

LINCOLN HOME ^{IN STORAGE} NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS

HISTORIC GROUNDS REPORT AND LANDSCAPE PLAN

ROBERT R. HARVEY & ASSOCIATES
APRIL, 1982

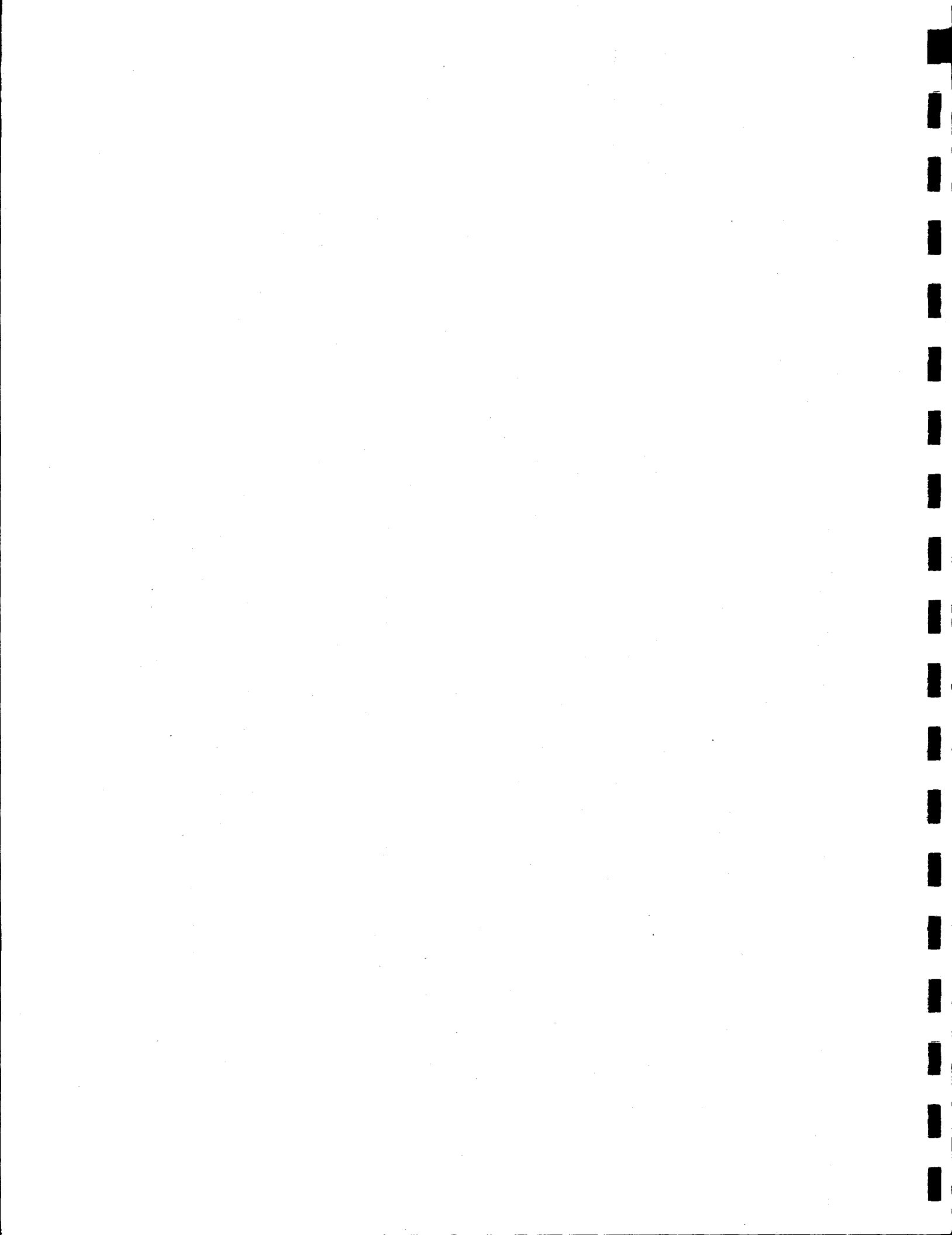


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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HISTORIC GROUNDS REPORT AND LANDSCAPE PLAN

Lincoln Home National Historic Site
Springfield, Illinois

Prepared for:

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Midwest Regional Office
Omaha, Nebraska

Prepared by:

Robert R. Harvey, ASLA
and
Mary A. Clarke, ASLA

Ames, Iowa, April 1982

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I. Introduction



Introduction

The goal of the National Park Service in establishing the Lincoln Home National Historic Site was to provide the visitor with a deeper understanding of Abraham Lincoln in American heritage. This understanding will come not only from visiting the home where Lincoln lived but also from experiencing the neighborhood environment Lincoln was a part of for seventeen years of his life. Houses, of course, play an important role in creating the historic fabric of this neighborhood. The landscape, however, should also be considered integral to this historic fabric. The streets, the trees, the yards and gardens surrounding the houses offer an important opportunity for recreating the 1860 scene. Presently, the character of the landscape of the Historic Zone has little relevance to that time when Lincoln lived there. Much can, and should be, done to improve this. Although many houses of the Lincoln neighborhood are now gone and impractical to restore, many of the landscape features can be restored relatively easily. When this is accomplished, opportunities for the visitor's understanding of the Lincoln period will be greatly enhanced.

Purpose

The purpose of the Historic Grounds Report and Landscape Plan is to document what is known about the landscape of the Historic Zone. c. 1860 and to make detailed recommendations for landscape restoration. For the purposes of this report the area under study will be referred to as the "Historic Zone." The boundaries of this area are shown in Fig. I-1.

Several previous studies have been conducted to document the historic character of the architecture of the Historic Zone for restoration purposes (Bearss, 1967, 1973, 1977, National Park Service, 1970; Ferry and

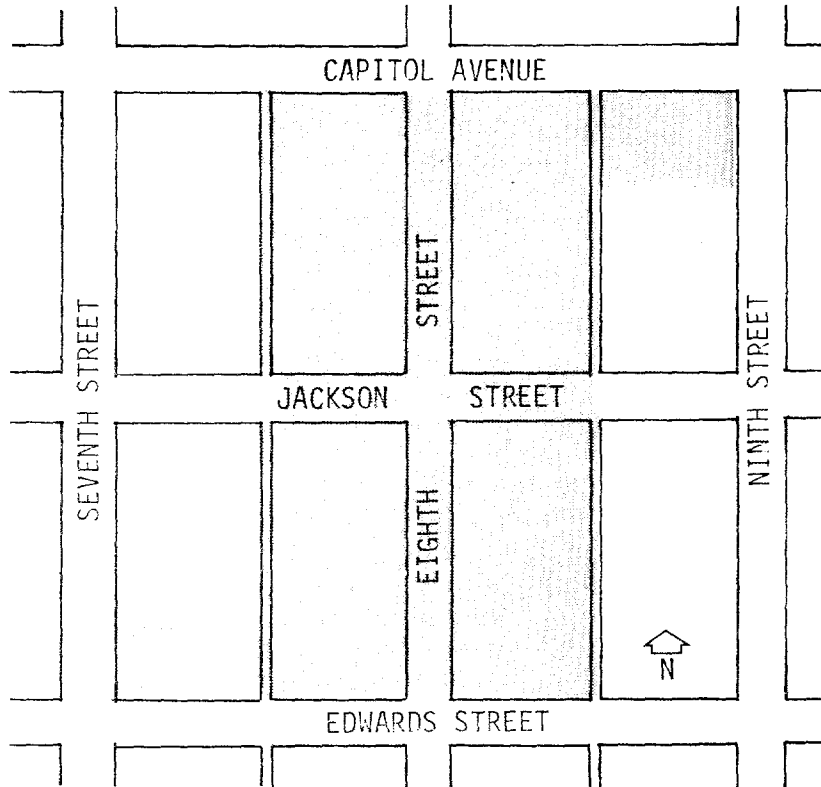


Fig. I-1. Map of Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Springfield, Illinois, showing boundaries of the Historic Zone.

Henderson, 1980; and Wahlquist, undated). Some of these reports included discussion of landscape features, but no studies to date have been conducted which focus solely upon the landscape and its contribution to the historic character of the neighborhood.

It was stated in the Cultural Resources Management Plan (Painter, 1979) that:

The present vegetation in the historic zone consists of mowed grass, which probably did not exist in the Lincoln Period, and trees and shrubs which are not historically documented. It is not known in any detail what the vegetation was historically. There is therefore a strong need for an Historic Resource Study and Historic Landscape Plan to be prepared which would fill this gap.

The following report has been prepared to supply this research need.

Scope

It is the intent of this study to document and analyze the important available information relevant to landscape restoration in the Historic Zone. The scope of this research includes the following:

1. Analysis of historic records to determine, if possible, the condition of the landscape of the Historic Zone c. 1860. Where no records exist, research includes documentation of those features which characterize the typical urban residential landscape of the period.
2. Analysis of the condition and historic value of plant materials currently existing within the Historic Zone.
3. Documentation of period plant materials for Springfield.

Based upon the above research, detailed recommendations have been developed regarding future landscape restoration and development. Included is a plan of the proposed layout of landscape features and plant materials. A list of recommended historic plant materials has been developed and proposals for the nighttime lighting of the Historic Zone are also included.

Method of Study

This study was conducted in three phases:

- 1) Phase I - Survey/Research
- 2) Phase II - Analysis and Synthesis
- 3) Phase III - Design Development and Recommendations

The first phase included gathering of data about existing site conditions as well as conducting history research relevant to the site during the Lincoln period.

The landscape survey portion of this phase consisted of on-site

surveys of existing plant materials and landscape conditons in the Historic Zone, including reconnaissance by airplane. From this, a base map of the Zone was developed. Two local plant materials experts were consulted for assistance in dating, identifying, and assessing conditions of existing plants.

The historic research portion consisted of general plant material and landscape design research, as well as site specific research on the landscape history of Springfield and the Historic Zone, and research on the local sources of plant materials c. 1860. This research was mainly conducted at the following libraries: Illinois State Historical Library, Lincoln Library, University of Illinois Archives, Sangamon State University Library, and Iowa State University Library. The main sources for historic data and plant material information were: Springfield newspapers, Springfield City Directories, horticultural literature and journals of the period, Springfield histories, historic photo files, manuscript collections, period nursery catalogues, and previously published planning reports and historic studies.

It should be noted that the research which has been carried out in connection with this report has been as extensive as time and moneys will allow. Attempts were made to conduct a systematic appraisal of data relevant to the Lincoln period, however, this should by no means be considered an exhaustive study of the subject. Since relatively little attention has been paid to the landscape in previous reports, much new ground had to be covered. As a result, this study can only be considered cursory in its content and this fact should be kept in mind when considering future actions and alternatives recommended herein.

In Phase II, Analysis and Synthesis, the data collected in Phase I was catalogued and analyzed. Due to the unanticipated volume of information able to be gathered, this phase had to be expanded beyond original plans. A preliminary outline and draft of the HGR/LP was formulated and areas which needed more research were determined. By the completion of this phase, a total of five site visits had been made to Springfield to gather and verify historic information and site data. Results of the findings in this phase are reported in Chapters II through VI of this report.

Phase III consisted of integrating research and site information into a proposed landscape plan and Historic Zone recommendations, in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Work Directive specified by the National Park Service. Three alternative designs were formulated and presented for review by the National Park Service staff. After this review one plan was selected for the final design. Chapter VII of this report explains the proposed plan and recommendations.

Assumptions

For the purpose of this study it was assumed that:

1. This study is to serve as a basis for making planning decisions only. Design implementation should not be undertaken without additional design development and site planning studies.
2. The date for restoration of the Historic Zone is circa 1860.
3. The primary purpose of development of the landscape of the Historic Zone is to recreate the atmosphere of the 1860 period to better enable visitors to understand the type of neighborhood where Lincoln lived.
4. Restoration will be on two levels: faithful restoration and

reconstruction, limited to the four corner properties on Eighth and Jackson Streets; and partial restoration and reconstruction in the remainder of the Historic Zone.

5. It is unlikely that there will be any major restoration efforts to replace historic structures on presently vacant lots.

6. Proposals for landscape restoration will not preclude future restoration possibilities in the event that more accurately documented historic information becomes available.

7. Proposals for landscape restoration will regard the constraints of the limited budget available for maintenance and continuing upkeep.

8. Due to budget limitations, plans for restoration will include phasing over a long range time span.

9. Since the Historic Zone is presently surrounded by modern land uses which are unlikely to change, it is of primary importance to minimize as much as possible these off-site, non-historic, intrusions .

10. Modern day tourist requirements will be met in such a way as not to detract from the visual and historical amenities of the site.

11. Opportunities for site and landscape interpretation will be considered an important aspect in planning for restoration.

**II. Springfield
Landscape c.1860**



Springfield Landscape c.1860

Introduction

The first step in researching the Historic Zone landscape was to review the previous studies which had been conducted by the National Park Service and other researchers. After this review, it was evident that no significant sources of information had yet been found to describe the character of the landscape of the Lincoln neighborhood. Photographs and/or descriptions of the streets, or of any individual properties along the streets, had not previously been uncovered. Only the Lincoln property was well documented by extensive research of both the photographic and written record, and by archaeological data from investigations in the yard surrounding the home.

Since it then appeared unlikely that much new site specific landscape information would be uncovered, our research was broadened to include analysis of the general character of the Springfield landscape c. 1860, the kind of landscapes which were common to the city's residential properties, and the period literature on gardening and landscape design. From this analysis, we could then predict the type of landscape which would have been appropriate to the Lincoln neighborhood c. 1860.

In the course of our research, we were not able to uncover any specific information to document the landscape of any of the properties in the Historic Zone. The only new, site related, information able to be found was derived from information contained in Springfield city maps, sketches, and panoramic views. We were, however, able to uncover sizable amounts of information about the general appearance of Springfield during the period, as well as information regarding landscape features which were

typical of the home landscape. Socio-economic information about the residents of the Historic Zone was also researched to give clues about the type of landscape they would likely have had surrounding their homes. Since it is impossible at this point to recreate the streets and individual yards in the Historic Zone as they appeared, the next best alternative is to create landscapes as sympathetic as possible to the general character of Springfield c. 1860, the popular gardening styles of the period, and the types of persons living in the Historic Zone.

The following discussion highlights our research findings about the characteristics of the landscape of Springfield and the Historic Zone. This information was collected from the following sources: local histories, newspaper articles and advertisements, Springfield city records, Springfield City Directories, historic photos, maps and sketches, and National Park Service research and planning reports. The next two chapters of this report will discuss the period gardening literature and popular styles of residential landscapes.

City Landscape

Springfield, first settled about 1819, was originally a land of prairies interspersed with occasional groves of trees mainly along the watercourses. An early resident of Springfield, Zimri Enos, describes his recollections of the Springfield landscape:

The frame court house was built at the northeast corner of Sixth and Adams streets. This location was in the middle of a handsome undulating prairie nook, a mile in length east and west and a half mile north and south, thoroughly drained by never failing spring branches and bordered on the north and west by heavy timber and on the south by a number of beautiful groves or young forest trees, or pin oak, elm, cherry and

hackberry, which were festooned with grape vines and fringed with plum and haw bushes, crab-apples, hazel nuts, alders and blackberries, and encircled by millions of strawberry vines. (Enos, 1909)

Many of the original "groves" of trees were preserved as the town grew and eventually became subdivided into residential lots. As Wallace notes, "On both sides of the Town Branch as high up as Sixth street, was a dense forest of small trees and undergrowth . . . the remains of this forest may be seen in the yards of Mrs. R.E. Goodell, of the Governor's Mansion, and of Mr. Asa Eastman." (Wallace, 1904)

Enos also describes in detail the various groves of trees around Springfield which had survived town development pressures. One such description states:

Very few of the old trees are now left, but many of the original young growth that are now good sized trees are to be found, such as the pin oaks between Fifth and Sixth Streets, . . . the walnuts and other native trees in the Edwards, Fox, Gehrman, Logan, Reisch, Mendenhall premises. (Enos, 1909)

In addition to preserving original timber stands, Springfield citizens evidently planted many new trees to adorn their streets. Bailey describes Springfield's street trees:

At an early day much labor was expended in planting forest trees along all the principal streets. These have been carefully preserved and are now so large and dense that in the summer season they completely shade the sidewalks and give to the streets the appearance of beautiful avenues and gay promenades. (Sangamon County Gazetteer, 1866)

It is obvious that the city was very concerned with its appearance. As early as 1856 a city ordinance on street tree planting was passed. "An Ordinance in Relation to Trees" describes in detail where street trees could be planted and cautions on how they must be "trimmed" to

meet city requirements. (Revised Ordinances of Springfield, Illinois, 1856)

See Appendix 1 for copy of entire ordinance.

The 1850s were a time of great expansion for Springfield when much new building and upgrading of the city took place. Newspaper articles of the period give an indication of the condition of the city. An 1851 Illinois Journal article states:

We do not acclaim for Springfield that it is the "Garden City" of the State; but we do say that, in proportion to our population, there is no city in the State that has a choicer lot of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees, and a better show of gardens. There is much taste here in these respects. We not only know that this is the opinion of strangers, but we know ourselves that it is true. The horticultural exhibition in June will do something towards establishing the fact to the satisfaction of every one. (Illinois Journal, May 15, 1851)

Another reference to the horticultural exhibition and the condition of Springfield's landscape was found in a letter from S. Francis of Springfield to Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, an eminent Illinois horticulturist and educator. It states:

You may be certain that our horticultural festivals are of great practical benefit.---They are visited by all our citizens---high and low, rich and poor. And the effect is seen in the efforts everywhere to get good fruit, good shrubbery, and to make homes cheerful.---No man or woman can be very good without they can have a place they can call home,---and the more they love home, the more they will practice those virtues that make home happy. (J. B. Turner Collection, letter dated June 21, 1851)

An 1853 description of Springfield again gives the impression there was great attention paid to the landscape:

In its surroundings Springfield is a rich and lovely spot,...and there are, everywhere, groves of trees, and multitudes of flowers, and the trees are rich and healthy, and the flowers very bright and beautiful indeed. (Prairie Farmer, 1853, p. 313)

In 1856, visitors from Shelbyville praised the condition of Springfield, calling it a "bright gem of the prairie." "All the streets too are ornamented with shade trees, which, bursting forth now with their vernal bloom, give a rich promise of cool promenades." (Illinois Journal, May 10, 1856)

Other descriptions of Springfield in the early 1850s are not so complimentary. Mud in the streets, lack of sidewalks and street lighting, and hogs and other animals roaming the streets were constant problems. As Paul Angle notes in 1853, "the hogs continued to root up sidewalks, wallow in the mud, and bedaub fences and houses with slime." (Angle, 1971)

Upon visiting Springfield in 1853, the editor of the Rockford Forum notes:

Springfield presents neither a pleasant nor cheerful appearance. There does not appear to be much taste or neatness in the arrangement of things, either of a private or public character, especially of a public, judging from streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc. (Angle, 1971)

Evidently the city fathers well recognized these problems and made a concerted effort toward improving Springfield's conditions. By the end of the decade of the 1850's, civic spirit had apparently manifested itself in many ways.

By 1858 the appearance of Springfield was described as follows:

Springfield now embraces a total area of nearly four square miles, regularly laid out into blocks and intersected by broad and spacious streets, not, as in the case with most western towns, which appear best upon paper, while they exhibit in reality only a continuity of waste and uninhabited ground, but it is regularly and evenly built up with elegant dwellings or pleasant cottages, in most cases even out to the limits and presenting on all sides beautiful lawns, cultivated gardens, and highly ornamental pleasure grounds. The profusion of shrubbery and shade trees lining the streets or adorning front

yards, is a subject of remark to visitors, while our system of sidewalks, which ramify in all directions and exceed twenty-five miles in extent, places it far ahead of every other inland town in the West. (Illinois Journal, Jan. 28, 1858)

Reference is made in 1858 to Springfield as a "garden" or "floral" city. "A very few years of growth like the last two will give the 'Flower City' a proud preeminence." (Illinois Journal, Jan. 28, 1858) and "the 'Floral City,' as Springfield has appropriately been named." (Illinois Journal, March 24, 1859)

Numerous newspaper descriptions of horticultural meetings and the annual floral exhibitions held in Springfield also indicate that many of its residents were interested in the ornamental landscape.

In The Sangamon Country, the author notes that the influx of population from the East and South to Springfield during this period brought better standards and finer traditions of elegance and good taste:

They built white frame houses with green blinds, or brick ones with white pillars over which clambered honeysuckle and wisteria vines. In sweet old fashioned gardens grew spice pinks, moss roses, cinnamon and yellow roses, lilacs and snowballs, hardy phlox and scented lilies. They enclosed their yards with white picket fences; before this, cows and pigs and chickens ran all over town, but now they were decently penned up. (Blankmeyer, 1935)

Thus, it appears by 1860 Springfield's landscape presented quite a pleasant appearance.

Residential Landscape

Although no specific descriptions of residential properties located within the Historic Zone (other than the Lincoln property) have been found to date, descriptions of residences of the same period located in other parts of Springfield can give an indication of the general character

of residential landscapes of the period.

Newspapers advertisements describing residences for sale, typically included descriptions of the landscape amenities surrounding the house. After examining these ads it is evident that the home landscape was highly regarded and considered an important asset to property value.

An 1859 advertisement for a house on the corner of Fourth and Monroe Streets notes:

On the premises are many conveniences, embracing wash-house, smoke house &c. and also a fine and highly cultivated flower and fruit garden. (Illinois Journal, April 1, 1859)

An 1860 advertisement lists:

For Sale - A House and Lot Convenient to the Square. Seven Rooms, Good Well Water, Barn, Fruit Trees, and lots of Shrubbery, all in good repair. (Illinois Journal, March 31, 1860)

Although most of Springfield at this time was platted into small, approximately 40' x 152' width, residential lots (as shown in the 1854 plat map of Springfield, Fig. II-2), many of these lots did not have buildings on them. In the residential areas, one person may have owned and developed several lots adjacent to his dwelling. The following advertisement describes a property which was approximately three lots wide. It had:

All the necessary outbuildings, stable, wood yard, smoke house, hen house &c. The lot is 130 feet front and 157½ in depth, handsomely laid out with brick walks, and planted with a great variety of fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, evergreens, grapes, gooseberries, &c....within a short walk of the business portion (of town) (Illinois Journal, May 20, 1857)

The Robert Irwin property encompassed an entire block. The home, built in the 1830 s, was located at the southeast corner of Sixth and Cook Streets and reportedly was "often visited by Abraham Lincoln in the years prior to his election." (notes accompanying photo, Robert Ide

Collection) A description of this property reads:

In the rear of the home were a large barn and carriage house and other outbuildings. The rest of the block was used for vegetable and flower gardens. It was a fine property indeed.

A property once owned by Governor Matteson at W. Grand and Edwards Street, and later owned by George Shutt in 1864, after he moved from the Lincoln neighborhood, is described as follows:

(It had) a barn...coachman's house, ornamental grape arbor and quite a vineyard...also extensive flower and vegetable gardens...a number of fine shade trees...and elm trees on both sides of Edwards Street. (Illinois Register, Dec. 16, 1841)

John Roll, a prominent Springfield builder, and once owner of two lots in the Historic Zone, had extensive property on south Second Street, developed c. 1858. A description indicates that:

Part of his property was devoted to pasture for Mr. Roll's horses and cows...it was quite a show place with elaborate landscaping. (Robert Ide Collection)

It is difficult to speculate whether many of these residential landscapes actually were the product of professional design, or were merely implemented over the years by amateur gardeners. It is known that some of Springfield's wealthier citizens employed full time gardeners to plant and maintain their landscapes. Other homeowners may have used services of local nurserymen or other persons engaged in gardening. The City Directories of the 1850s do list a number of persons under the category of "gardener." This category probably included professional gardeners or landscape designers (the title "Landscape Architect" was not commonly in use at the time), nurserymen, gardeners for private estates, as well as day laborers.

A very interesting advertisement was located in the Illinois Register.

April 3, 1855, which describes the design and maintenance services of the Sangamon Nursery (M. Doyle & Co.) This ad was evidently aimed at the "numerous class" of people who neither had the money to employ a private gardener nor the time to do gardening themselves. It reads:

Ornamental Shrubbery. New Arrangement. There are many residents of Springfield whose premises might be rendered very tasteful and pleasant, by being properly laid out, and ornamented with trees and shrubs, but who are deterred from any attempt to this end from the want of time to give personal attention to the matter, and from the expenses of employing a competent gardener. For the accommodation of this numerous class, we propose to take charge of their grounds and lay them out, either in accordance with our own taste, or that of our employers, and to furnish and plan all Ornamental Shrubbery, Trees, Plants, & c., that may be needed. We will be responsible that it is properly done, and will always be prepared to furnish every desirable variety of Tree, Shrubs and Plants, and will set out only those which we know will do well in this climate. Afterwards, we will, for a very moderate compensation, by the year or season, attend to the grounds and plants--keeping the whole in good order, attending to the walks, edgings, & c., and, in every respect, relieving the owners from the care of the premises. The cost in this way, of keeping up a pretty show of SHRUBBERY and PLANTS, in the lot of town residences, will be must less than in any other manner, and scarcely any one need be prevented, on the score of expense, from giving their residences an appearance of taste and elegance. One object in this arrangement is chiefly to extend the sale of shrubbery and other plants, and we do not expect or desire to make a profit by taking care of them after they are planted out; and we will charge only a very small advance on the wages we will have to pay to the persons who do the work under our constant supervision. M. Doyle & Co., Sangamon Nursery

If many residents took advantage of this offer, one would expect that Springfield's residential areas were indeed very "tasteful and pleasant." Evidence has shown that M. Doyle did have a prosperous nursery business for many years (see description of his nursery in Chapter V).

Evidently persons other than those connected with the nursery

business were also designing gardens. An architect, Adolphus Schwartz, advertises that in addition to his architectural services, "designs for gardens, or parks in the 'Landscape Style' &c. are also made at this office." (Springfield City Directory, 1866)

It is probable that home landscapes in neighborhoods such as the Historic Zone were also influenced by the gardening literature available at the time. This influence will be discussed in Chapter III.

Historic Zone Landscape

Given the fact that the area surrounding Lincoln's home was an average residential neighborhood without any particularly outstanding features, it is not surprising that no photographic or written records of the area have been found. The most likely sources of information have been searched but time did not permit the extensive search of manuscript collections or private records which is probably necessary to turn up new evidence.

The Historic Zone, however, was recorded on several maps and sketches which date back to the Lincoln period. The earliest of these, produced in 1854, (Fig. II-2) is a carefully drawn plat map of the city of Springfield, showing street layout, property divisions (labeled with block and lot numbers), configuration of existing structures (houses, schools, factories, mills, etc.), location of railroads, and in some cases names of property owners are also listed. The portion of this map showing only the Historic Zone has been enlarged in Fig. II-3.

According to this map, in 1854 all the lots in Blocks 7 and 10 were occupied with houses and their various outbuildings. There were four lots (#10, 11, 12, and 13) in Block 6 which did not have buildings on them and one lot (#6) in Block 11 which was open. Dashed lines indicate

where property boundaries were different from the established plat boundaries, for example, Lincoln's property included Lot #8 and the southern 10 ft. of Lot #7 (Block 10). Street right-of-ways are labeled at 80 ft. width (front property line to front property line) and lots are labeled 40' x 152'.

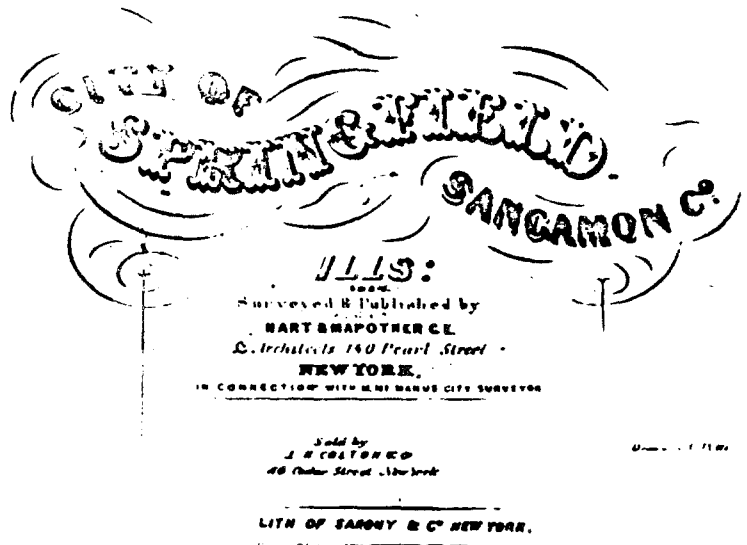


Fig. II-1. Title from 1854 Springfield city map.

The legend on the 1854 map states that "All modern Buildings are once crossed, Brick or Stone Buildings are twice. Public Buildings are shown in Black." In the Historic Zone, those buildings which appear to be built from brick or stone are: Block 7, lots 9 and 13; Block 10, lot 5. This information may have implications for landscape development. For example, if a residence was a brick building, it may be likely that there were brick walks or walls adjacent to it.

The 1856 map (Fig. II-4) appears to have been copied from the 1854 map, but omitting all of the buildings. Copying maps was a common practice at the time; map making companies often used the most expeditious means possible to produce their maps. However, since the purpose in producing this type of map was for sale to town residents who would be readily aware of errors, they are usually considered to be fairly accurate. The 1856 map offers no new information that was not contained in the 1854 map.

The 1860 "General View of the City from the South" (Fig. II-5) is

(in its original form) a beautifully detailed drawing of the central portion of Springfield. It is almost photographic in its rendering of buildings, vegetation and other landscape features. Numerous young and old trees can be seen lining the streets and adorning back yards. It is very unfortunate that this drawing includes only the central portion of town and not the Historic Zone. Only a small insert of Lincoln's home is included in the bottom right hand corner of the map. This insert does show the elm tree in front of his house, a flag pole and other trees along Eighth Street.

The 1867 panorama (Fig. II-6 & 7) states that it was "drawn from nature by A. Ruger." A. Ruger was a popular artist of the period who drew many maps of cities around the country. The usual method of producing these kinds of panoramas was to first lay out on a base map all of the streets of the city (information which was usually taken from city records or other existing sources). Next the artist would drive around town in a carriage sketching in buildings and other prominent features. Most trees on this type of drawing are shown in very stylized form and it is not likely that there is a high degree of accuracy in their placement.

It is difficult to see on the Ruger panorama, but there appears to be at least one tree behind Lincoln's home. We know from other records that Lincoln did have two apple trees in his back yard. We also know there was an elm tree in his front yard, which does not appear in this panorama. There appears to be a row of street trees along the west side of Eighth between Market and Jackson, but none in any other locations. Numerous other trees, singly and in groups, appear in almost all of the back yards in the Historic Zone.

The 1870 Beck and Pauli panorama, (Fig. II-8) presents a different

idea of the appearance of the Historic Zone. The two apple trees and the elm tree are accurately depicted on the Lincoln property. There appears to be large groves of trees in the back yards of Block 6 and 7 (west side of Eighth St.). There are very few trees in any of the other back yards (Block 10 and 11). Rows of street trees appear along only the east side of Eighth Street and a few are shown on Jackson St. Curiously, street trees appear as well only along the east side of the other streets which are parallel to Eighth St. (9th, 7th, 6th, etc.) Since it seems highly unlikely that street trees would have been planted only on the east side of streets, a more accurate assumption is that the artist omitted all the trees on the west side of streets in order to better show building facades, which might have otherwise been obscured by trees.

The third panorama, (Fig. II-9 & 10) "Bird's Eye View of Springfield" by Augustus Koch, c. 1872, shows yet another version of the Historic Zone. All the buildings appear to have been exaggerated in height and very little attention has been paid to landscape features. There are only eleven trees in the entire Historic Zone, and they are shown about one-half size making them look like shrubs compared to house sizes. The artist was again probably using artistic license so as not to obscure the buildings.

The above analysis of the panoramic drawings shows how difficult it is to draw any conclusions about the landscape from them. All three of the panoramas were produced within a five-year period, yet no two show any consistency in placement of street trees or the vegetation on individual lots. Masses of vegetation which were present in 1870 have all but disappeared by 1872, and from 1867 to 1872 many trees appear and disappear and some even reappear again.

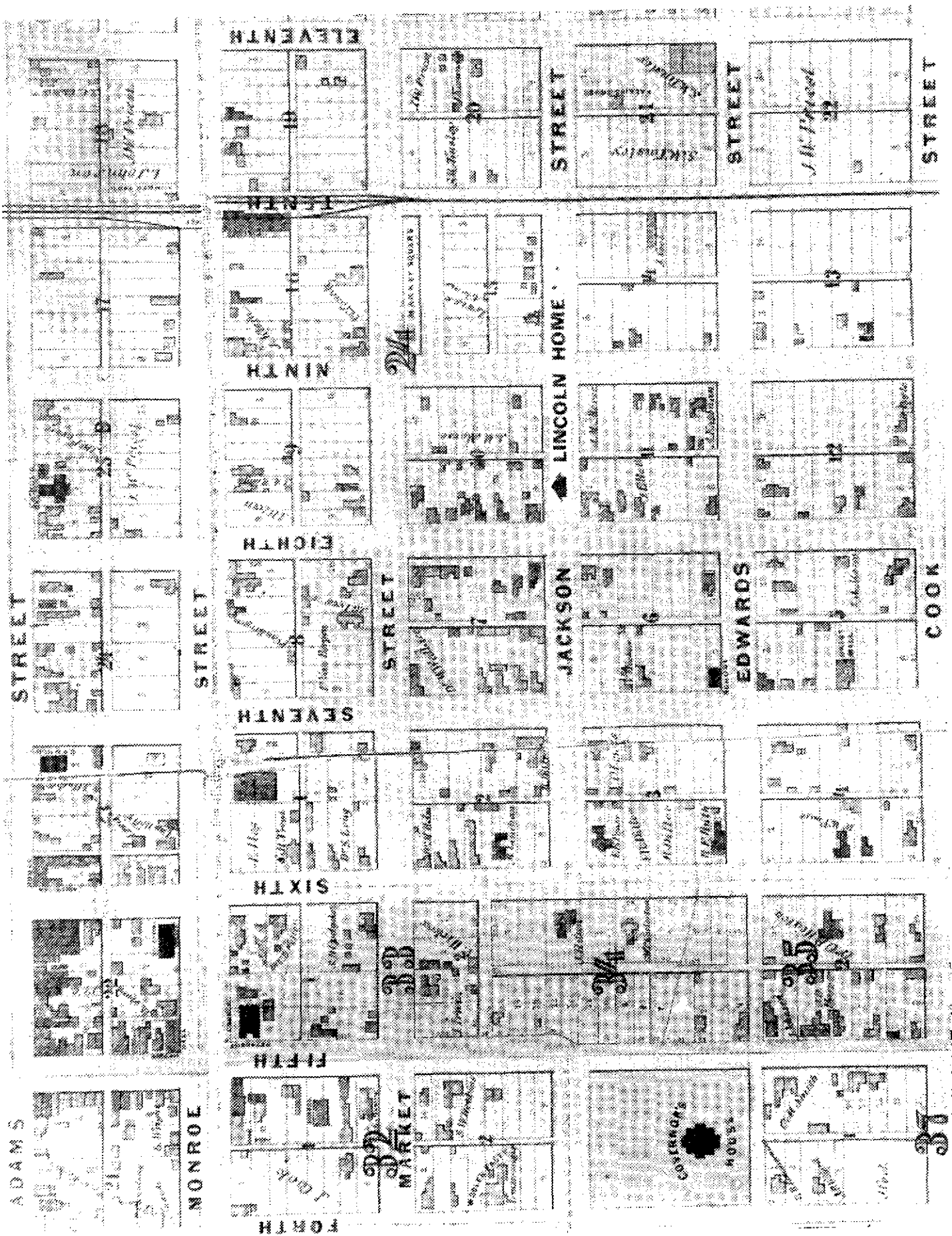
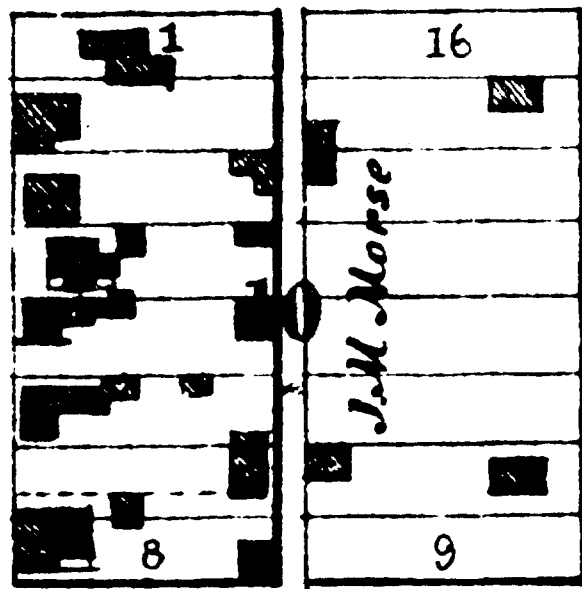
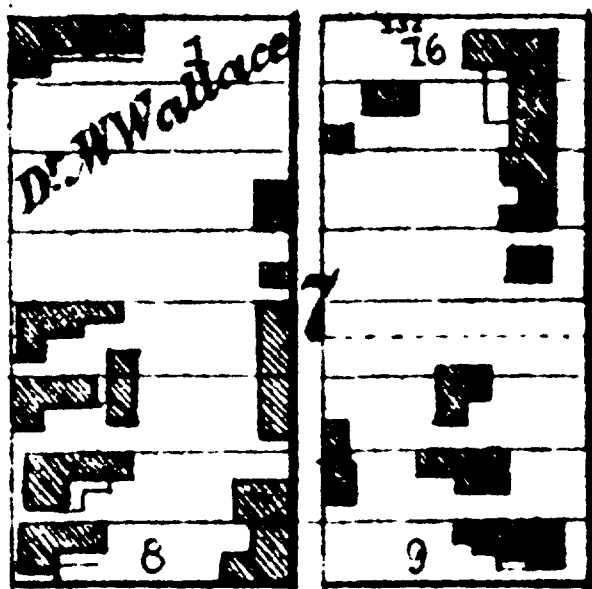
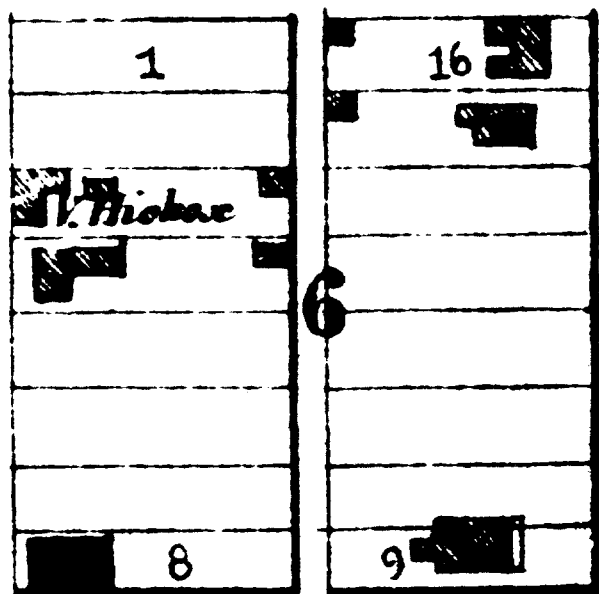


Fig. II-2. Detail of 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." 20

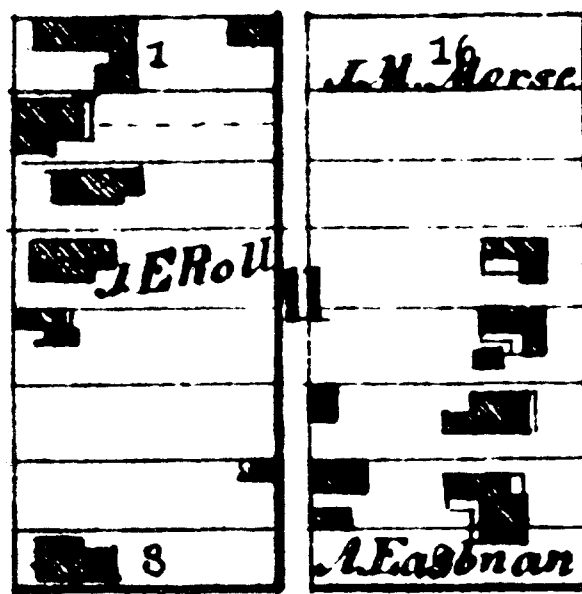


▲ LINCOLN HOME

JACKSON



SCHOOL



EDWARDS

Fig. II-3. Enlargement of 1854 map, "City of Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ills." showing Lincoln Home National Historic Site

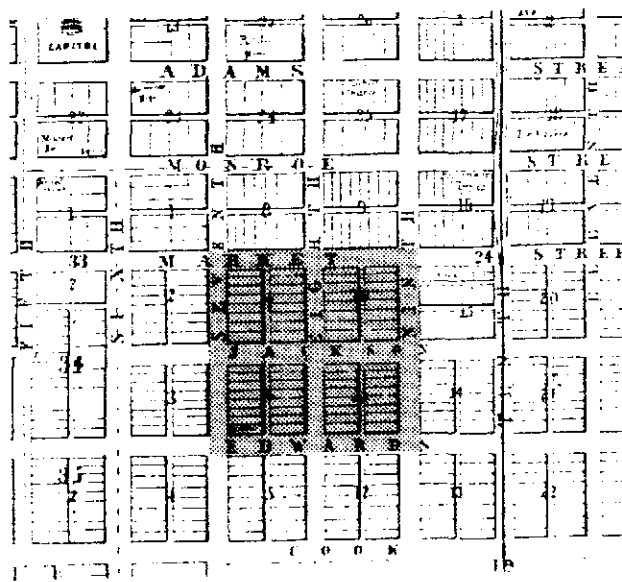


Fig. II-4. 1856 map, "City of Springfield Sangamon Co., Ills."

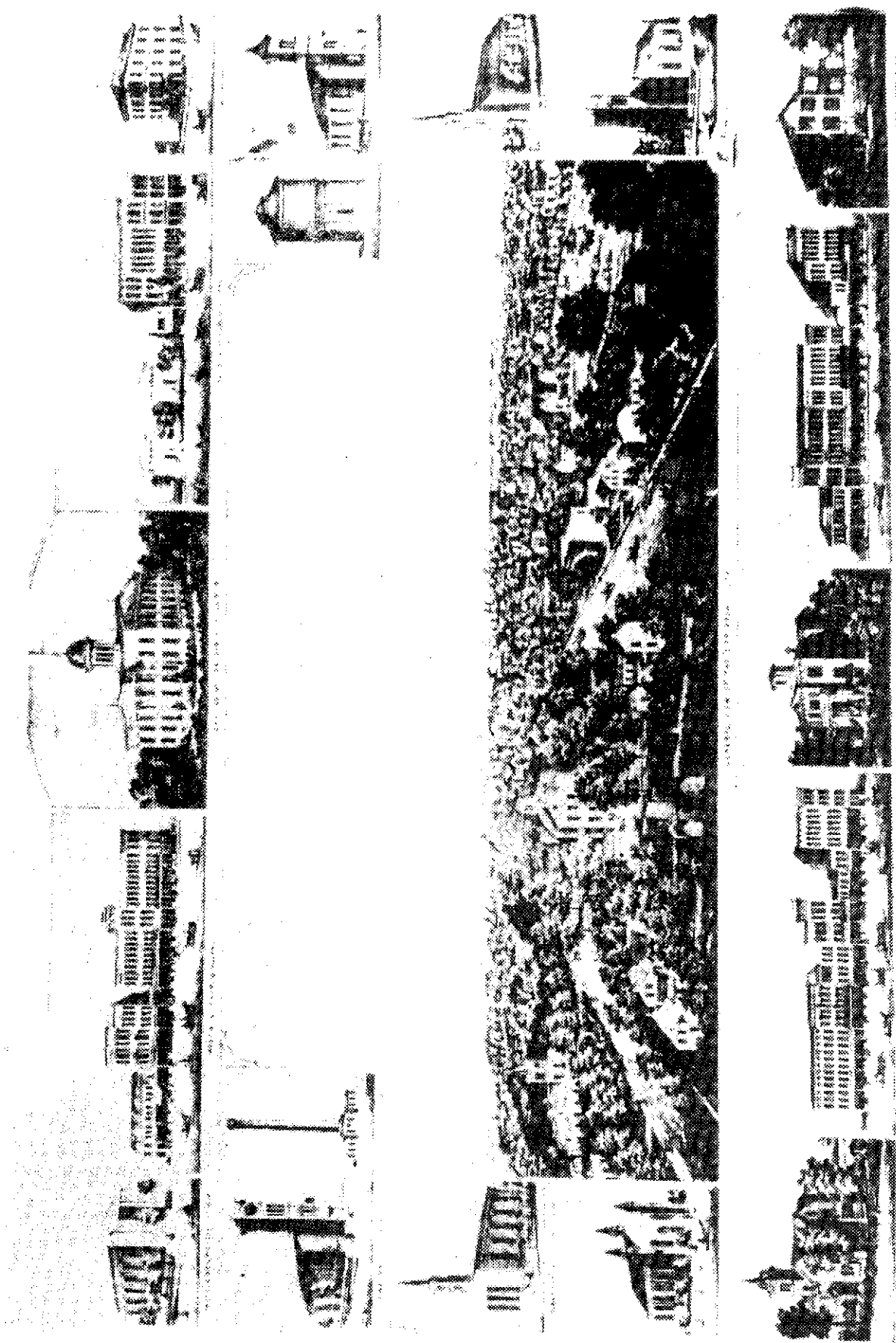


Fig. II-5. 1860 panorama, "General View of the City from the South,"
by H. G. Haerting

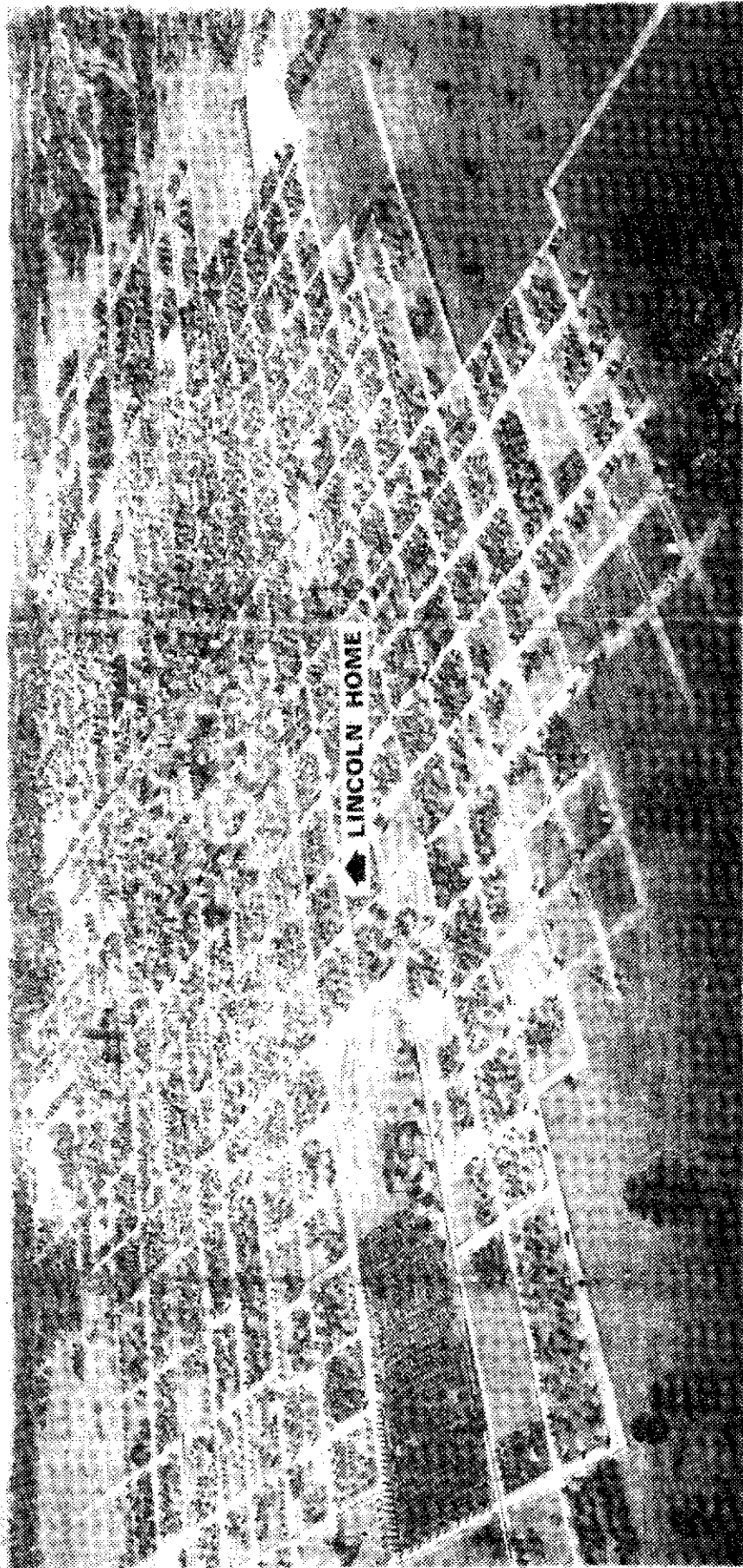


Fig. II-6. 1867 panorama, "Springfield, Illinois" by A. Ruger

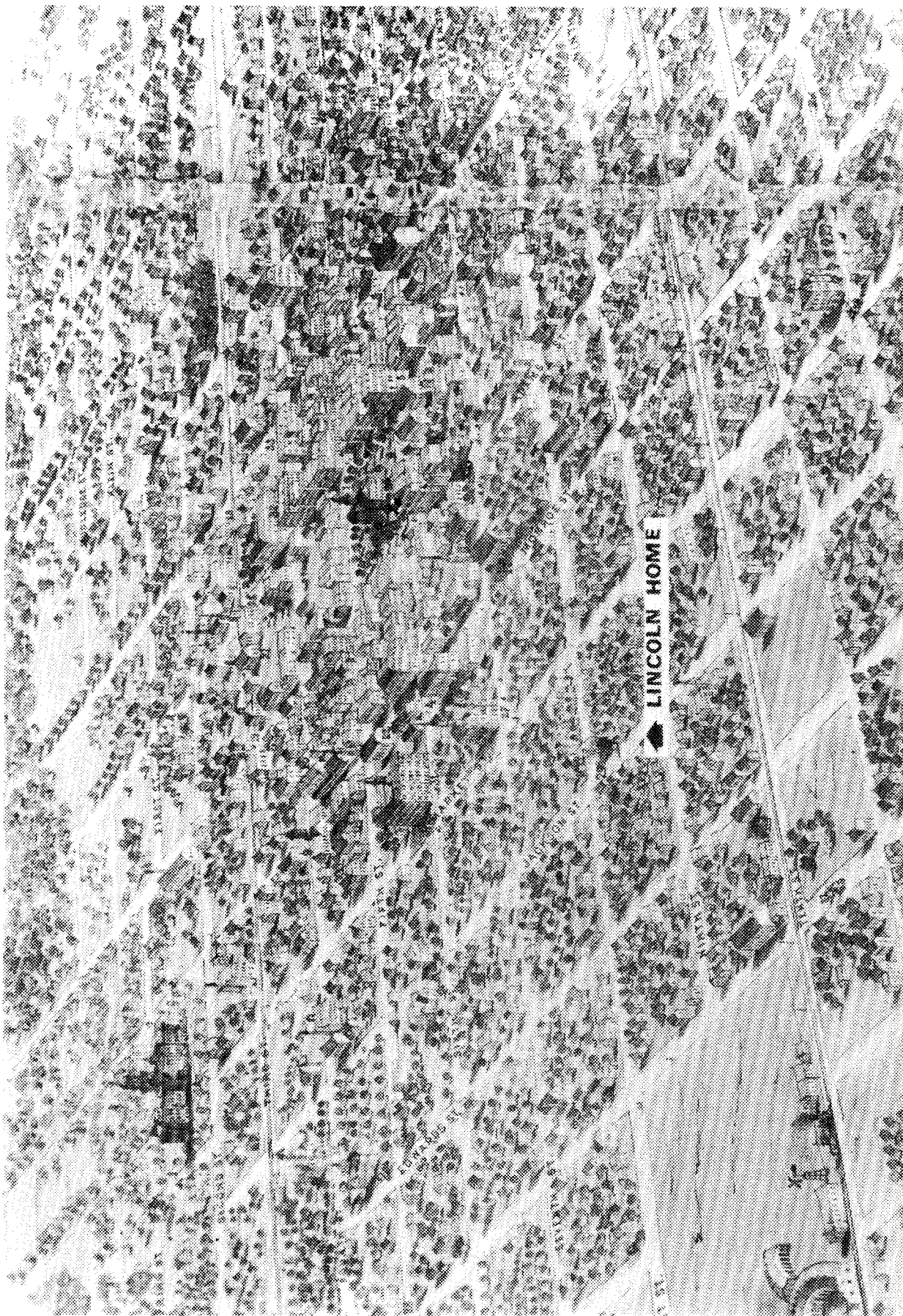


Fig. II-7. Detail from 1867 panorama, "Springfield, Illinois," by A. Ruger

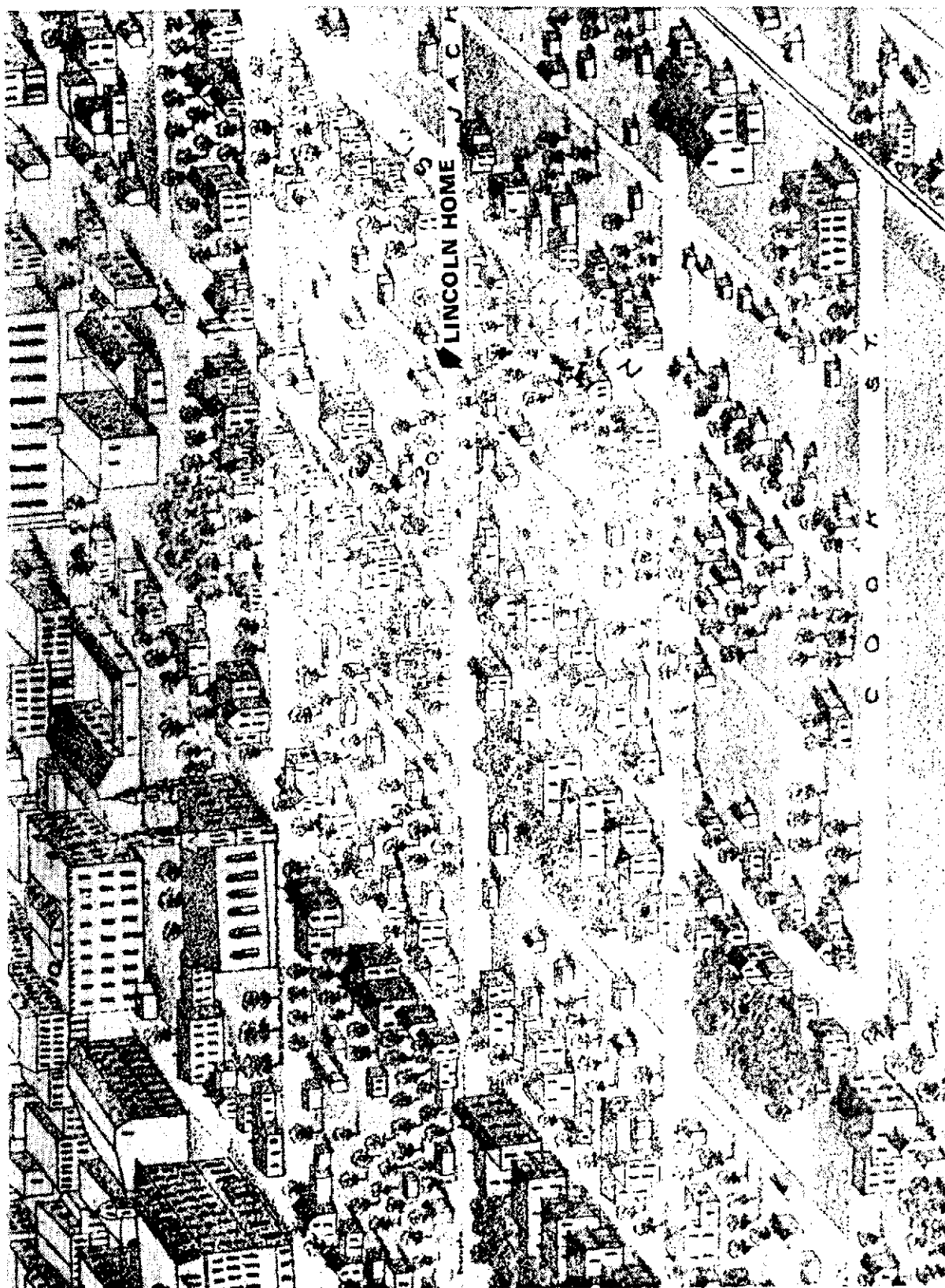


Fig. II-8. Detail from c. 1870 panorama of Springfield, by Beck and Pauli showing Lincoln Home National Historic Site

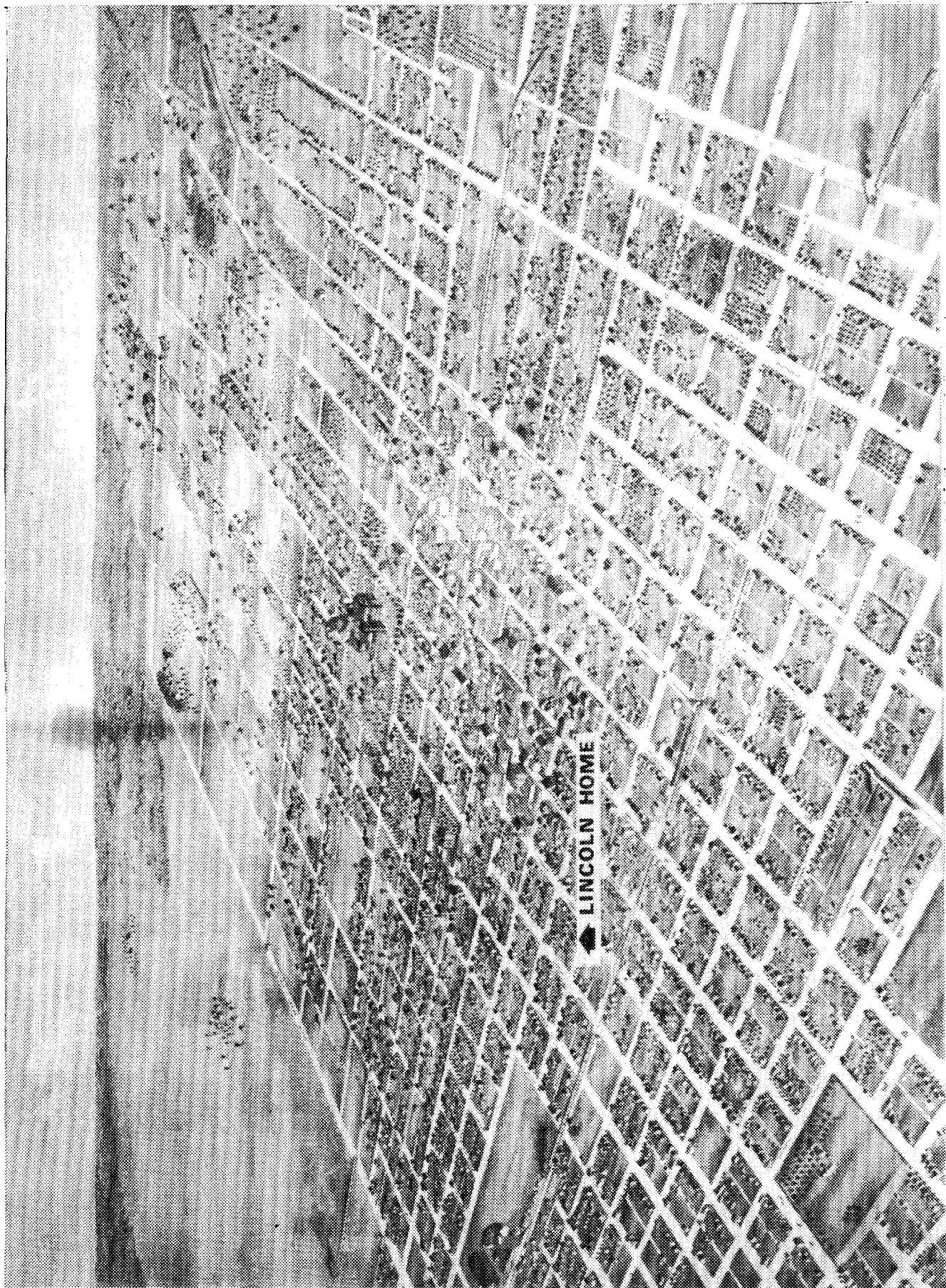


Fig. II-9. c. 1872 panorama, "Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois"
by Augustus Koch

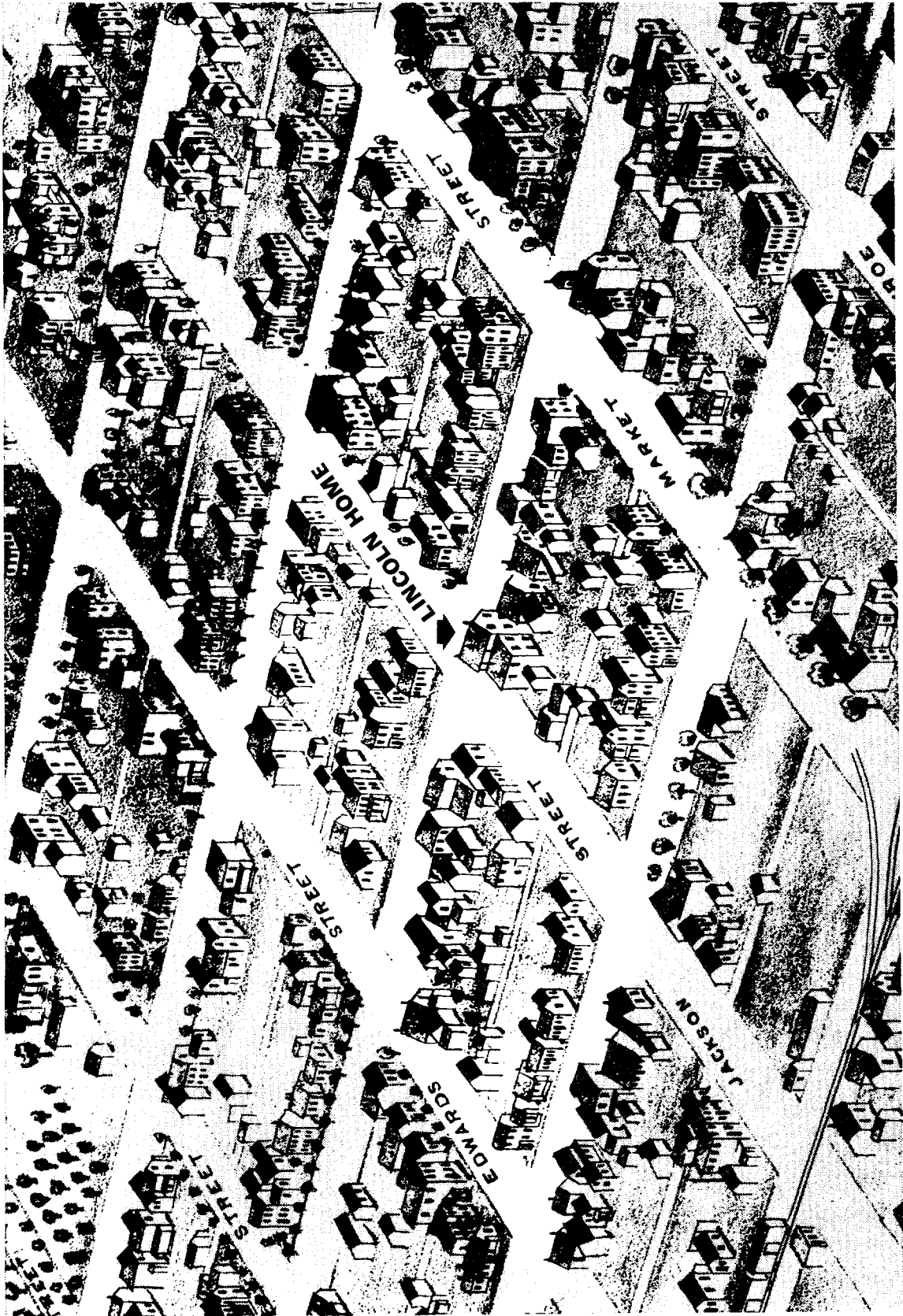
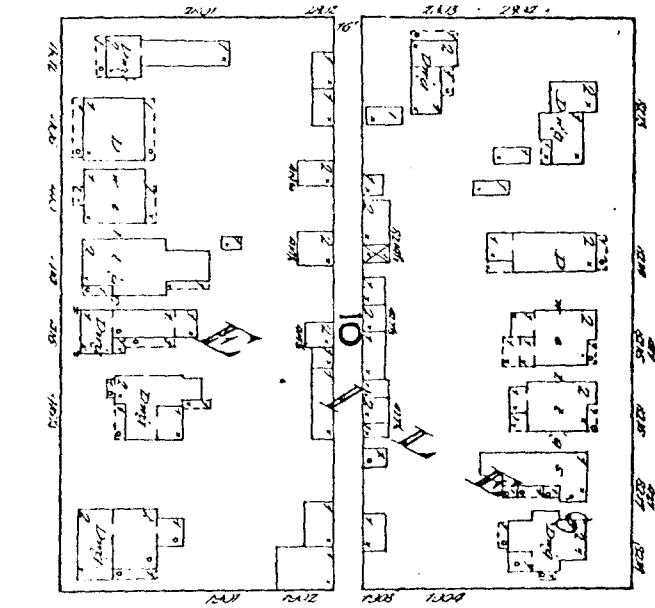
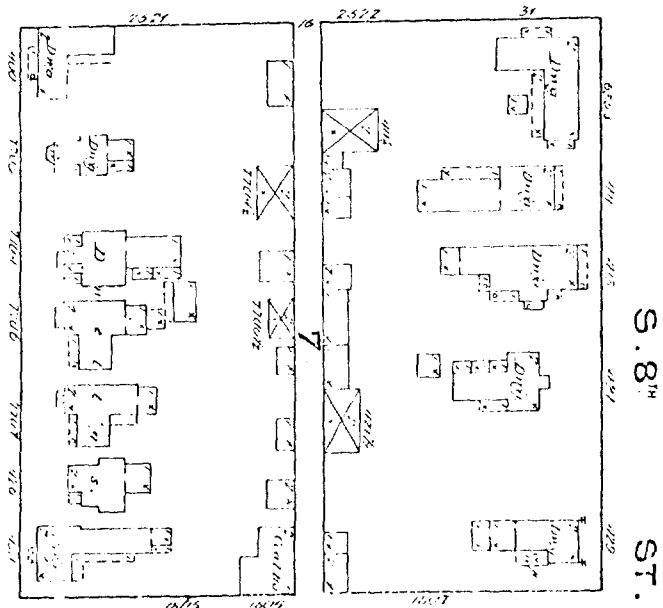


Fig. II-10. Detail from c. 1872 panorama, "Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois" by Augustus Koch, showing Lincoln Home National Historic Site



▲ LINCOLN HOME

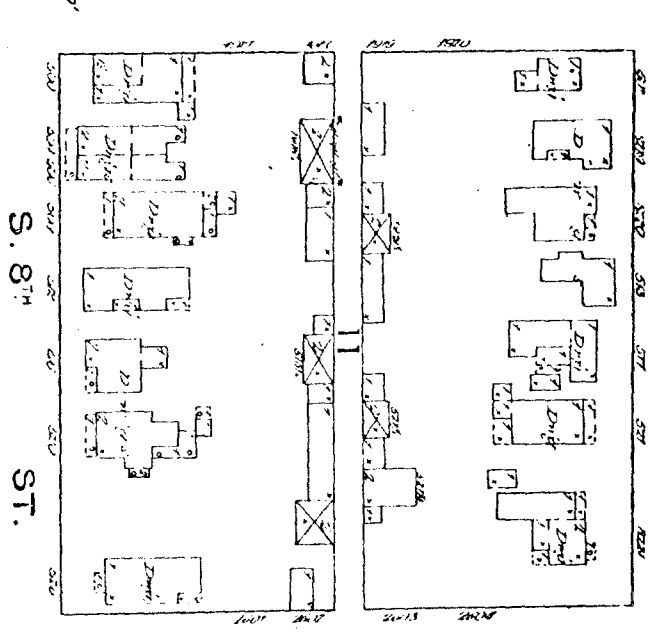
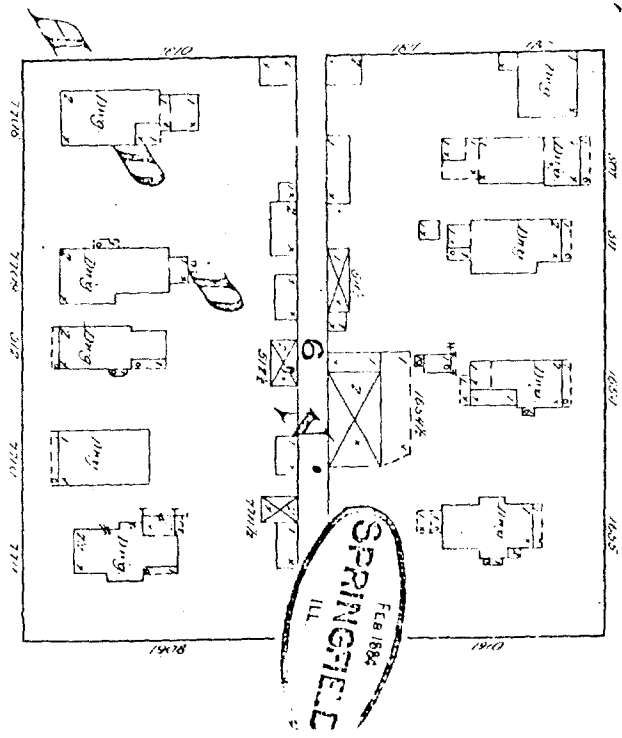


Fig. II-11. Detail of 1884 map, "Springfield, Illinois" by Sanborn Map and Publishing Co., showing Lincoln Home National Historic Site

The 1884 Sanborn map of Springfield, although from a later period than the 1860 date for restoration, is included for reference here. (Fig. II-11) It is likely to be the most accurate record of existing conditions that is available. Sanborn maps, produced for the fire insurance business, record detailed information regarding structures for risk determination. They were drawn from actual surveys, so that dimensions and locations of buildings, streets, etc., are assumed to be accurate. Since a number of the same buildings on the 1884 map are similar to what was shown on the 1854 map, comparisons can be made to verify the accuracy of the earlier map. For this purpose the two maps (1884, Fig. II-11 and 1854, Fig. II-3) have been produced here at the same scale.

People of the Historic Zone

Descriptions of what is known about the residents of the Historic Zone have been previously compiled by other researchers. The following reports contain documented information regarding lives of residents, their houses and properties: Bearss, Edwin, Historical Base Map, Proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, 1969; Bearss, Edwin, Historic Structure Report Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois, 1973; Bearss, Edwin, Historic Resource Study and Historic Structure Report - Historical Data, Lincoln Home, Blocks 6 and 11, 1977; and Painter, George, Background Information on Homes and People in the Historic District, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, 1980.

After reviewing the above descriptions it appears that the Historic Zone was a fairly average, middle class neighborhood. Most of the residents were middle to late middle age and most had at least one child, some as many as seven. Several residents had servants living with them.

Eight of the properties were totally or partially occupied by renters, and four properties were occupied by widows. A wide range of occupations was represented in the neighborhood in 1860. A list of these includes the following: miller, bricklayer, photographer, drayman, gunsmith, fireman, farmer, clerk, druggist, leather dealer, carriage maker, secretary, teamster, carpenter, land agent, lawyer, Illinois State Auditor, and Illinois State Geologist.

The neighborhood, therefore, was made up of quite a diverse group of people and it was probably a very active place with its large number of children. The yards were probably well used for play as well as for utilitarian purposes (vegetable gardens, keeping animals, etc.). It could be surmised that the landscapes of the rental properties were less well ornamented than those properties of more permanent residents. Overall, the properties were probably neat and well kept but not elaborately laid out.

Lincoln Home Landscape

Although we have been unable to locate specific descriptions of other properties in the Historic Zone, several descriptions of the Lincoln property have been recorded (Bearss, 1969, 1973; Darnielle, 1938; Hagen, 1955; Scott, 1953). These, coupled with historical and archeological research (Hagen, 1951) which has been conducted in the past, give a good indication of what the landscape might have been.

The Historical Base Map, Lincoln Home, Springfield, Illinois, 1969, by Edwin C. Bearss, describes in detail the Lincoln Home site. On pages 13 through 21 the following landscape features are discussed and documented: the outbuildings - carriage house, wood shed, and privy; the fences-

Eighth St., Jackson St., north fence, lattice fence; the yard - rose bushes, vines and creepers, lilies, lawn, garden, apple trees, elm tree, and well. Rather than repeating any of this information here, the reader is referred to the above report for details. The Historic Structures Report, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, by Bearss, 1973, also contains two sections which have relevance to landscape features. Pages 22 through 36 include: Contemporary Descriptions of the Lincoln Home and Contemporary Photographs and Engravings.

To date, our research has not uncovered any new information regarding the landscape features of the Lincoln Home, nor has any information been found to refute the conclusions in the two reports cited above.

Conclusions

From the above discussion, some general characteristics of the landscape of the city of Springfield, its residential properties, and the Lincoln Home landscape can be summarized:

City Landscape

1. Original groves of native forest trees had been preserved as Springfield grew, and by 1860, many still remained at various locations in the city.
2. Springfield had a street tree planting program, and as early as 1856, passed a city ordinance on street trees.
3. There was great interest in horticulture among Springfield residents, as evidenced by the numerous horticultural fairs, flower shows, festivals, etc.
4. During the 1850s, Springfield was often described as the "garden" or "floral" city, and numerous descriptions praise the city's landscape,

citing its many shade trees, shrubbery, cultivated gardens, flowers, etc.

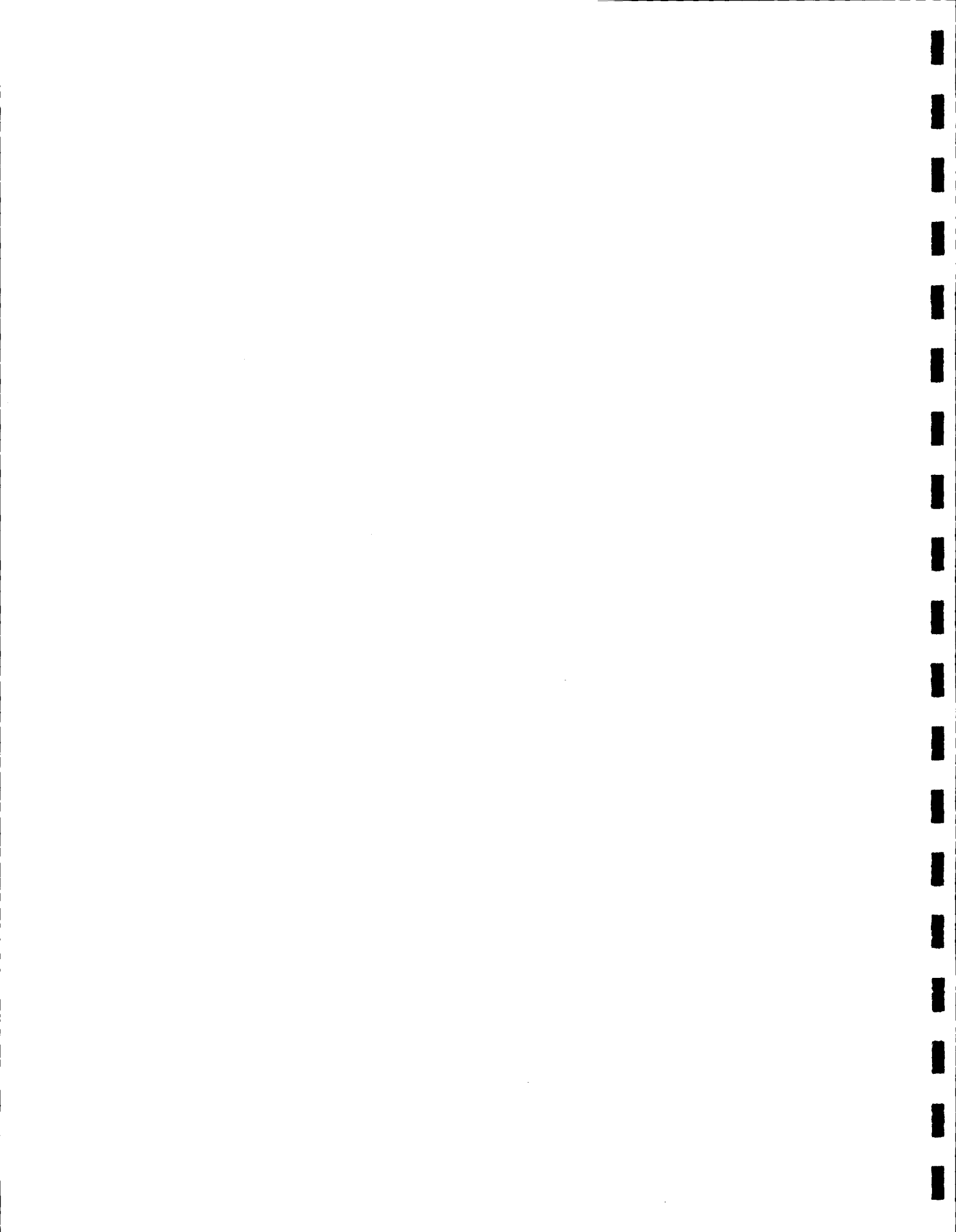
5. By the late 1850s Springfield was bringing its problems (i.e., mud in the streets, lack of sidewalks and street lighting, animals roaming the streets) under control.

Residential Landscapes

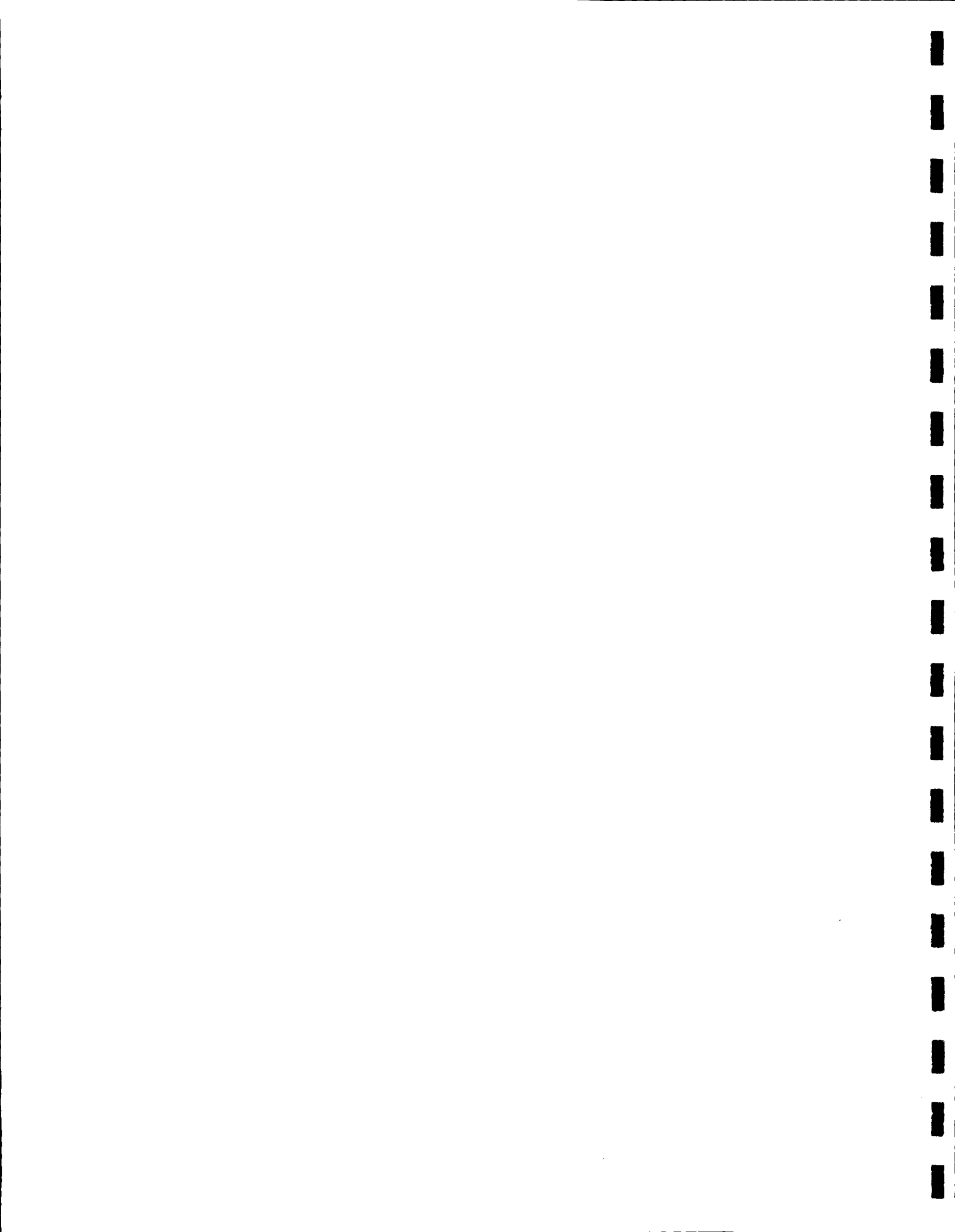
1. Homeowners commonly developed one or more lots adjacent to the lot containing their house.
2. Properties commonly had one or more outbuildings, i.e., barn carriage house, smoke house, wash house, stable, hen house, wood storage, etc.
3. Yards around houses were commonly developed with extensive plantings, including fruit gardens and orchards, vegetable gardens, flower gardens, shrubbery, evergreens, and shade trees.

Lincoln Home Landscape

1. There is enough documentary evidence from previous historical and archeological studies to provide for faithful restoration of the landscape of the Lincoln Home, i.e., the outbuildings, fences, well, and layout of plant materials.



III. Period Literature



Period Literature

Introduction

As discussed in the previous chapter, research to date has not uncovered enough documentation to allow for authentic restoration of the landscape in the Historic Zone (other than the Lincoln property). Therefore, the next task was to document as accurately as possible the types of residential landscapes which were popular during the period to arrive at a close approximation of what might have existed in the Historic Zone. An important source of information on period styles and gardening practices is the literature on gardening and garden design that was being published during the mid-19th century. This literature is known to have had considerable influence on the development of landscapes across the country. Many "how to" books and articles were produced and gained wide recognition. Among them were various types of publications, covering a wide range of garden related subjects, which described the proper ways to develop home grounds and produce and care for plant materials.

Horticultural and Garden Design Literature

Below is a list of publications which are relevant to the study of the Historic Zone landscape. This list is representative of the more popular works of this type. It will give an indication of the kind of literature which was published during the mid-1800s and is included also to serve as source material for further research on the period. Most of the works in this list were favorably reviewed in journals of the period, which gives an indication of their importance. For example, many of the books and periodicals listed were reviewed in The Horticulturist, a journal

which regularly carried a book review section, recommending the new publications available.

The Springfield daily newspapers are also included in the list; they often carried reprints of articles published elsewhere. Even if Springfield residents did not have the opportunity to read the gardening literature in its original form, they often had the chance to read it reprinted in their daily newspapers. Our search of the Springfield newspapers during the 1850s located numerous articles relative to landscape subjects.

Chronological Listing of Period Books and Periodicals:

BOOKS

- 1828 Prince, William. A Short Treatise on Horticulture
- 1829 Bridgeman, Thomas. The Young Gardener's Assistant. (Went through twelve editions, and finally appeared as the American Gardener's Assistant in 1871)
- 1829 Loudon, J.C., ed. An Encyclopedia of Plants
- 1831 Prince, W. R. and W. Prince. The Pomological Manual.
- 1832 Hibbert and Buist. The American Flower Garden Directory. (Continued through printings until 1854)
- 1833 Kenrick, William. The New American Orchardist. (Editions to 1848)
- 1841 Downing, Andrew Jackson. A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening Adapted to North America. (Revised editions published to 1875)
- 1842 Downing, Andrew Jackson. A. J. Downing's Cottage Residences, Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening. (Subsequently revised and enlarged)
- 1845 Downing, Andrew Jackson. The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. (14 editions to 1853, revised and corrected by Charles Downing with editions through 1900)

- 1846 Prince, Robert. Prince's Manual of Roses
- 1847 Buist, Robert. The Family Kitchen Garden. (Printings through 1867)
- 1847 Loudon, Jane. Gardening for Ladies and Companion to the Flower Garden. (American edition edited by A. J. Downing)
- 1850 Browne, D. J. The American Poultry Yard.
- 1850 Leuchars, Robert. Practical Treatise on the Construction, Heating, and Ventilation of Hot-Houses.
- 1851 Barry, Patrick. The Fruit Garden. (Revised editions to 1883)
- 1853 Meehan, Thomas. The American Handbook of Ornamental Trees.
- 1853 Thomas, John J. The American Fruit Culturist.
- 1854 Elliott, F. R. The Fruit Book, or, The American Fruitgrower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. (Revised editions to 1876)
- 1855 Kern, G. M. Practical Landscape Gardening.
- 1858 Kemp, Edward. How to Lay Out a Small Garden. (English edition published 1850, American editions published 1858 and 1880)
- 1858 Warder, John A. Hedges and Evergreens.
- 1863 Rand, Edward S. Flowers for the Parlor and Garden.

PERIODICALS

The Gardener's Monthly and Horticultural Advertiser. By Thomas Meehan, 1859-1888.

The Horticulturist, and the Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste. Originally edited by A. J. Downing (1846-1852)

Illinois Farmer, edited by S. Francis (1859) and M. L. Dunlap (1860-63)

Illinois State Horticultural Society Transactions

Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Illinois

Illinois State Register, Springfield, Illinois

Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, edited by J. J. Thomas

The Magazine of Horticulture, Botany, and Rural Affairs, or Hovey's Magazine, by C. M. Hovey

Prairie Farmer, edited by J. Ambrose Wight, 1841-55.

This selected list of publications indicates there was considerable interest in gardening subjects during the mid-1800s. After reading some of these books and journals one gets the feeling there was a great love of plants and gardening during the period as well as great interest in the advancement of horticultural science. No doubt, Springfield was a part of of these trends.

From the above list, there are a few key references which should be pointed out. These works probably had the most significant influence upon landscape design and planting during the period.

The works of A. J. Downing (1815-1852) were enormously popular throughout the country, and he has been considered the most important landscape figure during the mid-19th century. His Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, published in 1841, was reviewed in 1852 in the following manner:

Though an elegant and costly book, has now passed through four editions. It was the first publication on the subject by an American author, and so completely unknown was the art that the manuscript remained some time in the hands of the author without a publisher. It was, however, a complete triumph, and may be said to have almost created a taste for ornamental gardening---it certainly refined and elevated it.
(The Horticulturist, Sept. 1852)

Downing's Cottage Residences, published in 1842, included architectural design for houses and the fourth edition, published in 1852, included a chapter on gardens and grounds of residences. It is reviewed as follows:

The most important addition, however, is a chapter entitled, "Further Hints on the Gardens and Grounds of Cottage Residences." In this chapter we have given general directions, accompanied with plans, for the laying out of plots of ground, from the smallest parterre of flowers, to the largest area in which a cottage may usually be supposed to be placed....This part of the work is, we think particularly needed by

ladies, who for the most part, take in hand the laying out of the ornamental grounds of their cottage homes; and in doing so are frequently at a loss for hints and sketches, which, if not precisely adapted to their own grounds, might at least suggest to their own minds, such variations as would exactly answer the desired purpose.
(The Horticulturist, May, 1852)

There is evidence that Cottage Residences had reached Springfield by the 1850 s. William C. Greenleaf, a Springfield nurseryman, built a house on his Cottage Garden property (13th and Washington Sts.) which is described as "a beautiful Gothic Cottage, built from one of Downing's designs." (Illinois Journal, May 10, 1856)

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America by Downing, and later revised by his brother, Charles Downing, was considered a standard reference work, which the following quotes reveal:

Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees should be in every library, as a work of patriotic reference .
(Prairie Farmer, 1854, p. 226)

As the various pomological societies have made this the standard on nomenclature, it is therefore necessary that every orchardist should have a copy. (M. L. Dunlap Collection, "The Farm and Garden", Mar. 11, 1858)

In 1846 Downing became the founding editor of The Horticulturist, a popular magazine of the period. It was subtitled the "Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste, Devoted to Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, Botany, Pomology, Entomology, Rural Economy &c."

According to Elizabeth Woodburn, "his editorship of The Horticulturist from its founding in 1846 until his untimely death in 1852 made it the finest source of horticultural information of that time and for us in examining records of the period." (Woodburn, 1977)

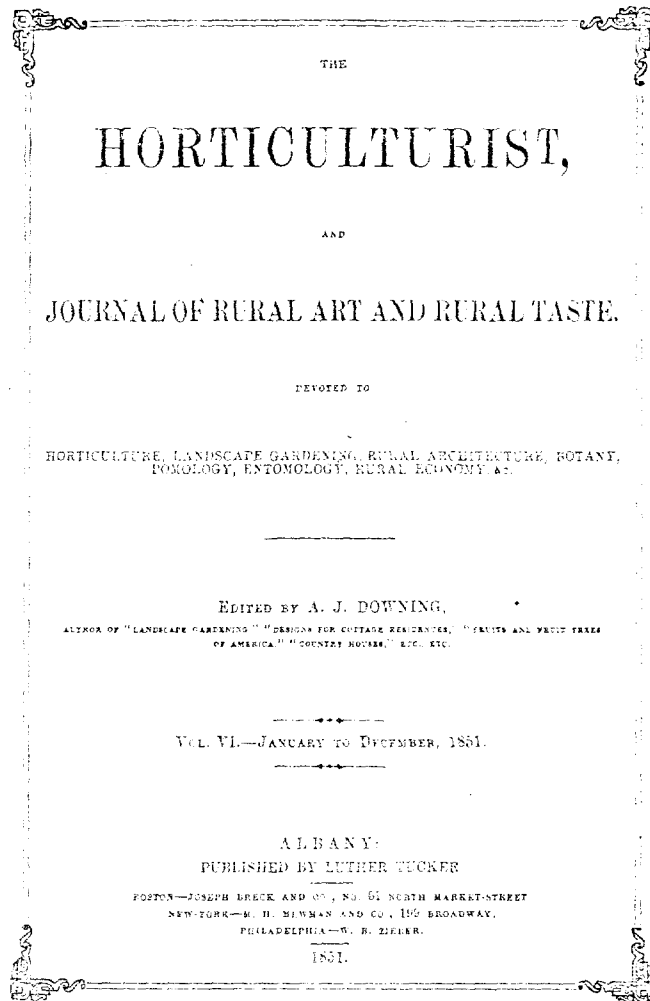


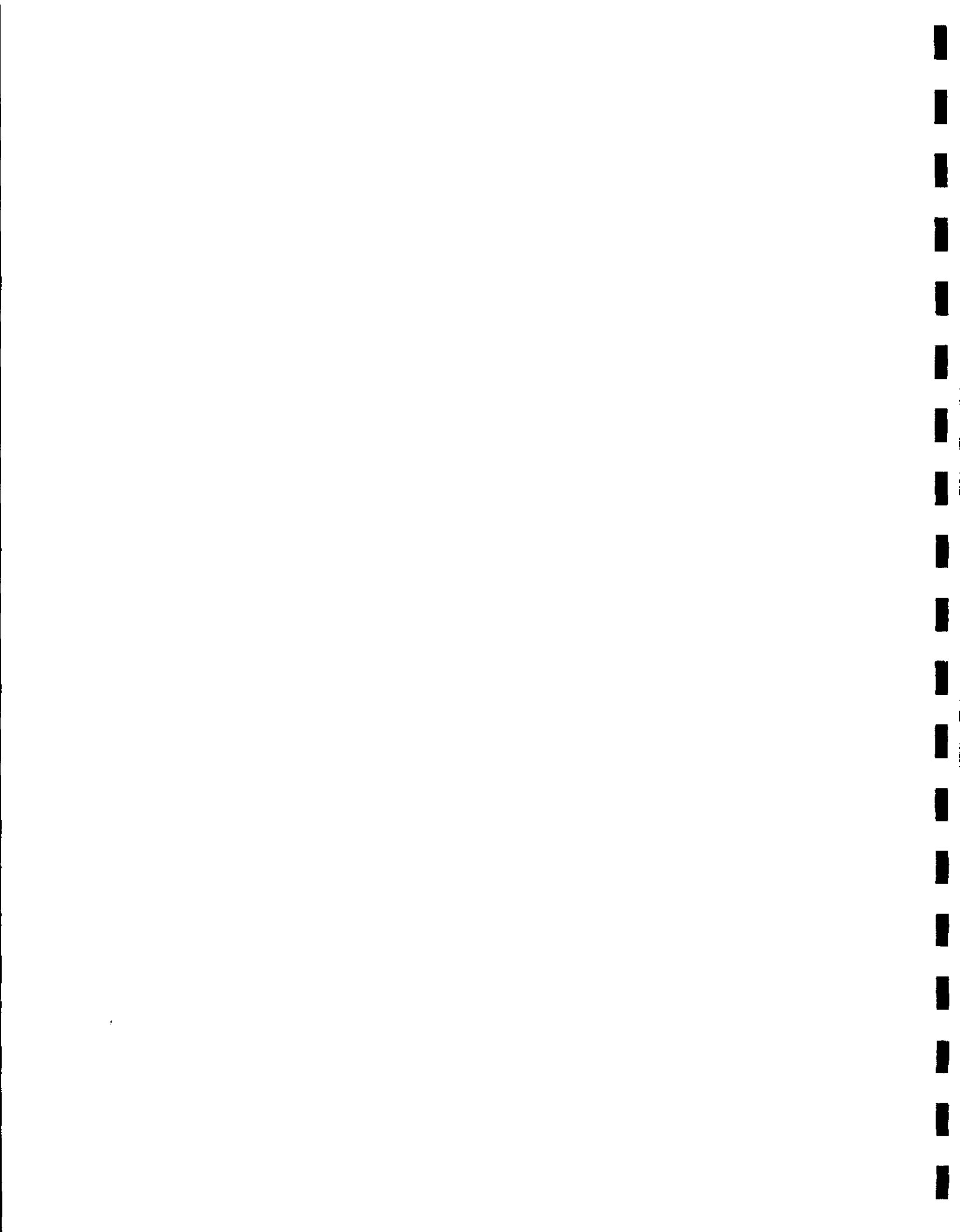
Fig. III-1. Title page from The Horticulturist edited by A. J. Downing

In addition to Downing's works, another important book on design was written by G. M. Kern and published in 1855. Practical Landscape Gardening was aimed at the small as well as large home owner with practical ideas for implementing the principles of landscape gardening, including drawings of landscape plans. As one review of the book states:

We know of no other work published in this country giving Plans in detail except that of the lamented Downing, which...costs more than double the price asked for this work. (The Prairie Farmer, vol. XV, p. 227)

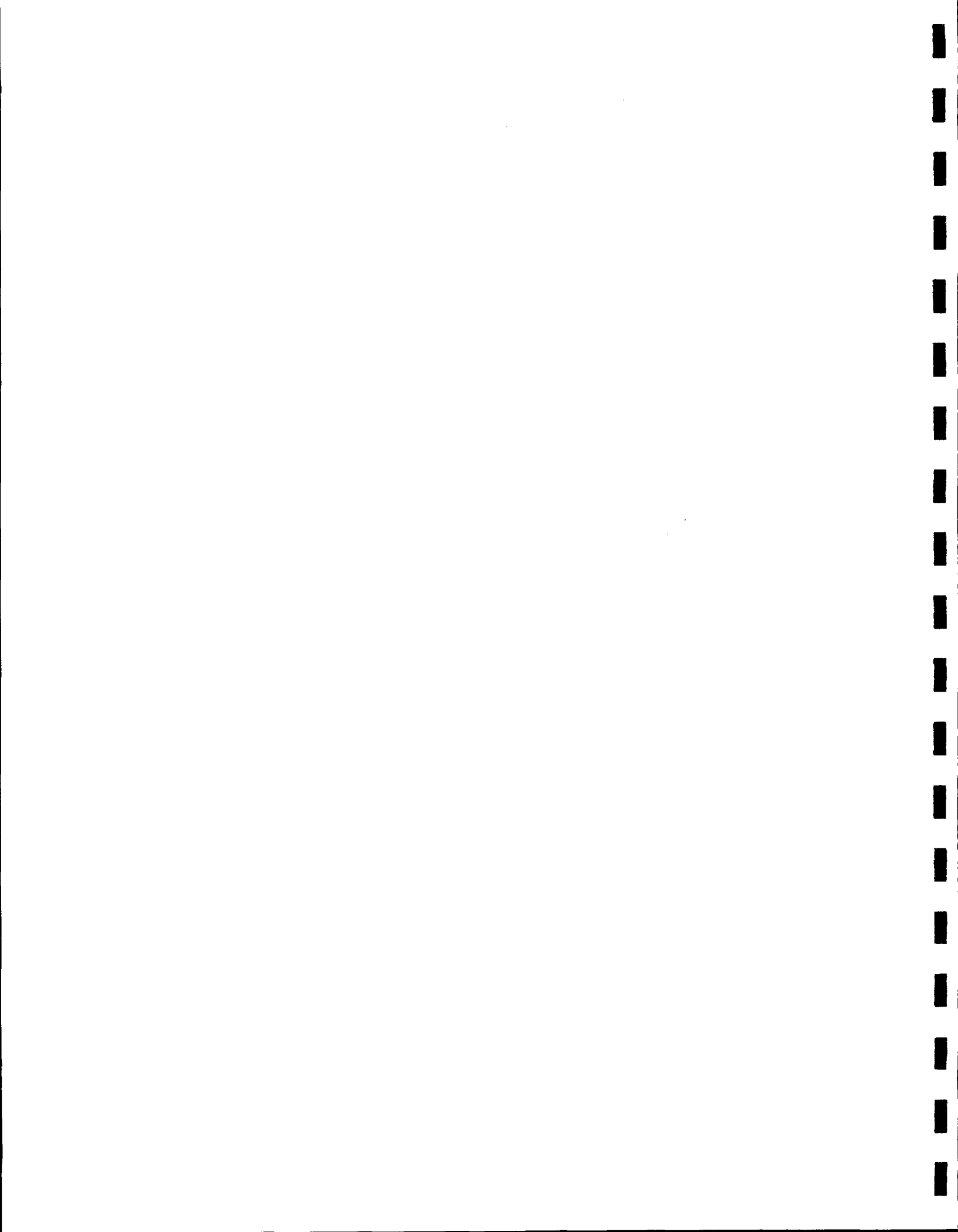
Another work, J. J. Thomas's Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, is a compendium of articles which appeared in the Register of Rural Affairs on topics related to home and garden. The 1858-9-60 volume contains 450 illustrations and provides an excellent source of period documentation.

Other works which were very favorably reviewed are F. R. Elliot's Western Fruit Book and P. Barry's, The Fruit Garden. These works would have particular relevance to Springfield, since it is known that the central and southern Illinois area was a center of fruit production and it is likely that many home owners had fruit gardens or small orchards on their properties.





IV. Character of Residential Landscapes c. 1860



Character of Residential Landscapes c.1860

Introduction

To better understand the character of the landscape which may have existed in the Historic Zone, an analysis of the literature of the period was made to determine what types of things were being advocated and publicized for home and garden, i.e., what the popular styles of the period were, and what characteristics best represent the residential landscape during the mid-1800s. The following discussion will briefly review the major trends in landscape design and describe the major features of the residential landscape of the period, including the following topics:

1. Period Styles
2. Use of Plant Materials
3. Landscape Structures
4. Fences
5. Garden Furniture
6. Other Landscape Elements

To aid in understanding the visual character of the mid-19th century landscape, a number of illustrations will be used in discussing the above topics. These illustrations were selected from period publications to serve as representative examples of the information being published in the gardening literature from 1840-1860. The principle sources used are the publications of A. J. Downing and G. M. Kern, and the journals, The Horticulturist and Rural Affairs. (The importance of these publications was discussed in Chapter III.)

Period Styles

In general, the landscape style of the Victorian period was strongly influenced by the English landscape styles and their proponents. According to M. Hugo-Brunt, the Victorian landscape gardener:

Attempted to combine both formal and informal landscape traditions;...reintroduced the patterned plant bed and sought exotic richness in new developed or imported plants. Landscape gardening was now eclectic;...lacked principles although it remained vaguely concerned with the creation of natural beauty. (from the Introduction to the reprint of Cottage Residences by A. J. Downing)

This quote gives an indication of the difficulty faced when one tries to describe the style of the period. There appears to be no one, overriding principle, which guided design efforts.

A. J. Downing (discussed in Chapter III) was in favor of asymmetrical composition rather than geometric, preferred the building covered by creeper and vegetation or hidden by a plant screen, and searched for a progressive sequence of bloom by plant selection.

Planting design during this period often employed a scattering of specimen plants and ornate flower beds throughout the lawns which resulted in little or no sense of spatial structure in their arrangement. By modern standards, illustrations in mid-19th century literature often give the impression that no design had been employed at all.

Period illustrations of residential properties are shown in Figs. IV-1 and 2. Though some of these were designed for more extensive properties than those in the Historic Zone, they do indicate the strong emphasis on the curvilinear form popular during the period. Curves were usually employed in the front and side yards with the rear yards having a more geometrical layout with rectangular plots for kitchen and fruit gardens. Generally,

there was also a clustering of trees and shrubs at the property's margins.

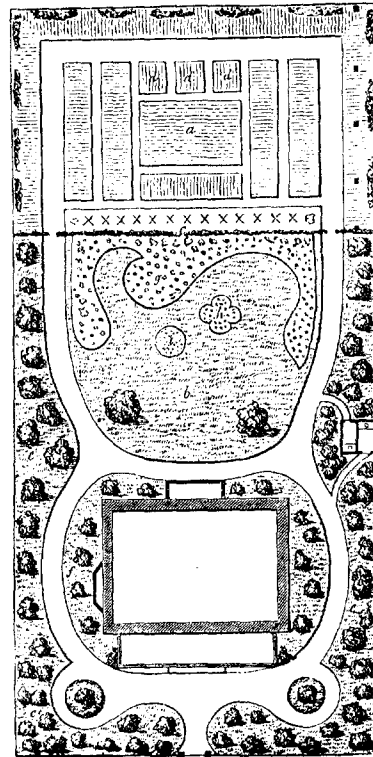
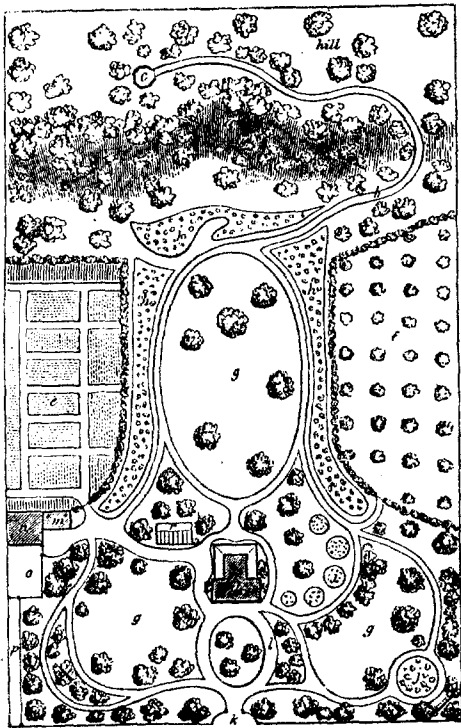
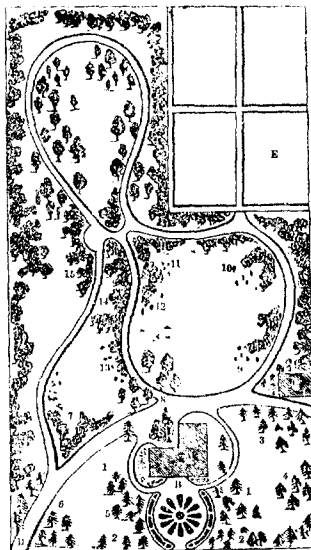
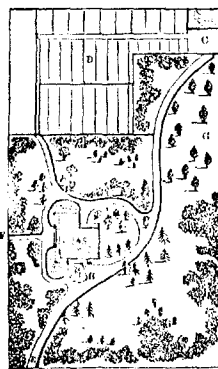


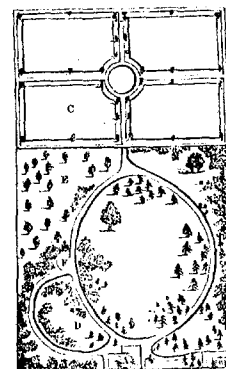
Fig. IV-1. Plans for residential landscapes from Cottage Residences by A. J. Downing, 1842.



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. House. | 4. Row of Trees. Hemlock Spruce in front. |
| B. Terrace. | 5. Balsam Fir and Picea Fraaseri. |
| C. Stairs. | 6. Austrian Pine. Yew. |
| D. Carriage-entrance. | 7. Larches. |
| E. Kitchen-garden. | 8. Crataegus. Almonds in front. |
| 1. Norway Spruce. White Spruce. | 9. Group of Maples. Catalpa. |
| 2. White Pine and Arbor-vitae. | |



- A. House; B. Fountain; C. Stable-yard;
D. Kitchen-garden; E. Carriage-entrance; F. Foot-entrance; G. Orchard.



- A. House; B. Stable; C. Kitchen-garden; D. Flower-lawn; E. Orchard; F. Pavilion.

Fig. IV-2. Plans for residential landscapes from Practical Landscape Gardening, by G. M. Kern, 1855.

Illustrations of smaller scale urban residential properties are shown in Figs. IV-3 through IV-5. They reveal a more rectilinear solution to the circulation pattern, except when a deeper house setback is present (Fig. IV-4)

In Fig. IV-2 Kern describes the layout of the property as follows:

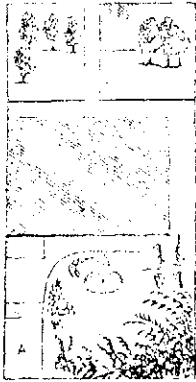


Fig. IV-3. Plan for a small residential lot from: Kern, Practical Landscape Gardening, 1855.

The ground-plan shows the shrubbery and flowers conveniently lodged in appropriate situations. A Fountain near the upper pavement, would be of good effect. Around the pond some of the choicest Flowers may find their places. A clump of Evergreens may, also, be placed before the corner of the house, to conceal the back road from view; a group of Shrubby and Flowers could be planted around the two sides of the lot. The highest plants should be set near the fence--- gradually diminishing in size. The margin of the group should be enlivened with the brightest flowers, drooping down on the velvet grass.

Fig. IV-4 shows a plan for a double house and lot. Kern describes the plan as follows:

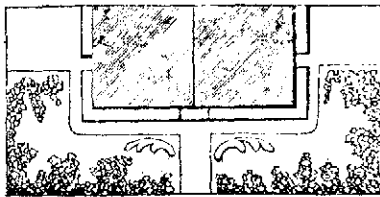


Fig. IV-4. Plan for front yard of a double house and lot. From: Kern, Practical Landscape Gardening, 1855.

The space for outward improvement being very limited, only a bed for smaller flowers on each side of the walk can be made. A belt of shrubbery may surround the limits of the lot, the taller shrubs being placed at the sides, to conceal the back lot of each house. The part fronting the street should be composed of smaller, fine-flowering Shrubs, and showy Flowers, which can thus conveniently be seen from the windows of the house. However narrow and small such a belt may be, it may be so arranged as to appear like a natural group, and not as a wreath, by boldly breaking its outlines.

Fig. IV-5 shows the front yards of small lots. Curved walks are used to approach the front door of the house and for access to the rear yard. The plantings are spotty and clustered at the property boundaries with areas of flowers and carpet bedding located adjacent to walks within the lawn. Even though these properties are very small, the same practices which were evident in much larger grounds and estates (as shown in Figs. IV-1 & 2) are shown here as well.

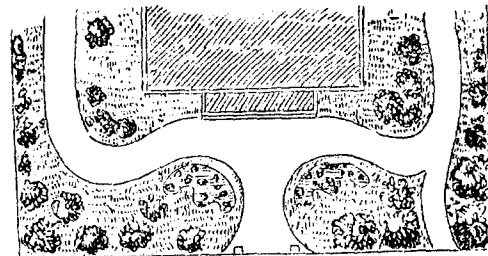
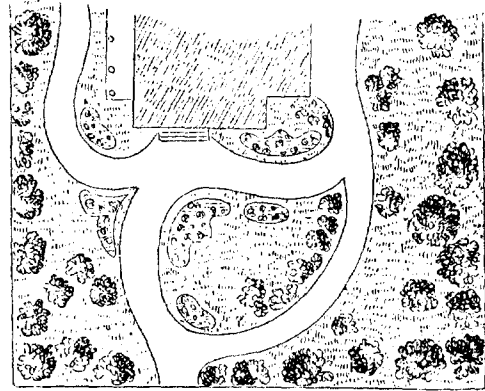


Fig. IV-5. Front yard plans from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Additional examples of small residential properties are shown in Figs. IV-6, 7 & 8). Fig. IV-6 shows a small house with a curved path to the front door. A bed of flowers is shown in the foreground and a few small shrubs and flowers are scattered in other parts of the yard. Several large trees are shown in the rear of the house.

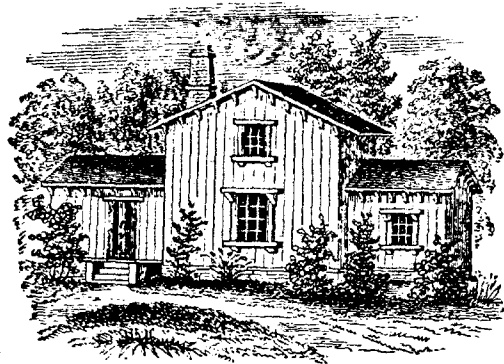


Fig. IV-6. "Laborers Cottage" from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Fig. IV-7 shows a simple cottage with little landscape adornment. Notice the absence of foundation plantings. This is true for most houses of this period. In examining many other pictures from the 19th century literature, houses are usually shown standing isolated in the lawn. This practice was common until the turn of the century and later.

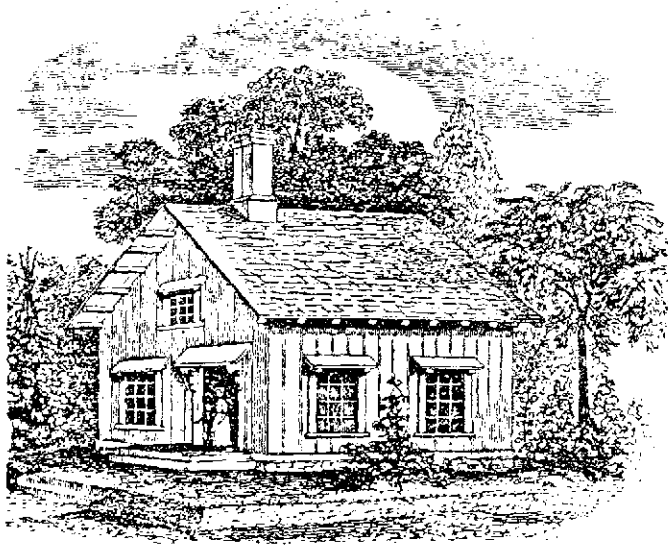


Fig. IV-7. "Laborers Cottage" from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Fig. IV-8 shows one of Downings small cottages. The landscape here is somewhat more elaborate with flowers in a bed in the lawn, two garden seats with arbors on both sides of the window (on left side of house) and wherever possible, the house is draped with vines and creepers.

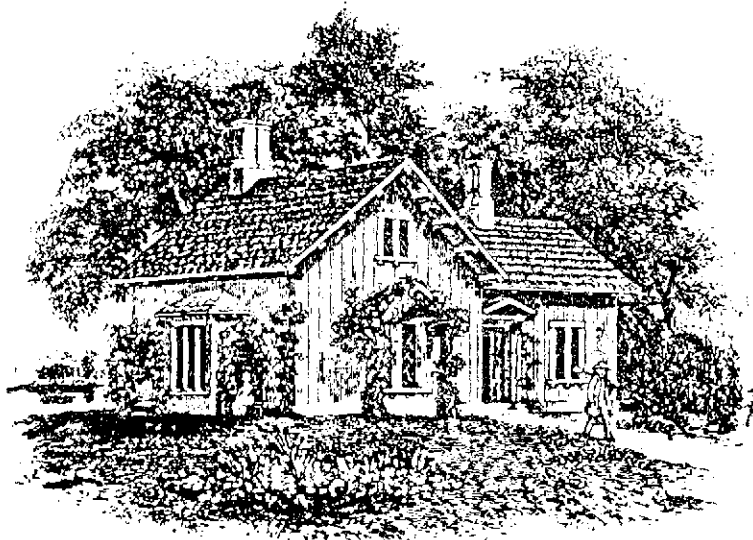


Fig. IV-8. "Small Bracketed Cottage" from Downing, Architecture of Country Houses, 1850

Use of Plant Materials

Trees

The arrangement of trees in the landscape was discussed in a series of articles which appeared in The Horticulturist of 1857. There are 21 illustrations in this series with a narrative which discusses the proper use of trees in groups. Several points can be made from these examples, shown in Fig. IV-9. The number of plant in many of the illustrations often are grouped in combinations of odd numbers. The center of the group will usually appear to be the highest. Often conifers are used as accents in groups containing more rounded crowns. "In the arrangement of trees... two principles require to be respected: first, always maintain a balance in the composition; and second, there should be form and variety in the groups themselves." (The Horticulturist, 1857)



Fig. IV-9. Illustrations showing the proper use of trees in groups, from The Horticulturist, 1857.

Shrubs

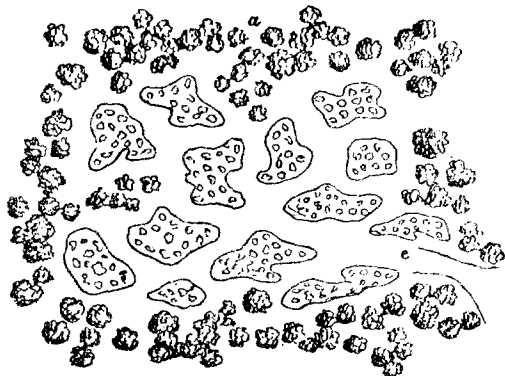
Shrubbery was used in the residential landscape in a number of ways. Often shrubs were planted in hedges on the borders of a property or used to screen off the back yard from view. Ornamental shrubs were very popular in front yards, especially the showy flowering varieties, such as lilacs, snowballs, flowering quince, and spiraeas. Shrubs often appear in the illustrations of the period in small natural groupings spaced at various locations in the yard.

Kern also advocates the use of shrubs for screening properties from public streets. On a property such as a corner lot, he states that it may be necessary "to surround the Garden with a dense belt of shrubbery and trees. This belt may be composed of various families of trees and shrubs, arranged in such a manner as to produce a pleasing variety of masses of foliage, differing in height, shape and tints." (Kern, 1855)

Flowers

Flowers were a common component in all residential landscapes of the period. In general there were two popular methods of planting flowers: the irregular plan and the formal, geometric layout. Fig. IV-10 shows an example of an "irregular" flower garden, where beds are laid out with no apparent regularity of shape or size. The regular, or "geometric" method shown in Figs. IV-11 through 14, is laid out in a patterned, symmetrical design divided by walks for easy access. Although these illustrations are on a scale larger than the lots in the Historic Zone, it was popular to include scaled down versions of this type of design in the smaller urban properties.

A flower border in front of a fence is another planting arrangement which was popular during the period. Flower gardens were also often ornamented with various types of statues, vases, seats, fountains, etc.



The Irregular Flower-garden.

Fig. IV-10. Irregular style flower garden from Downing, Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, 1841

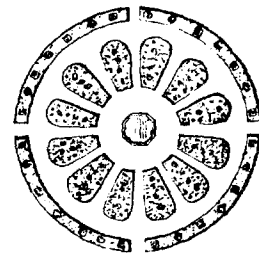


Fig. IV-13. Formal flower garden from Downing, Cottage Residences, 1842

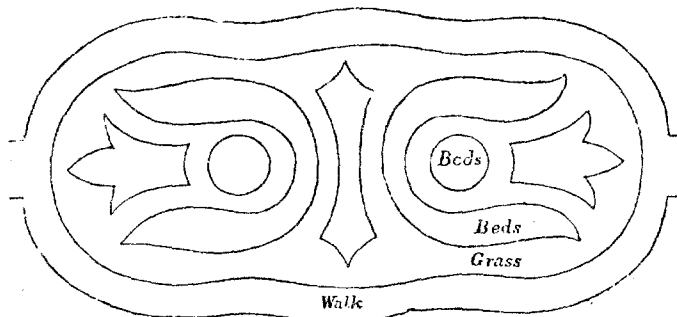


Fig. IV-11. Formal flower garden from Downing, Cottage Residences, 1842

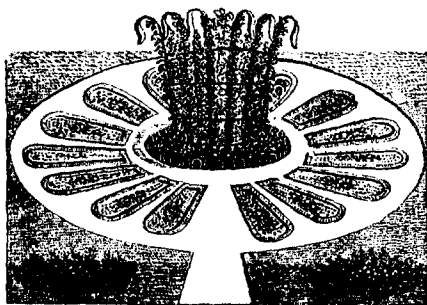
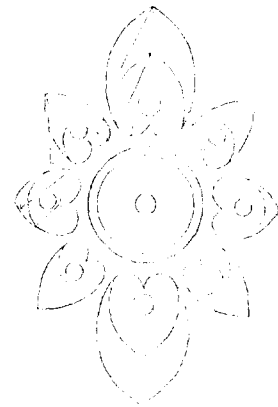


Fig. IV-12. Formal flower garden from Kern, Practical Landscape Gardening, 1855

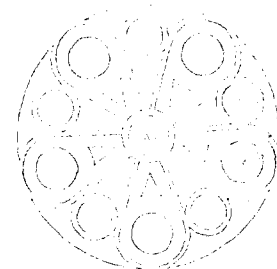


Fig. IV-14. Designs for formal flower gardens from The Horticulturist, 1854

Vining Plants

Evidently the use of vines and other trailing plants was popular during the period in Springfield. From our research on plant materials in the Illinois nursery trade c. 1860 we have found a large number of vines for sale. As previously mentioned, Downing was an advocate of using vines to drape houses. The Horticulturist, Feb. 1849 also recommended the use of vines to drape houses:

We want to talk...about what we call drapery of cottages and gardens; about those beautiful vines, and climbers, and creepers, which nature made on purpose to cover up everything ugly, and to heighten the charm of everything pretty and picturesque.

Kern, in his book, Practical Landscape Gardening, also mentions the idea of covering up ugliness, this time in reference to fences:

To conceal the boundaries and fences as much as possible, is a rule generally acknowledged in Landscape Gardening. This is done to give a natural freedom to the scenery, and to hide the ugly shape of fences.

Descriptions of Lincoln's home have referred to vines growing on the columns of the porch. According to a Chicago Tribune report of the Lincoln funeral (May 6, 1865):

The shrubbery in front of the house, principally rose bushes, many of them planted by Mr. Lincoln's own hand, are in full leaf, and a beautiful rose vine clammers up on of the door posts, and trails over the cornice. (quoted in Bearss, Historical Base Map, Lincoln Home, 1969)

The Chicago Tribune article further notes:

The columns of the piazza at the rear of the house are also turned with vines and creepers.

Vines and trailing plants were also often displayed on trellises, arbors, or other types of plant supports. Some examples of these are shown in Figs. IV-15 through 17.

Fig. IV-16 shows a popular method for supporting climbing roses and Fig. IV-15 and 17 show supports for vines and shrubs.

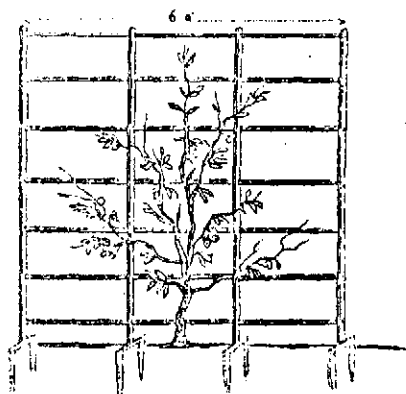
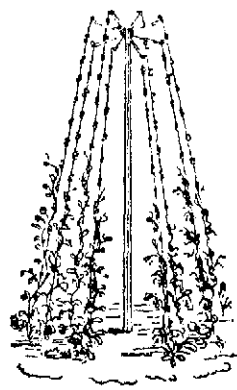
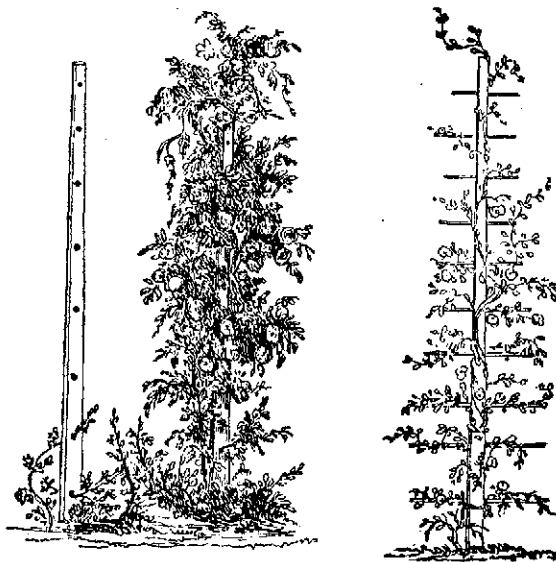


Fig. IV-15. Plant support from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60



SUPPORT FOR VINES.



SUPPORTS FOR CLIMBING ROSES.

Fig. IV-16. Plant support from The Horticulturist, 1858

Fig. IV-17. Support for climbing roses from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Some examples of the more unique plant supports were found in the 1846 and 1849 issues of The Horticulturist. These consisted of planting climbers on cedar trunks, a movable trellis on rollers that could be taken into the dwelling, a cypress vine pavillion, and an urn with a climbing plant trained around five vertical poles. This type of ornamentation and detail is typical of illustrations published throughout the period.

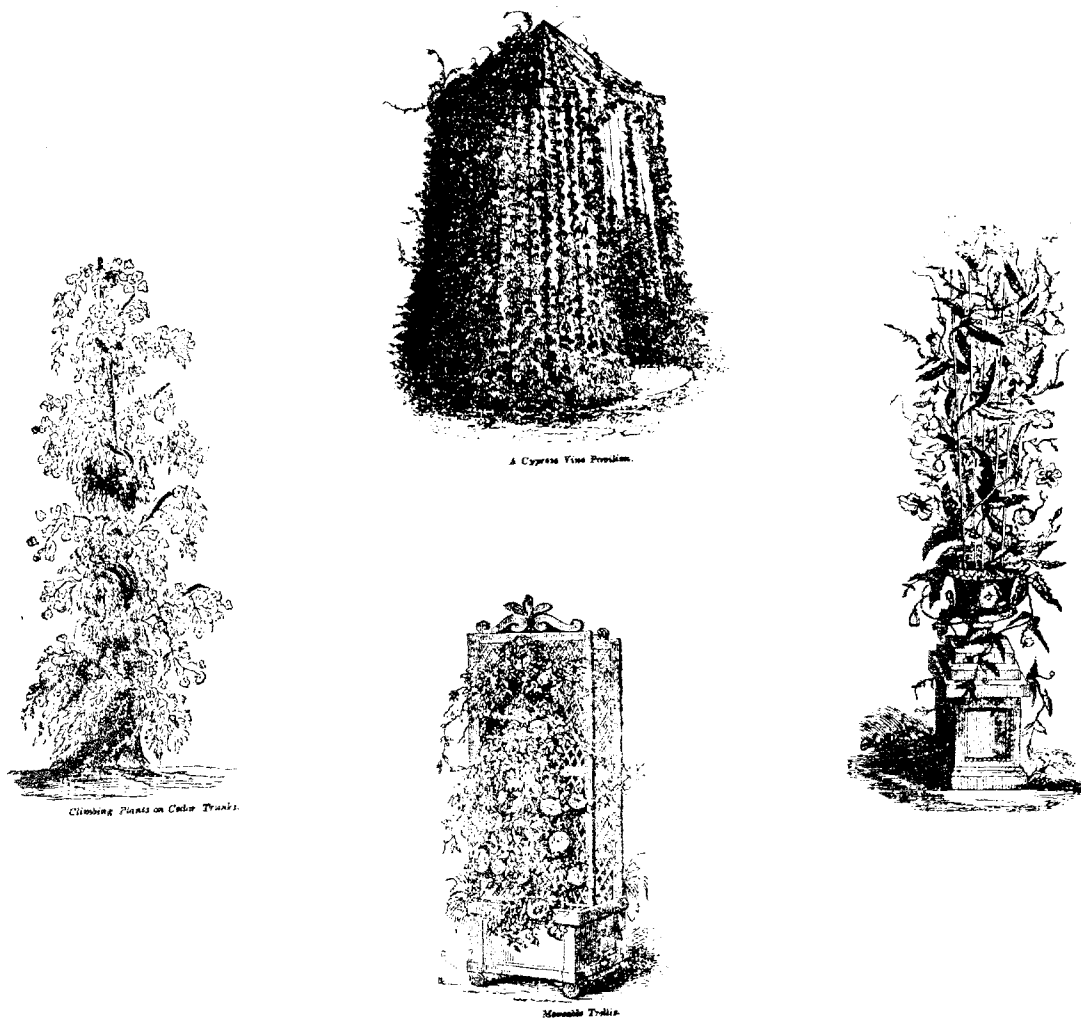


Fig. IV-18. Illustrations of various types of plant supports from The Horticulturist, 1846 and 1849

Fences and walls were also often used for training plants. Fig. IV-19 shows various espalier patterns used for training plants against walls. This method would have been appropriate in situations where fruit trees were desired but little space was available, a situation similar to many of the residential lots in the Historic Zone.

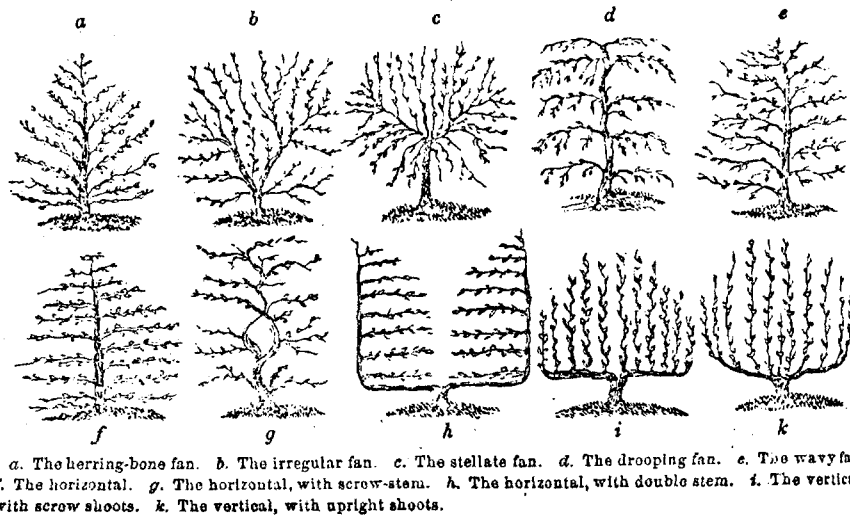


Fig. IV-19. Illustrations from "Training and Pruning" in The Horticulturist, July, 1856.

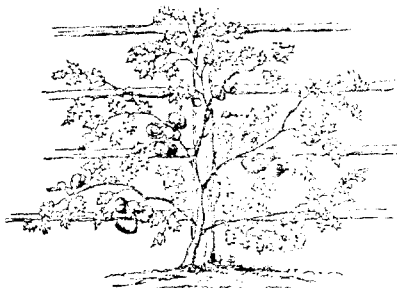


Fig. 37.—SUPPORT FOR TOMATO PLANTS.

Fig. IV-20. Support for tomato plants from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Fig. IV-20 Illustrates a method of training tomato plants on an open, sunny fence. This method would be very applicable to the Historic Zone where space for vegetable gardening was limited.

Container Plants

Displaying plants in movable pots and urns and hanging baskets was also popular during the period. Urns were often placed on pedestals (Fig. IV-21) and baskets (Fig. IV-23 & 25) were hung from porches and verandahs. Fig. IV-22 shows examples of some more elaborate types of urns, and Fig. IV-24 shows an example of a house with simple potted plants set out in the front lawn.

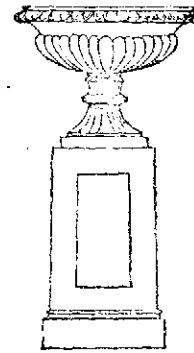


Fig. IV-21. Urn on pedestal from Downing, Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, 1841



Fig. IV-22. "Terra Cotta Ornaments" from The Horticulturist, Nov., 1856

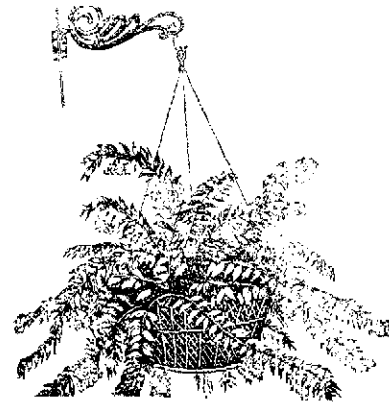


Fig. IV-23. Hanging basket from The Horticulturist, 1849



Fig. IV-24. Illustration showing use of potted plants from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

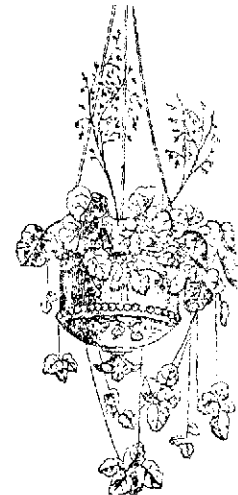


Fig. IV-25. Hanging basket from The Horticulturist, 1855

Landscape Structures

Outbuildings

Functional outbuildings were obviously present in the urban residential landscape c. 1860. The privy was essential and various other buildings were used depending upon the needs of the occupant of the property. Carriage houses, stables, and barns were commonly located near the rear property line adjacent to the alley. Other outbuildings which may have been in use are: chicken coops, hog pens, well houses, wood storage sheds, wash houses, ice houses, and smoke houses.

Our research on Springfield in the early 1850s indicated there was a problem with chickens, cows, horses, and hogs running at large in the city, but by the late 1850's newspapers indicate these animals were being confined. Therefore, it could be assumed that some of the properties would probably contain chicken coops, hog pens, and stables.

Period illustrations of what some of the structures looked like are shown in Figs. IV-26 through 33.

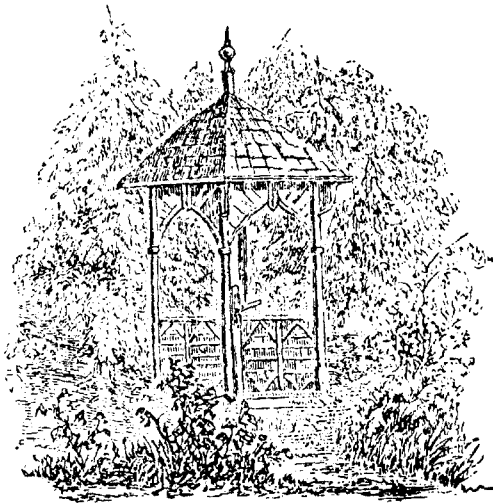


Fig. IV-26. Pump House from "Design for Rustic Buildings" in The Horticulturist, Feb. 1848

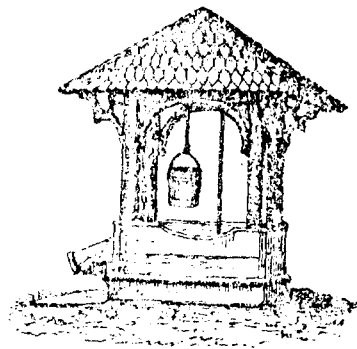


Fig. IV-27. Well House from "Rural Outbuildings" in The Horticulturist, Oct. 1860

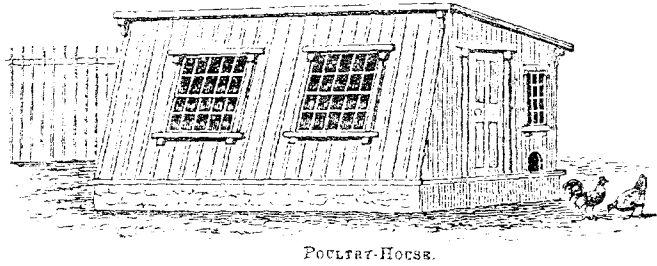
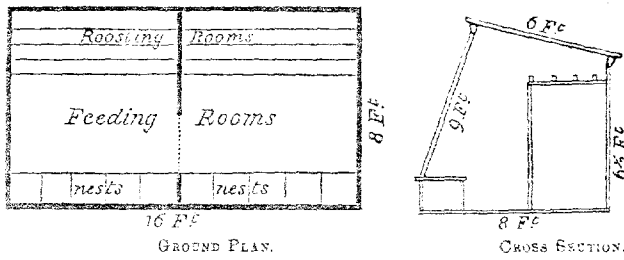


Fig. IV-28. Poultry House, from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

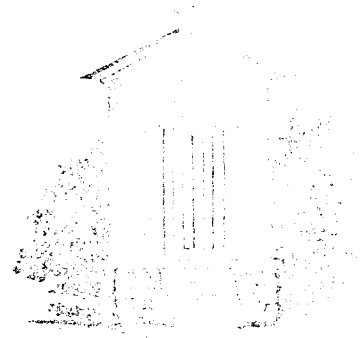


Fig. IV-29. Smoke House, from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60.

Fig. IV-29. Smoke House, from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60.

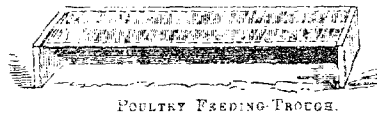


Fig. IV-30. Poultry feeding trough, from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

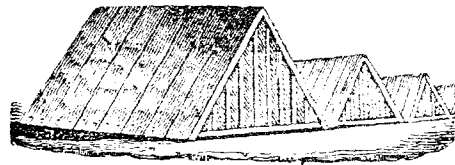
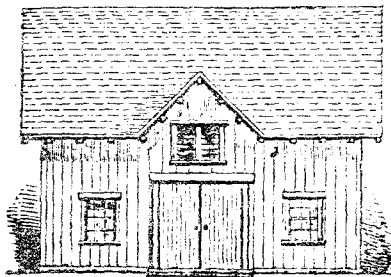


Fig. IV-31. Poultry Coop, from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60



Model Cottage Stable.

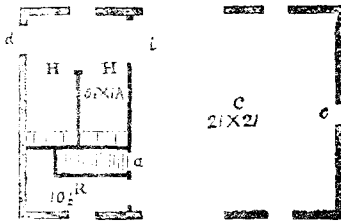
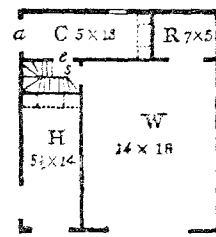
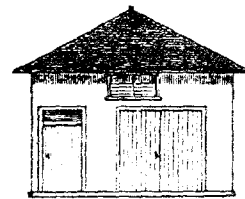


Fig. IV-32. Stable, from Downing, The Architecture of Country Houses, 1850



Cottage Stable for a Horse and Cow.

Fig. IV-33. Stable, from Downing, The Architecture of Country Houses, 1850

Gazebos and Summerhouses

Fig. IV-34 through 41 illustrate various types of garden structures such as rustic arbors, summer houses, and gazebos. This type of structure appears in some of the illustrations of Springfield. Some of the structures might be more appropriate on larger lots but even smaller properties may have had a rustic arbor or gazebo.

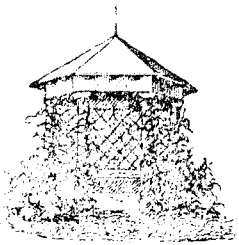


Fig. 10--SUMMER HOUSE.

Fig. IV-34. From Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

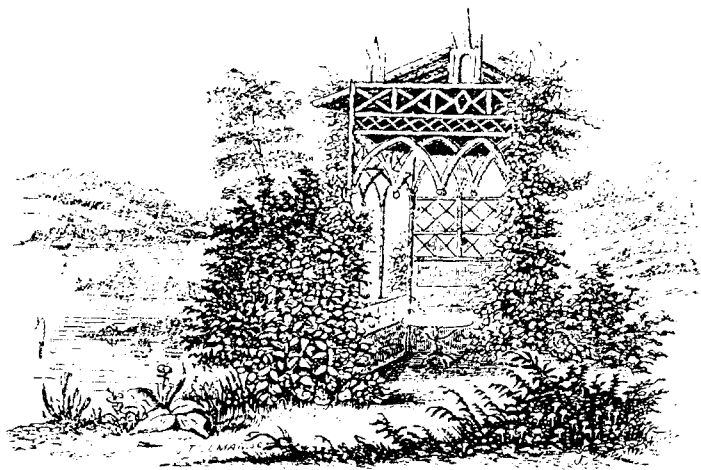


Fig. IV-35. From Kern, Practical Landscape Gardening, 1855



Fig. IV-36. From "Designs for Rustic Buildings" in The Horticulturist, Feb. 1848

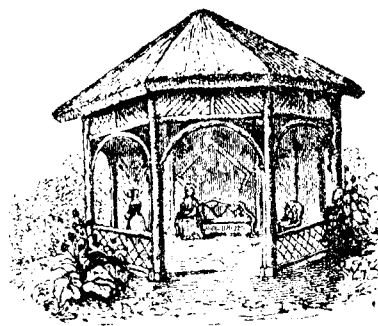


Fig. IV-37. From "Designs for Rustic Buildings" in The Horticulturist, Feb. 1848

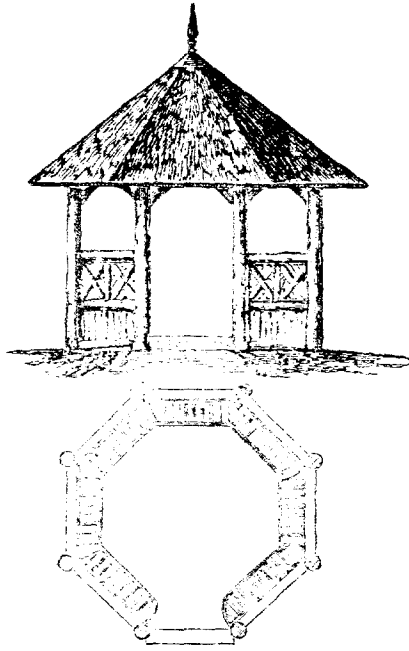


Fig. 21.

Fig. IV-38. From Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60



Fig. IV-39. From "Rustic Arbors" in The Horticulturist, Jan. 1850

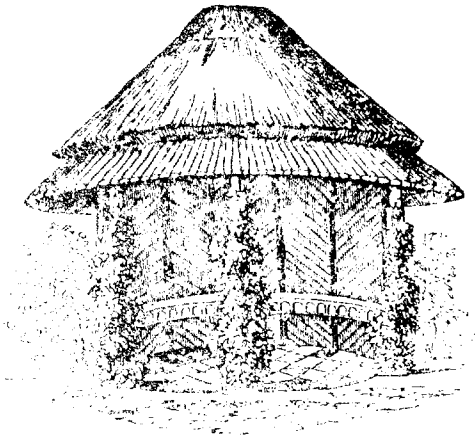


Fig. IV-40. From "Moss on Summer Houses" in The Horticulturist, July 1853



Fig. IV-41. From The Horticulturist, 1848

Greenhouses

Another ornamental as well as functional structure which was in use in the garden was the greenhouse. Exotic plant materials were popular during the period and many of these required greenhouses for protection during the colder months. Greenhouses, cold frames, hotbeds, and graperies were advocated in the horticultural magazines as necessary adjuncts for the production of tender tropical plants with their exotic foliage and bloom. Figs. IV-42 through 44 illustrate some simpler and less ostentatious types of glass houses published in the literature of the period. Fig. IV-45 shows an example of a greenhouse structure attached to a small house. There is no indication that these structures were or were not present in the Lincoln neighborhood during this time, but it is reasonable to assume that a cold frame or hot bed may have existed on some properties.

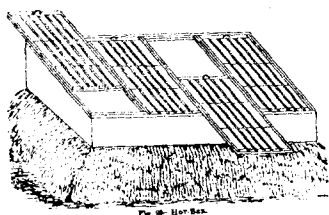


Fig. IV-42. Hot Bed from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60.

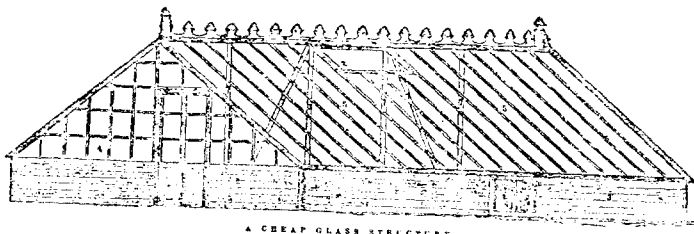


Fig. IV-43. Glass structure from The Horticulturist, Feb. 1860

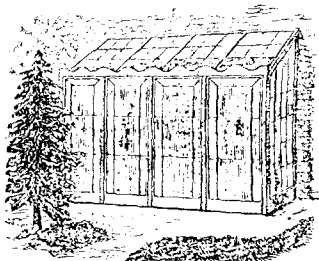


Fig. IV-44. Small greenhouse from The Horticulturist, Jan. 1858

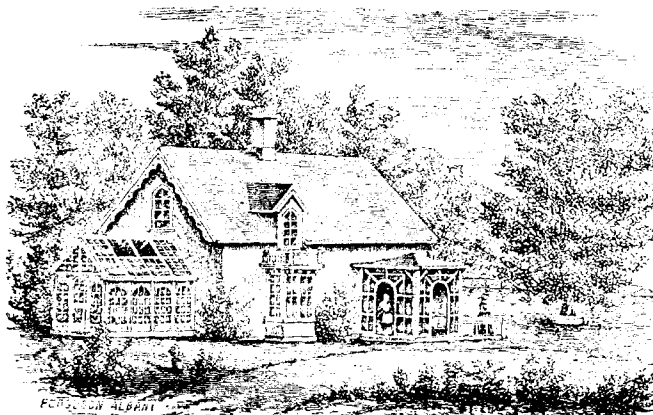


Fig. IV-45. House with attached greenhouse, from Rural Affairs, 1858-59-60.

Fences

Fences were commonly located on the perimeter of urban residential properties in the mid-1800s. Fences were used for safety, for keeping animals in or out, as well as for defining one's property. Fences were also sometimes used to divide front and back yards and to fence in gardens or pen animals. Front fences bordering the street or walk were often more ornamental in nature than the side or rear fences.

The most common materials for fences were wood and iron. Various different examples of the use of these materials are shown in Fig. IV-46 through 53. Many different styles of wooden fences were in use at the time, i.e. horizontal board fences (Fig. IV-47), vertical board fences, vertical paling, picket (Fig. IV-46), lattice, diagonal picket (Fig. IV-48)

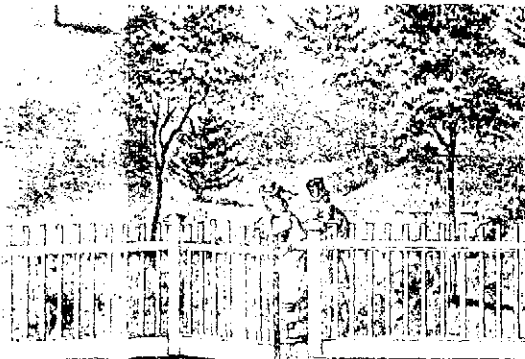


Fig. IV-46. Square picket fence from Illus. Atlas of Sangamon Co. 1874



Fig. IV-47. Horizontal board fence from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

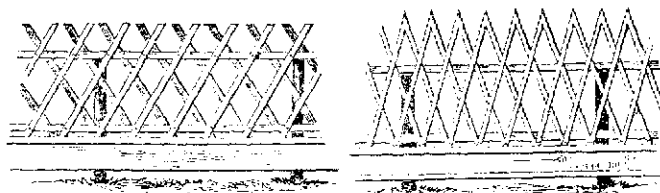


Fig. IV-48. Diagonal picket fence from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

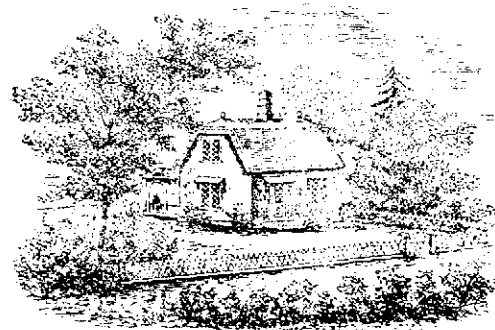


Fig. IV-49. Example of use of diagonal picket fence from Rural Affairs, 1858

and numerous others. The square picket fence in front of Lincoln's Home (Fig. IV-55) is an example of one of the more ornamental types of wooden fences of the period. Many different patterns were also available for iron fences, from the simple to the ornate. Some examples of iron fences are shown in Figs. IV-50 through 53)

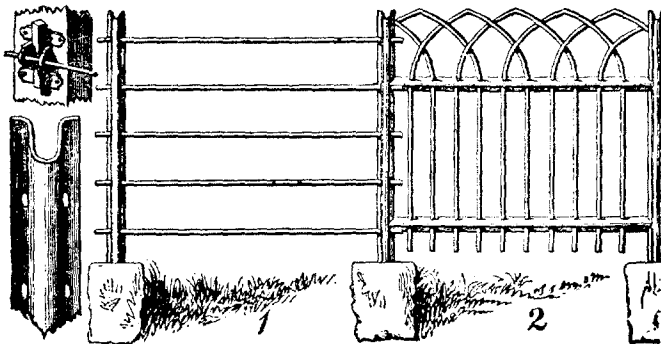


Fig. 63—(1) CORRUGATED RAILROAD AND (2) RURAL WIRE FENCE.

Fig. IV-50. Iron fence from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

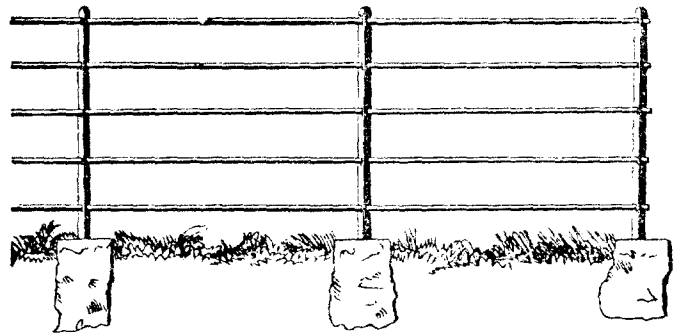


Fig. 62—FLAT RAIL AND CORRUGATED POST FENCE.

Fig. IV-51. Iron fence from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

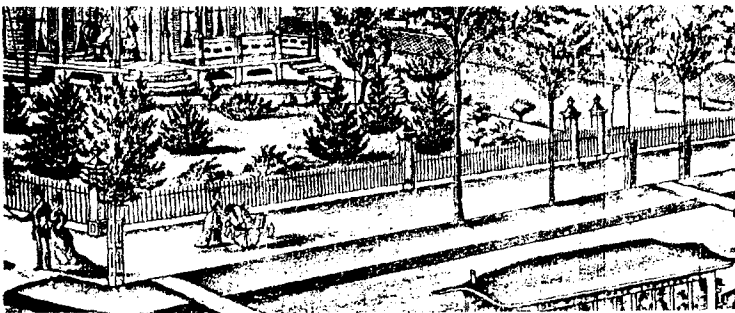


Fig. IV-52. Use of iron fence on T.S. Little property in Springfield from Illus. Atlas of Sangamon Co. 1874

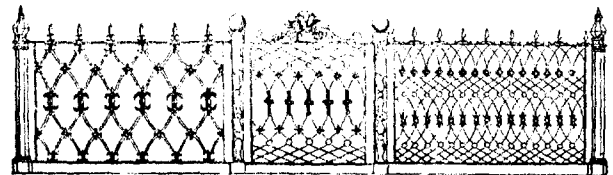


Fig. 74—FENCE FOR TOWN OR CITY LOTS.

Fig. IV-53. Ornamental iron fence, from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Another method of fencing gaining popularity in the 1850 s was the living hedge. Kern, in his book, Practical Landscape Gardening states:

A well-trained Hedge, is undoubtedly a suitable enclosure... and though its clipped shape may not be in conformity with the natural groups and forms of the inside, yet its presence will be fully justified by the sense of its necessity to protect them properly from the encroachment of outsiders--- man or beast.

The use of the osage orange plant as a fence was the subject of numerous articles in various different publications of the period. Professor J. B. Turner, who lived in Jacksonville, Illinois, was a noted expert on the osage orange. A picture of his house (Fig. IV-54) includes an osage hedge on the front property line. Illinois was also noted for its production of osage orange, with many nurseries offering it for sale in the 1850 s. Overman & Mann nursery in Bloomington, nearby Springfield, was noted as, "the largest osage plant and seed dealers perhaps in the Union---(they) have raised in some seasons twelve or fifteen millions of plants..." (Rural Affairs, 1859)

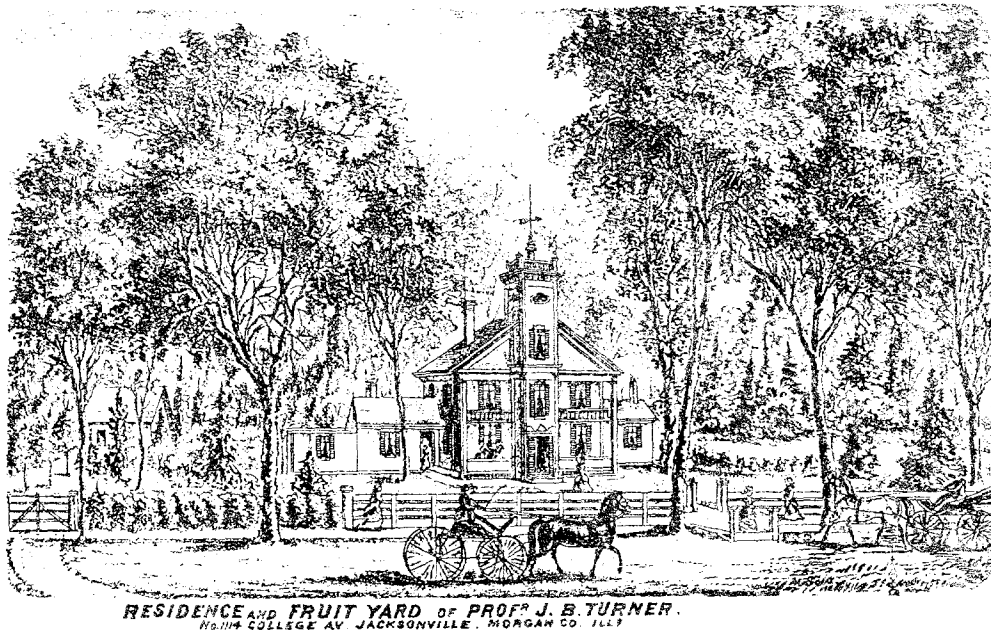


Fig. IV-54. Illustration of Turner residence showing use of osage orange hedge for fencing, from J. B. Turner Collection, U. of Ill. Archives.

The c. 1863 engraving of Lincoln's home (Fig. IV-55) is a good example of the fact that there were a variety of fence types in use in Springfield. In this one property various types are included: picket,

vertical board fence, horizontal board fence, lattice work on the side porch, and an iron railing on the porch balcony.

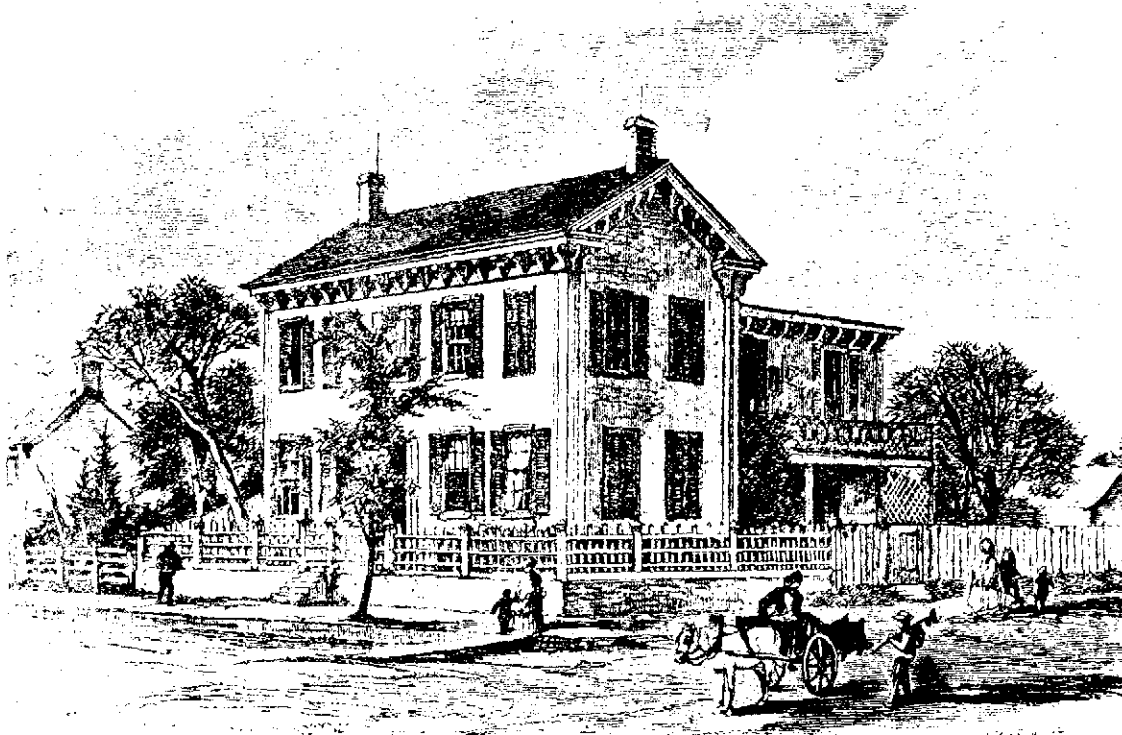


Fig. IV-55. Engraving of Lincoln Home by N. Orr Co., 1863, From Bearss, Historical Base Map, Lincoln Home, 1969.

Various types of fastenings for fence gates are illustrated in Fig. IV-56. Several methods of securing gates and some self-shutting devices are shown.

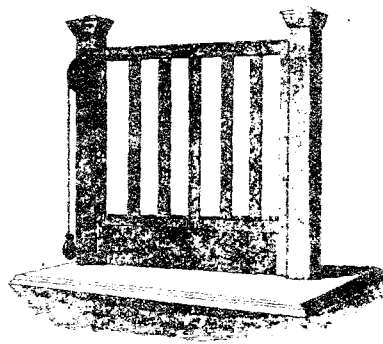
Kern, in Practical Landscape Gardening, discusses fences and notes the following in reference to fence gates:

Proper attention should also be paid to a neat and tasteful entrance-gate. The fence and gate should, under all circumstances, be congruous to one another, and collectively to the whole grounds.

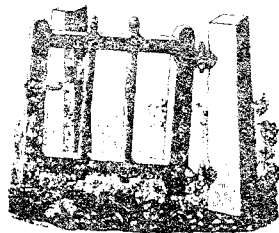
With the above quote in mind, it would be advisable in the Historic Zone to let the architecture of the structure or what is known about the structure, dictate the style of fence to be used on properties where no other evidence exists.

GATE FASTENINGS.

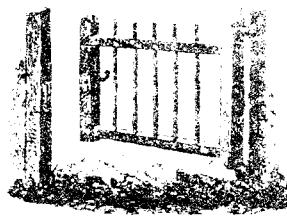
GATE PULLEY, CHAIN, BALL AND FASTENING.



SELF-SHUTTING STATE GATE HINGES AND FASTS.



GATE HINGES AND FASTS
To Swing Both Ways and Self-Shut.



GATE FASTENINGS.



IMPROVED GATE FASTS
To Swing Both Ways.



Fig. IV-56. Various types of gates and fastenings from Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware, Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Co., 1865

Garden Furniture

Several types of garden furniture were in use in the mid-1800 s. Rustic wood and cast iron appear to be the most popular materials used for furniture. Examples of some of the iron seat and settee patterns are shown in Fig. IV-57. The same patterns were often cast by different foundaries which would indicate the styles were probably available in most parts of the country.



Fig. IV-57, A-F. Figs. A, B, & E are from: Ornamental Ironwork Catalog by Janes & Kirtland, 1870. Figs. C, D, & F are from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Several advertisements for ornamental iron work were located in Springfield's two newspapers, which indicates that cast iron products were available there. The Hood & Co. of Philadelphia advertised "Settees, chairs & tables" in their ad of Jan. 4, 1855 in the Illinois Journal (Fig. IV-58).

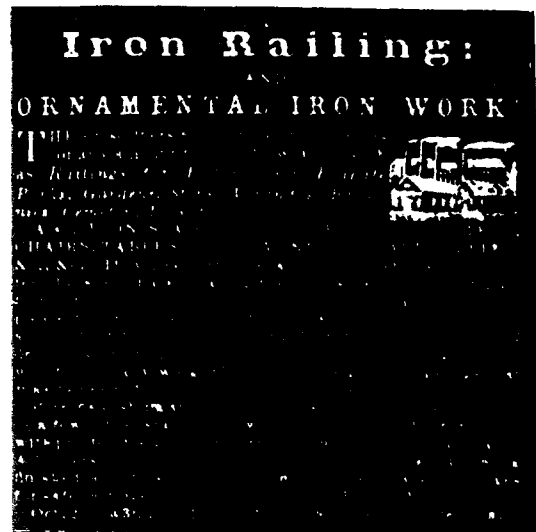


Fig. IV-58. Ad for ornamental iron work, Illinois Journal, 1855

Rustic seats and tables such as those illustrated by Fig. IV-59 & 60 were also used during the period. An article in the Journal of May 21, 1857, indicates that rustic furniture was known in Springfield. The short article, "Varnish for Rustic Garden Seats," describes the use of linseed oil and hard varnish to provide a finish that "will last for years". Pieces of rustic furniture have also been documented in early photographs of residential properties in many parts of the midwest.

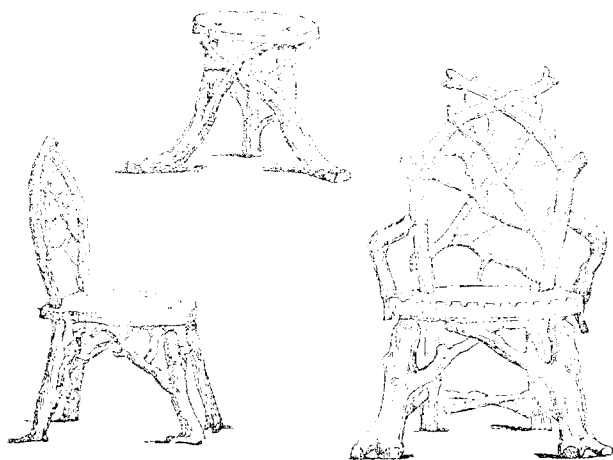


Fig. IV-59. From a series of articles on "Rustic Furniture" in The Horticulturist, 1858.

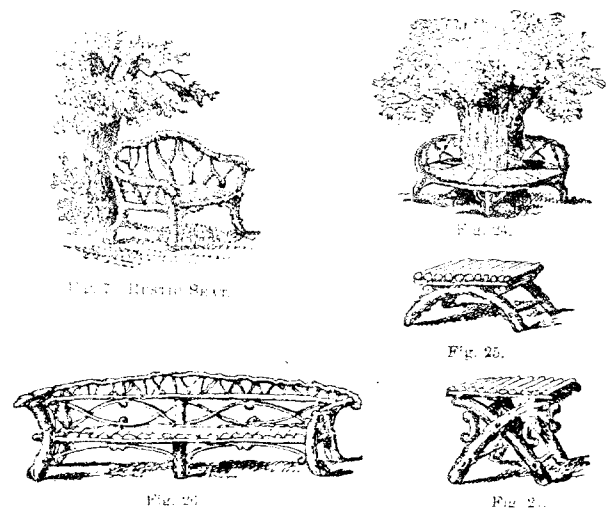


Fig. IV-60. From Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60

Other Landscape Elements

This category contains a few landscape elements which were commonly in use but do not fit neatly into any of the previously discussed categories, i.e., hitching posts and mounting blocks, footscrapers, pumps, fire hydrants, tree guards, and play equipment.

Hitching posts, such as shown in Fig. IV-61, and blocks or platforms for exiting a carriage or dismounting a horse were necessary elements in the mid-1800s landscape.

Fig. IV-62 & 63 show examples of how these were used. Platforms projected past the margin of the curb into the street right-of-way and were elevated above the grade of the street. Based upon the descriptions of Springfield's early mud streets, blocks and platforms would probably have been very common.

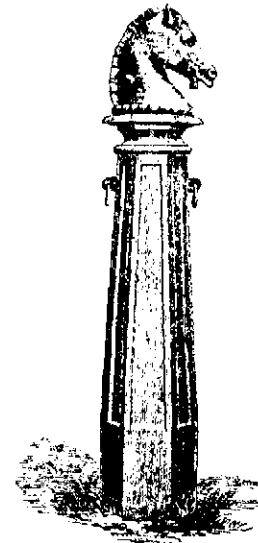


Fig. IV-61. Hitching post from Ornamental Ironwork Catalog by Janes, Kirtland & Co., 1870

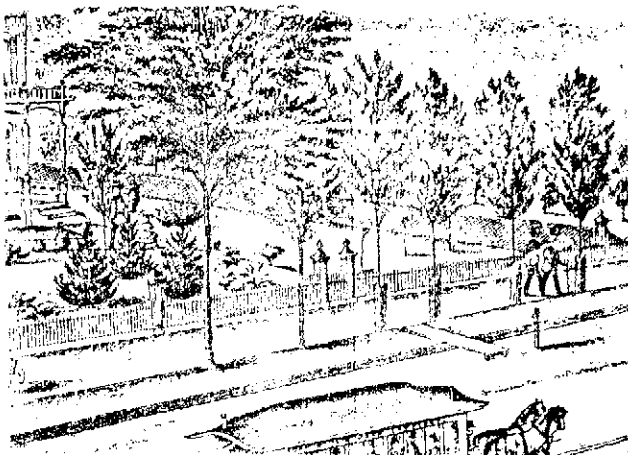


Fig. IV-62 Detail showing hitching post from drawing of T.S. Little residence, Springfield. From Illustrated Atlas of Sangamon Co, 1874

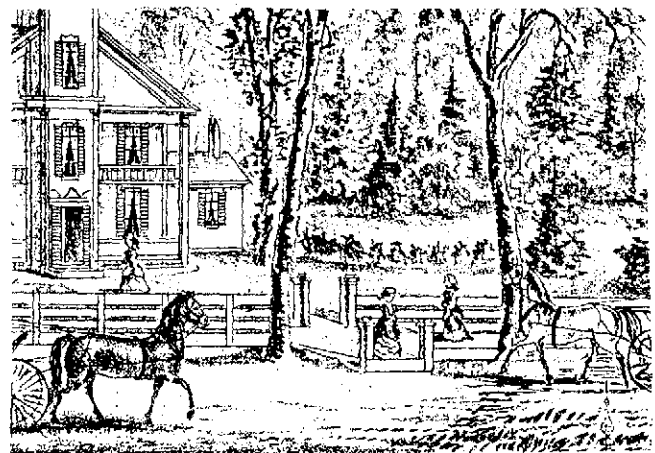
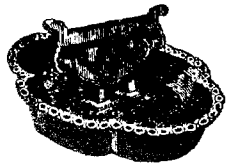
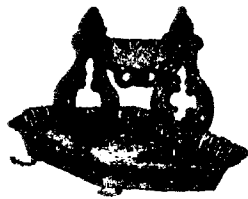


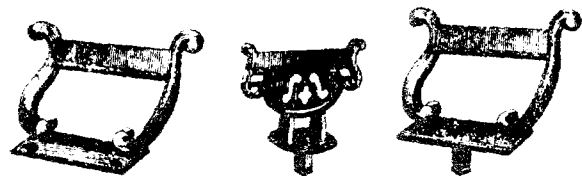
Fig. IV-63. Detail showing hitching post from drawing of Turner residence, Jacksonville, Ill. From Turner Collection, U. of Ill. Archives.

Another necessity, given the condition of Springfield's streets, would have been a foot scraper, located near entry doors to the house. Fig. IV-64 contains the entire line of footscrapers from an illustrated catalog of 1865. Some of the scrapers are for anchoring in wood, some for stone, and several are in dishes which allows for them to be moved from place to place. Several types and styles of scrapers from hand wrought to cast iron would be appropriate for the Historic Zone landscape.

JAPANNED DISH FOOT SCRAPERS.



JAPANNED FOOT SCRAPERS--FOR WOOD.



PATENT REVOLVING BRUSH FOOT SCRAPER AND CLEANER.

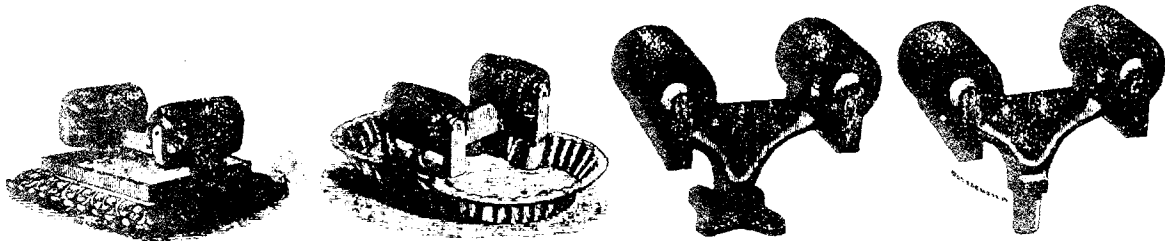
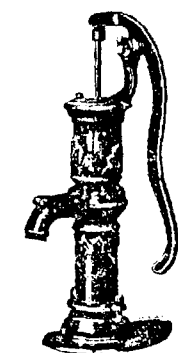
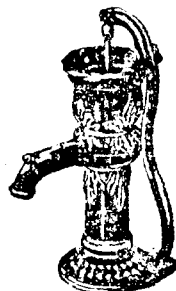


Fig. IV-64. Footscrapers from Illustrated Catalog of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Co., 1865.

Pumps for wells or cisterns were commonly located near a side or rear entrance to the house. Various styles of these pumps are illustrated in Fig. IV-65.



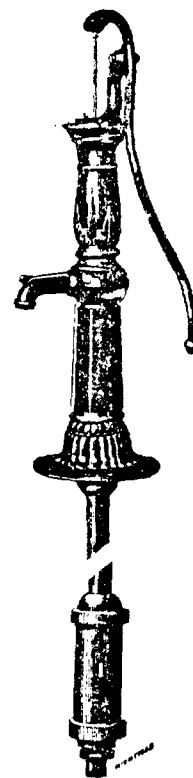
Adjustable Standard
Closed Top Cistern Pump.



Adjustable Standard
Vase Top Cistern Pump.



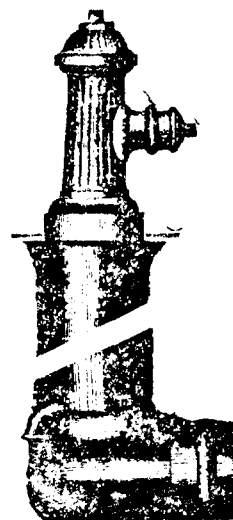
Adjustable Standard
Cistern Pump.



Adjustable Standard
Well Pump.

Fig. IV-65. Pumps for wells or cisterns from the Illustrated Catalog of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Co., 1865

Fire hydrants, whether or not they existed in the Historic Zone c. 1860, are definitely a modern day necessity. If possible, hydrants in the Historic Zone should resemble as closely as possible the castings of the period. A picture of a hydrant advertised for sale in 1865 is shown in Fig. IV-66.



Patent Fire Hydrant.

Fig. IV-66. Fire hydrant from the Illustrated Catalog of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Co., 1865

Trees in the landscape, especially street trees, were commonly protected by tree guards. A wooden type of guard (Fig. IV-67) was advocated in an article entitled "Street Trees" in the Illustrated Annual of Rural Affairs for 1858-9-60. These guards were used "to prevent the rubbing of cattle" or "if there is any danger from sheep, the lath may be nailed on the whole space, so as to enclose the tree from top to bottom." A wooden tree guard similar to that in Fig. IV-67 was pictured in a photograph of the Lincoln home in 1865 (Fig. IV-68). A tree located on the northwest corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets is protected by a tree guard.

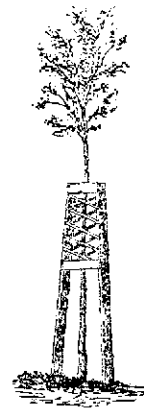


Fig. IV-67. Wooden tree guard from Rural Affairs, 1858-9-60



Fig. IV-68. Detail from photo of the Lincoln home, May 4, 1865. Note tree guard on northwest corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. From Bearss, Historical Base Map, Lincoln Home, 1969.

Other types of wire or iron guards are shown in Figs. IV-69 through 71. Fig. IV-69 shows a combination seat and tree guard.

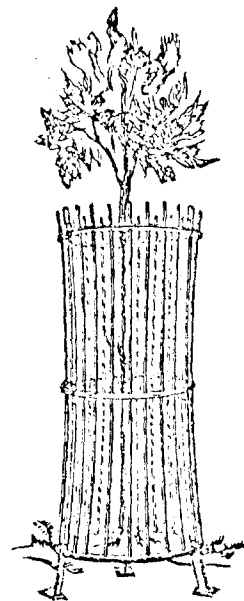
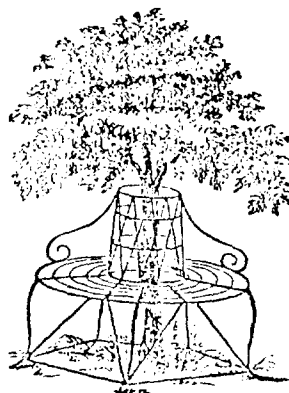
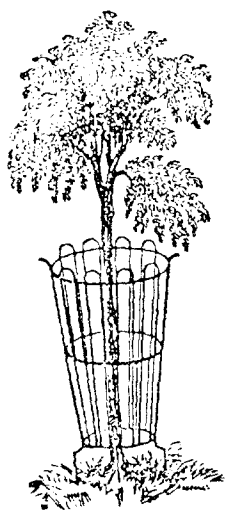


Fig. IV-69. Tree guards from The Horticulturist, 1853

Fig. IV-70. "Wrought Iron Tree Guard" from The Horticulturist, 1858

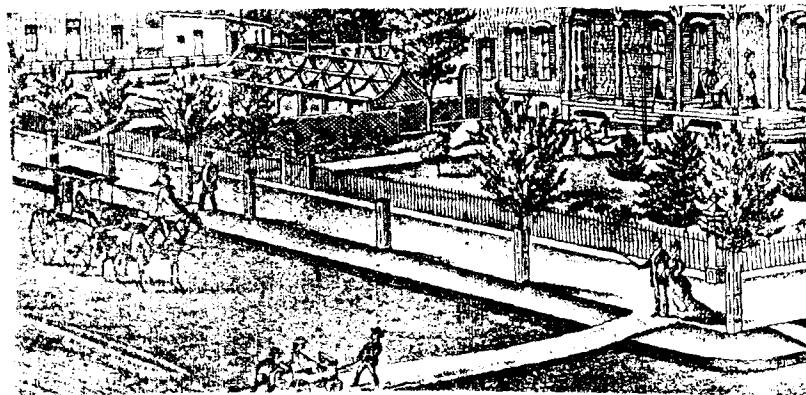


Fig. IV-71. Detail showing tree guards in use at the T. S. Little residence, Springfield, from the Illustrated Atlas of Sangamon County, 1874.

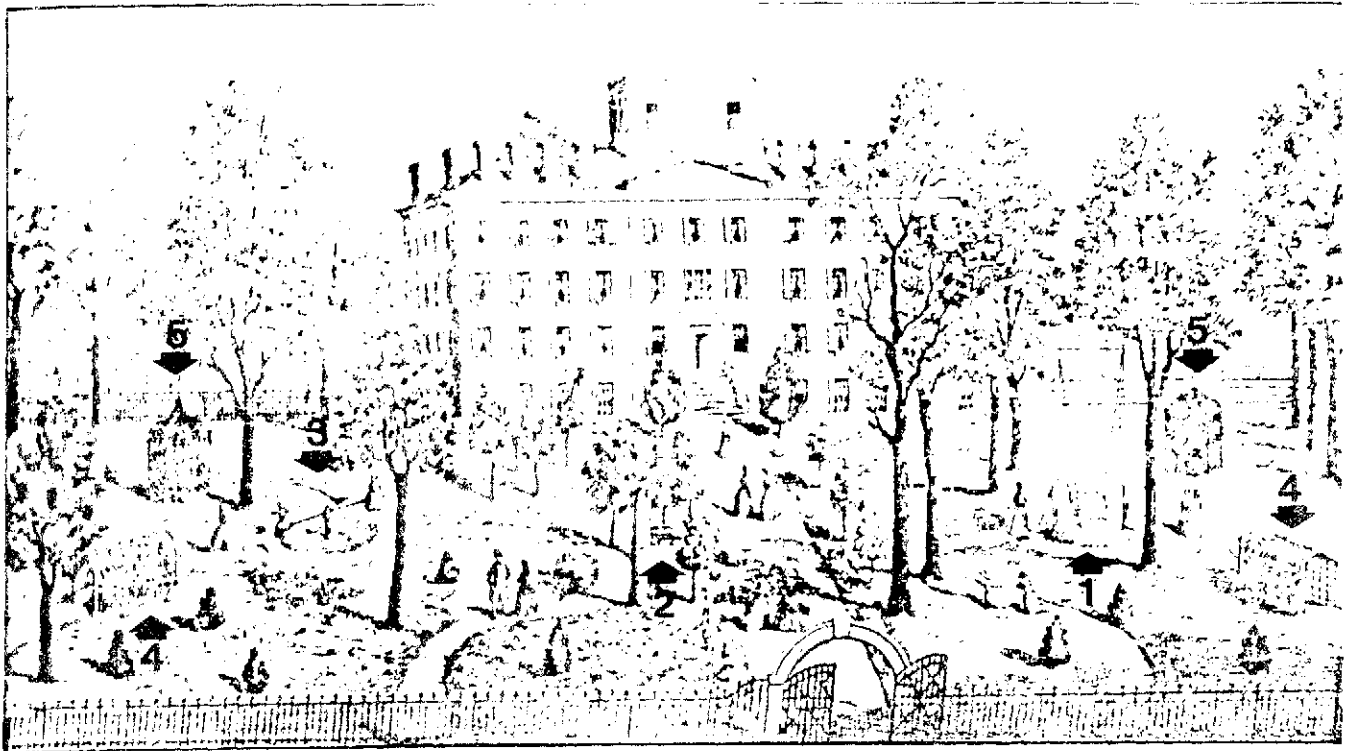
Mention should be made of play equipment for children as part of the landscape scene. Since the Historic Zone had several children living in it c. 1860, it is highly probable there would have been some type of play equipment there. Swings appear most often in the period illustrations. A simple wood swing, (such as shown in Fig. IV-73) or a swing hanging from a tree is likely to have been in use. Fig. IV-72 shows children playing on a teeter totter. Lawn croquet, as shown in Fig. IV-73, was also evidently popular.

Springfield Examples

The following three illustrations (Fig. IV-72, 73 & 74) were chosen to show local, Springfield, examples of the landscape styles and features described in the period literature. Pre-1860 photos or sketches depicting Springfield's home landscape features in any detail are difficult to find. However, we were able to locate a sketch of the Monticello Female Seminary which dates from 1852 (Fig. IV-74). Even though this is not a residential site, it gives proof that many of the landscape features that were being discussed in the literature were actually in use in Springfield. Many of these features could also have easily been included on a smaller scale property, such as in the Historic Zone.

In the first illustration (Fig. IV-72), one can see the emphasis on the curving or irregular style with curving pathways winding through the property. Formal geometry is evident in the main entry walk, which is bordered by rows of shrubs and small trees. Otherwise the planting arrangement appears to be spotty and irregular with scattered small and large trees (which may be original to the site) and several small evergreen shrubs. Other features include lattice arbors over the walks

in several places, a wood swing, lattice gazebos, a children's teeter totter, a garden seat, and an iron fence with arched iron gate in front and a horizontal board fence in the rear.



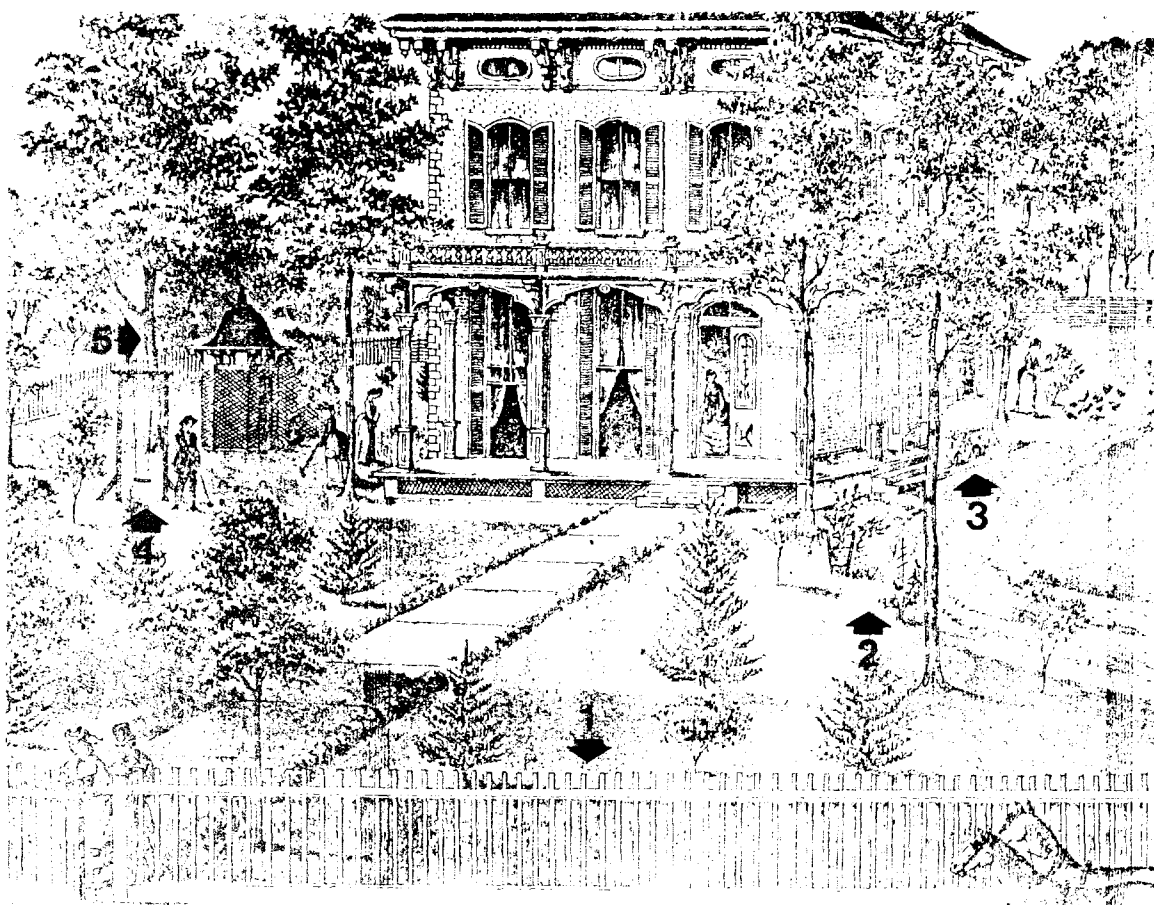
MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY—From a Lithograph in an 1852-1853 Catalogue

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Wooden Swing | 3. Children's Teeter Totter | 5. Gazebo |
| 2. Garden Seat | 4. Arbor with Vines | |

Fig. IV-72. Illustration of Monticello Female Seminary in Springfield, c. 1852.

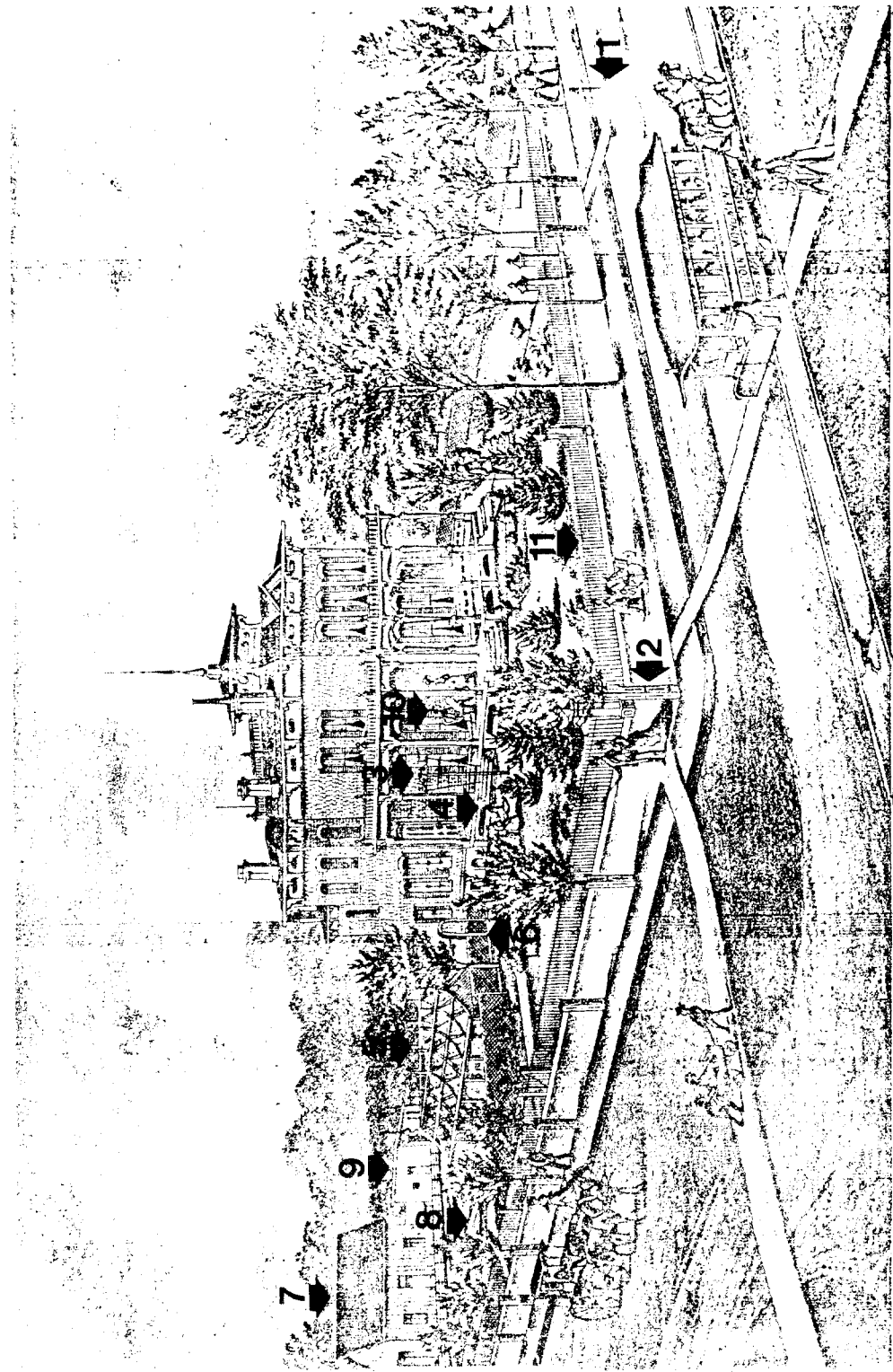
The two other illustrations (Fig. IV-73 & 74) included are of residential properties reproduced from the Illustrated Atlas of Sangamon County for 1874. This was the earliest Atlas we were able to locate and it includes some excellent illustrations of Springfield properties.

Various elements in each of these drawings have been labeled for emphasis. Many of the same features appear in each of the drawings, as well as other drawings which have been studied, giving more credence to any conclusions that may be drawn. Placement of plants is again erratic and evergreens appear to be a very popular front yard plant. There is an absence of plantings around the foundations of the houses but generally there is an abundance of plants or garden ornament everywhere else in the landscape.



- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Picket Fence | 3. Foot Scrapers | 5. Gazebo |
| 2. Plant Supports | 4. Wooden Swing | |

Fig. IV- 73. Illustration of a residential property in Springfield from the Illustrated Atlas of Sangamon County, 1874



- 1. Hitching Post and Mounting Platform
- 2. Tree Guard
- 3. Trellis
- 4. Pump
- 5. Greenhouse
- 6. Lattice Fence and Gate with Arbor
- 7. Barn/Stables
- 8. Vegetable Garden
- 9. Shed
- 10. Garden Chair
- 11. Iron Fence

Fig. IV- 74. Illustration of a residential property in Springfield, from the Illustrated Atlas of Sangamon County, 1874.

Conclusions

From the information presented in this chapter, the following general conclusions can be made about residential landscapes in the mid-1800 s:

1. Styles for laying out grounds included both the formal, geometric style, as well as the irregular or curvilinear layout. Small residential properties were often a combination of both.
2. Arrangement of planting in the landscape was generally very scattered and lacked obvious design intent by modern-day standards.
3. Front and side yards were used for ornamental purposes and rear yards contained the more functional features, such as vegetable gardens and out-buildings.
4. Most residential properties included the following features:
 - a. a fence located on the perimeter of the property (either wood, iron, or a hedge)
 - b. ornamental plantings of trees, shrubs and vines, with strong emphasis on the use of evergreens and vining plants.
 - c. a flower garden, laid out in either an irregular or geometric pattern.
 - d. a vegetable garden in the rear of the property, rectangular in shape.
 - e. a small orchard, or a few fruit trees, grapes or other fruits.
 - f. various outbuildings, including one or more of the following: privy, barns or stables, wood storage, chicken coop, hog pen, wash house, smoke house, ice house, well house or pump house, root cellar
 - g. a well or pump and cistern

- h. walks or paths of gravel, wood , brick or bare earth
 - i. one or more street trees
5. Some residential properties may have also included the following:
- a. gazebos, summerhouses, or other garden shelters
 - b. garden furniture
 - c. tree guards
 - d. arbors
 - e. trellises or other plant supports
 - f. hanging planters
 - g. movable planters, urns, or other container plantings
 - h. garden swings and other children's play equipment
 - i. greenhouses, glass houses, or hot beds



V. Plant Materials c.1860



Plant Materials c.1860

Introduction

The plant materials which were growing in Springfield c. 1860 may have come from several sources: a) they were either native to their location, b) were transplanted from native vegetation or grown from native seed, or c) were planted from nursery stock or seed. Since nursery stock was apparently a very popular source of plants (judging from the number of nurseries in business c. 1860), research was concentrated in this area. Native plant material lists are readily available from botanists and therefore will not be discussed here. (See Appendix 2)

Fortunately, many references were found to document the plant materials which were available from the nursery trade during the period. Newspaper and journal articles and nursery trade catalogues listing plants for sale were the main sources for information. The horticultural literature of the period was also consulted to determine accurate nomenclature for historic plant species. Since there are presently no plants growing in the Historic Zone which date back to the Lincoln period, existing site information was not able to be used.

The following discussion will 1) describe the nursery trade in Springfield c. 1860, 2) discuss the influence of the eastern nursery trade on Springfield, and 3) discuss the sources and methods for developing the proposed list of historic plant materials for use in the Historic Zone.

Springfield's Nursery Trade

Research indicates that Springfield had a well developed nursery trade prior to 1860. At least six nurseries and/or nursery agents were

located there: John Dryer, William C. Greenleaf or the Cottage Garden Nursery, John McGredy or the Hazelwood Nursery, and J. R. Spaulding's Springfield Nursery. These appear to be the significant plant dealers in Springfield of the period, although advertisements do appear in Springfield newspapers for other seed dealers or plant sellers who were apparently selling agents for stock and seeds from other suppliers.

In 1825 John Dryer started the first nursery in Sangamon County. Little is known about his business except that he "cut down and grubbed out...young timber and surrounding thicket" between Fifth and Sixth Streets in Springfield where he started his nursery. (Enos, 1909)

William C. Greenleaf, a native of Maine, moved to Sangamon County where he established small nurseries at Auburn and Chatham before locating in Springfield in 1848. He published articles in The Prairie Farmer while at Auburn, one on the cultivation of live hedges, indicating he was an early experimenter with the "Pear-leaved Thorn" or Osage Orange, (Vol. IV, 1844) and a second on the selection, transplanting, and cultivation of Wild Black Raspberries and Strawberries. (Vol. IV, 1844)

When Greenleaf moved to Springfield he began a nursery business at 13th and Washington Streets,

Dahlia's, &c.
FOR SALE AT THE COTTAGE GARDEN—12
 or 15 fine varieties of the *Dahlia*, now growing in
 pots and in good order for transferring to the
 open ground also *Roses*, *Geraniums*, *Heliotropes*,
Calceolarias, *Verbenas* and many other flowering
 plants.
 These will be for sale, at the Garden, for a few days,
 after which will be taken to Jacksonville, Peoria and
 other towns, as the subscriber wishes to reduce his
 present stock, to make room for new plants.
 my10 W. C. GREENLEAF.

VEGETABLES.
 THE subscriber expects to have for sale the pres-
 ent season a good supply of vegetables and small
 fruits, which he would be glad to dispose of, at rea-
 sonable prices, to cash-paying customers.
 He now offers 50c Asparagus, at 25c per bunch,
 or 3 bunches for 25c; also Head Lettuce and Pie
 Plant. These and other vegetables, with Strawber-
 ries and Raspberries in their several seasons, can be
 had at the Garden at all hours, or from the Wagon,
 which will be sent to the city every morning at or be-
 fore 8 o'clock, and after the first of June, at the Mar-
 ket House, at sunrise.
 my10 W. C. GREENLEAF.

Fig. V-1. Greenleaf advertisement, Illinois Journal, May 15, 1851

FLOWERS!
THE LOVERS OF FLOWERS are re-
 spectfully informed that the Green
 house attached to the "Cottage Gar-
 den and Nursery" is now full of plants,
 in almost endless variety and in the finest possible
 condition. The stock of *Roses* and *Geraniums*, (the
 former full of buds,) is especially fine. Those who
 wish to obtain good plants should call soon and make
 their selections before the stock is diminished, by or-
 ders from a distance.
 The public are invited to visit the garden whether
 they wish to purchase or not.
 Splendid Bouquets can be furnished to order at the
 shortest notice.
 Feb26 W. C. GREENLEAF.

Fig. V-2. Greenleaf advertisement, Illinois Journal, April 25, 1851

"on a piece of prairie land of some twenty-four acres." (City Directory for 1849, published in the Illinois Journal). His nursery, which came to be known as the Cottage Garden Nursery, is described as follows:

The grounds are well laid out,---and no pains or expense have been spared thus far in the improvements--...Mr. G. has procured a great variety of fruit trees and shrubs, from which to propagate plants and trees for sale. Of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, quinces, raspberries, strawberries, grapes---there is a very large variety, embracing all the most approved sorts...There is now being erected a Green-house---an appendage necessary to this establishment, and much desired by the citizens of this city. It will be completed in time for use this coming winter. Thousands of valuable plants have been lost in this city for want of a Green-house; and besides, by means of this Green-house, the public can be supplied with a variety of choice parlor plants, and bouquets, at all proper seasons of the year. Mr. Wotton, to whom the establishment is much indebted for the taste exhibited in the improvements, will leave, in a short time for Cincinnati, for the purpose of procuring all those plants which render a green-house interesting and delightful. The whole of the grounds are surrounded by a hedge of the Osage Orange, which was planted out in the spring. (Illinois Journal, Sept. 5, 1849):

This description indicates that in addition to growing his own plants, plants were being imported from eastern sources as well.

Another advertisement of April 25, 1851 discloses this also:

Fruit trees for sale at the Cottage Garden and Nursery, (half a mile east of the State House) the undersigned now offers for sale, as above, a large very choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c. and part obtained from the celebrated Nursery of B. Hodge, Buffalo, New York, and all are believed to be well adapted to the soil and climate of Illinois. (Illinois Journal, April 25, 1851)

Figs. V-1, V-2, and V-3 shows a sample of newspaper advertisements by Greenleaf.

Greenleaf died of cholera in 1851 and it is uncertain exactly what happened to his nursery grounds after his death. N.H. Ridgley is shown

as owning the property on the 1854 Springfield map and advertises for its sale by auction in May, 1856. M. Doyle, another local nurseryman, is known to have used the property in the interim, as his name appears on an advertisement for plants to be obtained at the Cottage Garden. (Illinois Journal, Oct. 2, 1851, and Illinois Register, Jan. 3, 1855)

The third nurseryman of importance is Simeon Francis, editor of the Illinois Journal and friend of Abraham Lincoln. His name appears in advertisements in 1851, offering "Evergreens from the Nursery of James Orr, Louisville, Kentucky." (Journal, April 25, 1851) In the same issue an ad appears requesting the return of "a lot of gooseberry plants" taken from his garden during the winter of 1851. Since the ad appeared on April 25, one could wonder about S. Francis's powers of observation.

Research to date has not indicated clearly the type of nursery business S. Francis conducted. He appears to be more appropriately an

FRUIT TREES,

FOR SALE AT THE
"Cottage Garden and Nursery,"
 (Half a Mile East of the State House),
 SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

THE undersigned now offers (as above), a large and very choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., a part of which were grown by myself, and part obtained from the celebrated Nursery of B. Hodge, Buffalo, N. Y., and all are believed to be well adapted to the soil and climate of Illinois, viz:

6,000 APPLE TREES, including the following varieties:

Summer Fruit.	Winter Fruit.
Prince's harvest	Green Newtown pippin
Early sweet bough	Yellow do do
Early Joe	Big romanite
Red astrachan	Little do
American summer pear-	English russet
main	Jennetting
Benoni	Milan
Williams' favorite	Edwards' red
Summer queen	Posey's red
Lyman's pumpkin west	Danvers' winter sweet
Fall Fruit.	Northern spy
Fall pippin	Roxbury russet
Autumn sweet	Hubbardston nensuch
Maiden's blush	Baldwin
Bumbe	Esopus Sp. Koenigsburg
Golden russet	Rhode Island greening
Peace apple	Yellow bellflower
Gravenstein	brabant do
Golden sweet	Fameuse
Detroit red	Swar
Spice sweet	Westfield seek no-further
Lyscomb	Red seek-no-further
King of the pippin	Winter pearmain
Red Siberian crab	Priestly
Moosestron pippin	Abraham apple

PEAR TREES.—Standard.

Steven's genesee	Maria louisa
Golden beurre of bilboa	Beurre diell
Van Mons leon le clerc	Thompson
Bartlett	Dix
Sackel	Gansel's bergamot
Madeline	Beurre d'amalie
Summer belle	Louise bonne de Jersey
White doyenne	Henry the 6th
St. Germain	Bell lucrative
Verte longue	Knight's monarch
Passe colmar	Glond mordeau
Bezi de la motte	Dearborn's seedling
Flemish beauty	Bloodgood

DWARF PEAR TREES.

Almost all the above named sorts of Pears, and many others can be furnished in the form of dwarfs, which, as they occupy but little space, and come into bearing in two or three years, are much preferred by those who have but little land, and yet wish to cultivate a considerable variety of fine fruit.

CHERRIES.

Black heart	Biggareu d'mal
Ox heart	Harrison's late heart
Ma duke	Spotted biggareu and
Black tartarian	20 other superior sorts
White tartarian	

PEACHES.—25 choice kinds.

PLUMS.—Some of the very best.

QUINCES.—200 of the Orange variety, the only one worth cultivating.

Grape vines, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, bulbous roots, June and perpetual roses, green-house plants, &c., &c.

60,000 OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS for hedges, some of which are strong plants, two years old.

Every article will be warranted true to its name, and will be sold as low as it can be purchased elsewhere, and much lower than at the celebrated Nurseries in the older States.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and Trees and Plants packed with great care.

1851
W. C. GREENLEAF.

Fig. V-3. Greenleaf advertisement Illinois Journal, April 25, 1851

agent for other nurseries upon examination of his advertisements from 1851 to 1859 (Figs. V-4 through V-9). He advertises under the names of S. Francis, S. & A. Francis, and Francis & Barrell. During this time period his ads proclaim plants from the nursery of Dr. Kennicott of Cook County, Illinois, from the seed establishment of Elliott & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, from Ellsworth & Co.'s Nurseries and Green Houses, Naperville, Illinois, and from the Illinois nurseries.

The advertisement for June 30, 1859 (Fig. V-7) is particularly interesting in that it states that "Fruit and Ornamental Trees, shrubbery and strawberry plants will be furnished from the Illinois nurseries to applicants at less prices than those published in Eastern catalogues---thrifty trees and plants---and of the best and most popular varieties." This might indicate that there were either problems dealing with eastern nurseries or that there were enough good sources of plants closer to Springfield.

**TO THE LADIES.
FLOWERING PLANTS.**

FROM
**Ellsworth & Co's.,
NURSERIES AND GREEN HOUSES.**

FRANCIS & BARRELL HAVE RECEIVED

A large consignment of **PLANTS and SHRUBS**, from the above Nurseries and Green Houses, which will be sold at Nursery prices, adding cost of transportation. They embrace: **BEGONIA**, **NOCTEA** and **BEAR-BON** (ever blooming) **MOSES**, **FUCHSIA**, all the late varieties; **PETUNIAS**, several varieties; **SALVIAS**, splendid varieties; **CUPRESSAS**; **HEPTROTROPES**, several varieties; **VERONAS**, shiny varieties, embracing the choicest specimens.

ALSO—**HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS**—Evergreen, Dog-wood, Purple Berberry, High Bush Cranberry, Dutch Elm, Olive, Syringa, Spirea, Hornsuckle, Panicle, **FRAXINUS**, **ALNUS**, &c.

ALSO—White and Red Dutch Currants, Cherry Currants, Gooseberries.

ALSO—Victoria, Rhubarb, Roots, Tube Rose Balls, &c. &c.

These plants are of beautiful size and in fine order for planting out. A great deal of pains has been taken in the selection to please the ladies, and it is hoped they will call and examine them.

F. & B. have also a great quantity of Fruit, Plum, Pear, Apple, Wild, Early June, Easter and Ladyfinger produce for sale.

They have also for sale a great variety of fresh eggs.

Fig. V-4. Francis advertisement, Illinois Journal, April 20, 1858

**SHRUBBERY,
And Herbaceous Perennial Flower
ing Plants.**

THESE SHRUBS AND PLANTS ARE MOST

valuable and desirable for planting. They are all hardy, and will grow in any soil, and are all of the best and most popular varieties. They are all of the best and most popular varieties. They are all of the best and most popular varieties.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS—**Clematis**, **Prunella**, **Golden Ranunculus**, **varieties**, **Delphinium**, **Larkspur**, **Chrysanthemum**, **Larkspur**, **varieties**, **of Plants**, **among others**, **Black's seedling**, **Cera**, **Hyacinth**, **Sphecia**, **Pring**, **Nepeta**, **Lychnis**, **Hydrangea**, **Rhododendron**, **Camellia**, **Yucca**, **Geranium**, **Lotus**, **Phlox**, **Penstemon**, **Conium**, **Artemisia**, **Scilla**, **Scilla**, **Prunella**, **Prunella**, **Tentella**, **White**, **Red**, **Black**, and **Small**, **varieties**, **Yucca**, **Phlox**, **varieties**, **Artemisia**, **Delphinium**.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—**Japan Quince**, **Yellow**, **White**, **Red**, **Black**, **varieties**, **of Plants**, **among others**, **Black's seedling**, **Cera**, **Hyacinth**, **Sphecia**, **Pring**, **Nepeta**, **Lychnis**, **Hydrangea**, **Rhododendron**, **Camellia**, **Yucca**, **Geranium**, **Lotus**, **Phlox**, **Penstemon**, **Conium**, **Artemisia**, **Scilla**, **Scilla**, **Prunella**, **Prunella**, **Tentella**, **White**, **Red**, **Black**, and **Small**, **varieties**, **Yucca**, **Phlox**, **varieties**, **Artemisia**, **Delphinium**.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—**American**, **and** **European**, **varieties**, **of Plants**, **among others**, **Black's seedling**, **Cera**, **Hyacinth**, **Sphecia**, **Pring**, **Nepeta**, **Lychnis**, **Hydrangea**, **Rhododendron**, **Camellia**, **Yucca**, **Geranium**, **Lotus**, **Phlox**, **Penstemon**, **Conium**, **Artemisia**, **Scilla**, **Scilla**, **Prunella**, **Prunella**, **Tentella**, **White**, **Red**, **Black**, and **Small**, **varieties**, **Yucca**, **Phlox**, **varieties**, **Artemisia**, **Delphinium**.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—**varieties**, **of Plants**, **among others**, **Black's seedling**, **Cera**, **Hyacinth**, **Sphecia**, **Pring**, **Nepeta**, **Lychnis**, **Hydrangea**, **Rhododendron**, **Camellia**, **Yucca**, **Geranium**, **Lotus**, **Phlox**, **Penstemon**, **Conium**, **Artemisia**, **Scilla**, **Scilla**, **Prunella**, **Prunella**, **Tentella**, **White**, **Red**, **Black**, and **Small**, **varieties**, **Yucca**, **Phlox**, **varieties**, **Artemisia**, **Delphinium**.

S. & A. FRANCIS

Fig. V-5. Francis advertisement, Illinois Journal, Jan. 5, 1856

EVERGREENS,

From the Nursery of James Orr,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I HAVE just received a lot of choice Evergreens, including White Pines, Balsam Firs, Spruce Firs, American Larch, Red Cedars, and others, with American Arbor Vitae.

ALSO, Some choice varieties of Peach Trees, Sweet Shrub or Calycanthus, &c.—
S. FRANCIS.

Fig. V-6. Francis advertisement, Illinois Journal, April 24, 1851

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES!

SHRUBBERY AND STEWARTS PLANTS!

WE WILL BE FURNISHED FROM THE

Illinois nurseries of applicants at less prices than those published in Eastern publications—thrifty trees and plants—and of the best and most popular varieties. The following respectfully solicited:

S. FRANCIS

Fig. V-7. Francis advertisement, Illinois Journal, June 22, 1859

APPLE TREES!

Of very large and great variety, and in perfect order, and received from the best sources.

DR. KENNICOTT

These trees will do well in any soil, and in any climate.

PEACH AND PLUM TREES,

and a Great Variety of

SHRUBBERY

AND

HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

Strawberry Plants.

EVERGREENS,

And other Ornamental Trees.

ALSO,

SEEDS FOR THE FIELD,

And Potatoes for Seed, of several varieties, among them pure Nashbancks, Carter, Purple Chili and Boston Blues. Also.

GARDEN

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PLOWS!

Patrons, Horse Rakes, four kinds of Reapers and Mowers.

All of these articles will be found for sale at the Agricultural Implement and Seed Store of

FRANCIS & BARRELL.

Journal Buildings, Springfield, Ill.

Fig. V-8. Francis advertisement, Illinois Journal, April 24, 1856

CATALOGUE

OF

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE BY S. FRANCIS,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Asparagus, Artichoke.

BEANS, FOR SHOPS—Valentine, Early Newington, Thousand to One, Early Mohawk, Early China, White Cranberry Bush, Royal White Bunch.

BEANS, FOR LONDON Horticultural Cranberry, Giva, Lima, Red Cranberry, Indian Chief.

BEANS—Early Wakefield, Early York, Red Dutch, Early Sugar Leaf, Premium Flat Dutch, Large American Drumhead, Drumhead and Kohl Rabi.

CALIFLOWERS—Early London.

CORN—Early Red Cob Sweet, Mammoth Sweet, Early Turcarora, &c., Smith's Early White.

BEANS—Early Boston, Blue Blood Tangle, Long Blood, Many others, also, English Sugar Beet, &c., White Sugar.

CUCUMBERS—Short Green Early, Long London, Long Turkey, Gherkin, &c.

CABBAGE—Solid white, crystal white, field and garden.

CABBAGE—Curl'd double, broad leaf.

CABBAGE—Common yellow, early horn, blood red, Belgian yellow.

LEAF PLANT—Early long purple.

LEAF—Seakale.

CARROTS—Low case, early billesia, green Drumhead, Red and white.

MELONS—Cantaloupe, water melon, autumn, peach wood, green city, large yellow, cantaloupe.

WATER MELONS—Mountain sprout, mountain sweet, Long Island, ice cream, black Spanish, citron melons, Nasturtium, Utra, short and long green.

ONIONS—Large Wetherfield red, early red, Denver's yellow, yellow silver skin, white Portugal.

PUMPKIN—Large ball nose, large squash, Spanish, cherry, small cayenne.

PEAS—Early Comstocks dwarf, Bishop's long pod, champion of England, dwarf Prussian, large marrowfat, Prince Albert.

PUMPKIN—Large yellow field, parsnip, long sweet.

PARSLEY—Double curled, Myatt's garnishing.

PEAS—Mitchell's early, Myatt's Victoria, Spinach.

SQUASHES (winter)—Autumnal marrow, winter crookneck, lima cocoonet, Hubbard's winter.

SQUASHES (summer)—Early crookneck bush, early yellow bush.

TOMATO—Flat Dutch, early six weeks and various varieties.

TOMATO—Varieties.

TOMATO—Large red, red cherry, yellow.

EGG—Common red.

RADISH—Early red tangle, early long red short top, long, mainon, black English, Salady (white), acornoonera.

Seeds of various garden herbs.

FLOWER SEEDS—In great variety—embracing a hundred sorts.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEEDS—and various other seeds for garden and field usually found at Seed Stores.

Fig. V-9. Francis advertisement, Illinois Farmer, March, 1859

S. Francis was a prominent journalist in addition to his horticultural talents. An 1858 newspaper article indicates that the editorial department of the monthly journal, Illinois Farmer, was "under the charge of S. Francis, Esq., corresponding secretary of the State Agricultural Society, than whom no man's better qualified to discharge the duties of that post. " (Illinois Journal, Feb. 6, 1858)

The Illinois Journal, Springfield's daily newspaper, was published by S. and A. Francis for a period of time. Since many articles on horticultural, agricultural, and related topics appear in the Illinois Journal in the late 1850s, several of which were reprinted from the Illinois Farmer, it can be surmised that Francis had an influence on the kind and quality of information Springfield residents were reading. He was no doubt in contact with the prominent horticultural writers of the day.

Another early nurseryman of Springfield is M. Doyle. The Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1858 states that Michael Doyle was established in 1854, had ten acres permanently devoted to nursery, and had two greenhouses plus a propagating house. The 1866 Gazetter of Sangamon County, however, indicates the nursery was established in 1851 at the corner of Governor and Grand Avenue, was five acres and had three large greenhouses fifty feet long.

M. Doyle does not appear in the early city directories but did advertise in both the Register and Journal for at least the period from 1851 through 1859. (Figs. V-10 through V-14) On October 2, 1851, he advertised apple and pear trees, "including a fine lot of dwarf pears (grafted on quince stock)." (Illinois Journal, Oct. 2, 1851) In the Register, April 9, 1854, he advertised apple trees to be sold in the lot in the rear of Clark's Exchange Bank. He advertised under his own name and that of Sangamon Nursery.

SANGAMON NURSERY

The following is a list of a large collection of green house and garden plants, including:

- Various varieties of Vases
- Heliotropes
- Conifers
- Various kinds of Geraniums
- Basil
- Rose

Also a large stock of the newest and best kinds of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants. Also a fine variety of evergreen plants, including: Norway Spruce, Fir, Hemlock, White Pine, Spruce, etc.

For a full list of plants, and a list of prices, send for our free catalogue.

For sale by
M. DOYLE & CO.
of the Sangamon Nurseries.

Fig. V-10. M. Doyle advertisement, Illinois Journal, Apr. 21, 1856

SHRUBBIES, ROOTS

A large stock of the following shrubs, roots and plants, including:

- Boxwood
- Yew
- Privet
- Juniper
- Osage Orange
- etc.

For a full list of plants, and a list of prices, send for our free catalogue.

For sale by
M. DOYLE & CO.
of the Sangamon Nurseries.

Fig. V-11. M. Doyle advertisement, Illinois Register, Mar. 31, 1855

EVERGREENS AND FRUIT TREES!

FRUIT TREES of all kinds, and a fine lot of large EVERGREENS, in prime order, for sale by

M. DOYLE & CO.,
of the Sangamon Nurseries.

For the convenience of purchasers, the fruit trees will be in the lot in the rear of "Clark's Exchange Bank,"

March 21-1855

Fig. V-12. M. Doyle advertisement, Illinois Register, Jan. 3, 1855

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY—WE HAVE FOR

And at the **AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE** of Messrs. FRANGIS & DARRELL, Journal Buildings, a very full supply of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, Evergreens, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, etc., including a very full supply of Hardy Perpetual and other Roses.

We can furnish almost every desirable article usually found in the catalogues of Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs and Plants, and our prices are at least as low as those of the Eastern Nurseries.

M. DOYLE & CO.

Fig. V-13. M. Doyle advertisement, Illinois Journal, May 20, 1857

SHRUBBERY.

The Largest and Finest Collection of

ORNAMENTAL TREES

AND

SHRUBS,

EVER OFFERED IN SPRINGFIELD.

For sale by **M. DOYLE & CO.**

APPLE TREES,

And all other kinds

FRUIT TREES,

In fine order, and of all the DESIRABLE VARIETIES, for sale at

Reduced Prices,

BY

M. DOYLE & CO.,

In the lot in the rear of Ringly's Bank

To the Ladies.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE

who are obliged for the distance from frequently visiting our Nursery and Green Houses, we have

BUILT A GREEN-HOUSE

In the lot in the rear of Ringly's Bank, in which we display a large stock of Flowering Plants for sale during the season. Our present Stock of

Fine Shrubbery, Evergreens and Ornamental Herbaceous Plants,

is of the most extensive, embracing nearly every desirable variety of the established kinds, and many new and beautiful articles. Our stock of Bedding and Plants has been greatly increased, and we will have a fine display of these beautiful plants in the Garden in the afternoon. Among them are

Marigolds, Pansies, and others.

Verbenas, Geraniums,

SALVIAS, FUSCHIAS,

Heliotropes, Russellas, &c.

It is our intention to make our Green-House a place of attractive resort to our flower-loving friends, and

ESPECIALLY TO THE LADIES,

and they are respectfully invited to call frequently.

The entrance is either through the banking house, or from the alley on the north of it.

M. DOYLE & CO.

FRUIT TREES,

A large supply, including all the desirable varieties of

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY AND QUINCE TREES,

AND

The largest and finest lot of choice

EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

Ever offered in this market.

For sale in the lot in the rear of Ringly's Bank, by

M. DOYLE & CO.,
of the Sangamon Nurseries.

Fig. V-14. M. Doyle advertisement, Illinois Journal, April 24, 1856

Another source of plant material in Springfield prior to 1860 was the Hazelwood Nursery of John McGredy located 1½ miles east of the Capitol. His home at this site is still in existence and has been converted to a restaurant (the Southern Aire on Clear Lake Ave). McGredy established the nursery in 1857 and by 1866 is listed as having 65 acres of nursery stock. The Sangamon County Gazetteer of 1866 states he had previous experience in Europe and the East. Still in existence on the site adjacent to his former residence are several large trees, two of outstanding size (a Paulownia and a Gingko), both of which could date to McGredy's time. A nursery advertisement by McGredy is shown in Fig. V-15.

The sixth nursery in Springfield prior to 1860 was that of J. B. Spaulding which was established in 1858, according to the Sangamon County Gazetteer of 1866. The Springfield Nursery, as it was called, was located on South Eighth and Clay Streets, just a few blocks south of the Historic Zone.

126 SPRINGFIELD DIRECTORY.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES!

The Subscriber calls the attention of those who are about to plant to his fine assortment of

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

ALL GROWING ON THE PREMISES:

STANDARD APPLE TREES,
5 to 8 feet high, well headed.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS AND CHERRIES,
6 to 7 feet high and well headed.

PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, NECTARINES,
OF ALL SIZES.

GRAPES!

ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW AND OLD VARIETIES.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries,
Strawberries, Asparagus and Rhubarb,
all the different varieties.

A FINE STOCK OF EVERGREENS,
From 1 to 10 feet high. All at the

HAZELWOOD NURSERY,

One mile East of Springfield, on the Mechanicsburg Road.

JOHN MCGREDDY, Proprietor.

Fig. V-15. McGredy advertisement, Sangamon County Gazetteer, 1866

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES!

AT THE SPRINGFIELD NURSERY

Grounds, on South Eighth street, will be found constantly on hand a large assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

which will be sold at low prices. All persons wishing to purchase, must not fail to come to the

NURSERY AND SELECT THEIR TREES

and take them fresh from the ground.

Printed Directions

for transplanting and growing Trees, furnished free of charge.

J. B. SPAULDING
J. B. SPAULDING, Jr.
June 16-1858

Fig. V-16. Spaulding advertisement, Illinois Journal, June 17, 1859

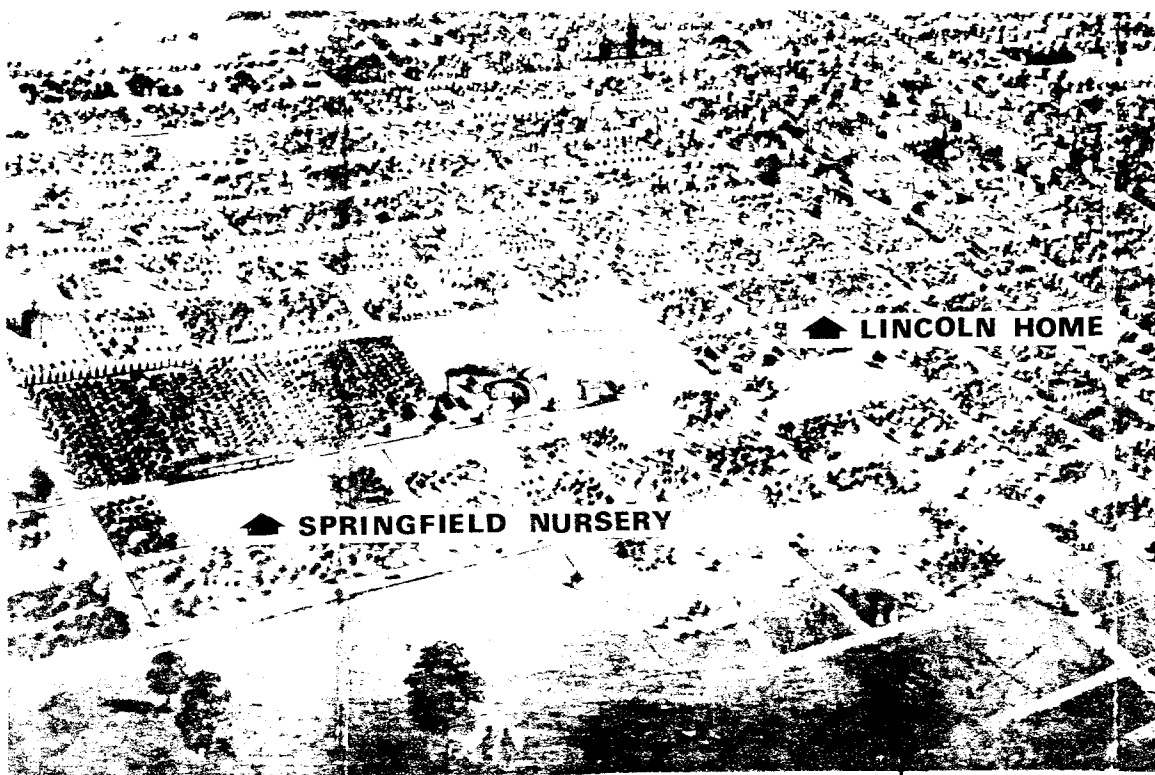


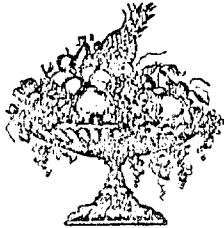
Fig. V-17. Portion of Springfield panorama by A. Ruger, 1867, showing Spaulding's Springfield Nursery.

In the above sketch of Springfield (Fig. V-17), the Sangamon Nursery is shown as having extensive grounds with a large supply of plant materials. The size of this nursery is indeed impressive and with its close proximity to Eighth and Jackson Sts., it is probable that a number of plants in the Historic Zone may have come from Spaulding's nursery. Two of Spaulding's ads are shown in Figs. V-16 and V-18.

**SPRINGFIELD
NURSERIES!**

**SPAULDING & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.**

NURSERIES.



NURSERIES.

PRINCIPAL STOCK.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf. Pears, Standard and Dwarf. Cherries, Standard and Dwarf. Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Rhubarb, Grapes, extra fine stock, Evergreens, several times transplanted, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Border Plants, Bulbs, Shade Trees, Hedge Plants, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Vegetable Plants.

SOUTH EIGHTH, COR. CLAY,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Fig. V-18. Spaulding advertisement, Sangamon County Gazetteer, 1868-9

In addition to the six nurseries described above, various other nurseries and plant agents advertised in the daily newspapers. These were mainly seed stores or were distant nurseries. Some of the more significant ads are as follows:

Illinois Journal, Jan. 23, 1855:

Seeds of Fruit Ornamental and Evergreen TREES AND SHRUBS. Wm. R. Prince & Sons is supplied with these seeds, fresh and good, and can supply nursery owners with them, at reasonable prices, for cost. Application to them, by letter or otherwise should be made to them at Flushing, immediately. They have also for sale, at low prices to the trade, stocks for grafting, including the Doucin, and Paradise Apples, Mahabel Cherry, Angers Quince - all for grafting and making draft or pyramidal fruit trees. Scions of all varieties of fruits, Shrubs, Grapes, & c., can also be had of them.

Flushing, N.Y., January 20, 1855

Illinois Register, Mar. 8, 1855:

Shaker Garden Seeds. 24 BOXES of the above superior seeds, warranted fresh, just received.

WRIGHT & BROWN

Illinois Journal, Apr. 6, 1855:

APPLE AND OTHER TREES. JAMES ORR, will have for sale in this city, at a proper time for planting, a variety of APPLE TREES--of his own growing.

JOURNAL OFFICE

Illinois Journal, Feb. 13, 1858:

Seeds for 1858. We are now prepared with a full and complete stock of FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, of the new crop, to supply any demand, wholesale and retail, on the very best of terms.

Our stock is new (as we do not consign seeds and take none back to mix up again), and much of it grown under our own directions in this State. Our stock of European seeds is imported directly by ourselves from the most reliable growers in England and France.

Henry D. Emery & Co., 304 Lake St. Chicago

Illinois Journal, June 21, 1858

FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES. LEMON & SON ARE DULY APPOINTED and authorized to take orders for the Rochester Nurseries of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Flowering, Bulbs, & c. All articles warranted to come as ordered, and in good condition. Pamphlets can be seen descriptive of kinds and price at their Seed Store, east of the Court House. A.P. EWING, General Agent

LEMON & SONS

Illinois Register, Oct. 31, 1855

SHRUBBERY. THE SUBSCRIBER has a large lot of Evergreens, just arrived from Cromby's Nursery, Michigan City, embracing every variety of EVERGREENS--.

D. Cromby

Illinois Journal, Apr. 28, 1856

The Ladies who contribute to the annual exhibitions of the Horticultural Society, will be furnished with some choice varieties of annual flower seeds, by calling at the store of Mr. Isaac A. Hawley.

The seeds have been selected with great care from Hovey's collection, and embrace all the new and rare varieties.

N. Divelbiss, Pres. Hort. Society

Influence of Eastern Nurseries

Advertisements in Springfield newspapers and other publications indicate that Eastern nurseries were selling plants in central Illinois. One example is an advertisement which appeared in the Illinois Journal in 1845 promoting a new "Nursery Store" on the north side of the State House square. Its inventory consisted of "New Goods, purchased at New York, in variety as usual for the trade in a country city." The sources of the goods were "An arrangement...with the eastern Nurseries at Philadelphia, Flushing, L.I., and Newburgh, for an ample supply of the choicest Fruit Trees, Plants and Seeds." Although the nurseries are not specifically

named in the ad, the Flushing, L.I., nurseries could be Wm. R. Prince & Co. or Parsons & Co., the Newburgh, N.Y., nurseries could be Chas. Downing's Newburgh Nursery, Daniel Brinckerhoff's Fishkill Landing Nursery, or Highland Nurseries (late A. J. Downing & Co.)

Several other newspaper advertisements were found for eastern nurseries, some placed in conjunction with local Springfield plant dealers or nurserymen. This continues to varying degrees throughout the period of this study. Some of the nurseries mentioned are: B. Hodge, Buffalo, N.Y.; James Orr, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, N.Y.; Rochester Nursery, Rochester, N.Y.; and D. Cromby's Nursery, Michigan City, Ind.

Lists of plants from eastern nurseries were not included in the development of the plant list for the Historic Zone because it was not possible to prove they had substantial influence in central Illinois. In fact, a fair amount of criticism of eastern nurseries was published in the journals and newspapers which seemed to suggest that their influence was subsiding by the late 1850 s.

There were evidently a number of problems involved in the transportation of plants from the east. In a letter to the editor of The Horticulturist in June , 1853, F. K. Phoenix (a prominent nurseryman, who later established a business in Bloomington, Ill.) had the following to say:

The transportation of trees and plants--as one of the craft, and having considerable to do with shipment of trees and plants, I wish to know whether there are on record any legal decisions with regard to cases of neglect or delay in forwarding. Though such occurrences are very common, and often very aggravated, I do not now remember to have heard of any prosecutions. As important an item in transportation as trees and plants have become, it certainly seems to me high time that forwarders were a little better posted up in their duties and the public in their rights. (F.K.P., Delevan Nursery, Wisconsin)

The editor of the Horticulturist replies by further elaborating of the difficulties of the situation:

This subject has a most important bearing upon the interest of Horticulture at this moment. Railroads are so overrun with freight and forwarders are so careless, that it has become next to impossible to forward trees with reasonable dispatch...Something must be done. We believe that forwarders are responsible for any loss incurred by unreasonable delay; but there are so many excuses, and it is so difficult to reach the culpable party, that law is of little use.
(Horticulturist, June, 1853)

The above commentaries lead one to believe that the eastern nurseries were placed at a disadvantage in their competition for sales once a local nursery industry developed.

Another factor in the decline of the eastern nursery influence and the development of more local nurseries may well have been the role played by the tree agent or tree peddler throughout the midwest. By 1858 to 1860, articles were being published in Emery's Journal of Agriculture, the Illinois Farmer, and the Illinois Journal warning against the tree agents and peddlers. An editorial in Emery's Journal of Agriculture entitled "Inresponsible Agents and Poor Trees" states that:

...it is high time someone began to raise their voices against these grievances; last year, those New York agents were very active in this place, and no doubt they will (or at least agents from the same firms, for it is seldom the same agent comes the following year,) be as active and plentiful as ever. It really is surprising how they find so many fresh customers to be duped every year. I know it to be a fact, that two agents sold in this place last year \$3,000 worth of trees and plants, and I dare venture to say not \$1,000 worth will be alive next fall...S.H. Springfield, Illinois, April 28, 1858. (Emery's Journal of Agriculture, Vol. 1, 1858)

Another article entitled "Look Out for the Tree Peddlers" appeared in the Illinois Farmer of May 1859. It points out both problems and possible remedies to the situation:

Mr. Editor...The tree pedlars will soon be swarming over the land...Where are the trees that they have sold in Illinois? Why, if their trees had lived, the Central part of Illinois would now be covered with orchards. Some of the trees they sold may undoubtedly be found, but not one for a thousand....

We say to our farmers, if you want varieties suited to our climate, purchase of our nurserymen. They have experience which will be worth dollars to you.

In an August 1858 issue of the Illinois Farmer another discussion of the "Eastern Tree Peddlars" discloses in great detail the methods used by these salesmen. The following excerpts point out some problems:

They run down Western nurseries and Western nurserymen, and make Eastern nurseries the very paragons of perfection. The plates of fruit they have are very beautiful and attract admiration, for they have been beautifully and highly painted for the express purpose of gulling the people....

If some particular variety has accumulated, and is not saleable on account of its ascertained inferiority, it is sure to travel westward, and be labeled sometimes under different names....

Another serious objection to getting trees at the East is that the season there is so short that the nurserymen are compelled to send scores of men and women over their nurseries, before digging the trees, to strip off the leaves, not being able to let nature take her course....

Again, so short is the season for digging there that it must be done on a vast scale--they are dug by the thousand to fill large orders, and the roots of the tree, consequently, are frequently exposed for hours to the drying suns and winds, before they can be packed.

These reasons seem sufficient to deter the purchase of plant

materials from eastern sources by anyone except the uninformed. Therefore, it was felt that only local and Illinois sources should be use in developing a list of plant materials for the Historic Zone.

Conclusions

From the information presented in this section, the following conclusions can be made about plant materials in Springfield c. 1860:

1. There was a well developed local nursery trade prior to 1860, including at least six prominent nursery dealers. Several of these were large nurseries and were in business over extended periods which would indicate that nursery stock was a popular source of plant materials.
2. By the 1850 s eastern nurseries were not advocated as a source for plant materials. The major reasons for this were problems with plant shipping, differences in growing conditions, and problems with the "tree peddler."
3. A large variety of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, vines, flowers, fruits, and vegetables were all readily available in the local and Illinois nursery trade.
4. With Springfield's and Illinois' well developed nursery trade and wide choice of available plants, there was opportunity for great variety in the type of plants residents may have used.

Development of Plant Materials List

Nursery catalogues and advertisements dating from 1851 to 1861 were used to compile a documented list of plants appropriate for use in restoration of the Historic Zone. The availability of archival documents obviously influenced the compilation of the final lists. Although archives were searched nationally and regionally, no catalogues were found for the Springfield nurseries described earlier in this chapter. However, seven catalogues were located for nurseries in the region surrounding Springfield. These catalogues were used in developing the lists of plants in use c. 1860 in the absence of Springfield sources. The following Illinois and Iowa nursery catalogues were used:

1. Black Hawk Nursery, D. F. Kinney, Rock Island, Illinois, Catalogue of 1857-8.
2. Bloomington Nursery, F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, Illinois, General Descriptive Catalogue of 1859 and Wholesale Catalogue for Fall of 1860 and Spring of 1861.
3. DuPage County Nursery, Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville, Illinois, Catalogue 1853.
4. Franklin Grove Garden and Nursery, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Illinois, Descriptive Catalogue of 1855.
5. LaMoille Nursery, Samuel Edwards, LaMoille, Illinois, List 1854.
6. Nachusa Nursery, J. T. Little, Dixon, Illinois, Catalogue for 1857.
7. Scott Nursery, Finley and Dwire, Davenport, Iowa, Catalogue for 1853-54.

In order to better evaluate the significance of these nurseries an investigation was made into their history and prominence. A brief discussion of the seven nurseries is given below.

1. Black Hawk Nursery, D. J. Kinney

The Black Hawk Nursery of D. J. Kinney was established in 1854 and was listed as having twelve acres covered in the spring of 1859 (Trans-

actions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1858). While this nursery was not as prominent as some of the others, we felt it was logical to include as many nurseries as possible to broaden the sample. If seven nurseries mentioned the same particular plant it becomes a good indication that it was available and popular.

2) Bloomington Nursery, F. K. Phoenix

In 1854, Mr. F. K. Phoenix relocated his nursery from Delevan, Wisconsin, to Bloomington, Illinois. This nursery ran advertisements on several occasions in Springfield newspapers. F. K. Phoenix, while still at Delevan, is also described in the Prairie Farmer of 1848 as having, "no superior of his age in this country as a skillful cultivator. His assortment is excellently selected and his prices 'cheap as dirt.' It would pay those who want good things to visit him from distance." (Prairie Farmer, Vol. 10, no. 3).

The History of Bloomington and Normal gives the following account of Phoenix's Bloomington Nurseries:

He saw that the completion of the two new railroads then building would give Bloomington shipping facilities that rendered it an important point for the business.... At times he employed over two hundred men. ...Probably no one single business has carried the name of Bloomington to as many homes as did that of Mr. Phoenix, advertised in nearly all the publications of the land. (Burnham, 1879)

F. K. Phoenix was listed as a correspondent to The Horticulturist in 1848, 1850, 1853, 1856, and 1859. He also wrote articles for the Prairie Farmer. The Bloomington Nursery was selected for the plant materials analysis not only for its direct connection with Springfield by advertisements, such as the example below, (Fig. V-18) but also for

Phoenix's prominence as a horticultural authority in local and national horticultural periodicals.

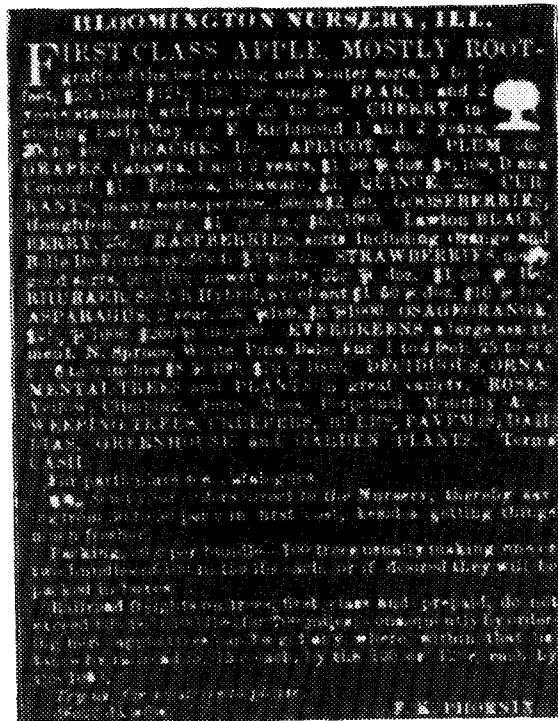


Fig. V-18. Bloomington Nursery advertisement from Illinois Journal, Dec. 22, 1857.

3. DuPage County Nursery, Lewis Ellsworth

The DuPage County Nursery of Lewis Ellsworth at Naperville, Illinois, was established in 1849. It was listed as having 110 acres covered in the spring of 1859, and containing 320 varieties of hardy shrubs and plants and 366 varieties of greenhouse plants. It was further described as "an extensive and well known wholesale and retail nursery with greenhouse and propagating house." (Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1858)

Lewis Ellsworth advertised in the Prairie Farmer and apparently supplied plants to Francis and Barrell in Springfield according to an advertisement in the Illinois Journal, April 20, 1858. Ellsworth was

also a correspondent to The Horticulturist in 1856. According to the Illinois Farmer of January 1859 he was chosen President pro tem of the State Horticultural Society.

4. Franklin Grove Nursery, A. R. Whitney

The nursery of A. R. Whitney of Franklin Grove contained "A very large stock of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Flowers & C.," according to an ad of 1854 which appeared in the Prairie Farmer. The nursery was located one mile south of the Franklin Grove Railroad Station and delivered plants aboard cars free of charge, according to the Prairie Farmer.

The Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1858 gives a date of 1843 for the establishment and indicates that the nursery contained 80 acres with 200 varieties of hardy shrubs and plants. The article also notes that ten thousand deciduous trees for ornament were planted out in the nursery and that two million osage orange hedge plants had been planted.

5. LaMoille Nursery, Samuel Edwards

Samuel Edwards' nursery was established in 1846 in LaMoille, Illinois. According to the Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1858 the nursery covered 32 acres and is indicated as having 145,000 evergreen trees planted out, nearly three times as many as Bloomington or DuPage Co. Nurseries. This nursery also had the largest number of deciduous trees planted out, exceeding DuPage Co. Nursery's 21,000 by 14,000. Since all nurseries did not supply statistics in the inventory of 1858, it cannot be stated that this was the nursery with the largest stock of ornamental trees but never the less it must have been among the largest.

An advertisement of 1854 in the Prairie Farmer states that:

The subscriber offers for sale at the above nursery a general assortment of standard and dwarf fruit trees of the various kinds adapted to this section of country...Plants will be supplied at very low rates to dealers....

The supply of hardy Evergreen trees is large, several thousand grown from four to six years in nursery, have been root pruned, and can be removed with perfect safety....

A fair stock of deciduous ornamental trees, shrubs, roses and flowering shrubs.

The information found to date seems to indicate that Samuel Edwards nursery maintained a large supply of evergreens and ornamental trees and shrubs and was prepared to distribute them over a wide geographical area when one considers the quantities he was growing.

6. Nachusa Nursery, J. T. Little

The Nachusa Nursery of J. T. Little was located in Dixon, Illinois. Some background information concerning this nursery was contained in a small notice that appeared in The Horticulturist of 1856. It stated:

J. T. Little of North Dixon, Illinois, sends us a neat descriptive catalogue of his nursery trees and shrubs, bulbs, &c. The fruit department is very full, embracing sixty thousand trees; but of evergreens, one of the great wants of that State, four varieties only are enumerated.

The Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1858 indicated this nursery was established in 1850 and contained 200 varieties of hardy shrubs and plants. The number of acres permanently devoted to nursery is given as 50 and notation is included that the nursery, "Devotes special attention to ornamentals."

7. Scott Nursery, Finley & Dwire

Finley & Dwire's Scott Nursery in Davenport, Iowa, was used in the

analysis of plant materials because of its proximity to the Iowa and Illinois border. An article in the Prairie Farmer of 1854 describes the nursery as follows:

I paid a visit to the establishment of Messrs. Finley & Dwire who are largely engaged in the nursery business and are intending to extend their establishment till they make it adequate to all the wants of the region....

At present they have fourteen acres planted in Nursery, and are about to plant sixteen more.

The article continues to tell the methods used in grafting and describes some of the plants grown successfully in the nursery. These items are not particularly important to the scope of this study but the fact that the nursery was expanding in 1854 and hoping to capture a larger section of the region is.

In addition to nursery catalogues from the above seven sources, Springfield newspaper advertisements containing plant lists were also used for the following nurserymen: S. Francis or S. & A. Francis, or Francis & Barrell, and W. C. Greenleaf (Descriptions of these nurserymen appear earlier in this chapter under "Springfield Nursery Trade"),

The common and/or scientific plant names obtained from the above documentary sources were then assembled by using a computer. The alphabetical lists of plant names which resulted were then examined for changes in nomenclature; the names were revised to conform to modern nomenclature by tracing subsequent name changes through the horticultural literature to modern times. Obviously, it was not possible to determine species and varieties when our sources only named genus but such entries were kept in the initial lists as a means of assessing popularity and availability of a genus.

Lists of available nursery stock, 1851-1861, were compiled for the following categories:

1. Trees
2. Shrubs
3. Evergreens
4. Vines
5. Apple Varieties

The following method was employed to analyze and interpret the data contained in the above lists. A table was constructed listing each genus, species, and/or variety. Each reference to a specific plant was noted with the date of the documentary evidence. In order to increase the usefulness of the documented lists, calculations were then carried out to assign a numerical value for the probability of the plant's availability. These calculations were carried out for each plant species and/or variety. The estimate of availability will aid plant selection in future design and implementation phases.

The following formula was used for this analysis. The number of years from the earliest date of evidence for a particular plant to the end of the study period (1861) was multiplied by the number of references documented in period catalogues and advertisements. The product was then divided by the number of possible sources of data (11). The result was then used as the estimate for availability of a particular plant species. Below is an example of the calculation for Aesculus hippocastanum.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	Horse Chestnut-White Flowering Horse Chestnut		X	X			X	X	X		X	X

$$\frac{(\text{Number of Years}) 8 \times (\text{Number of sources}) 7}{(\text{Total of all sources}) 11} = 5.09$$

After the numerical estimates of availability were calculated the plant lists were ranked with the plants of high probability of availability at the top descending to the lowest. The mean was computed and the ranking was divided into groups of 25% from upper to lower.

The conclusion of this analysis allows us now to at least have some degree of confidence that the upper 50% of any particular plant list is more logical to select for planting than the bottom end of the same list. It was gratifying to see plants that can be readily observed on abandoned sites throughout the midwest, heading up the list and the relatively unknown and exotic plants remaining near the bottom.

The upper 25% of each list is recommended for consideration in the majority of the reconstructed plantings but it should not be employed to the total exclusion of all other hardy plants. A district the size of the Historic Zone would certainly have some diversity, simply by virtue of the residents' exercising individual options.

As a side light it was discovered during the study of named apple varieties that a popular early variety by the name of Red Astrachan suddenly obtains a synonym in the 1870's edition of Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of North America. Red Astrachan after 1870 seems to have also been know as "Abe Lincoln." Since it is an early variety that was popular during Lincoln's time it doesn't seem logical that it was named in Abe Lincoln's honor as a newly introduced variety. One can only wonder if an enterprising nurseryman spotted an existing Red Astrachan in Lincoln's yard and applied the new synonym as a clever merchandising scheme. Obviously it could also be a clever merchandising scheme without any connection to Lincoln's own apple trees, but it is still curious.

TABLE I

DOCUMENTED LIST OF AVAILABLE NURSERY STOCK IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS, 1851-61



NURSERY

TABLE I-A TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	S. & A. Francis	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Francis & Barrell	Bloomington	Bloomington
ACER NEGUNDO	Maple-Ash Leaved		X									X
ACER PLATANOIDES	Maple-Norway Norway Maples						X	X				
ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	Maple-Sycamore							X				
ACER RUBRUM	Maple-Scarlet										X	X
ACER SACCHARUM	Sugar-Maple				X							
ACER SACHARINUM	Maple-Silver Leaved Soft Maple Silver Maple	X		X	X			X			X	X
AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	Horse Chestnut-White Flowering Horse Chestnut	X		X			X	X	X		X	X
AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA	Ailanthus			X								
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS	Juneberry, or Shadberry Juneberry, (Shad, or Service- berry)										X	X
ARALIA SPINOSA	Aralia Spinosa				X							
BETULA ALBA LACINIATA	Birch-European White or Weeping Birch, European White Weeping										X	X
BETULA LUTEA	Birch, Yellow-American Birch-American Yellow										X	X
BETULA NIGRA	Birch, Black-American Birch, American Black										X	X

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	S. & A. Francis	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Francis & Barrell	Bloomington	Bloomington
BETULA PENDULA	Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping										X	X
BETULA POPULIFOLIA	Birch, American White											X
CASTANEA DENTATA	American Chestnut Chestnut-American								X		X	X
CASTANEA SATIVA	French Chestnuts					X						
CATALPA BIGNOIDES	Catalpa			X	X						X	X
CERCIS CANADENSIS	Judas Tree Red Bud, or Judas Tree Judas Tree, or Red Bud	X		X								X
CERCIS SILICUASTRUM	Cercis Hequastrum					X						
FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA	Beech-Purple Leaved											X
FRAXINUS AMERICANA	Ash, White					X						
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR	Ash-European (Excelsior) Ash-European Weeping Ash-European							X X				X
GINKGO BILOBA	Salisburia Salisburia, or Ginko Salisburia, or Japan Jinko							X			X	X
GYMNOCLADUS DIOICA	Kentucky Coffee Nut			X								
JUGLANS CINEREA	White Walnut			X								

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	S. & A. Francis	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Francis & Barrell	Bloomington	Bloomington
JUGLANS NIGRA	Black Walnut			X								
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA	Koelruteria										X	
LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	Laburnum, or Golden Chain Laburnum		X					X				
LARIX DECIDUA	Larch-European Larch, European European Larch		X			X		X				X
LARIX LARCINA	American Larch Larch-American Larch, American Larch, American or Tamerack	X	X			X		X	X			X
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	Tulip Tree Tulip Tree, or White Wood Tulip Tree, Whitewood		X			X					X	X
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	Sweet Gum										X	
MACLURA POMIFERA	Osage Orange						X	X				
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA	Magnolia, Acuminata Magnolia, Acuminata or Cucumber Magnolia, Cucumber					X					X	X
PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA	Powlonia-Imperial Japan		X									
POPULUS ALBA	Poplar-Silver Leaved Silver Poplar Poplar, Silver Leaf Abele or Silver Leaf Poplar Abele or Silver Poplar Silver Abele		X		X	X					X	X

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851 S. Francis	1853 DuPage	1853-4 Scott	1854 LaMoille	1855 Franklin Grove	1856 S. & A. Francis	1857 Nachusa	1857-8 Black Hawk	1858 Francis & Barrell	1859 Bloomington	1860-1 Bloomington
POPULUS CANDICANS	Poplar, Balm of Gilead Poplar-Balm of Gilead									X		X
POPULUS DELTOIDES MISSOURIENSIS	Poplar, Balsam					X						
POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA	Lombardy Poplar Poplar, Lombardy or Italian Poplar, Lombardy Poplar-Lombardy			X		X					X	X
POPULUS TREMULA PENDULA												
ROBINIA VISCOSA	Locust, Pink, Flowering or Glutinous					X						
SALIX ALBA VITELLINA	Golden Willow Willow, Golden Willow-Golden		X	X		X		X		X	X	
SALIX BABYLONICA	Weeping Willow Willow, Weeping Willow-Weeping	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	
SALIX BABYLONICA RINGLEAF	Willow, Ring Leaved Willow-Ring-Leaved					X		X				
SALIX CAPREA KILMARNOCK	Willow, Kilmarnock											X
SALIX PURPUREA WEEPING	Willow, New American Weeping Willow,-New American Weeping									X		X
SALIX REPENS ROSMARIFOLIA	Willow, Rosemary Leaved									X		X
SALIX VIMINALIS	Osier Willow Willow-Osier Willow, Osier or Basket				X			X				X

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	S. & A. Francis	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Francis & Barrell	Bloomington	Bloomington
SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA	Sheppardia-Buffalo Berry							X				
SORBUS AMERICANA	Mountain Ash, (American) American Mountain Ash Mountain Ash, American Ash-American Mountain			X	X	X		X			X	X
SORBUS ACUPARIA	Mountain Ash, (European) European Mountain Ash Mountain Ash, European Mountain Ash Ash-European Mountain			X	X	X	X	X			X	X
SOPHORA JAPONICA	Saphora-Japan							X				
SORBUS QUERCIFOLIA	Oak Leaved Mountain Ash Oakleaved Mountain Ash Mountain Ash, Oak Leaved							X	X		X	
TAXODIUM DISTICHUM	Cypress Cypress-Deciduous							X			X	
TILIA EUROPAEA	Linden, European										X	X
ULMUS AMERICANA	Elm-American Elm, American White										X	X
ULMUS GLABRA	Wych Elm Scotch Witch Elm Elm Scotch						X X	X				
ULMUS PROCERA	English Elm English Witch Elm Elm-English	X					X	X				
VIBURNUM ALNIFOLIUM	Wayfaring Tree *							X				

*incorrectly listed as a tree

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851 S. Francis	1853 DuPage	1853-4 Scott	1854 LaMoille	1855 Franklin Grove	1856 S. & A. Francis	1857 Nachusa	1857-8 Black Hawk	1858 Francis & Barrell	1859 Bloomington	1860-1 Bloomington
VIBURNUM OPULUS COMMON SNOW-BALL	Snowball *							x				

*incorrectly listed as a tree

NURSERY

TABLE I-B SHRUBS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	S. Francis	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1856	S. & A. Francis	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Francis & Barrell	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington	
AESCLUSUS PARVIFLORA	Horse Chestnut, Dwarf																						X	
ARALIA SPINOSA	Aralia or Hercules' Club Hercules' Club or Aralia								X															X
BERBERIS VULGARIS	Berberry-Common Red Fruited Barberry-Red Berberry,-Common			X										X										X
BERBERIS VULGARIS ATROPURPUREA	Barberry-Purple Purple Berberry Berberry, Purple Leaved												X				X						X	X
CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS	Calycanthus-Alspice Tree, or Sweet Scented Shrub Calycanthus-Sweet Shrub Calycanthus-Sweet Scented Shrub Calycanthus			X										X										X
CAMPSIS RADICANS	Trumpet Creeper							X																
CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA	Japan Quince-Scarlet and White Flowering Quince, Japan Scarlet Quince-Japan Scarlet Japan Quince Japan Quince, Beautiful Red Flowering								X															X
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICUS	White Fringe Chionanthus or White Fringe						X																	X
CORNUS FLORIDA XANTHOCARPA REDFLOWERING	Cornus-Red Flowering Dogwood												X											

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	S. Francis	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1856	S. & A. Francis	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Francis & Barrell	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
COTINUS COGGYGRIA	Purple Fringe Tree Purple Fringe Rhus Cotinus Fringe Tree, Purple Purple Fringe-or Smoke Tree			X		X		X		X				X									
CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA DOUBLERED	Double Crimson Flowering Thorn					X																	
CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA DOUBLEWHITE	Double White Flowering Thorn					X																	
DAPHNE MEZEREUM ALBA HV.	White Mezereon													X									
DAPHNE MEZEREUM RED	Mezereon Pink Mezereon, Pink			X					X														
DEUTZIA GRACILIS	Deutzia-Gracillis Deutzia Gracillis Deutzia, Slender Branched- (Gracilis) Deutzia-Gracilis												X				X			X			X
DEUTZIA SCABRA	Deutzia-Scabra Deutzia Scabra			X							X												
EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREA	Strawberry Tree, or Burning Bush Euonymus-Red Fruited. Straw- berry Tree			X										X									
FORSYTHIA VIRDISSIMA	Forsythia Viridissima Forsythia-Deep Green										X									X			

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851 S. Francis	1853 DuPage	1853-4 Scott	1854 LaMoille	1855 Franklin Grove	1856 S. & A. Francis	1857 Nachusa	1857-8 Black Hawk	1858 Francis & Barrell	1859 Bloomington	1860-1 Bloomington
HIBISCUS SYRIACUS	Althea, or Rose of Sharon Althea Althea, or Rose of Sharon-Single, White and Purple Althea, or Rose of Sharon-Double Variegated, White and Purple	X	X	X		X		X			X	
HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES	Sea Buckthorn				X							
HYDRANGEA RADIATA	Hydrangea Radiator					X						
HYPERICUM KALMIANUM	Hypericum, Kalmia Leaved										X	
LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	Laburnum or Golden Chain			X								
LARIX DECIDUA	European Larch		X									
LONICERA COERULEA	Tree, Honeysuckles-Blue Berried (L. Cemlea) Honeysuckle-Blue Berried					X		X				
LONICERA TATARICA	Tartarian Upright Honeysyckle											
LONICERA TATARICA RED	Red Tartarean Honeysuckle Tree, Honeysuckles-Red Tar- taria (Lonicera Tartarica) Honeysuckles-Red Tartarian		X			X		X				
LONICERA TATARICA WHITE	Tree, Honeysuckles-White Tar- tarian (L. Tartarica Alba)					X						
LONICERA XYLOSTEUM	English Fly Upright Honeysuckle						X					

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	S. & A. Francis	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Francis & Barrel	Bloomington	Bloomington
MACLEAYA CORDATA	Bocconia Cordata				X							
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM	Mahonia-or Holly-Leaved Barberry Mahonia or Holly Leaved Berberry						X				X	
PAEONIA SUFFRUTICOSA	Tree Peony										X	
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS SALICIFOLIUS DOUBLE	Syringa, Fragrant-Double White Flowering Syringa Fragrant	X						X				
PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS	Syringa; Great Flowering Syringa-Great Flowering					X		X				
PHILADELPHUS HIRSUTUS	Syringa, Hirsute					X						
PRUNUS GLANDULOSA	Flowering Almond Almond-Flowering			X	X			X				
PRUNUS TENELLA AMYGDALUS NANA	Almond-Dwarf Double Almond, Dwarf, Double Pink Flowering Almond, Dwarf, Double White Flowering Almond, Dwf. Dbl. Flg.	X				X						X
RIBES AUREUM	Current, Yellow Flowering (Ribes Aurea) Flowering Currant-Yellow					X		X				
RIBES GORDONIANUM	Currant (Gordon's)-A Hybrid Flowering Currant-Gordon's Currant, Gordon's Flowering					X		X			X	
RIBES MISSOURIENSIS	Currant, Missouri Fragrant										X	

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	S. Francis	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1856	S. & A. Francis	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Francis & Barrell	1859	Bloomington	1860	-1	Bloomington
ROBINIA HISPIDA	Rose Acacia Acacia, Rose or Moss Locust Acacia-or Moss Locust Rose Acacia or Moss Locust					X				X				X							X			
SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA	Sheperdia or Buffalo Berry Buffalo Berry, or Shepardia																				X			X
SORBARIA SORBIFOLIA	Spirea, Sorb Leaved Spirea Sorbifolia Spirea-Sorb Leaved Spirea-Sorb-leaved									X				X							X			X
SPIREA BELLA	Spirea Bella													X										
SPIREA CANESCENS	Spirea Argentea													X										
SPIREA CHAMAEDRYFOLIA ULMIFOLIA	Spirea, Elm Leaved Spirea Untifolia Spirea Ulmifolia Spirea-Elm Leaved Spirea-Elm-Leaved									X		X		X							X			X
SPIREA CANTONIENSIS DOUBLE	Spirea, Lance Leaved Spirea Lanceolata Spirea-Lance Leaved									X				X							X			
SPIREA DOUGLASI	Spirea-Doublasse Spirea Douglassh Spirea-Douglassi Spirea Douglassi			X										X							X			X
SPIREA HYPERICIFOLIA	Spirea-Hypericum Leaved																				X			
SPIREA JAPONICA FORTUNEI	Spirea-Fortunei or Callosa Spirea-Fortunei																				X			X

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	S. & A. Francis	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Francis & Barrell	Bloomington	Bloomington
SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA	Spirea-Plum-Leaved (Prunifolia) Spirea Prunifolia-Double Spirea-Plum Leaved Spirea-Plum-Leaved					X		X			X	X
SPIREA SALICIFOLIA	Spirea, Willow Leaved Spirea Salicifolia Spirea-Willow Leaved					X		X			X	
SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS	Snowberry Waxberry-White, or Snow Drop			X		X		X			X	X
SYMPHORICARPOS ORBICULATUS	Waxberry-Red, or Coral Necklace							X				
SYRINGA CHARLES X	Charles 10, Lilac Lilac, Chas. 10th			X							X	
SYRINGA CHINENSIS	Lilac, Chinese, or Siberian Lilac-Chinese or Siberian Lilac-Sib. or Chinese					X					X	X
SYRINGA JOSIKAEA	Lilac-Josikea										X	
SYRINGA PERSICA	Lilac, Persian-Purple Persian Lilac Lilac-Persian Purple		X	X				X			X	
SYRINGA PERSICA LACINIATA ALBA	Lilac, Persian-White Lilac-Persian White Lilac-White Persian		X					X			X	
SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA	Lilac, Common-White Lilac, White Lilac-White		X	X		X		X			X	
SYRINGA VULGARIS VIOLACEAE	Lilac, Common-Purple Purple Lilac Common Purple Lilac Purple-Lilac Lilac-Common Purple		X	X		X		X			X	X

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851 S. Francis	1853 DuPage	1853-4 Scott	1854 LaMoille	1855 Franklin Grove	1856 S. & A. Francis	1857 Nachusa	1857-8 Black Hawk	1858 Francis & Barrell	1859 Bloomington	1860-1 Bloomington
TAMARIX AFRICANA	Tamarix, African Tamarix-African						X	X			X	X
TAMARIX GALLICA INDICA	Tamarix-Indian							X				
TROLLIUS JAPONICUS	Japan Globe Flower							X				
VIBURNUM OPULUS ROSEUM COMMON SNOW- BALL	Snowball Snow Ball		X	X	X	X					X	X
VIBURNUM TRILOBUM	Cranberry Tree-High Bush Tree Cranberry High Bush Cranberry Tree Cranberry-(Viburnum) Native		X		X					X	X	
WEIGELA FLORIDA ROSEA	Weigela-Rose Colored Wigelia, Rose Colored Wigelia Rosea							X			X	X
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA	Yuccas Yucca Filamentosa				X		X					

NURSERY

TABLE I-C EVERGREENS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851 S. Francis	1853 DuPage	1853-4 Scott	1854 LaMoille	1855 D. Cromby	1855 Franklin Gr.	1857 Bloomington	1857 Nachusa	1857-8 Bloomington	1859 Bloomington	1860-1 Bloomington
ABIES BALSAMEA	Balsam Firs	X										
	Fir Silver-Balsam		X									
	American Balsam Fir			X	X							
	Silver Fir, American or Balsam						X					
	Balsam Spruces							X				
	Balsam Fir								X	X		X
	Balsam or Silver Fir										X	
ABIES PECTINATA	Fir Silver-European		X									
	Silver Fir				X							
	Silver Fir, European						X					
	Fir Silver-American		X									
CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES	Cedar White						X					
	White Cedar											X
JUNIPERUS SABINA	Juniper, Savin										X	
JUNIPERUS COM- MUNIS SUECICA	Juniper, Swedish or Upright										X	
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	Red Cedar			X	X		X			X		X
	Cedar, Red										X	
LARIX LARICINA	Tamarack					X						
PICEA EXCELSA	Spruce-Norway		X									X
	Norway Spruce			X	X				X	X		
	Spruce, Norway						X					
	Spruce Fir, Norway										X	
PICEA GLAUCA	Spruce-White		X									
	White Spruce			X								
	Spruce, White, American						X					
PICEA MARIANA	Spruce-Black Double		X									
	Black Spruce			X	X							
	Spruce, Black, or Double						X					
PINUS NIGRA	Austrian Pine			X	X							
	Pine, Austrian or Black										X	X

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1855	1857	1857	1857-8	1859	1860-1
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	D. Cromby	Franklin Gr.	Bloomington	Nachusa	Bloomington	Bloomington	Bloomington
PINUS STROBUS	Pine-Weymouth White Pine Pine, White, or Weymouth Pine, White		X	X	X		X			X	X	X
PINUS SYLVESTRIS	Pine-Scotch Scotch Pine Pine, Scotch		X		X		X			X	X	X
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	American Arbor Vitae Arbor Vitae-American American Arborvitae Arbor Vitae, American	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
THUJA ORIENTALIS	Chinese Arborvitae Arbor Vitae-Siberian Siberian Arborvitae Arborvitae, Chinese Arbor Vitae, Siberian Chinese, Arbor Vitae Siberian Arbor Vitae	X	X	X	X						X	X
TSUGA CANADENSIS	Hemlock Spruce Fir, Hemlock				X	X					X	X
PINUS ECHINATA	Yellow Pine			X								
PINUS RESINOSA (RED PINE)	Norway Pine			X								

TABLE I-D VINES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1856	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
		S. Francis	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	S. & A. Francis	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Francis & Barrell	Bloomington	Bloomington
BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA	TECOMA GRANDIFLORA							X				
BIGNONIA RADICANS	SCARLET TRUMPET CREEPER SCARLET TRUMPET FLOWER		X			X						
CAMPSIS RADICANS	BIGNONIA OR VIRGINIA CREEPER BIGNONIA-OR TRUMPET FLOWER BIGNONIA OR TRUMPET FLOWER BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET CREEPER			X				X			X	X
CELASTRUS SCANDENS	CELASTRUS SCANDENS-OR CLIMBING STAFF							X				
CLEMATIS CRISPA	CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER- CAMPANIFLORA										X	
CLEMATIS RECTA	CLEMATIS ERECTA						X					
CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA	WHITE CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER CLEMATIS, AMERICAN WHITE CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER			X		X					X	
CLEMATIS VITICELLA COERULEA	CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER- VITICELLA CERULEA										X	
LONICERA JAPONICA	HONEYSUCKLES-CHINESE, FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLES-CHINESE EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLES-CHINESE OF JAPAN							X			X	X
LONICERA HIRSUTA	HONEYSUCKLES-DOWNY LEAVED							X				
LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS	CORAL TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE FRAGRANT TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE HONEYSUCKLES, SCARLET TRUMPET, MONTHLY HONEYSUCKLES-SCARLET TRUMPET			X X		X		X X			X	X

NURSERY

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	1851 S. Francis	1853 DuPage	1853-4 Scott	1854 LaMoille	1855 Franklin Grove	1856 S. & A. Francis	1857 Nachusa	1857-8 Black Hawk	1858 Francis & Barrell	1859 Bloomington	1860-1 Bloomington
LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS YELLOW	YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE HONEYSUCKLES, YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLES-YELLOW TRUMPET			X		X		X		X	X	
PARTHENOCISSUS QUINQUEFOLIA	VIRGINIA CREEPER AMPELOPSIS OR VIRGINIA CREEPER							X				X
WISTERIA FRUTESCENS	WISTARIA OR GLYCINE, AMERICAN										X	X
WISTERIA SINENSIS	CHINESE WISTARIA							X				

TABLE I-E APPLES

? Confused nomenclature - unidentifiable
 * Synonym confused with one additional variety
 ** Synonym confused with two additional varieties
 *** " " " three " "
 **** " " " four " "

	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860
	W. C. Greenleaf	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Sangamon	Bloomington	-1 Bloomington
ABRAHAM APPLE ?	X									
AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET		X		X			X			
AMERICAN PIPPIN		X	X							X
AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN AM. SUMMER PEARMAIN	X	X	X		X	X		X		
ANGLE SWEET ?				X						
AUTUMN BOUGH ?			X							
AUTUMN SWEET ?	X									
AUTUMNAL SWAAR AUTUMN SWAAR AUTUMN SWAAR (SYN. FALL SWAAR OF WEST)		X			X	X				
AUTUMNAL SWEET SWAAR AUTUMN SWEET SWAAR					X					
BAILEY'S SWEET BAILEY (OR EDGERLY) SWEET BAILEY SWEET				X	X	X	X			X
BALDWIN RED BALDWIN	X	X	X		X			X	X	X
BARRET RUSSET ? BARRETT RUSSET		X				X				
BEAUTY OF KENT		X								
BELMONT GATE APPLE		X		X	X		X	X	X	
BEN DAVIS NEW YORK PIPPIN										X

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
BENONI			X				X				X						X		X	
BENONT ?	X																			
BLACK APPLE *						X														
BLACK GILLIFLOWER														X						
GILLFLOWER, BLACK				X																
GILLFLOWER, BLACK																	X		X	
BLACK HAWK ?														X						
BLENHEIM PIPPIN																				
WOODSTOCK PIPPIN				X																
BLUE PEARMAIN				X												X				
BOUGH LARGE SWEET ?				X																
BRABANT BELLFLOWER																				
BELLFLOWER BRABANT	X			X																
BUCKINGHAM																				
FALL QUEEN												X								
CABASHEA				X																
KING				X																
TWENTY OUNCE PIPPIN				X		X														
CANNON PEARMAIN								X												
CAROLINA RED JUNE								X									X			
CAROLINA JUNE														X				X		X
CAR. RED JUNE												X								
RED JUNE (SYN. CAROLINA JUNE)										X										
CAROLINA SWEET																				
CAROLINA SWEETING				X																
CASH SWEET														X						

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-7	Bloomington
CATSHED ** CATHEAD					X															
CLIMB SWEET ?													X							
COLES QUINCE COLE'S QUINCE																	X			
COLVERT COLVERTS			X	X									X				X		X	
COOPER							X													
COOPER'S EARLY WHITE													X							
COURT PENDU PLAT COUNT PENDU PLAT			X																	
DANVERS WINTER SWEET DANVAR'S WINTER SWEET DANVER'S WINTER SWEET	X	X	X				X				X									
DETROIT BLACK BLACK DETROIT							X								X					
DETROIT RED	X	X																		
DEVONSHIRE QUARRENDEN				X																
DOMINE DOMINI DOMINIE					X		X		X			X	X				X		X	
DRAP D'OR *			X				X						X							
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG-DWARF DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG						X	X											X		
DUTCH CODLIN			X																	

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
DUTCH MIGNONNE							X													
DUTCH MIGNONE			X																	
EARLY HARVEST			X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
EARLY HARVEST-DWARF					X															
PRINCE'S EARLY HARVEST						X														
PRINCE'S HARVEST	X																			
EARLY JOE *	X		X				X	X							X	X				
EARLY JOE-DWARF					X															
EARLY NONPAREIL			X																	
EARLY PENNOCK							X	X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X
EARLY RED ?													X			X			X	X
EARLY STRAWBERRY			X				X	X												
EARLY SWAAR ?					X															
EARLY WHITE ?										X										
EDWARD'S RED ?	X																			
ENGLISH REDSTREAK **													X							
ENGLISH RUSSETT	X		X				X		X						X					
POUGHKEEPSIE RUSSET					X															
ENGLISH SWEET																				
RAMSDELL'S SWEET																				X
RAMSDELL'S SWEETING			X							X										
ESOPUS SPITZENBURGH	X																			
EDOPUS SPITZENBERG					X															
SPITZENBURG ESOPUS			X						X											
SPITZENBURG, ESOPUS																X			X	

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf								
	1853	DuPage								
	1853-4	Scott								
	1854	LaMoille								
	1855	Franklin Grove								
	1857	Nachusa								
	1857-8	Black Hawk								
	1858	Sangamon								
	1859	Bloomington								
	1860-1	Bloomington								
FALLAWATER		X				X	X			
FALLEN WALDER				X						
FALLOWATER								X	X	
FALLWATER					X					
WINTER BLUSH				X						
FALL GENETING ?		X								
FALL ORANGE				X						X
FALL PIPPIN *	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FALL PIPPIN-DWARF			X							
FALL WINE				X	X	X		X	X	
HOUSE APPLE		X								
FAMEUSE	X		X				X	X	X	
FAMEUSE (SYN. SNOW APPLE)					X					
SNOW				X						
SNOW APPLE						X				
SNOW APPLE, OR POMME DE NEIGE		X								
FLEINER				X						
FLUSHING SPITZENBURGH										
FLUSHING SPITZENBERG				X						
SPITZENBERG FLUSHING					X					
FORT MIAMI							X			
FRANKLIN'S GOLDEN PIPPIN										
FRANKLIN GOLDEN PIPPIN				X						
FULTON				X	X			X	X	
FULTON STRAWBERRY				X						X
GILPIN										
CARHOUSE	X	X	X			X		X	X	X
LITTLE ROMANITE	X				X			X		X

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
GLORIA MUNDI							X						X							
MONSTROUS PIPPIN	X																X		X	
OX APPLE			X																	
GOLDEN RUSSET **	X		X		X						X				X					
RUSSET, GOLDEN																	X			
GOLDEN SWEET *	X		X				X										X		X	
GRANIWINKLE																				
GRANNY WINKLE			X																	
GRAVENSTEIN	X		X		X	X	X	X	X											
GRAVENSTEIN-DWARF					X	X														
GREEN NEWTOWN PIPPIN	X				X															
NEWTON PIPPIN			X						X							X	X		X	
NEWTOWN PIPPIN							X													
NEWTOWN PIPPIN, GREEN													X							
NEWTOWN PIPPIN, YELLOW													X							
GREEN SWEET																				
GREEN SWEETING						X														
GREEN SWEETING-DWARF						X														
HARTFORD SWEET																				
HARTFORD SWEETING			X																	
HAWKIN'S PIPPIN ?			X																	
HAWLEY							X				X									
HAWLEY-DWARF						X														
HAWLEY, OR DOUSE			X																	
HAWTHORNDEN			X		X		X													
HAWTHORDEN																				
HEREFORDSHIRE PEARMAN			X																	
PEARMAN, HEREFORDSHIRE																	X		X	

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
HIGHTOP SWEET HIGH TOP OR SWEET JUNE SWEET JUNE							X		X		X		X				X		X	
HOLLAND PIPPIN PIE APPLE			X	X					X											
HOSS APPLE ?			X																	
HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH HUBBARDSON'S NONESUCH HUBBARDSTOWN NONESUCH	X		X					X					X		X				X	
JERSEY PUMPKIN SWEETING ?					X															
JERSEY SWEETING JERSEY SWEET			X				X										X		X	
JEWETT'S FINE RED							X													
JONATHAN			X				X		X		X		X				X		X	
JONATHAN SPITZENBERG ?					X															
KESWICK CODLIN KESWICK CODDIN KESWICK CODLING			X				X		X		X				X					X
KING OF THE PIPPINS	X		X		X															
LADY APPLE			X				X								X					
LADY FINGER LADY FINGER, RED													X				X		X	
LADY'S SWEET LADIES' SWEETING			X				X		X										X	
LARGE GOLDEN PIPPIN **													X							

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
LARGE YELLOW BOUGH	X																			
EARLY SWEET BOUGH			X																	
SWEET BOUGH					X															
SWEET BOUGH-DWARF							X		X	X	X	X	X	X						
LATE STRAWBERRY																				
AUTUMN STRAWBERRY											X						X	X		
L.E.Y. RED STREAK ?			X																	
LIMBER TWIG			X						X	X			X							
LIMBERTWIG																	X	X		
LOWELL								X												
LOWELL-DWARF					X															
LOVETT'S SWEET																				
LOVETT'S SWEETING			X																	
LYMAN'S PUMPKIN WEST ?	X																			
LYSCOM																				
LYSCOMB	X																			
MAIDEN'S BLUSH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MANOMET																				
MANOMET SWEET													X							
MELON								X												
MELON-DWARF					X															
MICHAEL HENRY PIPPIN			X																	
MILAM	X	X							X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MINISTER			X																	
MONARCH					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
MONMOUTH PIPPIN			X																	
MONMOUTH			X																	
RED CHEEK PIPPIN			X																	
MOTHER							X		X											
NEWARK PIPPIN															X					
NEWTOWN SPITZENBURGH																				
SPITZENBERG			X																	
NORTHERN SPY			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
NORTHERN SPY-DWARF					X															
NORTH SPY	X																			
ORTLEY			X																	
BELLFLOWER WHITE			X								X									
BELLFLOWER, WHITE																	X		X	
BELLFLOWER- WHITE (ORTLEY OR WHITE DETROIT)								X												
WHITE BELLFLOWER							X													
PEACE APPLE ?	X																			
PEACH POND SWEET			X										X							
PECK'S PLEASANT			X				X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X				
PENNOCK																				
BIG ROMANITE	X																			
PERRY RUSSET																				X
PHOENIX											X									
PICKMAN'S SWEET ?			X																	
POMME GRISE						X														
POMME GRIS																X		X		
POMME GRISSE			X																	
POMME ROYAL ?							X													X

NURSERY

	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
	W. C. Greenleaf	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Sangamon	Bloomington	Bloomington
POMME WATER POMMEWATER SWEET				X						
PORTER		X		X				X		
POSEY'S RED	X									
PRIESTLY *	X									
PRIMATE							X			X
PRYOR'S RED		X		X						
PUMPKIN SWEET ** LYMAN'S PUMPKIN SWEET POUND SWEET		X X		X						
RAMBO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RAWLE'S JANET * JENNETING JENNETTING				X				X		
RAWLES' JANET (OR JANETING) RAWLE'S JANNET OR JENNETING RAWLES JANNETT RAWLE'S JANNETTE					X				X	X
RED ASTRACHAN ASTRACAN RED ASTRICAN RED RED ASTRACHAN-DWARF	X				X		X		X	X
RED CANADA CANADA RED		X		X		X				
RED REPUBLICAN			X							
RED ROMANITE ?				X						
RED SEEK-NO-FURTHER ** RED SEEKNOFURTHER	X	X								

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
RED SIBERIAN CRAB	X																			
RED SIBERIAN CRAB-CIDER					X															
RHODE ISLAND GREENING	X		X		X		X						X		X					
GREENING-RHODE ISLAND									X											
GREENING, R. I.																	X		X	
RIBSTON PIPPIN *			X		X															
RISLEY ?			X																	
ROMANITE *					X															
ROMAN STEM					X		X		X		X		X						X	
ROXBURY RUSSET	X		X				X						X		X					
BOSTON RUSSET					X															
RUSSET PEARMAIN			X																	
SAPSON			X				X													
SCHOONMAKER							X													
SCOLLOP GILLIFLOWER																				
GILLIFLOWER, SCOLLOPED			X																	
SEEK-NO-FURTHER ****						X														
SEEKNOFURTHER													X							
SIBERIAN CRAB ?																				
SIBERIAN CRAB (SYN. CHERRY CRAB)									X								X			
SINE-QUA-NON																				
SINE QUA NON			X				X													
SMITH'S CIDER													X						X	
SMOKE HOUSE			X																	
SOPS OF WINE			X														X		X	

NURSERY

	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
	W. C. Greenleaf	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Sangamon	Bloomington	Bloomington
SOUR AND SWEET ?							X			
SPICE SWEET	X			X			X			
SPICE SWEETING		X	X							
STANNARD										
STANNARD'S SEEDLING		X								
STRAWBERRY ***			X							
ST. LAWRENCE			X	X						X
SAINT LAWRENCE						X				
STRIPED BELLFLOWER ?		X								
STROAT			X							
SUMMER BELLFLOWER									X	
SUMMER PEARMAIN ?			X							X
SUMMER QUEEN	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SUMMER RAMBO										
RAMBOUR FRANC			X							
SUMMER ROSE		X	X	X						
SUMMER ROSE-DWARF			X							
SUMMER SWEET PARADISE							X			
SURPRISE			X							
SWAAR		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SWAER ?	X									
SWEET PEAR						X				
SWEET PEAR APPLE		X								
SWEET PEARMAIN *		X								
SWEET PIPPIN *		X								

NURSERY

	1851	W. C. Greenleaf	1853	DuPage	1853-4	Scott	1854	LaMoille	1855	Franklin Grove	1857	Nachusa	1857-8	Black Hawk	1858	Sangamon	1859	Bloomington	1860-1	Bloomington
SWEET RAMBO														X						
SWEET ROMANITE														X						X
SWEET NONSUCH							X					X					X			
SWEET NONSUCH (LOCAL NAME)									X											
SWEET RUSSET *			X																	
SWEET VANDEVERE														X						
TALMAN'S SWEET														X						
TALMAN SWEET											X						X			X
TALLMAN'S SWEETING						X														
TOLMAN'S SWEETING			X																	
TEWKESBURY WINTER BLUSH																				
TEWKESBURY BLUSH			X																	
TOOLE'S INDIAN RARERIPE								X												
INDIAN RARERIPE			X																	
TOOL'S RARERIPE																	X			
TOWNSEND								X	X	X							X			X
HOCKING																				
TRENTON EARLY *								X	X	X										
TWENTY OUNCE								X												
VANDEVERE *			X																	
NEWTOWN SPITZENBERG						X														
SPITZENBERG NEWTOWN (OR VANDERERE)																				
VANDERVER									X				X		X				X	X
VANDERERE							X	X			X						X			X
VANDERERE PIPPIN									X								X			X
VERMONT QUEENING ?			X																	
WAGENER								X									X			X
WAGENER-DWARF						X														

NURSERY

	1851	1853	1853-4	1854	1855	1857	1857-8	1858	1859	1860-1
	W. C. Greenleaf	DuPage	Scott	LaMoille	Franklin Grove	Nachusa	Black Hawk	Sangamon	Bloomington	Bloomington
WESTFIELD SEEK-NO-FURTHER	X									
SEEK NO FURTHER, WESTFIELD		X								
SEEK-NO-FURTHER (WESTFIELD)					X					
SEEKNOFURTHER, WESTFIELD				X					X	X
WESTFIELD, SEEKNOFURTHER						X				
WESTFIELD'S SEEKNOFURTHER								X		
WHITE JUNEATING		X								
JUNEATING		X	X							
WHITE PIPPIN **					X					
WHITE WINTER PEARMAN				X	X	X	X			
PEARMAN, WHITE WINTER									X	
WHITNEY RUSSET										
WHITNEY'S RUSSET					X					
WILLIAM'S FAVORITE	X	X		X						
WILLOW TWIG			X	X	X	X	X			
WILLOWTWIG									X	X
WINE										
PENNSYLVANIA REDSTREAK								X		
WINTER WINE										X
WINE APPLE ***		X		X						
WINESAP		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
WINE SAP		X	X				X			
WINTER PEARMAN ***	X		X							
PEARMAN		X								
YELLOW BELLFLOWER	X			X	X			X		
BELLFLOWER YELLOW		X				X				
BELLFLOWER, YELLOW									X	X
YELLOW BELL FLOWER							X			
YELLOW BELL-FLOWER			X							
YELLOW BELLFLOWER-DWARF			X							

NURSERY

	1851 W. C. Greenleaf	1853 DuPage	1853-4 Scott	1854 LaMoille	1855 Franklin Grove	1857 Nachusa	1857-8 Black Hawk	1858 Sangamon	1859 Bloomington	1860-1 Bloomington
YELLOW INGESTRIE YELLOW INJESTRIE				X	X		X			
YELLOW JUNE				X	X	X				
YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN	X		X							
YELLOW SAUCE SWEETING ?		X								
YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB SIBERIAN CRAB-YELLOW YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB-CIDER			X		X					

TABLE II

PROBABILITY RANKING OF PLANT SPECIES' AVAILABILITY, COMPILED FROM THE
DOCUMENTED LIST OF AVAILABLE NURSERY STOCK IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS 1851-1861



TABLE II-A TREES

LARIX LARCINA	6.36	
ACER SACHARINUM	5.09	
AESCLUSUS HIPPOCASTANUM	5.09	
SALIX BABYLONICA	5.09	
SORBUS ACUPARIA	5.09	
POPULUS ALBA	4.36	
SALIX ALBA VITELLINA	4.36	
SORBUS AMERICANA	4.36	
LARIX DECIDUA	3.64	
CATALPA BIGNOIDES	2.91	
CERCIS CANADENSIS	2.91	
LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	2.91	
POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA	2.91	
SALIX VIMINALIS	2.91	
ULMUS PROCERA	2.73	
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA	1.64	
ACER NEGUNDO	1.45	MEAN
LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	1.45	
CASTANEA DENTATA	1.09	
GINKGO BILOBA	1.09	
SALIX BABYLONICA RINGLEAF	1.09	
SORBUS QUERCIFOLIA	1.09	
ACER PLATANOIDES	0.91	
MACLURA POMIFERA	0.91	
ULMUS GLABRA	0.91	
AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA	0.72	
FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR	0.72	
GYMNOCLADUS DIOICA	0.72	
JUGLANS CINEREA	0.72	
JUGLANS NIGRA	0.72	
PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA	0.72	
TAXODIUM DISTICHUM	0.72	
ACER SACCHARUM	0.64	
ARALIA SPINOSA	0.64	
FRAXINUS AMERICANA	0.55	
POPULUS DELTOIDES MISSOURIENSIS	0.55	
ROBINIA VISCOSA	0.55	
CASTANEA SATIVA	0.45	
CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM	0.45	
ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS	0.36	
ACER RUBRUM	0.36	
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS	0.36	
BETULA ALBA LACINIATA	0.36	
BETULA LUTEA	0.36	
BETULA NIGRA	0.36	
BETULA PENDULA	0.36	
POPULUS CANDICANS	0.36	
SALIX PURPUREA WEEPING	0.36	

SALIX REPENS ROSMARIFOLIA	0.36
SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA	0.36
SOPHORA JAPONICA	0.36
TILIA EUROPAEA	0.36
ULMUS AMERICANA	0.36
VIBURNUM ALNIFOLIUM	0.36
VIBURNUM OPULUS COMMON SNOWBALL	0.36
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA	0.18
LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA	0.18
BETULA POPULIFOLIA	0.09
FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA	0.09
SALIX CAPREA KILMARNOCK	0.09

TABLE II-B SHRUBS

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS	4.36	
SYRINGA VULGARIS VIOLACEAE	4.36	
VIBURNUM OPULUS ROSEUM COMMON SNOWBALL	4.36	
CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA	3.64	
COTINUS COGGYGRIA	3.64	
SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS	3.64	
SYRINGA VULGARIS ALBA	3.64	
ROBINIA HISPIDA	2.91	
SPIREA DOUGLASI	2.91	
SYRINGA PERSICA	2.91	
VIBURNUM TRILOBUM	2.91	
CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS	2.91	
SPIREA CHAMAEDRYFOLIA ULMIFOLIA	2.73	
BERBERIS VULGARIS	2.18	
PRUNUS GLANDULOSA	2.18	
PRUNUS TENELLA AMYGDALUS NANA	2.18	
SORBARIA SORBIFOLIA	2.18	
SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA	2.18	
SYRINGA PERSICA LACINIATA ALBA	2.18	
LONICERA TATARICA RED	2.18	
TAMARIX AFRICANA	1.82	
RIBES GORDONIANUM	1.64	
SPIREA CANTONIENSIS DOUBLE	1.64	
SPIREA SALICIFOLIA	1.64	
SYRINGA CHINENSIS	1.64	
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICUS	1.45	
DAPHNE MEZEREUM RED	1.45	
DEUTZIA GRACILIS	1.45	
DEUTZIA SCABRA	1.45	
EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREA	1.45	
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS		
SALICIFOLIUS DOUBLE	1.45	
SYRINGA CHARLES X	1.45	
BERBERIS VULGARIS ATROPURPUREA	1.45	
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA	1.27	MEAN
ARALIA SPINOSA	1.09	
LONICERA COERULEA	1.09	
LONICERA TATARICA WHITE	1.09	
PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS	1.09	
RIBES AUREUM	1.09	
WEIGELA FLORIDA ROSEA	1.09	
FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA	0.91	
LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	0.72	
LARIX DECIDUA	0.72	
MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM	0.72	
MACLEAYA CORDATA	0.64	
CAMPSIS RADICANS	0.64	
CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA DOUBLERED	0.64	

CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA DOUBLEWHITE	0.64
HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES	0.54
PHILADELPHUS HIRSUTUS	0.54
HYDRANGEA RADIATA	0.45
LONICERA TATARICA	0.45
LONICERA XYLOSTEUM	0.45
CORNUS FLORIDA XANTHOCARPA REDFLOWERING	0.36
DAPHNE MEZEREUM ALBA HV.	0.36
SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA	0.36
SPIREA BELLA	0.36
SPIREA CANESCENS	0.36
SPIREA JAPONICA FORTUNEI	0.36
SYMPHORICARPOS ORBICULATUS	0.36
TAMARIX GALLICA INDICA	0.36
TROLLIUS JAPONICUS	0.36
AESCLUS PARVIFLORA	0.18
HYPERICUM KALMIANUM	0.18
PAEONIA SUFFRUTICOSA	0.18
RIBES MISSOURIENSIS	0.18
SPIREA HYPERICIFOLIA	0.18
SYRINGA JOSIKAEA	0.18

TABLE II-C EVERGREENS

ABIES BALSAMEA	9.09	
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	8.18	
PICEA EXCELSA	5.82	
THUJA ORIENTALIS	5.45	
PINUS STROBUS	5.09	
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	4.36	
PINUS SYLVESTRIS	4.36	MEAN
PICEA MARIANA	2.91	
PINUS NIGRA	2.91	
TSUGA CANADENSIS	2.45	
ABIES PECTINATA	2.18	
PICEA GLAUCA	2.18	
CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES	1.09	
PINUS ECHINATA	0.72	
PINUS RESINOSA	0.72	
LARIX LARCINA	0.54	
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS SUECICA	0.18	
JUNIPERUS SABINA	0.18	

TABLE II-D VINES

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS	3.18	
LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS YELLOW	3.18	
CAMPSIS RADICANS	2.54	
CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA	1.90	
BIGNONIA RADICANS	1.45	
LONICERA JAPONICA	1.09	MEAN
PARTHENOCISSUS QUINQUEFOLIA	0.72	
CLEMATIS RECTA	0.45	
BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA	0.36	
CELASTRUS SCANDENS	0.36	
LONICERA HIRSUTA	0.36	
WISTERIA FRUTESCENS	0.36	
WISTERIA SINENSIS	0.36	
CLEMATIS CRISPA	0.18	
CLEMATIS VITICELLA COERULEA	0.18	

TABLE II-E APPLES

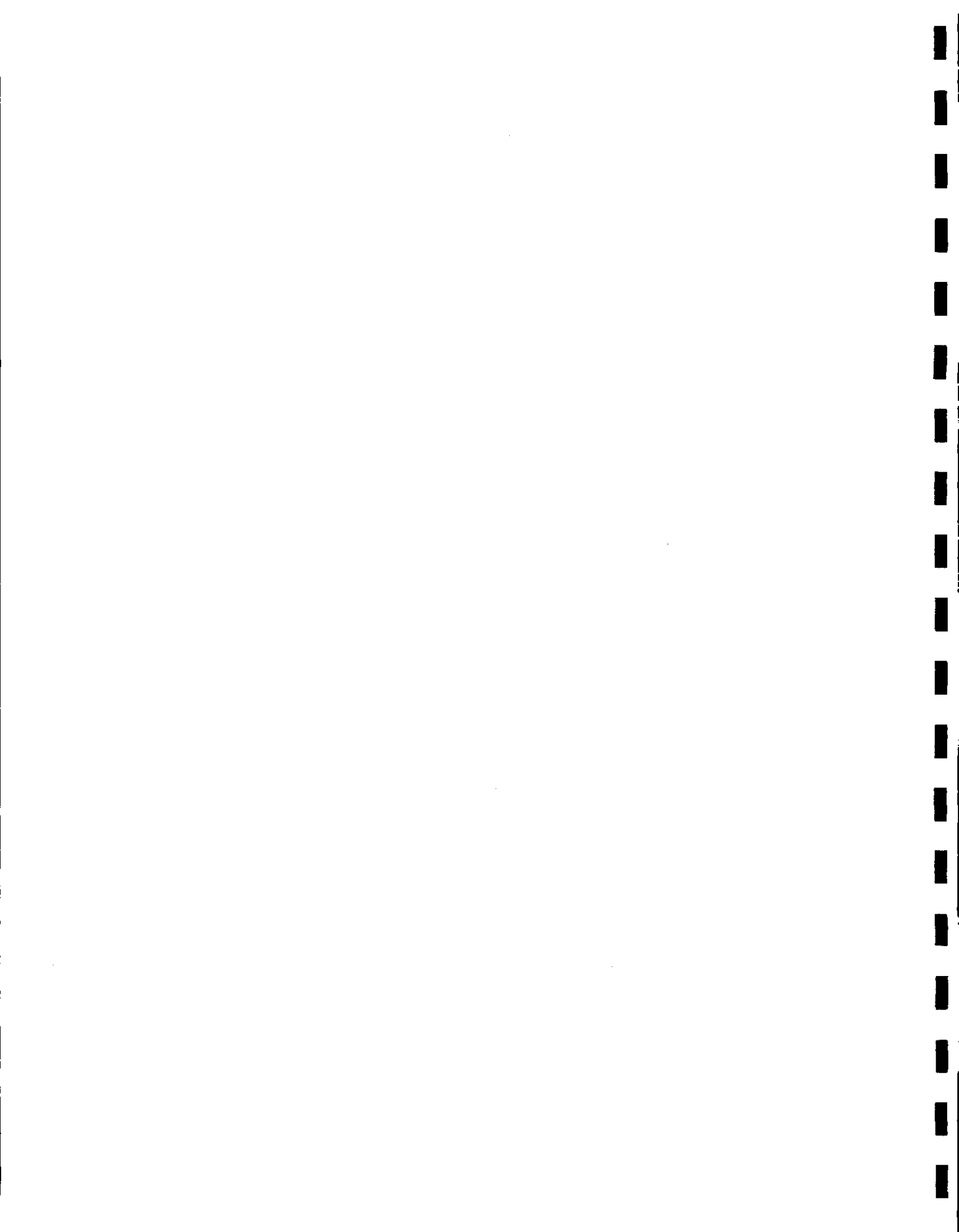
EARLY HARVEST	9.09
FALL PIPPIN *	9.09
MAIDEN'S BLUSH	9.09
NORTHERN SPY	9.09
RAMBO	9.09
YELLOW BELLFLOWER	9.09
FAMEUSE	8.18
GREEN NEWTOWN PIPIN	8.18
RAWLE'S JANET *	8.18
RHODE ISLAND GREENING	8.18
SWAAR	8.18
GILPIN	7.27
LARGE YELLOW BOUGH	7.27
SUMMER QUEEN	7.27
WESTFIELD SEEK-NO-FURTHER	7.27
VANDEVERE *	6.55
WINESAP	6.55
BALDWIN	6.36
EARLY JOE *	6.36
MILAM	6.36
RED ASTRACHAN	6.36
AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN	5.45
BENONI	5.45
ENGLISH RUSSET	5.45
ESOPUS SPITZENBURGH	5.45
GLORIA MUNDI	5.45
GOLDEN RUSSET **	5.45
HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH	5.45
ROXBURY RUSSET	5.45
DOMINE	5.09
FALLAWATER	5.09
JONATHAN	5.09
KESWICK CODLIN	5.09
WILLOW TWIG	5.09
GOLDEN SWEET *	4.55
GRAVENSTEIN	4.55
SPICE SWEET	4.55
CAROLINA RED JUNE	4.45
BELMONT	4.36
FALL WINE	4.36
LIMBER TWIG	4.36
ORTLEY	4.36
PECK'S PLEASANT	4.36
ROMAN STEM	4.36
TALMAN'S SWEET	4.36
EARLY PENNOCK	3.82
HIGHTOP SWEET	3.82
SWEET ROMANITE	3.82
COLVERT	3.64
DANVARS WINTER SWEET	3.64
MONARCH	3.64

TOWNSEND	3.18	
WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN	3.18	
BLACK GILLIFLOWER	2.91	
HAWLEY	2.91	
JERSEY SWEETING	2.91	
LADY'S SWEET	2.91	
POMME GRISE	2.91	
ST. LAWRENCE	2.91	
WAGENER	2.91	
KING OF THE PIPPINS	2.73	
WILLIAMS' FAVORITE	2.73	
WINTER PEARMAIN ***	2.73	
BAILEY'S SWEET		
FULTON	2.55	
		MEAN
AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSETT	2.18	
AMERICAN PIPPIN	2.18	
AUTUMNAL SWAAR	2.18	
DRAP D'OR *	2.18	
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH	2.18	
EARLY STRAWBERRY	2.18	
ENGLISH SWEET	2.18	
HAWTHORNDEN	2.18	
HEREFORDSHIRE PEARMAIN	2.18	
LADY APPLE	2.18	
PORTER	2.18	
RED CANADA	2.18	
SOPS OF WINE	2.18	
SUMMER ROSE	2.18	
TOOLE'S INDIAN RARERIPE	2.18	
TRENTON EARLY *	1.91	
YELLOW INGESTRIE	1.91	
YELLOW JUNE	1.91	
BRABANT BELLFLOWER	1.82	
DETROIT RED	1.82	
RED SEEK-NO-FURTHER **	1.82	
RED SIBERIAN CRAB	1.82	
YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN	1.82	
VANDERVERE PIPPIN	1.64	
BARRETT RUSSET ?	1.45	
BLUE PEARMAIN	1.45	
CABASHEA	1.45	
DUTCH MIGNONNE	1.45	
FLUSHING SPITZENBURGH	1.45	
HOLLAND PIPPIN	1.45	
LOWELL	1.45	
MELON	1.45	
PEACH POND SWEET	1.45	
PUMPKIN SWEET **	1.45	
PRYOR'S RED	1.45	
RIBSTON PIPPIN *	1.45	
SAPSON	1.45	
SEEK-NO-FURTHER ****	1.45	
SINE-QUA-NON	1.45	
SUMMER PEARMAIN ?	1.45	

SWEET PEAR	1.45
WHITE JUNEATING	1.45
WINE APPLE ***	1.45
YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB	1.45
FALL ORANGE	1.27
FULTON STRAWBERRY	1.27
MOTHER	1.27
POMME ROYAL ?	1.27
DETROIT BLACK	1.09
EARLY RED ?	1.09
LADY FINGER	1.09
LATE STRAWBERRY	1.09
SIBERIAN CRAB ?	1.09
ABRAHAM APPLE ?	.91
AUTUMN SWEET ?	.91
EDWARD'S RED ?	.91
LYMAN'S PUMPKIN WEST ?	.91
LYSCOM	.91
PEACE APPLE ?	.91
PENNOCK	.91
POSEY'S RED	.91
PRIESTLY *	.91
AUTUMN BOUGH ?	.73
BEAUTY OF KENT	.73
BLACK APPLE *	.73
BLENHEIM PIPPIN	.73
BOUGH LARGE SWEET ?	.73
CAROLINA SWEET	.73
CATSHED **	.73
COURT PENDU PLAT	.73
DEVONSHIRE QUARRENDEN	.73
DUTCH CODLIN	.73
EARLY NONPAREIL	.73
EARLY SWAAR ?	.73
FALL GENETING ?	.73
GRANIWINKLE	.73
GREEN SWEET	.73
HARTFORD SWEET	.73
HAWKINS PIPPIN ?	.73
HOSS APPLE ?	.73
JERSEY PUMPKIN SWEETING ?	.73
JONATHAN SPITZEN BERG ?	.73
L.E.Y. RED STREAK ?	.73
LOVETT'S SWEET	.73
MICHAEL HENRY PIPPIN	.73
MINISTER	.73
MONMOUTH PIPPIN	.73
NEWTOWN SPITZENBURGH	.73
PICKMAN'S SWEET ?	.73
PRIMATE	.73
RED REPUBLICAN	.73
RISLEY ?	.73
ROMANITE *	.73
RUSSET PEARMAIN	.73
SCOLLOP GILLIFLOWER	.73
SMITH'S CIDER	.73
SMOKEHOUSE	.73

STANARD	.73
STRAWBERRY ***	.73
STRIPED BELLFLOWER ?	.73
STROAT	.73
SUMMER RAMBO	.73
SURPRISE	.73
SWEET PEARMAIN *	.73
SWEET PIPPIN *	.73
SWEET RUSSET *	.73
TEWKESBURY WINTER BLUSH	.73
VERMONT QUEENING ?	.73
YELLOW SAUCE SWEETING ?	.73
ANGLE SWEET ?	.64
CANNON PEARMAIN	.64
COOPER	.64
FLEINER	.64
FRANKLIN'S GOLDEN PIPPIN	.64
JEWETT'S FINE RED	.64
POMME WATER	.64
RED ROMANITE ?	.64
SCHOONMAKER	.64
TWENTY OUNCE	.64
AUTUMNAL SWEET SWAAR	.55
WHITE PIPPIN **	.55
WHITNEY RUSSET	.55
WINE	.55
BLACK HAWK ?	.36
BUCKINGHAM	.36
CASH SWEET	.36
CLIMB SWEET ?	.36
COOPER'S EARLY WHITE	.36
EARLY WHITE ?	.36
ENGLISH REDSTREAK **	.36
FORT MIAMI	.36
LARGE GOLDEN PIPPIN **	.36
MANOMET	.36
PHOENIX	.36
SOUR AND SWEET ?	.36
SUMMER SWEET PARADISE	.36
SWEET RAMBO	.36
SWEET VANDEREVERE	.36
NEWARK PIPPIN	.27
COLE'S QUINCE	.18
SUMMER BELLFLOWER	.18
BEN DAVIS	.09
CAROLINA SPICE	.09
PERRY RUSSET	.09

VI. Existing Conditions



Existing Conditions

Introduction

The information contained in this chapter is the result of the site analysis which was conducted on the Historic Zone during the course of this project. Several site visits were made to analyze the existing conditions of the area and maps were compiled to represent the findings. A map of the layout and location of existing structures, landscape elements, and vegetation was the first map necessary to provide a base upon which to record subsequent analysis. An evaluation of the condition and historic significance of the trees was then made, an analysis of the visual qualities of the site and surrounding area was conducted and an evaluation of the existing lighting was made.

Existing Site Plan

The Existing Site Plan (Fig. VI-1) represents the present landscape conditions of the Historic Zone including existing plant materials and site structures as of June, 1981. The site was field surveyed to determine approximate locations of plant materials, walks, fences, outbuildings, lights, utility poles, etc. Information on location of existing buildings was taken from National Park Service drawings: "Land Use Plan, Lincoln Home National Historic Site," #449/8005, dated August 21, 1980. After the above information was compiled, revisions were made on the drawings to include those known changes to structures and site which have been approved by the National Park Service for future construction. The most significant changes include relocation of Corneau and Arnold houses, restoration of Robinson house and the addition of several outbuildings.





Since the purpose of the existing site plan is to serve as a basis for planning decisions it was necessary to include any known changes that would bear upon decision making.

Tree Evaluation

The Tree Evaluation map (Fig. VI-2) was compiled from information gathered on the site with the assistance of two professionals in the plant materials field. Dr. Alfred Koelling, Illinois State Botanist, consulted on a site inspection to accurately identify, date, and assess physical condition of existing plants (see letter, Appendix 3). James Hayward, Horticultural Consultant and Executive Secretary of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, also made a site inspection to give a more detailed assessment of physical conditions of existing plants and advise on methods for remedying problems (see letter, Appendix 4). The above two persons were consulted since it was considered important to have input from local authorities who were knowledgeable about central Illinois plant materials.

The American Institute of Dendrochronology, Inc. was also contacted to determine the possibility of using core boring to determine accurate tree dating. This method was not advised due to potential damage it may cause trees. (See letter, Appendix 5).

The Tree Evaluation map (Fig. VI-2) includes categories for 1) age, 2) physical condition, and 3) historical significance. An estimate of the age of existing trees was done by the State Botanist based upon his knowledge of height and growth rate of similar species of known age in central Illinois.

The physical condition category includes relative ratings of "good",



BLOCK 6

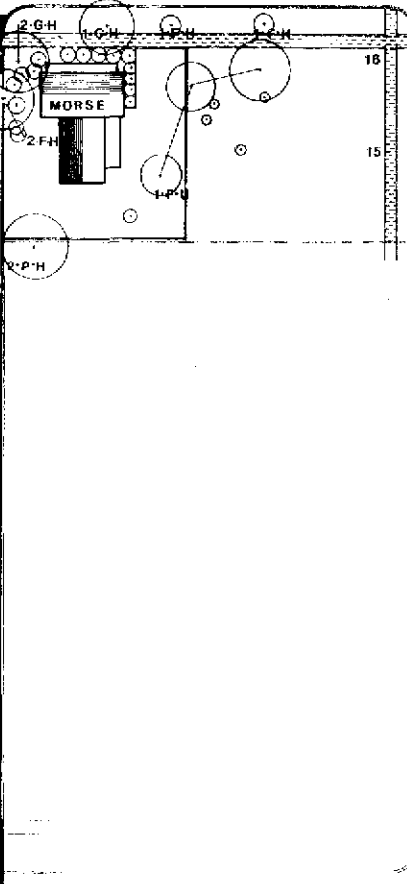
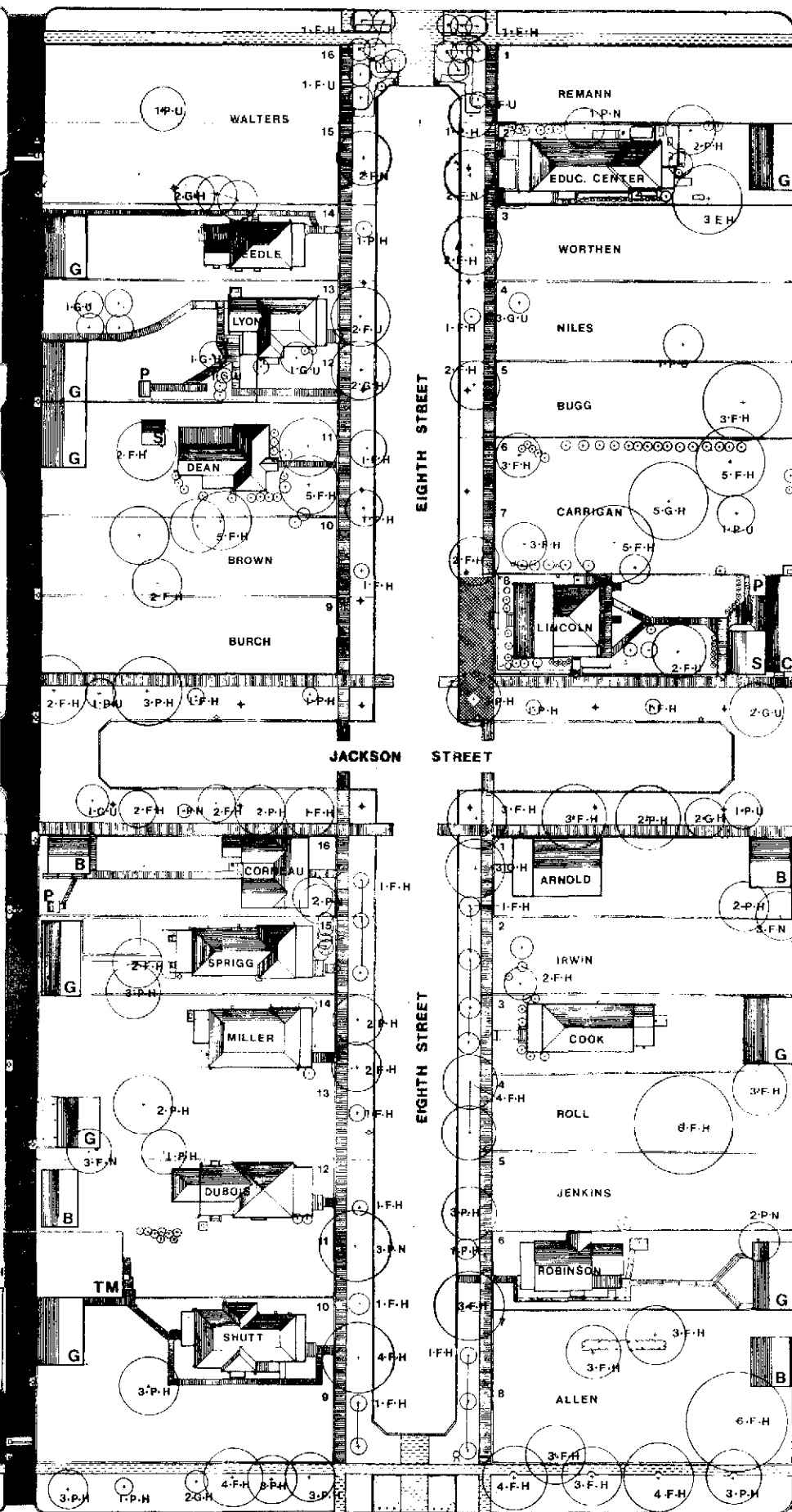
CAPITOL STREET

BLOCK 10

LEGEND:

EXISTING CONDITIONS:

- CARRIAGE HOUSE C
- GARAGE G
- PRIVY P
- TEMPORARY MAINTENANCE FACILITY TM
- WOOD SHED S
- BARN B
- LOT LINES
- EXISTING TREES & SHRUBS
- SOIL CEMENT
- ASPHALT
- BOARD WALK
- CONTEMPORARY BRICK
- HISTORIC BRICK
- GRAVEL
- ELECTRIC METER
- GAS METER
- GAS LIGHT
- UTILITY POLE
- DOWNSPOUT
- FLOODLIGHT
- FIRE HYDRANT
- ACCESS GATE
- WATER PUMP



TREE EVALUATION CATEGORIES

AGE:	KEY
0 - 20 YEARS	1
20 - 40	2
40 - 60	3
60 - 80	4
80 - 100	5
100 - 120	6

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

GOOD	G
FAIR	F
POOR	P

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

HISTORIC SPECIES (Native plants or plants known to be in use c. 1860)	H
NON HISTORIC SPECIES (Species that were introduced after 1860 or were not in use c. 1860 in Springfield)	N
UNDETERMINED	U

NOTE: There are no plants on site which were in existence during the Lincoln time period.

EXAMPLE OF KEY:

2-F-H = a 20-40 year old tree in fair condition that is an historic species

NOTE: THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 6/81, INCLUDING PROPOSED CHANGES TO SITE & BLDGS. WHICH ARE PLANNED FOR CONSTRUCTION BY THE N.P.S.

SOURCE: N.P.S. DRAWING NO. 449 80005. NOTES BY R. BIALIAS, AND FIELD SURVEYS. DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. 449/80011 sht 2 of 5

ON MICROFILM

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

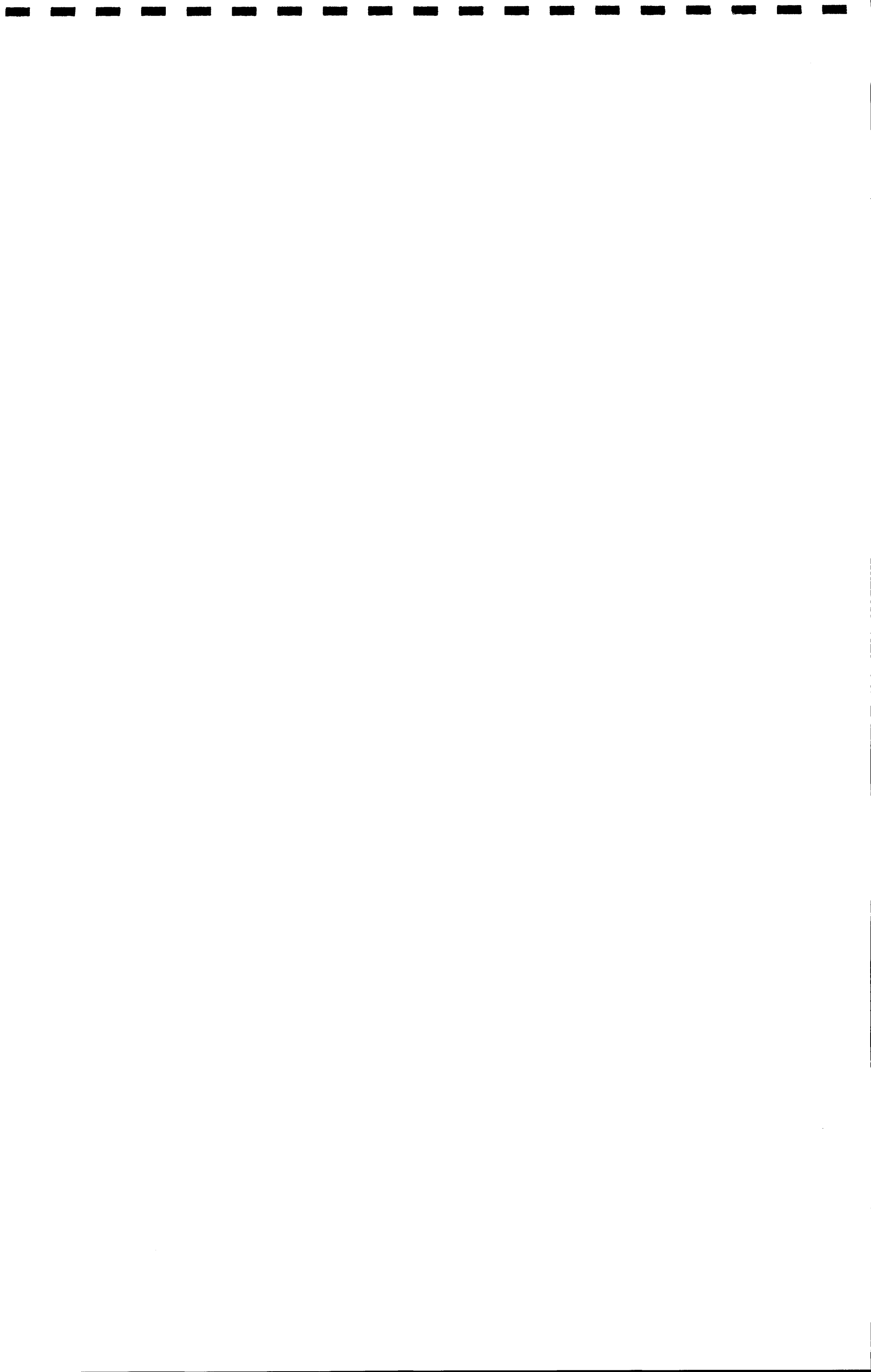
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLANNING AND RESOURCE PRESERVATION MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE



PROJECT: LANDSCAPE PLAN DRAWING TITLE: TREE EVALUATION

CONSULTANT: ROBERT R. HARVEY A.S.L.A. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT 2002 CESSNA STREET AMES, IOWA

SHEET: VI-2 DATE: 8/81 REVISED: 2/82



"fair" or "poor". Following is a brief explanation of these ratings.

- "good" - Tree is basically in stable condition with no serious structural, disease or other problems. Needs routine maintenance to maintain good condition.
- "fair" - Structural, disease or other damage is at an intermediate level and adversely affects appearance or growth condition of tree. Tree should be treated immediately to prevent further deterioration.
- "poor" - Tree has one or more severe problems which cannot be adequately treated with reasonable maintenance. Tree should be scheduled for removal.

It should be noted that there are virtually no trees on the site which could be considered in "excellent" condition. This is mainly due to ice storm damage in 1978, which affected nearly all the trees in the Historic Zone, some more severely than others. Some examples of other tree problems which were found in the Historic Zone include the following: bark damage (due to various possible causes, i.e., from construction or maintenance equipment, vandalism, or natural causes), root girdling, dead branches, improper pruning methods, frost damage, sun scald, wood rot, untreated wounds, structural weakness, sapsucker damage, iron chlorosis, carpenter ants, borers, slime flux, obscure scale, and anthracnose.

Fig. VI-3 through 12) show some examples of these problems. Due to the nature and extent of plant problems noted in the Historic Zone, it would be advisable to re-evaluate current maintenance practices and consider consulting an arboriculturist or professional tree service for assistance. (See letter, Appendix 4 for information about these services)

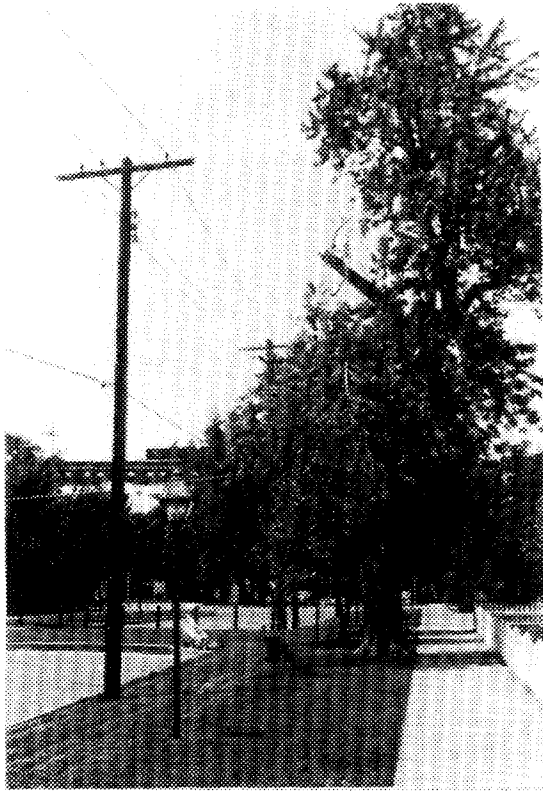


Fig. VI-3. Tree structural damage



Fig. VI-4. Tree structural damage



Fig. VI-5. Sapsucker Damage to tree trunk



Fig. VI-6. Disease damage and improper pruning



Fig. VI-7. Tree cavity developing from improper limb removal

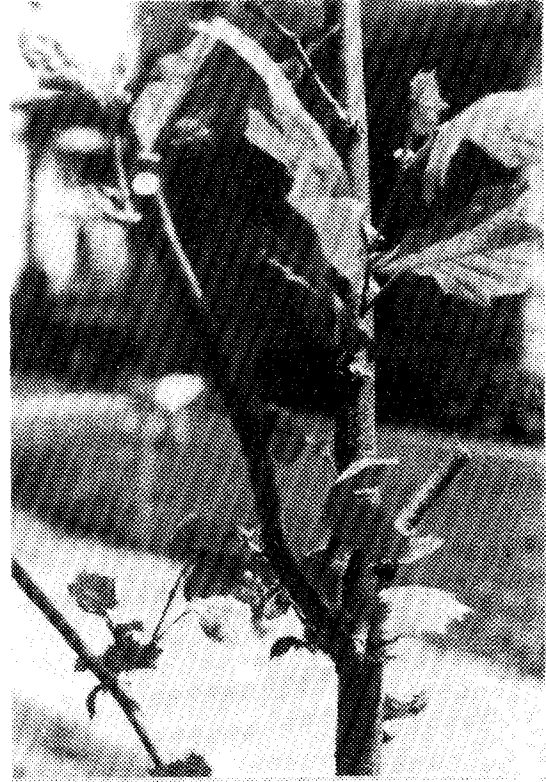


Fig. VI-8. Improper pruning methods



Fig. VI-9. Weak tree branching pattern



Fig. VI-10. Root girdling



Fig. VI-11. Frost damage to tree trunk



Fig. VI-12. Bark damage

In evaluating the site for historic plant materials, i.e., those which would have been growing there c. 1860, it was found that none of the existing plants fall into this category. The two oldest trees in the Historic Zone, one near the Allen Barn (Block 11, Lot 8) and the other on the Roll lot (Block 11, Lot 4), are approximately 100 years and 100-110 years old respectively. Since there were no plants old enough to be termed "historic" to the period, the next level of analysis was to evaluate the plants according to whether or not the species type would have been accurate to the period, i.e., which plants are known to have been in existence in Springfield (or central Illinois area) c. 1860. This was accomplished by studying plant introduction dates for exotic species and by analyzing newspaper advertisements listing plants for sale in Spring-

field and by referring to plant lists in nursery catalogues. Species known to be native to Illinois were also included as "historic."

Thus, in Fig. VI-2, the category "historic" does not refer to species which were on site c. 1860, but only to those species which could have possibly been planted then. "Non Historic" refers to those plants known to have been introduced to the area after 1860 or were not found to be in use c. 1860. The category "Undetermined" includes either species whose exact variety has not been determined (thus, we were unable to determine whether or not it is historic), or species for which further research is needed to determine whether or not it was in use in Springfield c. 1860.



Fig. VI-13. Silver maple approximately 100 to 110 years old on Roll lot.

Visual Analysis

Since the visual quality of the Historic Zone is of primary importance to the visitor's experience, an analysis was made to determine which areas have views which are compatible with the 1860 historic scene, which areas do not, and what can be done to enhance those areas which do not.

A photographic survey was made of the entire Historic Zone and photos were analyzed for their visual quality. The Visual Analysis map (Fig. VI-14) was produced to graphically represent our analysis. Two general classifications of views were made, positive views and negative views, i.e., those compatible with the historic character c. 1860 and those incompatible. These classifications were further subdivided into types of views, i.e., close views, distant views, panoramic views, and visual corridors.

Unfortunately, the majority of the existing views in the Historic Zone do little to strengthen its interpretation as a residential district c. 1860. Below are photographic examples and discussion of some of the problem areas.

The Jenkins and Roll lots, Fig. VI-15, possess both close and distant views that are incompatible with the historic character. Modern commercial development along Ninth St. and the utilities immediately adjacent along the alley constitute the principal intrusions.

Similar to the Jenkins and Roll lots, the Irwin lot, Fig. VI-16, has negative views to the Ninth St. commercial area. The addition of fencing and outbuildings on these lots may alleviate part of the problems. Further intrusions can be eliminated by the strengthening of plantings in the Legacy Gardens, between the alley and Ninth St.

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LEGEND:

EXISTING CONDITIONS:

- CARRIAGE HOUSE — C
- GARAGE — G
- PRIVY — P
- TEMPORARY MAINTENANCE FACILITY — TM
- WOOD SHED — S
- BARN — B
- LOT LINES — —
- EXISTING TREES & SHRUBS — (circle with cross)
- SOIL CEMENT — (stippled pattern)
- ASPHALT — (solid black)
- BOARD WALK — (dashed line)
- CONTEMPORARY BRICK — (cross-hatched pattern)
- HISTORIC BRICK — (diagonal hatched pattern)
- GRAVEL — (dotted pattern)
- ELECTRIC METER — (circle with dot)
- GAS METER — (square with dot)
- GAS LIGHT — (diamond with dot)
- UTILITY POLE — (circle with cross)
- DOWNSPOUT — (circle with dot)
- FLOODLIGHT — (triangle with dot)
- FIRE HYDRANT — (circle with cross and dot)
- ACCESS GATE — (line with arrow)
- WATER PUMP — (square with dot)

VISUAL QUALITY

NEGATIVE VIEWS
Incompatible with Historic Character

- Close View — (arrow pointing to building)
- Distant View — (arrow pointing away from building)
- Panoramic View — (dashed line with arrow)
- Visual Corridor — (dashed line)

POSITIVE VIEWS
Compatible with Historic Character

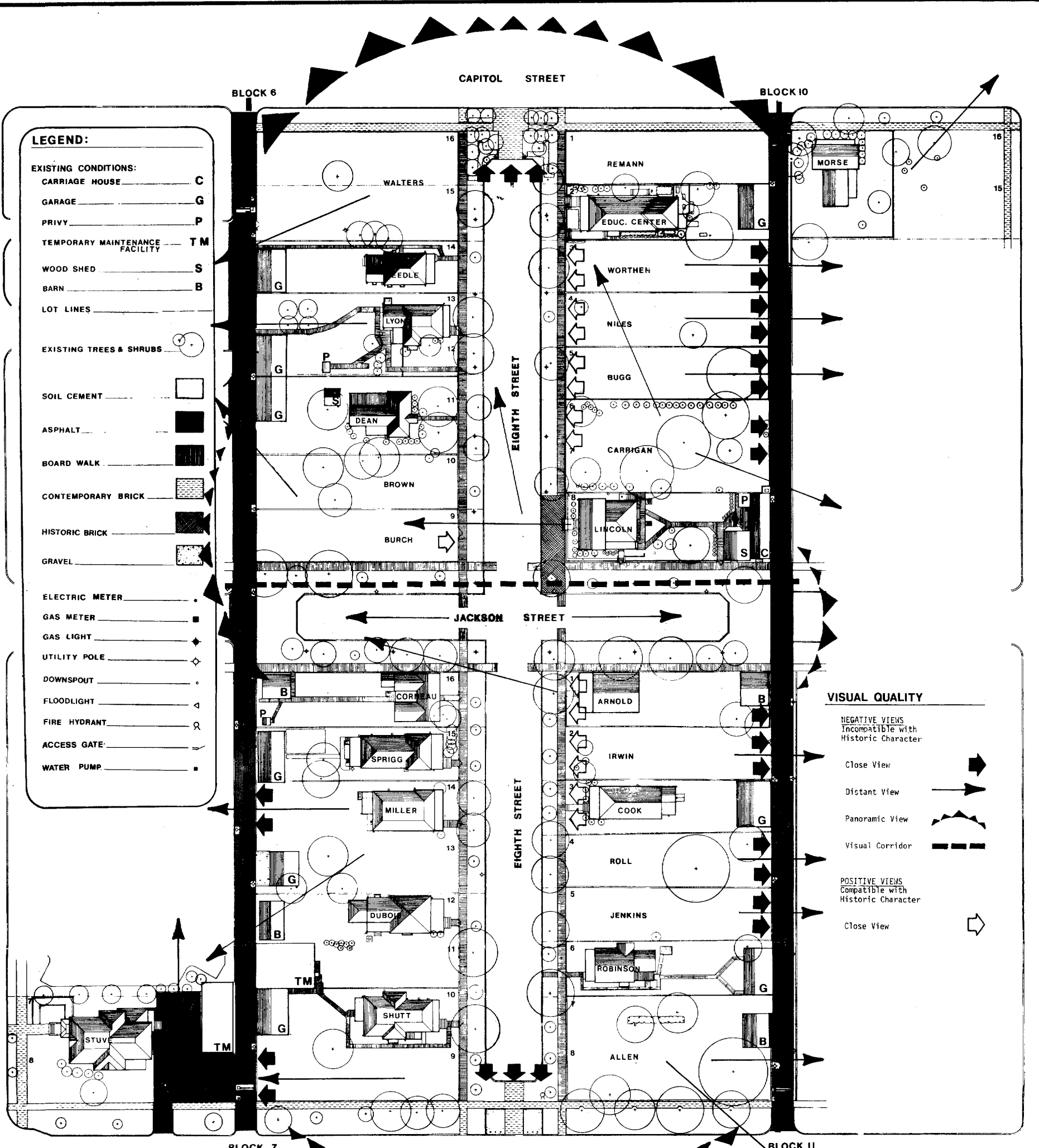
- Close View — (arrow pointing to building)

NOTE:
THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 6/81, INCLUDING PROPOSED CHANGES TO SITE & BLDGS. WHICH ARE PLANNED FOR CONSTRUCTION BY THE N.P.S.

SOURCE: N.P.S. DRAWING NO. 449-80005, NOTES BY R. BIALLAS, AND FIELD SURVEYS. DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

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ON MICROFILM



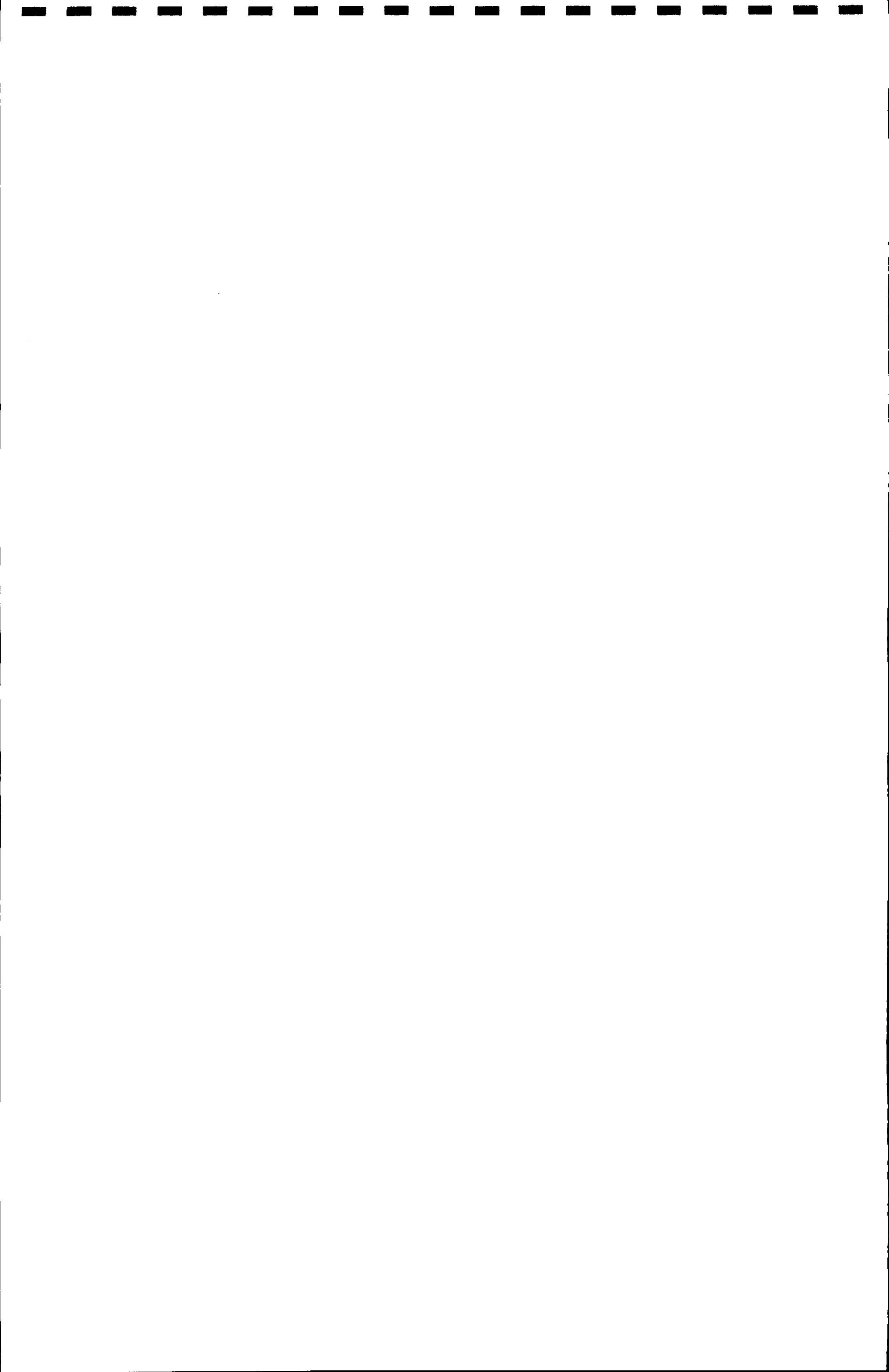




Fig. VI-15. View across Roll lot toward Ninth Street showing off-site visual intrusions



Fig. VI-16. View across Irwin lot toward Ninth Street showing off-site visual intrusions.

The view east toward Ninth St. on the Bugg lot is an example of the degree to which fencing can accomplish visual screening (Fig. VI-17) The fence does block some of the visual intrusion from the alley but utility poles still present a major problem.

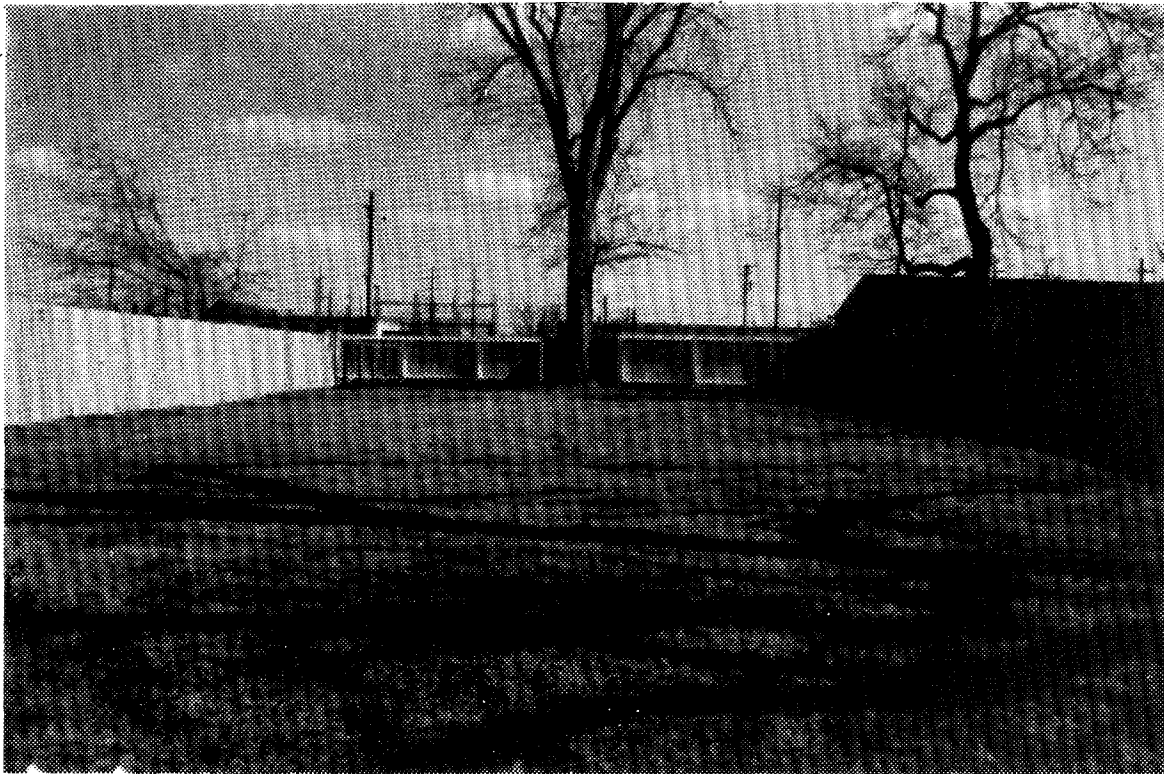


Fig. VI-17. View of Bugg lot, showing example of visual screening possible by replacement of fences along rear lot line.

Figs. VI-18 through 20 are examples of the problems created by the 30-story Hilton Hotel located a few blocks from the Historic Zone. The building dominates the skyline dwarfing the single and two-story structures of the Historic Zone. The tower is most visible along the sidewalks where the canopy of street tree plantings has been broken. An extensive planting of street trees which have a growth habit of widely spreading branches will help hold the visitor's eye to the first story level. If tree varieties are used which produce crowns that will join over the center of the street, the effect of the high rise tower will be mitigated during the summer season.

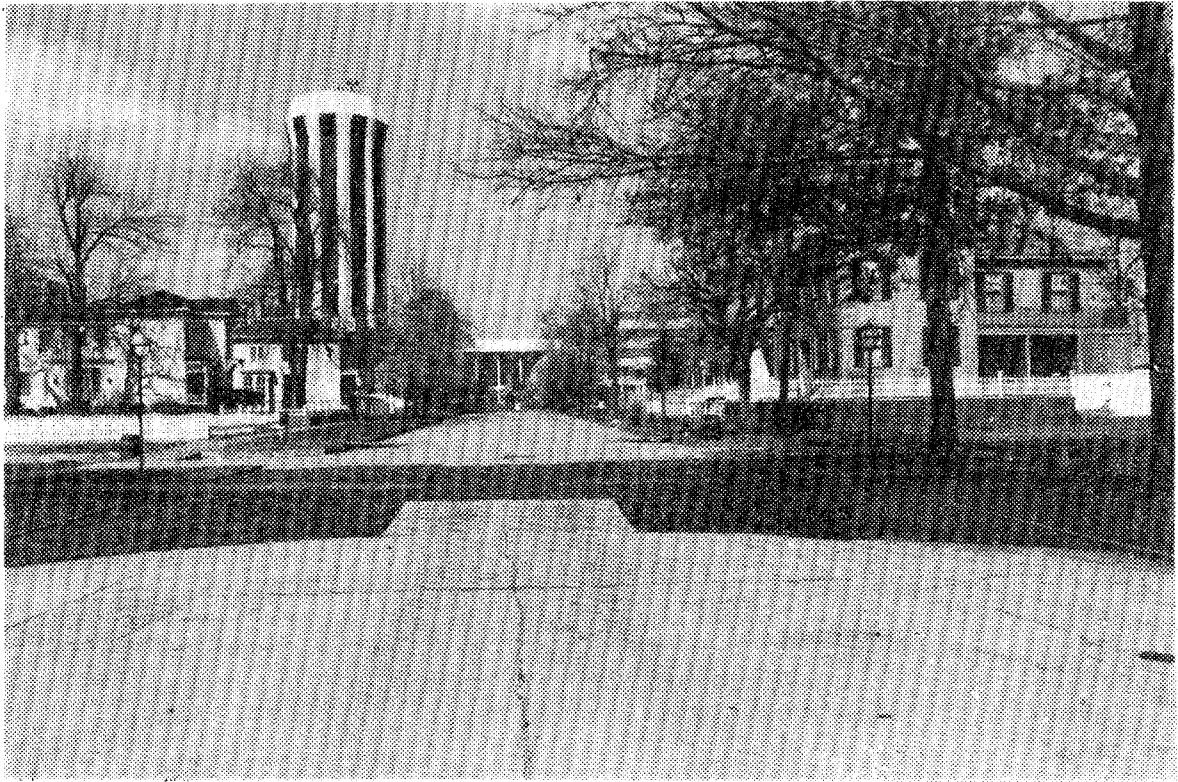


Fig. VI-18. View looking north along Eighth St. toward high rise tower which dominates skyline due to lack of street tree canopy



Fig. VI-19. View looking north from in front of Lyon house.



Fig. VI-20. The view for visitors awaiting entry to Lincoln's Home

The visitor's view while waiting to enter Lincoln's Home is shown in Fig. VI-20. This particular location is dominated by the hotel tower, destroying any attempt to put the visitor in an 1860 context. Fortunately, much can be accomplished by replacing the single street tree, the elm, in front of Lincoln's Home to its correct position as documented by early photographs.

The view of Lincoln's Home looking east from the Brown and Burch lots (Fig. VI-21) exhibits the greatest potential for being compatible with the historic character c. 1860 once the visual intrusions along Ninth St. are eliminated. This can be accomplished with screen plantings on the east side of the alley to the rear of the residence.

The Corneau House, after relocation to the southwest corner of Jackson and Eighth St., will leave an opening on the Carrigan lot to the north of the Lincoln Home. It will be necessary to increase plantings on the Carrigan lot and east of the alley to prevent Ninth St. development from intruding.

The view from the front steps of Lincoln's Home (Fig. VI-22) looking west to the Visitor Center focuses on the extensive development along Seventh St. While it is desirable to retain a visual relationship with the contemporary visitor center for purposes of orientation, it is not desirable to allow Seventh Street to enter into view. This problem is also even more apparent in Fig. VI-23 which looks southwest across the rear yards of the Brown and Burch lots. Here again the view is comprised of utility poles, wires and the incompatible development along the alley and Seventh Street. This will not be as easily blocked by screen plantings as the intrusions which occur along the eastern boundary of the Historic Zone. Little land is available along the western boundary which can be given over to screen planting, necessitating more intense plantings on individual lots.

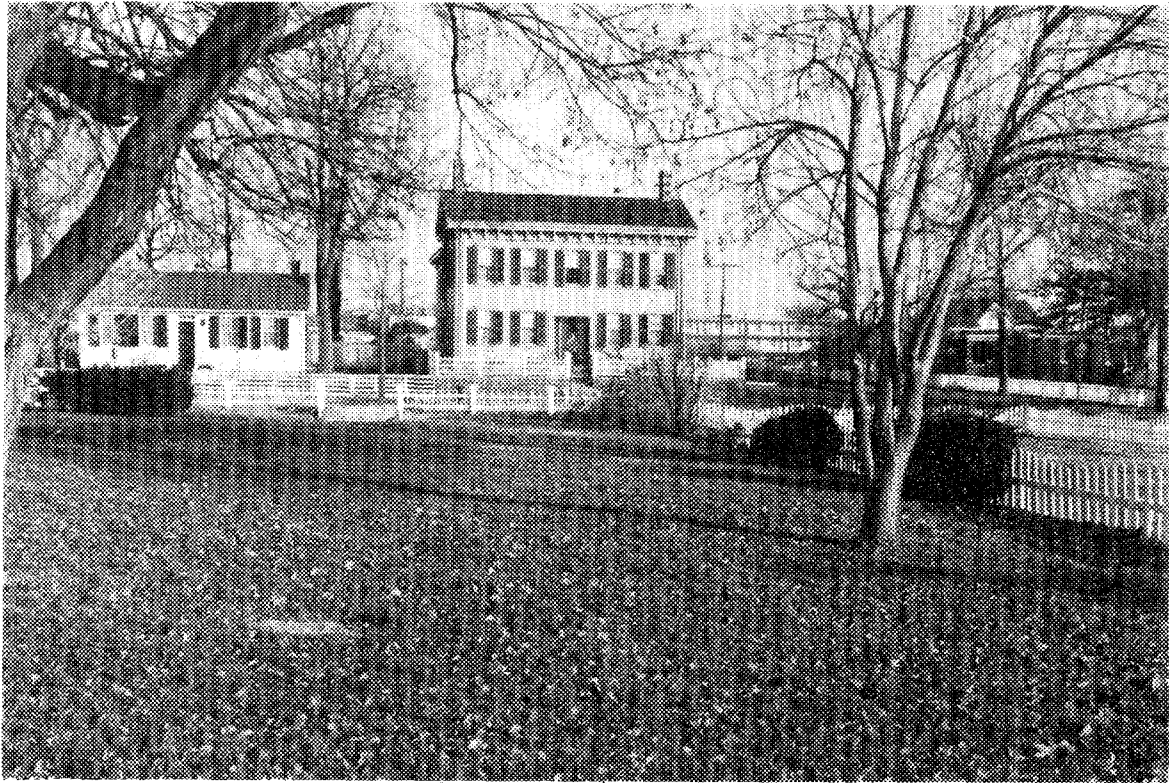


Fig. VI-21. View of Lincoln Home from the Brown lot

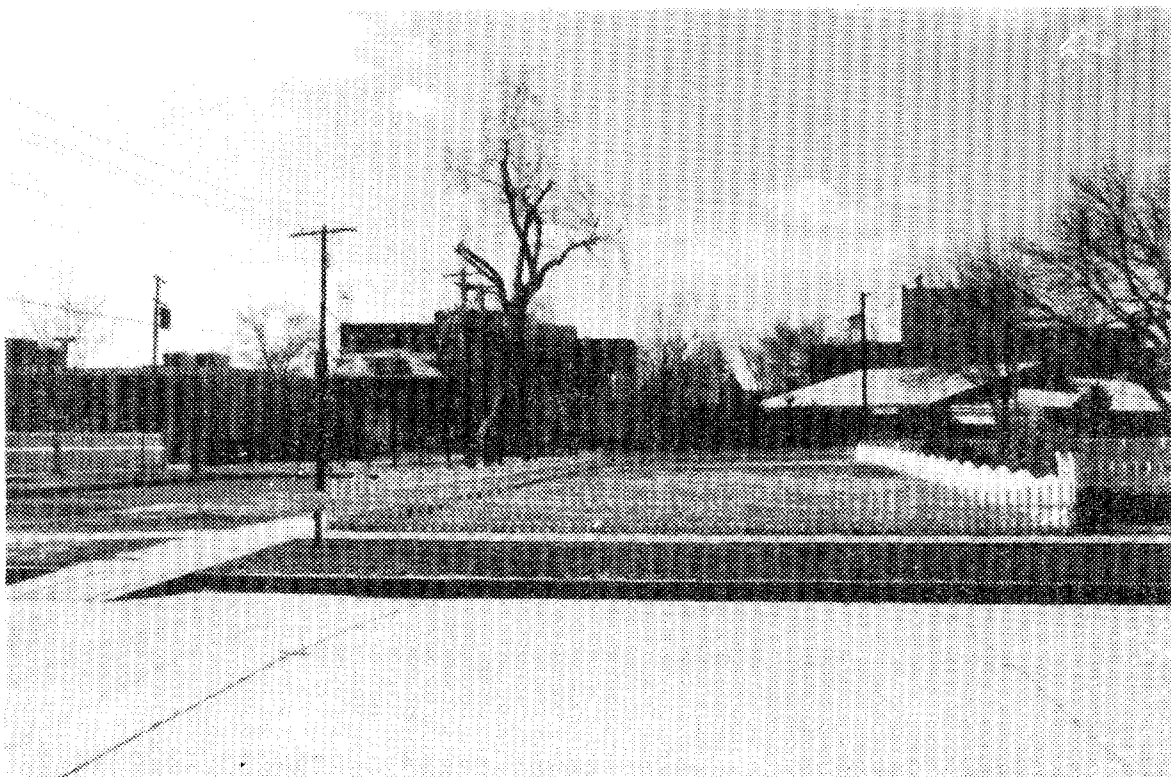


Fig. VI-22. View west from front steps of Lincoln Home, illustrating lack of visual containment within the Historic Zone



Fig. VI-23. Existing views looking southwest across the rear yards of the Brown and Burch lots from the Dean house.

The lack of a residence on the Walters lot permits a modern three-story building directly across the alley to encroach on the setting of the Beedle residence (Fig. VI-24). It is impossible to block this modern structure from view through the use of fencing and/or placement of outbuildings on the rear of the lot. Plantings of a scale similar to the existing trees to the right of the Beedle house would be necessary to adequately block this structure.

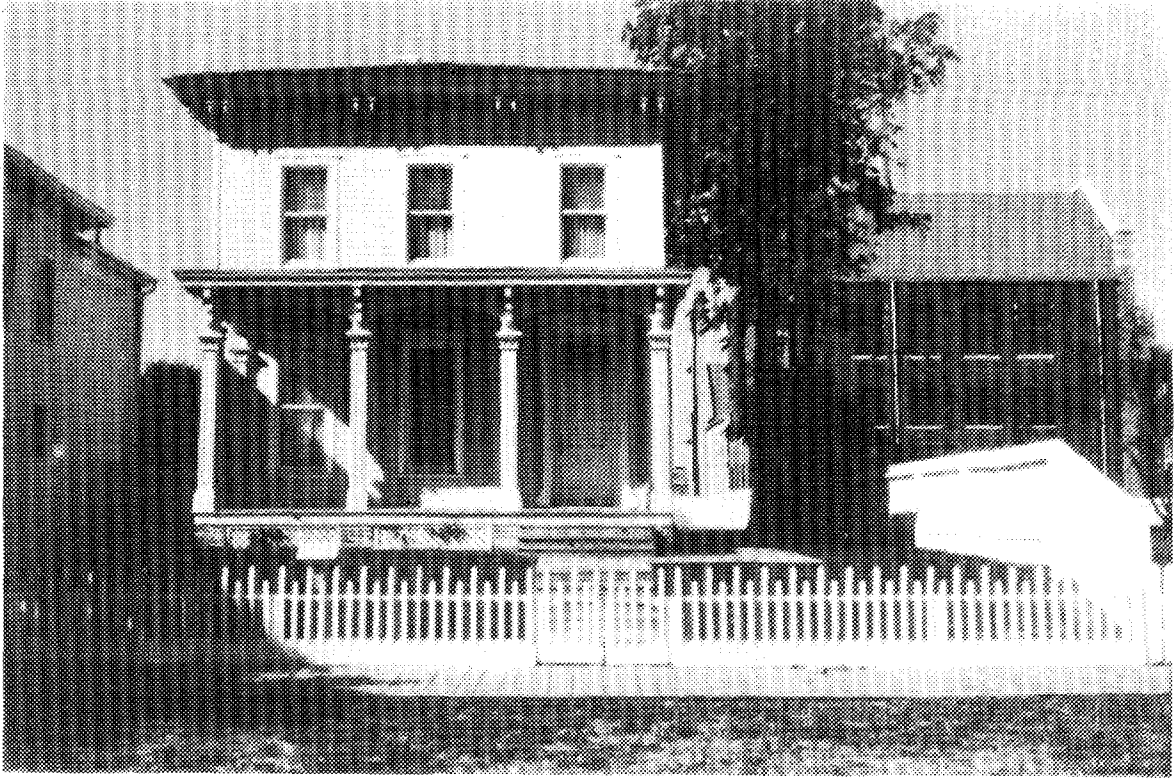


Fig. VI-24. View of front and side yards of Beedle house from Eighth Street, showing lack of enclosure on Walters lot to the right.

Fig. VI-25 and VI-26 show two views of the Lincoln Home, one taken from the south and the other from the southwest. In Fig. VI-25, the problem of the modern tower in juxtaposition to the Lincoln Home is a most difficult one to solve. Little can be done to completely eliminate the modern structure. Replacement of the elm tree in front of Lincoln's home will help to some extent (as previously discussed). Street trees planted along Jackson Street would also help, however, there is no documentation that street trees ever existed there, which precludes their use in this situation. The problems with the view in Fig. VI-26 are easier to solve. Modern utility lines greatly detract from the historic scene and this can be remedied by placing them underground.

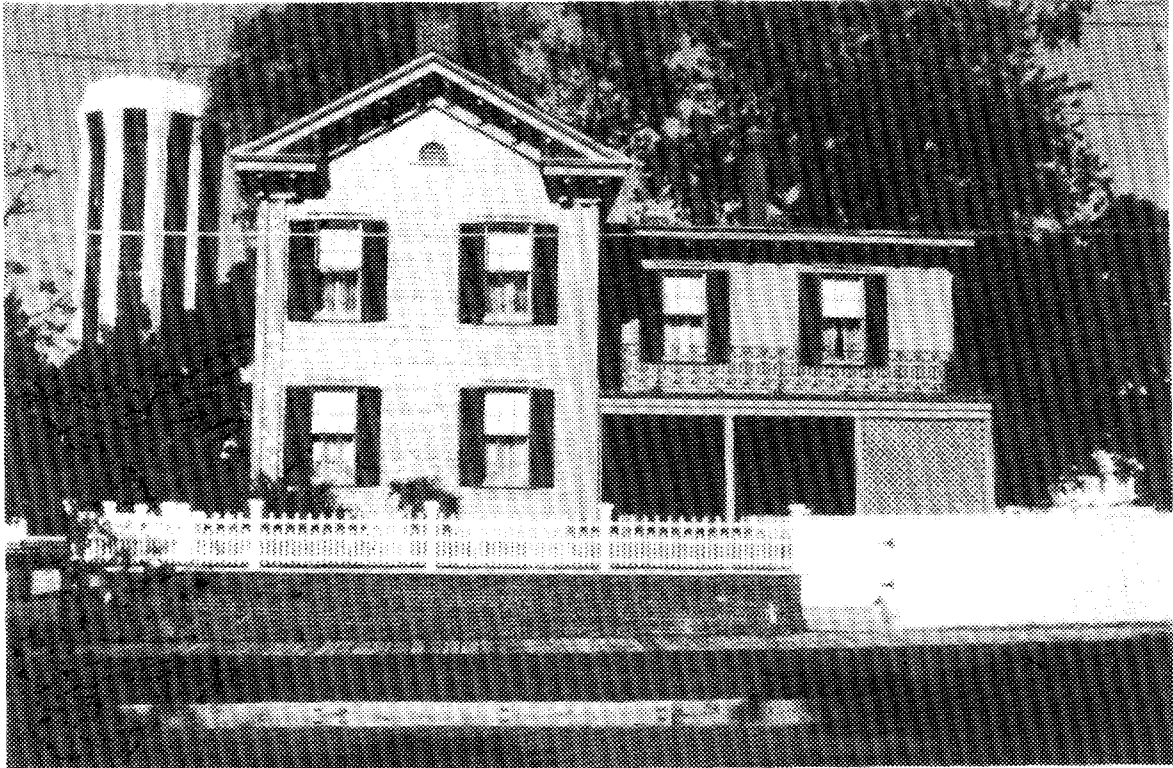


Fig. VI-25. View of Lincoln Home from the south showing visual intrusion by modern high rise building



Fig. VI-26. View of Lincoln Home from the southwest showing problems caused by modern utility lines.

Lighting Analysis

At present the illumination in the Historic Zone consists of gas lamps along the street, flood lights to illuminate the Lincoln Home, modern street lights, and interior lighting emanating from some individual dwellings. None of this lighting is historically accurate to the 1860 period. As stated in the Cultural Resources Management Plan (Painter, 1979):

The lamp posts are accurate to the period and gas lighting was in use in Springfield in Lincoln's time. However, gas lighting was not in use in what is now the historic zone until after 1860; to that extent, use of this type of lighting in the historic zone is historically inaccurate.

Research indicates that candles and lamps would have been the most likely source of illumination during the period. Evidence that this type of lighting was in use was reported in an Illinois Register article (April 9, 1854) entitled "Gas Light":

The consumption of it (gas) is rapidly increasing, our community being satisfied by experience that the light is not only more brilliant than that of candles and lamps but that it is much cheaper and more convenient. (*italics authors*)

An editorial of 1855 reveals that darkness was common:

Although only a few days have elapsed since the darkness of our prairies was first taught to yield to the splendor of the new light, the consumptions of gas is already sufficient to insure these projects a good return from their means invested. (Illinois Register, Feb. 6, 1855) (*italics authors*)

Since the introduction of gas lighting in Springfield had not reached the Historic Zone by 1860, it can be surmised that the area was rather dark at night. The only two sources of street lighting would have come from exterior fixtures attached to houses or front porches or interior lamps and fixtures that may have been placed near a window to shed light outdoors.

Existing houses should be inspected to see if traces or marks are detectable from fixtures that may have existed in 1860. If information can be discovered as to heights and location it can then be used as criteria for restoration.

The use of historically accurate lighting in the Historic Zone presents a problem in view of modern day safety and security requirements. Historically accurate lighting will not provide enough illumination for nighttime security. Therefore, it will be necessary to compromise historical accuracy in this case.

The Lighting Concepts map (Fig. VI-27) divides the Historic Zone into districts which possess unique characters. The first zone is labeled "Historic Sources, Exterior and Interior, Direct and Reflected." This is the zone immediately adjacent to the remaining pre-1860 residences. In this zone it should be possible to secure sufficient lighting through use of historic fixtures attached directly to the structures, such as the examples illustrated by Fig. VI-28 and 29. Lamps can also be placed in windows to light the yard adjacent to the residence.

The second zone is entitled "Historic Sources, Interior light reflected from adjacent buildings." This concept can be applied only in three areas in the district. The side yards between the Beedle and Lyon residences, the Corneau and Sprigg Residences, and the Sprigg and Miller Residences are small enough to allow light emanating from within each residence to illuminate the exterior wall of the adjacent structure. This is not possible for other portions of the site due to the widely separated structures.

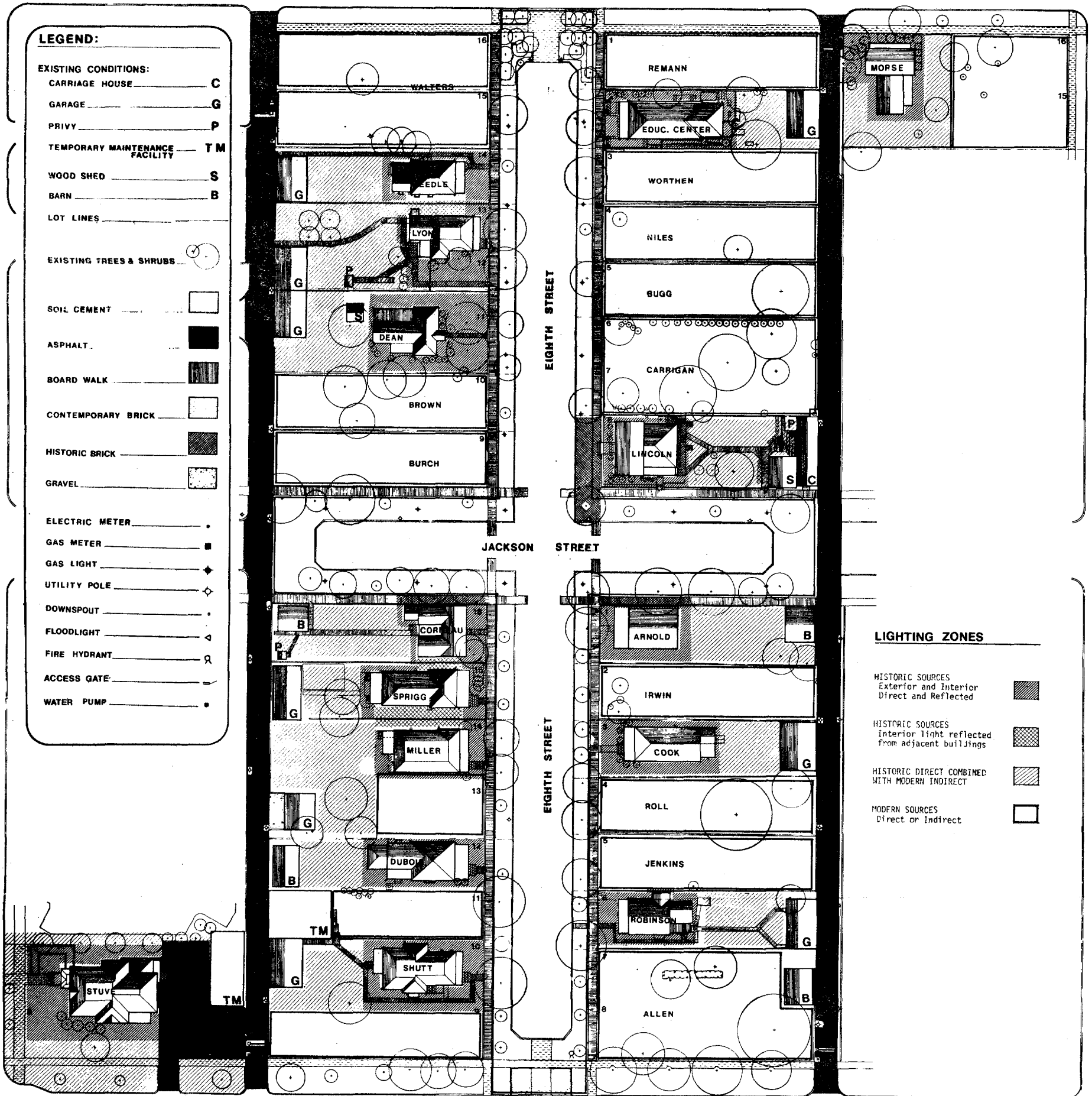
BLOCK 6 CAPITOL STREET BLOCK 10

LEGEND:

- EXISTING CONDITIONS:**
- CARRIAGE HOUSE C
 - GARAGE G
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 - WOOD SHED S
 - BARN B
- LOT LINES
- EXISTING TREES & SHRUBS
- SOIL CEMENT
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- BOARD WALK
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- GRAVEL
- ELECTRIC METER
- GAS METER
- GAS LIGHT
- UTILITY POLE
- DOWNSPOUT
- FLOODLIGHT
- FIRE HYDRANT
- ACCESS GATE
- WATER PUMP

LIGHTING ZONES

- HISTORIC SOURCES
Exterior and Interior
Direct and Reflected
- HISTORIC SOURCES
Interior light reflected
from adjacent buildings
- HISTORIC DIRECT COMBINED
WITH MODERN INDIRECT
- MODERN SOURCES
Direct or indirect



BLOCK 7 EDWARDS STREET BLOCK 11

NOTE:
THIS DRAWING REPRESENTS EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS AS OF 8/81, INCLUDING PROPOSED CHANGES TO SITE & BLDGS. WHICH ARE PLANNED FOR CONSTRUCTION BY THE N.P.S.

SOURCE: N.P.S. DRAWING NO. 449-80005, NOTES BY R. BIALLAS, AND FIELD SURVEYS. DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

449/20011 SH4 OF 5

ON MICROFILM

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

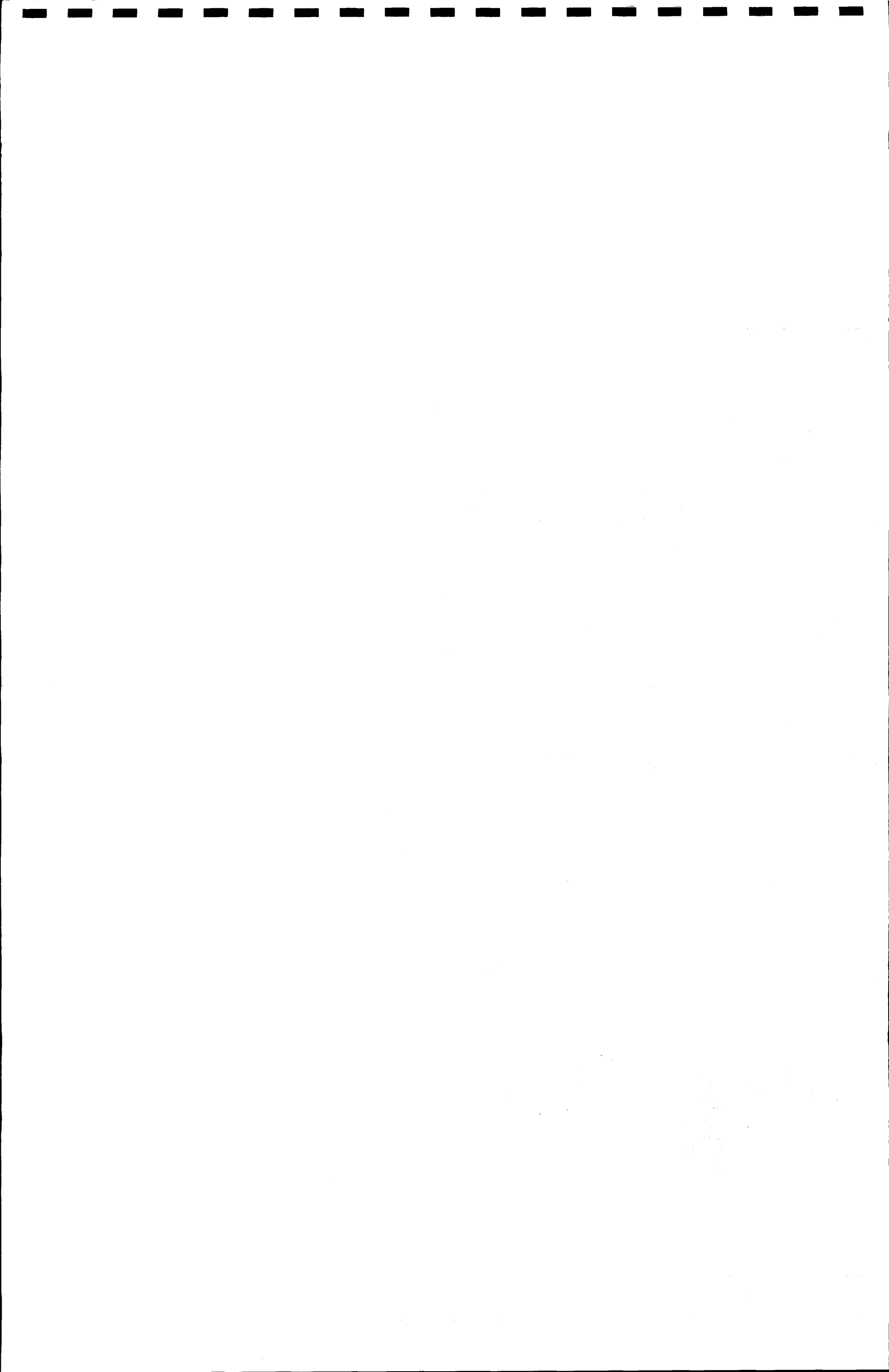
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PLANNING AND RESOURCE PRESERVATION
MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE



PROJECT:
LANDSCAPE PLAN
DRAWING TITLE:
LIGHTING CONCEPTS

CONSULTANT:
H ROBERT R. HARVEY A.S.L.A.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
2002 CESSNA STREET
AMES, IOWA

SHEET:
VI-27
DATE: 8/81
REVISED: 2/82



The third zone entails the rear yards and outbuildings to the rear of all existing residences. The zone is termed "Historic Direct Combined with Modern Indirect." In these areas lights should be used in an historic context wherever possible, either as fixtures attached to structures or yard lamps. Due to the lower light levels possible in rear yards, this zone should be augmented with modern indirect lighting.

The fourth zone presents the greatest problem. These areas are the lots and streets which were not artificially lighted in the 1850's or have lost the structures which are necessary to implement an historical lighting scheme. These areas should be lighted using "Modern Sources either direct or indirect".

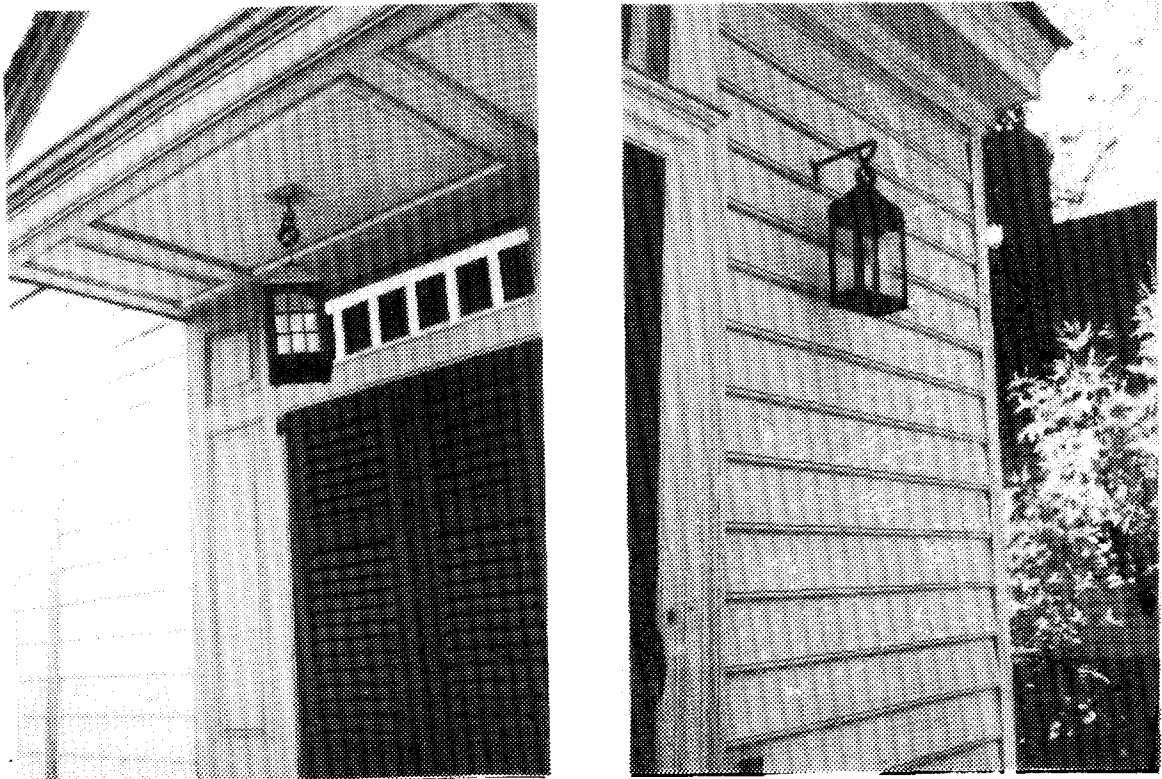


Fig. VI-28 and 29. Example of early light fixture attached to residence



VII. Recommendations



Recommendations

Introduction

The Proposed Landscape Plan (Fig. VII-1) depicts the general layout and arrangement of proposed plantings and other landscape details. It is general in scope and is not proposed as a plan for implementation.

Basically, the plan proposes a moderate level of landscape development throughout the Historic Zone. The four corner lots at Jackson and Eighth Streets are to be restored as accurately as possible. All the other lots are to receive treatment as period residential properties. Those with existing houses will be more highly developed, with walks, etc. Those without houses will be developed with plantings only, adjacent to where the houses once stood. A continuous line of street trees is recommended to provide continuity to the streetscape in the absence of buildings. Emphasis was placed upon screening the periphery of the Historic Zone from off-site visual problems.

Included below is a list of recommendations to accompany the proposed plan.

Recommendations

Landscape Development

1. The Proposed Landscape Plan (Fig. VII-1) should serve as a basis for developing more detailed planting plans and construction details for all areas in the Historic Zone.
2. According to the the National Park Service directive, the four corner lots at Jackson and Eighth Streets should have faithful restoration to the 1860 period. Since the landscape of the Lincoln property is the only one of the four lots with historic documentaion, further research will

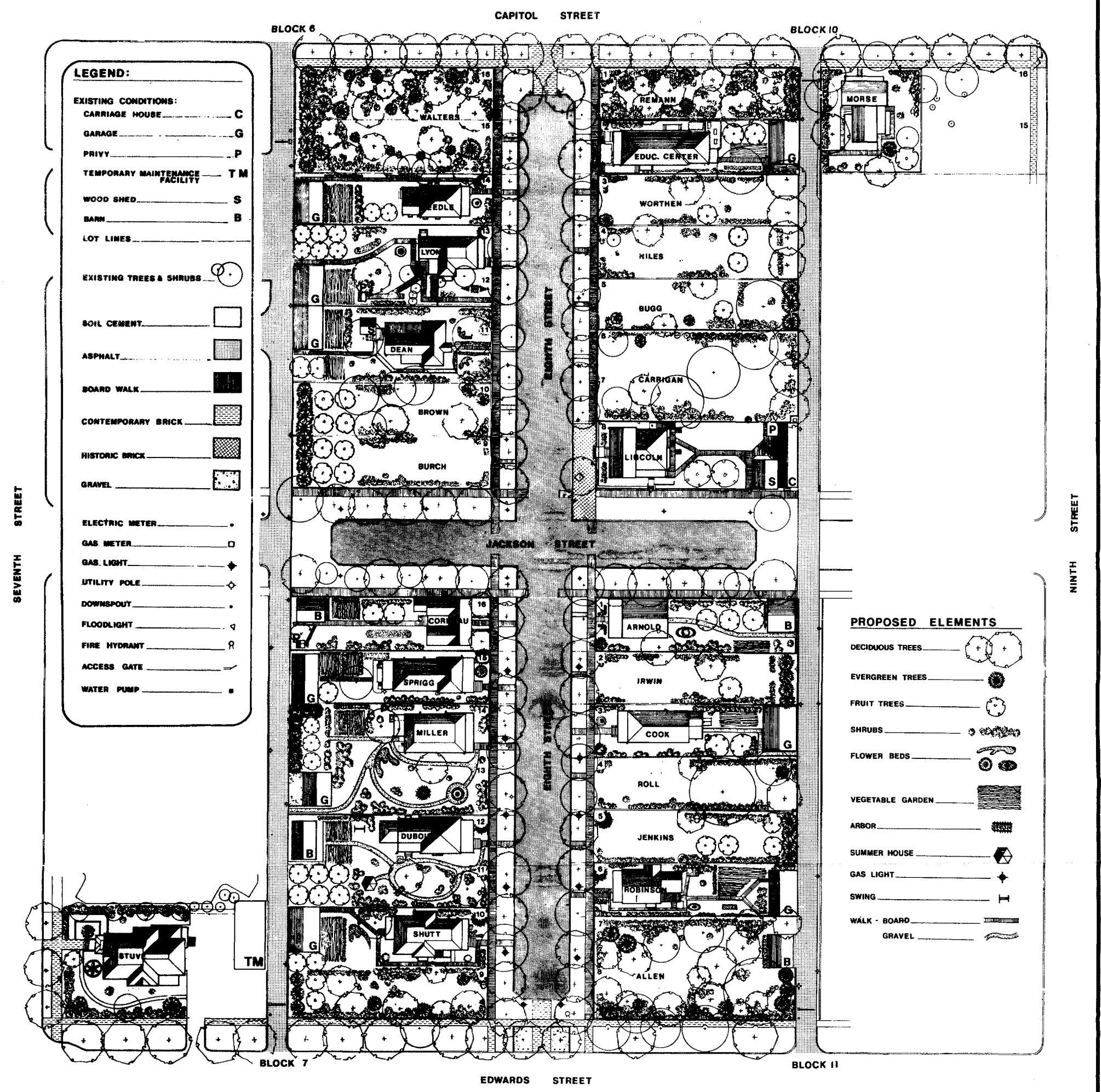


LEGEND:

- EXISTING CONDITIONS:**
- CARRIAGE HOUSE C
 - GARAGE G
 - PRIVY P
 - TEMPORARY MAINTENANCE FACILITY T M
 - WOOD SHED S
 - BARN B
 - LOT LINES +
- EXISTING TREES & SHRUBS** (circle with cross)
- SOIL CEMENT** (square with diagonal lines)
- ASPHALT** (square with horizontal lines)
- BOARD WALK** (square with vertical lines)
- CONTEMPORARY BRICK** (square with cross-hatch)
- HISTORIC BRICK** (square with diagonal lines)
- GRAVEL** (square with dots)
- ELECTRIC METER** (circle with dot)
- GAS METER** (square with dot)
- GAS LIGHT** (diamond with dot)
- UTILITY POLE** (square with dot)
- DOWNSPOUT** (circle with dot)
- FLOODLIGHT** (square with dot)
- FIRE HYDRANT** (circle with dot)
- ACCESS GATE** (square with dot)
- WATER PUMP** (circle with dot)

PROPOSED ELEMENTS

- DECIDUOUS TREES (circle with cross)
- EVERGREEN TREES (circle with solid fill)
- FRUIT TREES (circle with cross and dot)
- SHRUBS (cloud-like shape)
- FLOWER BEDS (oval with cross-hatch)
- VEGETABLE GARDEN (rectangle with horizontal lines)
- ARBOR (rectangle with cross-hatch)
- SUMMER HOUSE (hexagon with dot)
- GAS LIGHT (diamond with dot)
- SWING (square with dot)
- WALK - BOARD (rectangle with vertical lines)
- GRAVEL (rectangle with dots)

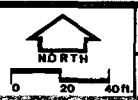


ON MICROFILM

449/80011 SH 5 of 5

LINCOLN HOME
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PLANNING AND RESOURCE PRESERVATION
MIDWEST REGIONAL OFFICE



PROJECT: **LANDSCAPE PLAN**
DRAWING TITLE: **PROPOSED PLAN**

CONSULTANT:
H ROBERT R. HARVEY A.S.L.A.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
2002 CESSNA STREET
AMES, IOWA

SHEET: **VII-1**
DATE: 8/81
REVISED: 2/82



be necessary before the other three lots can be documented and restored. In the absence of documentation for these three lots (Arnold, Corneau, and Burch) it is recommended they be restored as period residential properties.

3. Properties other than the four corner lots at Jackson and Eighth Streets, should be restored as period residential properties. Landscape designs for these properties should be developed based upon the observations and conclusions set forth in Chapters II (Springfield Landscape c. 1860) and Chapter IV (Character of Residential Landscapes c. 1860). In addition to period plantings, detail landscape elements, as described in Chapter IV, are especially important for creating the proper 1860 aesthetic for the Historic Zone.

4. Properties with existing structures should be more highly developed than vacant properties. This development would include walkways, period outbuildings, garden structures, etc.

5. Vacant lots should be developed with appropriate plantings only, leaving the area where the house once stood as open lawn. The Walters and Remann lots are an exception to this, due to the necessity for heavy screen plantings on these two end lots.

6. The level and type of development on each property should reflect the character of its occupants c. 1860.

7. A planting plan should be developed for the additional planting of street trees along Capitol, Jackson, Edwards, Eighth, and the portion of Seventh Street within the Historic Zone. This plan should use the placement criteria prescribed in the Springfield Street Tree Ordinance of 1856. The only area which it is not recommended that street trees be planted is along Jackson Street, south of the Lincoln Home, since street trees cannot be documented for this area.

8. Plant materials to be used for restoration should be selected from the documented c. 1860 plant materials lists in Chapter V.
9. Emphasis should be placed on screen plantings at the rear of each lot to minimize off-site visual problems.
10. The Legacy Gardens should be redesigned to permit the use of this land for increased screen plantings between the east boundary of the Historic Zone and Ninth St.
11. A restudy of the Visitor Center and visitor parking areas should be made to assess the possibility of increasing plantings in these areas to screen the Historic Zone from modern development along Seventh Street.
12. As present fences deteriorate they should be replaced with fences which reflect the carpentry and joinery of the 1850 s. Iron fences should also be introduced to add diversity to the streetscape.
13. The surfaces of Eighth and Jackson Streets should be replaced with a soil cement type of material that will be durable enough for modern day use but more in keeping with the 1860 appearance of the streets. Wood curbing should also be replaced to reflect 1860 detailing.
14. All trees and other plant materials which are not documented as historic plants c. 1860 (according to lists in Chapter V) should be removed.

Maintenance

1. All new landscape design in the Historic Zone should be undertaken in close consultation with the maintenance staff, otherwise serious errors may be made from the standpoint of efficient maintenance.
2. A landscape maintenance study should be undertaken in order to develop a comprehensive maintenance program for the Historic Zone.

3. All trees designated as in "Poor" condition on the Tree Evaluation Map (Fig. VI-2) should be removed.

4. All maintenance of plant material should be accomplished under the direct supervision of qualified arboriculturists or horticulturists and carried out by personnel skilled in proper maintenance methods and procedures.

5. Immediate maintenance procedures are necessary to save or prolong the life of many of the existing trees in the Historic Zone. A skilled professional should be employed to remove dead and diseased branches, prune, repair cavities, and cable trees which are to remain. Persons qualified for this type of work are listed in Appendix 4.

Utilities

1. The utility lines which parallel Jackson Street should be removed and placed below ground.

2. All utility lines which abut the rear of lot lines of Blocks 6, 7, 10 and 11 should be removed and placed below ground.

3. Modern fire hydrants should be replaced with the type common to the 1860 period.

4. All other necessary modern day utilities should be camouflaged as much as possible.

Lighting

1. Since it is not possible to provide historically accurate street lighting in the Historic Zone, it is recommended that the existing gas lights continue to be used. Additional fixtures should be added to

complete the installation along the southern half of Eighth Street. All of the gas lamps should be electrified using incandescent type of bulb.

2. The light intensities recommended for the Historic Zone should be in character with the reduced intensities present in the 1860 s and as a result will be below those normally recommended for conventional city lighting.

3. An even distribution of light, so often desired by modern lighting engineers should not be sought. This is a modern innovation and would not have existed during the 1860 period.

4. Street lighting bordering the Historic Zone and along the service alleys should be converted to sodium vapor which will more closely approximate the color properties of light produced by earlier methods.

5. Floodlights are presently being used to spotlight the Lincoln Home. These lights are set in the yard and are not well camouflaged, making them look obviously out of place in the daytime. These fixtures should be replaced by lights which can be placed in a more distant location and/or recessed into the ground.

6. For the residential lots with existing houses, the following guidelines should be followed:

- a. Use lights on the exterior of the structures at entrances to provide a source of exterior lighting
- b. Where two structures are close together, place interior lights in windows to reflect upon one another to generate incidental light by reflection from exterior walls.
- c. Use rear or side yard lights to illuminate spaces around houses.

- d. Attach lights to barns, stables, and other outbuildings where possible.
 - e. When houses can be lit from within, variety should be achieved by playing down yard lighting.
7. It is not recommended that lights be placed in trees. This is especially true of deciduous trees, where lights can be readily visible during the winter months.
8. Cables should not be attached to tree trunks due to potential damage to the tree and unsightliness of the installation.



VIII. Implementation



Implementation

Since limitations in budget will necessarily restrict the immediate implementation of all the proposals which have been recommended, the following schedule of implementation was developed. This schedule has been divided into three levels, or priorities, for development. The first level of priority includes items considered most important for creating the 1860 historic scene or includes problems most urgently in need of solution. The second and third levels of priority are items which can wait until all of the items in the first level are completed.

First Priority

1. Conduct preventive maintenance on existing plant materials which need work.
2. Install remainder of gas lights along the southern portion of Eighth Street. All lights to be converted to electricity.
3. Resurface Eighth and Jackson Streets.
4. Design and implement landscape plans for Lincoln Home and the three other corner lots at Eighth and Jackson Streets.
5. Remove all trees in the "non-historic" and "poor" categories.
6. Design and implement planting plan for street trees throughout the Historic Zone.
7. Establish and screen plantings along rear lot lines where the off-site visual problems are most apparent.
8. Design and implement planting plans for Walters and Remann lots.
9. Resurface alleys.

10. Develop comprehensive maintenance program for all features of the landscape in the Historic Zone.
11. Bury utility lines along alleys and feeder lines to buildings.

Second Priority

1. Design and implement landscape plans for Block 7. This block has the most existing buildings and best potential for recreating the historic scene.
2. Redesign of Legacy Gardens to include more plantings for screening the Historic Zone.
3. Design and implementation of landscape plan for Park Headquarters (Stuve House).
4. Bury utility lines along the alleys adjacent to the Historic Zone.
5. Change alley lighting to mercury vapor lights.

Third Priority

1. Design and implement plans for the remainder of the lots in the Historic Zone.

IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

The estimates of probable implementation costs presented here have been computed with the assumption that work will be contracted at market rates in the Springfield, Illinois area. There are numerous other methods which may be employed for implementation and cost reduction but uncertainties inherent make them difficult to use in cost estimating. The figures supplied are based upon reasonable costs for May 1982. Any phasing of implementation will, of course, affect these prices.

Only initial development costs are listed in the following summary. On-going operating and maintenance expenses have not been calculated due to the difficulty in computing a meaningful estimate without a more detailed study of future maintenance programs and procedures and without a set of construction documents on which to base figures.

COST ESTIMATE

The estimate has been separated into three categories: street, block and individual lot. The estimates for streets include removal and installation of plant materials on each side of the street right-of way (between the street and sidewalk). Figures do not include resurfacing of Eighth and Jacksons Streets, burial of utility lines or installation of gas lighting along Eighth Street. The estimates for individual lots include removal and installation of plant materials, construction of walks, ornamental structures, garden accessories (swings, hitching posts, etc.) and lighting of houses and outbuildings, according to the Proposed Landscape Plan, VII-1.

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>STREETS</u>		
Capitol Street	\$ 6,000	
Eighth Street	37,000	
Jackson Street	7,000	
Edwards Street	<u>6,000</u>	
		\$ 56,000
 <u>BLOCKS</u>		
Block 6 - Lot #15-16 (Walters)	11,000	
#14 (Beedle)	5,000	
#12-13 (Lyon)	6,000	
#11 (Dean)	9,000	
#10 (Brown)	5,000	
#9 (Burch)	<u>3,000</u>	
		39,000
Block 7 - Lot #16 (Corneau)	6,000	
#15 (Sprigg)	6,000	
#13-14 (Miller)	13,000	
#11-12 (DuBois)	11,000	
#9-10 (Shutt)	13,000	
#7-8 (Stuve)	<u>6,000</u>	
		55,000
Block 10 - Lot #15-16 (Morse)	8,000	
#1 (Remann)	11,000	
#2 (Ed. Center)	5,500	
#3 (Worthen)	2,500	
#4 (Niles)	3,500	
#5 (Bugg)	4,000	
#6-7 (Carrigan)	6,000	
#8 (Lincoln)	<u>5,000</u>	
		45,500
Block 11 - Lot #1 (Arnold)	7,000	
#2 (Irwin)	4,500	
#3 (Cook)	8,000	
#4 (Roll)	4,000	
#5 (Jenkins)	4,500	
#6 (Robinson)	9,500	
#7-8 (Allen)	<u>11,500</u>	
		<u>49,000</u>
		\$ 244,500

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Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Register, Springfield, Illinois.

X. Appendix



AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO TREES.

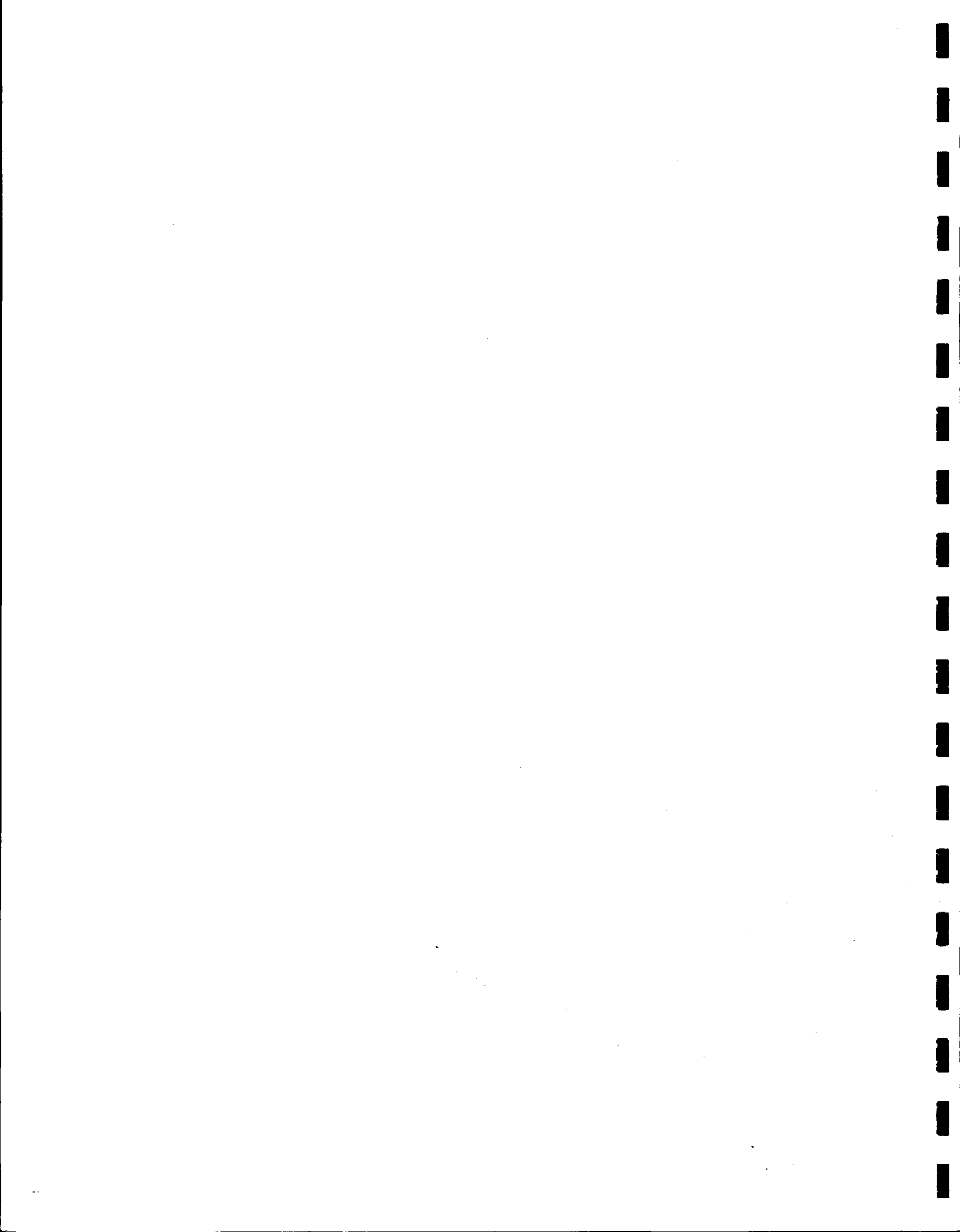
SECTION 1. All shade or ornamental trees placed along any street, shall be planted on a line two feet inside of the outer edge of the sidewalk or curbing, as defined and established by the ordinance relating to sidewalks. But no trees shall be planted on any sidewalk less than eight feet in width. Whoever shall plant or cause to be planted any tree upon any street or sidewalk contrary to the provisions hereof, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one dollar for each tree planted; and the city supervisor or any police officer shall cause such tree or trees to be removed, and may collect the costs of such removal of the person liable therefor, with the penalty, or in a separate suit in the name of the city.

§ 2. All trees shall be kept trimmed up so as not to incommode or obstruct the passage of persons along any sidewalk or street, and all trees within the lamp district shall be kept trimmed up so as not to obstruct the light from the street lamps along the streets or sidewalks; and if the owner or occupant of the premises, upon, fronting, or adjoining which such trees are situated, shall, after notice by any city officer, neglect or refuse to trim up the same as is herein required, the mayor shall, without delay, cause such trees to be trimmed up, and such owner or occupant shall be subject to a penalty of one dollar for each tree he shall so neglect or refuse to trim after such notice, and the costs of trimming the same may be collected and recovered with the penalty, or in a separate suit in the name of the city.

Passed May 22, 1856.



An 1837 description of Illinois' native vegetation includes the following trees and shrubs: on the bottomlands - black walnut, ash of several species, hackberry, elm (white, red and slippery), sugar-maple, honey-locust, buck-eye, catalpa, sycamore, cottonwood, pecan, hickory, mulberry, several oaks -- as, overcup, burr-oak, swamp or water oak, white, red, or Spanish oak, red-bud, pawpaw, grape-vine, dogwood, spice-bush, hazel, greenbrier, etc.; on the uplands - various species of oak, post oak, white oak, black oak, black jack oak, hickory, shagbark and smoothbark, black walnut, white walnut or butternut, cherry, cedar, white and yellow poplar. (author unknown, Illinois in 1837)



17 June 1981

To: Robert Harvey

From: Alfred C. Koelling

Re: Woody plants in the Lincoln Home area

Amongst the woody plants comprising the cultivated vegetation of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site native as well as exotic species are represented.

Many of the plants are of very recent establishment and most, undoubtedly, have been planted since the beginning of this Century. Several specimens are merely weedy plants which sprang up in a fencerow or flower bed and were allowed to persist.

The majority of trees need the attention of an arboriculturist for purposes of adequate pruning, cavity filling, broken limb removal, etc.

Careful checking of dates of introduction into cultivation needs to be done for some of the species, to be sure that they are historically correct.

ALFRED C. KOELLING

BS in Floriculture, University of Illinois, 1949
MS in Horticulture, Pennsylvania State College, 1952
MS in Botany, University of Illinois, 1957
PhD in Botany, University of Illinois, 1964

Taught: Horticulture (Ornamental), University of Tennessee;
Botany, University of Illinois and Auburn University.

13 Sherry Lane
Rochester, IL 62563
June 30, 1981

Robert R. Harvey, A. S. L. A.
2002 Cessna Street
Ames, Iowa 50010

Dear Professor Harvey:

I am writing per our conversation June 3, when we reviewed the trees in the Lincoln Home area. A brief review of my background includes my obtaining a BS and MS in Horticulture from the University of Illinois, serving 10 years as Horticultural Extension Advisor in the Springfield area, and practicing as a horticultural consultant for the past four years. My experience has been in plant problem diagnosing and plant care. I am presently the Executive Secretary for the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association.

A special note should be made to apply mulches around trees and shrubs in the Lincoln Home area. You will know if mulches were generally used in Lincoln's time, but if they can be used, they will help the plants grow better and reduce mower damage to the base of the plants. This bark injury often leads to disease and insect problems in trees.

The mulch material I recommend is wood chips that are placed six inches deep around the plants. The chips quickly settle to three or four inches deep and should last up to three years. Wood chips are available from tree care people or line clearance crews. Fresh chips are bright but weather in two or three months. It would be advisable to leave the chips in piles for a few months to cure before using. If other types of mulches are more desirable, shredded bark or bark nuggets are available.

As your notes will indicate, some of the old valuable trees would benefit from cabling or bolting branches together to avoid splitting the weak crotches. We also noted many trees needing dead limbs removed.

It would be best to hire a professional tree service to prune and cable the trees. Two tree services you might consider are:

1. Archibald Enoch Price--The Care of Trees, operated by Larry Hall. Address: 505 Harvester Court, Wheeling, IL 60090. Telephone: 312-541-3178. They have done extensive work in the Springfield area and come for special jobs to Springfield. Their work has been most professional.

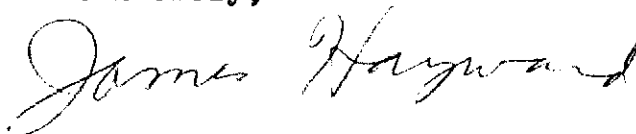
2. C. D. Winter--Arborist, operated by Craig Winter. Address unknown at the moment. Telephone: 217-544-4461. Mr. Winter had been a crew foreman for the first firm. I have not observed his work, but he is licensed and appears to have had extensive experience.

There may be other firms in Chicago you would want to consider. You can contact the Office of the Illinois Commercial Arborist Association, 835 Vera Lane, Wheeling, Illinois 60090. June Burns, the secretary, can be contacted for a list of practicing arborists.

It would be advisable to have maintenance people become acquainted with proper pruning, feeding, and spraying of trees, shrubs, and lawns. Much helpful advice is available from the University of Illinois Cooperative Extension workshops, circulars, Fact Sheets, and questions asked of the specialists. Employees can contact Dr. David Williams, 100 Ornamental Horticulture Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. Another source of help would be the Horticulture Advisor, David Robson, in Springfield at 782-4617.

The past practices used in the Lincoln Home area since 1977 have left a lot to be desired. If you have additional questions on our discussion or need help locating plants, let me know.

Sincerely,



James D. Hayward
Horticultural Consultant

P.S. It is a great thrill to see plans to upgrade the Lincoln Home area.



American Institute of Dendrochronology, Inc.

P.O. Box 293, Blacksburg, Virginia 24060

Peter J.J. Egan, Ph.D., President

January 30, 1981

Mr. Robert R. Harvey, ASLA
2002 Cessna Street
Ames, Iowa 50010

Dear Bob:

Regarding the dating of trees surrounding the Lincoln site, I have received authorization from Dr. Egan to proceed.

Permit me again to state that the boring of a tree does not help a tree in any way and in fact can cause degrade, especially mineral streak, in high value veneer logs of oak and tulip poplars. Also, an estimate of the age of the trees could be obtained from professors of forestry or consulting foresters nearer the site.

However, if you so desire that I should remove the cores and establish the number of annual rings I would be most pleased.

My professional fee is \$200.00 per day plus expenses. The total time involved would be five days, two for travel and a day each for collection of cores, measuring and counting, and preparation of report.

Permit me to add that I enjoyed meeting you in Quebec and look forward to seeing you at the next APT meeting this coming fall. Also, thank you for requesting our services.

Sincerely,

Herman J. Heikkenen
Consultant

gf

cc: Dr. Peter J.J. Egan

