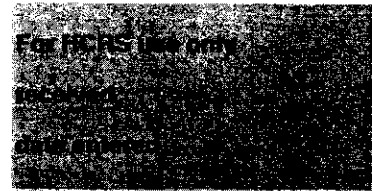


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Bressmer/Baker House

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 913 South Sixth Street \_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Springfield \_\_\_ vicinity of congressional district 20th

state Illinois code 012 county Sangamon code 167

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Douglas G. Brown

street & number 913 South Sixth Street

city, town Springfield \_\_\_ vicinity of state Illinois 62703

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sangamon County Recorder of Deeds

street & number County Building

city, town Springfield \_\_\_ vicinity of state Illinois 62703

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Inventory of Architecture before  
W.W.II - Sangamon County has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date October 1974 \_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_ county \_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Illinois Department of Conservation - Historic Sites Division

city, town Springfield \_\_\_ vicinity of state Illinois

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

#### ORIGINAL APPEARANCE (1853-1900)

Hiram Walker purchased a lot from Springfield founder, Elijah Iles, in 1853 and built a two story, brick residence, the major part of which measured approximately 15' X 24'. It apparently had a gable roof. Walker also erected a carriage house at the rear of the property. The original carriage house is no longer in existence. The house was probably built in a provincial, Federal style common to that still found in early farm houses in the area.

In 1855, Walker sold the house to John Bressmer, a prominent, pioneer merchant, who hired one of the architects of the governor's mansion to enlarge and remodel it to a three story structure. The house was enlarged considerably with a major three story addition to the east and a three story extension to the north. The additions also had gable roofs and bracketed cornices were added. This addition was given a stone foundation and stone lintels over the windows. The house had 7 fireplaces. Bressmer also enlarged the carriage house, building a 2-story brick structure to the south of the original one. This building still stands today.

The third major change to the house occurred in 1889, when it was bought by William B. Baker, another prominent Springfield businessman. He employed an architect named Charles Wesley Shinn (1833-1914) to remodel it in the Queen Anne style. At this time a number of exterior changes were made, all in keeping with those usually found in larger Queen Anne dwellings of that period. Each facade was given a distinct elevation; new dormers were added, and a two story copper faced turret with a copper dome and spire was placed on the southeast corner of the house. The north facade featured a half-timber and stucco treatment, and typical Queen Anne porches were added to the north, south and west sides. The brick chimneys were also remodeled in the Queen Anne style.

Before 1906, the small porch on the south was removed and a two story, classic revival porch was added, probably to showcase building materials from the owner's lumber company.

During the latter half of the 19th century, the street on which the Baker House is located became known as "Aristocracy Hill" due to the many fine mansions that were located in a section that stretched from the central business district to South Grand Avenue.

Exhibits #1 and #2a through #2e show the sequence of the various additions. With the exception of several new dormers, added in the 1950's, Exhibit #3 depicts the way the house appeared following its development into a Queen Anne mansion in 1889, with the ca. 1900 porch addition.

Appendix #1 is a chronology of the development and various owners of the Bressmer/Baker House. Appendix #2 is a section from an aerial drawing of Springfield (ca. 1875) which shows the approximate shape of the house and carriage house in that era.

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PRESENT APPEARANCE

The Bressmer/Baker House, as it exists today, closely resembles its appearance in the 1889-1900 era, with several exceptions. This was the era in which the house was re-modeled in the Queen Anne style by architect, Charles W. Shinn. It exhibits many of the typical features for which Queen Anne houses were noted including a domed turret, overhangs, use of varying materials, elaborate wooden trim, half-timber and stucco, clustered brick chimneys, leaded and stained glass. (See Exhibit #4). In the rear, the carriage house maintains the same, basic shape that it had when constructed in 1855 (with the exception of the changes in its fenestration). (See Exhibit #5) The house contains approximately 5500 square feet of space.

Exhibit #6 is a aerial view showing the location of the residence and carriage house within their surroundings. Since this photo (Exhibit #6) was taken, the residence to the north (right) of the Bressmer/Baker House has been torn down and an office building with apartments above is being constructed. A one story office building is situated immediately south of the Bressmer/Baker House. While there have been a number of changes in "Aristocracy Hill" in the past quarter century, there are several fine mid to late 19th century structures still remaining in the area, which help to provide a semblance of a proper setting for the Bressmer/Baker House. Directly across the street from the house are two fine examples of large masonry houses in the Italianate style. (See Exhibit #7)

Exhibit #8 is a site plan which shows the basic dimensions of the Bressmer/Baker House (prior to the removal of the ca. 1900 porch) and carriage house and the lot on which they are located.

Descriptions of the various elevations of the residence and carriage house are as follows:

RESIDENCE

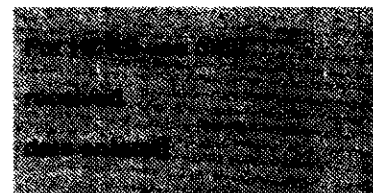
Front Elevation (See Exhibit #9)

The bottom level of the front facade contains two major openings, a paired set of windows with an arched, stained glass transom, and a three sectioned window (two double hung and a fixed center section with a transom). Both openings have stone sills and heavy stone lintels, one arched and one straight. There is also a doorway on the north end of the front elevation with a modern wood canopy. The doorway has a "colonial" treatment, the result of a 20th century remodeling.

At the second level of the facade, there is a bay window with two, double hung windows, and one single double hung window with a stone lintel and sill. On the south corner of the facade, there is a corner turret, which starts at the second floor level and rises two stories. It is capped with a beaded, copper, bell shaped dome with a spire. The turret contains three double hung windows at the second level and three fixed sash at the third story level. The sides of the turret are decorated with copper relief.

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The third level features an overhanging gable with two double hung windows set back in an arched recess. The end of the gable has half-timber and stucco decoration.

Rear Elevation (See Exhibit #10)

The bottom level of the rear facade has two double hung windows in the Bressmer addition to the house (ca. 1855) and three, double hung windows in the frame addition which was constructed in the 1930s and remodeled in the 1950s. At the second story level, there are a pair of double hung windows with a slightly arched, brick lintel. At the third level, there are three double hung windows, a pair in a new dormer added in the 1950s, and a small window installed in the 1950s in the center of the earlier dormer. The foundation in the rear elevation is brick.

North Elevation (See Exhibit #11)

The north elevation displays portions of the Bressmer addition along with all subsequent additions. The first story facade (earlier frame wing) contains five windows set in the clapboard siding. Two of the windows have blind transoms with wood relief decoration. A 1930s frame, one story addition at the rear contains three double hung windows (one small one and a pair of larger ones). To the left of the older frame wing, a blank brick wall rises to the eave, broken only by the wooden canopy over the front entry. The foundation on the north side is brick done at the time of the 1889 addition and split concrete block on the 1930's addition.

At the second story level of the facade, the frame wing is decorated with half-timber and stucco. It contains one large, fixed sash with a transom. In the brick part of the facade at the second level, one double hung window is visible in the 1855 rear wing. The eave on the east portion of the north elevation is bracketed.

At the third story level, one can see portions of the gabled roofs and two massive, brick chimneys, one with a corbelled cap. In the center of the frame wing is a decorated end gable with three double hung windows.

South Elevation (See Exhibit #12)

At the lower level, there are four double hung windows, one large window with a transom, and a pair of windows with a massive, stone corbeled lintel. All windows have stone lintels and sills. There are six basement windows set in the stone foundation. There is a wood, paneled door with a glass transom and stone lintel, which is presently used as the main entrance to the building.

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At the second level of the facade, there are five double hung windows. Again, the turret, which starts at the second floor level is a prominent feature in this elevation.

At the third level, there are two prominent gables, one adjoining the turret, and one over the bay area. The latter gable has an arched, recessed opening in which two double hung windows are set. The end of the gable is decorated with half-timber and wood relief in the place of stucco. The gable end adjoining the turret is decorated with wood relief trim and contains two double hung windows. The large brick chimney with corbeled cap and pots can also be seen in the south elevation.

#### Roof

The roof of the Bressmer/Baker is a series of intersecting gables and is currently covered with new brown, asbestos shingles.

#### Interior

Exhibits #13 and #14 show the current first and second floor plans of the Bressmer/Baker House. At one time the first floor level was used as a doctor's office and nine of the rooms were subdivided for examining rooms.

The main rooms were large and will be restored to as close to their original appearance as possible. Only one of the original eight fireplaces is in tact - one with an unusual brick and terra cotta mantel in what was originally an English type entry hall. The owner plans to restore most of the original fireplaces.

The interior has a large amount of elaborate wood trim and paneling. There are 3" thick, sliding doores (one of them is finished on one side in oak and the other side in cherry. Fine examples of stained glass are also found in the main rooms

#### CARRIAGE HOUSE (See Exhibits #15, #16, #17 and #18)

The brick carriage house, with its provincial, Federal style, has the same basic configuration as it had when it was built in the 1850's. Only changes in the fenestration have been made. The gable roof is covered with seamed metal.

With the exception of the window openings on the south elevation, all of the openings have been modified. The window openings have been made shorter with wood fillers. The loft opening in the rear elevation has also been filled in with wood. The lintels in the upper level and in some of the lower level windows are arched brick. The door and small double hung window in the lower level of the north facade have massive wood lintels.

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The two original arched carriage doorways have been filled in with bay windows in the "colonial" style. A modern entry way has been added to the left side of the east facade.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1853-1889

**Builder/Architect**

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bressmer/Baker House is significant because: (1) it is one of the last two remaining examples of masonry Queen Anne dwellings of this size and quality in the City of Springfield; (2) it exemplifies outstanding features that were associated with the Queen Anne style, including the only copper domed turret in Springfield; (3) the house is one of the last three remaining, known works of a prominent, early Springfield architect, Charles Wesley Shinn; and (4) the structure has been owned by several leading Springfield merchants, including John Bressmer (Bressmer's Department Store) and William B. Baker (Baker Lumber Company).

### Architectural Significance

The Baker House is architecturally significant because it is one of the last masonry Queen Anne residences of this size and quality to be found in Springfield; one of the last three remaining, known works of Charles Wesley Shinn, a prominent Springfield architect of the late nineteenth century; and the only structure in Springfield to have a turret faced with copper and a copper dome and spire. (See Exhibit #19)

The 5,500 sq. ft. house displays a number of the architectural features that were hallmarks of the Queen Anne style including: compound forms, a turret, tall, multiple shafted chimneys, assorted gables, overhangs, bay windows, relief panels, dormers, and a mixture of materials (stone, brick, terracotta, wood, stucco and stained glass). As with classic Queen Anne dwellings, the Bressmer/Baker House has an irregular ground plan, with each facade being different. The ground floor is brick trimmed with stone, and the upper levels feature half-timbered walls and gables. It has been said that this type of busy all-over pattern created a unity of its own, very much like a patch work quilt that makes a strong design out of many different fabrics.

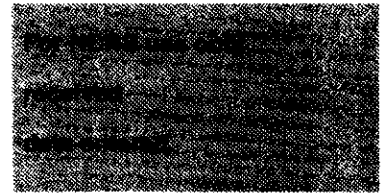
Similar to many Queen Anne houses of the period, the Bressmer/Baker House has a large English type hall with a fireplace. This fireplace is the only one remaining at the present time. However, the current owner plans to restore nearly all of the original eight fireplaces.

Other restoration plans (now in process) include the moving of the present main entry and the classic revival, two story porch further to the rear of the house, the removal of non-original dormers, and painting of wood trim in its original color.

Exhibit #20 shows the status of the restoration work in September, 1981.

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The owner will use the first two floors of the house for law offices and maintain apartments on the third level. The first two levels will be restored to their original configuration as much as possible. The carriage house in the rear will also be restored and used for some purpose.

Historical Significance

Historically, the Bressmer/Baker House has been associated with several prominent Springfield merchants and architects. The house as it appears today evolved from a simpler, Federal style form dating back to 1852-53, when Hiram Walker built the first house on the site after buying the property for \$210 from Elijah Iles, one of the founders of Springfield. Walker also erected a carriage house at the rear of the property.

Walker sold the house in 1855 for \$600 to John Bressmer, a pioneer Springfield merchant. Bressmer was one of the founders of a major Springfield department store that bore his name for over 100 years. A German immigrant, Bressmer began his retail career as a clerk in a store named Hurst & Taylor at the southeast corner of 6th and Adams (present site of the 1st National Bank Building). Bressmer and a B. C. McQuester bought Hurst's interest in the store and went into association with Charles W. Matheny. The store at the time contained more selling space than any dry goods and carpet business downtown. In 1868, Bressmer became the sole owner of the store, which was moved and enlarged several times in succeeding years. In 1882, headlines were made of the fact that the store had an elevator to the second floor. The Bressmer store later had the first escalator in Springfield.

In 1855, Bressmer hired one of the architects of the Illinois governor's mansion Thomas Dennis (1821-98) to remodel his house. Dennis was the supervising architect for John Van Osdel, who designed the exterior of the governor's mansion. Van Osdel was the first architect to practice in Chicago. Dennis was also responsible for the interior design of the governor's mansion and, in conjunction with Larkin G. Mead, erected Lincoln's Tomb. The house was enlarged considerably at this time and was given an Italianate appearance similar to other nearby mansions. Dennis filed a mechanic's lien against Bressmer because he was not paid for his work.

The property was purchased and occupied by three other owners, including Cyrus Richardson, a railway superintendent, and Walter Ordway, who ran a boot and shoe business on the north side of the Old State Capitol square. (See Appendix #1 for a listing of the various owners)



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In 1889 the house was bought by William B. Baker, president of an ice and water company, and the Baker Lumber Company. He bought the house for \$5,000 and spent an additional \$7,000 remodeling it in the Queen Anne style. It appeared that he showcased some of his firm's building materials in the residence. In addition to the use of stained glass, he installed 8' high oak and cherry doors, cherry woodwork, and beautiful brass hardware. The architect for the remodeling was Charles Wesley Shinn, who designed many prominent buildings in the city, including the Exposition Building at the state fairgrounds, the Maldaner Building, the 2nd Presbyterian Church, the First Methodist Church, and First National Bank Building. Only the Exposition Building and Maldaner Building remain today. Shinn was born in Griggsville, Illinois in 1833 and died in Springfield in 1914. At one time he maintained his offices in the Ridgely Bank Building (corner 5th and Monroe).

Baker was born in 1843 in Hampton, Connecticut. On July 25, 1861 he joined the Union Army at Mound City, Illinois. He served three years as a corporal in Company I, 7th Illinois Infantry. Baker's father was a carpenter. Baker's wife, Adelia, was also born in 1843. The Bakers had one son, Ralph, to whom Baker sold the house for \$12,000 in 1896. Ralph Baker died in 1921 with William Baker living until 1929.

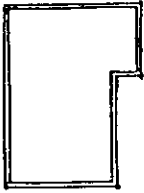
According to the U.S. Bureau of Census records, ten people were living in the Baker House in 1900: William and his wife Adelia, Ralph and his wife Nancy, the younger Baker's three children, Adelia Baker's 73 year old mother, and two servants, one male and one female.

Baker lost possession of the house in 1929 due to the failure of the Ridgely Bank in which he owned stock.

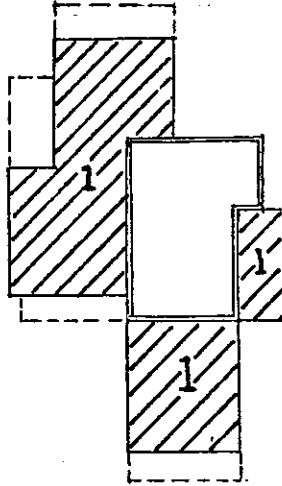
A curious thread that connects the owners and architects of the Bressmer/Baker House is the fact that all were associated with the 2nd Presbyterian Church.

SEQUENCE OF BASIC ADDITIONS

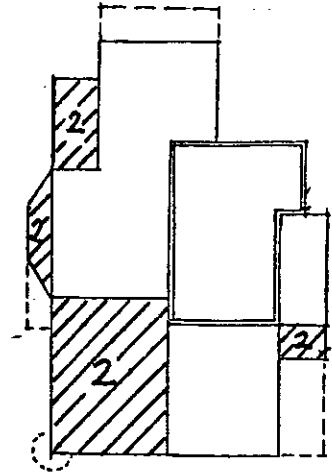
BRESSMER/BAKER HOUSE



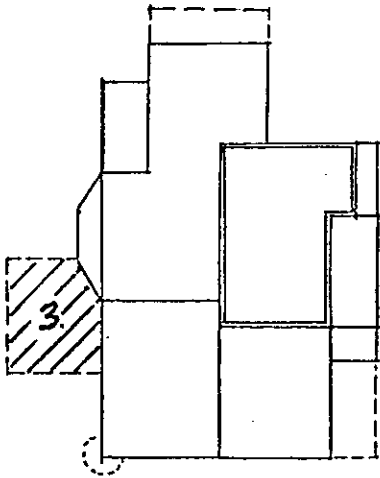
Original House  
Ca. 1853



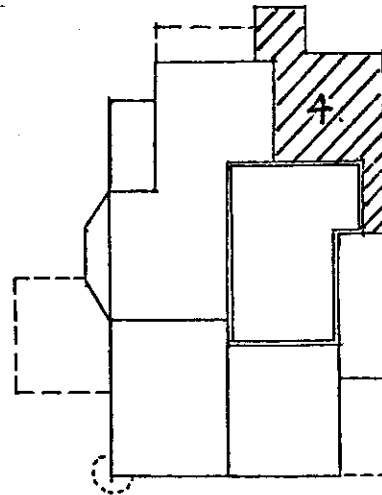
Bressmer Additions  
Ca. 1855



Baker Additions  
Ca. 1889



Two Story Porch Addition  
Ca. 1900



One Story Frame Addition  
1930s

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE BRESSMER/BAKER HOUSE

- 1852 - Elijah Iles, one of Springfield's founders, sold the site to Hiram Walker for \$210. Walker built the first house on the property. The house was a simple brick, 1½-2 story structure, probably in a provincial, Federal style. Walker also built a carriage house in the rear of the property that is still standing today.
- 1855 - Walker sold the property to John Bressmer for the sum of \$600. Bressmer was a pioneer Springfield merchant who became the sole owner of a department store in 1868, one which bore his name for over 100 years as a leading Springfield institution. Bressmer hired the supervising architect for the Illinois governor's mansion (Thomas Dennis) to remodel the house. Dennis was also responsible for the interior design of the governor's mansion. Dennis filed a mechanic's lien against Bressmer because he was not paid for his work.
- 1856 - Bressmer sold the property to Cyrus Richardson for \$3,600. The terms of the sales contract were: \$400 downpayment, \$800 on or before January 1, 1858, and a promissory note for the remainder of \$2,400.
- 1857 - Richardson died before paying off his note.
- 1859 - George B. Nichols bought the property at a foreclosure sale for the sum of \$2,125.
- 1862 - Nichols and his wife deeded the property to Walter Ordway, who ran a boot and shoe business on the north side of the downtown square.
- 1881 - Ordway deeded the property to his wife, Mary.
- 1883 - Ordway died of the "nervousness".
- 1889 - Mary Ordway sold the property to William B. Baker, who owned an ice and water company, as well as the Baker Lumber Company. The purchase price was \$5,500. Baker spent \$7,000 remodeling the place in the Queen Anne style and brought it basically to its present proportions.
- Prior to 1896 - A two-story, neo-classic porch was built on the south side of the mansion, replacing an earlier porch.
- 1896 - Baker sold the property to his son, Ralph, for \$12,000.
- 1912 - Mrs. William B. Baker died and her husband moved back into the house with his son Ralph and family.
- 1921 - Ralph Baker died.
- 1929 - William B. Baker lost possession of the house due to the failure of the Ridgely Bank in Springfield in which he owned stock.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Wallace, Joseph, Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, IL; Chgo. '04  
Chapman Bros., Portrait and Biographical Album of Sangamon County, Ill., Chicago, 1891  
Interstate Publishing Co., History of Sangamon County, Illinois, Chicago, 1881.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.45 acres

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

### UMT References

A         
Zone Easting Northing

B         
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

### Verbal boundary description and justification

This property has a frontage of 102' on the west side of 6th Street between Cass and Clay Streets, and a depth of 194.44' (S 19' of Lot 4 and N 1/2 of Lot 5 in Elijah Iles 2nd Add., with certain exceptions and reservations)

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Kirchner

organization \_\_\_\_\_

date September 15, 1981

street & number 3 Country Place

telephone (217) 529-5815

city or town Springfield,

state Illinois 62703

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

Attest:

date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration \_\_\_\_\_

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Irwin, Jared, House (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA), E. Main St. (06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Lumpkin Commercial Historic District (Lumpkin, Georgia MR  
Main, Broad, Cotton, and Mulberry Sts. (06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Mathis House (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA), E. Main St. (06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Pigtail Alley Historic District (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA), Old  
Chestnut Rd. (06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Rockwell, Stoddard, House (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA), Rockwel  
St. (06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Second Methodist Church (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA), Mulberry  
(06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Tucker, John A., House (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA), Florence St.  
(06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Uptown Residential Historic District (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA)  
Broad and Main Sts. (06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Stewart County, Lumpkin, Usher House (Lumpkin, Georgia MRA), Florence St. (06/29/82)

GEORGIA, Troup County, Mountville vicinity, Mays-Boddie, House, GA 109 (06/28/82)

ILLINOIS, Lake County, Lake Forest, Armour, J. Ogden, House, 1500 W Kennedy Rd. (06/28/82)

ILLINOIS, Sangamon County, Springfield, Bressmer-Baker, House, 913 6th St. (06/29/82)

INDIANA, Monroe County, Ellettsville vicinity, St. John's Lutheran Church, Old Dutch Church Rd.  
(06/29/82)

IOWA, Polk County, Des Moines, Cummins, Albert Baird, House, 2404 Forest Dr. (06/30/82)

KANSAS, Ellis County, Hays, Madden Elevator, 117 East 9th St. (06/29/82)

KENTUCKY, Fayette County, Lexington, Kinkead House, 362 Walnut St. (06/29/82)

KENTUCKY, Fayette County, Lexington, Watkins, Thomas B., House, 1008 S. Broadway (06/29/82)

LOUISIANA, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Lowe-Forman House, 5301 Camp St. (06/29/82)

MARYLAND, Harford County, Fallston vicinity, Rockdale, N of Fallston at 1724 Carrs Mill Rd.,  
(06/30/82)

MISSISSIPPI, Marshall County, Holly Springs, Chalmers Institute (Holly Springs MRA), W. Chulahoma  
Ave. (06/28/82)

MISSISSIPPI, Marshall County, Holly Springs, Hillcrest Cemetery (Holly Springs MRA), Center St.  
(06/28/82)

MISSISSIPPI, Marshall County, Holly Springs, Malone House (Holly Springs MRA), 197 W. College Ave.  
(06/28/82)

MISSISSIPPI, Marshall County, Holly Springs, Oakview (Rust College Infirmary) (Holly Springs MRA),  
Rust College Campus, Rust Ave. (06/28/82)

MISSISSIPPI, Marshall County, Holly Springs, Old Water and Electric Light Plant (Holly Springs MRA),  
140 E. Falconer Ave. (06/28/82)

MISSOURI, St. Louis (Independent City), S. S. Cyril and Methodius Historic District, I-70 (06/28/82)

NEBRASKA, Knox County, Verdigre vicinity, Rad Sladkovsky (C.S.P.S. Cis. 68; Z.C.B.J. Cis 8) (KX09-  
1), (06/29/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Bertie County, Garrett-White House, (06/28/82)

NORTH CAROLINA, Bertie County, Roxobel, Pineview, Off SR 1249, (06/28/82)