

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name RIPPON/KINSELLA HOUSE
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1317 North Third Street not for publication
city, town Springfield vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Sangamon code 167 zip code 62702

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	_____ objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William Elmer, SHPO
Signature of certifying official

1-13-92
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Arlene Byers
Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the
National Register

2/27/92
Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Italianate

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof Asphalt

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Rippon/Kinsella House

The Rippon/Kinsella House at 1317 North Third Street, is a private dwelling located on its original, heavily-wooded lot of 0.6+ acres on Springfield's north side and surrounded by far more modest houses dating from the 1860s to the 1920s. The original carriage drive on the northern boundary serves as the present driveway. A circular concrete pond and fountain and numerous trees on the grounds date from the early 1900s landscaping. The house was constructed about 1870 in the Italianate style, probably for John Rippon, Jr., a Springfield industrialist and was extensively remodelled in the Classical Revival style by subsequent owner Richard "Dick" Kinsella circa 1905. It has remained a private residence since built, and is now owned and occupied by Timothy and Madhvi Hains. It is a very well preserved example of the Classical Revival overlay of an Italianate house, a fashion once common in early 20th century Springfield. It is presently undergoing interior and exterior renovation.

The Rippon/Kinsella House is an asymmetrical subtype with a compound floor plan and cross-gabled roof. The overall mass is a rear facing "L" plan with a two story rear (west) projecting wing. The two-and-one-half story house has common brick sidewalls and foundation. Brick quoins appear on the corners of the front section. The original low-pitched, hip roof on the main section was raised to its present high pitch with a flat deck at the ridge line decorated with crown molding, during the Kinsella remodelling of circa 1905. A hip roof dormer with diamond-paned sash was also added on the front (east) facade at that time. Original, paired, wooden eave brackets, evenly spaced between 12 rectangular clerestory attic windows remain. The rear projecting wing retains its low-pitched hip roof. Two corbelled brick chimneys break the roof line near the center of the main roof.

Windows are tall and narrow. There are 18 half-round arched windows symmetrically placed in the main block of the house. All are crowned with deeply molded cast iron hoods and sash are two-over-two with upper sash additionally divided by central, circular panes in the arch. The exception is the entry hall window which lacks the circular pane. Some first floor windows extend to the floor. A two story bay on the north elevation contains six windows of one-over-one plate glass glazed sash installed circa 1905. Window types in the rear section vary, but all are segmentally arched rather than half-round as in the main block. In the first floor kitchen, there is one arched window with six-over-six sash and two others infilled with stained glass circa 1970. On the second floor of the addition, the rear hall contains a two-over-two sash and the rear two rooms have six-over-six sash.

The off-center front door, too, has a half-round arched top and is set in a panelled recess. The original, probably double, entrance doors were replaced in the Kinsella updating with a single door with large, oval, beveled glass and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Rippon/Kinsella House

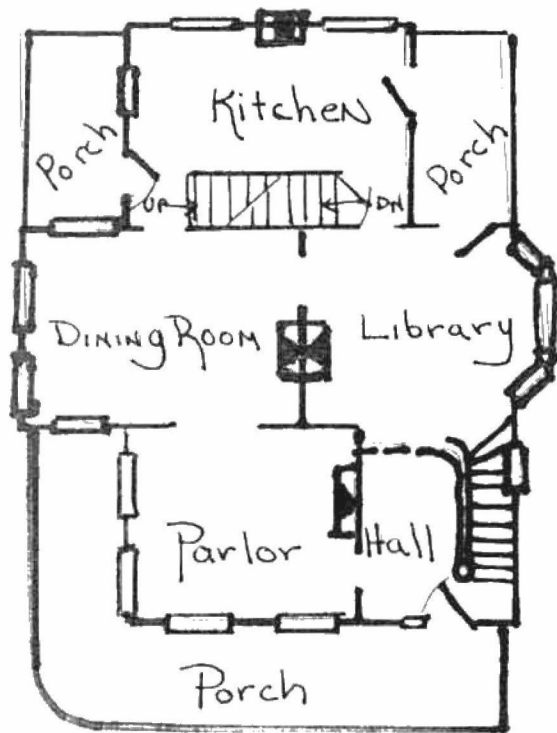
a single, plate glass side and top light.

The house has a single story, wrap-around porch on the east and south sides supported by sixteen paired wooden Doric columns set on brick piers and surmounted by a simple balustrade of spindles and paired supports topped with urn-like finials. A small pediment marks the roof at the entrance. Rear porches on the north and south elevations are original from circa 1870 and have sawn scroll and fretwork ornamentation and chamfered-corner columns.

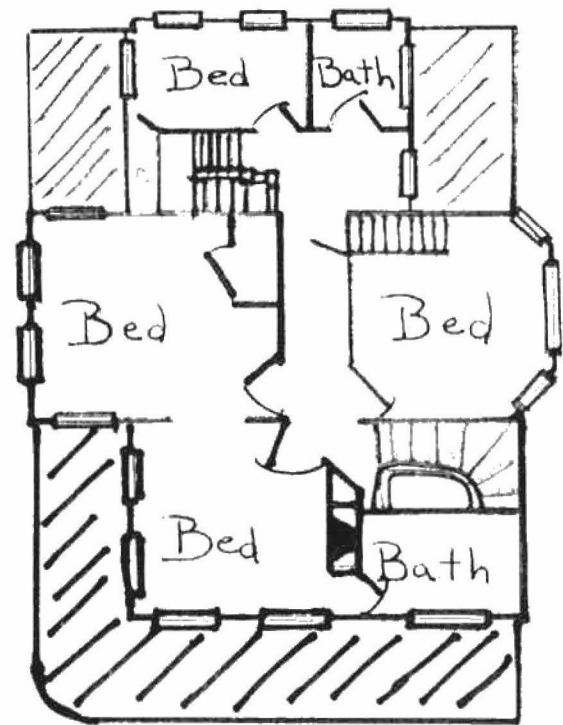
The interior reflects the same blend of Italianate features overlaid with mostly Classical Revival additions. The original curved, balustraded stairway with solid walnut handrail and decorative walnut newel post remains, as do the original Italianate doors and casing in the hall, parlor and dining room. Original mantels were replaced by Kinsella with Classical Revival models featuring full height columns ornamented with swagged torches and cast iron fireboxes surrounded with encaustic tiles decorated with classical motifs. Some original plaster cornices remain while other were replaced with tin by Kinsella. The library and dining room ceiling have been decorated with false beams and the library also contains picture railing, book case, classical casing with crown moldings, embossed dado paper and chandelier from the Kinsella ownership. Much Art Nouveau style painted decoration remains on the dining room and library ceilings.

Second floor rooms contain Classical Revival casing like that in the library. The front (east) bedroom has a Mission style, brick fireplace with wooden mantel and circa 1905 gas heating "log." A turn-of-the-century open staircase leads down from the rear hall into the kitchen. A steep set of stairs gives access to the large, open attic which has a small (approximately 10' x 15') room framed out enclosing the east dormer. Its exterior walls are of studs and lath and the interior is roughly plastered. Its original use was thought to be as a children's playroom.

Overall, the condition and integrity of the Rippon/Kinsella House compare favorably with other Springfield buildings or similar age and materials. It is an excellent example of a well preserved upper-middle-class Springfield home from the early years of the 20th century.



First Floor



Second Floor

Rippon-Kinsella House

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1871-1905

Significant Dates
1871
1905

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	6
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2	7	3	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	1	0	6	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The east 173 feet of Lot 8 and the north 14.24 feet of the east 173 feet of lot 9 of Reuben Keazer's Subdivision in the City of Springfield.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundary includes the city lot historically associated with the Kinsella/Rippon property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward J. Russo
organization _____ date October 31, 1991
street & number 326 South Seventh Street telephone (217) 753-4906
city or town Springfield state Illinois zip code 62701

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Rippon/Kinsella House

The Rippon/Kinsella House is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C and is significant in the area of Architecture. It is one of the best remaining Springfield examples to embody a once common hybrid of two styles, the Italianate house overlaid with Classical Revival details.

The first documented occupant was John Rippon, Jr., who, according to Springfield city directories, lived there from 1872 until 1891. Rippon, who may have had the house built, was born in Connecticut and came to Springfield in 1854, eventually becoming owner of the Excelsior Machine Works and, later, Flouring Mills--two prosperous Springfield institutions. In 1891, the house was sold to Gustavus Wendlant and, later, to John Mockler, before being purchased by Richard "Dick" Kinsella in 1899. Kinsella was a locally well-known businessman, sports promoter and political boss. Born in Springfield in 1862, he was one of several children of a laboring class Irish family. The ambitious, young Kinsella quickly found a route to financial success through contacts with other men involved in the local underworld of sports and politics. Before he was 25, he had become enough of a commodity to the Sangamon County Democratic machine to be backed by that organization in a successful bid for county office, first as a member of the Board of Supervisors and, later, as County Treasurer. Kinsella cultivated friendships with important Illinois Democrats like Roger C. Sullivan, described by Springfield's Illinois State Journal as "...a famed Chicago Democratic strategist who ruled Democratic Councils at the turn-of-the-century." (December 5, 1937, p.1.)

Kinsella eventually served as a delegate to National Democratic conventions and was Sangamon County campaign manager for Henry Horner's successful Illinois gubernatorial campaign in the 1930s. Governor Horner was a regular visitor to the Kinsella home during times of party strategy-planning. Dick Kinsella typified the mythical Irish political boss who rose from obscurity to a place of great power in local political circles, inspiring both envy and fear inside and outside of his party. After his death in 1939, Springfield's Republican Illinois State Journal--long his political rival--accorded him grudging admiration in remarking that he "was noted both for the intense loyalty of his followers and the bitter opposition of his political foes...trained the 'old school,' he was noted for...his unwillingness to compromise [and] commanded the respect of his opponents and [stood] apart as a colorful figure in the political scene in Sangamon County for more than a half century." (October 15, 1939, p.1.) He was similarly described by the Illinois State Register as "respected, honored and feared in political circles for more than half a century."

Kinsella was equally well-known as a sports promoter. For over twenty years, beginning in the 1890s, he was closely associated with the New York Giants

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Rippon/Kinsella House

baseball club, serving as a talent scout and travelled the midwest, south and southwest seeking new stars. He is credited with "finding" such players as Carl Hubbell, "Iron Man" Joe McGinnity, Heinie Groh, Larry Doyle, Arthur Fletcher and Ferdie Schupp. Kinsella also owned and operated Springfield's semi-pro Three I baseball league and developed Springfield's first baseball stadium which once stood at the southeast corner of Black Avenue and North 11th Street.

Kinsella's main source of income came from his downtown Springfield wallpaper and paint business which he operated from about 1880 until the mid 1930s and which, according to local news accounts, "conducted an extensive business." He received numerous lucrative contracts due to his political, social and business connections. Significantly, Kinsella chose to live on Springfield's north end. Originally, the area had been home to many of the city's pioneer families--second and third generation Americans who had come originally from Virginia by way of Kentucky in the early 1800s. But these people increasingly moved south and west as Springfield expanded and their former neighborhoods were occupied by large populations of German and Irish. North Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets were once lined with the substantial houses belonging to prosperous members of these ethnic groups, surrounded by modest cottages of German and Irish working class families. The Rippon/Kinsella House represents this change, belonging first to a "Yankee" from Connecticut, sold to two Germans and, subsequently, to the Irishman Kinsella.

Kinsella lived in this house from 1899 until his death in 1939 and was responsible for its present appearance. Shortly after purchase, he had the exterior roof raised to a higher pitch, added a front dormer with newly fashionable diamond-paned sash and grand circular neoclassical porch extending around the east and south sides. He also fully redecorated the interior. The original clerestory attic windows, Italianate brackets and windows were retained. The result is a pleasing and effective overlay of the new Classical Revival over the old Italianate which was itself derived from the classical.

As originally constructed, the Kinsella/Rippon House was a simple box-like structure with a projecting rear ell on the south, having a low-pitched hip roof, overhanging eaves supported by brackets, rectangular clerestory attic windows between brackets and deep, cast hoods over half-round arched windows. The Italianate style dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880 and was the favored choice for the more fashionable Springfield homes built during those years. It began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable for nearly two hundred years. And although it took inspiration from the rambling, informal Italian farmhouses with their characteristic square towers, these houses, in mood and detail, were actually derived from the earlier tradition of more formal Renaissance models and so retained much classicism.

United States Department of the Interior
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While country houses and larger city houses often imitated the rambling Italian type, a far greater number developed in a formulated plan of plain square or rectangular shape with low-pitched, hip roof, symmetrically balanced fenestration and tower reduced to a cupola, if present at all. The most common variation nationally and in Springfield is an L-shaped plan often with a front facing gable on the projecting ell and occasionally a tower where the ell joins the main house.

Remaining Springfield examples of the latter type are the DeWitt Smith House, 619 South Second, George M. Brinkerhoff House, 515 East Keys Avenue (with tower), Clinton Conkling House, 802 South Second Street and Howard Weber House, 925 South Seventh Street. Among the former style, which are closer to the Rippon/Kinsella House as it must have originally been built, are the Leland Farmhouse, 2116 Willemore Avenue, Bernard Stuve House, 526 South Seventh, John Cook House, 926 South Seventh, James Graham House, 413 South Seventh and Hippolyte Fayart House, 1201 South Fourth.

All over Springfield at the turn of the century, older houses, especially Italianates, were updated in new classical fashion in the manner of Kinsella's house. Perhaps the most dramatic example was the nearby Shelby Cullom House at 611 North Sixth, another Italianate house also purchased and remodelled by a successful Irishman, Thomas Hogan. Its most prominent feature was an impressive two-story portico supported by monumental Ionic columns. The Cullom House is now destroyed. The rear of the Italianate houses was left fully intact, while most of the remodelings consisted of merely replacing, and often enlarging, the front porch with a neoclassical model as in the Fayart, Weber, Leland and Smith houses named above.

The Classical Revival was an extremely influential style throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century and was responsible for this fad of appending classical ornamentation and detail to existing structures, in addition to building completely new structures in the style. The revival of interest in classical styles dates from the widely-visited and much-photographed World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 which presented a classical theme in buildings designed by leading architects of the time. A mania for symmetrically balanced houses with classical porticos and neoclassic detailing followed. Springfield's earliest documented, full Classical Revival house is the 1899 Price/Wheeler House at 618 South Seventh Street. The city's premier house in this style was the now-demolished Logan Hay Mansion of 1905 with its monumental three-part composition of main block and two subordinate, projecting wings and full-height porticos. These two houses were only two of the more "correct" interpretations of the several hundred new and remodeled Classical Revival houses throughout the city. Even many houses in the Queen Anne style--one of the most consciously anti-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Rippon/Kinsella House

classical Victorian substyles--were given neoclassical porches and painted white in an attempt to update them at the time. But the most successful versions were the early Federal houses and the far more numerous Italianates which were both derived from classical traditions and which accepted the new classic updating more gracefully. This new interest in the formal symmetry of the classic likely explains why the Italianate remained fashionable for so much longer a time than many other Victorian substyles.

This updating of older classical style houses with newer neoclassical ornamentation continued for nearly 50 years nationally and locally. A particularly late Springfield example is the 1956 addition of a full-height portico to the Vredenburg House at 1119 South Sixth Street, a mid-19th century house in the late Federal style which had already received an elaborate Georgian Revival remodelling in 1927.

The Rippon/Kinsella House is unusual in the extent of its make-over of roofline as well as porch, its two most prominent exterior features. With these and the characteristic, hooded Italianate half-round arched windows and support brackets, it presents a perfectly balanced and visually successful blend of these two important styles. Its significance lies in being the most well-developed and intact example of this once popular combination of the Italianate and Classical Revival Styles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FEB 25 1992

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Rippon/Kinsella House

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BLUMENSON, John J.G., Identifying American Architecture. Nashville: American
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McALESTER, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York:
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RENNE, Louis Obed, The North End, A True Story of the Old Haunts. Springfield:
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rippon--Kinsella House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Sangamon

DATE RECEIVED: 1/22/92 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/04/92
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/20/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/07/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 92000073

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 2/27/92 DATE

REC 18 186
~~National Register~~

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



Rippon/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd St.

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library
General view of house/grounds

Camera facing southwest

#1



Rippon/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

View of east and south elevations

Camera facing northeast

#2



Rippon/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois
Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library
view of east elevation
Camera facing southwest

#3



Rippon/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois
Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

View of entrance and porch

Camera facing west

#4



RIPPON/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd Street

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Porch, entrance detail

Camera facing west

#5



Rippon/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd Street

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Front porch detail

Camera facing north west

#6



Rippon/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd Street

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

South elevation

Camera facing northwest

#7



Rippon/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Rear (south) porch

Camera facing north

#8



Rippon/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd Street

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Rear wing and porch

Camera facing northeast

#9



Rippon/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Rear (west) elevation

Camera facing northeast

#10



RIPPOON/KINSSELLA House

1317 No. 3rd Street

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Ornamental fountain/south lawn

Camera facing west

#11

A black and white photograph of a rectangular stone marker. The marker is light-colored and has the name "R. F. KINSELLA" engraved in a serif font across its front face. The stone is set on a larger, flat concrete base. The surrounding area is filled with dark, dense foliage, including various leaves and branches, some of which are scattered on the concrete base. The lighting is bright, creating strong shadows and highlights on the stone and the surrounding plants.

R. F. KINSELLA

RIPPON/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Kinsella carriage step (circa 1900)

Camera facing southwest

#12



Rippon/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd Street

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Main stairway

Camera facing north

#13



Rippon/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Parlor Mantel

Camera facing northeast

#14



RIPPOON/Kinsella House

1317 No. 3rd Street

Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Dining room Cabinet

Camera facing Northwest

#15



Rippon/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois
Ed Russo

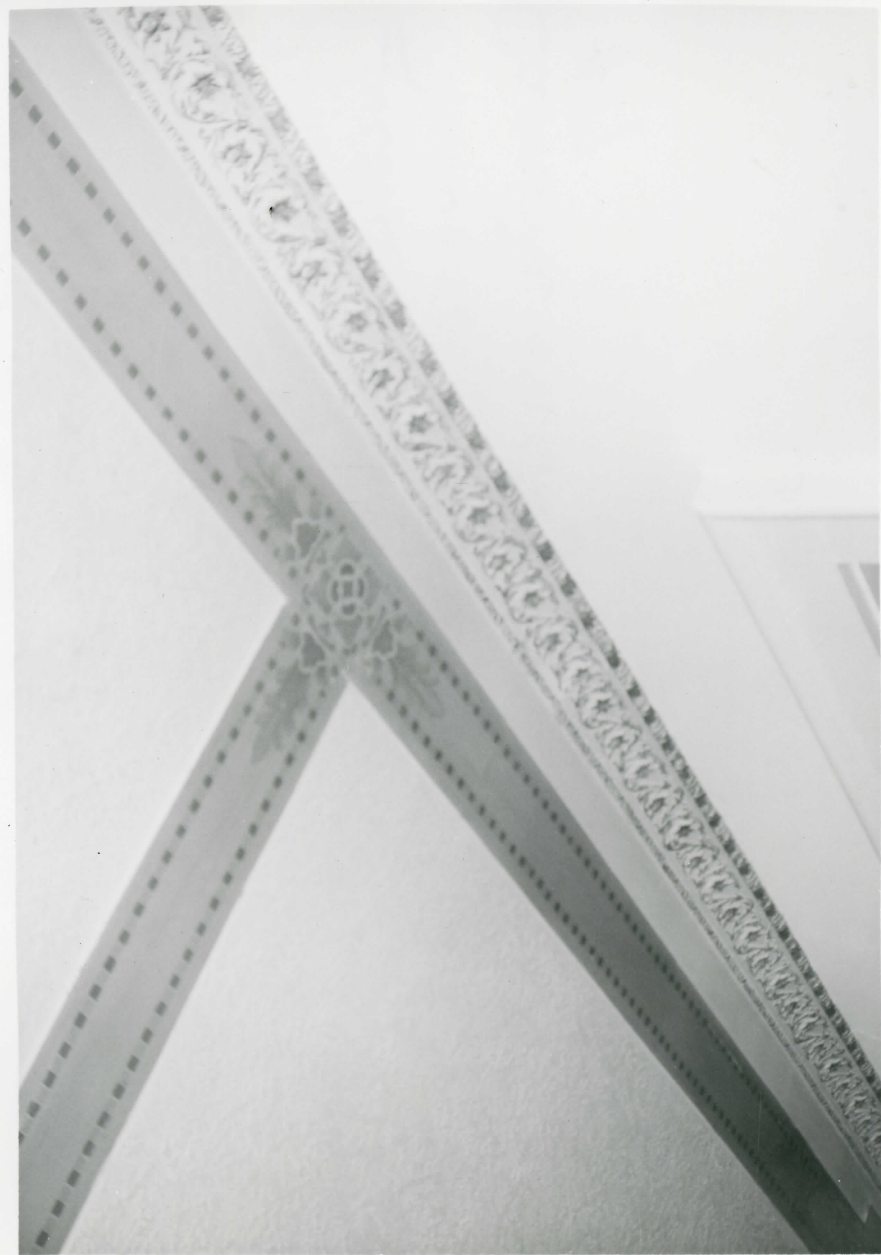
October 1991

Lincoln Library

Dining room window

Camera facing south

#16



KIPPON/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois
Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library
Dining room ceiling detail
Camera facing northeast
#17



KIPPON/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois
Ed Russo

October 1991

Lincoln Library

Library Cabinet/Mantel

Camera facing South east

#18



Rippon/Kinsella House
1317 No. 3rd Street
Springfield, Illinois

Ed Russo

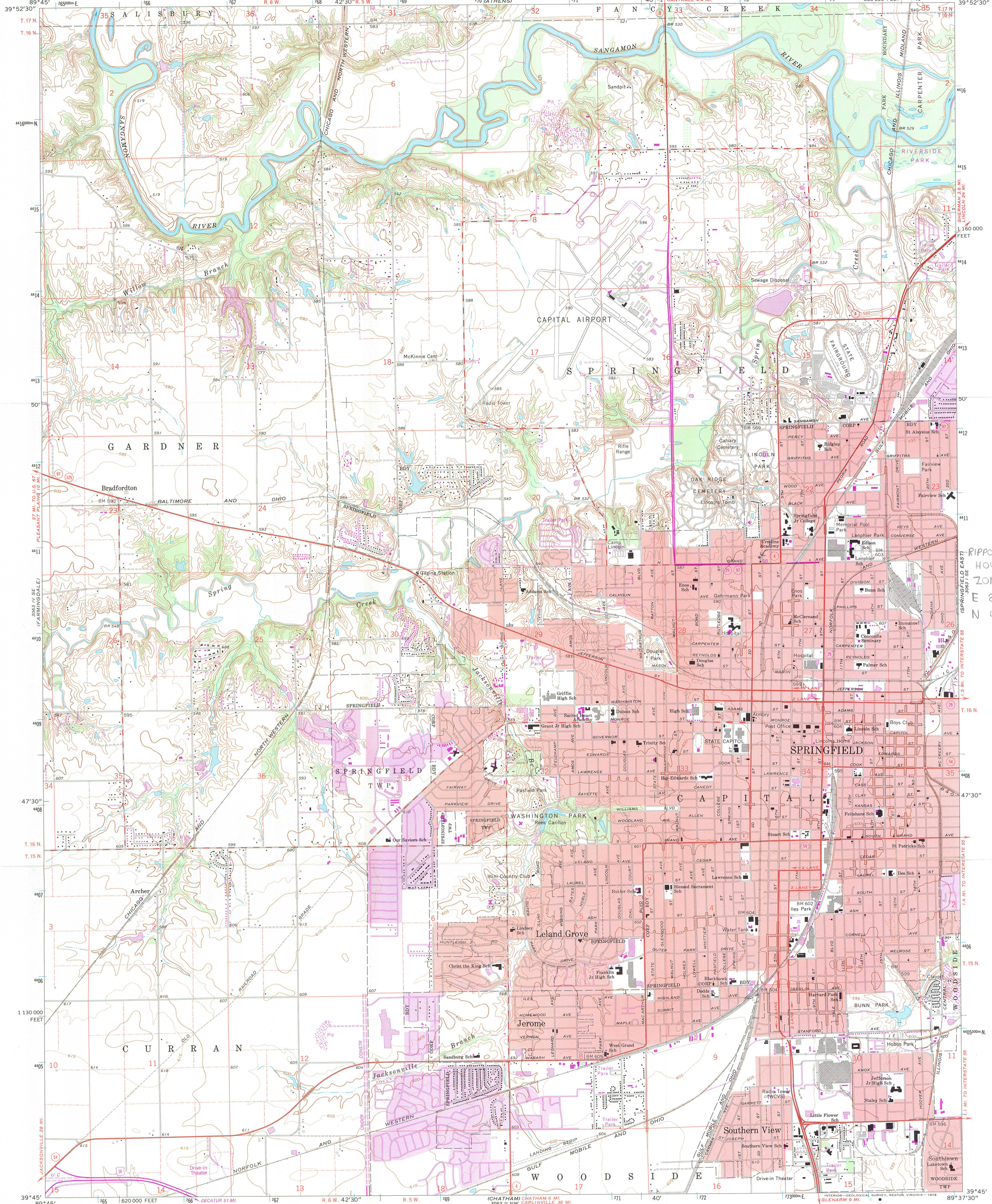
October 1991

Lincoln Library

Library Chandelier

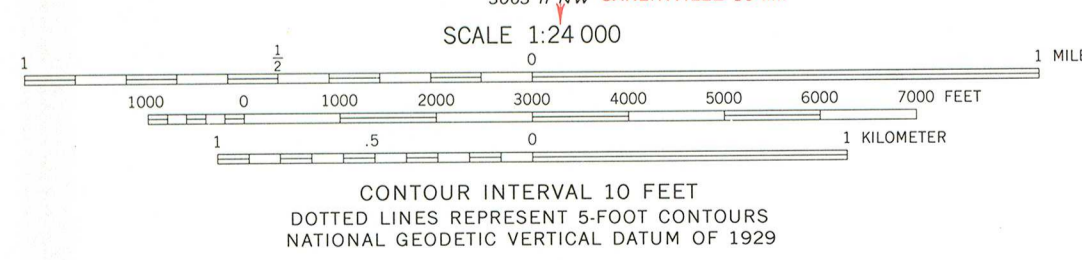
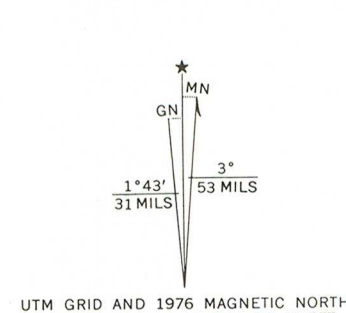
Camera facing west

#19



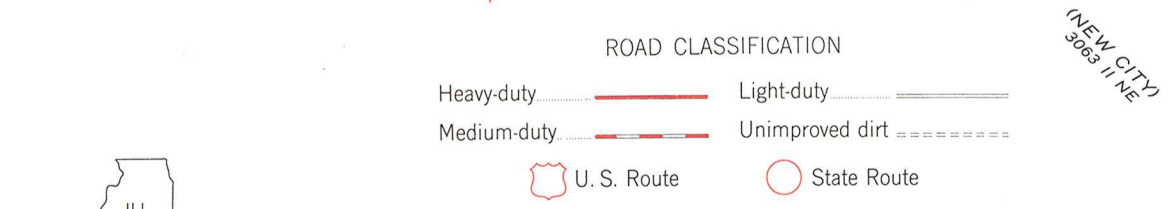
RIPPO/KINSELLA HOUSE
 ZONE 16
 E 273020
 N 4410600

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964 and planetable surveys 1965
 Supersedes map dated 1948
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1971 and 1976. This information not field checked
 Purple tint indicates extensions of urban areas



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



SPRINGFIELD WEST, ILL.
 N3945-W8937.5/7.5

1965
 PHOTOREVISED 1971 AND 1976
 AMS 3063 I SW - SERIES V863



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

Old State Capitol Springfield, Illinois 62701 (217) 782-4836
Suite 4-900 State of Illinois Center 100 W. Randolph Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-1409

RECEIVED

JAN 22 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

January 14, 1991

Ms. Beth Boland
National Register Program
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the nomination forms and accompanying documentation for the following properties which were recommended for nomination to the National Register by the state review board and nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Humboldt Park, Chicago -- Historic Resources of the Chicago
Park District MPS
Rippon/Kinsella House, Springfield

Only the comments of the Chicago Landmarks Commission were received for Humboldt Park. The City of Chicago has undergone a reorganization in its planning department, and new procedures are being formulated for the Mayor's comments via the planning department.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

encl.



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

Old State Capitol Springfield, Illinois 62701 (217) 782-4836

Suite 4-900 State of Illinois Center 100 W. Randolph Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-1409

FEB 25 1992

February 18, 1992

Ms. Delores Byers
National Register Program
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Byers:

Attached please find the missing page for Section 9 of the Rippon/Kinsella House nomination form.

I understand that with the submittal of this additional information that the form is now considered complete and correct.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow
Survey & National Register
Coordinator

encl.