

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 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not for publication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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
<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.

Signature of certifying official William C. [unclear]

Date 1-13-92

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:) _____

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.

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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

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Rippon/Kinsella House

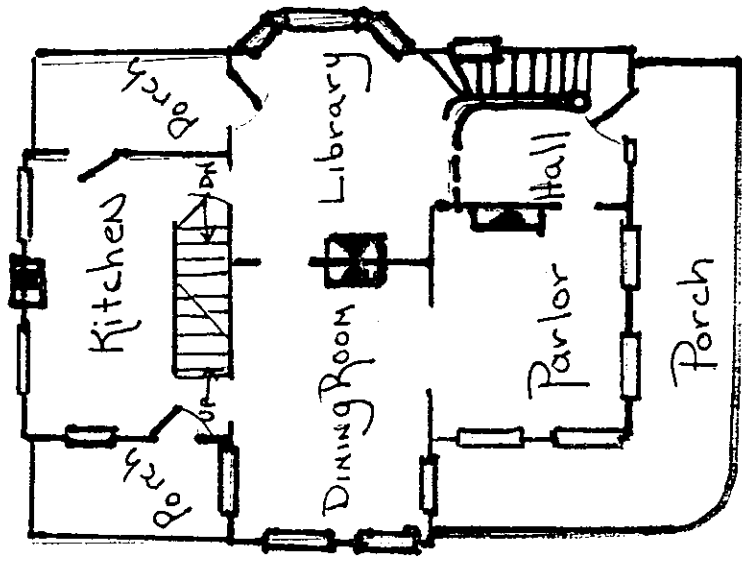
a single, plate glass side and top light.

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.

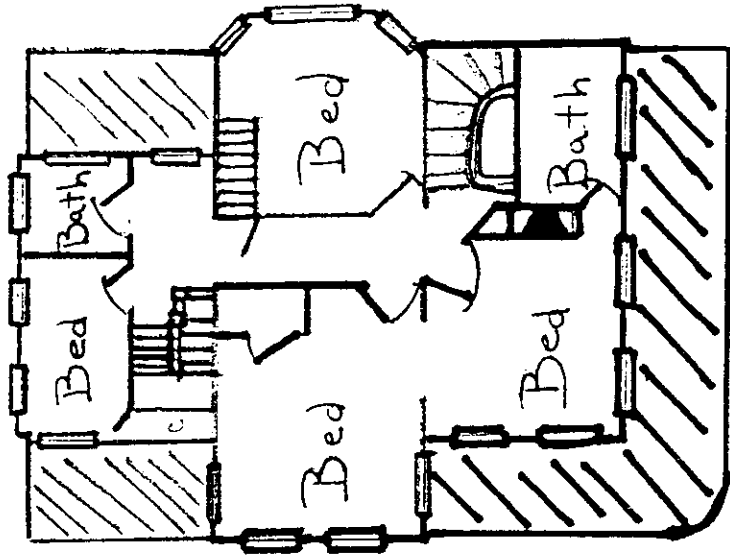
The interior reflects the same blend of Italianate features overlaid with mostly Classical Revival additions. The original curved, balustraded stairway with solid walnut handrail and decorative walnut newel post remains, as do the original Italianate doors and casing in the hall, parlor and dining room. 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 of 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

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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

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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.

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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-

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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 remodeling 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.

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
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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 SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

MAR 6 1992

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/24/92 THROUGH 2/29/92

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

FLORIDA, LEE COUNTY, Dunbar, Paul Lawrence, School, 1857 High St., Fort Myers, 92000025, NOMINATION, 2/24/92
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Gibbs, William and Caroline, House, 515 N. 3rd Ave., Maywood, 92000048, NOMINATION, 2/24/92 (Maywood MPS)
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Lynch, Timothy J., House, 416 N. 4th Ave., Maywood, 92000047, NOMINATION, 2/24/92 (Maywood MPS)
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Nichols, Harry H., House, 216 S. 4th Ave., Maywood, 92000045, NOMINATION, 2/24/92 (Maywood MPS)
ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Robinson House, 602 N. 3rd Ave., Maywood, 92000046, NOMINATION, 2/24/92 (Maywood MPS)
ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Rippon--Kinsella House, 1317 N. Third St., Springfield, 92000073, NOMINATION, 2/27/92
LOUISIANA, BEAUREGARD PARISH, DeRidder USO Building, jct. of Pine and 7th Sts., DeRidder, 92000037, NOMINATION, 2/25/92
MICHIGAN, HILLSDALE COUNTY, McCourtie, W. H. L., Estate, jct. of US 12 and Jackson Rd., Somerset Center, 91001984, NOMINATION, 1/24/92
MICHIGAN, WAYNE COUNTY, Norris, Philetus W., House, 17815 Mt. Elliott Ave., Detroit, 91001982, NOMINATION, 1/28/92
MISSISSIPPI, GEORGE COUNTY, Bilbo Basin Shell Deposit Site, Address Restricted, Lucedale vicinity, 92000039, NOMINATION, 2/25/92
NORTH DAKOTA, GRAND FORKS COUNTY, Washington School, 422 N. Sixth St., Grand Forks, 92000035, NOMINATION, 2/24/92
OREGON, BENTON COUNTY, Bexell, John, House, 3009 NW Van Buren Ave., Corvallis, 92000064, NOMINATION, 2/26/92
OREGON, BENTON COUNTY, Monroe State Bank Building, 190 S. Fifth St., Monroe, 92000065, NOMINATION, 2/26/92
OREGON, CLATSOP COUNTY, West, Oswald, Coastal Retreat, 1981 Pacific Ave., Cannon Beach, 92000066, NOMINATION, 2/26/92
OREGON, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, Oregon Caves Historic District, Caves Hwy., Oregon Caves NM, Siskiyou NF, Cave Junction vicinity, 92000058, NOMINATION, 2/25/92
PENNSYLVANIA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, Central Bethlehem Historic District, Bounded by Main, Nevada, and E. Broad Sts., and the river, Bethlehem, 72001131, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 2/20/92
VIRGINIA, ORANGE COUNTY, Orange Springs, VA 629 E of jct. with US 522, Unionville vicinity, 90002134, NOMINATION, 2/27/92
WISCONSIN, EAU CLAIRE COUNTY, US Post Office and Courthouse, 500 S. Barstow Commons, Eau Claire, 91000899, NOMINATION, 7/25/91
WISCONSIN, MARINETTE COUNTY, Dunlap Square Building, 1821 Hall St., Marinette, 92000026, NOMINATION, 2/24/92
WISCONSIN, MARINETTE COUNTY, Lauerma Brothers Department Store, 1701--1721 Dunlap Sq., Marinette, 92000027, NOMINATION, 2/24/92