

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Judge Stephan A. Foley Home

and/or common Harts House

2. Location

street & number 427 Tremont Street

not for publication

city, town Lincoln

vicinity of

state Illinois

code 012

county Logan

code 107

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Robert Edward Becherer

street & number 520 Broadway

city, town Lincoln

vicinity of

state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Logan County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Lincoln

state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Illinois Historical Structure Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
(w-476a/24)

date federal state county local

depository for survey records Illinois Department of Conservation

city, town Springfield

state Illinois 62706

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Judge Stephan A. Foley home is a large three story yellow brick house that combines elements of the Queen Ann and the Colonial Revival styles. Its visual appearance is impressive because of its size and elevation. Decorative trim is mostly Classical Revival and Colonial Revival. Except for some minor alterations and a need for general maintenance and repair. The house looks almost exactly as it did when it was built in 1898. There is a detached L-shaped garage of matching yellow brick.

The irregular massing of the Foley home, together with its porches, bays, chimneys, and windows tie it closely to the Queen Ann style. However, Colonial Revival trim and architectural detailing place the house in a transitional phase between the two styles. This is to be expected because the house was built at the end of the 19th century; a time when Queen Ann was waning in favor and the Revival styles were gaining in importance.

The lot that the structure is situated on is terraced to form two levels above the street. One half of the basement rises above grade and the ridge of the roof is 46 feet above the ground. The large size of the house combines with its elevation to create a very impressive visual effect.

The Foley home has 3 stories plus a basement. Taken together, there are approximately 11,000 square feet of floor space. There are large porches on 3 sides, one large balcony on the second floor and 2 smaller ones on the 3rd floor. The semblance of a tower is created by rounding one corner room on the second floor. The roof is composed of 5 gambrel gables and one standard gable. The ground floor and basement have one wing that does not extend to the second and third floors. The roof is of red slate. The walls are three bricks thick, two of red brick and one of golden yellow facing brick.

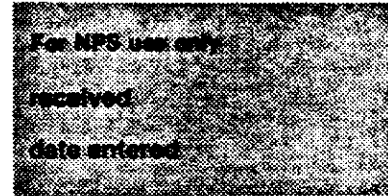
The interior of the first floor is divided into public and private areas. There is a transition in complexity of the trim from the front to the back of the house and from the first to the 3rd floor. The formal rooms at the front of the first floor are the most ornate. The Judges private quarters on the first floor and the front bedrooms on the second floor are somewhat less intricate. The rear rooms of the first and second floors and all of the 3rd floor are the most simple. There is a ballroom on the third floor.

Most of the architectural detailing and interior trim is Classical Revival and Colonial Revival. Dentils are employed. A variety of columns are used, some with fluted and some with smooth shafts. Capital styles include Ionic, Tuscan, and Composite. Several variations of classical order pilasters are used as interior decorative motifs. Mostly around doors and fireplaces. The egg and dart pattern is used extensively. Pine cone shaped finials are set in the center of swans neck pediments. Decorative balls 12" in diameter are set at various points around the roof. The fenestration includes windows of many different sizes. Most are double hung and functional. There are some beveled and leaded glass windows that are fixed. Three window groups are adaptations of the palladian style. Some windows have window hoods formed by setting the bricks above into an arch. Specially shaped bricks on the corners of some of the bays form thin column like ribs that rise to the bottom of the third floor. Specifically Colonial Revival decorations include three palladian like window groupings, quoined corners on some of the bays, the gambrel roofs, two swans neck pediments, a third floor dormer window with triangular pediment and a console bracket under one porch roof. Inside, pilasters support segmental arches to frame openings between rooms. There are coffer like recessed panels in one door jam.

Two fire escapes have been added and a decorative rail has been removed from the roof of one of the porches. These alterations were probably done in the 1940's in accordance with local ordinances when the house was first used as a college dormitory. Except for these changes, the outside of the house looks almost exactly as it did when it was new at the turn of the century. The formal areas of the interior have suffered little alteration. The upper floors were used as dormitory rooms and consequently have been decorated many times. An upstairs utility room has been converted to a kitchen.

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The bathrooms and the main kitchen have been fitted with modern fixtures. There has been some water damage to the upper floors from a leaking radiator. However, none of this affects the historical significance of the house. Most of it will be returned to the original condition in the restoration that has already been started.

The garage is a two story L-shaped yellow brick structure. The roof has three standard shaped gables. The northwest wall is common with an older building. The entire ground floor is used for storage. The second floor was probably used as a hay loft when new. It was later converted to an apartment, probably in the 1940's. Except for a cupola like attic vent, the decorative trim of the garage is much less ornate than the main house. The large hayloft doors on the second floor have been closed in with brick and a staircase has been added on the northeast side. The southwest wall facing the alley is of red brick.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1898

Builder/Architect W.A.Otis(?)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The home of Judge Stephan A. Foley is significant due to the importance in local history of Judge Foley. He was one of a handful of men who shaped the early history of Lincoln. As a public servant, a business financier, and a philanthropist he left his mark on the city. In many ways, his achievements still affect us today.

S.A. Foley, the son of one of Logan County's early settlers, was born August 27, 1840. He was raised on a farm and attended local schools. In 1861, at the age of 21, he came to Lincoln and made the first abstracts of title in Logan County. He sold this venture in 1865 and used the proceeds to pay his way through law school. Finishing his studies, he was admitted to the bar and returned to Lincoln where he set up practice. At this time, he began an interest in the educational, social and economic development of Lincoln that was to last and grow stronger throughout the remainder of his life.

Shortly after returning to Lincoln, Foley played a central role in organizing the meeting of July 3, 1871 at which 8 people founded the Trinity Episcopal Church. Foley wrote the constitution for the organization and was chosen as Senior Warden. This position carried with it the most responsibility for developing the new organization. He continuously held the position of either Junior or Senior Warden from this time until at least 1911, a period of forty years. He also served for an unknown number of years as Chancellor of the Diocese of Springfield. Shortly after the founding of the organization, Judge Foley recognized that a church building would be necessary if the society was to grow and become a viable part of the community. He decided to donate four city lots near the center of town in a prime residential area to be used as the site of the new church.

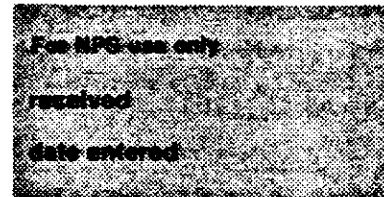
Foley actively helped in the development of the church organization through his financial contributions and aggressive personal endeavors. This was done before he earned great wealth and thus shows his personal commitment to a cause which underlies the moral and social fibre of the community. The Trinity Episcopal Church stands today on the lots donated by Judge Foley and still is an important part of our community.

Judge Foley was the second largest contributor to the fund to build an Odd Fellows Home for orphans in Lincoln. Without such contributors, the home might never have been built. Thousands of orphaned children have benefited directly from his generosity. Foley also worked with the group that was responsible for the Illinois Asylum for Feeble Minded Children (Lincoln Developmental Center) being located in Lincoln. Institutions such as these provided a foundation for stable economic growth. Even today, these institutions are some of the largest employers in the county.

Judge Foley devoted the main part of his philanthropic energies to the Lincoln Public Library. He was one of the original incorporators and a principal figure in the organization of the association on May 18, 1874. Foley served first on the Board of Directors and then as the third president. For the next twenty-eight years, he served almost continuously as either president or as a director of the organization. Then in 1901, as president, the Judge realized that a new library building would be necessary. He "decided to present an application for a gift to Andrew Carnegie. At his suggestion, Mayor W.O. Jones called a special session of the city council, in February of 1901, at which session Judge Foley presented the matter to the council. He proposed that the council pass a resolution and an ordinance appropriating the money for the support and maintenance of a free public library in the event of a gift being made by Mr. Carnegie and agreed to bear the expense of Mayor Jones' visit to Mr. Carnegie to make formal application for the gift. The city adopted the plan and passed the necessary resolution and ordinance.... Within two days after Mayor Jones' return, a letter was received from Mr. Carnegie announcing his gift of

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\$25,000."¹ Judge Foley presided directly over the committee that chose plans for and supervised construction of the library building. "The entire cost of the building was \$30,000, of which \$25,000 was the gift of Andrew Carnegie and \$5,000 the gift of Stephan A. Foley."² "Above the delivery desk on a panel in mosaic are these words. "Erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie and Stephan A. Foley."³ "The Tuohy Memorial of nearly 1,000 volumes was presented by the people of St. Patrick's Parish and Judge Foley. ...another addition is the Jewish Library made possible by the efforts of the Beth El congregation and the gift of Judge Foley."⁴ Between 1907 and 1911, Judge Foley gave "over 4,500 volumes to the library which had been purchased with a view to facilitate the work of co-operation with the schools and the civic and educational institutions of the city."⁵ At the time of his death in 1918, Judge Foley was employing the original architect, W.A. Otis to draw up architectural plans for an addition to the library. The cost of the uncompleted plans was \$500.00, born entirely by Mr. Foley. Though it was never completed, it seems reasonable to assume that he meant to help pay for this addition. He donated much of his personal library to the Lincoln Public Library. When his daughter died she established a separate fund to purchase books for the children's section of the library. For much of his life Judge Foley was active in the local Literary Club. He served as its president and meetings were often held at his home.

Our subject served as County Judge from 1877 until 1886. According to Judge Stringer "He was fearless in the performance of his duties and his decisions were always fair and impartial."⁶

S.A. Foley also added to the area of the city. He had a section of land surveyed and brought into the city limits. This area is known as the Foley Addition.

Judge Foley was successful in business and this brought him great wealth. That wealth is important because through it he played an active role in the development of business in Lincoln. He either founded or owned, (in whole or in part), each of the following businesses: The Lincoln Savings Loan & Trust Bank, The Lincoln National Bank, The First National Bank Of Lincoln, The Citizens Coal Mining Company, The Lincoln Gas Plant, The Lincoln Gas and Electric Company, The Lincoln Rolling Mills, The Mendota Illinois Gas Plant, and The Lincoln Cork-Faced Collar Company. This listing of Judge Foley's local business holdings demonstrates that he provided investment capital in many different fields. He established services such as utilities and banking and by selling goods produced in Lincoln, he brought money and jobs to the local economy. These things are very important to the well being of any city, especially a young city still in its formative years as Lincoln was at the time. In short, Judge Stephan A. Foley through his wealth and personal endeavors, contributed to the economic, social and educational development of Lincoln while furthering humanitarian causes.

The structure of the house itself illustrates transition between architectural styles. Built in 1899, it came at a time when the styles were in flux. The building of this home was a large undertaking. It is probably the largest single family residential building in Lincoln. The size of the structure, combined with its asymmetrical massing, made it a difficult house to build. The choice of masonry walls added greatly to the difficulty. None the less, the architect and the builder were capable. They chose the finest materials and technique of construction so as to build an edifice that would be able to withstand the ravages of time. Red slate was used for the roof. This is the longest lasting and most expensive slate available. The brick walls are 18 inches thick at ground level and taper to 13 inches for most of the superstructure. The mortar joints are only 1/4 inch thick for added strength and wear. All the extra time, trouble, and expense created a building that structurally, is exceedingly strong and durable.

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Tremendous attention was also paid to artistic detail. There are elaborate wood moldings around doors and windows, even inside the closets. Some of the woodwork is hand-carved. Each room and almost every doorway in the public area of the house is trimmed differently. There are six fireplaces and each one is completely different. Such variety is inherent to the Queen Ann style. All of these exceptional qualities of the house taken together, separate it from other local houses of the period and make it significant.

It is possible that the Foley home was designed by the Chicago architect W.A. Otis, a man of significance in his own right. According to local residents, Mr. Otis had a personal relationship with the Judge and only a few years later Foley was instrumental in getting Otis to design the Lincoln Public Library.

Footnotes

1. Stringer, Lawrence B., "History of Logan County" (Chicago Publishing Co. 1911) pages 476-476.
2. page 477
3. page 476
4. pages 477-478
5. page 478
6. page 398

9. Major Bibliographical References

Sabine, Clem. "The Princess Ann House", THE OLD HOUSE JOURNAL, Vol. X, No.7 (July 1982).
 Stringer, Lawrence B. HISTORY OF LOGAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Chicago, Illinois: Pioneer Publishing
 Whiffen, Marcus. AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE SINCE 1780, A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge, Mass.: The M
 Press 69.
 HISTORY OF LOGAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS: 1886 Chicago, IL Chicago Interstate Publishing Company, 1886

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .55
 Quadrangle name LINCOLN EAST, IL. Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>16</u>	<u>298580</u>	<u>4447120</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 1,2,3,4 in block 6 in Wyatt and Latham's addition to Lincoln

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert E. Becherer (owner)
 organization _____ date January 10, 1984
 street & number 520 Broadway telephone 217/732-4362
 city or town Lincoln state Illinois 62656

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *David [Signature]*
 title *Director* date 3/22/84

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest:
 Chief of Registration