

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Dr. Charles Compton Residence

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 1303 South Wiggins not for publication

city or town Springfield vicinity

state Illinois county Sangamon zip code 62704

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		site
	1	structure
		object
2	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival/Tudor
Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick, stucco, stone

roof: Slate
other: Copper, wood, tile

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Dr. Charles Compton House is a two and a half story Tudor Revival home built in 1926 in the Oak Knolls subdivision. This area was developed in the 1910's and in subsequent decades became home to many houses which were designed by the Springfield architectural firm of Helmle and Helmle. Filled with architecturally significant homes, many of which appear in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey conducted in the 1970's, this area has maintained its aesthetic and geographic desirability.¹

The Compton House is an example of the Tudor style from the Eclectic Era common during the 1920s and 1930s. Located on the corner of South Grand Avenue and South Wiggins Avenue, the house sits on its lot at an angle, allowing the front vista to include Washington Park, a historic district listed in the National Register. The home's front expanse of lawn and mature trees gives the property a contiguous visual connection to the park and the feeling of an estate within a neighborhood.

The exterior of the home features stone, brick, half-timbers and stucco. There are overlapping steeply pitched gables, tall brick chimneys, a decorative stone parapet and an original slate roof. The roof is edged in original copper gutters complemented by circular brackets beneath the eaves. Semi-hexagonal window bays and decorative trefoil gutter straps further epitomize the Tudor Revival style. Architectural elements and historic integrity continue in the interior with details such as arched wood panels, original wood and tiled floors, and Tudor roses carved into the fireplace mantle. A brick three car garage, which dates to the construction of the home, features original windows and slate roof. Behind the west facing wall of the garage is a wood shed. The property listed includes both the home and the garage which are contributing structures while the shed, built after the period of significance, is considered to be a noncontributing structure. The exterior of the home retains a high degree of historic integrity and remains largely unchanged since its original construction.

Narrative Description

Geographic Context

The Compton home sits on the south side of South Grand Avenue and the west side of Wiggins Avenue. South Grand Avenue, once a city boundary, runs ten blocks from the historical center of Springfield.² On the north side of South Grand Avenue, just across the street from the Compton home, is Washington Park. At present, this area is known for large, historic homes in a park like setting.

Physical Description – Exterior

¹ "Gambling Rivalry, 1931," SangamonLink, August 3, 2016, accessed November 22, 2016, <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8786>,

² "The Grand Avenues," SangamonLink, October 26, 2013, accessed November 22, 2016, <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=2166>.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

Framed by public sidewalks on South Grand Avenue to the north and Wiggins Avenue to the east, the nearly one acre lot provides an ample grassy front lawn featuring a gently sloping concrete walkway leading to a raised front terrace. Circular driveways on the south side of the property echo the pathways found in neighboring Washington Park. The tiled terrace is edged by a decorative concrete and brick balustrade complemented by low growing bushes. Mature trees are found throughout the property. The terrace extends from the east facing front door to the north side of the house. On the far north side of the terrace, steps lead on to a stone walkway which opens to a garden area. Grassy expanses continue into the backyard which is edged in trees and gardens. A curved brick patio abuts the rear of the home and extends to the southwest, leading to the garage.

Off the southwest corner of the home sits the garage. Constructed of brick with a hipped slate roof, the garage features three bays for vehicles and two small windows on the north and south walls. A detached wood shed located directly behind the garage was added at a later time.

East Facing Facade

An east facing vestibule projects outward and highlights a wooden Tudor arched front door which is framed in decoratively carved masonry. The doorway is lit by an original exterior copper light fixture. To the south, the first floor exterior features brick wall cladding and a semi-hexagonal window. Above this window the exterior transitions to half-timber and stucco. To the north, the masonry around the door is complemented by a cut stone battlement which continues up to the uppermost level and is topped with a decorative parapet. Further to the north, the exterior changes to stucco with mullioned windows which are edged in brick. The slate tile covered roof is trimmed in copper guttering and includes two front facing gables, a shed window, and two large brick chimneys.

North Facing Facade

The terrace extends around the front corner of the home and abuts the sunroom on the north side. The northeast corner of the exterior is composed of stucco with brick edged windows extending up to the second floor level. A sunroom extends off the north side of the home. The sunroom's walls are composed mainly of tall narrow windows extending from floor to ceiling framed in brick. The roof on the north side of the home slopes downward from the third floor.

West Facing Facade

The rear of the home faces the southwest and features three gables. To the north, a stucco exterior extends from the ground to the peak of a gable. The large triple windows on the first floor, double windows on the second floor and small single arched window on the half story are edged in brick. Moving south, the exterior shifts to brick with a semi hexagonal bay of windows on the first floor topped by three windows on the second floor. The roof slopes from its peak to the second floor level. This slope is interrupted by a small gable which accommodates the interior back staircase. A first floor backdoor with a copper canopy is topped by two windows, one on each ascending floor. The exterior first and second floor of this gable is brick while the half story level is stucco with false half-timbers. Moving further to the south, the exterior brick continues on the first floor level of a larger gable which extends further out than the small gable next to it. The first floor features one single and one double window. The second floor features stucco and false half timbers and a double window. South of this gable, the exterior is set back and clad with brick on the first floor and stucco with false half timbers on the second floor. The first floor features a small window and three ground to roofline windows.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

South Facing Facade

The south side of the home is clad with brick on the first floor and stucco with false half timbers on the second. The first floor features a triple and a double window. The second floor contains a centered double window. The slate roof above is interrupted by a shed window.

Physical Description - Interior

The interior of the home features original rough plaster walls, radiators, windows and hardware. Original wood floors can be found in most of the rooms on the first and second floors while the kitchen and bathrooms have tile floors.

The front door opens to a vestibule lit by an original light fixture. This circular brass pendant light descends into an inverted dome topped by electric candles. The dome features five circular glass panels, four of which depict the authors of the New Testament, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. A second door opens onto the 22' 11" x 7'7" foyer. The foyer's original wood floors are complemented by wood wall panels featuring Tudor arches and decorative sconces. The ceiling is also wood paneled and reaches to a soft peak, reminiscent of a Tudor arch. To the right, the foyer is open to a half landing, 180 degree wooden staircase. The wood risers and treads are covered with a carpet runner. Wood paneling lines the walls up to the half landing. Decorative wood newel posts, balusters, and railing lead to the second floor. Across from the stairway a six paneled wood door opens to the office. Just to the north of this door is a radiator. The north end of the foyer opens to the living room with a wide, wood trimmed round-headed doorway. To the south of the front door, a six paneled wood door opens on to a coat closet. Across the foyer from the closet, a six paneled wood door opens to a back staircase. The south end of the foyer opens to the dining room through a wide wood trimmed round-headed doorway.

The south wall of the 15' 10" by 13' 2" office is lined with three bookcases, two of which are original. The west wall is dominated by a semi hexagonal window bay and radiator. The north and east walls are plaster and the original wood floors in the foyer continue in the office. Stained wood crown molding edge all four plaster walls and wood trim tops the window bay.

At the north end of the foyer, the original wood floors run into the 29' 11" by 14' 11" living room. The plaster walls and ceiling are further detailed with crown molding and trim which creates three dimensional patterns on the plaster ceiling. The ceiling is decoratively painted in a floral and medallion motif. Two chandeliers hang from the ceiling symmetrically west and east of the fireplace. Eight wall sconces edge the room, two on all four walls. West and east facing walls feature triple windows and original radiators. The north wall contains a doorway to the sunroom, a stone fireplace, and a double window. The stone fireplace features a Tudor arched firebox opening trimmed on the mantle face with leaves, a shield and a Tudor rose on both corners. This design is complemented by decoratively carved brackets supporting the mantle. A leaf design is incorporated into the mantle underscored with dentils. The angled-breast chimney reaches to the ceiling.

The 15' 10" by 9' 8" sunroom floor features original tile and walls dominated by large bays of windows. The north wall includes a bay of six tall windows. The east wall contains French doors which open to the front terrace. The west wall features tall double windows.

South of the foyer, the original wood floors extend into the 17' 11" by 14' 11" dining room. The ceiling of the dinning room is highlighted by wood beams and a centered chandelier. The plaster walls on

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

the east side include two wall sconces on either side of the semi hexagonal window bay which extends towards the east. The south wall contains a double window and a doorway to the kitchen. The west wall mirrors the east with two wall sconces.

The east wall of the 20' 6" by 14' 3" kitchen features floor to ceiling cabinetry which transitions to counter height cabinets with raised glass front wall cabinets. A sink is centered under the small double window on the east wall. A tile backsplash, which mimics original tile found in the second floor bathroom, extends from the counter surface to the bottom of the wall cabinets. The south wall is lined with counter height cabinets and an oven. Above the oven, a ventilation hood sits between bay of small double windows to the east and bay of small triple windows to the west. The western wall of the kitchen contains two doors. The southern most door features a transom and leads to a mudroom. The other is a French door which opens to a storage closet. The north wall also contains two doorways. The left one leads to a back hallway which runs parallel to the foyer, the other leads back to the dining room. In the center of the room is a kitchen island illuminated by pendant lights which hang above. A chandelier lights the eating area in the southern portion of the room.

Going through the left doorway into the back hallway, a door opens to a 12' 3" by 9' 11" laundry and pantry room. The hexagonal tile floor continues in this area. Two florescent lights on the ceiling illuminate the space.

The back hallway leads to another door. Once through this doorway, immediately to the west is a small half bath with original tile floor. The north wall of this bathroom contains a transom window which opens on to the first landing of the back staircase. Past the bathroom, the hallway leads to a staircase with access to the second level, the door to the basement and a door to the backyard.

The back staircase's second floor landing opens to the hallway. To the south, a doorway leads to the master suite. Original wood floors run through the bedroom, hallway, sitting room and closet of the master suite. Once through the door, the hall is open on the right to the 15' 7" by 14' 11" master bedroom. The plaster bedroom walls are trimmed in painted crown molding and baseboards. The west wall is centered by double windows and a radiator. The southern wall leads to the master bathroom and closet.

The full bath is tiled in white and black hexagonal tile on the floor. White subway tile laid in a stretcher bond pattern with a black accent line ascends half way up the walls. The west wall of the bathroom includes a single window and radiator. An open doorway on the south wall leads to a shower room which is tiled in the same manner as the rest of the bathroom. An angled wall to the southeast contains a doorway to the master closet. Once inside the 15' 1" by 12' master closet, there is a double window on the south wall and a single window on the east wall. The room is lined with shelving and space for hanging clothes. An island of drawers centers the room. The north wall has two more doors leading to two smaller closets remaining from the original floor plan.

To the east of the master bedroom, across the hallway, French doors open to the 14' 9" by 14' 9" sitting room. The plaster walls are edged in painted crown molding and baseboards. The east wall dominates the room with double windows framed with bookshelves on either side. A covered radiator creates a window seat. The south wall has a single window and the north wall has a door to a full bathroom.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House

Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois

County and State

The full bathroom retains the original tile on the floor and walls and what is believed to be the original tub. The tile is mainly white except for accent tiles with art deco style silhouettes. A narrow rectangular room, the toilet and tub are on the west side. The sink and a small window are on the east wall. A doorway on the north end allows passage through the bathroom into a small storage room. This room opens to the main second floor hallway through a door on the west wall.

The second floor foyer is open to the front staircase. Three sets of double windows stacked one upon the other dominate the east wall of the stair case and are trimmed in cut stone. A chandelier hangs from the ceiling.

The door on the west side of the hallway leads to a 14' 9" by 10' 1" bedroom. The original wood floors continue in this room. The plaster walls are trimmed in painted crown molding and baseboards. The west wall is centered by a set of double windows. The north wall has two doors, one leading to the bathroom, the other opening on a closet. Like the master bath, the floor is composed of black and white hexagonal tile. White subway tile is accented with a row of black and ascends halfway up the wall. The plumbing fixtures in the tub are believed by the owner to be original. A door on the north wall allows access to the bathroom from another bedroom on the northwest corner of the house.

The north end of the second floor foyer leads to three doors. The center door is a closet with built in drawers. The west door opens to a 15' 6" by 11' 11" bedroom with original wood floors, plaster walls and painted crown molding and baseboards. In the middle of the western wall of this bedroom are double windows and a radiator. The north wall has a door which leads to a 16' 6" by 8' 3" storage area. The southern wall contains a doorway which leads to the previously mentioned bathroom.

The northeast door in the second floor hallway opens to another bedroom. This one is 15' 1" by 13' 3" with original wood floors and crown molding and baseboards. Double windows center the eastern wall and a single window is found on the northern wall. The west wall has a door to a closet with additional built in drawers.

Just north of the back staircase landing, a doorway leads to another staircase which allows access to the half story. The top of the stairs opens on to a 41' 6" by 13' 11" recreation room finished with carpet and wood paneling. The southern portion of this level was turned into a 17' 4" by 12' 2" bedroom with a full bath and is also finished with carpet and wood paneling.

The basement is an unfinished space with concrete floors and painted brick walls which is accessed through a doorway located below the back staircase. At the bottom of the stairs is an L shaped area, off of which are two small storage closets to the east. A doorway on the west side of this space opens onto a 15 x 15 foot room with a window in the west wall. The northern end of the L shaped space leads to a large 30 x 15 foot room with an original fireplace in the northern wall and windows on the west wall. A doorway west of the fireplace leads to a 15 x 9 storage room with a west facing window. At the south end of the L shaped space at the bottom of the stairs, there is a 30 x 14 room with a half bath and another storage closet. The southwest corner opens to a 20 x 14 room with a small closet and a doorway to the exterior. The basement houses the updated water heater, sump pump and two stage furnace.

Historic Integrity

Dr. Charles W. Compton House

Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois

County and State

The Compton House retains its historic integrity throughout years of occupancy. It is set in a neighborhood composed of similarly aged, well-maintained homes and is located across the street from a historic district. It has not been moved from its original foundation and the home's exterior remains much as it did in 1926. The terrace was redone in 2010 with new tile that matched the original tile found in the sunroom. The copper gutters are original to the home with some exceptions due to repairs. The roof is composed of slate tiles, most of which are original. Damaged and broken tiles were replaced in 2012-2014 with slate taken from the same quarry as the originals. The roof underlayment was replaced but the original tiles still compose over two-thirds of the roof. The garage was moved from its initial location directly behind the home to the south edge of the lot. The bricks which constituted the original driveway were repurposed as backyard patio pavers. The garage doors have been replaced and glass in the windows has been repaired.

The home's interior has undergone renovation necessary for basic maintenance. The main living spaces on the first floor remain much as they once were. When modifications were made, they were done in such a manner to compliment the home's age and style. The home's plumbing was restored in 1991 to make all the bathrooms functional. The original hot water heat was not disturbed and original radiators can be found in almost all the rooms of the house. The kitchen was remodeled in 2005 with new hexagonal floor tile which echoes original hexagonal tile found in first and second floor bathrooms. The windows in the kitchen were also replaced at that time. The pantry laundry space was once a bedroom and bathroom, most likely used by the domestic help.³ The double windows on the west wall of the pantry were replaced during the remodel. The doorway to the bathroom and the fixtures therein were removed to accommodate a washer and dryer and the single window was also replaced at that time. The office on the first floor originally housed two built in bookcases, later a third bookcase was added to match the original pair. On the second floor, the master suit now includes an area which was once three separate bedrooms and a bathroom. Sometime before 1991, owners began to remodel this into a master suite and the project was finally completed in 2005. The bookshelves in the sitting area and the French doors which open on to it, are not original to the house but to the period. The bathroom along the west wall of the second floor was updated at an unknown time with tile like the original tile found in the second floor bedroom along the east wall. Until 1994, the third floor was bare rafters. At that time the owners added insulation and finished the space with wood paneling and carpet.

³ A help wanted add found in the Illinois State Journal from December 8, 1949 indicates a private room and bath for the person who worked as the cook at 1303 South Wiggins.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

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

1926

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Helmle & Helmle Architectural Firm

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Compton House is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture in Springfield and is therefore eligible for listing under Criteria C of the National Register at a local level of significance. The Compton House is a showplace for the Tudor Revival style typical of residences built during the Eclectic Period of architecture during the 1920's and 1930's. The two and half story home's dominant roofline is composed of original slate shingles, front facing gables, steep pitches, and massive chimneys. The exterior's surface displays elements characteristic of the Tudor Revival style with a mix of false half-timbers, stucco, brick, and stone. The interior features beams, Tudor arches, original wood and tile floors, radiators, bookcases and light fixtures. Additionally, the home's location and orientation, across the street from a National Register historic district, ensures the integrity of the view shed and reinforces the importance of the home's preservation. Consequently, the Compton House has sufficient integrity to be listed.

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

Criterion C

Geographic Context

In 1890, the South Grand Avenue street car line ended in a private park just west of the old city limits represented by the South and West Grand Avenues.⁴ At the turn of the century, the park became a public space known as Washington Park.⁵ In the 1910's, Lewis Wiggins developed the Oak Knolls subdivision just south of Washington Park.⁶ A March 10, 1910, newspaper advertisement in the *Illinois State Journal* depicts Oak Knolls as a place where the conveniences of the city could be had while enjoying the best of country life creating an ideal family environment. The Dr. Charles Compton House was built as part of this neighborhood's development. It is one among several homes in the Oak Knolls neighborhood listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey conducted in the 1970's. In an area of distinctive and varied architecture characteristic of the Eclectic Era, the Compton house remains an elegant example of the Tudor Revival style.

Architectural Significance

The Eclectic Era in American Architecture began as European trained architects created landmark homes inspired by European architecture for the very wealthy in America.⁷ The trend gained in popularity with the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The exposition's display of European styled buildings created a desire in America for similarly designed housing.⁸ In the 1920's, developments in construction techniques made the revival styles of European and Colonial American housing affordable for a larger segment of the population.⁹ The Tudor Revival style was principally popular in residential construction during the 1920's and early 30's.¹⁰

⁴ "Washington Park," SangamonLink, October 5, 2013, accessed November 17, 2016, <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=1051>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 319.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 358.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House

Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois

County and State

McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses lists the following identifying features for Tudor Revival homes; steeply pitched roof, side or front gables, facades featuring cross gables, decorative half-timbering, tall narrow windows in multiple groups, and massive chimneys.¹¹ The Field Guide breaks the style into subgroups defined mainly by the exterior cladding or roof design. Homes within the Stucco Wall Cladding subgroup were built mainly before 1920 and were principally constructed with stucco with or without the half-timbering.¹² Homes representing the Brick Wall Cladding group are the most common. These homes feature brick on the ground floor which is complimented with stone, stucco or wood cladding on gables and upper levels.¹³ The Stone Wall Cladding group features homes with stone as the primary wall material and are rare.¹⁴ Examples in the Wooden Wall Cladding group are more modest homes with weatherboard or wood shingles on the main floor sometimes topped with stucco on the gables.¹⁵ Homes in the False Thatched Roof subgroup, both grand and humble, are defined by roofing which has been rolled around the eaves to give the appearance of thatch.¹⁶ The final subgroup contains homes with Parapeted Gables which are sometimes described as Jacobean.¹⁷ Homes in this group were built between 1895 and 1915 primarily in the northeastern states.¹⁸

The Compton House exhibits all the identifying features of the Tudor Revival home as depicted in McAlester's Field guide and more specifically is an excellent example of the Brick Wall Cladding subgroup. The predominantly brick first floor is topped by two front and one side facing gables along the front facade. The rear of the home showcases three additional gables. These create a cross gabled and steeply pitched roof punctuated by two massive internal chimneys. Decorative half-timbers can be found in the stucco clad gables. The windows, especially those on the first floor, are tall and found in groups. The characteristic design elements are complimented by the incorporation of semi-hexagonal windows in the front and rear of the home. Tudor arches and roses can be found inside and outside the home. The front door features decorative elaboration carved around the front Tudor arched doorway. Next to the door rises a stone parapet, central to the front façade. In *The Elements of Style: A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details from 1485 to Present*, the editors sort Tudor Revival architecture into three levels. The most expensive group consists of the grand manor houses built on private estates which helped establish the revival style in America. Another group is represented by the Tudor homes designed and built using a more simple and economical version which were therefore attainable for a greater portion of the population. Between these two versions in terms of cost and detail were houses dubbed, "Stockbroker Tudors." While not on a grand estate, these Tudors contained many interior elements which showcased newly acquired wealth, such as wood paneling, beams, and a grand staircase with a decoratively carved newel post.¹⁹ As an elegant example of residential Tudor Revival architecture, the Compton House meets the criteria to be emblematic of a "Stockbroker Tudor."

The home retains its architectural integrity despite minor changes to the exterior. Alterations made to the home were completed and modified with the integrity of the original design in mind. The garage has been moved towards the southern edge of the lot and a shed constructed behind it and a

¹¹Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York:Knopf, 1984) Ibid., 355.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid., 356.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Stephen Calloway, ed. and Elizabeth Cromley, ed. *The Elements of Style: A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details from 1485 to Present* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991), 417.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

patio has been added to the front of the home. The bricks which once constituted the driveway have been repurposed and are currently used as patio pavers in the backyard. The tiles on the front patio area were selected to match the original tiles in the sunroom located on the first floor. When a second floor bedroom was transformed into a master suite sitting room, French doors and bookcases which were installed which were comparable with the style of the home.

Architectural Context

The Compton House is one of several Tudor Revival homes which line Wiggins Avenue as it runs south from Washington Park. As one of the three original streets in the Oak Knolls Subdivision, the neighboring homes, many of similar age, are stately, established structures on large lots with mature trees and landscaping.

Of the comparable Tudor Revival style homes in the near vicinity, most fit in the Brick Wall Cladding subgroup. The two story home at 2135 Wiggins includes exterior walls clad with both brick and stone and features two front gables, one of which abuts the ground. Its two large exterior chimneys are topped with chimney pots. The homes at 1820 Wiggins and 1421 S. Wiggins are brick with gables composed of stucco and half-timbering. 1700 Wiggins displays Tudor architectural elements done all in brick. This two-story home's front façade presents two gables, a large brick chimney topped with chimney pots and first floor a semi-hexagonal window.

There are two examples of the Stucco Wall Cladding subgroup within a few blocks of the Compton House. 1616 Leland represents a grand specimen with three massive chimneys topped with chimney pots, one front facing and one angled front facing gable. A second floor semi-hexagonal window extends beyond the front façade on one of the gables. The angled front gable contains the front door framed by stone and brick topped with half-timbering on the second floor. The home at 1533 Bates presents a more modest example. This cross gabled home has two front facing gables. The smaller of the two sits on the front corner of the home and creates a small entry porch for the front door. The larger gable is centered by a large brick chimney. The highest level of this gable contains half-timbering, the remainder of the home is covered in stucco without further ornament.

The Compton Home is set within a neighborhood dominated by the architectural trends of the 1920's and 30's. The number of Tudor Revival homes within the area and the dominance of the Brick Wall Cladding subgroup examples are representative of residential construction during this time period. The Compton House sits across the street from the Washington Park Historic District. The location of the Compton home, near the South Grand entrance to the park and its visibility from the park, emphasizes the importance of this home's preservation as part of the historic district's view shed. An importance made more consequential by the demolition of the Tudor Revival home to the south of the Compton house in the nineties and the recent destruction of the home just to the east.

Local Historical Context

The home's original owner, Dr. Charles Wentworth Compton, holds a unique place in Springfield history. A local surgeon, Dr. Compton was more famously the founder of the Wentworth Republicans.²⁰ This was a group of reformed minded Republicans who backed an outsider, John "Buddy" Kapp over the established Republican candidate for mayor of Springfield in 1931.²¹

²⁰ "Gambling Rivalry, 1931," SangamonLink, August 3, 2016, accessed November 22, 2016,

<http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8786>,

²¹ Ibid.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House

Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois

County and State

Compton's group of namesake Republicans helped to elect Kapp who became the longest serving mayor in Springfield history, assuring the club a key place in local history.

When Kapp shut down all public gambling shortly after taking office, Dr. Compton's home at 1303 South Wiggins became the center stage for a dramatic story recorded in the pages of the Illinois State Journal.²² In the middle of May 1931, mysterious individuals were seen lurking about the neighborhood.²³ Neighbors on Wiggins Avenue received threats indicating that individuals were planning to blow up the doctor's house unless the mayor reassessed his policy on gambling.²⁴ To protect the doctor, his family, and his home, members of the state police stood guard outside the Compton house for several days.²⁵ Gratefully, nothing ever came of the threats but the house remains a silent reminder of the hostility between local government and gambling syndicates.

The Comptons owned and resided in the home from its construction in 1926 until the 1960's when it came under the ownership of Alex B. McCosker.²⁶ In the 1970's Dr. Robert Goodwin and Eileen M. Goodwin purchased the home. They retained ownership until the nineties when Dr. Lance Steahly and Dr. Harriet Steahly became the owners.²⁷ In the 1990's the home moved from the ownership of the Steahly family to the Hoelzer family, who currently own the property.²⁸

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Calloway, Stephen and Elizabeth Cromley, ed. *The Elements of Style: A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details from 1485 to Present*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991.

Harris, Cyril M, ed. *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture*. New York: Dover Publications 1977.

Jennings, Jan and Herbert Gottfried. *American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1960*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1993.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984.

Saal, Rich. The State Journal Register. Last modified December 19, 2009. Accessed November 22, 2016. "Remembering the 'Abe', the (original) Abraham Lincoln Hotel" <http://www.sjr.com/article/20091219/Blogs/312199997>.

SangamonLink. "Gambling Rivalry, 1931" Last modified August 3, 2016. Accessed November 22, 2016. <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8786>.

²² "Gambling Rivalry, 1931," SangamonLink, August 3, 2016, accessed November 22, 2016, <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8786>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Dr. Karen Hoelzer, interview by author, Springfield, IL, November 22, 2016

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

SangamonLink. "Mayor John "Buddy" Kapp" Last modified October 21, 2013. Accessed November 22, 2016. <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=1903>.

SangamonLink. "The Grand Avenues" Last modified October 26, 2013. Accessed November 22, 2016. <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=2166>.

SangamonLink. "Washington Park" Last modified October 5, 2013. Accessed November 17, 2016. <http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=1051>

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: Lincoln Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

UTM 16S 270472.86m E 4407498.20mN elevation 632ft

1	<u>39 47'11.53 N</u> Latitude	<u>89 40'49.30W</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Parcel #: 22-05.0-126-021

LOT 8 & E PT LOT 9
OAK KNOLLS
(40159 SQ FT)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The lot and building are historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kara Pecoraro date 11/14/2016
organization University of Illinois at Springfield telephone 217-971-8411
street & number 712 Molly Lane email Kpeco01s@uis.edu
city or town New Berlin state IL zip code 62670

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

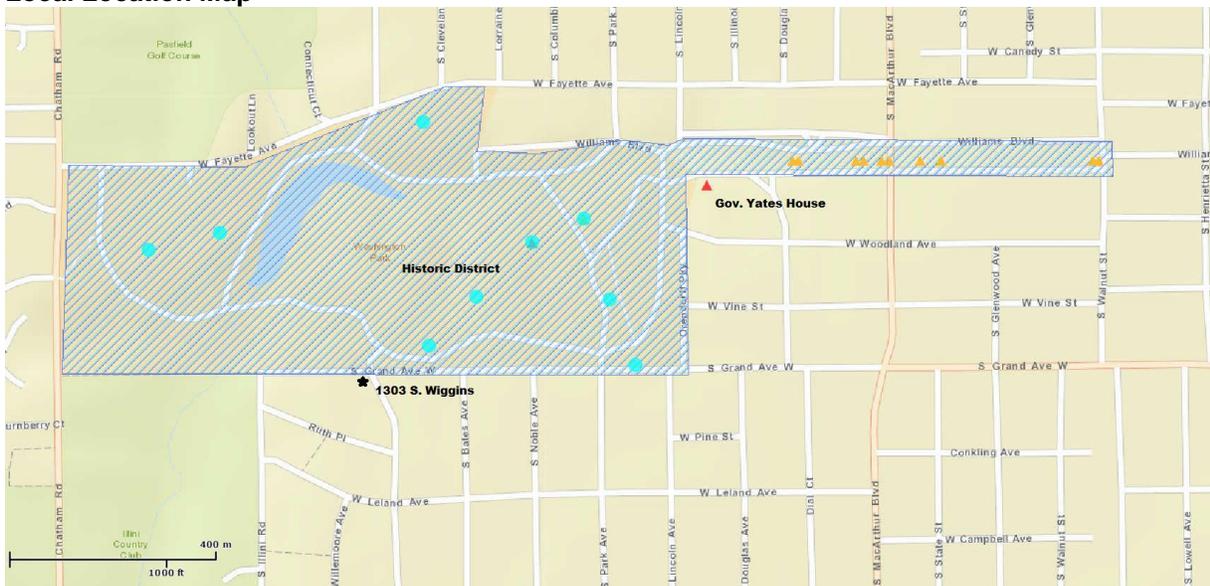
Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

• **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**



• **Local Location Map**



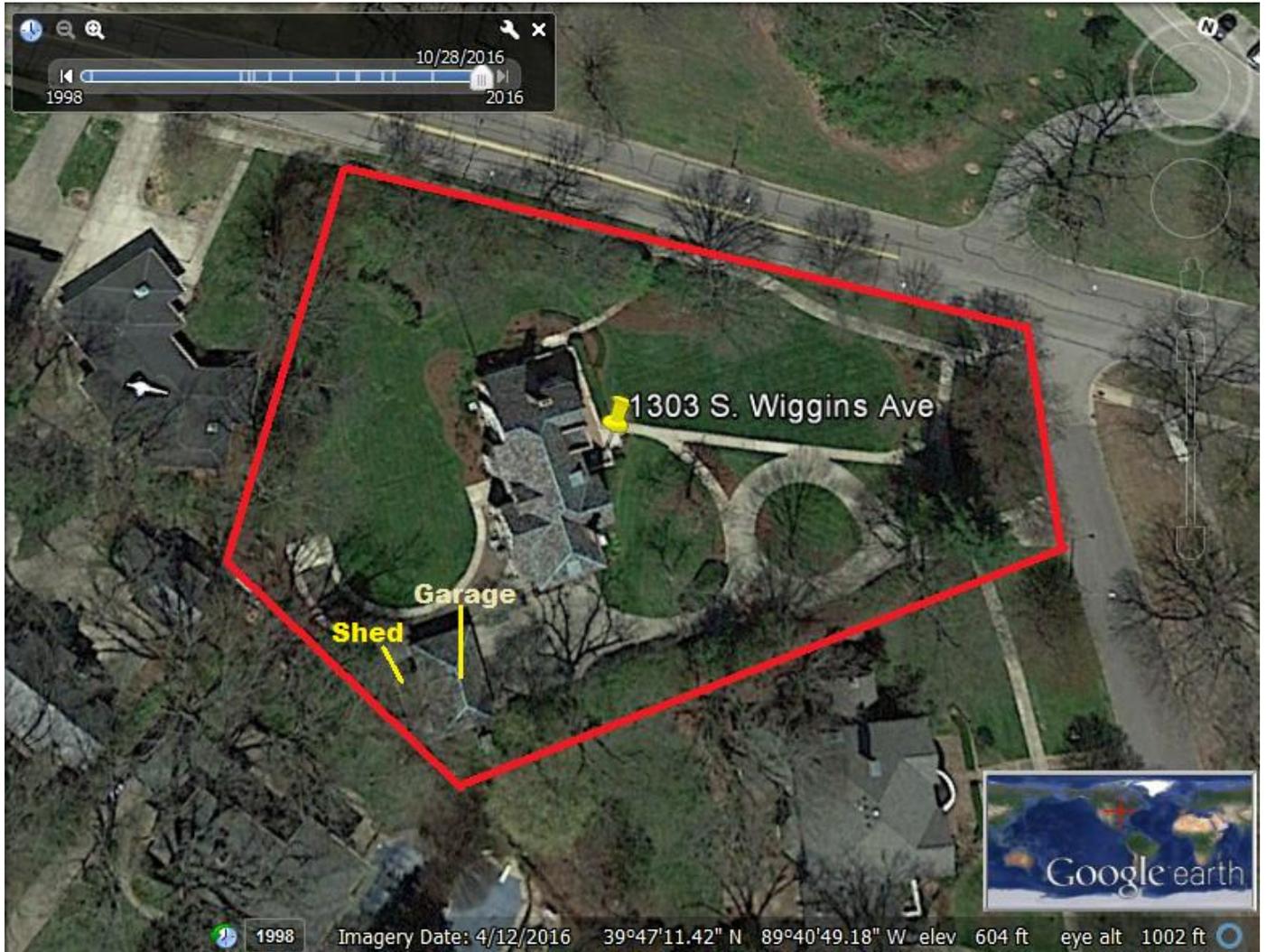
Dr. Charles W. Compton House

Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois

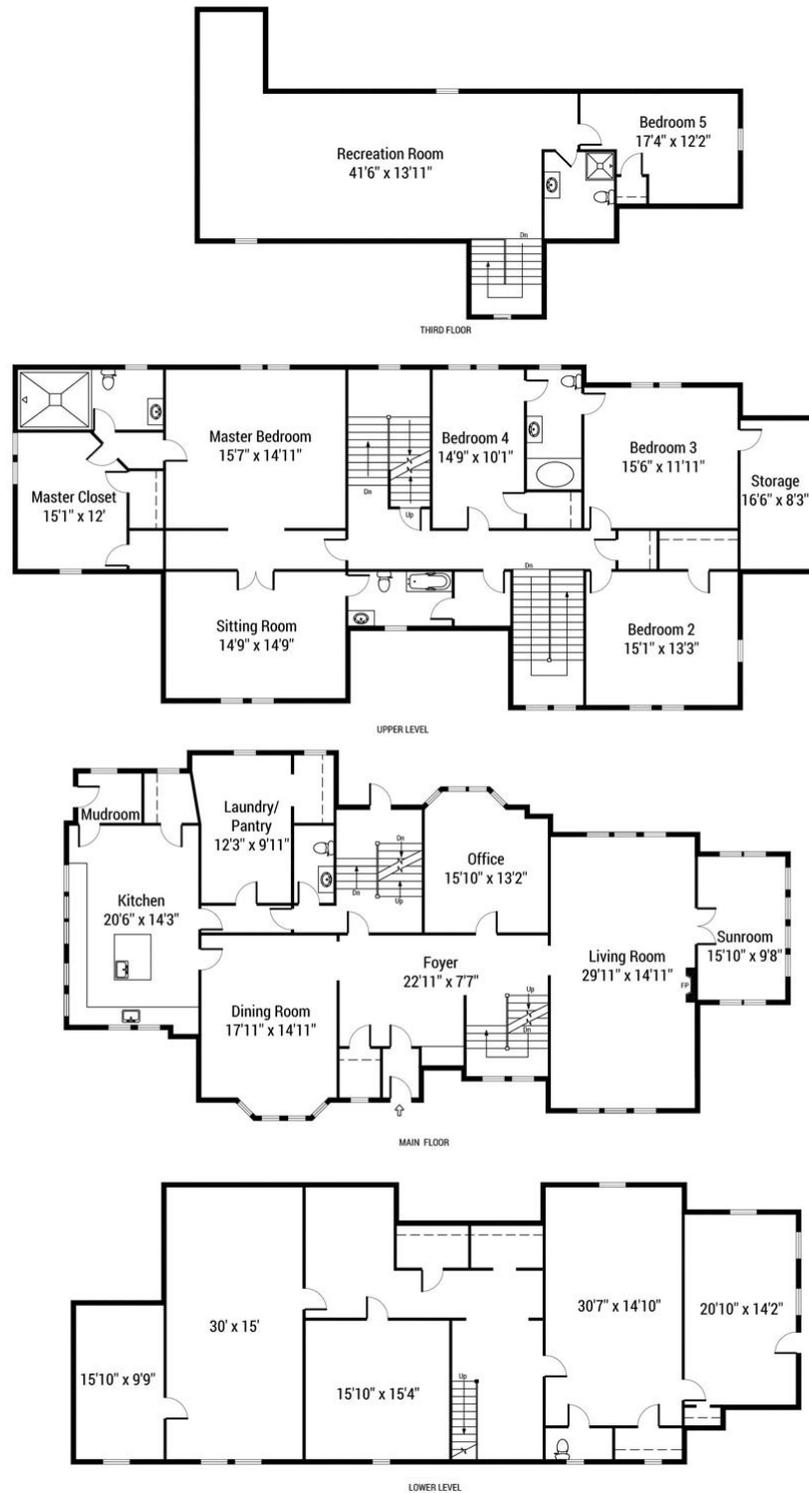
County and State

• **Site Plan**



Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State



While measurements, square footage calculations, and drawings are believed to be accurate, they are not guaranteed and are provided for illustration purposes only.

- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Dr. Charles W. Compton House
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dr. Charles W. Compton House
City or Vicinity: Springfield
County: Sangamon **State:** IL
Photographer: Merchant House and Kara Pecoraro
Date Photographed: 4/2016 and 11/1/2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 15:

Northeast facing side, front of home, camera looking west

Photo 2 of 15

Southwest facing side of home, camera looking east
Pecoraro 11/16

Photo 3 of 15

North facing side of house, camera looking south
Pecoraro 11/16

Photo 4 of 15

South facing side of home, camera looking north
Pecoraro 11/16

Photo 5 of 15

View from front door, camera looking northeast towards Washington Park Historic District

Photo 6 of 15

Garage and backyard, camera looking southwest

Photo 7 of 15

Front door, exterior detail, camera looking west

Photo 8 of 15

Foyer, camera looking north

Photo 9 of 15

Front Staircase, camera on second floor looking northeast

Dr. Charles W. Compton House

Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois

County and State

Photo 10 of 15

Living Room, camera looking north

Photo 11 of 15

Dining Room, camera looking south

Photo 12 of 15

Office, camera looking southwest

Photo 13 of 15

Kitchen, camera looking south

Photo 14 of 15

Sitting room, camera looking southeast

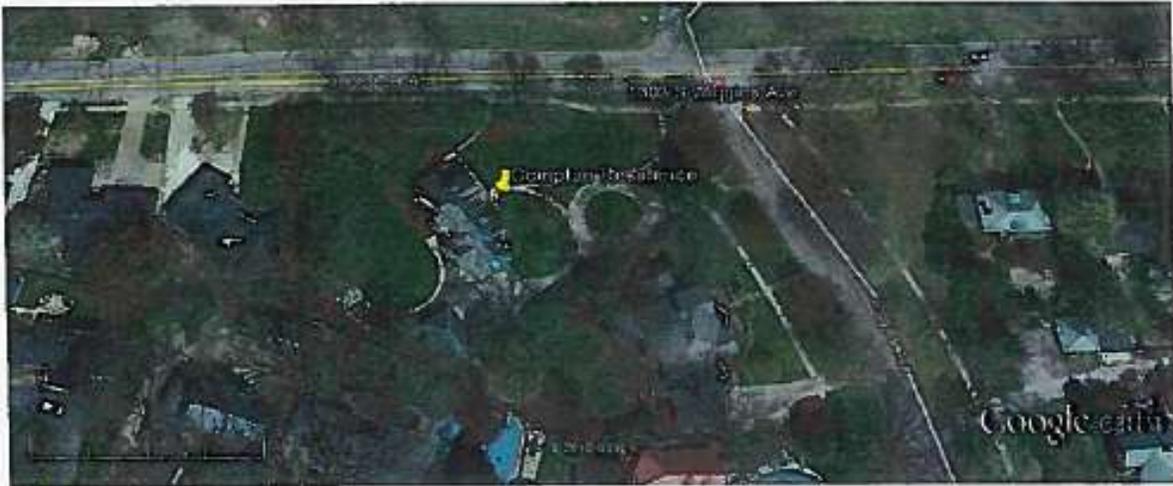
Photo 15 of 15

Bathroom, camera looking south

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 100 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.

Property name: Dr. Charles W. Compton Residence
Illinois, Sangamon County



Compton Residence
Dr. Charles W. Compton House 1303 S. Wiggins Avenue Springfield Sangamon County, IL
39°47'11.53"N 89°40'49.30"W



Google earth

feet
meters

