

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

993



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Mattis, George and Elsie, House
other names/site number Mattis-Springer House

2. Location

street & number 900 West Park Avenue not for publication
city or town Champaign vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Champaign code 019 zip code 61821

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this 6 nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property 6 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Chris E. Neal, DSHPO Date Oct, 20, 2010
Signature of certifying official/title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

for Edison H. Beall Date of Action 12-7-10
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – single dwelling

Domestic – secondary structure, garage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic – single dwelling

Domestic – secondary structure, garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals – Georgian

Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete; Brick

walls: Brick

roof: Slate; Copper

other: Limestone

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The George and Elsie Mattis House, designed in 1926 by noted local architect George Ramey and built by the prominent construction firm of English Brothers, is located in west central Champaign, about one mile from downtown. It is prominently sited on the northwest corner of West Park and North Prospect avenues, a busy north/south thoroughfare; however, West Park Avenue is a quiet residential street constructed with pavers. The irregular rectangular-shaped Mattis House represents the encapsulation of an 1893 frame Queen Anne house that faced Prospect Avenue. The house now carries the qualities of the Georgian Revival architectural style. Built in Flemish bond red brick with multi-light double-hung windows, the two-and-one-half story house's detailing includes a brick and concrete foundation, limestone sills, dentilated cornice, frontispiece entryway, and slate hip roof with dormers. A brick garage, constructed prior to the house around 1910, is sited near the west end of the long narrow landscaped lot. The nomination consists of two contributing buildings, both in excellent condition.

Narrative Description

The Mattis House faces south toward Cheshire Estates, a planned condominium development that was built on the site of the former Willis mansion and occupies almost the entire city block. Across North Prospect Avenue to the east is the side elevation of The Pavilion, a residential treatment center for adolescents. The Pavilion is located in the former Cole Hospital, which grew out of the former B.F. Harris, II mansion (attached to the hospital building farther east). A residential neighborhood continues east to West Side Park and downtown Champaign. Behind the house (north) is a large parking lot that serves The Pavilion. To the west, beyond the Mattis garage, a residential neighborhood with several historic houses in the adjoining block extends to Mattis Avenue, about one-and-one-half miles distance. The house is situated in a heavily landscaped lot that shelters the house from the parking lot to the north and busy Prospect Avenue on the east. Mature trees and shrubs along with some of the terraces date from the Mattis family's occupation of the house.

Exterior

In 1893, a vernacular wood-frame dwelling, facing east toward Prospect Avenue, was built on this site. It was extensively remodeled in 1927 by architect George Ramey into the current two-and-one-half-story irregular rectangular-shaped Georgian Revival house with a slate-shingled truncated hip roof that now faces south toward Park Avenue. The house is Flemish bond, with occasional glazed headers, in construction over a brick and concrete foundation. An extremely long house, the facade has seven primary bays with a one-story covered porch (now enclosed) extending farther west and a recessed two bay wing (part of the original house) extending farther east. Brick quoins accent the corners of the house, which is further embellished by the use of limestone as keystones in the brick flat arches and as a continuous belt/sill course. The focal point of the facade is the exquisite frontispiece entryway, also executed in limestone. Below the slate roof is a dentilated wood cornice with overhanging box eaves. Windows consist of six-over-six-light double-hung sash with wood surrounds and stone sills. There are also pedimented dormers.

The long main (south) facade has three sections: a central seven bay core with a one-story covered porch extending farther west and a recessed two bay wing extending further east. In the center of the symmetrical

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core is the main entry that is flanked by three unequal windows; the second story has seven window bays. Leading up to the formal entry is a straight, scored concrete sidewalk before a two level long limestone stoop. The lower level has open curved metal balustrades flanking the low step, while the upper level has longer outward curving metal balustrades with narrow square balusters. A limestone threshold extends the length of the slightly projecting limestone frontispiece entryway. Fluted pilasters with curved bases and handsome Corinthian capitals flank the wide entry door. The pilasters support a full entablature with a three-part architrave, cushioned frieze and an egg-and-dart cornice. Above, is an open-apex curved pediment the scrolls of which are embellished with paterae. Egg-and-dart rakes further enhance the pediment. Centered in the tympanum is a recessed molded plaque inscribed "900." Plain limestone piers flank the entryway's wood surround that has very narrow fluted pilasters with plain bases and capitals. These pilasters support a wide molded wood "frieze" decorated with fluted banding. Entry is through a wide six-panel door with a two-part screen door, which dates from early in the house's history.

To either side of the entryway are four-over-four light double-hung wood sash. These two windows are smaller than the windows in the remainder of the façade, which consist of wide six-over-six light double-hung sash. All of the first story windows have wood surrounds with shaped limestone sills and brick flat arches with limestone keystones. Second story windows are similar but rest on the continuous limestone sill/belt course that encircles the house. On the south elevation are original copper window screens set in copper frames; these screens are then set into tracks within the window frames. A simplified wood entablature ornaments the house. It has a very narrow architrave band followed by a simple frieze. Dentils are set below a narrow fascia and the overhanging soffit/eaves of the curved cornice. Built-in copper gutters are integral to the cornice and drain into copper scuppers and downspouts. A truncated slate roof covers the main core and is punctured by three symmetrically placed pedimented dormers. Each dormer has a single six-over-six light double-hung window framed by narrow wood pilasters; the paneled wood pediments have full raking cornices. Slate continues from the roof to shingle the dormers' cheeks.

The east elevation of the Mattis House has an "L" plan with a slightly lower, projecting wing. To the south of the wing, on the main core of the house, are two windows on each story facing east and a single pedimented dormer. Details of the main elevation continue. Facing south on the wing are two windows on each story, also with details similar to the main elevation. However, due to the lower roofline, second story windows have no flat arches and the wood cornice of the wing is narrower than that of the main core. Although dentilated, it is without the architrave and frieze bands and abuts the main core just below the main cornice. The east elevation of the wing has four windows on its first story, but only three symmetrically placed windows on the second story. South elevation wing details continue.

The rear (north) elevation is irregular with a series of four projecting and receding planes and the wing's lower roof and cornice details continue across the east three sections. At the east end, the first story has a blind brick wall before a slightly projecting square brick pavilion; the second story has a single double-hung window. In the east reentrant corner with the pavilion is a one-story flat roof projecting service porch that encroaches on the northeast corner of the pavilion. The porch has half-story brick walls with limestone caps and wood corner columns and pilasters along with a soldered copper roof with shaped perimeter gutters formed into the roof. Between the columns and pilasters, enclosing the porch on the east and north sides, is wood lattice. There is a plain wood frieze and cornice. On the west side of the porch is a modern nine-light-over-two-panel door with a transom and narrow sidelights; three concrete steps lead up to the door and

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concrete porch floor. On the interior of the porch the lattice is covered by modern storm windows and there is a bead board ceiling. Immediately adjacent to the service porch, on the pavilion's first story is a band of three six-over-six light windows with a single sill and brick flat arch with keystone: a metal coal door is below. On the pavilion's second story are paired windows that are set directly below the main cornice. The east and west corners of the pavilion have brick quoins and the limestone belt/sill course continues across the elevation.

The service area of the house continues to the west, as the north elevation's third section, where there are two tall, narrow six-over-six-light double-hung windows. One window is to the east, in the reentrant corner, while the second is centered in this section. At the section's west corner (quoined) is a raised two-over-two-light double-hung service window. These three windows have metal lintels rather than brick flat arches. The second story of this section has a small raised one-over-one-light double-hung window in the reentrant corner and paired six-over-six light windows adjacent to the west corner. All are set directly below the cornice. A pedimented dormer is off-center (east) over the paired windows; a centrally placed interior chimney with stone cap is to the rear (south) of this dormer. In front of the two narrow windows is the entrance to basement. This below-grade entry is protected on its north side by a low brick wall with stone coping; straight run concrete stairs lead down to a nine-light-over-three-panel door with screen door. The elevation's west end section is recessed with a second service porch in the reentrant corner and a wide exterior brick chimney with a wide decorative brick band and stone cap off-center to the west. Double-hung windows, similar to those of the south elevation, flank the chimney on both stories. The nine-light-over-one-panel service door (with storm door) has a raised concrete stoop with three steps facing west; an open metal railing is along the north side of the steps, while a low brick wall with stone cap is along the stoop's north side. Above the service door is single six-over-six light window with flat arch and keystone, albeit smaller than the house's typical windows. The stone belt/sill course continues across this section including the chimney. This section has the full wider dentilated main cornice while the three east sections have the narrow cornice. A pedimented dormer is to the immediate east of the chimneystack.

Continuing to the west, a one-story flat roof porch is centered in the five bay elevation. This large porch has wide brick corner piers with Doric columns in antis on the north, south and west elevations. Concrete is used for the thresholds and column bases, but the porch has a brick base and limestone edging. Below the soldered copper flat roof is a full wood entablature with a three-part architrave, wide plain frieze, overhanging fascia, and simple cornice. The porch's openings were filled soon after construction with fixed wood-frame screens, and these were in turn replaced with paired one-light sliding glass doors set between the columns. Added center wood piers are on the north and west elevations, while the south elevation has center doors flanked by similar sidelights. Above are one-light transoms. Flanking this enclosed porch/sunroom are six-over-six light windows similar to those on the main elevation. On the second story are similar five windows, of which the center window is slightly narrower. Two pedimented dormers are symmetrically placed on the west roof slope.

Interior

Entry to the Mattis House is through a wide six-panel door with a brass doorknob. It opens into a small vestibule, which has a square marble tile field, rectangular marble tile border, and marble baseboard with a banded (triple) wood upper molding. On the west is a radiator niche, while opposite is a six-panel closet

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door; all of the house's doors are of similar six-panel construction. The closet, set under the main staircase, has a small four-over-four-light sash to the south. A second door (north) leads into the "T"-plan hall. On the west of the "T"-stem is a coatroom and toilet and on the east is the staircase. Running east to west, the "T"-leg serves as the main circulation area for the house. The hall is quite elegant and sets the Georgian Revival tone of the interior.

Floors throughout the house are oak and ceilings and walls are flat plaster with decorative painted wood trim. Principal rooms have tall baseboards with a flat shoe molding and a triple banded cap molding. Door surrounds have a deep molded bed, an ogee molding, and the banded molding; window surrounds are similar. In addition to these moldings, the hall has a symmetrically molded chair rail. The banded molding continues from the baseboard, along the outer edge of the door surrounds, and continues along both edges of the chair rail creating a "panel" effect. Encircling the hall's ceiling is a graceful molded plaster crown molding consisting of a flowered (water leaf and tongue) architrave, dentilated frieze, and egg-and-dart cornice. Two original, three tiered, crystal chandeliers with drops illuminated the cross hall.

Dominating the hall is a Georgian Revival staircase that rises along the east wall of the "T"-stem to a landing, then rises two steps to a longer landing, over the vestibule and toilet, and then turns north for three steps to the upper stair hall. On the lower landing is a rectangular radiator niche (east) covered by a Classical Revival pierced cover, the two landings extend across the three center windows over the frontispiece entryway. The stairs' treads have a carpet runner and the bottom two treads are curved: the starting step has a circular end while the second tread has a quarter hollow curve. Slightly off center on the circle tread is a slender newel post consisting of a pedestal with a square base, double bead molding, and large convex "cap" supporting the fluted shaft. At the top of the shaft are astragals above and below plain necking and a narrow torus below stepped fillets and a tall upper pedestal. Eight balusters encircle the newel and support the scroll end of the handrail. Balusters, in a simplified version of the newel post, climb the staircase, three to a tread, to secondary newel posts at the landings. These newels are fluted square posts with simple square molded caps. The handrail extends out from the landing newels and then gently curves downward to the bottom scroll. An elegant detail is the slight outward curve of the balustrade along the long upper landing; the upper staircase section continues as a straight balustrade run that returns to the east along the upper stair hall. Along the stringer, each tread is decorated by an applied elliptically curve bracket, while below the stringer the wall "panel" decoration continues and there is a radiator niche with similar pierced cover. A large double six-arm Georgian-style metal chandelier hangs in the center of the U-shaped staircase.

To the west of the staircase is a coatroom and adjoining toilet room. The wood floor continues into the coatroom that has coat hooks to the west and a short coat rack to the north. At the south end is the toilet room, which has its original tile floor consisting of a small white square tile border, a black square tile separation band, and a white hexagonal tile field. Mirroring the vestibule closet, there is a four-over-four-light sash in the south wall; on the west wall is the original toilet (Peerless) with a bottom-of-the-tank flush lever. An original narrow oval wall sink is on the east wall, flanked by modern wood "piers" with flat marble tops; above the sink is an added narrow marble shelf extending the length of the wall. Over the shelf is a long modern wall mirror flanked by modern "pilasters."

At the west end of the circulation hall is a wide wood paneled opening that leads into the sunken living room that is set two steps below the floor level of the remainder of the first story. A delicate wood Adam-style

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mantel, centered in the north wall and flanked by two windows, is the focal point of the room. The wide fireplace has a dark brown square glazed tile hearth and a black/white/tan veined marble surround. Reeded pilasters flank the fireplace and support a full decorative entablature. Between the architrave's upper and lower moldings is a narrow band with short sections of vertical reeding alternating with rosettes; above the pilasters the architrave has similar, but oval rosettes. The wide frieze has beribboned and floriated swags on either side of a slightly recessed center oval outlined in beading and with a handsome center horizontal woven basket floral arrangement; above each swag are two crossed foliated cornucopias. Each pilaster has a bundled wheat sheave. Topping the mantel, the cornice has a key band below the projecting triple molded cap. An original brass curb and screen are set before the brick fireplace opening. Although similar to the hall's, the living room's cornice is wider and bolder with an added beaded molding below the bead and reel; it also has dentils and egg-and-dart moldings.

Centered in the west wall is the entry to the porch, which is through a twelve-light, two-panel door. Flanking the door are eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights; a wide concrete threshold is beneath the door and sidelights. To either side of the porch's entry are living room windows; two similar windows are centered on the south wall. Below the north and south windows are radiators with covers whose wood screens are hinged and whose tops align with the adjacent windowsills creating a very wide "sill" area. Plain "panels" are below the west side windows and are integrated into the floor length molded window surrounds.

The porch has a square clay tile floor at the same level as the living room's floor. On the porch's east side is the exterior Flemish bond brick wall (west) of the main house. Modern sliding doors and transoms enclose the porch; on this elevation the original entry door and window openings have soldier course flat arches over thin metal lintels. Encircling the room is a three-part wood cornice. Recesses between the six beams spanning the porch's ceiling are filled with tongue and groove board.

The easternmost end of the house occupies space from the original house, including the dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, a portion of the library, and various service areas. Directly east of the staircase and entered from the circulation hall is the library. This room has two windows facing south with the same panel and full-length surround detail as the living room; its two east facing windows have low covered radiators in their spandrel areas. The west wall is fully covered with a built-in wood bookcase with molding similar to that of the windows. Symmetrically placed on the north wall are two original wall lighting sconces. The woodwork in this room remains natural, rather than being painted, except for the painted crown that has a narrow molded architrave, a reverse ogee frieze, two molding bands, and an ogee cornice.

Entered from the east end of the circulation hall, the dining room's paneled opening mirrors that of the living room, although on the same level as the hall. The paneled opening is indicative of the width of the original house exterior walls. A cornice, similar to that of the hall, encircles the dining room. Equally wide walls are also extant on the east where there are two double-hung windows; the window jambs of these sash are paneled. Below the east windows are low, boxed radiators with wood screens whose wide marble tops are integral with the windowsills. The two south side windows have floor length surrounds similar to those of the living room. A large niche, suitable for a buffet, is centered in the north wall. Original wall lighting sconces flank the niche and the original six-arm metal candle chandelier is centered over the dining room table. To the east of the niche is the swinging service door to the butler's pantry.

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A well-appointed butler's pantry is to the north of the dining room. Its north and south walls are fitted with built-in wood cabinets. Stretching the length of the north wall are three sets of triple one-light slider cabinet doors set below three sets of single and paired upper-level cabinet doors. The base cabinet has a set of single and double solid cabinet doors set below three drawers at its west end, a large central recessed combination safe, and two sets of paired doors at the east end. A wood counter top covers the base cabinet and there is a paneled wood back. Two symmetrically placed short molded posts help support the upper cabinets. A German silver single bowl sink with continuous flanking metal drain boards and high back splash partially obscures the lower sash of the large east window; the sink front is wood. The south wall is interrupted by the swinging dining room door to the east of which is a base triple door cabinet, a single drawer, a counter top with the south end of the sink drain board, and a single upper cabinet section consisting of three triple one-light slider doors below three upper doors. This upper door section continues across the wall above the swinging door and over to a slightly projecting full-height cabinet with graduated paired vertical doors (tall bottom, medium middle, and upper doors). The pantry's west end has a single door to the kitchen.

Modern vinyl flooring covers the floor of the kitchen that has original painted wood cabinetry, both base and hanging upper cabinets. The original wall-hung porcelain cast-iron sink is below triple north side windows; the sink has a single, wide basin and flanking drain boards. Below the sink is a low radiator shielded by two sets of pierced metal double doors and with four floor-level vent openings. A large modern wood island, in a compatible style, occupies the center of the room. Near the northeast corner is an opening to a service vestibule that has a nine-light-over-one-panel door to the north elevation service porch and a six-panel door to an east side storage pantry. This pantry has original wood shelves along its south side and a window to the east; there is vinyl flooring.

To the west of the kitchen is the breakfast room with two tall narrow windows facing north. Centered on the west wall are a door to a former bathroom that has a single high window on the north and a door to the service stairs on the south. Plumbing outlets are extant. In the southeast corner of the breakfast room is a door to the original telephone vestibule and access to the basement stairs. Between the former bathroom and living room is a service hall/coat room that leads to the north elevation entrance. A coat rack extends the length of the service hall's west side with a center supporting column and full-width shelf. Toward the south end of the hall, the Mattis family installed a small elevator with a vertical metal track after the house was constructed. Opposite the elevator is a door to the service stairs to the second floor. The trim in the service rooms is simpler than that of the formal rooms with only a backband; it is both natural and painted wood.

At the top of the handsome main staircase, the upper stair hall has an open balustrade along its south side and a doorway to a small vestibule on the west; the east side continues as a narrower L-shaped hallway. The vestibule connects northwest and southwest corner bedrooms that are separated by a closet and connecting bathroom. Each bedroom has two windows facing west and two facing either south or north on their exterior walls. The southwest bedroom accesses the center walk-in closet that has a built-in two-door cabinet over three shoe shelves. An original pink and black ceramic tile floor in a "woven" pattern is in the bathroom; pink tile covers the walls to a three-quarters height and there is a narrow black border tile below the pink cap. The toilet and pedestal bathtub are original (the toilet has a flush pull chain at the base of its tank), but a modern shower has been added to the tub. In the northwest corner a modern sink cabinet replaces the original wall sink below the inset wood medicine cabinet. The northwest bedroom was originally purposed as a sitting room associated with the southwest bedroom, and it has a handsome Adam-style fireplace on its

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north side, directly above the living room fireplace. (According to notes on the original floor plans, this fireplace was relocated from the original kitchen.) Square light brown tile is used for the surround and the flanking pilasters have a single long panel. The architrave is plain and the wide frieze has only a projecting center rectangular plaque with a handsome woven basket floral arrangement. Each pilaster has an urn as its frieze ornament. Topping this mantel, the cornice is plain, decorated only with dentils. Low radiators topped by wood seats flank the fireplace and extend to the corners of the room; both seating areas have built-in bookshelves in the corners facing the fireplace. Adjacent to the east bookcase is a walk-in closet that has a built-in storage unit consisting of two sets of double two-panel doors over a sixteen unit shoe rack (north) and three drawers (south) on its east wall; a window is on the north wall. All the main bedrooms have painted cornices, similar to that used in the library, and painted trim.

The central bedroom, over the library, has windows facing south and east and a closet centered on its north wall. This closet's built-in storage unit has double doors over three drawers. To the east of the closet is a connecting bathroom that is shared with the east bedroom. Original light blue and light brown three-inch square ceramic tile is used on the floor, but the historic wall wainscoting tile is yellow/brown four-inch tile. The original tub is built into the room's northwest corner with the original toilet to the west. A historic sink (with faucets) on the south also has an original wall faucet and its tile surround has two inset cup holders, a soap dish, and a toothbrush holder. An original wood medicine cabinet is above. A south-facing window is adjacent to the sink (east).

Entrance to the slightly L-shaped east bedroom is from either the connecting bathroom or the east end of the hall corridor. Windows in this room face south (one) and east (two), while the closet, containing only a clothes rod, is on the west wall. The northeast corner bedroom, also entered from the end of the corridor, has single windows facing east and north. This room has no closet, but the south side of the corridor has a narrow closet. Both of these bedrooms have painted cornices. The bedroom over the kitchen has original wall sconces with crystal drops: one is on the east wall and two are on the west wall. There is also a two-thirds height built-in bookcase in the southeast corner adjacent to the room's entrance; opposite the entry, paired windows face north. A closet is to the west of the entry and there is a door to an adjacent bathroom on the west. However, the cornice in this room is simpler than the other bedrooms.

The north side bathroom floor is set a step higher than the surrounding rooms. Fixtures in this bathroom consist of a historic toilet (northwest), a small modern sink (north) set under the small window, and an original bathtub (east) with modern wall tile for the added shower unit. A built-in storage cabinet with double doors over three drawers is inset into the west wall. The bathroom's south wall is angled with a door into the service vestibule that also provides entry into the maid's room and accesses the rear straight run oak staircase and main corridor. At the top of the staircase is a very short balustrade, consisting of three square balusters and a plain newel post.

The maid's room has an original wall-mounted sink in its southwest corner with an additional wall faucet. On the north are two windows with simpler natural wood surrounds. Adjacent to the windows, in the northeast corner, is a small closet with a narrow six-panel door. This room has no cornice, only a simple picture rail. Additional service areas on the second story consist of the linen closet, a storage/elevator room, and attic staircase. Centered in the north wall of the upper stair hall is a door leading into a short secondary hallway. On the west side of this hallway is a storage room that was converted into the upper elevator access

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room. The elevator is an open metal cage with an accordion metal door facing south; a wood balustrade with gate protects the open floor "shaft." Access to the attic is at the north end of the secondary hallway; and there is a closet opposite the elevator room. At the junction of the upper stair hall and the narrower L-plan corridor is the linen closet, whose door faces east. This walk-in closet has a large built-in storage unit consisting of upper and lower sections, each with two sets of double doors (two-panels). The lower sections are fitted with sliding drawers for smaller items.

A simple straight run staircase with painted treads leads up to the open attic, which has pine flooring laid on the diagonal. An open wood railing surrounds the centrally located staircase. A center brick boiler chimney rises near the staircase and shows evidence that the original house's roofline was several feet lower than the present one. This main attic space has been finished in gypsum board with modern fluorescent light fixtures; the dormers are exposed. On the east, a doorway with a Queen Anne style surround leads into the original house's attic that has a lower hip roof slope and no dormers; it is similarly finished in gypsum board.

Access to the basement is via a straight run oak staircase off of the telephone vestibule between the main circulation hall and the breakfast room. A narrow closet is at the top of the stairs inset in the south wall. The staircase opens into a basement laundry room with an original two tub soapstone laundry sink on legs set below a set of triple two-light sash (concrete sills) on the north wall. To the east of the windows is a nine-light-over-three-panel exterior door. A five-panel door on the west leads to the area below the living room, which is set two-steps down from the rest of the concrete basement floor level. This area has two large, symmetrically placed square concrete piers. Extending west from these piers are steel beams that support the living room's floor joists. This area has a modern scored concrete floor and original poured concrete walls impressed with the horizontal formwork boards. In the southwest corner is a vertical-wood sided storage closet with a four-panel door. It has built-in beaded-board shelving units. To the east of the laundry area, adjacent to the exterior door, is a narrow electrical room whose northeast corner is an angled brick wall from the 1893 construction; the remainder of the space is clad in horizontal beaded board. South of the laundry room is the original furnace room that contains two historic boilers connected to the central chimney. The east end of the basement clearly dates to the original 1894 house and has brick foundation walls, some of which are angled. On one wall is the original wood eight-circuit electrical entrance box. It is subdivided into two large storage areas. The northeast section's brick walls are buttressed with wide concrete footings, while areas to the southeast are only partially excavated with timbers and beams supporting the first floor.

Garage

The circa 1910 rectangular garage is a contributing building to the nomination. It is a one-and-one-half story running bond (tinted mortar) brick building with a Ludowici Celadon flat clay tile gable roof, restored in 1998, and off-center ridge chimney. Above the concrete foundation is a soldier course. Decorating the simple building is a wide (one-and-one-half course) belt course that runs along the east, south, and west elevations to die into half-height projecting brick piers with stone caps on the north elevation's east and west corners. Nearly encompassing the entire west half of the main (south) elevation is a wide modern overhead garage door consisting of eight by four panels; the third row has one-light sash. A metal lintel spans the opening. To the east is a smaller modern solid overhead garage door of four-by-four wood panels with a wide blind transom also with a metal lintel. At the east end of the elevation is an original nine-light-over-one-panel (diagonally grooved/beaded) pedestrian door. Running the length of the elevation is a wide

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overhanging open eave with exposed rafter tails. The first story of the west elevation has two sets of paired six-light casement sash that are slightly recessed with wood surrounds and metal lintels; the sash abut the belt course. In the gable is a wide replacement window consisting of two rectangular one-light sash set over a similar sized boarded opening; there is a header sill. The gable also has plain rake boards with an apex drop and overhanging open eaves. On the east side the gable details are similar; however, there is only a single six-light casement to the south on the first story, but paired casements are to the north.

The rear (north) elevation is quite hidden from view both from the street and from the north side (privacy fence). Two board-and-batten wood additions have been added to the east and in the center. A narrow potting shed addition with brick flooring is on the northeast corner with a wide door facing north. The center addition projects north to the property line and has a wide door facing east. Both additions have flat roofs with wide overhanging decorative rafter tails extending to the north; the roofs are set directly below the garage's overhanging eaves. Directly below the additions' roofs are one-light clerestory sash. Between the two additions, and similarly roofed, is a recess leading to an original nine-light-over-one-panel door similar to that of the south elevation, except this is a Dutch door and is set under a double header segmental arch. The west third of the garage's north elevation is blind. The west side of the center addition has wide double doors with diagonal braces; above are three one-light fixed clerestory sash.

The interior of the garage contains a large open space on the west, an off-center bead boarded enclosed staircase in line with the south elevation entry, and a storage room in the southeast corner. Storage is also under the staircase. On the north is the rear entry with a second storage room, originally used to stable a cow, in the northeast corner. The floor is concrete and the ceiling is bead board between support beams. On the second story are three rooms and a kitchen that was originally used as an apartment for the caretaker/chauffer; it is now storage.

Landscaping

Mature landscaping surrounds the George and Elsie Mattis House including several trees that date from the original house's construction (shown as "existing" on a 1927 landscape plan by Swain Nelson & Sons, Glenview, Illinois) with additional landscaping added by the current owner. A straight scored concrete sidewalk leads from the city sidewalk directly to the house's entrance. Framing the south end of the walk is a semi-circular stone paved area enclosed by planting beds to the east and west. These beds curve southward to the sidewalk and then extend to the east and west along the city sidewalk and are edged with stone. A sidewalk leads from a square tile paved terrace set in the southeast reentrant corner to the west along the façade to a second paved terrace on the south side of the porch. Along Prospect Avenue the lot is heavily landscaped with trees and shrubs that block the traffic sight and sounds; an ornamental stone and concrete block entryway is located on the northeast corner. The north side of the lot is quite narrow and shielded from a parking lot by a wood stockade fence and planting. A historic concrete ash pit, repurposed as a composting bin is centered along the fence and a sidewalk leads from the service doors west to the garage. A brick patio area is to the west of the west service door and a second, curved brick patio is off-center to the west and north of the service sidewalk. Opening off of the west end porch is an added semi-circular fieldstone terrace that "extends" the porch to the west and south; this terrace is shielded from Park Avenue by thick shrubs. A walkway connects the terrace with the garage at the far west end of the lot. On the north side of the porch is another paving block terrace that steps down to the north side sidewalk. A wide concrete driveway leads up

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to the garage, which has a large, full-width parking apron. To either side of the drive's entry are short sections of wrought-iron fencing. A curved brick path leads from the front of the garage, around the east elevation to a brick patio in front of the garage's additions.

Although not included in the Mattis House nomination, it should be noted that West Park Avenue has its original brick paver surface with concrete gutters and curbing. To preserve brick streets, the City of Champaign has enacted a historic brick street preservation program. In addition, the neighborhood is included in the locally designated, West Central Street Lighting System Historic District (1999) that preserves the original cast-iron street light poles.

Integrity

Although the Mattis House is a remodel of a Queen Anne style house that was originally at this location, the extent of the remodel was such that it is essentially a new construction. It appears that only the east section's brick foundation and exterior walls, now enclosed by a poured concrete foundation and new brick exterior walls, plus the center boiler chimney remain from the original building. Since the Mattis House was completed in 1927, only a few minor changes have occurred. One change was the loss of the west porch's balustrade that was destroyed in a 1990 ice storm. The garage also experienced a fire in the 1960s. The Mattis family installed an elevator (reportedly moved from the Ross Mattis House) at some unknown time and the kitchen has been updated with a new, but appropriate, preparation island. The most extensive alteration was the enclosure of the west side porch by the Mattis family in the 1930s with permanent wood screen frames and doors. These were replaced late in the twentieth century with glass doors in a pattern visually replicating the wood-framed screens. Both changes were done in a manner that retains the porch's open character.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1927

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ramey, George, Architect
English Brothers, Contractor

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the George and Elsie Mattis House is 1927, the year the house was remodeled into its Georgian Revival architectural form.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Constructed in 1927, the locally significant George and Elsie Mattis House and its companion circa 1910 brick and tile roof garage are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. The house is an excellent local example of the Georgian Revival architectural style as interpreted by local architect George Ramey in his remodeling of an existing Queen Anne style house. It is also an example of domestic construction by the prominent statewide construction firm, English Brothers, which is better known for their commercial and public work. Characteristics of the Georgian Revival style as shown on the Mattis House include its Flemish bond brickwork with quoins and limestone trim, multi-light double-hung windows, frontispiece entry, and slate hip roof with dormers. Georgian Revival details are also found on the interior, specifically the elegant staircase, fireplaces, and cornices. The period of significance is 1927, the year the house's remodeling was complete.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

History

The City of Champaign owes its existence to the charter granted by the state legislature in 1851 to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the building of a new railroad the length of the state. The route selected through Champaign County, established 1833, ran two miles west of the existing town of Urbana and was chosen for engineering and economic reasons, as it did not require cutting rough moraines or crossing rivers.¹ The area west of the tracks to Neil Street was platted by the Illinois Central in 1853 and was legally regarded as the "Railroad Addition to Urbana." The railroad actually reached West Urbana in 1854 and within a year there were commercial buildings in the area and the population was over four hundred; by the end of the next year the population was over twelve hundred. On April 17, 1857, West Urbana was organized as a village and in 1860 a vote was taken to incorporate the village as the City of Champaign; the population at that time was 1,727.²

Early residences in the city were located in and near the railroad tracks and the downtown that grew up beside the tracks. Early merchants and businessmen lived in close proximity to their businesses with only a few wealthy families locating near West Side Park, sited about six blocks west of downtown. Gradually more families moved to the 300-800 blocks of West University, West Park and West Church streets and built large Queen Anne and Italianate style dwellings. A map from 1893 shows how this area grew from Farnum, Clark, and White's First Addition to the City (1855). By 1893 the land had been almost totally subdivided into city lots from Randolph Street west to Lynn Street. West of Lynn Street, the land was about half subdivided, with large tracts of land owned by individuals. Farther west, beyond Prospect Avenue, were large tracts of land although University, Church, and a portion of McKinley streets existed and the street railroad ran west along Church Street.³ By 1913 the area east of Prospect Avenue was almost totally

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subdivided. West of Prospect Avenue, development followed the street railroad line with Church Street being almost totally platted out to Arthur Road (Mattis Avenue).⁴

Charles and Helen Zilly

The builder of the eastern core section of the current Mattis House was Charles Zilly, who emigrated from Aurau, Switzerland as an orphan at the age of fourteen. He initially lived with relatives in the east before moving to Illinois where he did farm work and attended school. After breaking a leg, he moved to Chandler-ville, Illinois where he was employed in the mercantile business until the outbreak of the Civil War. Zilly enlisted in 1861 in Company E of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant and adjutant before his honorable discharge in 1865.⁵

After the war, Zilly became involved in the banking industry and was engaged with a private bank that became the First National Bank of Petersburg. This financial interest developed and Zilly was soon associated with James B. McKinley and his nephew, William B. McKinley of Champaign in the matter of real estate and farm loans out west. His first wife, Emma Rickard died in 1872 after seven years of marriage and one child. In 1874, Charles Zilly married Helen Louise McKinley, in Petersburg, Illinois. Together they had four children. Mrs. Zilly was the daughter of Daniel and Lovisa Stanley McKinley of Griggsville, Illinois and was a cousin of Illinois Senator William B. McKinley, who a Congressman from 1905 to 1926.⁶ The couple moved to Champaign in 1890-1891 where Zilly was a principal with Zilly and McKinley, mortgage brokers and a vice president of the Champaign light and gas company (owned by Sen. William McKinley), serving until he was 82 years of age. While in Petersburg, Zilly was elected president of the Anti-License Board (temperance). He was a Republican in politics and a sixty-six year member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.⁷ In Champaign, he was an active member of the G.A.R. and the Champaign Elks. Like her husband, Mrs. Zilly was active in Presbyterian church affairs. She served in the Women's Society and the Missionary Society.⁸

The Zilly's purchased their lot on Prospect Avenue in 1894 from Eugene N. and Florence A. Raynor for \$1750.⁹ Shortly thereafter, they arranged a mortgage for \$1,000 from James B. McKinley, trustee.¹⁰ This may have financed the building of their house. The 1895 *Champaign-Urbana City Directory* lists them as living on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 2 lots south of Church Street (203 North Prospect Avenue). In 1902, the City of Champaign extended West Park Avenue west via a deed by property owners.¹¹ In 1910, Charles and Helen Zilly sold their property to George Mattis for \$12,000 and moved a few blocks away to 617 West Church Street.¹²

George and Elsie Mattis

In 1878, George McKinley Mattis was born in Champaign to Ross R. and Mary McKinley Mattis (sister of Sen. William McKinley and cousin to Helen Zilly). His early education was local, but he did attend Lawrenceville School and Princeton University (1901). He was a star athlete and briefly coached football at Lawrenceville; he was also an assistant football coach at the University of Illinois. After graduation (1901), Mattis took a job in his father's bank, Trevett-Mattis Bank, from 1902 to 1906 when he left to join his Uncle William McKinley's companies - the related Illinois Traction System and Illinois Power Company. He served as an officer with these companies for more than twenty-five years beginning as treasurer. Mattis also was on the board of the Trevett-Mattis Banking Company, serving as its president after his father's death in

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1945. His community activity centered on recreational and athletic facilities for children as he was involved in the Boy Scouts and in the creation of the McKinley Memorial YMCA.¹³ Six months after his marriage to Elsie Evans Curtis of Washington, D.C. (October, 1909), George Mattis purchased the Zilly's house on Prospect Avenue.¹⁴

Elsie Evans Curtis was born in Chicago in 1881 to William Elroy and Cora Kepler Curtis. Her early years were spent mainly in Washington, D.C. (Friends Select School) and at Miss Baldwin's Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania school. After graduation she traveled worldwide with her father, who was a famous political and foreign correspondent for the *Chicago Record Herald* and the *Washington Evening Star*. Her travels in the 1890s took her to Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Scandinavia, Russia, the Balkans, Turkey, Greece, the Middle East and Egypt. In 1902, she and her father traveled around the world to India, China, Japan, and the Philippines as Elsie served as her father's secretary for his various dispatches. After her marriage and move to Champaign, Mrs. Mattis was on the boards of the Burnham City Hospital, the McKinley Memorial YMCA, the McKinley University YWCA, and the Champaign Schools. She was also a member of the Art and Little Bridge Clubs.¹⁵ Together, George and Elsie Mattis had two daughters, Molly and Elsie Cora.

In 1927, the Mattis's hired prominent local architect George Ramey to remodel their 1895 house. The extensive project transformed the Zilly's residence into a large brick Georgian Revival edifice that faced Park Avenue, instead of Prospect Avenue. Elsie Evans Curtis Mattis predeceased her husband (1940) as did their daughter Molly Mattis Cone. Upon George Mattis's death in May, 1965 the house passed to his only direct descendent, Elsie Mattis Springer. Elsie Springer was born in 1914 and her early education was in Champaign schools. Later she attended the Emma Willard School (Troy, N.Y) and Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. As young woman, Elsie Mattis was active in the Service League and the Champaign County Red Cross, where she was the county chairman for the surgical dressings. In 1942, she married William L. Springer at her parent's Park Avenue home.¹⁶ A local attorney, Springer served in Congress from 1951 to 1973. His wife was known as a hard working Republican who furthered her husband's career. She, along with other Mattis descendents, donated land for two city parks: Mattis Park and Heritage Park.¹⁷

In 1993, Elise Springer sold her house to current owners, Harold and Margaret Balbach.¹⁸ Harold Balbach has a Ph.D. (1965) from the University of Illinois in Botany and works as the Senior Research Biologist in the Ecological Processes Branch, U.S. Army Engineering Research and Development Center, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). His wife, Margaret Balbach, has a Ph.D. in Botany (1964) from the University of Illinois. Now retired, she was a Professor of Plant and Soil Science, Department of Agriculture, Illinois State University for twenty-one years and for thirty years wrote a weekly column on horticulture and plant maintenance for Bloomington's *Daily Pantagraph*.¹⁹

William Lee Springer

The George and Elsie Mattis House is known locally as the Springer House for its connection with Congressman William L. Springer, who served as the representative from the Twenty-second Congressional District from 1951 to 1973. This residence served as his district home from 1965, when his wife inherited the property from her father, until his retirement from federal office in 1973. Congressman Springer continued to live in the house until his death in 1992. Springer was born in Sullivan, Indiana in 1909 and

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attended public schools in Sullivan and the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana. His undergraduate degree was from DePauw University (1931) and his juris doctorate from the University of Illinois (1935). He began his law career in Champaign in 1936, but was soon elected State's attorney of Champaign County, a position he held from 1940 to 1942, the year he married Elsie C. Mattis in this house. However, during that year, he also joined the U.S. Navy as an intelligence officer and completed nineteen months foreign duty. He was discharged as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve in 1945. Upon his return to Champaign, Springer was elected a county judge for Champaign County (1946-1950).

Furthering Springer's political ambition was his election to the Eighty-second Congress to represent the Twenty-second Congressional District of Illinois in 1950. He was re-elected to this position in the next ten elections, serving a total of twenty-two years in Congress (1951-1973). His Congressional career was marked by his rise to be a member of President Nixon's GOP leadership team as the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the ranking minority member of several subcommittees, including transportation and aeronautics, communications and power, public health and environment, and commerce and finance. He also was on the Special Subcommittee on Investigations. Among his other positions, Springer was vice chairman of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, a delegate to the first United States-Mexico Interparliamentary Conference at Guadalajara, Mexico (1961), and chairman of a delegation of the Subcommittee on Foreign Trade.²⁰ In addition, he was a member of the Committee on Veterans Affairs (1951-1954), and chairman of the Subcommittee on Education and Rehabilitation.

During his long tenure in Congress, Springer was the author of a number of notable laws. These laws include Public Law 480, the Surplus Agriculture Trade and Development Act (1954), which was renewed, with coauthor Herbert Humphrey, as the Food for Peace Program (1961), and later the Food for Freedom Program (1963). He was also a co-author of the Korean GI Bill; Heart, Stroke and Cancer Act of 1965; Mental Retardation Act of 1965 and its amendments (1967); Comprehensive Health Act of 1966; and Medical Schools Construction & Assistance Act of 1966. After his retirement from Congress in 1972, President Richard Nixon appointed Springer to be a member of the Federal Power Commission. He served as vice-chairman of the commission in 1974; and retired from it in 1975. In this post he was a delegate (1974) to the International Conference on Liquefied Natural Gas in Algeria where oil embargoes were discussed. He also wrote the first Federal Power Commission opinion on coal gasification. During this tenure, the transAlaska pipeline was approved and negotiations began on the transCanadian oil pipeline. Springer continued his public service under President Ford, who appointed him to the Federal Election Commission (1976). His term was to expire in 1977, but he continued on the commission until his replacement was confirmed in 1979.²¹

In addition to his service to the nation at large, Congressman Springer represented the 22nd Congressional District quite well. Although the boundaries of the district changed during his tenure, Champaign, Macon, Piatt and DeWitt counties were always his core base. According to Springer, the secret of his success was his record of protecting regional interest on Capital Hill and keeping in touch with his constituents, i.e., according to his records, he visited his district an average of once every seventeen days. Among his local "issues" were agriculture, the University of Illinois, industries in Decatur, and Chanute Air Base. For example, in the last seventeen years he was in Congress, the University of Illinois received, in grant and

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contracts, over three-quarters of a billion dollars. One controversial project that was to help Decatur's industrial and economic growth was the Oakley Reservoir (later Springer Lake) project. Pitched as a water supply, recreation and flood control project, it was continuously delayed until it was dropped in 1974 over environmental concerns and its affect on Allerton Park. Springer was successful, however, in keeping Chanute Air Base open through the 1950s and 1960s despite serious attempts to close the base.²²

Congressman Springer was also instrumental in locating the Army's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) in Champaign. Modern laboratory requirements dictated that a new laboratory be built, rather than a renovation of an existing facility, and that it be located near a university with a superior engineering program. The University of Illinois was a logical choice and Springer deftly steered the project through Congress. In February 1968 initial contracts were signed for the building of CERL.²³

Socially, the Springers were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Champaign. Elsie Springer's great-grandfather, Reverend George McKinley, was a prominent early pastor of this church. Congressman Springer was a member of the Kiwanis Club of Champaign-Urbana and an honorary member of the Champaign Rotary Club. Besides his earned educational degrees, Springer received honorary degrees from Millikan University (1953), Lincoln College (1966), DePauw University (1972), and Eastern Illinois University (1976).²⁴ In 1979, the federal building in downtown Champaign, formerly the National Register-listed Champaign Post Office, was rededicated as the William L. Springer Federal Building in tribute to Congressman Springer; the renaming bill passed the House and Senate without a dissenting vote. At the time, this was only the third federal building in Illinois to be named in honor of a former member of Congress. The other two were the Everett McKinley Dirksen and John Kluczinski buildings in Chicago. Aside from being in his district, however, the building has no direct connection with Congressman Springer or his work.²⁵ Elsie Springer also participated in political activities. In 1972, she christened the Knox-class Escort Ship DE-1093 in New Orleans the "Father Vincent Capodanno."²⁶

Architecture

The George and Elsie Mattis House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its architecture, as an excellent local example of the Georgian Revival style. The Georgian Revival style coincided with and is often considered a subset of the Colonial Revival style and thus shares many of the same defining characteristics. The Colonial Revival style, one of the most popular styles in American history, started in the late 1870s as part of a celebration of America's past as exemplified in the Centennial celebration of 1876 and a new pride in the nation's past. It was also a reaction to the fast-moving Industrial Revolution, which brought change at a quick pace and was seen to have led to architectural "excess." In reaction, the populace began "looking back" to the good old days of the nation's founding. Architecturally, the fussy Queen Anne gave way to simpler colonial styles (English, Dutch, German dwellings). However, the modern comforts of the Queen Anne interior -- well-lit large rooms, convenient and large kitchens, porches, bathrooms, and central heating -- were not given up, but incorporated into the new colonial style.²⁷

The style coincided with the awakening interest of architects in classicism, influenced by their training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. At the same time, the colonial architecture of the eastern seaboard was being rediscovered. The well-publicized tour (1878) by architects Charles McKim, William Mead, and Stanford

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White, who measured and documented historic houses of New England, encouraged other architects to do likewise. Early examples of the Colonial Revival style were rarely historically correct copies but were instead free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents. In 1898, *The American Architect and Building News* began an extensive series called "The Georgian Period: Being photographs and measured drawings of Colonial Work with text." Other architectural journals, such as *Architectural Record*, *Pencil Points*, *Architectural Forum*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, published measured drawings and photographs for reference. But architects were urged to learn the principles that shaped the buildings, not just to copy their details. Gradually, as the style progressed, exteriors became more academically "correct" and simpler. Initially, large and elaborate houses were designed for the wealthy, but the middle class soon embraced the style. After World War I, the Colonial Revival became the most important of the many revival styles with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg (1925) contributing to the style's popularity. The style filled house plan catalogues and became the style of choice for builders of the many new middle-class suburbs. Colonial Revival details were also graphed onto Foursquare and Bungalow houses.²⁸

The Georgian Revival style is very closely related to the Colonial Revival with similar characteristics. However, Georgian Revival buildings are generally seen as more formal and are usually more historically accurate than Colonial Revival buildings. Such buildings refer back to the eighteenth century time period within America's larger colonial history. Overall, this style may be described as a symmetrical composition enriched with classical details.

Common elements of the Georgian Revival style include formal symmetry (three, five or seven bays) with a central six-paneled entrance door with transom and sidelights. The entrance is the principal ornamental feature of the facade and is usually capped by a classically derived portico with engaged columns or pilasters. A decorative crown or a broken or segmental pediment caps the entryway. Roofs are hipped or gabled with large chimneys and/or dormer windows. Classical entablatures or cornices with modillions and dentils embellish the facade. Georgian Revival buildings are generally brick in construction using a Flemish bond, often with glazed headers, quoins, and belt courses. Building foundations sit low to the ground. Windows are multi-light double-hung sash, often six-over-six light or twelve-over-twelve light, below brick flat arches or stone lintels. The windows are aligned horizontally and vertically in symmetrical rows.

House interiors also changed with the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style and were often based on the formal and historically accurate characteristics of the seventeenth and eighteenth century Georgian architecture. The traditional center hall circulation area returned and staircases became more elegant with gently curving handrails and simple turned balusters. Fireplaces were still important, but were now flanked by delicate classical pilasters and simple surrounds; fancy fret or tile work was rarely used. Over-mantels were paneled rather than surmounted by mirrors. Classical cornices and paneled wainscoting were also featured. Decoration became restrained and classical in detail.²⁹ However, other features of Georgian Revival architecture are not based on historical precedent. The revival style often featured large, high-ceilinged rooms that open to one another and to terraces. Porches were placed at one or both ends of the residence with doors and windows opening onto them. These porches provided a sheltered outdoor space; sometimes they were glass enclosed as sunrooms. Unlike the original Georgian houses, the revival buildings were equipped with the latest in plumbing, electric lights, central heating, and kitchens.³⁰

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The Mattis House is an excellent local example of the Georgian Revival architectural style. Even though the current house is based on the structure a frame Queen Anne dwelling, the work was so extensive that very little, outside of the inner foundation on the east side and the interior chimney, remain from the original building. Both the exterior and interior of the house exhibit the characteristics of the Georgian Revival style. Probably the most prominent design feature is the formal frontispiece entryway that is centered in the seven bay symmetrical facade. A six-panel entry door is set in a handsome classically derived limestone surround consisting of fluted pilasters with curved bases and handsome Corinthian capitals. The pilasters support a full entablature with a three-part architrave, cushioned frieze and an egg-and-dart cornice. Above, is an open-apex curved pediment the scrolls of which are embellished with paterae. Egg-and-dart decorated rakes further enhance the pediment. Plain limestone piers flank the entryway's wood architrave that has narrow fluted pilasters with plain bases and capitals. These pilasters support a long molded wood "frieze" decorated with fluted banding.

Instead of an entryway transom or sidelights, small four-over-four light windows flank the house's entry in imitation of sidelights. The majority of the windows, and those of the principal elevations, are large six-over-six light double-hung sash with wood surrounds and molded stone sills. The first story windows have brick flat arches with limestone keystones, while the upper windows are similar but rest on the continuous limestone sill/belt course. Except for the north/service elevation, the formal symmetry of the Georgian Revival style is maintained.

Another prominent Georgian Revival style characteristic is the brick construction of the Mattis House. The house sits low to the ground and is of brick construction; the concrete foundation of the new, extended section of the remodeled house is faced in brick. Flemish bond is used and to further the Georgian Revival detail, glazed headers are interspersed within the brickwork. Brick quoins accent all the building's corners, including those on the less formal and irregular north/service elevation. An ornamental limestone belt course encircles the house. Above, a simplified wood entablature ornaments the house; it has a very narrow architrave band followed by a simple frieze. Dentils are set below a narrow fascia and the overhanging soffit/eaves of the curved cornice.

A distinctive Georgian Revival feature is the truncated hip roof covered in slate, an uncommon roofing material in Champaign-Urbana. This elegant roof is punctured by symmetrically placed pedimented dormers whose double-hung windows are framed by narrow wood pilasters. The pediments have full raking cornices. A prominent exterior chimney is on the north elevation and is ornamented by the limestone belt course and a wide decorative brick band. The west elevation's open porch, entered from the formal living room, is another characteristic revival feature. This large porch has wide brick corner piers and Doric columns in antis and opens onto terraces on three sides. Below the flat roof is a full wood entablature with a three-part architrave, wide plain frieze, overhanging fascia, and simple cornice. Originally designed to be an open porch, it is now enclosed with glass. However, glass-enclosed sunrooms were often used as a design feature in Georgian Revival homes, so the enclosure is appropriate.

The interior also reflects characteristics of the Georgian Revival style, particularly the formal rooms. A circulation hall is in the center of the floor plan with its elegant staircase offset to the east, in late Georgian style. The staircase has a gently curving handrail and simple turned, classically styled, balusters. Modified

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“paneled” wainscoting (framed by chair rails, door surrounds and baseboards) decorates the hall. Classically derived cornices encircle the high ceilings of the formal rooms. Further distinguishing the living room is its higher ceiling and more elaborate cornice. The delicate Adam-styled fireplace mantel is clearly derived from historical precedents. It has a marble surround and fluted pilasters supporting a full decorative entablature. Vertical reeding, rosettes, swags and basket floral arrangement are used as decoration. A simpler, but equally elegant fireplace is in the master bedroom’s boudoir. Throughout the house, the decoration is classically inspired but restrained. “Modern” appointments include central radiator heating, electricity (including original wall sconces), three-and-one-half bathrooms, and a well-appointed kitchen with two pantries.

The garage is also a contributing building to the nomination. It was built around 1910, presumably by George Mattis soon after his acquisition of the property.³¹ The 1915 Champaign *Sanborn Map* labels the building as a garage (auto) on the west half and as a stable on the east half. Family history confirms that a cow was housed in the east portion of the garage and remnants of the stall remain. However, the 1924 *Sanborn Map* only labels the building as a garage. The second story contains a small apartment/servant’s quarters that was used by the Mattis’s caretaker/chauffer.

Architect: George Ramey

The architect for the George and Elsie Mattis House, George Ramey, was born in Paxton, Illinois in 1889, but his family moved to Champaign in 1900. He attended Champaign High School (1907) and the University of Illinois, from which he graduated with a B.S. in Architecture in 1912. Ramey initially worked for the Chicago firm of Zimmerman and Saxe, but by 1915 he was back in Champaign with the firm of Spencer and Temple. Spencer and Temple designed many Champaign schools and business blocks in the 1910s and 20s. Ramey’s tenure with the firm was interrupted by World War I, in which he served as a lieutenant in the US Army Engineer Corp. After the war, Ramey was the supervising architect under Charles Crane and Kenneth Franzheim for the Virginia Theatre (1920) and for the Emanuel Episcopal Church (1923), designed by Ralph Adams Cram’s firm. A number of public and private buildings were designed by Ramey including Robeson’s Department Store (1915), University Women’s Club (1923), Kappa Alpha Theta (1923), Pi Beta Phi (1925), Newman Foundation (1927), Cooperative Faculty Apartments (1927), Sigma Phi Epsilon (1927), Alpha Sigma Phi (1928), Tau Epsilon Phi (1928), Kappa Delta (1928), Sigma Nu Chapter House (1930), Alpha Chi Omega Chapter House (1931), Burnham City Hospital Addition (1935), Champaign City Building (1935), Champaign Junior High School (1935, now Champaign Central High School), and the Rialto Theater remodel (1938). Ramey also designed numerous private homes for distinguished Champaign residents in the same neighborhood as the Mattis House. Documented houses by Ramey include: 812, 917, 919, 1016, 1101 and 1107 West University Avenue; 510 and 916 West Clark Street; 404 South Highland Avenue; 210 South Prospect Avenue; and 110 North Prospect Avenue (diagonally across from the Mattis House). A reserve officer, Ramey was called to local WW II duty in 1940, eventually (1942) joining the Supreme Allied Command in London as the transportation officer for England. After the war, Ramey suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and retired to Florida where he died in 1961.³²

Contractor: English Brothers Company

The English Brothers Company has been in continuous operation since it was founded in 1902 by brothers Richard C. and Edward H. English. They both attended the University of Illinois, and E.H. English

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graduated in Civil Engineering in 1902. The founders of the company were succeeded by R.C. English's sons, Edward and Richard C., Jr. Edward was a 1931 graduate of the University of Illinois in Architectural Engineering and Richard graduated from the Catholic University of America. They were later joined by Edward J. Hynds, Sr., their brother-in-law, also a graduate of the University of Illinois (1928). Today the company is headed by Edward J. Hynds, Jr., who is a 1954 graduate of the University of Illinois in Industrial Administration.³³

The English Brothers Company has constructed many significant buildings throughout Illinois. Among those are buildings at the University of Illinois including Foellinger Auditorium, Lincoln Hall, Ceramics Building, Henry Administration Building, Agronomy Building, English Building, Floriculture Building, McKinley Hospital, David Kinley Hall, Memorial Stadium, Stock Pavilion, Library and two stack additions, Huff Gymnasium, Kinkead Pavilion of Krannert Art Museum, and Temple Hoyne Buell Hall. Non-university buildings in Champaign-Urbana built by the company are the Lincoln Building and Wesley Foundation. Statewide projects include the building and restoration of Lincoln's Tomb in Springfield and the replication of New Salem Village in Petersburg. The company also constructed the original Chanute Field at Rantoul, Illinois, and Camp Lawrence and Camp Perry at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, during World War I. English Brothers Company received commendations from the War Department for the speed and efficiency for which the facilities were constructed.³⁴ As seen in the above project list, the English Brothers Company specializes in large commercial and public projects; the Mattis House is one of the few documented domestic examples of their work, albeit on a grand scale.

Comparable Georgian Revival Houses

As the Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival style was one of the most the most popular architectural styles from the turn-of-the century to after World War II, numerous examples are found throughout Champaign. Three handsome and similarly scaled Georgian Revival residences are located within a block of the Mattis House and two of the three have Mattis or Ramey connections.

To the south of the Mattis House, Dr. James and Helen Mary Finch built their house at 909 West University Avenue in 1917; it was the second house on this block. (Ramey later built his Tudor Revival style home at 919 West University.) Helen Finch was the daughter of John R. Trevett, of the Trevett-Mattis Banking Company and a partner of George Mattis's father. Although built a decade before the Mattis House, the Finch House is also fine two-and-one-half story Flemish bond brick house. The north façade has five bays with a prominent center wood entryway consisting of a low brick stoop and a projecting segmental arched portico with two Doric columns. The formal entryway is wider than the portico with a center six-panel door and narrow decorative glass sidelights and transom; to either side are eight-light sidelights with two-light transoms. Wood pilasters divide the entryway. The east and west bays each have large six-over-one-light double-hung windows with stone flat arches and keystones. On the second story are similar double-hung windows in the end bays, but the center bay has a wider six-over-one-light window flanked by narrow four-over-one-light sash. These upper story sash are set directly below the wood cornice with modillion blocks. Artificial slate covers the side gable roof, which has three central gable roof dormers (six-over-one-light) with plain pediments and original slate cheeks. There are two large east/west interior end chimneys. Flanking the house are flat-roofed one-story wings: the east wing is an open porch (now screen enclosed), while the west wing is a porte cochere. Each of the wings' corners has three grouped Doric columns.

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Directly to the north of the Mattis House is the slightly smaller Georgian Revival home of Mr. & Mrs. Isaac M. Bilderback. Also constructed in 1917, it is in a prominent location – 902 West Church Street, the corner of two heavily traveled streets. This three bay, three-course Flemish bond brick dwelling is also two-and-one-half stories with a side gable green tile roof. Brick quoins decorate the corners. The house's south facing center wood entryway with a low brick stoop and a slightly projecting Doric portico with a full plain entablature topped by an open balustrade railing. Behind the portico, the wider formal entrance is through a fifteen-light door flanked by five-light sidelights; four plain pilasters divide this entryway; the flanking pilasters are topped by paneled balustrades. To either side are bands of triple fifteen-light casements set under brick flat arches. The second story has paired twelve-over-one-light double-hung windows to the east and west, while the center bay has triple, smaller six-over-one-light windows. Three gable roof pedimented dormers with decoratively paneled tympanums are inset in the roof. There are overhanging open eaves with decorative rafter tails. Similar to 909 West University Avenue, there is an original window enclosed sunroom to the east and a porte cochere on the west; these two wings, however, have brick piers.

Architect George Ramey is responsible for the late Georgian Revival house at 812 West University, which was built on the site of George Mattis's uncle, Senator McKinley's, mansion. Ramey designed this two-story house in 1941 for Dr. Ford Hanby. Also Flemish bond in construction, this residence is only three bays wide, although there is a slightly lower and recessed two-story pavilion on the west. Centered on the south façade is a lower, slightly projecting gable roof entrance pavilion. The flat roof entry portico has a six-paneled door with round-arched fanlight and narrow pilaster surround. Flanking the entrance are wood Ionic columns supporting a full entablature with small modillion blocks. An eight-over-eight-light double-hung window is centered over the entry and the gable pediment has a dentilated cornice and rake boards. Centered in the gable is a decorative oval light window; the tympanum is brick. To either side of the pavilion are very wide ten-over-ten-light windows on each story; windows on the first story have brick flat arches, those on the second are set near the narrow dentilated cornice. All the windows have louvered blinds. The truncated hip roof is covered in slate with a large east end chimney. On the west, the recessed wing has a large interior ridge chimney near the junction with the main house. Windows in the west wing are eight-over-eight light.

The George and Elsie Mattis House is an excellent local example of Georgian Revival architecture. Although a historic remodel, the renovation was quite extensive and excellently executed. Noted local architect George Ramey was responsible for this well designed alteration. The foremost construction firm of English Brothers executed Ramey's design and the house is the only documented residential projected undertaken by this prominent firm. Since its renovation in 1927, only two families have owned the residence and the integrity of Ramey's period revival design, on both the exterior and interior, is remarkable.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

Champaign, IL
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Baker, Willis C. and Patricia L. Miller. *A Commemorative History of Champaign County, Illinois: 1833-1983*. Champaign: Illinois Heritage Association, 1984.

Balbach, Harold. Interview of current owner by Karen Lang Kummer, 10 December 2009.

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_____. “Federal Building Renamed for Springer.” 3 June 1979.

_____. “George M. Mattis . . . leading banker dies.” 23 May 1965.

_____. George Ramey obituary. 7 August 1961.

_____. “Mrs. George Mattis Dies Wednesday in Chicago.” 14 January 1940.

_____. “Mrs. Zilly, Religious Worker, Dies.” 17 January 1930.

_____. “Services for William Springer set for Saturday.” 23 September 1992.

_____. “Springer-Mattis Saturday Evening Wedding Highlights Society Events of Weekend.” 9 May 1942.

_____. “Springer recalled as ‘lovely, outgoing lady’.” 25 November 1997.

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_____. “Political Prowess.” 18 June 1978.

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Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

Champaign, IL
County and State

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- Gordon, Stephen C. *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992.
- Massey, James C. and Shirley Maxwell. *House Styles in America*. New York: Penguin Group, 1996.
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- New York Times*. "Miss Elsie E. Curtis Weds, Marries George M. Wallis [sic], Nephew of Congressman McKinley." 17 October 1909.
- Sandborn Fire Insurance Map, Champaign, 1924.
- Stewart, J.R., supervising editor. *A Standard History of Champaign County, Illinois, Volume II*. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1918.
- Urbana Courier*. "Chas. Zilly dies at age of 90 Years." 27 February 1930.
- _____. "Hold Funeral Services for Charles Zilly." 28 February 1930.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Champaign County Historical Archives at the Urbana Free Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

Champaign, IL
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: George & Elsie Mattis House

City or Vicinity: Champaign

County: Champaign **State:** Illinois

Photographer: Karen Lang Kummer

Date Photographed: March 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 14

IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse01	View to north, south elevation
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse02	View to north, detail south elevation entry
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse03	Detail - entryway
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse04	View to northwest, southeast corner
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse05	View to southwest, east and north elevations
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse06	View to southeast, north elevation
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse07	View to southeast, north and west elevations
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse08	View to northeast, west and south elevations
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse09	Hall staircase
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse10	Parlor - fireplace
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse11	Dining Room – to northeast
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse12	Butler's Pantry
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse13	Northeast bedroom - fireplace
IL_ChampaignCounty_MattisHouse14	View to northwest - garage

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

Champaign, IL
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Harold and Margaret Balbach
street & number 900 West Park Avenue telephone 217-359-1113
city or town Champaign, state Illinois zip code 61821

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Endnotes

¹ Willis C. Baker and Patricia L. Miller, *A Commemorative History of Champaign County, Illinois: 1833-1983* (Champaign: Illinois Heritage Association, 1984), 25.

² *Ibid.*, 25-26, 33.

³ *Plat Book of Champaign County, Illinois* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1893).

⁴ *Standard Atlas of Champaign County, Illinois* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1913).

⁵ J.R. Stewart, supervising editor, *A Standard History of Champaign County, Illinois, Volume II* (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1918), 782.

⁶ William McKinley served the State of Illinois in Congress as a Representative from 1905 to 1913 and from 1915 to 1921; he served as Senator from 1921 to 1926.

⁷ *Ibid.*; "Chas. Zilly dies at age of 90 Years," *Urbana Courier*, 27 February 1930; and "Hold Funeral Services for Charles Zilly," *Urbana Courier*, 28 February 1930.

⁸ "Mrs. Zilly, Religious Worker, Dies," *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 17 January 1930.

⁹ Champaign County Deed Book 98, page 581, dated 9 June 1894, recorded 9 July 1894.

¹⁰ Charles Zilly to James B. McKinley, trustee for S.A. Power for \$1,000, note due in five years at 6% interest; Champaign County Deed Book 133, page 148 dated 1 September 1894. James McKinley, trustee for S.A. Power, to Charles Zilly, partial release; Champaign County Deed Book 90, page 604, dated 17 October 1895.

¹¹ Champaign County Deed Book 129, page 467, dated 6 August 1902. The following family names are listed: Zilly, Hughes, Ross Mattis, Blaine, Stamey, Dryer, and Birely.

¹² Charles and Helen Zilly to George Mattis, Champaign County Deed Book 149, page 49, dated 6 April 1910, recorded 8 April 1910.

¹³ "George M. Mattis . . . leading banker dies," *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 23 May 1965; *Daily Illini*, 21 March 1925; and "Burnham, Trevett And Mattis: Built Farm Loan, Banking Firm," *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 23 November 1952, G-11. Senator William McKinley left funds for the establishment, among other things, of the McKinley Memorial YMCA in his will; his nephew, George Mattis was the executor.

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

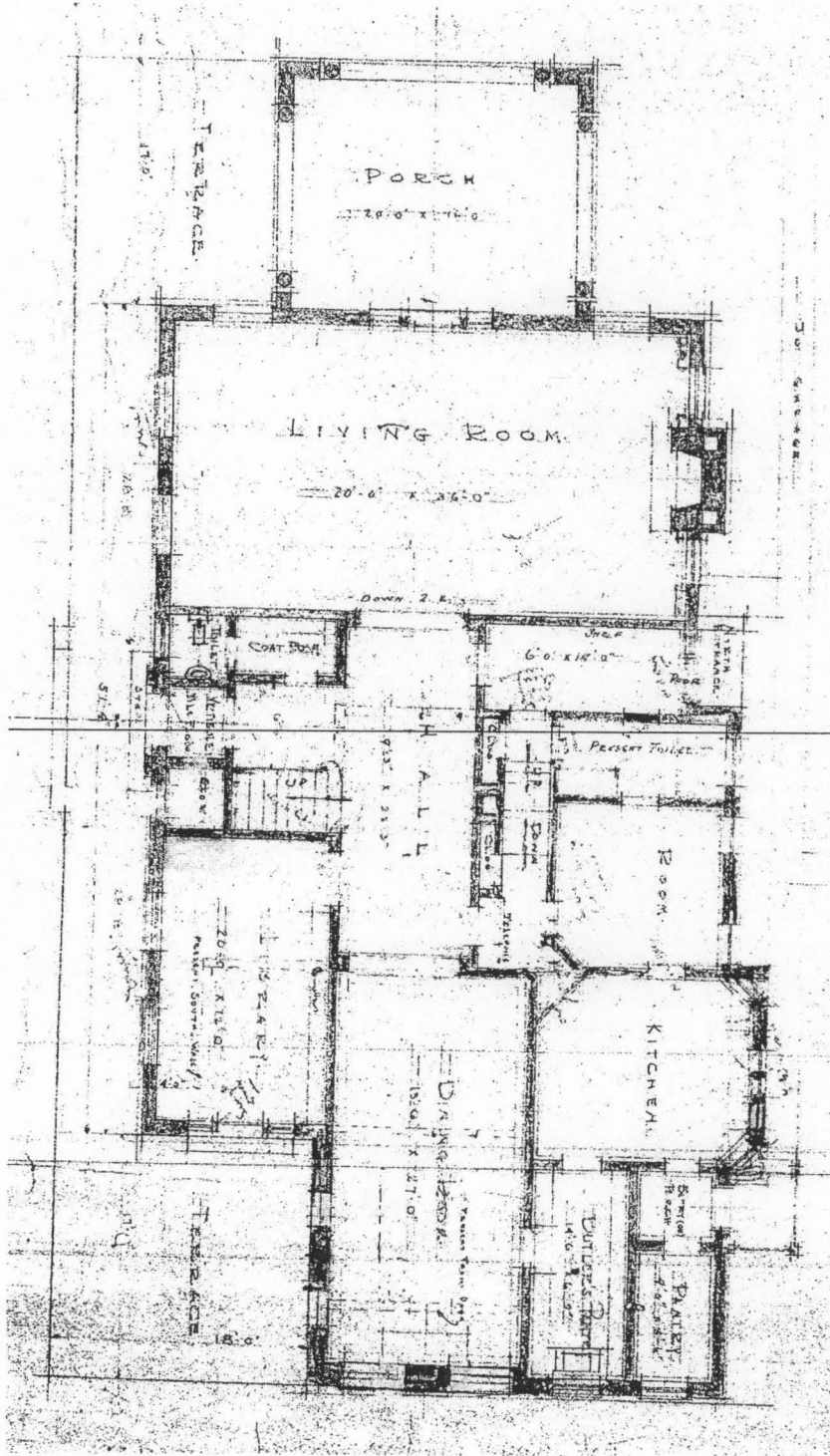
Champaign, IL
County and State

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- ¹⁴ “Miss Elsie E. Curtis Weds, Marries George M. Wallis [sic], Nephew of Congressman McKinley,” *New York Times*, 17 October 1909.
- ¹⁵ “Mrs. George Mattis Dies Wednesday in Chicago,” *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 14 January 1940.
- ¹⁶ “Springer-Mattis Saturday Evening Wedding Highlights Society Events of Weekend,” *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 9 May 1942.
- ¹⁷ “Springer recalled as ‘lovely, outgoing lady’,” *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 25 November 1997.
- ¹⁸ Champaign County Recorder of Deeds, Document #1993R21221, dated 2 August 1993.
- ¹⁹ Interview of Harold Balbach by Karen Lang Kummer, 10 December 2009.
- ²⁰ “Services for William Springer set for Saturday,” *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 23 September 1992; and “Springer to retire after 22 years in Congress,” *The Champaign-Urbana Courier*, 14 November 1971.
- ²¹ Ibid; and Newspaper Biography form, *The Champaign-Urbana Courier*, February 1965.
- ²² Michael Murphy, “Political Prowess, Springer triumphed during campaign wars for 11 consecutive terms,” *The Morning Courier*, 18 June 1978.
- ²³ “The Creation of CERL,” from <http://www.cecer.army.mil/pao/histch1t.html> website.
- ²⁴ “Services for Springer.”
- ²⁵ “Federal Building Renamed for Springer,” *The Champaign-Urbana News Gazette*, 3 June 1979.
- ²⁶ Rev. Daniel L. Mode, *The Grunt Padre: the service and sacrifice of Father Vincent Robert Capodanno, Vietnam 1966-1967* (Oak Lawn, Illinois: CMJ Marian Publishing, 2001), 164.
- ²⁷ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America* (New York: Penguin Group, 1996), 177-186.
- ²⁸ Massey; and Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992), 100-102.
- ²⁹ Massey, 184-186; and Gordon, 102.
- ³⁰ Mary Mix Foley, *The American House* (New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1980), 193, 214.
- ³¹ The current owners, Mr. & Mrs Balbach have a garage plan as part of forty pages of architectural drawings, landscape plans, specifications, and bills of lading concerning the construction of the house.
- ³² George Ramey obituary, *The Champaign News-Gazette*, 7 August 1961; and “Architects and Contractors” file at the Champaign County Historical Archives at The Urbana Free Library.
- ³³ English Brothers Company website, <http://www.englishbrothers.com/about-us.com>.
- ³⁴ Ibid; and “Architects and Contractors” file at the Champaign County Historical Archives at The Urbana Free Library.

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

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First Floor Plan, 1927 (Corrected as built)

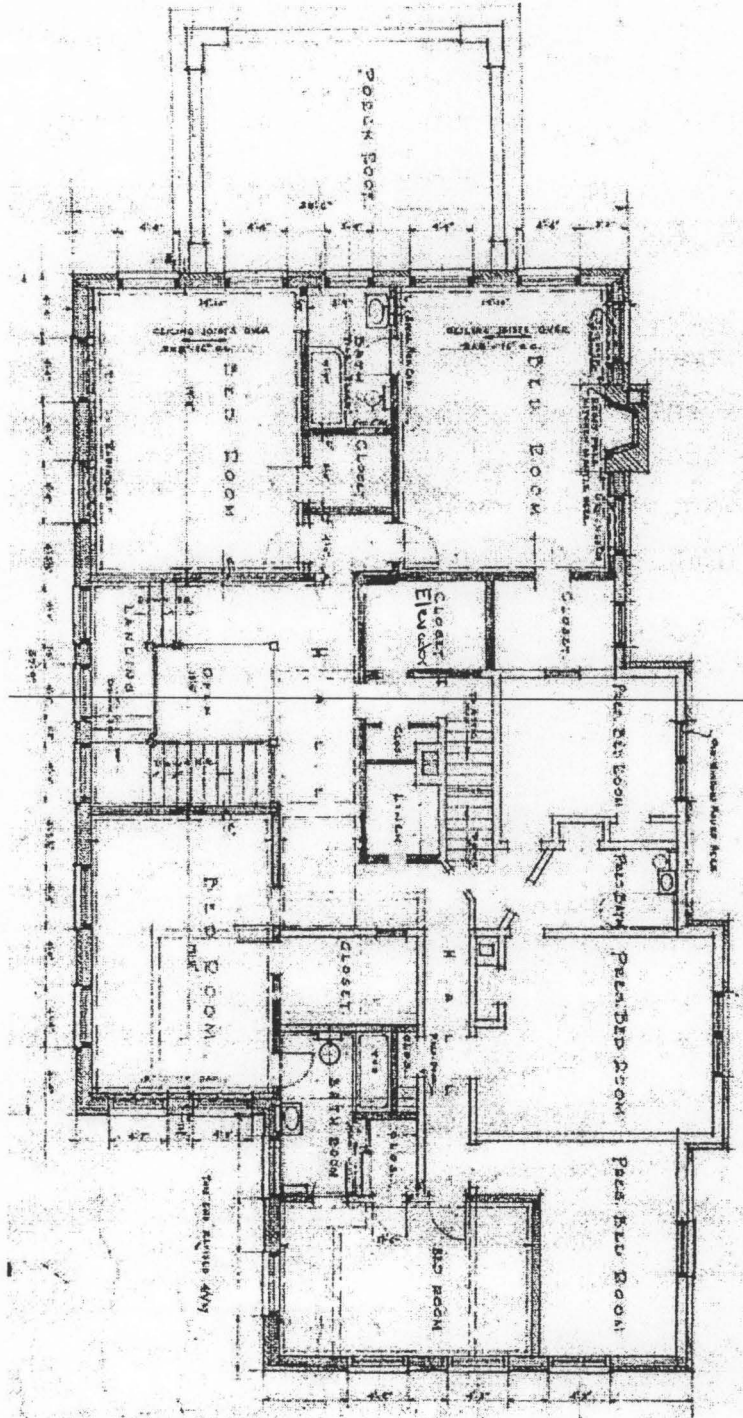


→ North

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

Champaign, IL
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Second Floor Plan, 1927 (Corrected as built)



→ North

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

Champaign, IL
County and State



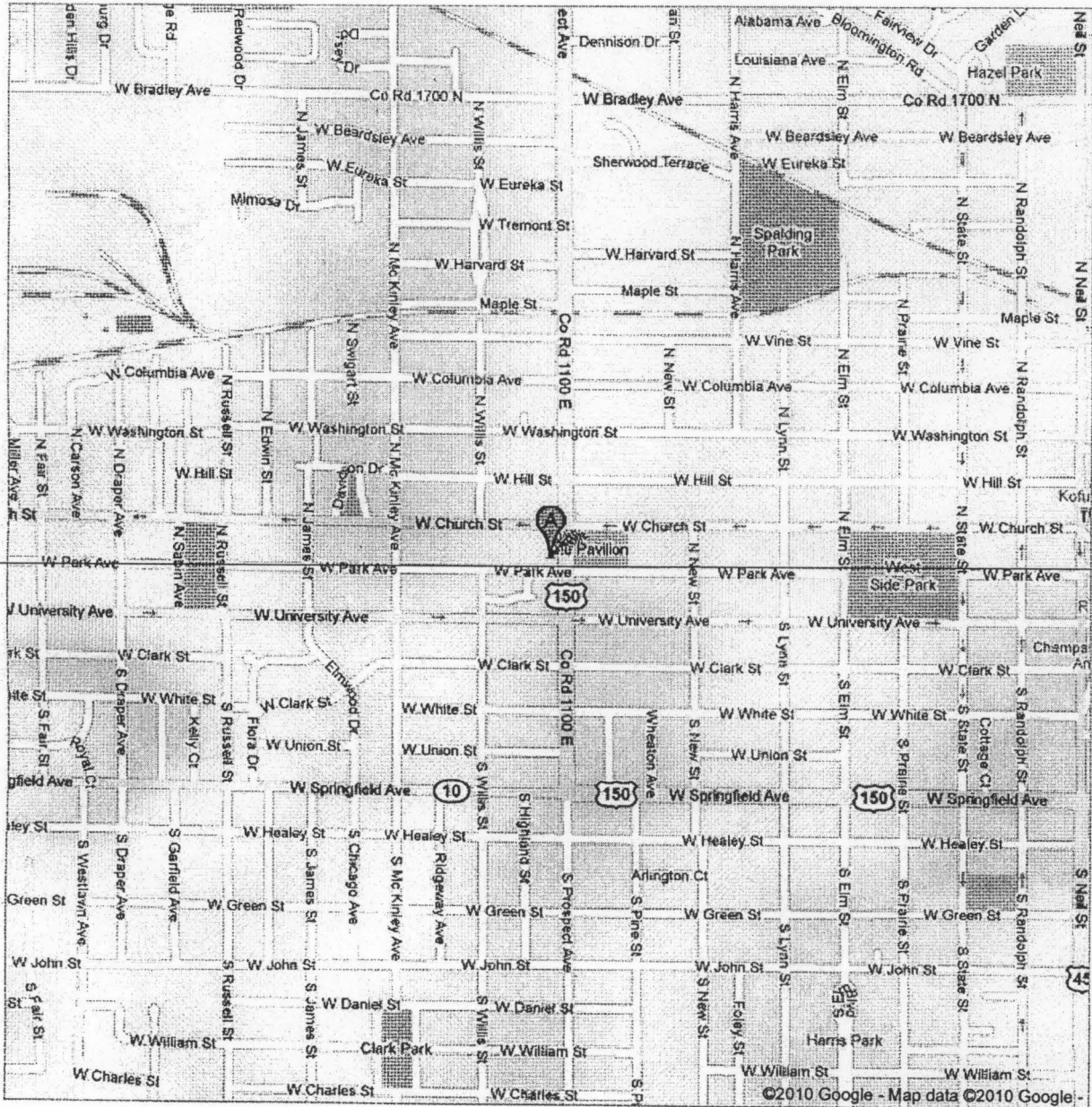
Mattis House South Elevation, 1927

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
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Location Map
900 West Park Street, Champaign, IL

↑ North

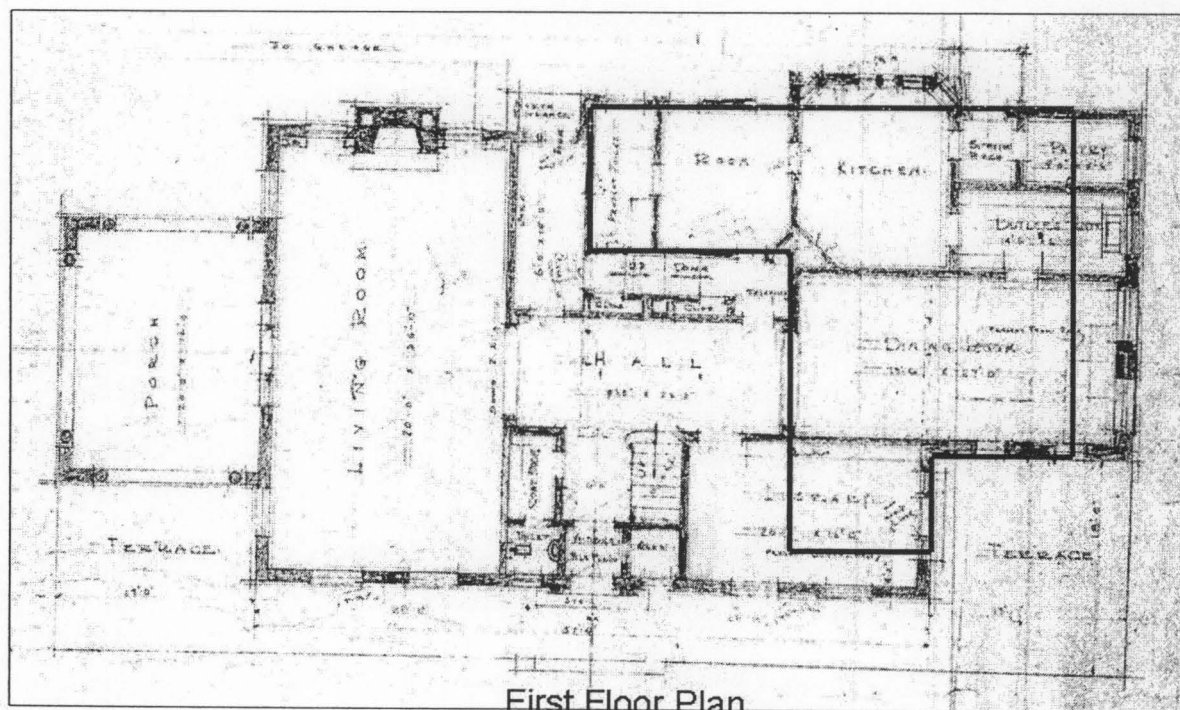


Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

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Original 1893 House imposed on first story of 1927 House

Mattis House



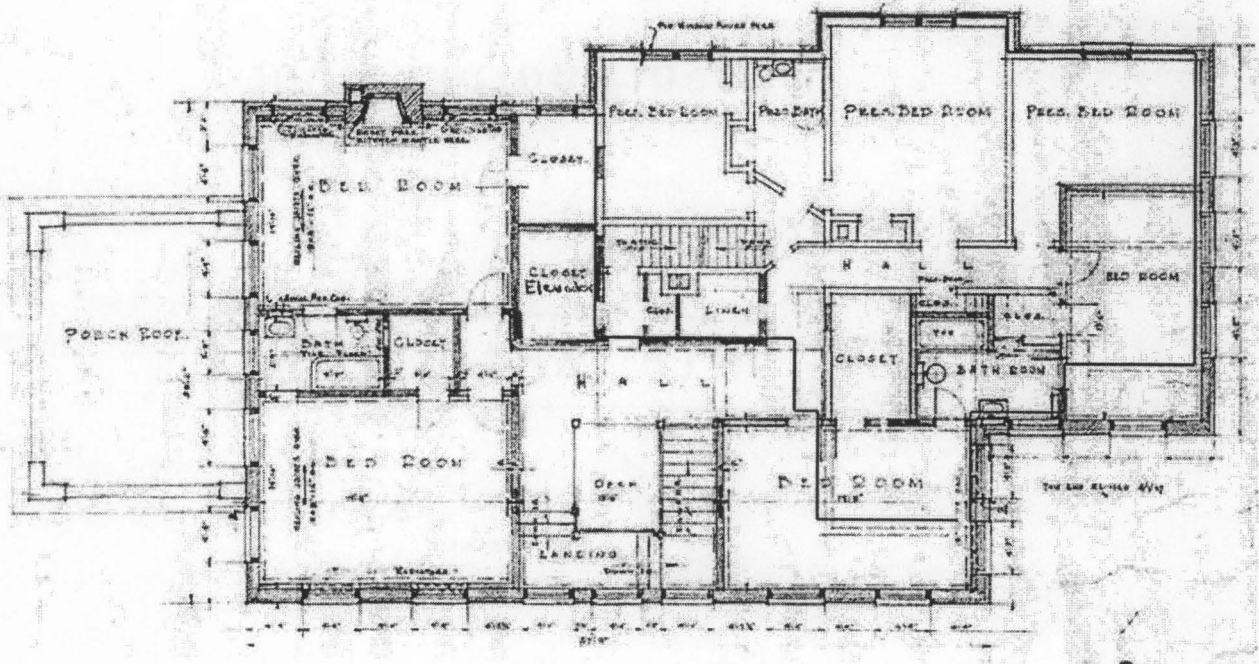
First Floor Plan

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

Champaign, IL
County and State

Original 1893 House imposed on second story of 1927 House

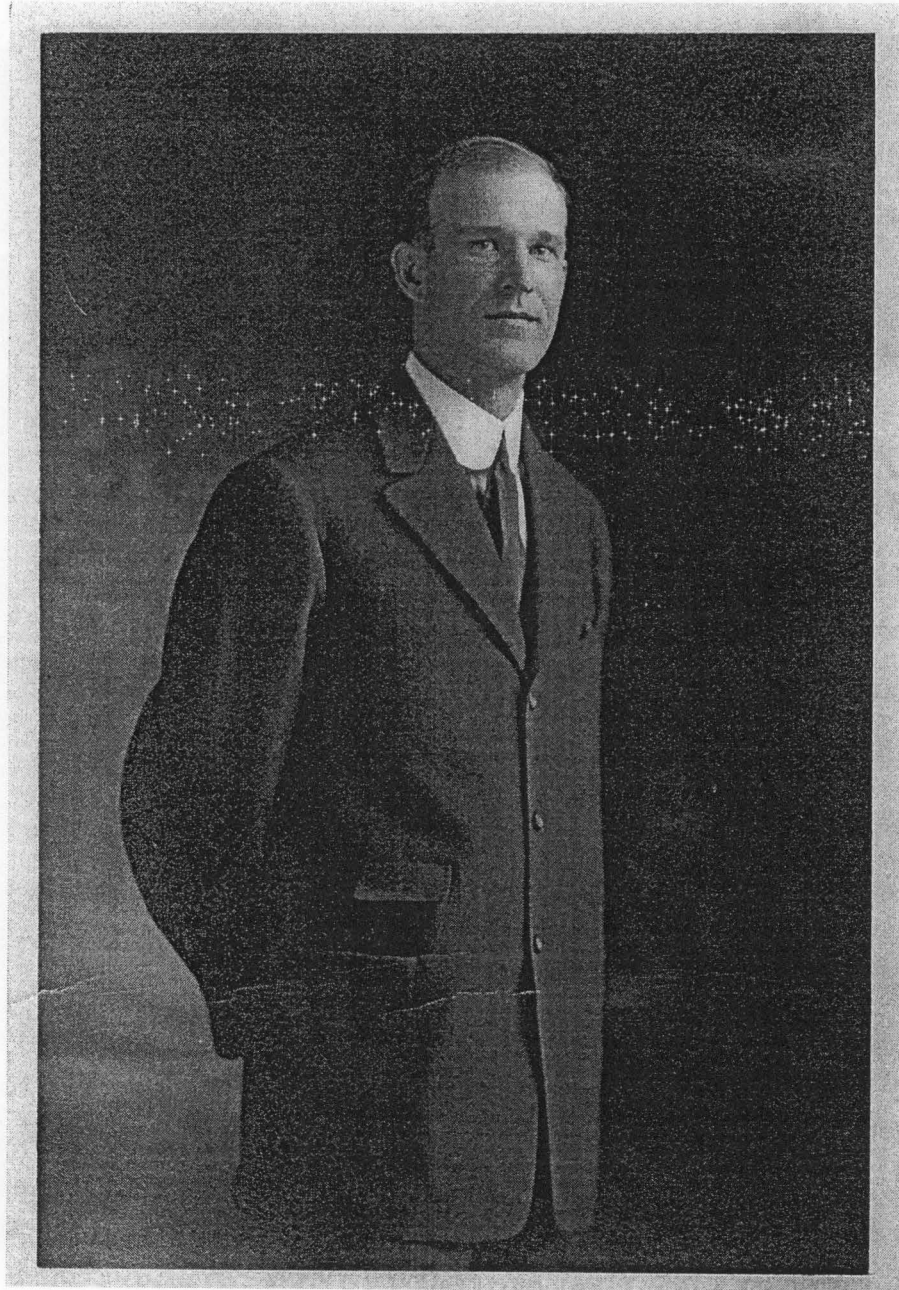
Mattis House



Second Floor Plan

Mattis, George and Elsie, House
Name of Property

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County and State



George Mattis

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Mattis, George and Elsie, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Champaign

DATE RECEIVED: 10/22/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/22/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/07/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/07/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000993

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-7-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Mattis, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

View to southwest - east + north elevations



Maths, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

View to northwest - southeast corner



Mathis, George + Elsie, House
Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

Detail - entryway



Mathis, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

View to north - detail south elevation
entry



Mattis, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

Parlor - fireplace



Mattis, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

Dining Room - to northeast



Matt's, George & Elsie, House
Champaign County, IL
Karen Lang Kummer
March, 2010
Harold & Margaret Balbach, owners
Hull staircase



Mattis, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

View to northeast, - west + south elevations



Mattis, George + Elsie, House - Garage
Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

View to north west - south/east elevations



Mattis, George + Elsie, House
Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

View to north, south elevation



Mattis, George + Elsie, House
Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

Butler's Pantry



Mattis, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balboak, owners

North west bedroom - fireplace



Mathis, George + Elsie, House

Champaign County, FC

Karen Lang Kummer

March, 2010

Harold + Margaret Balbach, owners

View to southeast - north elevation



Mattis, George & Elsie, House

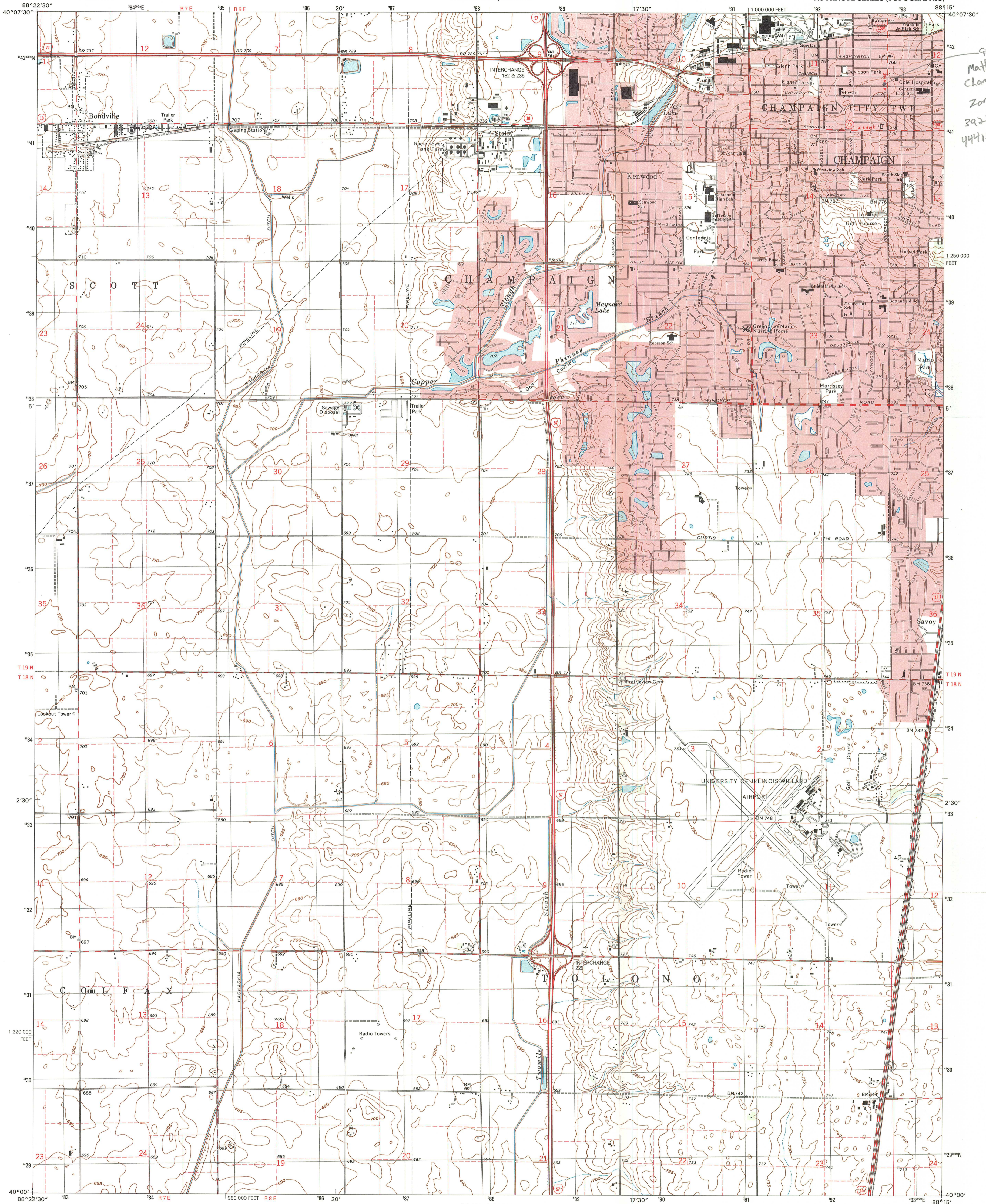
Champaign County, IL

Karen Lang Kummer

March 2010

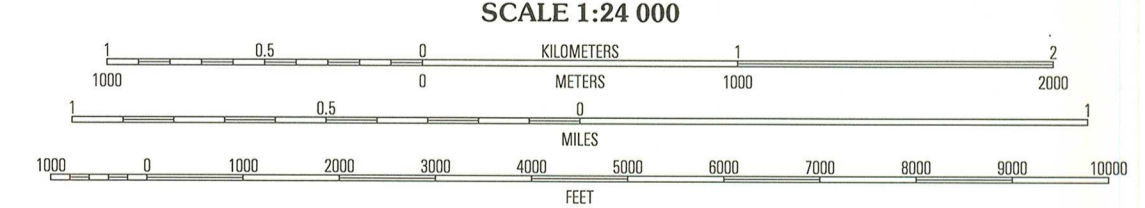
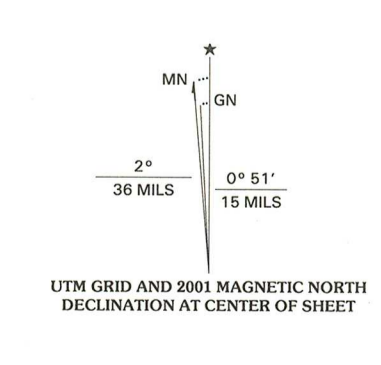
Harold & Margaret Balbach, owners

View to southeast - north & west elevations



900 W. Park
Matt's House
Champaign Co., IL
Zone 16
392774 Easting
4441552 Northing

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Illinois Department of Transportation and Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Topography compiled 1969. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1998 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1970. Boundaries current as of 2001
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 16 (east zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1970



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1	2	3	1 Mahomet
			2 Rising
			3 Thomasboro
			4 Seymour
4	5	6	5 Urbana
			6 Leedale
			7 Tolono
6	7	8	8 Villa Grove NW

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

BONDVILLE, IL
1998

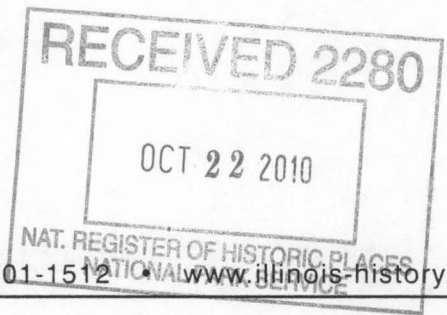
NIMA 3364 III SE-SERIES V863





**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512 • www.illinois-history.gov



October 20, 2010

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW Suite NC400
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed for your review are the following National Register Forms that were recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Lawrence County Courthouse, Lawrenceville, Lawrence County

George and Elsie Mattis House, Champaign, Champaign County

Please contact me at the address above, or by telephone at 217-785-4324. You can also email me at andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov if you need any additional information or clarification. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures