

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.
11-8-99

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Brunk Farmstead

other names/site number Cotton Hill Farm

2. Location

street & number R.R.2 (KOA Campground Rd., 1 mile south of East Lake Drive) not for publication

city or town Rochester vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Sangamon code 167 zip code 62563

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.)

William L. Lohr 11-4-99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of 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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Brunk Farmstead
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and 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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture/museum

Agriculture/subsistence/agricultural field

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

Brunk Farmstead

Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1829 - ca. 1910

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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:

Brunk Farmstead
Name of Property

Sangamon, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 5

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	2 7 8 2 2 0	4 3 9 7 1 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

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 David J. Leonatti (Melotte Morse Leonatti)/Michelle Purnell

organization Melotte Morse Leonatti/Brunk Morgan Horse Museum date August 19, 1999

street & number 213 1/2 S. Sixth Street telephone 217-789-9515

city or town Springfield state IL zip code 62701

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 Brunk Morgan Horse Museum, Inc.

street & number P. O. Box 462 telephone _____

city or town Rochester state IL zip code 62563

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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BRUNK FARMSTEAD

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The text in both Sections 7 and 8 of this nomination form is largely taken from the report written by Floyd Mansberger and H. Wayne Price, entitled "A National Register of Historic Places Assessment of the George Brunk Farmstead, Cotton Hill Township, Sangamon County, Illinois", 1995.

The Brunk Farmstead (Cotton Hill Farm) is located on the KOA Campground Road approximately 1 mile south of East Lake Shore Drive in Rochester, Illinois. The property lies approximately 9 miles southeast of the center of Springfield and 2 miles southwest of Rochester. The historic Brunk Farmstead consists of a house and horse barn built by George Brunk c.1829. The property has been used continuously as a working farm; the original farmstead property and buildings have been modified over time, so the current condition reflects the changes in farming and agriculture historically in central Illinois. Presently, the Brunk Farmstead consists of the Brunk House (now vacant), an historic horse barn, and a minor non-contributing modern barn. The original barn is still used to house horses. The area is still surrounded by agricultural fields. To the north and east of the property, there are woods beyond the pasture and lawn areas. A family limestone quarry and cemetery are located northeast of the farmstead beyond the boundaries of the area being designated. Osage orange fenced enclosures surround the north end of the farm.

The front (west) elevation of the Brunk House faces the Campground Road. It rests approximately 40'-0" to 50'-0" east of, and parallel to the Road. The historic horse barn is located 200'-0" south of the historic house, and approximately 150'-0" due east of the campground road. There exists an east-west gravel drive between the house and historic barn, that terminates at the front (west) elevation of the historic barn. The non-contributing modern barn is 70'-0" due north of the historic barn. The non-contributing barn is located in a fenced pasture, which covers the entire rear one-third to one-half of the site.

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BRUNK FARMSTEAD

Brunk House

General Description

In its present form, the Brunk House represents a traditional I-house with a 1/2-story frame service wing constructed on the rear (east) of the building. This wing gives the house a T-shaped footprint. Whereas the lower portion of the main body of the house was constructed of stone (presumably quarried from the nearby family quarry), the upper story of the original front section of the house was constructed of brick. The original roof structure of the main block of the house, although it has been raised a full story in height, is still intact. It is suspected, based on evidence in this roof system, that the original house had neither eaves nor return cornices, and was more Federal in character than the existing Greek Revival structure. The main elevation of the house faces west. The foundation under the front (original section) and rear sections of the house is limestone. There is a cellar under the rear frame section of the house.

The transecting gable roofs over the front and rear wings are covered with asphalt shingles. The south side porch has a metal roof. The end gables of the front house block had a bracketed cornice. It appears the brackets across the front and back of the two-story house have been removed. There are two large interior chimneys, one at each end of the front block. They have corbeled caps and have also been covered with scored stucco. Most of the windows in the house are 2/2 double-hung, while the doors are generally wood paneled.

Elevations

West

The west (front) façade is two-story, 44'-0" in north/south length, approximately 18'-0" to the roof eave. The main one-story entry porch, now enclosed with windows, is centered on the elevation. About 9'-0" of first floor wall is exposed each side of the porch, which is 26'-0" long with four square columns, now enclosed. Each floor has four evenly spaced, 2 over 2 wood double-hung windows symmetrical placed off the

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center of the façade. The entire surface is covered with a scored, cementitious parge mortar material.

The front facade of the house has four evenly spaced 2 over 2 double-hung windows across the upper story and four of the same size and shape windows on the first floor level. The first floor level fenestration features two doorways, separated by two central windows. While the two outer windows are aligned with those on the second level, the two central windows do not. The windows in the front wing have stone sills and pediment-shaped wood lintels. The windows in the rear wing and additions have wood sills and straight wood lintels. The two main front entryways have wood-paneled doors with glass transoms. They also have wood pedimental heads similar to those over the windows in the front wing on the south side.

Of the two pent-roofed porches, one is on the front (west) elevation of the house (the other is on the south elevation of the service wing). The front (west) porch has been enclosed and covered with stucco similar to that applied to the rest of the original section of the house. It has 11 metal windows and a metal storm door. There remain some wood brackets at the eaves on the north and south sides of the west porch.

South

The south, or side wall of the main body has no openings. The south side of the two-story rear wing to the east has, beginning toward the west, a 1/1 window, then a door, two 1/1 windows, a door, and a 1/1 window. The south porch is supported by 4 square wood posts with simple square wood bases and capitals. The porch floor is wood. There is a long stone step in the center of the porch. One of the two pent-roofed porches, (the other on the front (west elevation) runs the entire length of the south wall of the service wing. Two doorways on the south elevation of the rear wing open onto the south porch. The second story south elevation of the rear wing has four 2 over 2 windows, nearly equally spaced along the elevation.

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East

On the second story of the east side of the main block are two windows and a filled-in window. A one-story porch was removed from the east side of the rear wing. A window is located on the east side of the second story of the rear wing.

There is also a wood paneled door at the rear of the front wing that opens onto the porch on the south side of the rear section of the house. Both doors are wood paneled; however, the one towards the rear of the wing has an upper glass light. Another wood-paneled door with an upper glass light opens off the rear of the house to the pent-roofed porch.

North

The north side of the rear wing was very deteriorated and it was demolished. Temporary plywood sheathing is currently installed on the north wall of the rear wing. Behind the plywood sheathing, beginning on the east end, is a stairwell leading to the second story and two doors, which led to the kitchen and the "eating porch". The west end of the north side of the first story of the rear wing includes a window and door, which formerly led to the "eating porch." The north wall of the second story of the rear wing also is covered with plywood sheeting, behind which are three windows. There are no openings on the north end of the second story of the main body.

Interiors

First Floor Main House-Main Living Room (North)

The west entrance to the north living room includes a six-panel door, with a window on each side. On the north wall is a classically inspired fireplace with a grained wood mantel. The mantel has decorative pilasters with bases and a decorative horizontal panel. The opening to the fireplace has been covered with brick. The original, built-in china cupboards on both sides of the fireplace have shelves and grained doors with decorative panels. On the east wall of this parlor is a staircase

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which is enclosed with an oak-grained, marbleized two-panel door. The enclosed stairway rises to the south and turn to the west up to the second story. To the north of the stairs is a door to the rear wing.

The north chimney/fireplace has a mantelpiece that is of Federal style, but also combines Greek Revival ornament and style. It has a horizontal frieze with a recessed horizontal relief panel. The engaged vertical pilasters have a two-piece molded base, with vertical recessed panels on the face, and small crown trim cap beneath the frieze.

First Floor Main House - Front Bedroom (South)

The south end of the first story of the main block is a bedroom. This "south bedroom" has a white-painted fireplace on the south wall with round, tapered pilasters supporting a tall mantelpiece. The room includes closets on either side of the fireplace. The mantel exhibits Federal style details, and is a unique hybrid as it mixes Greek Revival and Federal style features together. The upper frieze has a 12 inch square panel centered, with horizontal recessed relief in the center third of the 18 inch high frieze. The half-round pilasters have recessed relief, block base plinths, and a crown mould capital supporting the frieze above. Each closet includes two, two-paneled doors. This bedroom includes a door on the west wall leading to the front porch, with a window on each side. Also there is a door on the east wall, which leads to the south porch. Two windows flank the door.

First Floor Rear Wing - Main Bedroom (West)

The entrance to the rear wing of the house is located in the southeast corner of the front Living room. The south wall of the main bedroom has a door, which leads to the south porch, with a window on each side. The east end of the north wall has a blocked-off window and blocked-off door to the west. This door previously opened into the enclosed "eating porch." A white fireplace mantel is located on the east bedroom wall. This is a unique feature, an engaged mantel of Greek Revival style. The mantel pilasters, with simple block bases, and the pediment are smooth surface, with no relief,

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with a simple 2-inch crown trim beneath the mantel head. There is a single door at the southeast corner of the bedroom opening into the far east living room.

First Floor Rear Wing - Living Room (East)

This is an almost square room in configuration. The south wall has a single exterior door leading to the south porch, with a window flanking each side. The north wall has two blocked doorways; the furthest east door led to the former "eating porch" and the western-most door led to the former kitchen. The northern corner of the east wall contains the blocked-off stairway, which runs from the northeast corner of the room south and up to the second story children's bedrooms.

Second Floor Rear Wing - Children's Bedroom (East)

The east bedroom has two windows on the south wall and one blocked-off window at the northwest corner of the north wall. A single doorway entrance to the west bedroom is located on the west wall, toward the north end of the partition.

Second Floor Rear Wing - Children's Bedroom (West)

This bedroom has two windows on the south wall and two blocked-off windows on the north wall. An additional window on the west wall was enclosed circa 1900 when the frame addition was constructed. A single chandelier hangs from the ceiling in the middle of this living room.

Second Floor-Main House

The second story of the main body of the house consists of a 10'-0" wide hall which runs the entire east-west width of the house at the top of the stairs, and two flanking bedrooms. The original stair balustrade still exists. One boarded window is located on the west wall of the stair hall. The simple and traditional stairhall construction which includes a two-panel door with oak-grained and marbleized woodwork are major contributing characteristics of this house and date to the middle nineteenth century. A north wall doorway leads to the north guest bedroom. The

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chimney is located in the center of the north outside wall, with a series of bookshelves on each side of the chimney. One window is located on the east wall and one window is located on the west wall. The south bedroom consists of a chimney centered on the south wall with two enclosed frame closets on each side. One window is located on the east wall and there are two windows located on the west bedroom wall.

Both the north and south rooms retain their original woodwork (trim, doors and fireplace fronts) as well as nineteenth-century window sash. Unfortunately, the original interior walls have been furred-out and covered with plaster sometime during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Although the original oak floors are still present, they have been badly damaged by water, particularly in the north room.

The south room of the original front block of the house may have functioned originally as a bedroom. The built-in closets on each side of the fireplace in this room along the south wall are not original and represent a later nineteenth-century modification. A single window in the east wall of this room also has been blocked-in with stone, probably during a very early period (pre-Civil War).

Construction History

The earliest portions of the existing house were constructed during the late 1820s (and presumably finished in 1829). The house persisted in this form through the 1840s and was substantially enlarged with a second story sometime probably in the 1850s or 1860s. All exterior walls of this early house were constructed using quarried stone. This early structure, which had an L-shaped footprint, was only one story in height and had three large stone chimneys -- one extending from each of the gable end walls.

The late 1820s house consisted of a main (or front) block with a rear service (or kitchen) wing. The formal facade of the front block had six bays (four windows and two doors) with each of the front doors entering a separate room. The more formal north room appears to have been a parlor/dining room complete with built-in walnut china cupboards along the north wall (which are still intact). The stairhall presently

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in this room along the east wall represents an alteration or addition to the original structure and was added when the house was pushed to two stories in height.

The main body of the original house is in relatively good shape. Based on family tradition, this portion of the house was completed in 1829 (and apparently constructed over a number of years prior to that date). The original materials present are consistent with a late 1820s through early 1840s construction date (including the use of local hardwoods cut with a vertical reciprocating saw and hand-riven oak lath). Interior details, particularly the fireplaces, their mantels, and built-in cabinets, are spectacular examples of this early period.

Placing a date on the construction of the brick second story remodeling was difficult. Both the lower stairhall and upper story ceilings associated with this remodeling were finished with circular sawn lath. Based on local research, this would suggest a post 1850-52 date. Prior to that date, most houses were constructed using riven lath similar to that used in the original stone house.

The stylistic elements (return cornice, bracketed eaves) used to finish the exterior of this remodeled structure were also in keeping with the 1850s and 1860s. Italianate architecture was a style that was commonly promoted by such architects as Andrew Jackson Downing during the 1850s and 1860s, and exemplified by the Lincoln Home in nearby Springfield (which attained its present form in 1859) as well as the nearby frame Herndon and Merideth houses.

The majority of the lumber used for the construction of this early house consisted of local hardwoods. Floor joists, ceiling joists, floorboards and rafters exhibit evidence of having been sawn with the use of a vertical reciprocating saw. Ceiling lath associated with this episode of construction are hand riven. Much of the interior trim consists of local walnut lumber supplemented with white pine. Both the vertically sawn timber and riven lath are consistent with the early age of this structure.

During circa 1855 to circa 1900 the house was a two-story structure with a small single-story kitchen wing. The main change within the house was the construction of the second story over the front portion of the house (and the addition of an enclosed

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stairhall within the lower story). This construction resulted in the addition of two new upstairs bedrooms with a central hall. At this time, the original roof system was removed and reconstructed in its present configuration (ceiling joists are original, as are potentially the rafters). At this time, the eaves were extended and the brackets, entablature, and return cornices were added. Also, it was probably during this time period that the front porch attained its present configuration. Upstairs the doors have been oak grained and the baseboards have been marbled.

Other alterations to the original house at this time were few in number and included predominately the construction of the stairhall on the main floor. The rear service wing seems to have remained as originally constructed. The presence of three windows across the rear of the second story addition suggests that the rear service wing was only one story high at this time. At a later date, when the existing rear wing was added, the middle upstairs window had to be eliminated. Similarly, the downstairs doorway immediately beneath this window had to be made narrower to accommodate the stairhall.

Additionally, it *may have* been during this 1850 to 1900 period that the "pantry" associated with Dr. Lindsay's medical practice was constructed onto the original rear porch. At that time, the window within the southeast corner of the lower story (original) bedroom was eliminated. It may be that Dr. Lindsay occupied this room and had his doctor's office in the adjacent "pantry" room, which had been constructed on the end of the porch.

Circa 1900 to present represents the house as we presently see it. Sometime during the very late nineteenth (or even very early twentieth) century, the rear stone kitchen wing of the house was removed, its cellar filled, the associated outbuilding torn down to its flooring, and a new rear service wing constructed. This two-story frame wing was constructed on a stone foundation using local circular-sawn oak studs, machine-cut nails, and balloon-frame technology. This remodeling was constructed using traditional late-nineteenth-century techniques and materials.

The construction of this new wing added a new kitchen, family dining room, downstairs bedroom, and two upstairs bedrooms. This rear service wing, complete

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with downstairs sleeping quarters for the head of the household, was collectively referred to as the Back House, in contrast to the more formal Front House. This addition resulted in the reorganization of the rear service wing. It resulted in the construction of a new "modern" kitchen with an associated dining room and probably laundry room. This addition connected what once was a separate outbuilding to the main structure of the house, and may have resulted in new uses for the original front rooms. Also, with the construction of this rear wing, the family added extensive porches along both the north and south sides of the service wing.

Putting a date on the construction of this frame wing has been difficult. The use of stone foundation materials (as opposed to concrete) as well as machine cut nails (as opposed to wire drawn nails), suggest that this structure was constructed prior to circa 1900 - 1905. During the demolition of the rear porch structure, an 1898 coin was found on the ground surface beneath the tightly fitting floor boards of this room--which may suggest that this structure was slid into place sometime shortly after that date. As such, the rear frame wing may date to circa 1900. This date would correspond well with the family history. The wing probably was constructed after Joseph Chase Brunk took possession of the property after 1879. By the early 1890s, Joseph was well into expanding his farming operation. It is suspected that it was during this period that the house was modernized and the barn was overhauled.

The structural integrity of the frame wing associated with this phase of construction is poor. The rear and north porches, as well as the kitchen wing, were badly deteriorated and were dismantled during the fall and early winter of 1994/1995. The remainder of the frame wing is in bad repair. The foundations and sills are badly deteriorated. The roof is sagging badly. During the late 1970s, a major fire damaged the eastern half of this frame wing; as a result, the interior of the east half has been completely rebuilt. Although this portion of the building has a strong association with the Brunk family, it has little structural integrity.

Later modifications, during the post-World War II period, include 1) enclosing the north porch and the addition of a small bathroom within this space, 2) changing the entrance associated with the rear wing stairs (from an "L" shape to a straight run of steps), 3) furring the stone walls in the front portion of the house, and 4) installing

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a septic system.

The potential antiquity of the stucco on the exterior of this house has been raised several times. The existing stucco is a hard, Portland cement-rich mixture that clearly was applied during the early twentieth century. Photographs from the 1940s show both the front and back portions of the house with the existing stucco present. The stucco on the front portion of the house has been applied directly over the stone (lower) and brick (upper) surfaces. On the rear of the house, the stucco was applied over a split metal lathe, which was nailed directly onto the underlying wood siding sometime during the early twentieth century. Remnants of an earlier, mid-19th century, much softer, lime-mortar stucco are present behind the existing front porch posts. Like the existing stucco, this earlier stucco appears to have been struck to emulate regular stone blocks (and probably originally was painted). The later Portland cement-rich stucco, although applied in more recent times, is in keeping with this middle-nineteenth-century treatment. According to Floyd Mansberger the original stucco was applied to the house when the brick second story was added (circa 1855-65) and was applied to hide the contrast between the lower stone and upper brick exterior wall surfaces of this house. (Mansberger 1995)

Later in the Twentieth Century, after World War II, the north porch was enclosed, and a small bathroom added in the enclosed space. (Mansberger 1995; pgs. 28-41)

The Brunk Horse Barn

The core of the Brunk barn represents a traditional Three-bay English Barn with a central threshing floor. Constructed using timber frame techniques, the dimensions of the timber used in its construction are large, suggesting a very early date of construction (pre-1850s). Based on the documented family history, it is suspected that the original portion of this barn dates from the middle-to-late 1820s. The later alterations, consisting of the side wings, were potentially constructed during the 1890s when Joseph Brunk expanded his Morgan horse herd. These shed-ropped wings were added around three sides of the building to the north, east and south as

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well as raising the roof of the three-bay barn for more hay storage capacity.

The original Brunk barn is 46 feet by 24 feet, of hand-hewn, mortise and tenon construction secured with 1 ½-inch diameter wooden pins. The barn's long axis is aligned east/west and the barn has a gable roof. The barn has been enlarged at some time (possibly in 1893) by shed-roof additions to the north and south sides, and to the east gable end to provide additional stabling. The roof has been raised about eight feet to provide increased hay storage. The resulting external configuration is far different from that of the original circa-1829 barn. The shed additions, as well as the framing of the raised roof, are all of sawn lumber and make it easy to differentiate the newer construction from the hand-hewn timber of the original barn.

The hand-hewn sills are nine inches from top to bottom, up to eleven inches wide, and rest on fieldstone piers. The vertical post of the bents is fifteen feet high and average 9 ½ to 10 inches square. The transverse beams of the bents on either side of the center driveway measure up to 9½ inches wide and 13½ inches from top to bottom in one bent and 14 inches in the other. The hand-hewn girts connecting the bents average 4 by 7 inches, and even the diagonal braces, also hand-hewn, measure 3½ by 5 inches. The barn is floored with planks from 12 to 15 inches wide and up to 2 ½ inches thick.

The 12-foot-wide center driveway bay is flanked on the east by a 15-foot bay, while the 19 feet from the center driveway to the west gable end is divided by an intermediate bent into two bays of unequal size. From the driveway to the intermediate bent is 8 feet 4 inches and from that bent to the west gable end 10 feet, 8 inches.

The two bents flanking the driveway have different patterns, apparently reflecting the different utilization originally made of the area either side of the driveway. The bent on the east side of the driveway has a single tie beam, 9 inches wide and 13½ inches from top to bottom that spans the width of the barn. This tie beam is approximately 24 inches below the tops of the posts and is supported at its midpoint by a post about 9 ½ inches square. Hand-hewn diagonal braces from the side posts of the bent up to the underside of the tie beam span 48 inches, rather than the

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usual 36. Open mortises in the side post and the center post of the bent, about 36 inches above the floor, indicate where a small (probably 4 by 6 inch) horizontal member once existed. It seems probable to assume these once marked the top of a threshing wall and that the bay east of the driveway was utilized for the storage of cut, but unthreshed small grain. At present a small tack room and passageway to the lean-to shed on the east gable-end occupy the south half of this bay, the top of which serves as a loft, while the north half of the bay provides storage for baled hay from the floor up.

The bent on the west side of the driveway has a 9 by 14-inch tie beam across the top at the same level as the tie beam on the east side of the driveway, and a second transverse beam of the same size about 24 inches below the tie beam. The tie beam has at some time been cut out, but tenons remain in the vertical posts to document its past existence.

There are no diagonal braces used in this bent and the absence of any open mortises, or tenon stubs, indicate they never were present. The remaining, lower transverse beam has, on its west side, open mortises, 3 by 5 inches and 6 inches deep, spaced every 36 inches apart. Often found on large swing beams flanking the center driveway bay these mortises accepted the ends of small poles, or split rails, to provide a temporary loft over the driveway. In the Brunk barn they are found on the side of the beam away from the driveway and appear to have been utilized to provide a temporary loft over the first bay west of the driveway. One possible reason for a temporary loft would be to make extra overhead clearance, with the poles removed, to swing a flail and in effect double the area that could be used as a threshing floor. The remaining bay in the barn's far west end probably was used for stabling with an overhead loft. This would be similar to extended threshing floor use as reported in some eastern barns.

A small grain storage room now occupies about 7½ feet of the south side of the two bays on the west side of the driveway. It is immediately across the driveway from the tack room and, like the tack room, its top provides loft space, while the remaining area of the two bays is used for baled hay storage from the floor up. Actually the transverse beam of this intermediate bent has been removed, so for all practical

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purposes the space between the driveway and the west gable-end is now one bay.

The doorways on either end of the center driveway now open into the protected areas of the shed additions and the swinging doors are no longer present. However, the cross-beam at the top of each doorway has on the underside, and in the very middle of each, an open mortise that once received the top end of a post, usually square, that also fit loosely into an opening in the floor. This post, known as a "standard," could be manually lifted straight up, out of the opening in the floor; the bottom of it moved sideways to drop it from the open mortise in the beam above, and then laid aside to give an unobstructed doorway opening. However, when it was in place, it provided a sturdy surface against which the swinging doors could be closed and secured.

The original roof rafters were removed, probably at the time the roof was raised. Double-notched rafter seats, every 36 inches apart on the top of the wall plates, reveal where these rafters were once located. Rafters seated in double-notching is an old method of securing rafters to the wall plates, but fell into disuse during the last half of the 19th century. Since all of the remaining timbers of this barn are hand-hewn, it seems reasonable to speculate the original rafters were also hand-hewn.

Later modifications to the original barn occurred in two major episodes. The first appears to have added a wide aisle and two large stalls along the north side of the structure. This shed-roof lean-to was attached to the original barn with rafters mortised and tenoned into the original barn posts and was constructed using circular-sawn oak timbers. The second major modification consisted of adding a series of additional stalls along the east and south sides of the barn. These stalls were constructed using circular-sawn pine lumber. By the late twentieth century, much of the south lean-to bank of stalls had been rebuilt using modern materials. Although the exact date associated with the first enlargement is not known, it is suspected that the last episode of construction was probably added during Joseph C. Brunk's tenure at the farm. During his tenure the Brunk's horse operation was successful and

the family was becoming wealthier. Added wealth was reflected in the expansion of both the barn and house. Contributing building. (Mansberger; Price 1995; pgs. 41-48)

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Barn 2

Besides the main horse barn, a second modern barn is present at the Brunk Farmstead. This barn is a concrete block building still used to shelter horses, but it is a noncontributing building.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Brunk Farmstead meets Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Brunk Farmhouse and barn are rare survivors of the early settlement period in Sangamon County prior to 1840. The farmstead is locally significant as it represents the evolution of agricultural practices in Sangamon County from ca. 1829 to ca. 1910. The initial construction and later alterations to the two buildings reflect the growth and development of the Brunk Farm operation and changing tastes in architectural styles. The house is a locally significant example of mid-19th Century I-house, with Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic features. The house was built ca. 1829 as a one-story, stone double-pen house with distinctive Federal style interior woodworking and door designs. In the early 1850's a second story was added creating the typical I-house. Greek Revival and Italianate features were incorporated into the exterior and interior design. Around the turn of the century, the original stone, rear service wing was removed, and a one and a half story wooden wing was added. This wing and the shed additions to the original three bay English barn are important for their association with the documented late 19th and early 20th century success of the Brunk Morgan horse breeding operation.

Criterion A *Agricultural Significance*

Historically, the geographic area in which the Brunk Farmstead is located, was part of a vast, environmentally diverse and agriculturally rich region known as Sangam-ma, Sangamo, or most recently, Sangamon County. By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, much of the upper reaches of the Sangamon River valley were occupied by the Kickapoo Indians. Although early traders and trappers no doubt had visited and probably temporarily camped within this region of Central Illinois, the first European-American awareness of the splendor of the Sangamo Country was developed during the United States' conflict with England during the War of 1812.

The Kickapoo opposed white encroachment upon their lands. Hostilities between these Native Americans and white settlers peaked with British instigations during the War of 1812. Faragher (1986:29) states that "in the decade before the War

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of 1812, the Kickapoo villages on the Sangamon River stood as the most important barrier to further American settlement north.”

It was the military exploits of the American pioneer during the War of 1812 that exposed the early frontier agriculturalists to the “Sangamo Country”, which developed an unusually strong positive reputation very early in Illinois history. The Sangamo Country soon became a common destination for those individuals migrating from or through the American Bottom region (Mansberger 1997; Henderson 1873).

By 1820, the Kickapoo nation had been virtually eliminated and well-established roads led into the Sangamo Country.

In 1821, three short years after statehood, Sangamon County was formed. Springfield was then chosen as the temporary county seat. Initially settled in 1819 by Elisha Kelly, Springfield was situated approximately four miles south of the Sangamon River and became the permanent county seat in 1824. With the formation of Sangamon County, came the Federal land surveyor. In March 1821 the initial federal land surveys of Sangamon County were initiated. These surveys were not completed until November 1823 when the first public lands were sold. Prior to that time, although settlers had been improving lands in the area (through agricultural development and homestead construction), they were doing so without title to those lands and were referred to as “squatters”.

The first land sale in Sangamon County was made to Isaac Keys for parcel of land situated within the immediate area. With the opening of the land office, the early 1820's were a period of rapid settlement with the Sangamo Country.

This unprecedented growth continued through the late 1820's and 1830's. In 1833, the Springfield land office had take the lead I sales of land of all the Illinois land offices, a feat that again was achieved in 1835. The 1830 U.S. Population Census was the first to enumerate the newly formed Sangamon County. At that time, the population was registered at 12,960 individuals.

Additionally, during this period, significant changes were taking place within the state political arena. In an effort to move the state capital into a more centrally

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located position, the legislature voted in 1837 to relocate to the young community of Springfield. It was not until late 1839 that the legislature first held session in Springfield. This was a turning point in the history of the community. In 1839, with the formation of Logan and Menard Counties, Sangamon County achieved its present day boundaries (Ill. Secretary of State n.d.). Even after losing considerable lands the year before, the 1840-population census indicated that 14,716 individuals were residing in the county. In that same year, (1840), Springfield boasted a population of 2,579 individuals. By 1870, that population had increased to over 17,000 (Mansberger 1997; Wallace 1904; 5-13)

The early to mid-1830's were a period of unprecedented growth in Sangamon Country, the late 1830's and most of the 1840's were a period of dramatic stagnation. The Panic of 1837 put a stop to the economic speculation of the period. Land sales nearly came to an end. Although agriculture and industry developed slowly during these years, it was not until late 1840's and early 1850's that the economic climate was to improve.

The 1850's were a time of dramatic changes. During the early 1850's, the railroads opened up vast new markets for agricultural and industrial products of the region. Whereas Springfield developed into a major manufacturing region, the surrounding countryside developed into one of the more productive agricultural regions of the state during these years.

Additionally, they made readily available construction materials and consumer goods that were considerably more difficult to procure prior to the introduction of the railroad. The 1850 U.S. Population Census indicated that Sangamon County had increased nearly 31% in population since 1840 and totaled 19,228 individuals by that time. Growth during the 1850's was even more dramatic. The population census indicates that the community had grown to 32,274 individuals by 1860, a growth of nearly 68% (Mansberger 1997; 7)

In March 1861, Sangamon County was divided into 22 townships. The post-Civil War history of the County is closely allied with the structure of these townships. Cotton Hill Township (Township 14 North, range 4 West) consists of a predominantly timber covered region drained by Horse and Brush Creeks as well as the South Fork

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of the Sangamon River.

The first settlers to arrive in Cotton Hill Township were Henry Funderburk and William Nelson. The exact year of their arrival has been disputed. Some argue that Funderburk arrived in 1817 and others suggest he did not arrive in the area until 1818. Other early pioneer families in Cotton Hill Township include the Fowler, Dickson, Neely, Snodgrass, Lyles, Baker, Rape and Vigal families (Brink McCormick and Company 1874; Interstate Publishing Company 1881 from Mansberger 1995; 7). This township is predominantly a rural, agricultural community with few organized villages.

It was during these early years that the beginnings of the "urban" landscape began to coalesce. Members of the Brunk, Royal, Newcomer, Ebey, and Deardorff families became the nucleus of a small, dispersed settlement located near the confluence of Horse and Brush Creeks, variously known as the Horse Creek Settlement. By the 1830's this area was known as Pensacola and touted a blacksmith, saw mill, pottery workshop, tavern, and a quarry. By the 1860's-70's, this rural community service center had been nearly abandoned with the majority of the service functions being moved to other locations. Well into the early twentieth century, when crossing Horse Creek from the Brunk House, Clara Mayes' grandfather always referred to the area east of the creek as "going to Pensacola." (Mansberger 1995; 56 from Mayes 1995)

By the 1870's, the crossroads community of New City supplied the nearby rural community with a school house (constructed in 1868), a chapel (Methodist Episcopal Church, constructed in 1869), a store, blacksmith shop, and township hall. By 1881, the village boasted two physicians, and a notary public (Mansberger 1995;8 from Interstate Publishing Company 1881;876).

Mid-19th Century Farming in Central Illinois

Ferdinant Ernst visited the central Sangamon River valley region in 1819. Upon approaching the Sugar Creek timber, no doubt traveling along the Edwards Trace, he noted,...

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“at the point of the timber, a family who had not yet finished their log cabin. Half a mile farther, three families had settled near an excellent spring, and here we passed the night. Upon this little stream, which about 15 miles to the north of its sources empties into the Sangamon, about 60 farms have already been laid out and indeed all since this spring of 1819. They have only broken up the sod of the prairie with plow and planted their corn, and now one sees these splendid fields covered almost without exception with corn.....”
(Mansberger 1995; 56 from Ernst 1903:159)

By the 1830's, the Sangamon Country was quickly maturing into a well-settled agricultural community. Mitchell (from Mansberger 1995;56) stated that Sangamon County was “one of the finest agricultural districts in the United States.” Edmund Flagg, in his The Far West; Or, A Tour Beyond the Mountains (1838) stated that Springfield was located adjacent to “an extensive prairie adorned with excellent farms, stretching away on every side to the blue line of distant forest.” (Mansberger 1995: 57 from Flagg 1838:66)

Early agricultural practices were characterized by extensive land use patterns. Farm acreage was dominated by a high unimproved to improved ratio with large acreage devoted to grass land (pasture). Mitchell (1838: 66 from Mansberger 1995; 57) noted that:

“The Sangamon country is one of the finest stock districts in the Western States, the summer range for cattle is inexhaustible, and the amount of excellent hay that may be made every season from the rich prairies almost without limit. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, can be raised here with but little trouble and expense, compared with the eastern states..... The shortness and moderation of the winter seasons, and the abundant forage, which may as yet be gathered from the wild prairies, render the raising of stock both cheap and easy.”

The early settlement system belied this agricultural strategy with farmsteads located along the forest/prairie borders and utilizing both timber land and prairie

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resource.

During the 1830's, Illinois farmers began to experiment with prairie agriculture. As Mitchell (1837: 26 from Mansberger 1995; 57) stated,

“With regard to the prairies, many persons are beginning to understand the superiority of that description of land for agricultural purposes; and the day is not far distant when, no doubt, it will be generally preferred to all others.”

Mitchell (1837 from Mansberger 1995: 57) was not overly futuristic in his ideas. With the introduction of more efficient self-scouring steel plows and the introduction of the railroad transportation system, farmers began to extend their range deeper into the prairie environs, farther away from the security of the timber.

By the 1860's, a shift from extensive to intensive land use practices was beginning to take place. Specialization in cereal grain production, among other forms of agriculture, began to compete with livestock ranching (both cattle and sheep) and more traditional mixed farming practices as an economic strategy. At that time, Sangamon County was the center of the rapidly expanding corn growing region of the state of Illinois – a distinction that it maintained until the late 1870's when the center shifted to the flat prairie district of McLean County (Mansberger 1995; 57 from Bogart & Thompson 1920: 236)

The remains of the early Brunk Farmstead document the agricultural and domestic lifeways of a fairly well-to-do, conservative rural family. Similarly, the structural changes through time associated with both the house and the barn document the shifts in agricultural strategies employed by the Brunk family over the last 150 years.

History of the Brunk Farm

George Brunk (II) (1804-1868) was the son of George Brunk (I) (1773-1814) and grandson of Jacob Brunk (?-1787). Jacob Brunk apparently settled in Dauphin

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County, Pennsylvania where he married Anne Stouffer. After a short time in Maryland, Jacob purchased land in Augusta, now Rockingham County, Virginia. After Jacob's death the family moved to the estate in Virginia. About the year 1803, four of Jacob's children (Joseph, David, George and Barbara) moved from Virginia to Clermont County, Ohio. George, son of Jacob Brunk, was married in Rockingham County, Virginia. By 1804, The Brunk Family was living in Clermont County, Ohio. George migrated for Clermont County, Ohio to Illinois in 1821. The initial land entry data suggest that the property associated with the George Brunk Farmstead was first purchased from the Federal Government by George Brunk on November 16, 1826. George Brunk was one of the early settlers of Sangamon County. In 1829, after marrying Mary Boyd, he built an impressive new stone house apparently on land located in Cotton Hill Township.

The 1850 U.S. Census of Population noted that George Brunk was a 45 year-old, Ohio-born farmer with \$8,000 worth of real estate. Besides his wife (Eliza), there were four female children (aged 3 months to eighteen years of age) and a single male presumed farm hand (Daniel Funderburk). By 1860, the Census noted that Brunk's real estate had increased to a value of \$40,000—one of the highest in the township. At that time, his personal property was valued at \$2000. Both the 1850 and 1860 Population Census indicated that the family had farm laborers living within their household.

The 1850 U.S. Agricultural Census indicates that the Brunk Farm contained 160 improved acres and 240 unimproved acres of land valued at \$4,000. At the time, the family had 14 horses, 8 milch cows, 5 cattle, 50 sheep and 100 pigs, all valued at \$1,155. The 1860 U.S. Agricultural Census indicates that the George Brunk farm contained 200 acres of improved farmland, and 500 acres of unimproved farmland, all valued at \$21,000. At that time, the value of livestock was only \$1,640 (six horses, 3 milch cows, 15 cattle, 80 sheep and 100 pigs). (Mansberger 1995: 13)

Between 1850 and 1860, the farm experienced a major decline in corn production as well as an increase in both wool and hay products. Oats, wheat and potato production remained fairly constant between these two years. As such, it appears that between 1850 and 1860, the Brunk Farm decreased its reliance on row crop production (as indicated by the decrease in corn produced) and increased the

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acreage of pasture (as indicated in the tons of hay produced). Additionally, the number of cattle and sheep both increased during these years suggesting that the farm was relying less on row crop production and more on livestock production (grazing sheep and cattle).

During this pre-Civil War period, the Brunk family was practicing a form of mixed agriculture that had become well established in central Illinois, relying on a combination cereal grain (particularly corn with minor amounts of oats and wheat) and livestock production (mixed cattle and hogs). The number of sheep at the Brunk farm might constitute a specialization within that livestock commodity – a fact that was not unusual considering that the Sangamon Valley had become one of the major wool producing regions of the state with large wool factories in nearby Springfield.

In neither 1850 nor 1860 did the Brunk family appear to have an inflated value of livestock or an unusually high number of horses present. As such, it would appear that although the Brunk family may have had a few Morgan Horses at the farm during these years, that family had not yet begun to specialize in horse breeding. Both the 1850 and 1860 census (both agricultural and population) indicate that the George Brunk family were some of the wealthiest in this rural neighborhood.

In December 1861, after the death of his previous wife, George Brunk married Emily Talbott. (Mansberger 1995: 14 from Chapman Brothers 1891: 242-43). George Brunk died on September 2, 1868, after he had acquired over 690 acres of farmland. At the time of his death, he left behind a widow and two sons (Talbot F and Joseph C). In 1869, George's widow remarried Linsey H English and, together, they remained at the Brunk family farm until 1875. (Mansberger 1995: 14 from Chapman Brothers 1891: 242-43). As suspected, the 1858 county land ownership map indicates that this parcel of land was owned by George Brunk. The 1874 plat documents a structure at this location--- then owned by E. English (Eleanor Brunk English, George's remarried widow).

Although Chapman (1891; 243 & Mansberger 1997;14) indicates that Joseph Chase Brunk (George's son) was farming in Woodside Township at that date, it is suspected that it was Joseph Brunk who continued the operation of the Cotton Hill Farm after his father's death. Additionally, it was Joseph Brunk who intensified the

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Morgan Horse presence on this farm. In 1893, Joseph Brunk purchased all the Morgan horses from the dispersal sale at the Two Rivers Stock Farm in Nashville, Tennessee. These eight mares and two stallions became the foundation of the present Brunk Morgan stock (Kirchner n.d.; Section 8, page 6). Following the acquisition, the Brunk family proved to be successful horse breeders.

Joseph Chase Brunk's son, Roy Brunk, first began showing Morgan horses at the age of eleven at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. Roy Brunk remained at the original family farm and continued breeding Morgan Horses throughout his life.

When he retired in 1971, Roy Brunk was one of 12 Morgan breed judges in the country (Mansberger 1995: 60 from Brunk 1976)

Until further documentation is found on the operation of the Brunk Morgan horse farm after 1904, the period of significance ends at an arbitrary date of ca. 1910. This date takes into account the significant early 20th century alterations and additions to the house and barn which were related to the expanded horse farm operations.

Criterion C *Architectural Significance*

The Brunk House is a representative example of the I-house. This house-type plan is two rooms wide and one room deep. There are side facing gables and the house is a full two stories in elevation. The I-house spread throughout the southeastern United States, north to Pennsylvania, and westward across the entire Middle West, at least as far as central Nebraska. In the process, the I-house lost some of its medieval character; the roof especially changed, as its pitch was steadily lowered and often a front gable was added. (Noble 1984; 52-53)

The I-house has been a remarkable persistent residential house type, perhaps because its origins were deeply embedded within English culture introduced in North America in Colonial times. It had the widest distribution of any folk house in America, and it was constructed up to the beginning of the twentieth century. (Noble 1984; 53-55).

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The Brunk House was originally built as a one-story double pen house with a rear service wing in local stone. The front block of the house had two rooms, each with its own chimney and fireplace at the gable ends and an entrance door. The exterior of the house was symmetrically arranged with each room accessed by a door and two flanking windows. On the interior the north room was slightly larger, and the dividing wall was positioned to accommodate a rear entrance to the service wing. When the brick second story was added to the house in the 1850's, an enclosed staircase was added to the larger, north room. Two stories in height and one room deep, the Brunk House took on the form of a classic I-house. As the house evolved from 1829 to 1855 it also exhibited Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic features.

The Federal style became popular along the eastern seaboard after the American Revolution, and is essentially a development of the Georgian style based on European architectural ideas. As with the Brunk House, the Federal style was characterized by an emphasis on verticality, symmetry, delicate and restrained ornamentation and controlled proportions. (Lanier 1997;127-129)

The Brunk House has two mantelpieces dating from the original construction. In the south room is a tall, classically designed wooden mantelpiece with half-round engaged columns, a highly molded frieze board, and a flat central panel above the fireplace opening. This Federal mantelpiece appears to be a local craftsman's interpretation of the classical motifs of the Federal style. In the north room the mantelpiece consists of a wide paneled frieze board supported by two deeply molded pilasters. Each mantel incorporates classical designs that pre-date the more common flat two-dimensional Greek Revival designs from the 1830's on.

Federal style elements include the surviving beaded baseboard trim and wide six-panel wood doors on the first floor of the main house. The interiors of the two rooms represent well-preserved examples of late 1820's interiors.

The Greek Revival style placed emphasis on smooth surfaces, harmonious proportions and Greek, Roman and Renaissance forms. By the 1820's and 1830's, this architectural interest in classicism culminated in the broadly popular Greek Revival style, and it became the dominant building style in many parts of the United States

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from the 1830's to the 1850's. Greek revivalism was characterized by symmetrical principal facades, pedimented gables, classical proportions. Exteriors were sometimes brick or stone, and were stuccoed and grooved to simulate the smooth coursings of ashlar stone, as in the Brunk House. The stucco, with its incised block pattern was most likely placed over the stone (lower) and brick (upper) surfaces at the time the brick second story was added in the 1850's. The current covering dates to the early 1900's.

The Greek Revival features include the front (west) elevation second story windows which have triangular pediments. A simpler, less ornate, yet classically proportioned fireplace surround on the first floor also is of Greek Revival style. This mantel has pilasters and frieze without relief or ornament, with simple moldings at the bases, capitals and frieze.

The Italianate style became popular between 1850 and 1880, inspired by Italian rural architecture, and is here represented in the development of the Brunk House. The brackets, entablature and return cornice, added to the house in the 1855 to circa 1900 period, are examples of the Italianate style, and therefore illustrate the evolution of the house stylistically along with the social and agricultural changes of the Brunk family.

Although the exterior of the original structure has been altered by two episodes of remodeling, the one-story stone house is a relatively rare example of 19th century stone constructions in Sangamon County. Within the county, stone construction never attained a local prominence, particularly with residential construction. Several early commercial buildings were constructed using native limestone. For example, the Old State Capitol was constructed during the late 1830's and the Old Marine Bank was constructed in the early 1850's - both using stone construction. Similarly, several early mills were of stone construction. Stone gave the appearance of permanence and lent itself well to institutional and commercial construction. In contrast, few early residential buildings in Sangamon County were constructed using stone as a building material. Generally, its use was relegated to foundations and during the formative years of Sangamon County's development, substantial residential buildings were constructed of brick. (Mansberger 1995; pg 60-61)

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Although there, no doubt, were other stone houses constructed during these years, only two early 19th century stone houses are known to have survived. The second was the Samuel Stevens House, located east of Rochester and suspected of having been constructed during the mid-1830's (ca 1835) by a New Hampshire native (Thomas Wood, personal communication 1995).

In relationship to other historic houses of the area and period, the Brunk House appears similar to the Tiger-Anderson House, which is another prime example of an early brick L or T-shaped Greek Revival farmhouse. The Tiger-Anderson House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is located on Rural Route #2, west of Springfield. The Tiger-Anderson house dates from 1832, and it, like the Brunk House, is one of only two other historic farmhouses surviving from this period in Sangamon County.

Brunk Barn

The historic Brunk Barn represents a traditional three-bay 46' X 24' English Barn with central threshing floor, with the original section dating to pre-1850, with the later additions of wings on three sides and a raised roof and enlarged hay loft, possibly built in the 1890's when Joseph Brunk expanded his Morgan horse herd.

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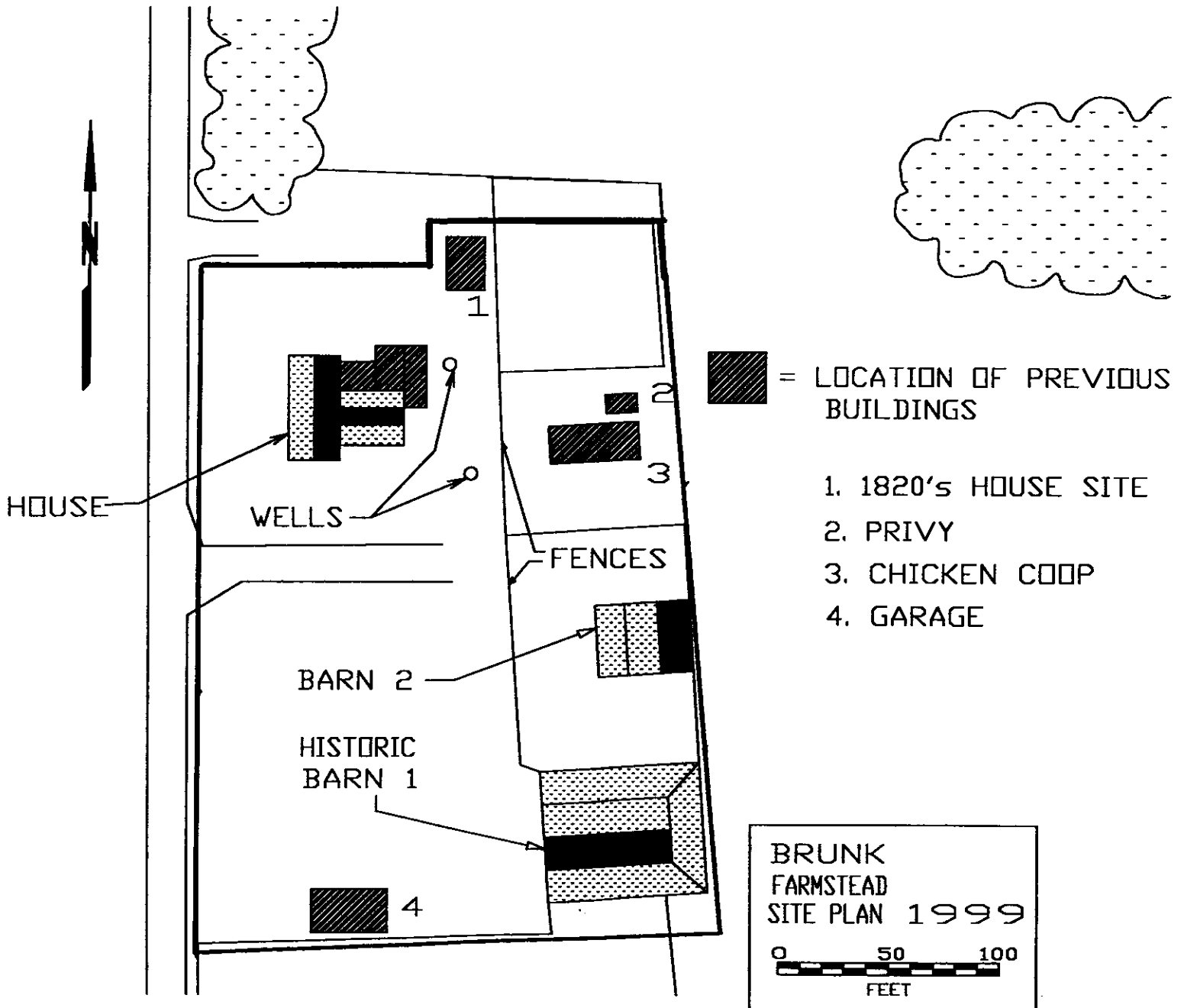
BRUNK FARMSTEAD

SECTION 10

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Brunk Farmstead property is bounded on the west by KOA Campground Road, on the north by a straight line (approx. 35 feet north of the north wall of the house) which runs from the KOA Campground Road 100 feet east, then approximately 25 feet north, and then 110 feet east again, to the eastern boundary; on the east by a line 5 feet east of the east wall of the historic barn, and on the south by a line 20 feet south of the south wall of the historic barn.

The boundary is drawn closely to encompass the two historic buildings and archeological sites of previous structures historically associated with the Brunk Farmstead.



HOUSE

WELLS

BARN 2

HISTORIC BARN 1

FENCES

 = LOCATION OF PREVIOUS BUILDINGS

- 1. 1820's HOUSE SITE
- 2. PRIVY
- 3. CHICKEN COOP
- 4. GARAGE

BRUNK FARMSTEAD SITE PLAN 1999

0 50 100
FEET

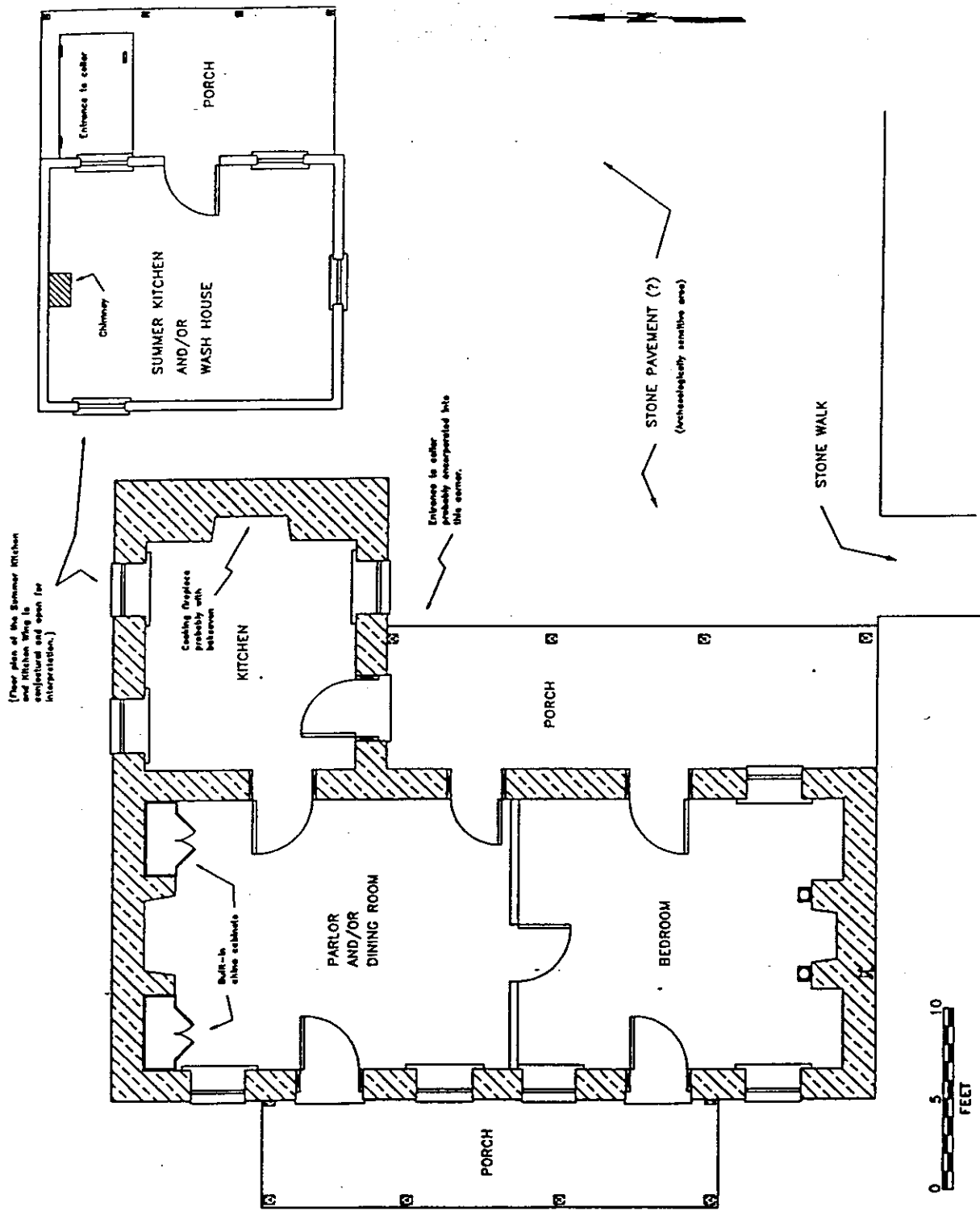


Figure 23. Interpretation of the original George Brunk House as determined by structural investigations, archaeological excavations, and general knowledge of early nineteenth century architecture.

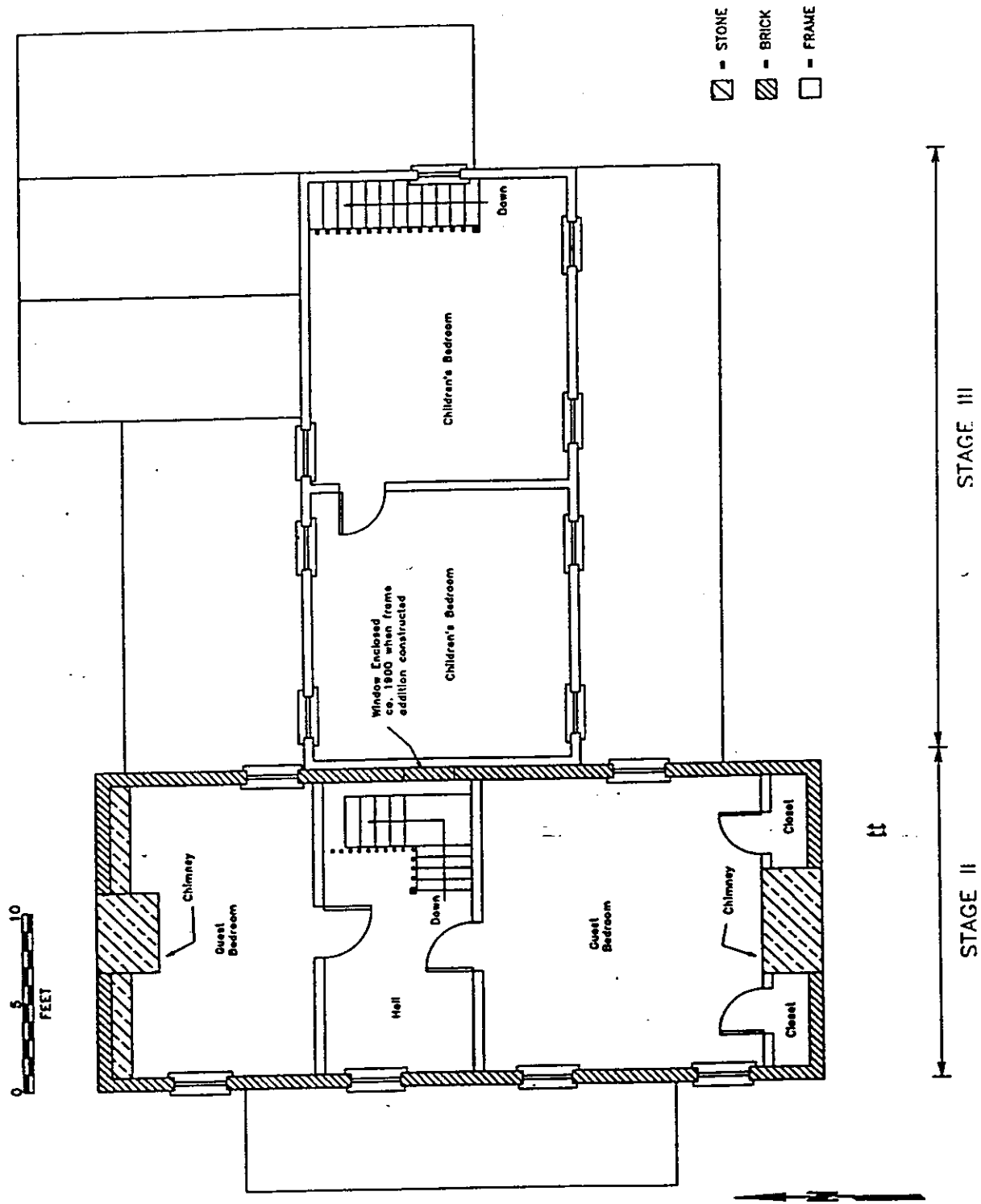


Figure 16. Existing second story floor plan of the George Brunk farm house, 1994.

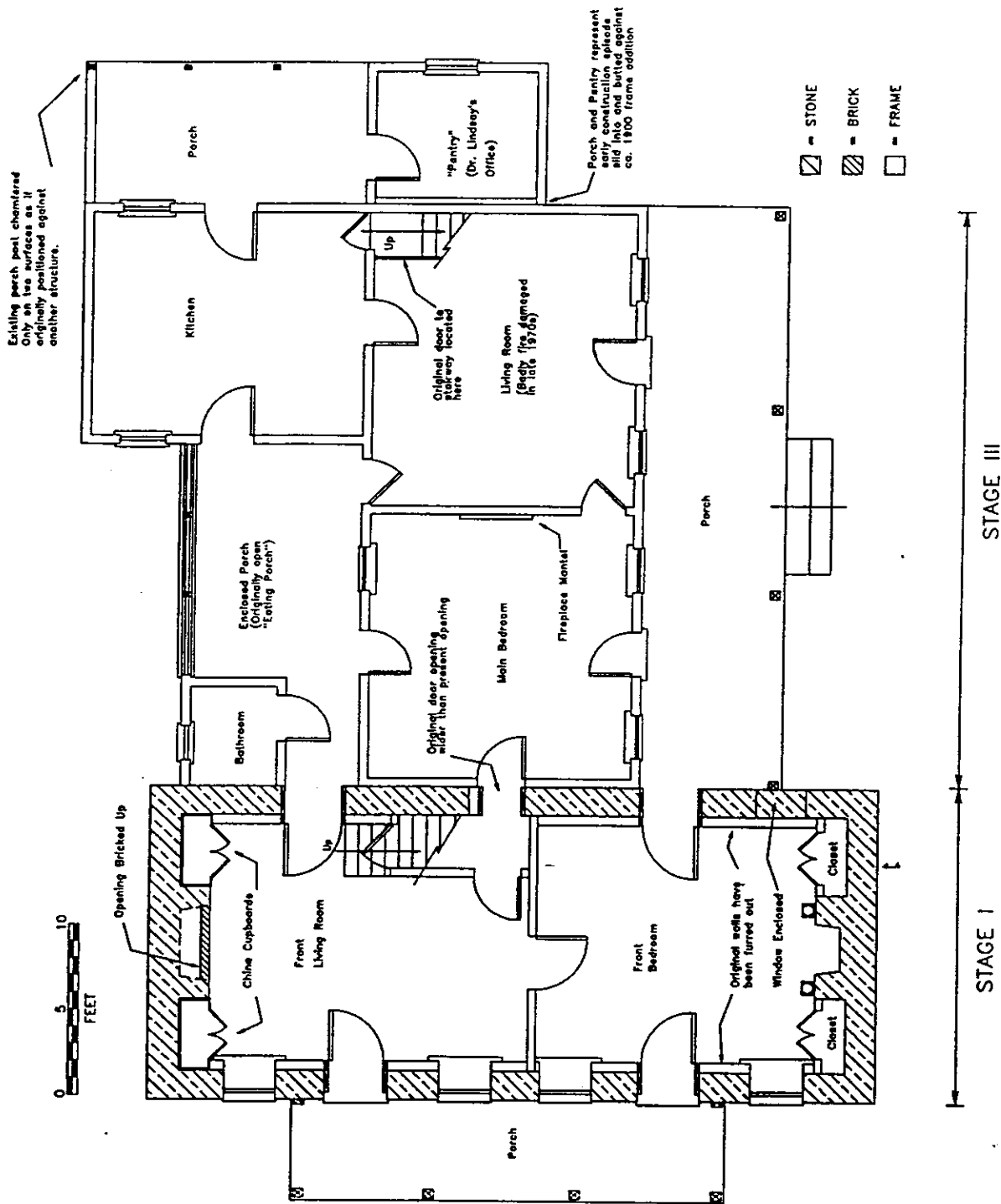


Figure 15. Existing first story floor plan of the George Brunk farm house, 1994.

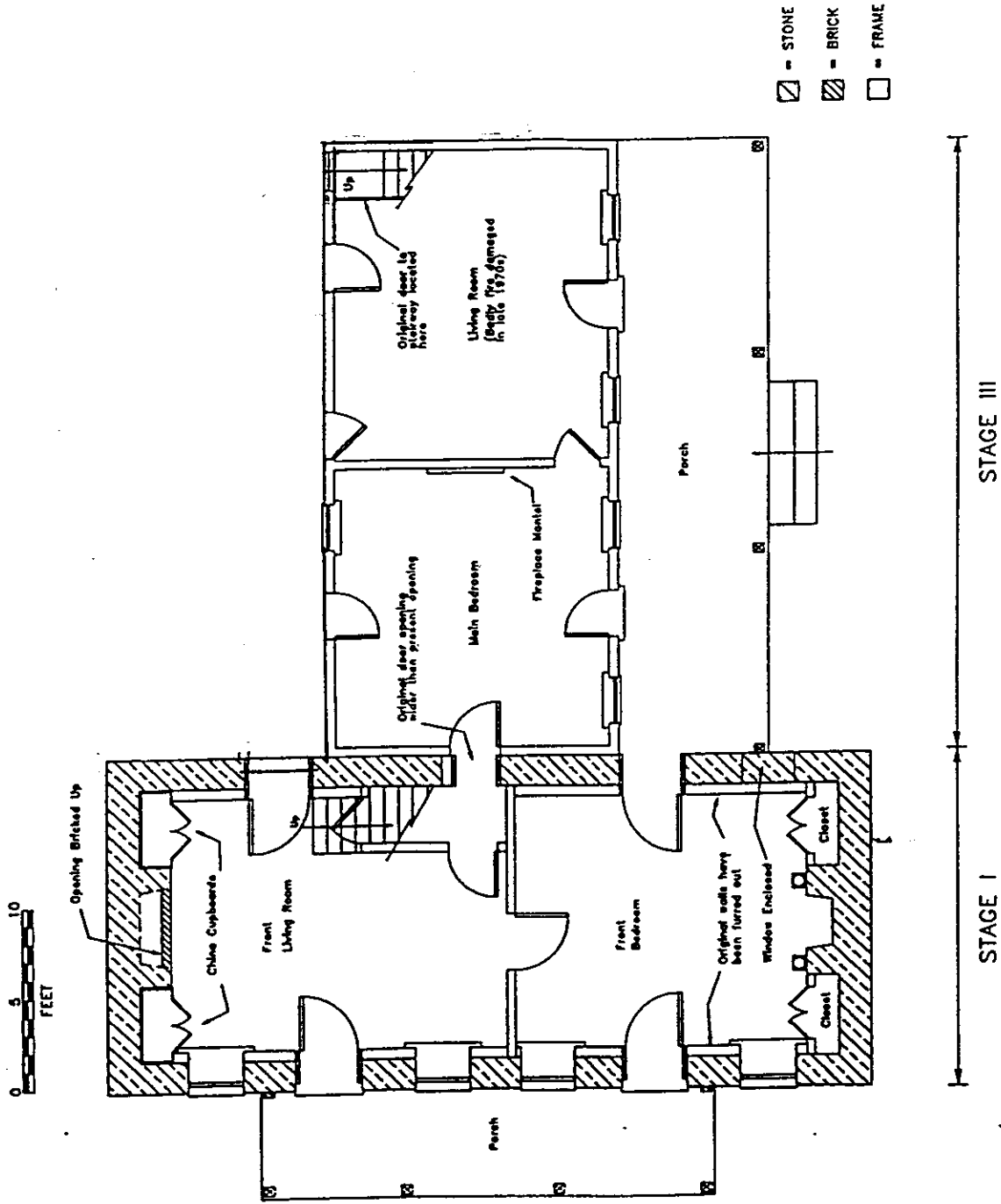
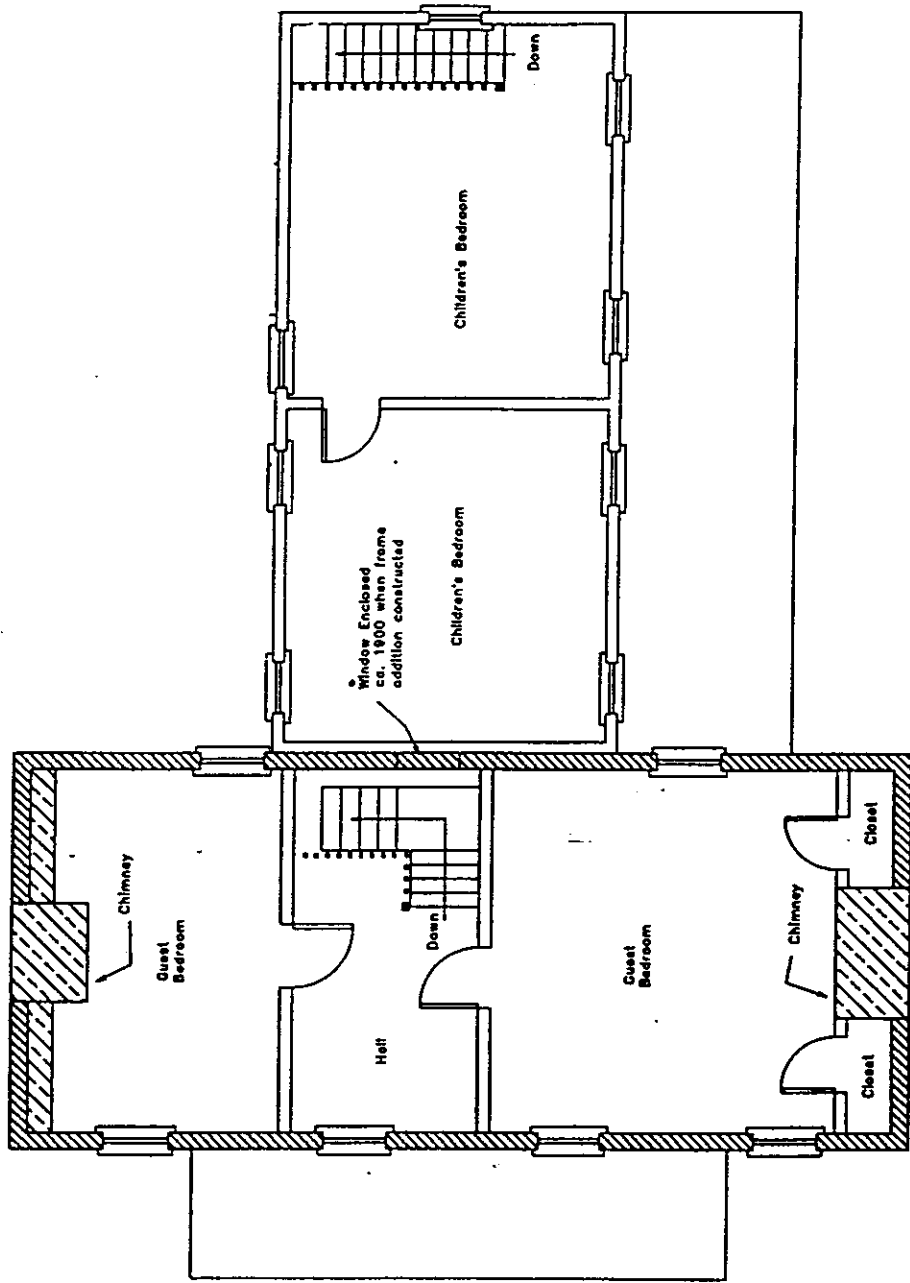


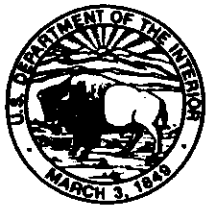
Figure 15. Existing first story floor plan of the George Brunk farm house, 1999



- ▨ - STONE
- ▩ - BRICK
- - FRAME



Figure 16. Existing second story floor plan of the George Brunk farm house, 1999



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

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Preservation Services

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

DEC 23 1999

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 12/13/99 THROUGH 12/17/99

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

ARKANSAS, SEBASTIAN COUNTY, Fort Smith US Post Office and Courthouse, 30 S. Sixth St., Fort Smith, 99001406, LISTED, 12/13/99

CALIFORNIA, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, Tucker House, 110 Escobar St., Martinez, 99001563, LISTED, 12/17/99

CALIFORNIA, PLACER COUNTY, Colfax Freight Depot, 7 Main St., Colfax, 99001564, LISTED, 12/17/99

CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, Martinez Canyon Rockhouse, BLM, Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area, North Palm Springs vicinity, 99001471, LISTED, 12/14/99

CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building, 530-540 Broadway, San Diego, 99001565, LISTED, 12/17/99

CALIFORNIA, TULARE COUNTY, Tulare Union High School Auditorium and Administration Building, 755 E. Tulare Ave., Tulare, 99001566, LISTED, 12/17/99

COLORADO, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Office of Civil Defense Emergency Operations Center, Denver Federal Center, Lakewood, 99001541, LISTED, 12/16/99

CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, Greenwood Avenue Historic District, Roughly along Greenwood Ave., P.T. Barnum Sq., Depot Pl., and South St., Bethel, 99001568, LISTED, 12/17/99

ILLINOIS, SANGAMON COUNTY, Brunk Farmstead, KOA Campground Rd., 1 mi. S. of E. Lake Dr., Rochester vicinity, 99001569, LISTED, 12/17/99

IOWA, DALLAS COUNTY, Feller, Robert William Andrew, Farmstead, 2965 340th Tr., Van Meter vicinity, 99001570, LISTED, 12/17/99

LOUISIANA, PLAQUEMINES PARISH, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 21997 LA 23, West Pointe a'la Hache, 99001571, LISTED, 12/17/99

MICHIGAN, ALLEGAN COUNTY, Second Street--Gun River Bridge, 2nd St. over Gun River (Martin Township), Hooper vicinity, 99001573, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, ANTRIM COUNTY, M--88--Intermediate River Bridge, MI 88 over Intermediate R., Bellaire, 99001574, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, Avery Road--Galien River Bridge, Avery Rd. over Galien R. (Weesaw Township), New Troy vicinity, 99001577, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, Blossomland Bridge, MI 63 over St. Joseph R., Saint Joseph, 99001576, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, North Watervliet Road--Paw Paw Lake Outlet Bridge, N. Watervliet Rd. over Paw Paw Lake outlet (Watervliet Township), Watervliet vicinity, 99001575, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, IRON COUNTY, Chicagon Mine Road--Chicagon Creek Bridge, Chicagon Mine Rd. over Chicagon Creek, Bates Township, 99001521, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, IRON COUNTY, Forest Route 157--Tamarack River Bridge, Forest Rte. 157 over Tamarack R., Stambaugh Township, 99001520, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, IRON COUNTY, Mansfield Road--Michigamme River Bridge, Mansfield Rd. over Michigamme R., Mansfield Township, 99001519, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, KENT COUNTY, Business Route M-21--Plaster Creek Bridge, Bus. Rte. M-21 over Plaster Creek, Wyoming, 99001522, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, KENT COUNTY, Division Avenue--Plaster Creek Bridge, Division Ave. over Plaster Creek, Grand Rapids, 99001523, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, KEWEENAW COUNTY, M 26--Cedar Creek Culvert, M 26 over Cedar Creek, Eagle Harbor Township, 99001526, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, KEWEENAW COUNTY, M26--Silver River Culvert, M 26 over Silver River, Eagle Harbor Township, 99001527, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, KEWEENAW COUNTY, US 41--Fanny Hooe Creek Bridge, US 41 over Fanny Hooe Creek, Grant Township, 99001525, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, MACKINAC COUNTY, Mackinac Trail--Carp River Bridge, Mackinac Trail over Carp R., St. Ignace Township, 99001528, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, MARQUETTE COUNTY, M 95 (old)--Michigamme River Bridge, Old M 95 over Michigamme R., Republic Township, 99001531, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)

MICHIGAN, MARQUETTE COUNTY, Truck Line Bridge No. 1, Old US 41 over Peshekee R., Michigamme Township, 99001530, LISTED, 12/17/99 (Highway Bridges of Michigan MPS)