

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

5-18-07

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Solon, Francis and Abbie, House

other names/site number Harwood-Solon House

2. Location

street & number 503 South State Street [NA] not for publication

city or town Champaign [] vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Champaign code 019 zip code 61820

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 [] nationally [] statewide [] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date _____

Solon, Francis & Abbie, House

Champaign County, Illinois

Name of Property

County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(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

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

roof Metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Solon, Francis & Abbie, House
Name of Property

Champaign County, Illinois
County/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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1867

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Brown, Seeley, architect and builder

Barrett, William C., developer

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

Name of repository:

Champaign County Historical Archives at
The Urbana Free Library

Solon, Francis & Abbie, House Champaign County, Illinois
Name of Property County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<u>16</u>	<u>393741</u>	<u>4440666</u>			
A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Lang Kummer, Architectural Historian
organization Preservation & Conservation Association date October, 2006
street & number P. O. Box 2575 telephone (217) 359-7222
city or town Champaign state IL zip code 61825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Preservation & Conservation Association
street & number P. O. Box 2575 telephone (217) 359-7222
city or town Champaign state IL zip code 61825

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Francis & Abbie Solon House, Champaign County, Illinois

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Narrative Description

The Francis and Abbie Solon House was developed by William Barrett in 1867 on a quarter block bounded by State, Healey, Prairie, and Green streets. It is located at 503 South State Street, a few blocks south and west of downtown Champaign. Facing east on a slight rise, the house has a commanding presence along State Street in the mixed residential and educational neighborhood. To the east of the house, across State Street, a new Champaign Public Library is under construction (2006), while to the northeast is the historic Lincoln School (built 1894; addition 1905), which was converted to apartments in 1978. The historic Classical Revival Edison Middle School (1914), built on the site of similar Italianate house erected by the same builder, is directly to the south of the Solon House. Since 1953, the area to the rear/west of the house has been an asphalt playground for the school; however, it was originally part of the Francis and Abbie Solon House lot. Further west, across Prairie Street, are historic single family residences. A two-story circa 1967 brick apartment house (with a circa 1985 addition) and a historic single family dwelling are to the north across Healey Street. The irregular-shaped Solon House rises two-and-one-half stories and carries the qualities of the Tuscan Villa Italianate style. Brick in construction, the dwelling has a low-pitched hip roof with an ornate cupola/belvedere, an ornate bracketed frieze with lozenge sash, large round-arched double-hung windows, interior chimneys, and an L-shaped Italianate wood porch. A lower gable roof, two-story service wing is on the northwest corner. The nomination consists of one contributing building, the Francis and Abbie Solon House.

Exterior

The Solon House is a two-and-one-half-story irregular-shaped house with a low hip roof. It sets on a high coursed limestone foundation with a very slightly slanted concrete canting strip. Its walls are laid in a running bond of soft, hand-made salmon colored brick. Below the porch, the original brick was covered with a red-tinted stucco that was then scored with a thin extruded mortar joint so as to resemble a finely-crafted and expensive brick running bond. The windows are round-arched double-hung sash with double rowlock round arches and a third recessed rowlock surround; stone keys ornament the round arches. Three brick chimneys were extant until fall, 2006: an interior chimney centered on the south slope, an interior end chimney off-center to the north on the west slope, and an interior end chimney centered on the service wing's north elevation.¹

The main (east) facade is symmetrical with single window bays flanking the center double-door entry; the second story also has three window bays. Leading up to the formal entry from its triple step eastern/public sidewalk terminus is a concrete sidewalk that flares at the house's steps. An ornate L-shaped Italianate-styled porch extends across the facade and returns on the north elevation. This wood porch has a very low-pitched, metal-covered shed roof supported by square columns set on pedestals that have plain plinths, decorative recessed-paneled and chamfered dados, and molded cornices. Each column has an intricately molded base and a molding as a mid-point "collar"; the columns are chamfered above and below this collar. Similarly molded caps terminate the columns; above the caps are curved and paneled side brackets, which support a wide chamfered frieze, and larger ornate front scrolled brackets, which support wide overhanging eaves

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with a molded cornice. Between the scrolled brackets, atop the frieze, is a roll molding with small curved brackets (dentil-like) astride the roll. A decorative wood balustrade edges the porch roof between pedestals (the original pedestals were chamfered with ball caps) set over the columns. The balustrade is pierced by single cusped balusters with "pedimented" bottoms; a wood arcade is applied over the cusps. At the southeast corner of the porch, the roof is supported by a large decorative console with a curved and paneled side bracket; at the northwest corner is a pilaster detailed as a column. Below the column pedestals is a wood porch deck, and wood steps with low cheeks are centered on the main facade and at the porch's northwest end. At the base of each staircase are large raised limestone slabs which act as the staircases' thresholds. Underneath the deck is a decorative apron with vertical lozenge openings below a wide rail; the apron continues below the cheeks. Recessed paneled pedestals divide the apron and extend the line of the columns to ground level.

Centered in the main facade is an elegant, slightly recessed round-arched entry. Wood arched double-doors have single recessed panels below two lights. The center lights have decorative figured [replacement] glass, while the upper half-arched lights have decorative etched glass with a field of starbursts set in diamonds around a central foliated bouquet. A narrow wood architrave is around the doors and is set in a recessed rowlock round-arched surround. Double rowlock round-arches are above the brick surround and are ornamented by a limestone key that extends through the three brick architrave courses; a wide limestone threshold is below. Flanking the entry are full-height round-arched two-light-over-four-light sash with the similar brick round-arched surrounds with keystones and wide limestone sills. The threshold and sills have vestiges of dressed and tooled faces. On the second story are four-over-four-light double-hung round-arched windows with similar surrounds and narrow stone sills in the north and south end bays. The center bay has two adjacent narrow one-over-two-light sash. These windows are longer with their limestone sills set just above the porch roof. In the center spandrel is a round one-light bull's-eye sash with a single rowlock surround.

A wide elaborate wood entablature is set below wide overhanging eaves; both the entablature and eaves are round arched in the center above the bull's-eye sash. The architrave is heavily molded with a large roll molding as its upper course; the wide bracketed frieze is paneled with one-light lozenge-shaped frieze sash in the north and south end bays. Between the brackets, atop the frieze, is a roll molding with small curved brackets astride the roll similar to the porch frieze detail. A wide ogee molded cornice crowns the entablature. All of these details continue around the center round-arched section. Supporting the very wide eaves are elaborate curved brackets with ornamental pendants; the panel and molding details continue between adjacent brackets. The bottoms of the brackets curve around the architrave's roll molding. This entablature continues around all elevations of the main house block.

A low-pitched metal hip roof covers the main house block. Centered in the roof is a large wood cupola or belvedere with details similar to those used on the porch and entablature. Raised above the roof plane on a wood curb, the cupola has three one-over-one-light round-arch double-hung sash on its east and west elevations and two similar windows facing north and south. Between the windows are elaborate full-height brackets that set on the curb. The bottom portion of the brackets

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are scrolls that rest on two-part wood bases; the upper portions are curved brackets with ornamental pendants that support the wide overhanging boxed eaves. Between the brackets is the roll molding with small curved brackets (dentil-like) astride the roll; a similar ogee cornice is extant. The low-pitched hip roof has a center wood finial as a crowning decoration. To the south of the cupola is the location of a brick chimney that collapsed in 2006.

The T-shaped north elevation continues the details of the facade. A square pavilion projects from the center of the elevation with two bays to the east and two bays of the lower service wing on the west. On the first story, the porch returns in the reentrant angle with two round-arch four-over-four-light double-hung sash with limestone sills and keys; these sash are repeated on the second story. In the reentrant angle, facing east is a single Italianate-style door with two narrow two-light round-arched sash above two recessed panels. The door is topped by a round-arch two-light transom and has a similar rowlock surround with keystone and dressed stone threshold. Above the door, on the second story, is a corresponding four-over-four-light sash. Similar sash are centered on each story of the projecting pavilion with a large at-grade basement sash (two light) below which has a wide tooled limestone lintel. The lintel is set at the top edge of the stone foundation. There is also a frieze sash in the pavilion's entablature and a blind frieze sash in the east bay. On the narrow west side elevation of the pavilion are round-arch two-over-two-light sash on each story. Continuing west, the lower gable roof service wing has two symmetrically-placed round-arch four-over-four-light sash on the first story and two two-over-four-light sash on the second story. The cornice of the wing is simpler in design than that of the main house block. This entablature is narrower with a molded architrave, wide plain frieze, and small dentils. Three sets of adjacent scrolled brackets are symmetrically-placed on the frieze atop the architrave, and support the wide overhanging boxed eaves. The cornice has a simple ogee molding. This entablature continues around the three elevations of the wing.

The rear elevation (west) of the Solon House is L-shaped with the service wing to the north. Two bays wide, the north bay of the wing is blind; the south bay has a single window on each story, including the basement, similar to those of the wing's north elevation, but without keystones. A center interior end chimney once extended above the cornice; it was removed in 2006 due to its structural instability. A one-story wood porch stretches the length of the wing's south elevation. The porch has a low-pitched roof and two chamfered columns and two pilasters. Each has a simple base and cap with curved side brackets and simple scroll front brackets, a wide plain frieze, and simple cornice. There is a wood deck and wood steps at the west end. At the east end of the porch, in the reentrant angle, is a vertical beadboard sided storage room with a two-light Italianate door facing west. Underneath this storage room is a below-grade entry to the basement. The entry has a solid wood door and a brick retaining wall along the west side. An opening in the retaining wall leads into a brick vaulted root cellar/ cistern and shallow concrete steps lead down to the doorway. The stone foundation shows a "ghost" of a bulkhead door. In the center of the wing's south elevation, below the porch, is a solid four-panel door with a round-arch two-light transom. A four-over-four-light double-hung sash is at the west end. The second story of the wing has two similar two-over-four-light sash above the first story fenestration. All of the openings have similar rowlock surrounds, without keystones.

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Returning to the west elevation of the main house block is a narrow two-over-two-light sash above the porch. The south two bays of the elevation have four-over-four-light double-hung sash on the first and second stories. These sash have similar rowlock surrounds without keystones. In the stone foundation is the opening for a cistern pipe that collected the built-in gutter rainwater and directed it to a basement cistern. The elaborate entablature continues on this elevation with a frieze window above the center window. An interior chimney was to the north at the edge of the main roof centered at the gable of the service wing; it was removed in 2006 due to structural instability.

The south elevation of the house continues the details of the east and north elevations. Basement sash (two-light) flank a center quintuple wood bay, whose foundation continues the main stone foundation. The bay window has narrow blind full-height round-arch paneled sections adjacent to the house, while the remaining three sections have narrow full-height round-arch two-over-two-light sash. Below, encircling the bay, is a paneled spandrel. Narrow paired curved brackets separate each window in the bay, which also has the roll molding with small curved bracket detail. The bay has narrow overhanging boxed eaves and a simple molded cornice; there is no architrave or frieze. Flanking the bay window are four-over-four-light sash. The second story has three similar windows. All the windows have the rowlock surrounds with limestone keys of the other main elevations as well as the elaborate entablature with three frieze windows.

The lot around the Solon House has remnants of its historic landscape. Set on a slight rise, the house has concrete public sidewalks on the north (Healey Street) and east (State Street) streets. From the east, three steps lead up from the public sidewalk to the straight run concrete house sidewalk. Bushes line the L-shaped front porch and at one point vines climbed the porch columns. To the north and south of the sidewalk, near to the street, are small groves of trees and bushes including pine, redbud, and lilac. From Healey Street, a second straight sidewalk with three steps leads to the north side porch steps. A driveway curb cut is to the west of this sidewalk, although no paved drive is apparent. Trees and bushes are extant along most of the length of Healey Street, which has its original brick pavement. The south side of the property abuts the auto repair building (now computer laboratory) and 1914 boiler room of Edison Middle School. A low concrete retaining wall marks the property line. Trees and bushes run along this boundary. The southwest corner of the lot has historically been left in a somewhat wild state as a harbor for small animals. The west property boundary is marked by a gravel driveway owned by the school district; it also has trees along its length. Historically, the house's lot extended west to Prairie Street and was nearly a half-block in size. Before the school district obtained this northwest portion in 1953 the rear lot was a landscaped garden.

Interior

Entry to the Solon House is through the east facade doorway that opens into a central stair hall. Directly ahead, on the south side of the hall, is the staircase to the second story, while doorways lead to the northeast parlor, southeast library, southwest back parlor, and northwest dining room. The full-height surround of the entryway is square, infilling the entire space, with high-profile curved moldings and false graining in the Italianate style. A tall molded baseboard is used in the

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stair hall and formal rooms of the first story along with original wide pine flooring that appears to also have been false-grained at one time. Wide wood thresholds are at each door opening. The door surrounds have the same elegant high-profile molding and are false-grained, as are the very tall six-panel doors with porcelain doorknobs. An open straight run Italianate-style staircase rises steeply to the second story. It has narrow turned vase spindles on octagonal bases (painted) and an oak octagonal newel with a heavily molded circular cap. The banister rises up and curves at the top of the stairs and returns to the east where it dies into the wall of the enclosed attic staircase. Between the staircase and entryway is an ornate plaster medallion decorating the pendant light fixture.

In the northeast corner is the parlor. Entry is via a tall doorway with an original false-grained door and elegant surround toward the rear (west) end of the hallway. However, a second entry was added, circa 1910, adjacent to the front entry. This added entry is shorter with a simpler, Craftsman-influenced (plain with backband) surround and narrow paired ten-light French doors. The parlor is the most formal room of the house and has an ornate plaster ceiling. A wide curved honeysuckle cornice, with upper and lower moldings, encircles the room and is subdivided by an outer foliated "strap" that overlaps the width of the cornice. The field is outlined by a molding with curved corners that are decorated by circular plaster drops/pendants. In the center is an elaborate oval medallion. Surrounding the center boss is a circular molding over which are entwined vines with roses and poppy flowers. The vines penetrate the scrolled ends of two cartouches decorated with women's heads. Festoons adorn the tops of the cartouches and join additional curved ornament along the medallion's sides. Below the ceiling is a high encircling metal picture molding. A single full-height two-over-four-light window faces east, while two four-over-four-light windows face north. All the windows have the same high-profile moldings as the entry hall as well as the high baseboard; the woodwork in the parlor is painted. The plank flooring appears to have a plain center carpet field with a grained border.

Across the hall, in the southeast corner, is the library. Similar false-grained (oak) window and baseboard trim is used in this room, but narrow oak flooring has been laid atop the original plank flooring. A curved "carton pierre" cornice of acanthus and poppies below a bead-and-reel design is used in this room along with a gold leaf picture rail in a spiral/wave pattern. Facing east is a single full-height window, while a four-over-four-light window faces south in the southeast corner. In the southwest corner of the room is the full-height bay window with its three narrow round-arched sash. The spandrels and bay sections adjacent to the room's walls are false-grained panels; the surround is squared. Across the room is an added, circa 1910, oak bookcase that is raised and inset in the wall. The bookcase has four sections, each with a glass door whose upper one-third has applied wood moldings in a diamond-paned design; the lower two-thirds are divided by a single muntin. Each section has three adjustable shelves. A simple surround with cornice completes the bookcase. To the east of the bookcase is a door to the hallway, while to the west is a shorter, albeit similar, door to the rear of the hall behind the stairs. (The height of the doorway is reduced due to the staircase's rise.) Centered in the west wall is an elaborate Italianate-styled cast-iron mantel with heavily molded clustered columns on high bases flanking the center round-arched coal firebox; the rear wall panels are chamfered. The surround is in high relief with multiple round-arch moldings terminating in a bulbous pulvinated florid key. Flanking

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the key are triangular cushioned paneled spandrels. The cast-iron shelf is triple curved at the sides and gently curved in the center. Below, the hearth has five courses of painted (red) brown and white marble one-by-four-inch border tiles, while the center field is stone.

To the rear of the library, in the southwest corner, is the back parlor, which can be entered from either the library (via a door adjacent to the fireplace) or from a door from the center hall. The six-panel hallway door is set on angle. Both doors are false grained on the outer side and painted on the room's face. This room has a single window facing south and two windows facing west. There is no cornice in this room, but there is a delicate "Adamesque" pressed-wood picture molding; the flooring is wide grained planks. In the northwest corner is a four-panel door to an added half bath. This elongated room was originally the rear portion of the center hall, but a wall was added to create the bathroom. The original rear exterior Italianate door is extant and leads to the storage room on the rear porch. This tall door has two round-arch lights over two panels and is topped by a two-light transom. A wall-hung sink, toilet, and historic water storage tank are in the bathroom. The woodwork in both rooms is painted.

The dining room was remodeled with Craftsman-influenced woodwork, circa 1910, although the original high baseboard and painted plank flooring remain. The door and window surrounds are butt joined, with slight ears but without ornamentation; there is a multi-molded wood cornice and a round plaster center ceiling medallion (four molded circles). The woodwork is stained dark. In the northeast corner is the Italianate door to the front porch and centered in the north pavilion wall is a four-over-four-light window. Opposite the entry door is a narrow two-over-two-light window. A closet with a four-panel door is at the east end of the south wall, adjacent to the hall entry. This full-height closet is over the basement staircase and has a stepped and slanted west side. The center piece of the dining room is an unusual cast-iron decoratively-embossed radiator that doubles as a plate/food warmer. Nine radiator fins flank a center two-door compartment that opens to reveal two open metal shelves. The radiator has an ornate pierced radiator cap. Above the radiator is a wide pass-through to the kitchen that is closed by a single two-panel door. To the south of the radiator is the four-panel door to the kitchen.

An L-shaped kitchen is located in the rear service wing off of the dining room. A service stairs and enclosed pantry are in the northwest corner. The kitchen has narrow oak and linoleum flooring and simple painted door and window surrounds similar to the dining room. Vertical wood wainscoting with an upper rail/cap is on the lower third of the walls; on the sink/pantry party wall narrow beadboard over the wainscoting rises to a two-thirds height. Adjacent to the dining room doorway is a four-panel door to the basement; the pantry has a similar door. Along the south wall are a four-panel exterior door to the rear porch and a four-over-four-light window to the west. On the north wall are two similar windows, one illuminating the pantry and the other the kitchen. A single window is to the south on the rear (west) wall. In the northwest corner is a steep, narrow winding service stairs with a four-panel door at its base; below the staircase is the enclosed pantry with wood shelves and a small storage closet below the stair landing.

At the top of the main staircase is a pendant light fixture with an oval foliated ceiling medallion. The staircase balustrade continues with a curve to the east to terminate at the enclosed stairway

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to the attic. Hallway flooring is wide painted planks with wood thresholds into all of the rooms. At the east (facade) end of the hallway are two tall narrow one-over-two-light windows that extend down to the high baseboard. Adjacent to the windows, on the north, is a wall cupboard that was inserted into a former doorway but which retains its original door surround. This cupboard has paired one-light doors above lower paired solid doors; in the "transom" area is a smaller two-door section. The solid doors are decorated with raised panels. Second-floor woodwork is painted with a high molded baseboard and wide simple surrounds with backbands. The doors are four paneled with two-light transoms.

Bedrooms are located on either side of the center hallway. The southeast bedroom has a single window facing east and two symmetrically-placed windows on the south elevation. In the southwest corner is a small closet. This room has narrow oak flooring laid on a diagonal. A wood cornice with a vine and rose pattern encircles the room as does a lower wood picture rail. In the northwest corner is a door with transom that leads into the southwest room. This bedroom is narrower with windows facing south (one) and west (two). In the southeast corner is the angled projecting wall of the southeast bedroom's closet; the north wall has a connecting door to the bathroom. This room's oak flooring is also narrow and set on the opposing diagonal.

To the north of this bedroom, at the top of the stairs, is a full bathroom that was probably added around 1910. It has a pedestal bathtub on the south, a toilet to the north of the entry, and an ornate pedestal sink in a recess in the northwest corner. A narrow two-over-two-light window is slightly off-center to north on the west wall. The sink recess, originally a doorway, has the same surround as used on the main bedroom entries, while the area above the sink curves inward to join the original two-light transom in the upper section of the "doorway." A historic boiler water expansion tank is elevated above the bathtub in the southwest corner; it is filled by an exterior pipe. The bathroom has narrow oak flooring and two entries: the hallway door has two-lights, while the smaller door from the southwest bedroom is four-paneled. Neither doorway has a transom, but the main door's surround is similar to the original woodwork; the added doorway has a Craftsman-influenced casing.

A large bedroom is located in the northeast corner. Like the bedroom across the hall, this room has a single east-facing and two north-facing windows. It also has narrow oak flooring, but with a wide decorative inlaid border. A small angled closet is in the southwest corner, behind the entry door. A rose-and-honeysuckle patterned "carton pierre" cornice once encircled the room; it has been saved for reinstallation. To the west of this bedroom's entry is a doorway into an angled hall with wide vertical plank walls. This hallway leads to the northwest bedroom and connects with the service wing. The two-light bathroom transom illuminates this hallway. Directly across from the transom is the entry to the northwest bedroom, located over the dining room. It has three windows: a single window facing north, a single window facing east, and a narrow window facing west. Along the south wall is a large closet whose rear wall abuts the hallway. This room has plank flooring and a simple picture molding.

A four-panel door and a single step separates the main house from the service wing. A narrow room, with windows (two-over-four-light) facing north and south, is in the east half of the wing; it was probably used as a trunk or wardroom room. A door (four-panel) in the northwest corner

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leads to the steep narrow service stairs (northwest corner) and to the small servant's bedroom in the southwest corner. The stair hall has a single north window, while the bedroom has windows facing south and west. The woodwork in the wing is plain without any embellishment, except for a metal picture rail in the wardrobe room. There is plank flooring. Vertical wainscoting lines the enclosed staircase; at the base of the stairs are coat hooks set on the diagonal.

Access to the main attic is via an enclosed straight-run staircase in the center hall. Surrounding the stairs at the attic level is a solid vertical wood balustrade with cap that flares out at the top of the stairs. The attic is open with plank flooring and exposed rafters; a severely dilapidated closet is centered along the south elevation. Horizontal frieze windows (six) and the center (east) bull's-eye sash illuminate the space. In the center, five posts support the cupola, which is accessed by a very steep wood ladder/staircase. A simple open wood balustrade encircles the cupola stair opening as does a wide plank floor. Round-arched one-over-one-light windows face the cardinal directions. Like the attic, the roof structure is open.

In the southeast corner of the kitchen is the straight-run open staircase to the basement. High stone walls form the perimeter of the basement, but interior walls are brick. Flooring is either brick, concrete, or dirt. The staircase ends in the center room below the dining room, it has a single window facing north. To the west, below the service wing, is a single room with a window to the south on the west wall. In the southeast corner is the wide door of the below-grade exterior access to the basement. It appears that this room may once have been partially "finished" as there are traces of plaster walls and the capped chimney has a stove hole. A metal dry sink with drain is to the north of the chimney. In the brick floor is evidence of a filled cistern. The east side of the basement is divided into three rooms with a short hallway on the west connecting them. A canning and/or potting room is in the northeast corner (below parlor) and has vestiges of a slatted wood work "bench" along the east and north walls; shelves are along the south and west walls. This room has a door and its hallway wall is wood. In the center, below the upper stairs entry area, is a long narrow room, while a large room is below the library in the southeast corner. This room contains the boiler and has a window off-center to the east. A storage room/workroom is in the southwest corner with a window facing south. Below the bathroom is a cistern "room." Access to this "room" is through a small opening high in the wall of the hallway. The northwest corner of the "room" has a brick curved section; the remainder of the room is open. Plaster covers the ceiling and possibly the walls; the gutter downspout connected with this "room."

Vestiges of an early heating system are extant in the Solon House. Stoves heated the house initially as attested to by circular flue openings in various rooms; historic photographs show chimneys for these flues on the north and south elevations and their narrow stacks are visible in the attic. Three additional chimneys with interior flue holes were recently (2006) dismantled. A number of the walls also have cast-iron grates with openings to the interior portions of the brick exterior and interior walls. These openings help circulate air between the stories in a gravity system. The current heating system involves hot-water radiators that were probably installed in the 1910s. Large ornate cast-iron radiators with decorative open metal caps are found in the principle rooms and bedrooms. The parlor, however, has a floor radiator in its northeast corner. Accessed from the canning/potting room, this radiator is covered/floored by a decorative metal

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floor grate. The second story of the service wing is without radiators as are the two bathrooms. The basement also contains remnants of two early cast-iron water heating tanks that were later replaced by a modern water heater.

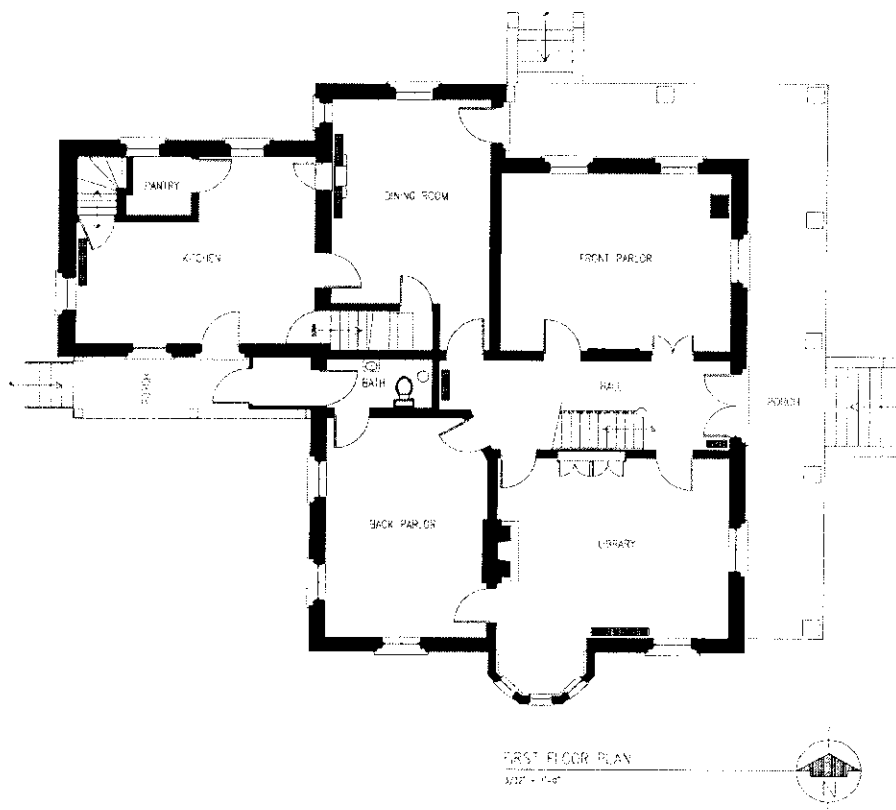
Summary

The Francis and Abbie Solon House was developed in 1867 by William C. Barrett in the Italianate architectural style. Only minor alterations have occurred over the years and many carry their own historic value. The historic integrity of the house remains and chronicles the occupancy of the Harwood and Solon families. The nomination consists of a single building, the house.

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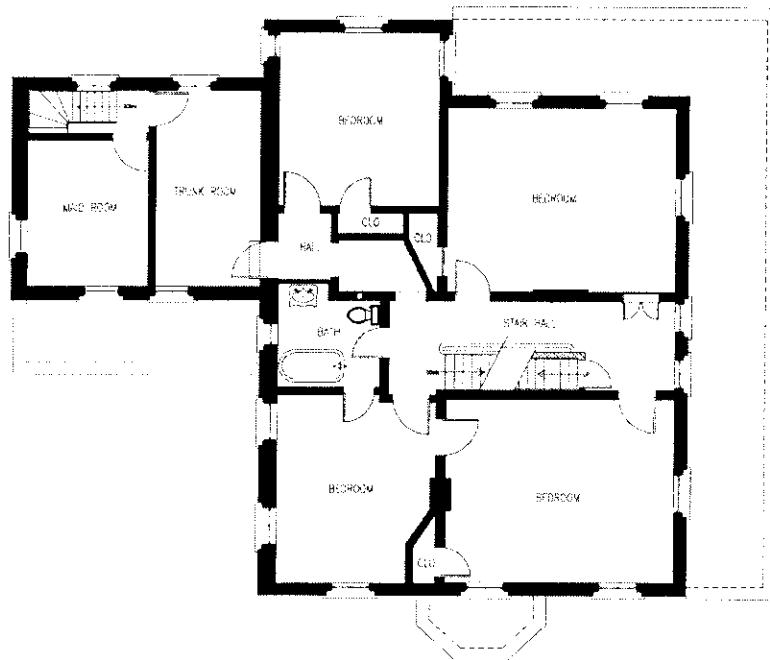


Plans drawn by Chris Enk

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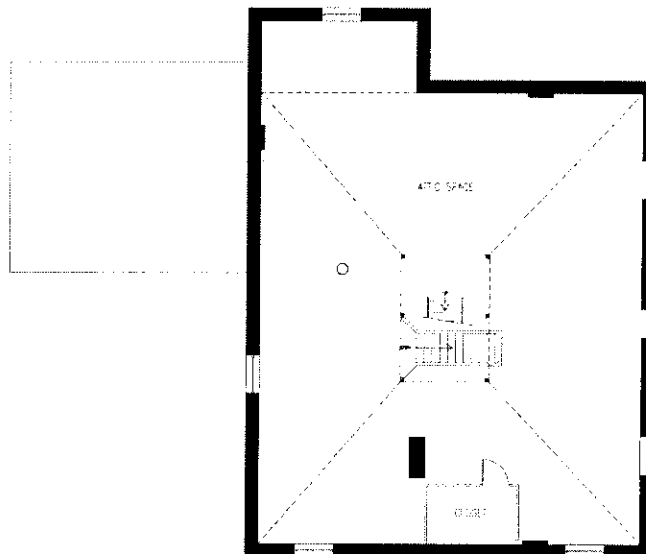
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"



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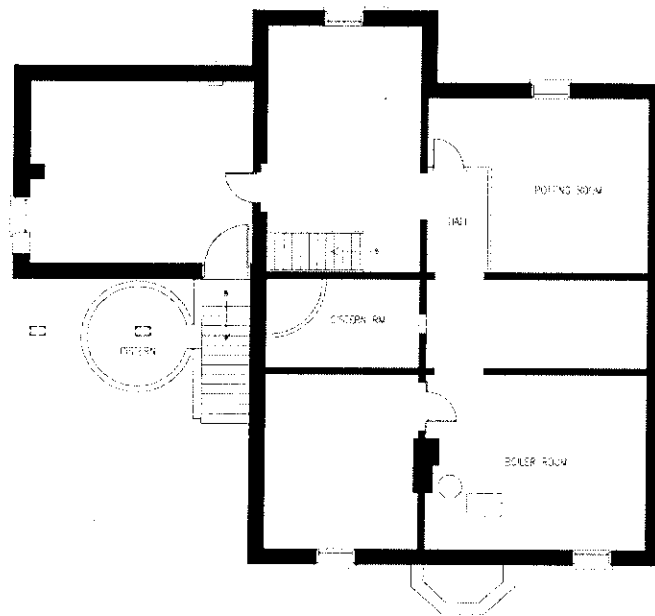
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BASMENT FLOOR PLAN
1/2" = 1'-0"



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Narrative Statement of Significance

The locally significant Francis and Abbie Solon House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It is an excellent example of the Tuscan Villa Italianate architectural style. Characteristics of this style include its brick construction, low hip roof with cupola, ornate L-shaped porch, round-arched windows, and elaborate entablature with frieze sash. Only minor alterations have occurred over the years and were undertaken primarily for the insertion of mechanical systems which carry their own historic value. The historic integrity of the house has been remarkably maintained over the years. The period of significance is 1867, the year the house was constructed by developer William Barrett from plans of architect/builder, Seeley Brown.

History

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is responsible for the settlement and initial growth of the City of Champaign. A charter was granted by the state legislature in 1851 for the building of a railroad the length of the state. For engineering and economic reasons, the route chosen through Champaign County was two miles west of the existing town and county seat, Urbana. This route eliminated the need to cut through rough moraines or crossing rivers.² The area west of the railroad tracks was platted as "West Urbana" in 1853 by the Illinois Central and was legally regarded as the "Railroad Addition to West Urbana." A year later, 1854, the railroad actually reached West Urbana and within the year there were commercial buildings in the area. By 1855 the population was over four hundred and a year later was over twelve hundred, exceeding the county seat. On April 17, 1857, West Urbana was organized as a village and in 1860 a vote was taken to incorporate the village as the City of Champaign; the population at that time was 1,727.³

According to real estate agent L.T. Eads, in 1857 there were 234 houses in Champaign. In addition, the business district had eight dry goods stores, one clothing store, three drug stores, five hardware stores, two furniture stores, two shoe stores, three millinery stores, six lumber yards, two jewelers, two saddle shops, two blacksmiths, two bakeries, four warehouses, one flour mill, and one livery stable. Children were educated in three schools, and there four churches.⁴ Dramatic growth continued. By 1858, there were 376 houses for the 3,285 inhabitants, four churches, thirty-four stores, eight hotels, a saw mill, and two flour mills.⁵ This prosperity was fueled by a corresponding growth in county population and agricultural development between 1850 and 1860. During these years, the number of improved acres in Champaign County increased from 23,000 to 170,000 and land values increased from under one-half million dollars to over five million dollars.⁶

Even during the Civil War growth advanced in Champaign; however, after the war this growth accelerated. During 1865, 127 houses were built east of the Illinois Central tracks, with an estimated equal number built west of the tracks. Many of the western houses were described as "costly residences." Even this building boom did not provide enough housing, since the population increased by 1,500 inhabitants during this same period. During two months, May 25 to July 28, 1865, there averaged over a house built per day. In Busey and Webber's addition to

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Urbana, twenty-five new houses were built that spring alone.⁷ Along with the demand for housing, prices of town lots grew to the highest to date. Near the Seminary (future University of Illinois) lots sold from \$200 to \$500 dollars. Corner lots in Urbana were \$150 per foot - not including the building. The housing demand also translated into high rents. Even though wages were similar to those paid in the eastern United States, rents were 70% higher in Champaign. The *Gazette* reported that the whole cost of living in 1865 was much higher than it had been.⁸ Given the need, it is not surprising that developers stepped forward to fill the housing gap.

William C. Barrett, developer

William C. Barrett, the developer of the Francis and Abbie Solon House, was a prominent individual in the growth of Champaign. According to Judge Cunningham's *History of Champaign County*, a Methodist minister, Rev. Jonathan C. Stoughton, came to Champaign County from Freeport in 1859 to propose a scheme to erect a seminary for higher education midway between Urbana and Champaign. He and his investors would build a building similar to the one they had erected in Aurora. Local committees were formed with members from each community to help promote this endeavor. One committee would raise local investment funds and purchase the land. Champaign's committee representatives were Barrett, along with Alonzo Campbell and C.M. Sherfy; they were appointed to receive the property from the land owners and aid the seminary company in securing a building location.⁹ Local investors received a share in the seminary and, for an additional investment, a town lot near the school. In 1867, the seminary became the first building of the new Illinois Industrial University (University of Illinois).

Barrett gained a reputation as a buyer and seller of real estate. Between 1858 and 1885, the Champaign County Grantor Deed Index lists twenty transactions involving land owned by Barrett including a lot in the new Seminary Addition (Lot 10, Block 54, \$450, 1865). Barrett also platted an addition to the City of Champaign (1872). In 1865, he erected "Barrett's Block" or "Barrett's Opera House" at the corner of North Neil and Main streets. This was the city's first three-story building, 49 by 90 feet, and cost \$15,000 to construct. Barrett and his tenant, Henry Swannell, owner of Swannell's drug store, insisted that the new building be addressed "One." Thus Main Street is the only thoroughfare in Champaign to have odd numbers on the north side.¹⁰ Barrett apparently immediately sold the building to banker B.F. Harris for \$25,000. This transaction may have provided the money for his next development, a "spec" house at 503 South State Street.

Barrett purchased the land for his new project from John E. Thomas. In 1856, Thomas bought 320 acres of land in the south half of Section 13, Township 19 North, Range 8 East as well as 160 acres in the north half of the NE quarter and the NW quarter of Section 24, Township 19 North, Range 8 East for \$9,600 from John McGunnis of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.¹¹ In turn, John Thomas and his wife Mary sold W.C. Barrett all of Block 4 in their soon to be platted subdivision of the 320 acres in 1865 for \$12,000.¹² Like the Thomas's purchase of their property, which was bought over time from McGunnis, the Thomas's held Barrett's mortgage on his land purchase.¹³ It is interesting to note that John Thomas did not officially plat his subdivision until August 1867, nor file it with the city until October 1867.¹⁴

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Barrett began building the house in September 1867. *The Union and Gazette* newspaper recorded the event.

On a piece of land in the south-western part of the city, Mr. C.W. [sic] Barrett has commenced the erection of a large brick residence, and already we hear it spoken of as an edifice which will undoubtedly eclipse anything in Central Illinois. Cecley [sic] Brown will perform the carpenter work.¹⁵

Barrett took out a private mortgage of \$8,000 with Eliza Jennings on 4 August 1868 for the north eleven rods (181.5 feet) of Block 4.¹⁶ This mortgage covers that section of the block that is now historically associated with the Solon House. A year later, October 1869, Barrett sold the house and property to Abel Harwood for \$12,000. However, he apparently continued to live in the house with the Harwood family through at least 1870. Both Barrett and Harwood are listed in *S. Lothrop's Champaign County Directory, 1870-71* as living on the west side of State St, first door south of Springfield Avenue (503 S. State). Interestingly, Barrett is listed in the directory as a "wool broker."¹⁷ During this time, Barrett was most likely engaged in the construction of a second Italianate/Second Empire house on the lot next door, 505 South State Street. This house was larger and more elaborate than his first "spec" house. Barrett's construction activities were praised in the same directory.

W.C. Barrett is another of our live men, whose energy and public spirit has furnished us with some of the finest blocks and residences of which we can boast. Barrett's Block, corner of Neil and Main streets, would be a credit to any city in the land, while those brick mansions on State, near Springfield Avenue, cannot be surpassed in beauty and elegance combined with comfort, by any of the cities of central Illinois.¹⁸

Sometime in the late 1870s, Barrett apparently left Champaign County. His second wife, Mary J. Barrett, died in January, 1870 at the Jacksonville State Hospital.¹⁹ She and his first wife Nancy are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Champaign. In 1872, Barrett recorded a subdivision plat for one of his Champaign properties and was involved in a real estate legal case in 1873. By 1875, however, he was in financial difficulty and was asking his creditors for an extension of time to meet his obligations; the time was apparently granted. He was involved in another real estate court case in 1876. After that, he disappears from Champaign, but Barrett and his third wife, Julia, sell a tract of land in 1885. At this time they are residing in Olatha, Kansas.²⁰

Harwood Family

Abel Harwood purchased Barrett's handsome new residence in October 1869 for \$12,000.²¹ He apparently paid cash, as there is no record of a mortgage. However, Harwood was a wealthy farmer and most likely had the means to do so. He was born at North Brookfield, Worcester County, Massachusetts in 1814 and attended schools at Westminster and Leicester, Massachusetts as well as Wilbraham Academy. He taught school before he entered Amherst College, graduating in 1841. In that same year he married Mary D. Batcheller, the daughter of a prominent Boston businessman who owned an interest in the largest shoe manufacturing establishment in existence.

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After their wedding, the Harwoods planned to teach at a school in Edwardsville, Illinois. This plan fell through, but on their way to St. Louis, acquaintances in Shelby County, Kentucky, convinced Barrett to start a school there. He then went on to start a renowned school for girls in Lexington. His failing health, however, made him consider a new line of work and he opened a shoe store in Lexington that met with considerable success. Sales increased from \$8,000 the first year to \$46,000 in the ninth year. In 1852, Harwood visited Illinois and noted the survey of the Illinois Central Railroad and the great expectations that the prairie lands of central Illinois held. Accordingly, he sold his store and purchased (1852) five thousand acres of land in McLean, Piatt, and Champaign counties. By 1853, he and his family were living in Bloomington, Illinois where he had opened a shoe store in partnership with his former clerk and brother-in-law, Mr. O. Rugg (Harwood divested his share in 1859). Mary Batcheller Harwood died in 1856. Two years later, Abel married Isabella D. Boyd, whose father, Col. W.P. Boyd had moved from Flemingsburg, Kentucky to Bloomington, Illinois in 1857 where he practiced law. Boyd later moved to Arcola, (Douglas County), Illinois (1866). Harwood had six children by his first wife, Mary: Mary N., Emma L., Ella A., Ida E., Martha F., and Lucretia and five children by Isabella: Isabella S., Wilson B., Caroline R., Francis A., and an unnamed infant. Only Mary, Lucretia, Emma, Ella, Ida, and Isabella S. survived to adulthood.²²

By 1859, Harwood's sole interest was developing his tracts of land, which he improved under his personal supervision, including the building of at least forty miles of board fence and numerous tenant houses. In 1866, he moved to an improved farm in Newcomb Township, Champaign County, where he set about replacing the deteriorating fences with hedge row "fences." He was described as

. . . one of the largest landowners in Champaign County, and a moneyed man who had foresight to improve all the land he purchased. His fine improvements in what is now the township of Newcomb, . . . which included the clearing of hundreds of acres of land, its scientific cultivating and growing eleven miles of hedges to replace unsightly and falling fences . . .²³

Rather than returning to Bloomington after this improvement work was completed, the family moved (March 1870) to Champaign to be closer to Isabella's family in Arcola. Harwood had already purchased "a large brick residence - one of the finest ornaments to the southern part of the city." By 1878, Harwood had sold all of his land in Champaign County, but still owned farm property in McLean and Douglas counties. By the 1890s, he had sold all his land and was in retirement. He died after a short illness in December 1892 and is buried in Bloomington, Illinois.²⁴

Harwood was involved in local politics. For two terms (1867, 1868), he was a member of the Champaign County Board of Supervisors from Newcomb Township, serving as chairman of the board during his second term. At the state constitutional convention of 1869-70, he was a member (Republican) of the fortieth district, which represented Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie and Macon counties. He introduced "county representation" to the convention and his idea prevailed with the convention members; however, it failed the popular vote where minority representation was

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adopted. Harwood Township, Champaign County, was named for Abel Harwood, who represented the county in the legislature and "filled positions of trust and honor." He was also president of the Champaign Republican party in 1870.²⁵

Isabella Harwood died at her home on South State Street in December 1902. She was very active in the Presbyterian Church and was treasurer of the local Foreign Mission Society for twenty-two years, only stepping down due to her ill health. Just before her husband died (1892), Isabella subdivided Block 3 in J.H. Thomas's Addition to the City of Champaign; that is the block immediately to the north of her home (between Healey and Springfield streets).²⁶ Her surviving grandchildren and stepchildren inherited the State Street house and apparently rented it. The 1904 and 1906 *City Directories* list an Alexander and Letitia Caldwell as living at this address; he was a traveling salesman.

The heirs of Abel and Isabella Harwood sold the house to Francis Emory Solon in September 1907 for \$12,000.²⁷ Solon was also a prominent area land owner and the son of early county residents. John and Ellen (Grant) Solon emigrated from Ireland before 1860 and initially settled in Will County.²⁸ They later settled in Colfax Township, Champaign County, and acquired large land holdings in southern Champaign County. Francis was possibly born on 30 January 1878; although records are incomplete. His siblings were Thomas, Michael G., James A., John J., Edward W., and Mary A.. Ellen Grant Solon died on 5 July 1888, and patriarch John Solon died on 21 January 1900. The Solon children inherited a belief in the worth of Champaign County farm land from their parents and carried on the expansion of the family's holding.²⁹

As a young man, Francis Solon initially lived near Giblin, Illinois (Colfax Township) and in the 1890s attempted to file for a patent for a better way to get corn from a corn crib into a corn sheller. Unfortunately, the patent lawyers in New York did not follow through and the patent was never officially filed. Francis Solon married Abbie Elizabeth Gunning on 28 January 1903 in Tolono, Illinois; the ceremony was officiated by his brother, the Rev. James A. Solon.³⁰ After their wedding trip to Chicago, the couple lived on a farm near Champaign. In 1907, they moved to 503 South State Street, from where Francis continued to manage his farm interests in Illinois and Arkansas; he was known widely as an expert in land affairs. For more than thirty years, Francis was a member of the Fountain Head Drainage District, serving as secretary. This was the first drainage district in the county to use concrete tile in construction. He was also heavily involved in local Democratic politics. He served as committeeman for the sixth (later fourth) precinct and served as chair of the Champaign County Democratic central committee from 1912-1914. He was associated with politicians Roger Sullivan (Chicago) and Benjamin Harris (Champaign). They traveled throughout the state on behalf of Democratic activities. Solon also served as a member of the Champaign County Board of Review. Socially, Francis was a member of Holy Cross Catholic Church, Holy Name Society (treasurer), and the Ancient Order of Hibernians (officer). The Solons contributed to the Newman Foundation (Catholic student foundation at the University of Illinois), Mercy Hospital, and other local institutions. Francis and Abbie Solon had five children, all of whom attended the University of Illinois: John B., James A., Ann E., Ellen F., and Mary M.; patriarch Francis died in February 1938.³¹

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Abbie Gunning Solon was also a member of a pioneering Champaign County family. Her parents were Dennis and Anne O' Rielly Gunning of Tolono, who had extensive land holdings in Champaign and surrounding counties. Dennis Gunning emigrated from Ireland at the age of seventeen and worked as a mule skinner with a construction gang building the Erie Canal. He later went to La Salle, Illinois, where he purchased eighty acres of land and remained for ten years. Moving to Ivesdale, Illinois (Champaign County), he farmed and began his acquisition of additional farm land. Around 1896, he retired and moved to Tolono. Anne Gunning died in 1898 and Dennis Gunning died in 1911; together they had nine children including Abbie Solon.³² Born in 1881, Abbie graduated from Tolono High School and was class orator at her commencement exercises. Both Abbie and Francis were members of Holy Cross Catholic Church since its founding in 1912 and she was a charter member of the Altar and Rosary Society. Abbie was also a soloist for the church. Throughout her life, Abbie traveled extensively, especially to Florida. Abbie Solon died in November 1967 and was survived by her five children.³³

Only two of the Solon children married: Ann Solon Drenckhahn and Ellen Solon Morris.³⁴ The three remaining siblings continued to live in the State Street house until their deaths. Mary Solon, born 8 July 1915, attended Holy Cross School and St. Joseph's Academy in St. Augustine, Florida. She graduated with honors from the University of Illinois (1937), where she was vice-president of her freshman class. Mary died 11 April 1991.³⁵ James A. Solon, born 22 October 1905, attended local schools, including the University of Illinois from which he graduated in pre-law in 1927. At the university, he was president of his freshman class and of the pre-law fraternity, Alpha Alpha Alpha. In 1930, he graduated summa cum laude from Yale Law School. Before opening a law practice with his brother John, James was associated with the firm of Dobbins and Dobbins, later Dobbins, Dobbins, and Thomas; while at the firm he was appointed (1935) service conciliation commissioner (for farm debt) with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court. James specialized in the practice of probate law and related fields of real estate and taxation. He served at the Pentagon during World War II, later becoming a captain in the Air Transport Command. James died 8 February 1972.³⁶ John Solon, the oldest child of Francis and Abbie, was born 23 November 1903 and died 12 February 1995. Like his siblings, John graduated from Holy Cross School and Champaign High School. He was president of his senior high school class. He attended Notre Dame University, but received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Illinois (1927). As a senior, he was elected president of the UI Union student organization. John went on to receive his law degree from Yale University and studied at Boston University. Planning to remain out east, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar Association, but returned home to assist his father with business matters during the Depression. He was associated with the local law firm of Schaefer and Dolan. Following World War II, during which he served with the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps, he established a law practice with his brother James. John was also president of Holy Name Society at Holy Cross Catholic Church.³⁷

After John B. Solon's death, the house passed onto his heirs, the son and daughters of his two sisters, Ann Solon Drenckhahn and Ellen Solon Morris.³⁸ These heirs, in turn, donated the residence to the Preservation and Conservation Association in 2005.

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Criterion C: Architecture

Italianate Architectural Style

In the nineteenth century, the Italianate architectural style was one of the most popular styles in the United States for residential construction. It challenged the supremacy of the enormously popular Greek Revival style and quickly overtook its companion style, the Gothic Revival. By the Civil War, it was the most fashionable style for buildings in America. Its popularity was enhanced by the increased prosperity and population of mid-western states, especially after the Civil War, and was used not only for houses, but for commercial blocks, train stations, and industrial buildings. Italianate is related to the Gothic Revival style in its vertical emphasis and its picturesque, romantic allusions. Both styles were described in popular publications by noted authors A.J. Davis, A.J. Downing, and Samuel Sloan.³⁹ Italianate's stylistic roots are found in England's Picturesque movement which was a reaction to the formal classical ideas previously fashionable. The American version favored the informal rural models of the movement. But the Italian prototypes were modified, adapted and embellished into a truly American style far removed from its antecedents.⁴⁰

Generally, the Italianate style is subdivided into three subtypes: Villa, Renaissance Revival, and Italianate. Villa dwellings were designed to evoke the farmhouses and manors of the Italian countryside, especially Tuscany, Umbria, and Lombardy. They are rather free and highly romanticized interpretations of rural villas. These villas can be asymmetrical with prominent towers and irregular plans (Italian Villa) or a square building with deep, bracketed eaves (Tuscan Villa). An Italian Villa has a square entrance tower, usually placed off-center, and extends above the main low-pitched roof. Tuscan Villas are simpler with a symmetrical box shape and flat roof, often ornamented with a cupola or belvedere. Tuscan Villas are far more common than Italian Villas. Buildings in this subtype were often designed by architects or from pattern books.⁴¹

Highly symmetrical Renaissance palaces or palazzos were the basis for Renaissance Revival Italianate buildings. This style was used for mansions and town or row houses that were well suited to the formal symmetrical shape and heavy cornice details. Raised basement stories for buildings in this type are usually rusticated and the stair or stoop rises to the main level where the entrance doors are heavily ornamented. Building corners were often finished with quoins. Public and commercial buildings used this Italianate style more often than houses. Decorative details are more restrained and classical with dentils and modillion blocks rather than large paired brackets.⁴²

The most common subtype of the style is the Italianate, which became popular after the villa types were established, and lasted well into the 1880s. Most of the houses were not high style nor custom-designed. Rather, pattern books were the inspiration for the entire residence or a familiar house form was built with Italianate-inspired details added such as round or segmental-arched windows and doors, decorative porches, wide eaves, and friezes with brackets.⁴³ Masonry or frame construction could be used for this style. Generally, a rhythm of solids and voids led to a dignified and formal massing. These houses are found in cities and towns throughout the United States. Urban examples, designed for narrow lots, are often three bays wide with a side hall plan, segmentally-arched windows, and a wide overhanging cornice. Larger or suburban versions have

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square, asymmetrical or L-shaped plans with round or segmental arched windows. Decorative porches and wide bracketed eaves are often applied to simpler vernacular house forms.

Buildings in the Italianate style are usually two or three stories in height with vertical proportions and robust ornament. Prominent elements of the style are cubic massing and verticality emphasized by tall windows with round or segmental arches; the first story windows maybe taller than upper story windows to increase the sense of height. These windows can be one-over-one, two-over-two, or four-over-four-light double-hung sash, ornamented with label or hood molds, and sometimes paired or tripled. More elaborate examples have pediments or keystones set over the windows. Polygonal bay or oriel windows are also used.

A distinguishing feature of the Italianate is the use of an elaborate entablature with wood, metal, and occasionally masonry, brackets and wide overhanging eaves. Horizontal rectangular windows and/or panels are incorporated into the wide frieze. A low-pitched roof, usually hip, covers the building and the apex is ornamented with a cupola or belvedere. Decorative verandas or porches are also a major focal point. The one-story porches have square or chamfered wood porch posts, bracketed tops rather than column capitals, and decorative balustrades. Tall, heavily molded double doors, often four-paneled and round arched, open off of the porch. Italianate doors may have large-pane glazing in the door itself, rather than as a sidelight or transom. The architraves of the doors are similar to those of the windows.

The height of the building translates into tall ceilings and windows on the interior with room heights diminishing in upper stories. Ceilings are often decorated with plaster moldings or medallions. Door and window surrounds are heavily molded. Fireplace openings are usually round-arched with stone or marbleized cast-iron mantels. Curving staircases with polygonal newel posts are common.

Francis and Abbie Solon House

The Solon House is an excellent local example of an Italianate Tuscan villa. Built of brick on a limestone foundation, its main facade presents a cubic, three bay symmetrical form, although asymmetry is introduced in the north and south elevations: on the south by a polygonal bay window and on the north by a square projecting pavilion. A service wing on the rear creates an L-shaped rear elevation. Although only two and one-half stories in height, this height is accentuated by the building's siting on a low rise, its high stone foundation, and tall round-arched windows and doors. First-floor facade windows are full-height, as are the entry doors, while second floor sash, albeit still large, are proportionately smaller. The low-pitched, almost flat roof, of the house is another common Italianate element, in this case ornamented by a highly decorative and tall cupola/belvedere. Adding to the formal Tuscan style is the highly ornamental wood entablature below very wide (four foot) overhanging eaves. This entablature is detailed with elaborate moldings, a very wide frieze with horizontal sash and panels, and ornate paired scrolled brackets with drops.

The house's large windows are slightly recessed in rowlock round arches accented by stone keys and are generally four-over-four-light double-hung sash. Two larger full-height windows open

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onto the wide veranda and are two-over-large-four-lights. Emphasizing the second story of the center bay are paired tall, narrow one-over-two-light windows with a bull's-eye sash in the windows' common spandrel. Furnishing interest to the south elevation is the polygonal bay with its tall narrow two-over-two-light windows.

A defining element of the Italianate architectural style is a decorative frieze with brackets. The Solon House has a very robust and predominant wood entablature that is made even more prominent by its center round arch and very wide overhanging eaves. Comprising the entablature is a heavily molded architrave with a large roll molding, a wide frieze that is paneled and accented by lozenge-shaped frieze sash, and a large ogee molded cornice. Between the eave brackets is an additional roll molding with small curved brackets astride the roll and below a large molded bed molding. All of these details continue around the center round-arched section. Very wide overhanging boxed eaves are supported by paired, elaborately curved brackets with ornamental pendants; the bottoms of the brackets curve around the architrave's roll molding. The rear service wing has a simpler and narrower frieze with a molded architrave, wide plain frieze, and small dentils. Paired scrolled brackets are symmetrically-placed on the frieze and support the overhanging boxed eaves. The cornice is simply molded.

Decorative verandas or porches are also a focal point of Italianate design and the Solon House's porch is a prominent element in its design. The one-story porch extends the full width of the facade and returns on the north elevation to the center projecting pavilion. Entrances are located in the center of the facade and in the reentrant angle. Like the entablature, the porch is highly ornamented with chamfered columns atop paneled pedestals and below bracketed tops. The brackets are both paneled and scrolled. A highly decorative balustrade encircles the roof. A highly decorative main entrance further enhances the stylistic design with its large full-height arched double doors recessed in a round-arched architrave with limestone key. The doors originally had four etched-glass lights and two original lights remain. Other exterior doors are simpler Italianate-style doors with two round-arched lights over a paneled base.

The interior of the Solon House continues the Italianate style. The height of the residence allows for a twelve-foot high first floor and an eleven-and-one-half-foot high second floor. Tall windows in the parlor and library extenuate their heights, while large windows throughout the dwelling flood the building with light and ventilation. A very elaborate plaster ceiling, including a frieze, drops, and center medallion decorate the parlor. Additional ceiling medallions are found in the hallway (both stories) and the dining room. The library's focal point is its Italianate style cast-iron mantel with its heavily molded clustered columns flanking the round-arched firebox and bulbous scrolled key. Throughout the first story a false graining is used on the heavily molded woodwork and paneled doors, while the wide plank flooring was also grained. Staircase/polygonal newels

The integrity of the Francis and Abbie Solon House is unsurpassed in Champaign. Since its construction in 1867, only minor changes have occurred to the house and most of these alterations carry their own historic value. On the exterior, the removal of the brick chimneys are the only apparent alteration. A circa 1910 postcard view of the house shows two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps on the north and south (parlor and library areas). These were removed at some

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unknown date, but most likely when a central heating system was installed. The remaining three chimneys (fireplace, dining room, kitchen) were removed in October, 2006 due to structural failure; these chimneys had been rebuilt (only one brick thick) with a hard red brick at some unknown date. Aside from deterioration of the wood elements, the exterior of the house remains true to its original design.

A high degree of spatial integrity also remains on the interior of the house, especially on the first story. Here, the only major spatial change was the insertion of a half bathroom at the west end of the center hallway. However, the original exterior Italianate door remains functional as part of the half bathroom's design. Minor decorative changes on the first floor included the insertion of the French door entry into the parlor, the library's oak bookcase, and the dining room's Craftsman-style woodwork and pass-through. On the second story, the creation of the bathroom at the west end of the hallway necessitated the new secondary hallway to the service wing. The bathrooms may have been inserted in the 1910s, as the design of the pedestal bathtub and ornate pedestal sink imply. Other changes on the second floor include modifying the two northeast bedrooms into a single room and converting one their doorway into a hall cabinet, and the insertion of closets in the three large bedrooms. Oak flooring was installed over some of the original plank floors, probably at the same time as the above changes occurred.

Around this date, the current heating system was most likely installed. Ornate, cast-iron radiators with rectangular pierced caps are found in the principal rooms (the service wing's upper story is without heat). Where used, the oak flooring was installed below the radiators. The radiators most likely replaced the original stove heating system, although the round stove flues are extant in most rooms. In addition, cast-iron wall grates in the brick walls help circulate hot-air between the stories via an open wall cavity. This radiator system still operates today, albeit with a modern boiler.

The built-in gutters of the main roof originally all drained to a single downspout near the basement entry. This downspout emptied into a brick cistern located in the basement. It also appears that a well/cistern maybe in the floor of the basement below the service wing as indicated by a depression in the brick and dirt floor. Below the service wing's porch is a brick vaulted structure that may have been used as a root cellar; its entrance is from the east side, adjacent to the basement entry. Relics of early hot water systems are also still found in the house, including two historic boilers.

Francis and Abbie Solon House lot

The original lot purchased by the Harwoods and Solons was the north 190 feet of Block Four in Thomas's subdivision; the lot went from State Street west to Prairie Street, extending the block length of Thomas Street. The first image of the house is found in the 1869 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Champaign* and shows the south and east sides of the house, the porch, bay window, and cupola. A two-story barn or carriage house is to the rear, near Prairie Street. No other buildings are on the block, which does not appear subdivided, and Green and John streets (to the south) have not been constructed. Unfortunately, the house does not appear on any *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps until 1915. This map shows the house with a two-story building with a one-story

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south wing to the rear (carriage house, most likely) And three other small outbuildings. However, the 1924 and 1951 maps do not show these outbuildings; instead, a small one-car garage is located just to the southwest of the house - the location of the garage that burned in 1999.⁴⁴

On the remainder of Block 4 to the south, Barrett built another large home in 1871. However, this residence was razed in 1912 for the construction of the Champaign High School (now Edison Middle School). Over the years, there have been attempts by the school district to obtain the entire block for their use. As early as 1923, Francis Solon made inquiries about the intentions of the school district toward his property. His brother, Msg. James Solon, inquired of United States District Court Judge Adam C. Cliffe about the matter, Cliffe in turned, contacted United States Senator William McKinley, who made inquiries with a Champaign school board member. Replies indicated that the school board had recently purchased six acres of farm land nearby and had no desires on the Solon property.⁴⁵ In 1934, a manual training building and an auto repair building were built to either side of the high school's heating plant, but these structures did not encroach onto the Solon property. The northwest section of the property was sought by the school district in 1942 for the possible construction of a new vocational education building for the training of defense workers. Condemnation proceedings for acquiring the land were contemplated, but the federal Defense Public Works grant apparently failed to materialize and the action was dropped.⁴⁶ However, in 1953, the school district was successful in condemning the west half of the house's original lot for expansion of the high school for junior high school use.⁴⁷ The lot remains this size.

Seeley Brown, architect/builder

Seeley Brown, the architect for the Francis and Abbie Solon House, was born 25 May 1832 in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was working in Champaign by 1860 as he appears in the U.S. Census and on the polling record for the city referendum of 1860. An advertisement in Lothrop's City Directory of 1870-71, notes that he has twenty years of experience. He advertises that he is a "Practical Architect & Builder," does "Plans, Drafts, Specifications and Estimates," "Contracts Taken, Superintending Done, and none but First-Class Workmen Employed." W.C. Barrett is among fourteen references listed in the advertisement. Brown is known to have designed the first Champaign City Hall and Fire Department, 1889, and its addition in 1914. Col. W.N. Coler's large mansion at 501 West Church Street was also designed by Brown in 1870 (razed, 1955). A newspaper article in 1871 describes the mansion to the south of the Solon House that was also developed by W.C. Barrett; Seeley Brown was listed as architect and builder. Thus it is highly likely that he was the builder of the earlier Solon House. Other craftsmen listed as working on the later house include: Mr. Fyer (stone work), Jas. Ralph (brick work), Berson Bros. (plastering), Mr. Perkins (stair building), and William Price (painting, graining, and gliding). Seeley Brown died 30 January 1915 and is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery.⁴⁸

Context

The only other Italian Villa style residence in Champaign is located at 711 West University Avenue and dates to the same time period as the Solon House. Many elements of the dwellings are similar including their stone foundation, brick construction, frieze with lozenge sash, round-

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arch sash, L-shaped porch, and hip roof with cupola. However, the Stipes-Kolodziej House is an L-plan house with a distinctive west side pavilion set on an angle. Its three bay facade has a side hall entry. The porch and entablature of this house is much simpler in design.

207 South Elm Street is a two-story brick Italianate house set on a high stone foundation. It also has a paired bracketed frieze with panels. Windows are four-over-four-light double-hung sash with stone lintels and sills. In the center of the three bay facade, on the second story, is a full-height door which opens to a small iron railing. The side-hall entry has sidelights and a transom, and the high single bay wood porch with brick piers was recently rebuilt. Like most Italianate houses, the dwelling has a low pitched hip roof; its chimney is off-center to the south. On the south elevation is a semi-octagonal bay with a bracketed cornice.

A frame Italianate residence is at 705 West Healey. This clapboard building has a cross plan with a gable roof and is set on a brick foundation. A two-story sun porch with multi-light casements projects to the east on the facade; an L-shape porch is on the west. Now a duplex, the dwelling has modern double doors that open to the side hall entry. The porch is simple with square posts and balustrade. Windows are four-over-four-light sash set in segmental-arched openings; round-arch windows are in the cross pavilions. At the top is a frieze with panels and ornate paired brackets.

A second frame Italianate house is at 408 East Church Street. This house has asbestos cement shingle siding and a front gable roof. Also a three bay side hall plan, the east entry bay has double doors and single transom below a wide round arch. The west two bays have large two-over-four-light round arch windows. On the second story the windows are segmentally arched with four-over-four-light sash. A wood bracketed cornice follows the front rake. The house's front porch has been replaced with a flat roof concrete block porch with wrought-iron posts and a modern open metal railing as the porch roof's balustrade.

Summary

The Francis and Abbie Solon House is an excellent example of the Italian Tuscan Villa architectural style. Its elaborate porch and entablature detail are unsurpassed in Champaign County and the building's high level of integrity is matchless. Although changes have occurred to the building since its construction in 1867, these are historic changes and date to the early twentieth century. The house is one of the oldest residences in the City of Champaign and was developed by an early entrepreneur, William Barrett. It is also the only known extant building by local architect and builder Seeley Brown. Two prominent local families inhabited the house: the Abel Harwood and Francis Solon families. They have left Champaign a landmark legacy.

Endnotes

I. These three chimneys were removed in October, 2006, to just below the roof line and capped due to structural failures in all three chimneys. The stacks had been rebuilt at some

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unknown date and did not contain original brick. It is hoped that they can be rebuilt at some future date.

2. Willis C. Baker and Patricia L. Miller, *A Commemorative History of Champaign County, Illinois: 1833-1983* (Champaign: Illinois Heritage Association, 1984), 25.
3. *Ibid.*, 25-26, 33.
4. Natalia M. Belting, *Early History of Urbana-Champaign to 1871* (Urbana, Illinois: N.M. Belting, 1937), 56, 81-82.
5. *Ibid.*
6. Baker and Miller, 29.
7. *Ibid.*, 81.
8. *Ibid.*, 82; and *Champaign County Gazette*, 24 February 1865.
9. J.O. Cunningham, *History of Champaign County*, reprint of 1905 edition (Urbana: Champaign County Historical Archives, Urbana Free Library, 1984), 776.
10. David Godwin, "Dan Gardner Swannell," *A Biographical History of Western Star Lodge No. 240 A.F. & A.M* (Mattoon, Illinois: United Graphics, Inc., 1998), 35.
11. Champaign County Deed Book I, page 526 dated 31 January 1856; recorded 21 February 1856.
12. Champaign County Deed Book Z, page 307 dated 25 March 1865; recorded 28 March 1865.
13. Champaign County Mortgage Book II, page 270 dated 25 March 1865; recorded 28 March 1865.
14. Apparently there was some problem with the first plat by county surveyor John Thrasher that was filed 28 October 1867; Champaign County Deed Book 8, page 602. The same plat by Thrasher was refiled on 13 October 1868 with the streets and alleys formally dedicated to the city; Champaign County Deed Book 14, page 358. Block 4, owned by Barrett at this time, is shown on both plats as a single block, not subdivided.
15. *The Union and Gazette* [Champaign County], 11 September 1867, Vol. 16, No. 42.
16. Information from Michael Markstahler's (Champaign) personal research reference files.

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17. *J.S. Lothrop's Champaign County Directory* (Chicago: Lothrop compiler and publisher, 1871), reprinted by the Urbana Free Library, 1975, 192-193 and 199.
18. Lothrop, 371-72.
19. *Directory of Jacksonville State Hospital Patients, 1854-1870*, transcribed by Shirley Aleguas at http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilmaga/morgan2/statehosp/mc-sh_adm-b.html. Nancy E. Barrett was born 30 July 1829 and died 18 May 1863; Mary J. Barrett was born 11 May 1829 and died 1 January 1870.
20. Plat in Champaign County Deed Book 230, page 40 dated 17 August 1872; recorded 25 May 1874; Decree Record Book 1864-1903, 319 and 347; *The Champaign County Gazette*, 15 September 1875 and 22 September 1875; and Champaign County Deed Book 73, page 329.
21. Champaign County Deed Book, 17, page 267 dated 29 October 1869; recorded 30 October 1869.
22. *History of Champaign County, Illinois with Illustrations* (Philadelphia: Brink, McDonough & Co., 1878), reprinted by the Urbana Free Library, 1976, 85-86; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Champaign County, Illinois* (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1887), 963; and Milton W. Mathews and Lewis A. McLean, *Early History and Pioneers of Champaign County* (np: np, 1891) edited by Champaign County Historical Archives of the Urbana Free Library (Evansville, Indiana: Unigraphic, Inc., 1979), 101-102.
23. J.R. Stewart, *A Standard History of Champaign County, Illinois* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918), 519.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid., 85 and 142; and *Champaign County Gazette*, 26 October 1870.
26. Obituary for Isabella Harwood, *Champaign-Urbana Courier*, 11 December 1902; and Champaign County Plat Book A, page 200; surveyed 30 December 1890, sent to City Council 14 March 1892 and approved 15 March 1892.
27. Champaign County Deed Book 135, page 406 dated 9 September 1907; recorded 11 October 1907. Abel Harwood's heirs were: Mary Nancy Harwood, George Harwood (Mary's husband), Enima Cady, Isabel Staley Danely, Alfred Danely (her husband), Annie Staley, Ella A. Stevenson, John Stevenson (her husband), Elza Staley Pitts, and Ralph Pitts (her husband).
28. 1860 Census, Town of DuPage, Will County, Illinois lists John and Ellen Solon and children Thomas (10, born England); James (3, born Illinois), and Michael (1, born Illinois).

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29. Thomas Solon died in 1915; Michael G. Solon died in 1926; Mary A. Solon died in 1939; Rt. Rev. Msgr. James A. Solon died in 1940; Edward Solon died in 1943; and John J. Solon died in 1944.
30. *The Herald* [Tolono, Illinois] newspaper clipping, 28 January 1903; and "Tolono Church Wedding," unattributed newspaper clipping in Solon Family papers.
31. "Francis Solon, Extensive Land Owner, is Dead," *The Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette*, 7 February 1938; "F.E. Solon Dies In Hospital at Rochester, Minn.," *The Urbana Evening Courier*, 7 February 1938; and "Solon Rites to Be Held Wednesday," unattributed newspaper clipping, 8 February 1938 in Solon Family papers.
32. "Dennis Gunning Died Last Night," unattributed newspaper clipping, 24 January 1911 in Solon Family papers; "Dennis Gunning Dead," unattributed newspaper clipping, 24 January 1911 in Solon Family papers; "Dennis Gunning Will Presented," *The Champaign Daily News*, 30 January 1911; and interview with Stephen G. Graliker, grandson of Dennis Gunning. Dennis Gunning was born in 1823 and Anne Gunning in 1833, both in Ireland.
33. "Abbie Solon Dies Friday In Home," *The Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette*, 4 November 1967; and "Services for Mrs. Solon On Monday," *The Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette*, 5 November 1967.
34. Ann Solon was born 25 April 1907 and died 13 July 1988; Ellen Solon was born 20 May 1909 and died 13 March 1987.
35. "Mary Solon" obituary, *The Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette*, 13 April 1991.
36. "Noted Attorney, J.A. Solon Dies," *The Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette*, 9 February 1972; and *Illinois Alumni News*, Vol. 51, No. 2 (March 1972).
37. "John Solon" obituary, *The Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette*, 17 February 1995.
38. These heirs were James M. Morris, Abbie Ellen Morris, Mary Frances Morris Zech, Mary Ellen Dreckhahn Fleischli, Ann Louise Dreckhahn Zahner, Virginia Claire Dreckhahn Wendland, and Frances Emily Dreckhahn Frost.
39. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992), 85-86; and James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America* (New York: Penguin Studio, 1996), 85-95.
40. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), 211-214.
41. Massey and Maxwell.

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42. Ibid.

43. Ibid.

44. A. Ruger, drawer, *Bird's Eye View of the City of Champaign*, 1869; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the City of Champaign*, 1915, 1924, and 1951; and "Solon garage fire blamed on homeless people," *The Champaign-Urbana News-Gazette*, 24 January 1999. Thomas Street was renamed Healey Street by 1909.

45. Solon Family papers in the possession of the heirs.

46. Unattributed newspaper clippings dated 27 February 1942 and 2 March 1942 in the Solon Family papers.

47. Unattributed newspaper clippings dated 25 August 1953 and undated (1953) in the Solon Family papers. The Solons were awarded \$22,000 for the west 187 feet of their property.

48. Godwin, 106; *J.S. Lothrop's City Directory*, 350; and Seeley Brown obituary, *Champaign Daily News*, 30 January 1915.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing Twenty-three (23) rods South of the Northwest Corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 18, Township 19 North, Range 8 East of the Third Prime Meridian, thence East Twenty-two (22) rods, thence South 190 feet, thence West Twenty-two (22) rods and thence North 190 feet to the place of beginning in the City of Champaign, County of Champaign, Illinois, except for the west 187 feet. Or The north 190 feet of Block 4 in Thomas Subdivision in the City of Champaign, Champaign County, Illinois, except for the west 187 feet.

Boundary Justification

The nomination includes the lot currently associated with the Francis and Abbie Solon House at 503 South State Street, Champaign, Illinois.

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Address **503 S State St**
Champaign, IL 61820



Location Map of Harwood-Solon House, 503 South State Street, Champaign Illinois

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Historic Postcard view of Solon Family at 503 South State Street, Champaign, circa 1911

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, Railroad Retirement Board Building, 330 C St. SW, Washington, 07000638, LISTED, 7/06/07

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, Social Security Administration Building, 330 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, 07000639, LISTED, 7/06/07

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, US Department of Agriculture South Building, 14th St. and Independence Ave., SW, Washington, 07000643, LISTED, 7/05/07

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, US Public Health Service Building, 1951 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, 07000641, LISTED, 7/05/07

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Solon, Francis and Abbie, House, 503 South State St., Champaign, 07000644, LISTED, 7/03/07

KANSAS, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, Fairfax Hills Historic District, Bounded by Esplanade Ave., Brown Ave. and 12th St., inc. both sides of Parkwood Blvd., Coronado Rd. and Hilltop Rd., Kansas City, 07000608, LISTED, 6/30/07 (Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960 MPS)

MINNESOTA, DAKOTA COUNTY, Dakota County Courthouse, 101 E. 4th St., Hastings, 78003069, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 7/03/07

MINNESOTA, HENNEPIN COUNTY, Great Northern Implement Company, 616 S. 3rd St., Minneapolis, 77000745, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 7/03/07

MINNESOTA, RAMSEY COUNTY, Commerce Building, 10 E. Fourth St., St. Paul, 07000645, LISTED, 7/03/07