bracketed eaves. The main facade also has a segmented open porch, with the main door of the house in between the porches. Two other entrances have also been added to each side of the main facade on the ground floor. These were most likely added after 1957 when the structure was converted into apartments. The house was also moved about a yard to the east in 1923, to make room for the Moratz House.

The William K. Bracken House
1853
321 East Chestnut

Larry R. Alvey
321 East Chestnut
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

The house at 321 East Chestnut is a balloon framed structure built about 1853, making it the oldest house on Franklin Square. Extensive remodeling over the years has severely altered the original appearance of the house. It is thought that the house was built about 1853 by Isaac Funk. Funk's granddaughter Grace and her husband W.K. Bracken lived here from about 1909 to 1947. W.K. Bracken was a prominent railroad attorney. He was born in Brookville, Indiana on September 14, 1865. He came to Bloomington in the early 1890's to attend law school at Illinois Wesleyan University. He lived at 321 East Chestnut until his death in 1947. Bracken was a well known collector of Lincoln lore. It is said that he had an addition put on the house about 1943 to make room for this extensive collection. Apparently the main facade of the house originally had three bays. Now only one large double hung, one over one window is noted on the first storey of the main facade. The house has also been aluminum sided. Perhaps the most interesting note about 321 East Chestnut is the small barn on the alley of the lot. The barn was originally used to house horses.

Beal/Isaac Funk House
circa 1865
815 North Prairie

David Wachner
909 North McLean
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Unknown

An article in the Pantagraph in 1872 states that this house was built in the late 1860's, possibly by a E. F. Beal, but this is not known for certain. Whatever the case may be, it was owned by Isaac Funk Jr. from 1889 to his death in 1909. He was the youngest son of the McLean county pioneer, of the same name. He was born in Funk's Grove in 1844 and owned over 2000 acres of land there. In addition to farming he was also the director of the State National Bank and the State Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Funk died in a freak accident, while on his farm in Funk's Grove. He was struck by a train.

The entrance on this house was changed from its original Chestnut Street orientation, to a North Prairie facing in 1946. From examining the house from its north facade and looking at remaining features: the truncated hipped roof, the paired interior chimneys, and its pediment-shaped dormer with palladian window, the house can thus be characterized as a Georgian Revival. The house is two and one-half storeys tall and is constructed of brick in the stretcher bond pattern. On its present Prairie street facade, the house has a shed dormer and eaves are cornice boxed plain. The second storey windows are two sash, double hung, and have one over one lights. The first storey windows are two sash, double hung, and have two-over two lights. The doorway is centrally located and is covered by a one-storey portico with wooden column supports. The door itself is surrounded by a plain moulded trim of brick, it has a recessed transom light, with a double two-panel door, which is partly glazed.

The Burr-Soper House
1860-1888
812-814 North Prairie

People's Bank McLean Co.
Land Trust #4-101
Bloomington, IL 61701

The Burr-Soper house is actually two houses built twenty-eight years apart. The older section was built in 1860 and is in the Italianate style. This structure has arched window headers and heavy brackets. The roof is an atypical Neoclassical roof. It is a balloon framed structure with brick nogging. The eaves on the house are cornice boxed, with frieze and brackets. The roof trim raking type is a cornice-boxed decorated, with returning cornices. Rope moulding is also noted on the eaves and over the main door. Roof trim special features include a decorated pediment which apparently has a boarded over round window. Other special windows include two boarded over elliptical windows in the frieze on the east facade. A new front, expanding the front rooms, was added in 1872. There was also a later addition made to the west facade.

The newer section, in Queen Anne style, was added on the south in 1888 for Hudson Burr's daughter Emma, when she married Horace Soper, the president of American Foundry. The irregular shaped balloon framed structure is clapboard sided, and also has a variety of decorative shingle siding. A double hipped gable is also noted on the south slope of the cross-gabled roof. Other items of interest include decorated tin panel heads over the windows on the main facade of the house. The main door of the house is a single leaf, five panel door. The panels are raised and surrounded by a moulded rail. The verandah and stairs are apparently not the originals. The verandah is supported by corbeled brick forming an arcade below the porch.

Lee McClure House
1906
908 North Prairie

Marion Lee McClure
908 North Prairie
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: George H. Miller

The Lee McClure home was designed by architect George Miller in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and built in 1906. Mr. McClure was a prominent Bloomington resident and managed some family farm acreage.

The house is a three storey, irregular shaped structure with a full basement. The house walls consist of rusticated cut sand stone blocks, which overlap three courses of brick. The house has a medium hipped roof with a rear gable and an ornate gable-shaped dormer with no overhang on the front. The window in the dormer is of leaded glass in a prismatic design. The roof is covered with ceramic tile and has some ornate cresting on the center ridge. The front facade is characterized by a three-bay arrangement. On the ends are two towers, one rounded, and the other square. Both towers have a crenelated parapet, giving the house a castle-like look. The center of the front facade is dominated by a one-storey porch, which is contained in between the two towers, providing the appearance of a recessed porch. The porch consists of a cut stone, round arched entry, with an ornate stone balustrade along the top. The doorway consists of a single leaf, one panel door which resembles a "spider-web". The door is surrounded by an architrave side panel and a transom panel, both of which are recessed and lighted. Most of the windows on the house are rectangular in shape, two sash, double hung, and have one over one lights. The first floor windows on the left side are an exception, they appear to be two sash with the top window being lead glass. The house has a rear garage/addition on the back, which was added in 1980. Items of interest include some leaded glass windows, an elliptical one in the recessed porch area and an arched-shaped one on the north side of the house. The house also has a pair of hitching posts in front along the curb.

The Kirkpatrick House
1914
912 North Prairie

Lawrence Nord
912 North Prairie
Bloomington, IL 61701

Architect: Pillsbury

The Kirkpatrick House is a two-storey rectangular shaped, brick house, apparently in the Georgian Revival style. It was built in 1914 for Edward Kirkpatrick, the owner of Kirkpatrick House Furnishing Company, in Bloomington. The three bay structure has a full basement. The bond pattern used in construction is a stretcher bond with a course of cut stone below the second storey windows. Two single stack brick chimneys straddle the ridge on the medium gabled roof. An overhanging hooded dormer is also on the roof over the main facade. The double hung, two sash windows on the main facade have cut stone logsills. Quarter round windows border the chimneys in the attic area on either side of the house. The main door of the house, located in the center of the main facade is surrounded by cut stone arched quoins. The roof of the front porch echoes the shape of the hooded dormer on the roof over the main facade. Architect Arthur Pillsbury is said to have added a porch to the house in 1920. Perhaps it was one or both of the one-storey enclosed porches on the north and south sides of the house.

ADDENDA TO FRANKLIN SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY

July 1985

Greg Koos

- ✓ 210 East Walnut - The house underwent extensive rehabilitation 1983-84. The work was high quality and appeared to have been done by the Secretary of Interiors standards. The window trim on the second floor may be original and simply obscured by aluminum storm windows. Pillsbury also added his touch by designing alterations in 1921.
- ✓ 302 East Walnut - The house was sheathed with aluminum siding which has covered any decorative wall treatment. The foundation has been opened and a below grade walkway established along the foundation to provide access to basement apartments.
- ✓ 304 East Walnut - The slate roof is of exceptional merit.
- ✓ 306 East Walnut - In form the house is a side-hall configuration and was built near the end of the period in which this house type was popular locally, 1850-1870.
- ✓ 308 East Walnut - The Architect may be Henry Miner. He was the architect/builder for 310 East Walnut. The two houses are very similar in form. The dual front entrance is a feature postdating the erection of the house by, at least, twenty five years. The porch features detailing, particularly the columns and roof design, which is clearly associated with the Arts and Crafts movement.
- ✓ 310 East Walnut - The Architect was given in the newspapers as Henry Miner. Because of George Miller's association with Miner from c. 1875 to 1885, it is difficult to say whether Miner was doing any design work. It may be that Miller's plans went out with Miner's name. Miner was a planing mill operator. It is certain that much of the detailing and mouldings were manufactured by Miner.
- The owner, Harold Hungerford, stated that because of Doctor Sweeny's death the interior was never finished, and the exterior was only painted with primer. This house is very similar to 703, 709 and 711 East Grove. They all, undoubtedly, represent variations of stock plans issued by Miner's firm.
- ✓ 402 East Walnut - Mirrors 404.
- ✓ 404 East Walnut - Mirrors 402. These two are stock plan houses.
- ✓ 406 East Walnut - This c. 1895 house is a Queen Anne Style residence which has had its tower removed. It was not built in 1870 by William Meyer. Illustrated Bloomington-Normal, 1896 shows the house and indicates that Mr. C. B. Tenney owns it. The house was probably built for Mr. Tenney. The veranda has brick piers and wooden columns.
- ✓ 408 East Walnut - This house is sheathed with aluminum siding and was probably built c. 1885. It is similar in form to 308 and 310 East Walnut.

- ✓ 410 East Walnut - The large two story horse barn in the rear, perhaps, reflect Mr. Kerr's occupation.
- ✓ 502 East Walnut - A curious room situated at the second floor level extends out from the West facade and is supported by two large wooden posts. The structure has not been maintained in recent years and is in dire need of maintenance.
- ✓ 809 North McLean - The owner's name is spelled Carmody. The veranda and side porch are early, but probably do not date from the original construction. A. L. Pillsbury designed work for this house in 1909. Perhaps that is the date for the porch and other changes.
- ✓ 903 North McLean - The arches are elliptical cut stone with an exaggerated key stone. Voussoirs are not present. The verandas were replaced by the Humphries family, prominent in the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Roger Humphries was active in aviation in the 1920's and 30's in Bloomington. He died in a Japanese Prisoner of War Camp during WWII. It is said that he was crucified.
- ✓ 905 North McLean - The original porch was composed of turned posts and balusters. The present porch dates c. 1905. The house was built in 1894.
- ✓ 907 North McLean - A. L. Pillsbury designed work on the house, or the house itself, in 1905.
- ✓ 909 North McLean - The wooden elements on the veranda were darker in treatment. They were, perhaps, originally varnished. Governor Fifer, who was a brick mason earlier in life assisted, at times, with the construction.
- ✓ 210 East Chestnut - The entrance has always faced Chestnut Street. At one time the vestibule and other interior rooms featured frescoes by Cyrenius Russell, a local artist, interior room finisher, and grainer.
- ✓ 303 East Chestnut - The structure is rapidly deteriorating. The cameo window and transomed windows on the west facade are stained glass. Construction was finished in 1898 at a cost of \$8,000.
- ✓ 305 East Chestnut - The rounded shutters are in the half story gable. The addition dates 1982-83.
- ✓ 307 East Chestnut - The house was designed by A. L. Pillsbury. It is heavily influenced by Prairie School Architecture.
- ✓ 315 East Chestnut - The owner's name is spelled Wroan. Hooten, the architect for the remodeling, was active in the 1930's. However, the stuccoing, porch, and window headers probably date from an A. L. Pillsbury designed remodeling in 1911.
- ✓ 317 East Chestnut - The house was converted into apartments 1983-84. The roof was destroyed by fire from arson in 1983.

✓ 319 East Chestnut - This Italianate style house was apparently turned into a duplex c. 1910. This is based on the front porch design. The center door is a mere remnant of what was undoubtedly a very formal entrance.

✓ 321 East Chestnut - This house can be described as a New England side-hall type. It is early for that house type in this city, but it was built during the period of the type's greatest popularity. It features a large sleeping porch on the East facade. This ca. 1910 feature was a popular prophylactic measure against tuberculosis. The large North facade window and the small porch may date from this period. The barn in the rear is large, for an urban barn.

✓ 812 - 814 North Prairie - The 812 section is probably heavy frame with brick nogging. Extensive work was done on the site to enlarge the north part in 1871 at a cost of \$8,000. The design of the East facade dates from this period. The present porch design was done by A. L. Pillsbury in 1899.

✓ 908 North Prairie - No comment.

✓ 912 North Prairie - The house was originally situated on the N. E. corner of East and Chestnut. It was moved to its present location c. 1980.

813 North Prairie - It is a two story brick with a high hip roof. It was designed by A. L. Pillsbury, in 1903, for Isaac Funk. The veranda, which probably ran the entire Chestnut street facade, was removed when the house was converted to apartments. At that time (c. 1940 ?) the main entrance was placed on the West facade (Prairie Street).