

Revised + final form
Sent to D.C. 6/18/86

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory--Nomination Form

received OCT 17 1986
date entered

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

1. Name

historic John Patton Log Cabin

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Lexington Park District Park not for publication

city, town Lexington vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county McLean code 113

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Lexington Park District

street & number 202 S. Pine

city, town Lexington vicinity of state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 105 Courthouse

city, town Bloomington state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Landmarks in McLean County
has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date December 1973 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Illinois Department of Conservation

city, town Springfield state Illinois

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>1904, 1965</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John Patton Log Cabin is a 17'10" X 19'11" hewn log structure built in 1829, situated in Lexington Park District Park. It was originally located three miles South East of the present site. The cabin was moved in 1904 and then disassembled in 1965. In 1969, the cabin was reassembled as close to its original configuration as possible. Certain interpretive errors are being corrected by work scheduled for September 1983.

The cabin was originally located in N.W.¼ of the N.E.¼ of the S.W.¼ of Section 22 T.25-N, R 4-E (Lexington Township). Much of the description of the cabin and its later additions were provided by A. V. Pierson (b.1849-d.1916), a Lexington area historian who grew up in the cabin.

The original Patton cabin was an 18'X20' hewn log structure with half dove-tail jotching, oriented East to West. It featured a half dove-tail notched hewn log fire box with a stick and clay chimney. A battened door and window were located on the North wall. Original door and/or window placement on the South wall is problematical. Gable ends were covered with either horizontal or vertical clapboards. The roof was finished with 4' long split shakes held with weight poles. Interior work included pegs for domestic utensils, puncheon flooring, a 6' fireplace and a puncheon bed.

In 1832, the Black Hawk troubles caused a 20'x20' log block house to be erected a few feet to the West. It was constructed in a similar manner as the cabin. It featured rifle slits and had but one door. The two elements were joined in 1840. At that time, brick fire places were established at either end. The exterior was covered with milled clapboard siding. The 1829 structure was probably sided with hand-split clapboard previous to the 1840 remodeling. Additional doors and windows were added to the 1829 structure.

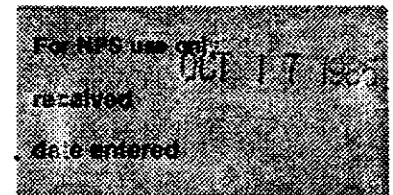
The structure maintained this configuration until 1904 when it was moved from its knoll to approximately 25 yards South. The block house section was destroyed and the 1829 cabin was resided with vertical boards and converted to use as a live stock barn.

In 1965, the cabin had outlived its usefulness as a farm building and it was offered to various groups if they would agree to move it from the farm. In view of this, the cabin logs were numbered and the cabin was disassembled and placed in storage until funds could be raised for its restoration. The impact of its removal was negligible to its original site(s) for it simply reflected the necessity of utilizable outbuildings on a farm.

In 1969, the logs were reassembled on a concrete foundation as close to the original configuration as possible. Since measurements mentioned in historic accounts varied as much as 2', and the original site is too disturbed for archeology, the logs dictated the form in reconstruction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin

Item number 7

Page 2

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Because of severe deterioration, many of the logs could not be placed in their original wall positions. However, the sound sections of these logs were used to maintain the original texture and coloring. Three interpretive errors were made in this reconstruction. The gable ends were constructed of logs, the chimney placed on the firebox was not clay and a brick pad was placed in front of the structure.

Work to correct these deficiencies will start in mid-August of 1983, under the supervision of Allen Conville of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, who was recommended by the Illinois Department of Conservation. This work will bring the cabin into a configuration as close to original as is now possible. Its present site is not detrimental to the interpretation of the cabin, for the park, with maturing trees and the nearby croplands approximate the original timber edge placement of the cabin. This site also makes the cabin accessible to the general public and allows measures for securing not only the cabin, but the period furnishings contained therein, which are used to interpret the cabin.

This nomination contains one contributing building and no non-contributing resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory--Nomination Form

For NPS use only
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date entered

Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number 7

Page 3

Addenda to Description

In an effort to clarify, each question in the evaluation will be quoted and an answer provided.

Question:

"What documentation (in 1969) was used as the basis for historical accuracy of the completed cabin to its appearance during the 1830s?"

Answer:

I don't know. Although a sketch of the cabin, published in 1902, was reportably used. The contractor's ability to properly interpret that was undoubtably limited. The 1969 rehabilitation was a result of two factors: The remnant material and copying the WPA construction at New Salem State Park in Illinois.

Question:

"If it (the documentation) was the same as that used in 1983, why were three interpretive errors made concerning the accurate materials and appearance?"

Answer:

The 1969 contractor was clearly not capable of understanding the nuances of restoration and the need for documentation. Although it should be remembered that our criticism of him is done by current standards and styles, which is hardly fair. After all, the leading restoration project in Illinois during that period was the Old State Capitol Project. And that project, like the Patton Cabin, was a complete disassembly and reassembly project. It is doubtful whether that project would pass muster today.

The contractor was directed to reuse historic material and refashion it into a cabin. For such limited direction it is surprising that anything is left.

Question:

"What is the basis for the discrepancy between the written documentation concerning the dimensions of the cabin, and the actual length of the logs used in the 1969 reassembly?"

Answer:

Insofar as the discrepancy totals three inches, I presume that Mr. Pierson, the original source, rounded off the measurements to the nearest half foot.

Question:

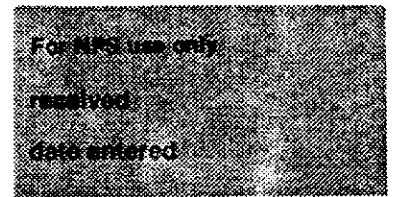
"Does this reflect upon the care which logs were removed in 1965?"

Answer:

No

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory--Nomination Form



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number 7

Page⁴

Question:

"What information can you provide concerning the techniques used to dismantle the cabin?"

Answer:

None that I have not already provided.

Question:

"What portion of original logs could not be reused because of severe deterioration?"

Answer:

Eight logs. This is based upon the different log count between known historic techniques, the 1902 sketch, photos of the cabin in 1965 and the 1969 rehabilitation. This would total 75% retainage of original wall surface in the 1969 rehabilitation.

Question:

"How much new material was used in 1969?"

Answer:

Newly installed was the roof system, floor system and fire box and chimney. The fire box, itself, was constructed with salvagable sections of logs too severely deteriorated to be used in wall positions. Also some hewn material from a post and beam constructed building was inserted in the walls in a few locations. Most of this was removed in 1983.

Question:

"... portion of new logs?"

Answer:

A little more than 10%.

Question:

"... Chinking between the logs?"

Answer:

That was probably removed in 1904 when the cabin was converted into a hog shed.

Question:

"... clapboards?"

Answer:

Probably removed in 1904.

Question:

"Roof material, door and window framing, other materials?"

Answer:

Probably removed in 1904.

Question:

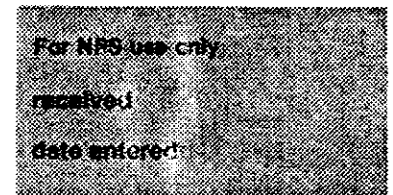
"Are the doors and windows in the original locations?"

Answer:

The doors are, the window is not, according to the 1902 sketch.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number 7

Page 5

Question:

"Are these (locations) among the ones added in or after 1840?"

Answer:

I don't know why the window was mislocated. Perhaps physical evidence, in this case, varied from the 1902 sketch.

Question:

"Please provide a description of this work" (1983).

Answer:

In 1983, after careful analysis of the standing structure (exhibit A), a decision was made to keep the crib as it was reconstructed in 1969. Disassembly and reconstruction would have placed entirely too much stress on the original material. Because some logs were bad and some inappropriate, and because the structure was left two logs short in 1969, it was decided to acquire hand hewn replacement logs. These salvaged logs were acquired in Indiana, and they match the original in size, color, tooling and texture.

In restoration of the crib, five logs were replaced and eight logs added to gain the proper height. Since the roof was entirely a reconstruction, it was removed and a new roof system was installed. The new roof system was constructed, based upon early 19th century cabin examples in Garrard County Kentucky, where Patton came from. It is essentially a 7/12 pitch with a rafter and open lat substructure. The shakes are 4 ft. long x 6 to 12 inches wide, laid 18 inches to weather. These are nailed. A weight pole system was installed. This was based upon pictorial and written descriptions of such systems which were widely used in the Ohio river valley. Written accounts clearly indicate that Patton used such a system. The system is constructed upon an extended length eave logs which hold butt poles which support riser blocks and the weight poles.

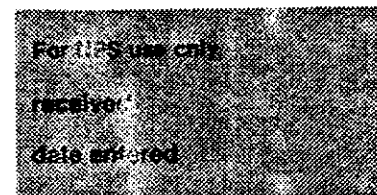
The gables were covered with horizontal planks. Accounts do not indicate whether Patton used hewn or rived planks. Hewn planks were used in this project.

Chinking was done with diagonally laid blocking, and it was then packed with wheat straw. The whole being secured with galvanized wire cloth. Daubing over this was mixed to duplicate the color and texture of the local sand and clays available to Patton. The joints were struck in a concave manner and rubbed lightly with jute cloth to eliminate the polish left by metal tools.

The chimney and firebox reconstruction used the hewn firebox crib constructed in 1969. Upon this a stick and daub chimney was constructed. The technique and appearance was based upon the 1902 sketch, photos dating 1860-65 of soldiers encampments and written accounts. The clay used on the chimney matches that of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number 7 Page 6

the daubing.

It must be understood that the guiding principle of the work undertaken was that the work should return the cabin to its 1829 appearance which is its period of significance. The concept of the percentage of materials which are original to that period could easily be misapplied. You must realize that a log cabin of this type was ephemeral and temporary construction. There was never any intention on the part of Patton that the cabin would remain as it has been restored to in 1983-85. The cabin was a shell composed essentially of a log crib upon which Patton had every intention of adding and changing into something which resembled a house. The log crib is the component which has been saved and restored in this project. Seventy per cent of the original crib is intact. Daubing, roof shingles, early board doors, stick and clay chimneys were components of this disposable architecture. The survival of these items anywhere is improbable. For instance, clay work was a constant process of replacement. These features only survive when they have had siding applied over them.

Patton is significant, and the cabin is significant within a very brief but very important historic epoch, and that is White-Amerind contact and white settlement. In McLean County, that period dates 1822 to 1832. The cabin clearly and accurately reflects that period.

Question:

"Was the work done when planned?"

Answer:

No, the worst winter in over 20 years delayed the project for a year.

Question:

"What was the source for the historic accuracy of the corrections made to the 1969 errors?"

Answer:

See item 9. Also the knowledge and experience of highly competent craftsmen who performed the work was utilized.

Question:

"Did the addition of clapboards in the gable ends, clay to the chimney, and a new pad in front of the cabin replace or cover work done in 1969?"

Answer:

In all cases it replaced work.

Question:

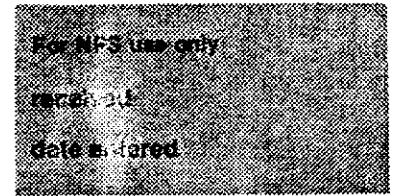
"What materials were used?"

Answer:

See above.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number 7 Page 7

Question:

"Was any other work done?"

Answer:

Besides that mentioned above, the addition of logs for proper height allowed the reconstruction of a loft area in the interior which was mentioned in the original accounts. In the loft the joists from the 1969 reconstruction was retained, and oak floor boards were laid. The boards are rough sawn 1" x 6" oak.

C. 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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1829 Builder/Architect John Patton

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John Patton Log Cabin is significant in the exploration and settlement of Central Illinois. It is the only surviving structure in this area associated with White/Amerind contact. And it is the only surviving structure in this area associated with the organization of McLean County Government. The structure has been interpreted since 1970 in a passive manner by showing the interior as a ca. 1835 period room. Plans are being made for a more active interpretation of the structure involving "hands on" activity.

In March of 1829, John Patton, who was from Switzerland County, Indiana and Garrard County, Kentucky, settled in a Kickapoo Indian village, near the junction of Patton's Creek and the Mackinaw River. He had been told of the site by an Indian trader. After apparently establishing good relations with the Kickapoo he prepared to erect a permanent dwelling. The cabin raising, held June 10, 1829, was attended by ten whites and a number of Kickapoo and Delaware Indians. The accounts state that the Indians assisted in raising the logs in place.

Centrally located, the Patton Cabin was named, by the County Commissioners in 1831, as polling place for the Mackinaw Precinct of the newly organized McLean County. Mackinaw Precinct encompassed 19 Congressional Townships or 684 square miles. Here was held elections for some of the first county officers.

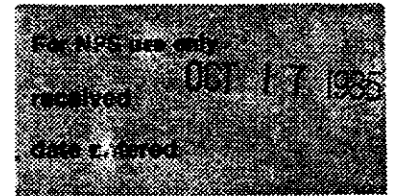
Accounts indicate that the inhabitants were Jackson men and Andrew Jackson polled well at the precinct in the 1832 election which was accompanied by the usual festivities. The cabin was also the scene of the first Methodist class organized in the county.

The Mackinaw Precinct soon filled with settlers, was partitioned and the Patton Cabin became simply the home of a working farmer and was used and changed to fit his needs. By the turn of the Century, it was known as the oldest house in Northern McLean County and was continually cited in historical reminiscences of that period.

With the resurgence of interest in local history associated with the Civil War Centennial and the Illinois Sesquicentennial, the cabin was rescued from demolition and reconstructed in Lexington Park District Park. Although certain interpretive errors were made in the reconstruction, an assemblage of ca. 1835 artifacts was collected in the vicinity and placed in an appropriate manner in the cabin. Because of the static nature of the interpretation people lost interest and the cabin was again neglected.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin

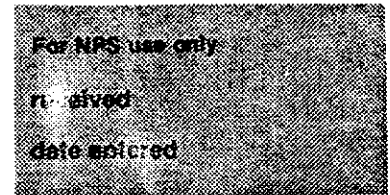
Item number 8

Page 2

SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

The cabin is again being revitalized and with the number of museum and preservation professionals now working in the county, a much brighter future awaits the cabin. A final and accurate restoration will be undertaken and plans are being made for interpretation of the cabin in an appropriate period manner which will involve the citizens of Lexington and this is the best manner to preserve the cabin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number 8

Page 3

Addenda to Significance

The Patton cabin's move in 1965-1969 was necessary to preserve the structure. It had been moved originally in 1904, about 75 feet, to the farmstead's barnyard. In 1965 the owner, who was eliminating livestock from his operation, informed the community that the cabin had to go. He was not joking. The cabin was then moved to a location in a park in Lexington, Illinois. The move was a distance of 3 1/2 miles. The community of Lexington traces its political, social and genealogical origin to Patton. The cabin is very important to this small farming community. The concepts of political origin and early settlement and relatedness to locale is not lost.

The original location of the cabin has changed radically since 1829. McLean County's agriculture is dynamic, and at the same time utterly destructive to the ecology. The large heavily cropped field in which the cabin sat in no way resembles the place which Patton chose as his home. Patton located in a Savannah-like environment which was composed of scattered trees, shrubs and grasses. This environment is somewhat replicated by the park where the cabin stands. The park setting is not inimical but complementary to the historic associations of the cabin.

Question:

"What is the "area" within which this is the only surviving structure to represent White/Amerind contact?"

Answer:

The following counties of Illinois: Livingston, Woodford, Iroquois, Tazewell, McLean, Ford, Dewitt, Logan and Piatt. It's actually probably a bigger area, but that ought to give you an idea.

Question:

"Does it include the cabin's current site?"

Answer:

Of course it does.

Question:

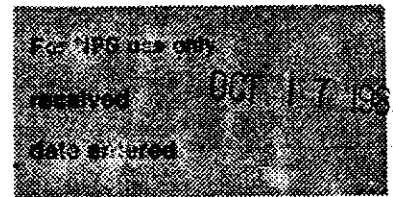
"Is the cabin's location within the 1831 Mackinaw Precinct?"

Answer:

Yes

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin

Item number 9

Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

Pierson, A. V., "History of the Selma Methodist Episcopal Church," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 13, no. 3, October 1920.

"A Famous Old House" The Lexington Unit Journal, Lexington, Illinois, December 15, 1904 by A. V. Pierson.

"Patton Cabin," McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington; Society Archives, unpublished correspondence.

Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, edited by Newton Bateman and Paul Selby and History of McLean County, by Ezra Prince and John H. Burnham, Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago, 1908.

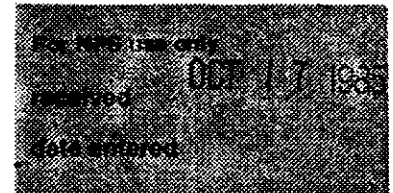
The Log Architecture of Ohio, Donald A. Hutslar, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1977.

Ruth Putman, Interview by Greg Koos, July 7, 1983.

Clyde Devore, Interview by Greg Koos, July 2, 1982.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin

Item number 10

Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION (continued)

East along the North Line of Harrison Street to a point which is 50 feet West of the Northerly Extension of the East Line of Cherry Street as dedicated in said Subdivision; thence North 200 feet; thence West parallel with the North Line of Harrison Street to said Southeast Right-of-Way Line; thence Southwest along said Right-of-Way Line to the Point of Beginning.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society Vol II, McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington 1903; "The Patton-Pierson Residence"

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Lexington, IL

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	6	3	49	5	10	4	50	1	05	0
Zone	Easting		Northing							

B

Zone	Easting		Northing							

C

Zone	Easting		Northing							

D

Zone	Easting		Northing							

E

Zone	Easting		Northing							

F

Zone	Easting		Northing							

G

Zone	Easting		Northing							

H

Zone	Easting		Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the point which is the intersection of the Southeast Right-of-Way Line of the ICG Railroad with the North Line of Harrison Street as dedicated in Fulwiler and Okeson's Subdivision, Lexington, Illinois. From said Point of Beginning, thence

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 Greg Koos, Archivist/Site Manager

organization McLean County Historical Society date August 3, 1983

street & number 201 E. Grove Street telephone 309/827-0428

city or town _____ state _____

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title Acting Director date 9-25-85

For NPS use only: I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

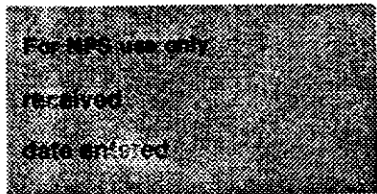
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory - Nomination Form



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number Exhibit A Page 1

LOG ANALYSIS BY EACH LOG WALL

- BACK WALL** (B1) WALL LOG (BAD) (B1R) WALL L. (BAD)
- (B2) WALL L. SPICED (OUT OF CONTEXT) (NO USE) (B2R) WALL L. SPICED (OUT OF CONTEXT) (NO USE)
- (B3) WALL L. (HAS PART OF OFFSET NOTCH USED FOR CANTILEVER OR CONNECTION) USEABLE (B3R) WALL LOG OK
- (B4) WALL LOG OK (B4R) WALL LOG POSSIBLE REPAIR
- (B5) WALL + BEAM LOG + LOG OVER DOOR + HOLD JOISTS LOFT PROBABLY USED AS IS NOW
- (B6) (B6L) (B6C) POST BEAM MATLS OUT OF CONTEXT (NO USE)

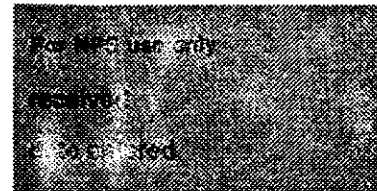
- FRONT WALL** (F1) WALL USED AS PLATE ONCE BY ROLLING OF LOG OVER & PINNING TO GABLE WALL & NOTCH FOR RAFTERS + PORCH RAFTERS & LET IN BEACE (F2) WALL SAME AS LOG FIL
- (F2L) 8x8 POST-BEAM MATL (ALL USE) (F2R) WALL LOG SPICED MAY PART USE
- (F3) WALL LOG ALL OK (F3R) WALL LOG OK
- (F4) WALL LOG (F4WL) WALL LOG (F4R) WALL LOG PART MAYBE USEABLE
- (F5) WALL LOG (F5WL) " (F6) WALL + BEAM LOG (FLOOR JOISTS) ORIGINAL USE
- (F7) (F7C) (F7R) POST BEAM PARTS (NO USE)

- OPP FIREBOX** (L1) WALL SAME SITUATION AS F1L (OK TO USE)
- (L2) WALL LOG OK SQUARE MOETISE + PEG HOLE
- (L3) WALL LOG - WALNUT SPICED MAY USE SHORT ENDS
- (L4) WALL LOG - SOUND BUT ROUGH LOOKING MAY USE
- (L5) WALL LOG BAD MAY USE PART OF IT
- (L6) TOTAL LOSS (L7 - L11) MISC PARTS MOST SOME WALL BAD SOME POST CAD OUT OF CONTEXT

- FIRE BOX SIDE** 95% FIREBOX JUNKED OUT
- (R5) (R5R) 6x8 SILLS MAY USE
- (R1) WALL LOG OK (R1R) WALL LOG OK
- (R2) " " OK (R2R) WALL LOG BAD
- (R3) " " OK (R3R) " " OK
- (R4) WALL LOG ABOVE FIREBOX OK
- (R5) WALL LOG OK
- (R6) to (R12) MISC PCS POST BEAM & LOG WALL PCS MOSTLY BAD & OUT OF CONTEXT

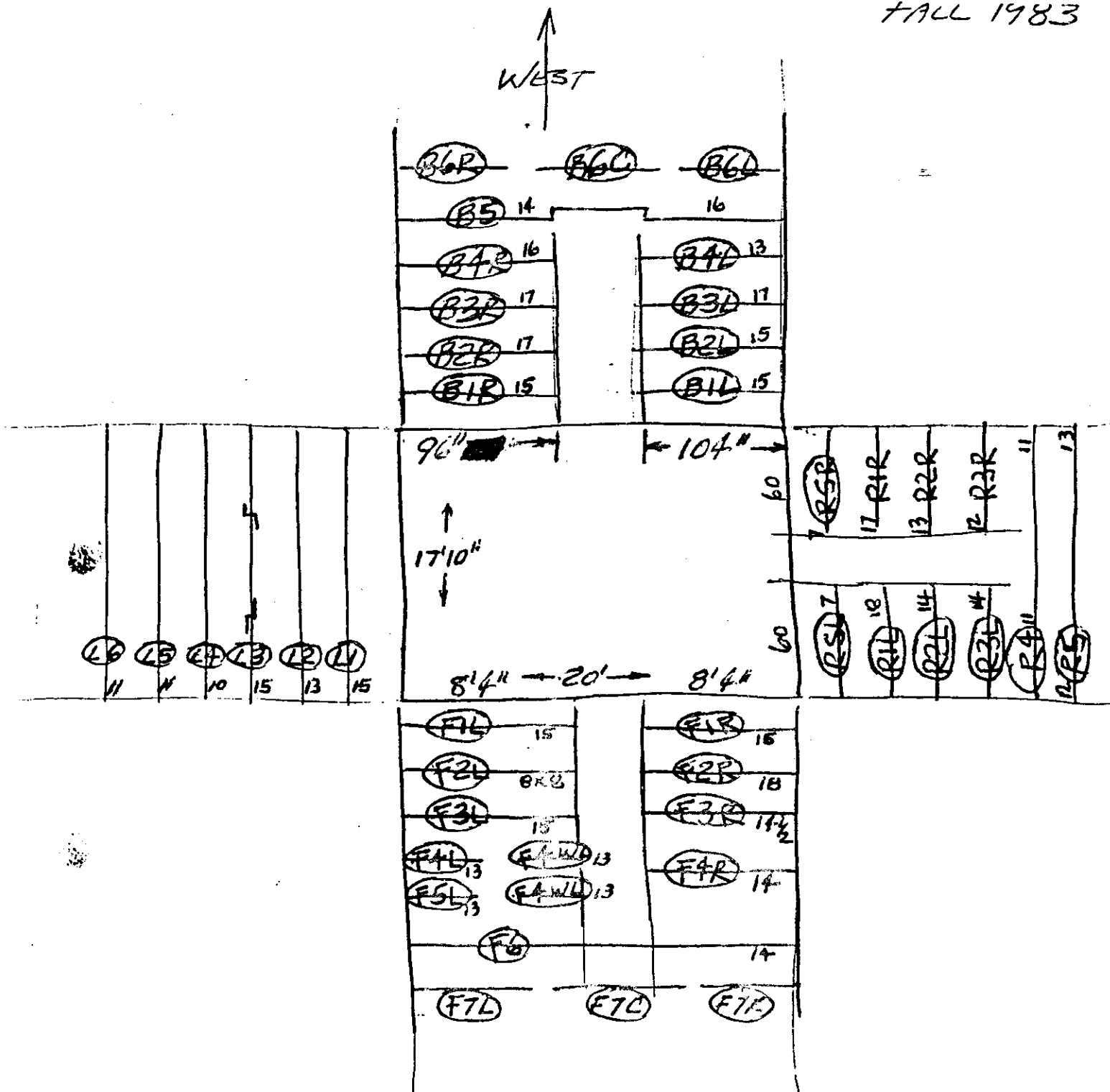
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet John Patton Log Cabin Item number Exhibit A Page 2

FALL 1983



ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

1. Name of Site:

Common

Historic John Patton Log Cabin

2. Location: 3rd house N of NW cor, Bowrey and Cherry; E side of Cherry

Street and Number

Township

Section

City or Town

Zip Code

Range

1/4 Section

Lexington
County

T25N
R4E

7
NE

3. Classification:

Category (check one)

Integrity (check one)

() District (X) Building
() Site () Structure

(X) Altered () Unaltered
(X) Moved () Original Site

4. Ownership:

Status (check one)

() Private
(X) Public

() Occupied
(X) Unoccupied
() Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

(X) Yes () Restricted (X) Unrestricted () No

Present Use (check one or more)

() Agricultural () Industrial () Religious
() Commercial () Military () Scientific
() Educational () Museum () Transportation
() Entertainment (X) Park () Other (specify)
() Government () Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

6. Description:

Condition:

(X) Excellent () Good () Fair () Deteriorated () Ruins
() Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway? (X) Yes () No

ARCHITECTURE



7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archeological Site | (Pre-Columbian) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archeological Site | (Post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | French Influence | (1673-1780) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Frontier | (1780-1818) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Early | (1818-1850) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Middle | (1850-1900) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Late | (1900-present) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Famous People | (give names & dates) |

8. Specific Date: constructed 1829

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Music |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape Architecture | | early settlement |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)
Use additional sheets if necessary.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: _____ Date _____
Organization: _____ Phone: _____
Street and number: _____
City or Town: _____ County: _____ Zip Code: _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

This is the shape of the original cabin (1829-1832) which Patton occupied in the Mackinaw Timber. Additions were made in 1832 and 1840. It was used as place for religious meetings as well as being Patton's residence until his death in 1852. In 1965 the cabin was dismantled and rebuilt on its present location.