IL HABS No. CH-2007-1

Mumford House (Farm House) UIUC Building No. 0125 1403 E. Lorado Taft Drive East of the corner of Sixth Street and Lorado Taft Drive University of Illinois, South Campus Urbana Champaign County Illinois

IL HABS LEVEL I RECORDATION

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

Mumford House (Farm House)

Urbana

IL HABS No. CH-2007-1

INTRODUCTION

Location:

UTM References:

- Zone 16
- Easting 395,379m
- Northing 4,439,654m

Mumford House (Also known as the Farm House) UIUC Building No. 0125 1403 E. Lorado Taft Drive¹ East of the corner of Sixth Street and Lorado Taft Drive University of Illinois, South Campus Urbana, Champaign, Illinois 61801

Present Owner:

Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois 352 Henry Administration Building 506 South Wright Street Urbana, IL 61801

Former Owners:

None

Present Occupant:

Vacant; under the control of the Facilities and Services Office, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Original and Present Use:

Constructed as an experimental farmhouse for the School of Agriculture in 1870, it was intended to showcase how progressive ideals could be incorporated into farmhouse design. The house was originally used as a residence and retained that use until 1939 when Dean Herbert Mumford's widow vacated the house. It was subsequently used by the School of Fine and Applied Arts for visiting professors until 1944, and then used by the Small Homes Council of the Building Research Council from 1944. The house was vacated in approximately 2001.

Significance:

The Mumford House, formerly known as the Farm House, constructed in 1870, is significant as a model of progressive farming ideals expressed in home design. The house is a vernacular Gabled Ell (also known as Gable-Front-&-Wing), a wood-frame two-story house with a front gable and a wing at right angles having a uniform roof height, and with an open front porch. The house has two wing additions and is clad with wood siding. The house has elements of various styles; primarily the Italianate, but also with minor elements of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles.²

The University was founded with the purpose of providing for the education, needs and advancement of the farmer. Farming and the other "mechanical arts" would be taught from a scientific basis to remove guesswork from farming, reduce toil and increase efficiency, yields, and productivity. These self-styled Progressive Farmers extended the idea of reform of American agriculture to their domestic realms applying the principals of innovation, scientific experimentation, and spatial reorganization to their house plans. The Mumford House was built as a model farmhouse as a contribution to rural architecture and an example of progressive farmhouse design.

The Mumford House is significant for its association with several seminal figures related to the founding of the University, the College of Agriculture, and agricultural science: John Gregory, Thomas Burrill, George Morrow, Eugene Davenport and Herbert Mumford.

John Milton Gregory - First Regent

The house is significant for its association with John Milton Gregory; as the first regent of the University he was the primary driving force behind its establishment and early operations, and arguably the individual responsible for the design of the house. Gregory is the person who directly and profoundly influenced the structure of the University; at this early stage in the development of the University no other person was performing the encompassing duties of formation of curriculum, development and placement of buildings or design of the grounds than he. Additionally he was responsible for the financial management and growth of the University lobbying the legislature for funding and appropriations, and worked to strengthen and expand every facet of campus. Gregory served the University as Regent for thirteen years until his retirement in 1880.

Thomas J. Burrill - First resident (Resident: 1870-1877)³

The house is significant for its association with Thomas J. Burrill, first resident of the farm house and one of the first instructors on staff at the University. He is credited with being one of the first professors to introduce scientific methods in his teaching, conducted pioneering research, and served the University as Dean of the College of Science, as Vice President, and as acting Regent between various administrations. He lived in the house for seven years and served the University for forty four years, until his retirement in 1912.

George Morrow – Third resident (Resident: 1880-1894)⁴

The house is significant for its association with George Morrow, the third resident of the farm house; Professor of Agriculture (1876-1894) and the first Dean of the College of Agriculture (1878-1894). Morrow was an agricultural writer and lecturer, not a practical scientist. Notwithstanding, he made important contributions to agricultural science when he laid out a series of experimental plots for the systematic and scientific study of soil nutrition and crop rotation. The purpose of this research was to prove that prairie soil could be depleted by growing corn in a continuous cycle on the same plot of land and that crop rotation would increase crop yields. These are the first field experiment plots in the United States, the oldest in continuous use, and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Morrow served the University for eighteen years and lived in the farmhouse for fourteen years until his retirement in 1894.

Eugene Davenport - Fourth resident (Resident: 1895-1905)⁵

The house is significant for its association with Eugene Davenport, Dean of the College of Agriculture appointed in December of 1894. He served the University as professor of animal husbandry (1895-1922), Dean of the College of Agriculture (1895-1922), and Vice-President of the University (1920-1922).

Davenport was charged with the rebuilding of the College of Agriculture. Through tenacious effort and resolve, he brought the college from the point of failure and collapse and by the 1920s had created one of the foremost agricultural colleges in the United States. Davenport lived in the farmhouse for ten years and served the University for twenty seven years until his retirement in 1922.

The parlor addition constructed on the west side of the farmhouse was in place sometime between the tenancy of George Morrow and Eugene Davenport. Following the principals of progressive design, house plans were altered to accommodate the changing needs of occupants. A more formal parlor was a necessary room for men in the position of Dean at a state university where entertaining and social obligations would have been greater than for the typical farmer. In Eugene Davenport's unpublished autobiography he said, "[We] decided to hold receptions for faculty and it worked so well that we extended it to the agriculture students. We found that they were soon boasting that they were the only students of the institution who were invited to the Deans' home to a reception. We learned, too, to our surprise that many a freshman looked forward to that evening through all his course, so peculiar is human nature in appreciation of even a little attention when conditions are new and strange."⁶

Herbert Mumford - Fifth and last resident (Resident: 1905-1938)⁷

The house is significant for its association with Herbert Mumford, the last Dean of Agriculture to live in the house and the person for whom the house is named.

He began his career at the University in 1901 as the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, serving in that position until 1922, and was Dean of the College of Agriculture (1922-1938). His contributions included the reorganization of the Department into Divisions, and following a new campus plan in 1923, oversaw the relocation of all the farm operations from South Campus to South Farms, the first time the campus was so significantly redefined. His support of the varied departments within the College influenced their growth enabling greater contributions to the varied fields within agricultural sciences. Mumford served the University for thirty seven years and lived in the farmhouse for thirty three years until his death from injuries sustained in a car accident in 1938. His widow vacated the house in 1939.

PART I HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- A. Physical History
 - 1. Date(s) of construction: 1870
 - 2. Architect: This house was not designed by an architect; according the Board of Trustees minutes of 1870, the plan for the house was submitted for their approval by University regent John Milton Gregory.
 - Original and subsequent owners: Illinois Industrial University which was renamed The University of Illinois in 1885
 - 4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: J. S. Searfoss, University carpenter⁸
 - Original plans and construction: A rendering of the house and plans of the first and second floor are located in the Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University for the year 1870-71. Original drawings for the house have not been located.
 - 6. Alterations and additions:

Additions:

1871: a summer kitchen and well room was added as a lean-to addition to the south.⁹

c1895-1903: a one-story parlor addition with hipped roof was added to the west. $^{10}\,$

c1913: the 1871 summer kitchen lean-to addition was removed and replaced with a one-and-a-half-story gabled kitchen, laundry room, (one room wide, two rooms deep) and side porch addition; a south-facing window opening in what was the second-floor center bedroom was altered to a door opening that accessed the second floor area of the rear gabled addition.¹¹

Alterations:

c1895-1903: the front porch was enlarged to a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative porch brackets.¹²

1889-1903: the original four-over-four double-hung windows were replaced with one-over-one double-hung windows; the two windows of the center bay were replaced by a single one-over-one window.¹³

c1913: when the kitchen and laundry addition was built, the original kitchen became a dining room

1922: the front porch was removed and a new porch was constructed; it was shorter in length so that the porch terminated between the front door and adjacent window. At this time an entrance vestibule was built out around the front door.¹⁴ 1922: on the second floor, the south middle bedroom was converted to a bathroom consequently altering the plan of the southwest and southeast bedrooms; a small rectangular casement window was inserted into the upper south wall of the bathroom.¹⁵

1922: a porch addition was built to the south of the west parlor. The parlor roof was extended to create an integral porch.¹⁶

1940: fixed windows were added to the north façade of the west parlor and were placed on either side of the centered double-hung window.¹⁷

Alterations of unknown date:

- the first floor southeast bedroom was altered to a full bathroom.
- the wall separating the closets of the office and bedroom was removed.
- the decorative surround of the corner fireplace in the west parlor was replaced.¹⁸
- the entryway between the north parlor and the hall was closed (possibly in 1940 when the house converted from residential to departmental use)
- the entryway between the north parlor and the northwest parlor addition was closed (possibly in 1940 when the house converted from residential to departmental use)
- the south facing windows in the west parlor were backpainted; the west porch was enclosed with plywood walls
- the south-facing door connecting the kitchen to the rear porch was covered and sealed from the interior
- a brick foundation was constructed under the integral porch of the south addition
- B. Historical Context

Founding of the University & Agricultural College

A nationwide system of universities known as land-grant institutions was established in the United States in 1862, one of which is the University of Illinois. The Morrill Act, passed by Congress and signed into law in July of 1862 provided federal funding for colleges in eligible states. Under the act, each eligible state received 30,000 acres of federal land or land scrip for each member of Congress representing the respective state as of 1860. The lands, or proceeds from its sale, were to be used to fund university level educational institutions. The state of Illinois benefited from the Morrill Act with the founding of the Illinois Industrial University in 1867. The name was changed to the University of Illinois in 1885.

Specific provisions of the legislation included the requirement that the subjects of military tactics, agriculture and engineering would be taught. The creator of this legislation, Congressman of Vermont Justin Morrill, and the primary advocate in Illinois, Jonathan Turner, were both thinking of farmers as the primary beneficiary of this new educational system. In Illinois especially, with 85% of the state's population living on farms in 1867, Turner's interest was in creating a school for the education and

advancement of the farmer. He believed that existing universities were specifically designed to meet the needs of the professional class and that a system of liberal education for the Industrial classes was needed, a system which would elevate the farmer to be on par with the societal position enjoyed by the professional class.¹⁹

The University's original departments included the Trade and Commerce department, Agricultural, Polytechnic and Military departments, Chemistry and Natural Science departments as well as General Science and Literature. It was widely understood at the Illinois Industrial University that the field of agriculture was to be the department of primary importance. There was intense pressure on the first Regent, John Gregory, to place the needs and requirements of the Agricultural department above all else. Regent Gregory attempted vigorously to meet this expectation, relating and justifying everything in the curriculum to how it met the needs of agriculture. Despite the importance placed on the Agricultural department and Gregory's aggressive efforts on its behalf, it had an inauspicious start; when the University opened March 2, 1868, there was as yet no agriculture faculty.

Soon after the University opened. Gregory appointed the first professor of agriculture, Willard Bliss. Bliss was responsible for teaching three courses (two agriculture courses, one French course), managing the Stock Farm and devising a horticultural plan for the campus. There was no scientific basis for agricultural education which presented a unique problem of how to teach the courses; the course work was supplemented by practical farm duties and students included courses from the Department of General Science and Literature to round out the program. Agricultural education made little progress; Bliss was overwhelmed with the breadth of his duties and, despite the approval of his request to be relieved of his horticultural and stock farm duties, he resigned in 1870.²⁰ "From 1870-1875, the College of Agriculture was without a regular professor. During this period, the University resorted to makeshift measures to carry on the agricultural work. Gregory and various members of the faculty gave assistance, such as it was, in class instruction. E.L. Lawrence, who had succeeded [Jonathan] Periam as head farmer, managed the University farms, and Willard Flagg [member of the University Board of Trustees] was in charge of crop experiments and the annual course of agricultural lectures."21

Well-known agricultural professor Manly Miles of the Michigan Agricultural College lectured part-time for the Illinois Industrial University and in 1875 accepted a full-time position at Illinois. There were high expectations placed on him to improve the condition of the agricultural department, and he did make progress: he defined the boundaries of the experimental farm and horticultural grounds, reorganized the farm away from for-profit purposes and toward research, reorganized the Stock Farm and barns, and with Gregory, established the first research plots to study soil fertilization, cultivation and crop rotation. The brief but significant forward momentum ended when in 1876, Miles resigned due to irreconcilable conflicts with Gregory and the Board of Trustees.²²

Miles was succeeded by George Morrow and numerous others and although the early years of the College of Agriculture were marked by significant struggles, eventually success was achieved. The growth and advancement of the agricultural college evolved over the course of many years and was realized through the resolute efforts and determined work of educators and administrators. The contributions of some of those individuals are discussed below.

John Milton Gregory

John Milton Gregory was the first Regent of the University, appointed in 1867 and served the University until his retirement in 1880. He attended Union college in New York where he was influenced by its progressive president, Eliphalet Nott, graduating in 1846. Subsequently Gregory studied law for two years then entered the Baptist ministry. He moved to Michigan after briefly serving his pastorate and accepted a position as a school principal.

His abilities as an educator were widely recognized and as his interest in public education superseded his interest in the law and theology he became editor and publisher of the Michigan Journal of Education in 1854. He became secretary of the Michigan Board of Education; in this position he helped reorganize the curriculum of the Michigan Agricultural College (now the Michigan State University). He was elected superintendent of public instruction in Michigan in 1859, a position he served for three terms. In 1865, Gregory accepted the presidency of Kalamazoo College. He built a reputation as an educator and lecturer and was known for his breadth of view and philosophical treatment of educational questions.

This background prepared him for the work and challenges as Regent of the Illinois Industrial University. Gregory's work of establishing the university progressed while he simultaneously engaged in a struggle with influential men (one of which was a member of the Board of Trustees) having conflicting ideologies: the desire to establish a college where young men would learn the practical skills of farming versus the desire, and Gregory's preference, for a program of study that would teach young men the science of agriculture who could thereby apply that knowledge to "solve the great problems of agriculture and to teach to others its truths".²³ Gregory wanted to avoid establishing a trade school; he wanted an institution of higher learning with a broader mission. Performing what Richard Moores called the "most important single act of his career", he included a department of General Science and Literature in his proposed curriculum and by doing so laid the foundations for a "true University". Gregory's point of view prevailed and he established a university to "last through coming ages" and produce men of "rich culture and sound education".²⁴

Gregory is the person who directly and profoundly influenced the structure of the University. He performed the encompassing duties of formation of curriculum, development and placement of buildings, designing of the grounds, faculty recruitment, teaching, and student recruiting. He did this while performing the duties of principal financial administrator: managing expenditures and financial accounts, assembling financial reports, lobbying the legislature for funding and appropriations, and working to strengthen and expand every component of campus. The farmhouse is one of the few extant vestiges of the University's commencement and of Gregory's administration.

Thomas J. Burrill

In 1868 Burrill began teaching at the University as an instructor in Algebra; within the year he had advanced to Assistant Professor of Natural History (1868-70) and was Professor of Botany (1870-1912) until his retirement.

Burrill's educational background included attendance in 1862 at the Illinois State Normal University (now Illinois State University). While there his interest in natural science and botany was nurtured by professors who were prominent botanists in the state. He graduated in 1865 and became principal of the Urbana public schools. Two years later when the schools closed from lack of funds, he was recommended to Regent Gregory for a teaching position.²⁵

In the 1870s he taught all of the courses in botany and horticulture and when Willard Bliss resigned in 1870 Burrill assumed the duties of supervising the 130-acre horticultural grounds. He was an influential educator and scientist. He is credited as one of the first instructors to introduce scientific methods in his teaching; he initiated laboratory work in botany; taught plant pathology (believed to be the first formal instruction in this subject in the United States), and achieved widespread fame with his ground-breaking research into the origin of Fire Blight, which in the 1860s and 1870s was devastating American pear orchards. His research proved that the disease was caused by bacteria. "By demonstrating that living organisms cause disease in plants as well as in animals he had created the wholly new science of bacterial plant pathology." ²⁶

Burrill was more than a scientist and educator; he was an influential administrator, serving as Dean of the College of Natural Sciences, Vice-president and Acting Regent of the University. Positions he held include:

1868-70 - Assistant Professor of Natural History

1870-1912 - Professor of Botany

1870s - Taught all courses in botany and horticulture and supervised the 130-acre horticulture grounds

1878-84 – Dean of College of Science

1879 – Acting regent while Gregory was in Europe

1879 - Vice President of the University

1880 - Acting regent between Gregory and Peabody administrations

1880 – Botanist and horticulturist for the United States agricultural experiment station. 1891-94 – Acting regent between the Peabody and Draper administrations; during this time he established the graduate school and instituted the summer session

1894-1905 – Dean of Graduate School

1904 – Acting regent of the University²⁷

Thomas Burrill retired in 1912 having served the University for forty four years.²⁸

Edwin L. Lawrence

Edwin L. Lawrence served as Head Farmer of the University farms for ten years, 1870-80. Little information is known about Lawrence; he lived in the Farm House (Mumford House) from 1877 until his retirement in 1880 and was quite successful in his position. Upon his retirement the Board of Trustees honored him for the, "faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties as head farmer, and for his untiring efforts to make this department [Agriculture] an honor and benefit to the Illinois Industrial University".²⁹ Lawrence was praised for operating the farms at a profit, a hard-earned achievement given the severe state of disarray the farms were in when he assumed his position, the appalling condition of the farms being one of the primary reasons for his predecessor's departure. He is the only resident of the house whose occupation was actually that of farmer.

George Morrow

George Morrow was appointed Professor of Agriculture in 1876, succeeding Manley Miles. He became the first Dean of the College of Agriculture in 1878 and served both of these positions until his resignation in 1894.

Morrow came to the University with a background in agricultural journalism, not science. Morrow attended the University of Michigan law school beginning in 1865 and wrote for a new agricultural journal, the *Western Rural*, while in law school. He enjoyed writing about agricultural issues; it ignited his deep interest in, and highlighted his inherent ability to understand the varied aspects of, the subject. Although he finished law school in 1866, upon graduation he became the assistant editor of the *Western Rural*. Morrow made his first trip to Champaign-Urbana in 1868 to report on the inaugural events at the new Illinois Industrial University.

Expanding on his interests in agriculture and publishing he purchased the *Western* Farmer in partnership with his brother. This journal was not successful however, and ceased publication in 1875.

In the spring of 1875 Regent Gregory arranged for a course of agricultural lectures for the senior class and Morrow was asked to be a lecturer. Through his work as an agricultural journalist, Morrow developed a reputation as one of the principal figures in the new agriculture and was sought after for public speaking engagements. He was known for being one of the "...most effective writers and lecturers upon agricultural subjects in the United States." ³⁰ His experience included serving in leadership positions for the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and as secretary of the National Agricultural Congress. In 1876 he became Professor of practical agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College (now known as Iowa State University). Shortly thereafter, he accepted the Professorship in agriculture at Illinois Industrial University because he agreed with Gregory that "agricultural education would thrive best in a broad intellectual environment... and had been impressed by the fact that Gregory had laid the foundations for a true university..."³¹. He felt there was greater potential to impart an agricultural education in a university setting.

When Morrow was appointed in 1876, the University had been without a regular professor of agriculture for most of its history. The agricultural college was struggling, being without professors, and having few students, no dedicated instructional space except for the farms, and without funding for agricultural experiments. He was brought to the University because of his strengths as a speaker, writer and advocate of an

agricultural education at a time when the University's first priority was to attract agricultural students by convincing them of the value of an agricultural education.

Morrow's 1879 visit to the experimental farm of John Bennet Lawes of Rothamsted in England inspired him to lay out experimental plots at the University upon his return. Morrow laid out a series of experimental plots for the systematic and scientific study of soil nutrition and crop rotation. He placed them adjacent to the research plots started by John Gregory and Manly Miles in 1876. The purpose of this research was to prove that prairie soil could be depleted by growing corn in a continuous cycle on the same plot of land and that crop rotation would increase crop yields. "The Morrow Plots show the comparative value of three kinds of cropping systems. The two northern plots have been planted in corn continuously since 1876, the middle plots have been cropped on a corn and oats rotation since 1879, and the two southern plots have been sown alternately with corn, oats, and red clover since 1901. Among other things, experimentation has demonstrated and/or verified that continuous planting of the same crop lowers the productive power of prairie soil, that crop rotation is an effective preventative of soil exhaustion, and that depleted soil can be regenerated by chemical treatment."³² These are the first field experiment plots in the United States, the oldest in continuous use, and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These research plots are Morrow's only contribution to the science of agriculture.

Morrow believed that his strengths as a speaker and writer could be put to effective use to increase enrollment. He traveled throughout the state, speaking to the public, attempting to convince them of the value of an agricultural education. But the problems of the college were complex. Enrollment continued to decline although the department had a stock barn, veterinary clinic, farmhouses, two green houses, an experimental farm barn, cattle, sheep and swine, the university's farms were showing a profit, and experiments in fertilization, crop rotation, cultivation, steer-feeding and soil treatment were moving forward. To exacerbate the situation, from 1873 to 1900 the state did not appropriate any funding for agricultural research and in 1880 the position of head farmer was eliminated for reasons of economy. Management of the farms was given over to the professor of agriculture but since Morrow was not a practical farmer, the farms declined in profitability.³³

Morrow was appointed the first dean of the College of Agriculture when in 1877 the Board of Trustees reorganized the departmental structure: departments became colleges, and as part of the reorganization, the senior professor in each department was appointed dean.

The federal Hatch Act was passed in 1887 which established agricultural experiment stations at the land-grant universities. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station engaged in practical research instead of systematic investigations but through its work achieved what had not been realized before: that applying science to agriculture could increase profits which in turn helped make the case for the value of an agricultural education.

As enrollment continued to decline and experimental farmers' short courses (one-year farmers' course and two-year junior preparatory courses) were unsuccessful in attracting

new students, and the poor performance of the farms and their deteriorated physical condition persisted, Morrow recommended a reorganization of the farms. As a result, the stock farm was rented, most of its stock sold, and the experimental farm was turned over to the Experiment Station. Finally in 1894, unable to alter or improve the direction of the College, Morrow resigned.³⁴

Eugene Davenport

Eugene Davenport was appointed Dean of the College of Agriculture in 1894, succeeding Morrow. Davenport served as Professor of Animal Husbandry (1895-1922), Dean of the College of Agriculture (1895-1922), and Vice President of the University (1920-1922). He retired in 1922.

Davenport came to the University with practical experience from working on his father's farm and a formal education in agriculture. He attended the Michigan Agricultural College, graduating in 1878 and earned a Master of Science degree in 1884 from the same institution. In 1888 Davenport was appointed as an assistant to the professor of botany and horticulture at the Michigan Agricultural College. A year later he became professor of agriculture and superintendent of the farm at Lansing. Looking to work in an academic environment that offered a broader education he left Michigan and three years later accepted the appointment at the University of Illinois.

Davenport arrived in Urbana to find the College of Agriculture at a point of failure and collapse: there were no faculty; one course was offered; there were only nine agricultural students out of 800 university wide; and animals and equipment had been sold and the farm rented. ³⁵ His job was to rebuild the College of Agriculture. Davenport restructured the curriculum, and proposed the college be divided into distinct units to more accurately reflect the diverse range of subjects and fields of study housed within the College. He proposed the divisions of animal husbandry, agriculture proper (soils and crops) and dairy manufacture, and "...asked that he himself be assigned the first of these subdivisions with the title of professor of animal husbandry..."³⁶

Davenport understood that to rebuild the college he would need funding for faculty, and a building dedicated to instruction space for the agricultural college; this infrastructure would then help to attract students. He did not have the support of University President Andrew Draper who declined to help him fund new initiatives; Draper refused to invest additional money toward a program that appeared to have failed. Davenport worked tirelessly to secure funding from the State legislature for an Agricultural building and after two failed requests was successful in 1899. Working around Draper, and through a complex series of events and challenges; eventually enlisting the support of influential farmers, the agricultural press, members of the Board of Trustees and the Governor, Davenport was finally able to enjoin enough influential forces to convince the State legislature to fund an Agriculture Building and provide additional appropriations for teaching. The building was completed in 1900: a large main building with three wings. The main building was constructed three stories high and 250 feet long; each wing was two stories and 116 feet long.

With the necessary appropriations in place, Davenport was able to increase faculty, fund scientific experiments and attract agricultural students. He continued to build on his

earlier successes, returning to the Board of Trustees and the State Legislature for additional funding to expand the departments within the College. The success of Davenport's efforts was apparent when by the 1920s, "... the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois became one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Enrollment increased by seventy-five percent..., the staff doubled in size..., and state biennial appropriations totaled over three and one-half million dollars between 1913 and 1921. More than a dozen agricultural buildings were erected, including the stockjudging pavilion, floriculture and vegetable crops buildings, genetics building and cattlefeeding and beef-cattle plants, and over 1,200 acres of farmland were added to the University holdings."³⁷

Davenport succeeded where so many before him had not; he brought the College of Agriculture onto firm footing and ensured is future. Davenport retired from the University in 1922 having served for twenty eight years.

Herbert Mumford

Herbert Mumford was appointed as the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1901, a position he held until 1922 when he became Dean of the College of Agriculture. He served as Dean until his death in 1938. Mumford attended Albion College for two years and graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State University) in 1891; he was appointed professor of agriculture there from 1899 to 1901. While a student at Michigan, Mumford studied under Davenport, establishing a connection that would later bring him to Illinois.

As the head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, he taught classes and conducted cattle research, producing in 1902 a publication "Market Classes and Grades of Cattle with Suggestions for Interpreting Market Quotations." This publication was the first serious attempt to divide cattle into commercial classes and grades. Particularly interested in agricultural economics, in 1910 Mumford initiated research into farm organization and management. His work was the foundation for the formation of the Department of Agricultural Economics twenty years later.³⁸ Other contributions included the reorganization of the Department, "... into divisions for each of the classes of livestock and for nutrition, genetics and extension, a system that was later used by many other colleges of agriculture."³⁹ The divisions created included: horse, swine and meats (1903), sheep (1906), beef cattle (1910), poultry and animal nutrition (1911), animal genetics (1912) and livestock extension (1915). Due to a new campus plan, in 1923 Mumford began the relocation of all farm operations from South Campus to the South Farms, the acreage originally known as the Stock Farm. The farm buildings were reallocated to different departments, moved or demolished. This was the first time that the campus was so significantly visually redefined.

Mumford oversaw the reestablishment of the various divisions onto the South Farms and through his recommendations saw to it that many divisions received new barns and field buildings. His support of the varied departments within the College influenced their growth enabling greater contributions to the varied fields within agricultural sciences.

Additionally, Mumford was the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Director of Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics. Mumford served the

University for thirty seven years, and lived in the farmhouse for thirty three years, until his death from injuries sustained in a car accident in 1938. His widow vacated the house in 1939.

Architecture

The Mumford House is a vernacular Gabled Ell, a wood-frame two-story house with a front gable and a wing at right angles having a uniform roof height, and with an open front porch. The house has elements of various styles, primarily the Italianate, but also with minor elements of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles.

The Gabled Ell was a common house form in the rural Midwest in the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Abundant milled wood, accessible to rural areas via the rapidly expanding railroad system, and the widespread understanding of the new balloon-frame structural system (which allowed larger and more complex house plans to be constructed easily with lighter framing), contributed to the popularity of this house form. Stylistic influences were disseminated through pattern books on architectural taste which were popular at the time and commonly available across the country.

The decades between 1820 and 1880 represent a stylistic era where "Romantic" styles dominated residential architecture: Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Octagon and the Exotic Revivals including the Egyptian, Oriental, and Swiss Chalet styles. The Greek Revival was the most popular style in the early decades of the United States, a relatively new democracy with a populace that embraced the Greek style to represent their democratic values as reflected in the built environment.

Pattern Books

The shift in architectural taste toward a varied combination of romantic styles was initiated by Andrew Jackson Downing. His books were the first of their kind, describing and illustrating tasteful and fashionable alternatives to the Greek Revival style. His initial area of expertise was landscape design but by 1842 with his publication of *Cottage Residences*, he firmly established himself as an authority on architectural style and influenced the tastes of the American public on all matters of residential architecture. *Cottage Residences* advocated the Italianate, Gothic Revival, and the other Exotic Revival styles as appropriate tasteful design for new construction. His books specialized in describing the small inexpensive detached house in a country (suburban) setting.

Downing's approach to the redesign of the American house was different than the Progressive Farmer's. While Downing recognized the importance of an efficient plan, he placed greater emphasis on the beauty of form and sentiment, writing eloquently that inspiring beauty in design was a direct path to spiritual enlightenment; that beauty was an outward expression of inward good and that, "...if we thus worship in the true spirit, we shall attain a nearer view of the Great Master, whose words, in all his material universe, are written in lines of Beauty".⁴⁰

Downing discussed his house plans in terms of efficiency of use, but in *Cottage Residences*, efficient plans to improve profitability for the farmer were not his main concern.

It is not my especial object at this moment to dwell upon the superior convenience which may be realized in our houses, by a more familiar acquaintance with architecture. The advantages of an ingeniously arranged and nicely adapted plan, over one carelessly and ill-contrived, are so obvious to everyone, that they are self-evident...

But I am still more anxious to inspire in the minds of my readers and countrymen livelier perceptions of the Beautiful, in everything that relates to our house and grounds. I wish to awaken a quicker sense of the grace, the elegance, or the picturesqueness of fine forms that are capable of being produced in these by Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening – a sense which will not only refine and elevate the mind, but open to it new and infinite resources of delight.⁴¹

In fact, Downing only presented one plan for a farm house leaving much room for others to influence the progress of farm house design.

Additional pattern books advocating the rural Italian, Gothic and "bracketed" styles were published in 1852 by Lewis F. Allen and in 1856 by architects Henry W. Cleaveland, William Backus and Samuel D. Backus. These books also examined more closely the practical needs of the farmer. The authors of these later pattern books believed Downing didn't address the requirements of the farmer and wanted to suggest houses appropriate to the character of the farm and to the farmers standing and occupation. Although they were designing for "an humbler class of structure", it was clear they didn't consider their audience to be just simple farmers. They were addressing, "…men accustomed to read and think, - men of energy and progress". ⁴² In short, these plans were developed for the advancement of the progressive farmer.

Allen believed his plans were of the most practical kind: plain, substantial, and applicable throughout to the purposes intended to all farmers; and that houses should have a compact arrangement, the rooms easily accessible from each other which is convenient and labor-saving. The well proportioned kitchen was recognized as being at the heart of the operations of an efficient farmhouse and its standing should be reflected in its location. "We repudiate cellar kitchens, or underground rooms for house work, altogether, as being little better than a nuisance – dark, damp, unhealthy, inconvenient, and expensive." ⁴³ Cleaveland and his partners concurred saying, "The heart of a farmhouse is the kitchen. Around this, all other things must arrange themselves. The farm has operations and necessities unknown to ordinary households." Furthermore they reinforced the labor saving plan of the farm, "In arranging the apartment, special attention should be given to the saving of needless labor and to the promotion of neatness and order. Let the rooms which will be most used, be most closely and conveniently connected." ⁴⁴ While these books were written specifically for the farmer, he had

additional references available to him to aid in the forming of his opinions about the best plan for an efficient and profitable farm house. These supplementary resources were other progressive farmers like him; access to these other farmers was through the emergence of agricultural journals. Examples of agricultural journals published after 1830 include the American Agriculturist (New York), the Prairie Farmer (Chicago), the Genesee Farmer (Rochester), the Ohio Farmer (Cleveland), Rural Affairs (Albany), the Cultivator (Albany), the Michigan Farmer (Detroit), Moore's Rural New Yorker (Rochester), the New England Farmer (Boston), the American Farmer (Baltimore) and the Ohio Cultivator (Columbus).⁴⁵ These journals provided a forum for agricultural and rural subjects, disseminated news about agricultural innovation, and supplied a resource to learn about new agricultural products and equipment.

Farmhouse Design & Progressive Farmers

The University was founded on the principals of providing for the education, needs and advancement of the farmer. Farming and the other "mechanical arts" would be taught from a scientific basis to remove guesswork from farming, reduce toil and increase efficiency, yields, and productivity. "Self-styled progressive farm men and women aimed to reform American agriculture and rural life through the introduction of capitalist method, technological innovation, scientific experimentation, and the reorganization of social and family life. Their domestic landscapes – the physical and perceptual homes that they shaped – bore the imprint of their reforming mentality." ⁴⁶ Subject matter that was taught as part of the agricultural curriculum included everything from soil science, crop strains, and stock breeds, to farm building placement for best efficiency and plan of the farmhouse itself for increased productivity and usefulness. The farmhouse was intended to illustrate how the ideals of efficiency, innovation and increased productivity could be integrated into and compliment farm home design.

During the nineteenth century, the economic stratum began to change for those farmers who adopted the methods of progressive farming. By using progressive methods, farmers realized they could reduce labor while simultaneously increasing yields and productivity due to increased efficiency; the increased profits could then be used to further improve mechanization. Farmers could learn about progressive farming techniques by attending agricultural college or by attending one of the new land-grant agricultural universities. Another resource at their disposal was agricultural journals. These journals, widely published throughout the Northeast and Midwest, provided a forum for the exchange of ideas, methods, and results. Opportunities to become more productive could be applied to every aspect of the farm, including the farmhouse. Progressive farmers "used the agricultural press as a forum to exchange ideas on house design."⁴⁷ Detailed discussions appeared in the agricultural journals, "... at mid-century, farmhouse plans, some designed by women, featured efficiency for greater productivity, placed children's nurseries close to the kitchen, and designated rooms for farm help."48 The various resources available to them- pattern books, agricultural journals and most importantly their own experiencesfostered innovation in farmhouse design. In turn, the plan of farmhouses revealed the priorities of the farm family and operations of the farm.

In the progressive farmers continuing quest for greater efficiency they would re-work farming equipment and operating systems based on their experience and new information. The same is true with their homes. The organization and placement of

rooms would change, as would the use of some rooms, additions were built to accommodate a change in family size or social activities. As new technologies were introduced into the home such as improved cooking stoves, irons, refrigeration, bathrooms, and clothes washing machines, rooms were altered to reflect the shift in space requirements to accommodate them. Changes in house plans, including additions, were not unusual.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, it was generally agreed upon that an ideal farmhouse should have a centrally located kitchen with convenient accessibility to all other rooms of the house. Although the woman's sphere of influence was the upkeep of the home, raising children, and cooking for her family and farm hands, she was also frequently involved in dairying activities that brought extra income. For her to manage all of these responsibilities, the kitchen had to be convenient to interior rooms and to support spaces that had the provisions and equipment to keep the kitchen functioning: a wood house, pump room, wash room, and dairy.

As mechanization changed the capacity for farmers to profit from what previously was ancillary production (dairy, cheese, eggs, etc) the farmer took over the management of these products and they became more strongly associated with the man's sphere of responsibility. This shift in production roles was gradually integrated into farm house plans. In response, women adopted a more protective attitude toward the kitchen as their own, became more interested in the kitchen providing privacy from farm hands and eventually from all men in general. "In 1859 one writer noted that 'a hall will give your men folks a fair chance to come in and sit down while awaiting their meals, without having to find their way through wood-house, cook-room and kitchen, which is always a source of annovance and often disturbs the equanimity of the presiding genius of the household'." ⁴⁹ Farmer-planners preferred plans where the men could access all areas of the house without having to go through the kitchen and disturb her work. "Isolation of the kitchen was a move toward establishing separate spaces for men and women in the farmhouse."50 An 1871 description of a model farm wife's own plan for her house illustrates how she, "... planned her own farmhouse, placing the kitchen out of the flow of traffic because it was 'likely to be invaded by masculines, and how much pleasanter it is to do one's labor without too much inspection'."⁵¹ Mechanization and efficiency changed the way progressive farmers approached their business, and coupled with changing social norms, these same factors influenced the evolution of farmhouse design.

The Mumford House reflects many of the advantageous features advocated by Allen, Backus, Cleaveland, Downing and contributors to the progressive journals: a convenient interior plan including a main entrance leading to a central hall, a large centrally located kitchen, cistern, office, closets, and high ceilings. Exterior features included gabled peaks and ornamented chimney tops for visual interest, high windows, and a porch.

The original house and subsequent alterations reflected the latest understanding amongst progressive farmers about the proper placement of interior rooms to afford the most convenient and efficient use. Progressive farmhouses were richly varied in plan reflecting the belief that rooms should be arranged and adapted to suit the individual tastes and needs of each family and each type of farm. The Mumford House follows this model closely – as different families inhabited the house, and as mechanical systems (ie

indoor plumbing) improved, the needs of each family were met, in part, through the physical alteration of the house plan.

Agricultural Curriculum/ Model Farmhouse

The University was founded as an agricultural college by men who believed in the value of the progressive farmer. It was their intent to contribute to the advancement of the agricultural field by training students to apply scientific methods and critical thought to solve problems. To achieve this goal the subject matter of the curriculum was expansive.⁵² The educated, well-rounded and successful agricultural graduate would have the intellectual capacity and practical skills to be successful in all aspects of agriculture – this included being able to design comfortable and efficient farm houses. Rural architecture and engineering was a component of the agricultural curriculum from 1869.⁵³

It is therefore fitting that in recognizing this important component of the agricultural curriculum, a model farmhouse was constructed and, "...offer[ed] as another contribution to rural architecture."⁵⁴

The responsibility for teaching the subject was transferred within the College of Agriculture to the Department of Household Science, established in 1900. The department was renamed Home Economics in 1918.

PART II ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

The house is a vernacular Gabled Ell (also known as Gable-Front-&-Wing), a woodframe two-story house with a front gable and a wing at right angles having a uniform roof height, and with an open front porch. The Gabled Ell has been altered by two wing additions: one to the side (west) with an integral porch and one to the rear (south) also with an integral porch. The house and two wings are covered with clapboard siding. The house has elements of various styles, primarily the Italianate, but also with minor elements of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. The main portion of the house is three bays across and is asymmetrical having an entrance east of center in the corner where the gable and ell sections meet. There is a single window to the east of the entrance and a bay window in the gabled section west of the entrance; the second floor has a double window directly above the bay, and a single window roughly centered above the entrance and east window. This main section of the house is two bays deep, each bay with a single window at the first floor and a second floor window stacked directly above. The front entrance is unornamented and has a wood panel and glass door that was installed when the porch was changed in 1922. Above the door is a transom. The wood double-hung windows are historic (cl900), but non-original, one-over-one lights.

The side (west) wing has a deck (flat-topped, hipped) roof and is one story. The wing is one room wide and one room deep. The porch is adjacent and under an integral roof. The windows include a one-over-one double-hung window; three fixed windows; and two, fifteen-over-one double-hung windows.

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The rear (south) addition has a gabled roof and is one-and-a-half stories. The addition is two rooms deep and has an integral porch to the west of the south most room. The south façade has a non-symmetrically placed door and window on the first floor and a window directly under the gable above. The east facade has a single window, roughly centered on the wall and the west façade has a single window adjacent to a string of three windows.

- B. Description of Exterior:
 - Over-all dimensions: Main part of house: 35' x 31' West addition: 16' x 26' South addition: 16'-4" x 22'-8"
 - 2. Foundations: Red brick.
 - 3. Walls: The exterior walls are painted clapboards.
 - 4. Structural system, framing:

The house is of balloon frame construction. Framing consists of solid wood, eight inch square girders supported by brick perimeter walls. There is an interior brick wall directly below one girder. The girders support mortised wood joists. Joists are arranged in three bays; in the areas below the original kitchen and parlor the joists are oriented north/south; in the area below the office and bedroom, the joists are oriented east/west. The joists are reinforced by crossbracing.

Reinforcing posts and beams have been installed to support the joists mid-span in three areas of the basement: below the original kitchen, below the parlor and below the office/bedroom. The posts and beams in two areas are grouped boards; in the third area the posts and beams are single wood units.

The west parlor addition has wood framing of joists oriented north/south. Cross braces between joists provide added stability. Two rows of diagonally oriented joists are placed in front of the corner chimney area and are supported by short posts. The porch addition adjacent to the west parlor has an eight inch square girder oriented north/south across the middle of the floor. Joists span the space east/west resting on the beam and the walls at each end.

The south addition is framed with joists oriented east/west and are supported by the brick foundation walls.

The second floor is supported by wood framing; the roof framing is wood with the rafters supported on the side walls of the gabled section and the front and rear walls of the ell. 5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:

Front (north) porch: there is a small one-story porch at the front door accessed by three wood steps. The porch is open on two sides and has a shed roof. Across the front, there is a square column at the outside corner and an engaged column where the porch meets the wall. The side of the porch has a low wood railing with squared balusters; the porch floor is wood. As part of the construction of this porch in 1922, a wood framed and sided vestibule was built out in front of the door. Originally constructed as a one-story partial porch that extended to the east wall of the house, it filled the space in front of the ell. It had a hipped roof and no railings.

Side (west) porch: there is a large one-story frame porch with brick foundation constructed as an addition to the west parlor. The west parlor and porch, is covered by a single deck roof (flat-topped, hipped). The west and south walls of the porch have been infilled with plywood panels. The porch is accessed from the exterior by three wood steps to a door roughly centered on the west façade. The porch floor is wood.

Rear (south) porch: there is a narrow integral porch at the southwest corner of the rear addition. The porch is on a red brick foundation, has a wood floor and is accessed from the exterior by two wood steps to a door on the south façade; the door is positioned at the far west of the wall. At the west exterior wall there is a series of three windows, each almost square, separated by wood mullions and set high on the wall.

Rear (south) bulkhead: at the south façade of the original part of the house, and located west of the rear addition, there is a brick bulkhead with wood double doors.

6. Chimneys:

There are three chimneys in the main part of the house. One chimney is in the north-facing gable section of the house. An interior chimney, it is positioned north of center and originates halfway up the first floor wall. A second chimney is located in the ell. It is an interior chimney, positioned east of center and also originates halfway up the first floor wall. These chimneys rose above the roof plane on the ridge lines.

The third chimney is at the south wall of the original kitchen, located at the inside of an exterior wall and positioned at the center of the ridge line, this chimney originates in the basement. All three of these original chimneys have been removed above the roofline.

The west parlor addition has a red brick chimney. Located on the interior of the west wall and positioned south of center, it is not visible at the exterior except where it rises above the roof line. The chimney is stabilized by a metal tie that encircles the chimney and is anchored to the main house at the frieze under the eave.

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- 7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors:

The front (north) entrance has a wood paneled door with a large panel on the lower half and large glass panel above. This door was installed in 1922. Above the door is a transom with a single light of clear glass. A screen door extends to the top of the transom window. The exterior trim is plain and with a square-edge.

The side (west) porch entrance has a wood paneled door: two vertical panels below, three-by-three divided lights above. There is a screen door with two large screen panels. The exterior trim is plain and with a square-edge.

The rear (south) porch entrance has only a screen door leading into the porch and has plain, square-edge trim. The door at the north end of the porch (leading to the kitchen addition) is wood paneled with two small rectangular panels below and two taller rectangular panels above. This panel configuration is identical to the original interior doors. The exterior trim is plain, square-edge with a drip edge at the top of the door trim. The east door (leading to the laundry room) has the same paneled door and exterior trim as the north door. Adjacent to the east door is a non-pedestrian door which accesses a large rectangular opening between the porch and the laundry room and is centered on the wall. The door is tongue and groove wood, hinged at the left to open out, has a round knob door pull high on the door to the right and is painted.

b. Windows and shutters:

The main part of the house has wood double-hung windows in a oneover-one light configuration at first and second floors of the north, east and south facades. There is also a single-light casement window located in the bathroom of the second floor.

At the front of the house, there is a bay window at the first floor. It has a wide frieze board at the top of the windows and below the windows are wood, rectangular, inset panels. The single oversized window at the front of the bay is a replacement of the two double-hung windows that originally occupied the opening. The two panels below the window are a vestige of this original configuration. The bay has a hipped roof. Above the bay is a pair of round arched windows accented with round arched hood molds. The trim around the bay window is plain, square-edge with a shallow sill. The trim around the window adjacent to the porch is plain, square-edge with a shallow sill and a drip edge at the top of the window trim. The window crown. The windows at the east and west facades of the main part of the house have the same square-edge trim, shallow sills and bracketed window crowns.

The basement windows are one-by-one hinged at the top to open in. One of the windows has been altered to a louvered vent opening.

The west addition has a single double-hung window with a one-over-one light configuration; two double-hung windows with a fifteen-over-one light configuration; two fixed windows each with a single light; and a fixed, long, leaded glass window with clear beveled glass. All of the windows in the west addition are wood. The west addition does not have any basement level windows. The window trim of the leaded glass window is plain, square-edge with a shallow sill and a window hood above matching those on the original house; the remaining windows have the same square-edge trim but without the window hood.

The south addition has wood double-hung windows in a one-over-one light configuration at the east, south and west facades. There is a window with a one-by-one divided light located high on the west wall facing the porch, hinged at the top to open in. The south addition does not have any basement level windows. The window trim of the south addition and of the south facing window of the original part of the house is plain, square-edge with a shallow sill and narrow drip edge at the top of the window trim.

There are no shutters.

- 8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering:

Front gable with gabled ell; rear gabled addition; side addition with deck roof (flat-topped, hipped). The roofs are covered with replacement composite shingles. The flat part of the deck roof is metal; the sides have composite roof shingles. The shed roof of the front porch is covered with metal.

- b. Cornice, eaves: There is an entablature at the top of the wall under the eave consisting of a cornice, frieze and architrave. The house has moderately wide boxed eaves and profiled fascia boards.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None
- 9. Decorative features: As a vernacular representation of the Italianate style, the house has restrained exterior ornament. At the front of the house, the round-arch window hoods above the second floor paired windows and the first floor bay window with decorative wood panels below are the only decorative features.
- C. Description of Interior:
 - 1. Floor plans:

a. The basement plan is "L" shaped. It is unfinished space below the original portion of the house. The basement has a concrete floor, brick foundation walls (some of them parged) and without a finished ceiling. There are two sets of stairs, one north of center ascending into the house, the second at the south perimeter wall leading to the exterior through bulkhead doors. The cistern was located under the southwest corner of the original kitchen.

The west parlor and porch addition have crawl spaces with no floor and are accessible through the openings that were formerly basement windows along the west wall of the original house.

The south addition has a crawl space with no floor and does not have any openings to the basement.

c. The first floor is irregular in plan due to additions at the west and south. The original part of the house is "L"-shaped in plan. The main entrance is at the junction of the gable and ell and leads to a north/south oriented hall with a stairway to the second floor. The stair is centered on the hall's west wall; north of the stair is an entry to the parlor, south of the stair is an entry to the original kitchen. At the hall's east wall is the entrance to the office. Behind the office and accessed from the original kitchen/dining room, is a bedroom (since altered to a bathroom).

> The second floor is "L"-shaped in plan. The single flight of stairs ascends toward the west terminating at a landing in front of a window. Turning east, there is a long hallway. At the top of the stairs, immediately to the north is a large bedroom with a walk in closet in the southeast corner of the room; along the bedroom's south wall is a chimney. There are three rooms on the south part of the house, all accessed from doors along the long hall. The first room in the southwest corner is a bedroom with a small closet in the southeast corner of the room. At the south wall there is a door accessing the storage space of the south addition. There is a chimney at the south wall with chamfered corners. Continuing east down the hall, the next room is a bathroom. This space was originally a bedroom. When the bathroom was installed the size of the room was reduced thereby increasing the size of the adjacent southwest bedroom. Continuing east down the hall, the next room is a bedroom in the southeast corner of the house. This room has a closet and adjacent chimney at the north wall. The placement of the west wall of this bedroom was altered when the bathroom was installed; the wall was moved approximately 25 inches to the east and angled to meet the original door opening. At the end of the hall is an east facing door to the northeast corner bedroom. There is a closet in the southeast corner of the room. Across from the bathroom is a linen closet in the hallway.

The west one-story addition is one room wide and two rooms deep and included a second parlor and porch. The new parlor is accessed by a

wide entry from the original parlor (since boarded closed), as well as by a wide entry from the original kitchen. The porch is adjacent to the parlor but interior access is only through a door from the original kitchen.

The south one-and-a-half story addition is one room wide and two rooms deep: a kitchen with a small pantry, and adjacent to the south, a laundry room. Adjacent to the west of the laundry room is an enclosed integral porch. This addition is accessed from the original kitchen (which then converted to dining room functions).

Upstairs, the area under the south addition gable is a single unheated room, used for storage and accessed through the southwest upstairs bedroom.

2. Stairways:

There is one internal stairway with two full flights of stairs. The stair from the basement has a single flight of open stairs with wood treads. There is a simple round wood handrail on the south wall. The main stair from the first to the second floor is a single flight, boxed stair constructed of wood. There is a simple wood handrail on the north wall. At the top of the stair is a newel post, formed and turned at the bottom, tapered at the middle and turned at the top. A wood balustrade separates the second floor hall from the stair well and has turned balusters.

3. Flooring:

The basement floor is poured concrete. The first and second floors are tongueand-groove narrow wood flooring. Many of the floors are now covered in other materials including sheet linoleum, synthetic tile, and carpet. The second floor bathroom has a ceramic, hexagonal tile floor.

4. Wall and ceiling finish:

All interior walls and ceilings are plaster on wood lath. The walls of the second floor bathroom have rectangular ceramic tiles on the lower half of the walls. The walls surrounding the tub have tiles on the lower two-thirds of the wall. The ceilings of the first floor bathroom, and kitchen of the south addition, have been lowered with a suspended tile ceiling system.

- 5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors:

Original doors typical throughout the house are wood rail and stile type with four rectangular panels, the two panels on top taller than the two on the bottom. There are French doors from the original kitchen to the west porch which are of wood, each having ten lights in two rows of five. Above the French doors is a transom with five divided lights and hinged at the top to open into the house.

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Some doors have been removed and others have been replaced. The original front door has been removed; there is now only an opening between the hall and the 1922 vestibule. The transom above the original front door opening is extant and has a single light of obscure glass. The door from the first floor hall to the office: the opening has been lowered and a flush door installed. The door between the office and closet has been removed. The door between the original kitchen and the kitchen addition has been replaced with a paneled door having a large glass panel at the top, a horizontal panel at the middle and two vertical panels at the bottom. The pantry door has been removed as has the door between the kitchen and the parlor addition has been lowered and an accordion door installed in the opening. The door opening between the dining room and the original parlor has been altered with the addition of double doors each having a glass panel at the top half and wood panel below.

There are four entryways on the first floor that were originally open and have been infilled. These include: the opening between the hall and original parlor now has an infill wall, the opening between the parlor and the parlor addition now has an infill wall, the opening between the parlor and the dining room has been lowered and now has double doors, and the opening between the dining room and the parlor addition has been lowered and now has an accordion door.

The second floor retains the original four paneled doors as described above except at the non-original closet in the northwest bedroom which has a paneled door with five horizontal panels.

b. Windows:

The interior of all exterior windows have wood casings. There are no interior windows. Refer also to the description of exterior windows above.

6. Decorative features and trim:

The first floor entry hall, the stairway to the second floor, and the second floor hall have a decorative dado: a narrow, decoratively incised wood horizontal rail divides the wall just below the midpoint of the wall. The same rail is applied vertically on the lower wall dividing it into panels. Textured wall covering has been applied within the area of each panel.

All of the rooms and the stair hall have wide wood baseboards and door trim though the profile varies.

7. Hardware:

The door hardware throughout the house varies between simple brass knobs and escutcheon plates to ceramic knobs with brass escutcheon plates. Some doors have rimlocks. There is one ornamental escutcheon plate located on a door of the

original kitchen and it has been painted. The windows in the original part of the house have replacement standard brass lifts.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a.

Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Originally, a parlor stove provided heat to every room on both the first and second floors. The holes where the stoves were vented into the chimneys have been closed and covered with plaster but the ghost lines are all visible.

The parlor addition was constructed with a fireplace in the southwest corner of the room which remains.

It is not evident in what year steam radiators were installed in the house. There are radiators in the house that appear to be from c1910. Steam radiators currently heat the house.

b. Lighting:

Electric lights are located at the ceiling in all rooms and halls of the house. It is not evident when electricity was installed in the house. The existing electrical cabling includes wiring run through the walls to outlets and light switches, and a second generation of fixtures and outlets installed using surface mounted conduit on the ceilings, walls and floors.

There is a brass ceiling pendant fixture in the first floor hallway which appears to date from c1920. It is missing its shade. There are no other historic light fixtures in the house.

Historic photographs from c1903 show the parlor and the parlor addition with electric chandeliers with narrow pipe stem, curved arms and ruffled shades. These chandeliers are not extant.

c. Plumbing:

The house has been altered by the addition of two bathrooms. On the first floor, the southeast bedroom was converted to a bathroom. This was an early alteration although a construction date has not been found. On the second floor, the center bedroom on the south half of the house was converted to a full bathroom. Plumbing related to the south kitchen and laundry addition was removed when the house was converted to non-residential use.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation:

The original horticulture grounds and experimental farm were located on 200 acres adjacent and to the north of Mount Hope Cemetery and east of what is now Fourth Avenue. The acreage was oriented east/west. The north/south axis of the main campus was to the north of the experimental farm and west of center. The

experimental farm proper was 70 acres and bordered to the east by the horticulture forest plantation, and to the west by the horticulture grounds including gardens, nurseries and arboretum, and continuing west, were the experimental orchards terminating at what is now Fourth Avenue. The stock farm, part of the Agricultural College's resources, consisted of 410 acres south of Mount Hope Cemetery.⁵⁵

This area of campus was also known as South Farms. The farm house is located on the experimental farm in approximately the middle of the 200 acres. The house faces north with an unobstructed view across the lawns of the main quad to the Foellinger Auditorium Building. As the farm of the Agricultural College expanded with additional buildings the setting changed. No longer a solitary house on campus surrounded by open prairie and horticultural grounds, by the nineteen-teens the house was surrounded by a horse barn, an implement barn and corn cribs to the east, and a dairy building, dairy barn, and horse building to the south/southeast. There were a beef cattle building, sheep building and swine building to the south and west of the house. Cattle pens were in the southwest section of the farm, a small poultry complex was on the southeast twenty acres, the horticulture grounds were to the northwest and the Agricultural Experiment Station had plots to the northeast and far southeast. The house was in the center of a large, diverse farm.

In the mid-1920s as the farm buildings for various departments within the School of Agriculture were reassigned to sites within the 410 acre stock farm, the farm buildings of south campus were relocated or demolished. Gradually the rural feel of the farm house disappeared. New University buildings were constructed on the south campus until eventually the farm house was the only small vernacular building remaining of what was once the original south farm.

The house sits on a slight rise surrounded by a few remaining mature deciduous and evergreen trees. Much of the tree cover that provided a windbreak for the house has been removed. The large garden that extended south from the rear of the house 247 feet is no longer extant. There is a paved walking path that crosses the lawn in front of the house and a walking path to the west side. Immediately adjacent to the west path and south of the farm house is a large contemporary academic building Temple Hoyne Buell Hall. The area immediately to the east and south is lawn.

- 2. Historic landscape design: Except for the windbreak, there is no formal designed landscape associated with the farmhouse.
- 3. Outbuildings:

All of the barns and outbuildings associated with this farmhouse have been either moved to a different location or demolished.

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PART III SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Α. **Original Architectural Drawings:** University of Illinois, Facilities & Services Drawings Archive, Urbana-Champaign IL. Drawer #1 – Mumford House. Pencil on trace.

- 1. Entrance Stoop and Vestibule Undated/c1922 Undated/c1922
- 2. Porch for Mumford House
- 3. French Doors for Mumford House 11/17/22
- 4. Bath Room for Mumford House 7/3/22
- 5. First Floor Plan June 1939
- 6. Second Floor Plan June 1939
- 7. First Floor Alterations 6/27/39
- 8. Second Floor Alterations 7/20/39
- 9. Addition of Windows to First Floor West Room 7/31/40

Β. Early Views:

Photographs located at the University of Illinois Library Archives; Record Series 39/2/20, Box 80:

- 1. Exterior View, 1889
- 2. Exterior View, 1939

Photographs located at the University of Illinois Library Archives; Record Series 8/1/21, Box 22 (all taken c1903):

- 1. Exterior View
- 2. Interior Sitting Room View
- 3. Interior Parlor Addition View

Photograph located at the University of Illinois Library Archives; Record Series 8/1/51, Box 3:

1. Exterior View, c1903

Photographs located at the University of Illinois Library Archives; Record Series 39/2/20, Box 93.

1. Aerial view looking north/northeast, 1922.

- С. Interviews: None
- D. **Bibliography:**
 - 1. Primary and unpublished sources:

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- Tilton, Leon Deming and Thomas Edward O'Donnell. *History of the Growth* and Development of the Campus of the University of Illinois. Urbana, IL: The University of Illinois Press, 1930.
- E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: None
- F. Supplemental Material: Field photographs appended to this report.

PART IV METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

- A. Research Strategy Document the Mumford House from 1870 when it was constructed and document the changes that have acquired significance over time. Using historic and other research resources, document the structure using HABS guidelines. Review material available at local archives and repositories for historical information. Use research information to document changes over time.
- B. Actual Research Process

Began historic research and contacted Chicago and Champaign-Urbana archives to locate original images and/or early documents, maps and photographs. Reviewed materials for further historic reference(s). Visited site with photographer and documented building according to IL HABS standards. Submitted 95% draft for review by Anne Haaker, Illinois IHPA Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Following acceptance, submitted final document on archival material as required by IL HABS.

C. Archives and Repositories Used

Champaign Public Library, Champaign County Historic Archive, Champaign IL

Evanston Public Library, Evanston IL Newberry Library, Chicago IL University of Illinois Library, Urbana-Champaign IL University of Illinois Library Archives, Urbana-Champaign IL University of Illinois Facilities and Services Archives, Urbana-Champaign IL Urbana Free Library Archives, Urbana IL

- D. Research Staff
 - 1. Primary Preparer: Peggy Veregin, McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc.
 - 2. Photographer: Leslie Schwartz, principal, Leslie Schwartz Photography
 - Delineator(s): Dave Orduz, McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc.
 - Additional Staff: For field measuring: Danielle Euer, McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. Amy Moryl, McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. For preparation of report: Anne McGuire, AIA, McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc.

PART V PROJECT INFORMATION

Illinois HABS documentation of the Mumford House was undertaken to record specific historic architectural, engineering, and landscape resources associated with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's South Campus.

The documentation was undertaken by McGuire Igleski and Associates, Inc., Evanston, Illinois, under the direction of Anne McGuire, President. The photography was performed by Leslie Schwartz, Leslie Schwartz Photography, Chicago, Illinois.

End Notes

¹ A review of historic plat maps of the campus chronicle the evolution of the campus plan over time. Its appearance has changed significantly over the years including the appearance, alteration and disappearance of roads through campus as well as changes to the names of those roads. By 1913, the east/west road that the house faced was named Gregory Avenue which ran through the horticultural grounds and past the outbuildings of the experimental farms. Additionally, Burrill Avenue intersected Gregory Avenue, the farm house located on the southwest corner of the intersection. See page 19 of the *Standard Atlas of Champaign County Illinois*, published by Geo. A. Ogle & Co, 1913. Additionally, a 1925 Urbana residential directory listed the farmhouse address as 1200 Burrill Avenue. See also Leon Deming Tilton and Thomas Edward O'Donnell, "History of the Growth and Development of the Campus of the University of Illinois" (University of Illinois Press, 1930), maps on pp 10, and 41.

² Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1870-71), p20-21

"We present here the plans and a perspective view of the farm house recently built on the Experimental Farm of the Industrial University. This house is designed to afford a fair model for a farmer's house. It is tasteful in appearance, economical in cost, and compact and convenient in arrangement. We offer it as another contribution to rural architecture.

"Downing recognized the truth that a house should be in keeping with the scenery by which it is surrounded. One would build a very different style of house among the rugged hills of New England from that which would be appropriate on the prairies of Illinois. The house here shown is not so marked in style as to demand surroundings of any extreme type. If well set off by clumps of conical evergreens, or of tall and branching elms, it will look well on the prairie. The dimensions of the several rooms are given in the plans.

"A cellar under the whole, walled with hard brick and having a cement floor, affords a laundry, a large cistern and an ample cellar, in two compartments, one of which may be given to dairy uses and the other to vegetables. The front door is sheltered by a pleasant verandah, and the front hall or entry affords direct admission to office, parlor and kitchen. The "office", a small room which the intelligent farmer will find abundantly useful for his business affairs, will also serve as a library and reading room on wet days, and in the evenings. The "parlor" is a spacious apartment, and rendered doubly pleasant by the bay window. The "kitchen" is also of good size, as many farmers' families make this the "living room", as they call it, where the cooking and eating are both done and the family work goes on. A lean-to, serving as a summer kitchen, and well room, has been added since the building was first erected.

"A glance at the second floor will show a goodly number of sleeping rooms, all but two of which are supplied with good closets. There is room both for the farmer's own family and for the largest force he will need to employ in the hay and harvest fields. The entire cost of the house, furnished, and well painted outside and in, was about \$2,500. The summer kitchen was added afterwards, and was not included in the above amount."

³ Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, Minutes of Meetings of the Executive Committee, (Urbana, 1870-71), p. 125

⁴ Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1876-78), p. 119

⁵ Eighteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1894-96), p.42; see also historic images related to the Davenport tenure in the Farmhouse, images dated 1895-1905, Record Series 8/1/21 Box, 22

⁶ Ruth T. Jones, "Mumford House – University of Illinois' Oldest Building" (1967), p.7 The quote was taken from Eugene Davenport's unpublished autobiography, "What One Life Has Seen" which is available as part of the Eugene Davenport Papers, Record Series 8/1/21 at the University of Illinois Library Archives.

⁷ Twenty Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1904-06)

⁸ Third Annual Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1869-70), p. 118

⁹ Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1870-71) p. 21

¹⁰ Historic Photographs of the Farm House, Record Series 8/1/21 Box 22, University of Illinois Library Archives

¹¹ Twenty Seventh Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1912-14). Board of Trustees Report from 1913 shows an appropriation amount of \$4,500 for work to the farmhouse. This large amount of money could account for the addition as well as converting the first floor bedroom into a full bathroom.

 12 Historic Photograph, Record Series 8/1/21 Box 22, University of Illinois Archives. An historic image from c1903 shows an exterior front view of the house with the wrap around porch.

¹³ Historic Photograph, Record Series 8/1/21 Box 22, University of Illinois Archives. An historic image from c1903 shows an exterior front view of the house and the windows are one-over-one; the center bay window has been altered from having two windows to a single window. An image from 1889 shows the original four-over-four windows.

¹⁴ University of Illinois Facilities and Services Drawings Archive. Drawings dated 1922 show this new vestibule and porch.

¹⁵ University of Illinois Facilities and Services Drawings Archive. Drawing dated 1922 show the second floor bathroom alteration.

¹⁶ University of Illinois Facilities and Services Drawings Archive. Drawing dated 1922 show details of the new porch including the screened openings and the French Doors; notes on the drawings include, "Continue Existing Cornice, Gutter and Roof".

¹⁷ University of Illinois Facilities and Services Drawings Archive. Drawing dated 1940 for the new fixed windows.

¹⁸ Historic Photograph, Record Series 8/1/21 Box 22, University of Illinois Library Archives. An historic image from c1895-1903 shows an interior view of the west parlor; the fireplace is dark wood with Ionic engaged columns extending to the top of the mirrored overmantle; the fireplace surround is glazed brick.

¹⁹ Richard Gordon Moores, "Fields of Rich Toil. The Development of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture", (University of Illinois Press, 1970), pp 4-6, 13.

²⁰ Moores, "Fields", pp 34-35.

²¹ Moores, "Fields", p 48.

²² Moores, "Fields", pp 54-55.

²³ Burt E. Powell, "Semi-Centennial History of the University of Illinois, Volume I", (University of Illinois, 1918), p 310. This book provides an exhaustive recounting of the ideological, economic, legislative and political battles over the founding, placing, financing and operations of the University.

²⁴ Many detailed accounts of Gregory's personal history and his work as the first Regent of the University have been published in books by authors including but not limited to Richard Gordon Moores, Allan Nevins, and Burt E. Powell. These resources also provide a detailed accounting of the ideological struggle between two groups with differing views on how the vision of an Industrial University for Illinois would be realized. Additionally, the John M. Gregory Papers are available at the University of Illinois Archives, Record Series 2/1/1. ²⁵ Moores, "Fields", pp 35-38. This book gives a detailed account of his developmental years and summarizes his path to instructor at the University as well as his career accomplishments.

²⁶ Moores, "Fields", p 89.

²⁷ There are numerous summations of Burrill's achievements during his tenure at the University. Some used for this report are: Powell, "Semi-Centennial History", p 350-351; Moores, "Fields", p 84-89; and the Biology Library webpage: About Us: Burrill Hall: <u>http://www.library.uiuc.edu/bix/burrill.htm</u>

²⁸ Moores, "Fields", p 34-39.

²⁹ Eleventh Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1880), p 171.

³⁰ Moores, "Fields", p 64.

³¹ Ibid.

³² National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form "Morrow Plots", (National Park Service, 1975), p 3.

³³ Moores, "Fields", p 70; Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey, "University of Illinois Second Generation South Farms", IL HABS No. CH-2002-5, p 14-15.

³⁴ Moores, "Fields", pp 54-82; Illinois HABS "South Farms", pp 14-16. The chronology of events outlined here was referenced from these two sources.

³⁵ Moores, "Fields", p 105.

³⁶ Moores, "Fields", p 108, 110.

³⁷ Moores, "Fields", p 150. A detailed accounting of the complex sequence of events surrounding Davenport's efforts of behalf of the College of Agriculture and President Draper's resistance to it, is available in Moores' "Fields of Rich Toil" encompassing multiple chapters of the book. Additionally the personal papers and correspondence of many of the primary participants are available at the University of Illinois Archive.

³⁸ Moores, "Fields", p 153-154.

39 Ibid.

⁴⁰ Andrew Jackson Downing, "Victorian Cottage Residences" (John Wiley and Son, 1873), p ix.

⁴¹ Downing, "Cottage Residences", p vii-viii.

⁴² Henry W. Cleaveland, and William Backus and Samuel D. Backus. "Village and Farm Cottages", (Appleton and Company, 1856), p v

⁴³ Lewis F. Allen, "Rural Architecture. Being a Complete Description of Farm Houses, Cottages, and Out Buildings" (C.M. Saxton, 1852), p 65.

⁴⁴ Cleaveland, "Village and Farm Cottages", pp 43, 106.

⁴⁵ Sally McMurry, "Families & Farmhouses in 19th Century America" (Oxford University Press, 1988), p 4.

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⁴⁶ McMurry, "Families", pp 3-4.

⁴⁷ McMurry, "Families", p 48.

⁴⁸ McMurry, "Families", p 5.

⁴⁹ McMurry, "Families", p 109.

⁵⁰ McMurry, "Families", pp 109-110.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, (Urbana, 1870-71), pp 27-28. The first year course list included: farm management, soil classification, and drainage, physiology of plants, wheat culture, maize culture, grass culture, and root culture. The second year course list included: chemical elements of soil, study of fertilizers, climate and its influence on growth rates, farm implements, road making, and insects injurious to vegetation, animal husbandry, and principles of breeding, chemical composition of food, sheep husbandry, poultry, bees, veterinary surgery and medicine. The third year course list included: relation of agriculture to commerce, agricultural book keeping, rural law, laying out of large farming estates, rural architecture and engineering, and history and literature of agriculture.

⁵³ Catalogue and Register of the Illinois Industrial University (Urbana, 1868-69), pp 6-7.

⁵⁴ Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees (Urbana, 1870-71), p 20.

⁵⁵ Leon Deming Tilton, and Thomas Edward O'Donnell, "History of the Growth and Development of the Campus of the University of Illinois", (University of Illinois Press, 1930), p 10.
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IL HABS No. CH-2007-1

Mumford House (Farm House) 1403 E. Lorado Taft Drive University of Illinois, South Campus Urbana Champaign County Illinois

HABS SHEET	TITLE
1	TITLE SHEET
2	Basement Plan
3	First Floor Plan
4	Second Floor Plan
5	North & West Elevations
6	South & East Elevations
7	Interior Details

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

IL HABS No. CH-2007-1

Mumford House (Farm House) 1403 E. Lorado Taft Drive University of Illinois, South Campus Urbana Champaign County Illinois

Leslie Schwartz, Photographer	April 2007
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-1	View from northeast
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-2	View from southeast
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-3	North facade
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-4	West facade
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-5	South facade
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-6	East facade
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-7	Detail, showing features on north and west facades
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-8	Detail, west façade
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-9	Interior detail, second floor, hall from northwest
IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-10	Interior detail, second floor, north facing windows

Historic Photograph Original photograph is held at the University of Illinois Archives in Urbana Illinois. Record Series 39/2/20, Box 80.

IL HABS No. CH-2007-1-11 Historic view of house from north, 1885

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW KEY

IL HABS No. CH-2007-1

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Mumford House (Farm House) 1403 E. Lorado Taft Drive University of Illinois, South Campus Urbana Champaign County Illinois



PARTIAL SITE PLAN (not to scale)

Mumford House IL HABS No. CH-2007-1 Photographic View Key Page 2 of 3



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Mumford House IL HABS No. CH-2007-1 Photographic View Key Page 3 of 3

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN (not to scale)

Basement Room 10 Stort end vaning measure ments 91/2 - 26" - 911/2 - 58" - 741/4" - 881/2" - 1061/4" -122/1241/8" - 1401/4 - 1561/2" - 153/4" - 321/4 - 451/4" Sistered All joists 2"x 71/2" extensive termite damage Basement Room 5 Framing measurements - Joists 71/2×2 staft 10" · 25 h - 413/4" - 573/4" - 73/2" - 873/4" - 90" - 106/2" - end 172-1741/2-1401/4-1561"-1721/4"-1873/4-2011/2 Basement Room Z 10"-261/2-421/2"-581/4"-74-901/2-1061/4"-1193/4-1361/2-1381/2-1521/2-1543/4-1693/4-1681/4-202-218-234"









3911 32" J qq" to floor 153/4 13/4" HALLENTRY OPENING W/ TRANSOM 23/4 12" EX2

WINDOW DETATLS - ROOM 101 -3" X 14m 7 lya" 11/4" 1" 11/2 1 3/4" 11 Inver verl is approx 3" brows base to tap ¥ 314" 41" 38. 3/4 " 11 W +-1" 5/0 3 +134" 2 2 12 6/4/4 < 17/8' WINDOW SUL SECTION Pour los MEETING RAIL SELTION 3/8" 12/12 36 98" 2 23/14" in 2/21 3/8 / 7/8" KINDOW JAMB SECTION SASH STILE 5/0 14 Section 2000 101 18 daces?













FIELD NOTES

IL HABS No. CH-2007-1

Mumford House (Farm House) 1403 E. Lorado Taft Drive University of Illinois, South Campus Urbana Champaign County Illinois



Prepared for The University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign, September 2005

MUMFORD HOUSE APPENDIX 2 - ELEVATIONS

Photos 14-17





Mumford House & Horse Barn - Urbana, IL

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McGUIRE ICLESKI & ASSOCIATES, INC. Ardinen, Premeis, Parang		



Prepared for The University of Illinois at Urbana/Champaign, September 2005

APPENDIX 2 MUMFORD HOUSE - ELEVATIONS . .







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Mumford House & Horse Barn -

Urbana,



Relevant Experience ENGINEERING CONCEPTS & SOLUTIONS, INC. <u>Individual</u> • MAXC Master Plan, Henry Administration Building. • Prave II Ramodel, Menry Administration Building. • Prave II Ramodel, Menrorial Stadom

Current UIUC Committments Michain Ibreau & Ameolayea. Inc. Inational commity contract Michain Date Release Inc. A Michain HABS documention A Michain HABS documention A Michain and Neu Buildings, Atten Farinis Center & Elcheberger Field Selver on Autor Installation, Hanny Administration Building Enstancer (Inc. 2010) Hand Adm. Hannistration Building Selver on Autor Michain and Neu Buildings, Hanny Administration Building I abs ST Remodel Mochanical Engineering Building (St. Lieb Remodel Phase I

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Egn - La Remodel for ALS, Freet Gym - MEP Survey and Condition Report, Presdent's House - MEP Survey and Condition Report, Presdent's House - Budding Addition Relevant Formers - Budding Addition Relevant - Freeabling Study, Office of However, and Carbine - Freeabling Study, Office of However, Studeng Amminet - Relevance Recom Auth Installation, Hanny Amminet alon Budding - Lab St Remodel, Mechanical Engineering Budding - Lab St Remodel, Mechanical Engineering Budding

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1st Fl_bed_bath_chimney_Mu...



1st Fl_bed_bath_Mumford House 03 2007 025 jpg



Bsmt door_0046.JPG



Bsmt_3.JPG



Bsmt_6.JPG



Bsmt_0009.JPG



Bsmt_0013.JPG



1st FI_Bed_Bath_Mumford House 03 2007 018.jpg



1st FI bed bath Mumford House 03 2007 026.jpg



Bsmt door_0047.JPG



1st FI_bed_bath_Mumford House 03 2007 020.jpg



Bsmt cisturn_0210.JPG



Bsmt.JPG



1st Fl_bed_bath_Mumford House 03 2007 021.jpg



Bsmt cisturn_0212.JPG



Bsmt_1.JPG



1st FI_bed_bath_Mumford House 03 2007 023.jpg



Bsmt cisturn_0215.JPG



Bsmt_2.JPG





Bsmt_8.JPG



Bsmt_12.JPG



Bsmt_0015.JPG



Bsmt_4.JPG



Bsmt_0007.JPG



Bsmt_9.JPG



Bsmt_13.JPG



Bsmt_7.JPG



Bsmt_10.JPG



Bsmt_0014.JPG





Bsmt_14.JPG





























Bsmt_15.JPG



Bsmt_0018.JPG



Bsmt_0030.JPG



Bsmt_0042.JPG



Bsmt_ceiling_SE corner room.JPG



Bsmt_crawlspace_2.JPG



Bsmt_South wall.JPG



Bsmt_0016.JPG



Bsmt_0019.JPG



Bsmt_0031.JPG



Bsmt_0211.JPG



Bsmt_cistern.JPG



Bsmt_crawlspace_3.JPG



Bsmt_stair to first floor.JPG



Bsmt_16.JPG



Bsmt_0024.JPG



Bsmt_0032.JPG



Bsmt_beam across bay.JPG



Bsmt_crawlspace under west parlor.JPG



Bsmt_floor.JPG



Bsmt_west wall.JPG



Bsmt_0017.JPG



Bsmt_0027.JPG



Bsmt_0040.JPG



Bsmt_bulkhead door.JPG



Bsmt_crawlspace under west parlor_2.JPG



Bsmt_north wall.JPG



Bstm_18.JPG



Bsmt_17.JPG



Bsmt_0029.JPG



Bsmt_0041.JPG



Bsmt_bulkhead steps.JPG



Bsmt_crawlspace.JPG



Bsmt_north wall_2.JPG



Ext_bay detail.JPG



Ext_bulkhead.JPG



Ext south addition porch detail.JPG



Front door_0192.JPG



Front hall_0078.JPG



Hall up_0148.JPG



Kitchen toward west porch.JPG



Mumford House 03 2007 057.jpg



Ext_east facade.JPG



Ext_south addition_porch looking out.JPG



Front door_side view_0193.JPG



Front hall_0079.JPG



Hall up_0149.JPG



Kitchen_door detail_Mumford House 03...



Mumford House 03 2007 058.jpg



Ext_foundation corner detail.JPG



Ext_south addition_porch.JPG



Front Door_vestibule transom.JPG



Front hall_0082.JPG







059.jpg



Ext_front porch foundation.JPG



Ext_west porch facade.JPG



Front hall_0075.JPG



Front hall_ext door transom0070.JPG



Hall up_0151.JPG



Linen_0187.JPG



Mumford House 03 2007 060.jpg



Ext_front porch roof.JPG



Front door_0191.JPG



Front hall_0077.JPG



Hall to Front Door.JPG



Kitchen to parlor addition_Mumford House ...



Mumford House 03 2007 003.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 061.jpg





Linen_0185.JPG







Mumford House 03 2007 062.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 067.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 072.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 077.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 082.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 087.jpg



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Mumford House 03 2007 096.jpg





Mumford House 03 2007





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Mumford House 03 2007 112.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 117_RM 101A.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 122.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 127_RM 101.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 098.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 103.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 108.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 113.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 118 RM 101A.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 123.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 224.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 099.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 104.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 109.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 114.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 119_RM 101A.jpg



124_RM 101.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 226.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 100.jpg



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Mumford House 03 2007 115_RM 101A.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 120_RM 101A.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 125_RM 101.jpg



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Mumford House 03 2007 116_RM 101A.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 121_RM 101.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 126_RM 101.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 228.jpg










Mumford House 03 2007 229.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 234.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 239.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 244.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 249.jpg



Mumford house 112806 3.JPG



Mumford house 112806_8.JPG



Mumford House 03 2007 230.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 235.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 240.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 245.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 250.jpg



Mumford house 112806 4.JPG



Mumford house 112806_9.JPG



Mumford House 03 2007 231.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 236.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 241.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 246.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 251.jpg







Mumford House 03 2007 232.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 237.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 242.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 247.jpg



Mumford house 112806_1.JPG



Mumford house 112806_6.JPG



Mumford house 112806_11.JPG



Mumford House 03 2007 233.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 238.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 243.jpg



Mumford House 03 2007 248.jpg



Mumford house 112806 2 JPG



Mumford house 112806_7.JPG



Mumford house 112806_11_lower res.jpg







Mumford house 112806 5.JPG



Mumford house 112806_10.JPG



Mumford house 112806_12.JPG



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 007.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 130.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 135.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 140.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 145.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 150.jpg



Mumford house 112806 13.JPG



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 008.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 131.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 136.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 141.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 146.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 151.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 004.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 009.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 132.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 137.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 142.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 147.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 152.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 005.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 128.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 133.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 138.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 143.jpg



03 2007 148.jpg



03 2007 153.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 006.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 129.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 134.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 139.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 144.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 149.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 154 jpg







Mumford House EXTERIOR



Mumford House EXTERIOR



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 155.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 160.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 166.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 172.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 177.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 182.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 187.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 156.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 161.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 167.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 173.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 178.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 183.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 188.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 157.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 162.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 168.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 174.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 184.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 189.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 158.jpg



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Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 175.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 180.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 185.jpg



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Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 176.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 181.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 186.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 191.jpg



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Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 192.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 201.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 206.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 211.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 216.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 221.jpg



Office to Hall.JPG



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 193.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 202.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 207.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 212.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 217.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 222.jpg



Parlor addition Mumford House 03 2007 047.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 194.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 203.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 208.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 213.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 218.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 223.jpg



Parlor addition Mumford House 03 2007 048.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 199.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 204.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 209.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 214.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 219.jpg



Mumford House PB130136.JPG



Parlor addition Mumford House 03 2007 049.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 200.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 205.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 210.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 215.jpg



Mumford House EXTERIOR 03 2007 220.jpg



Mumford house PIC00015.JPG



Parlor addition_Mumford House 03 2007 052.jpg









Parlor addition_Mumford House 03 2007 053.jpg



Rm 101_0049.JPG



Rm 101_0054.JPG



Rm 101_0059.JPG



Rm 101_0064.JPG



Rm 102_0098.JPG



Rm 102_0103.JPG



Parlor addition_Mumford House 03 2007 054.jpg



Rm 101_0050.JPG



Rm 101_0055.JPG



Rm 101_0060.JPG



Rm 101_0065.JPG



Rm 102_0099.JPG



Rm 102_0104.JPG



Parlor addition_toward kitchen_Mumford House 0...



Rm 101_0051.JPG



Rm 101_0056.JPG

Rm 101_0061.JPG

Rm 101_0066.JPG

Rm 102_0100.JPG

Rm 102_0105.JPG



Parlor addition_toward sealed parlor entry_Mumfo



Rm 101_0052.JPG



Rm 101_0048.JPG



Rm 101_0053.JPG



Rm 101_0058.JPG



Rm 101_0063.JPG



Rm 102_0096.JPG



Rm 102 0101.JPG



Rm 102_0107.JPG



Rm 102_0102.JPG



Rm 102_0108.JPG



Rm 101_0062.JPG



Rm 104A_0188.JPG



Rm 105_0085.JPG



Rm 105_0090.JPG



Rm 105_0095.JPG



Rm 106_0142.JPG



Rm 107_0119.JPG



Rm 107_0124.JPG



Rm 104A_0189.JPG



Rm 104A_0190.JPG



Rm 105_0083.JPG



Rm 105_0084.JPG



Rm 105_0089.JPG



Rm 105_0094.JPG



Rm 106_0141.JPG



Rm 106_0146.JPG



Rm 107_0123.JPG



Rm 107_0128.JPG



Rm 105_0086.JPG

Rm 105_0091.JPG



Rm 106_0138.JPG



Rm 106_0143.JPG



Rm 107_0120.JPG



Rm 107_0125.JPG



Rm 105_0092.JPG



Rm 106_0139.JPG



Rm 106_0144.JPG



Rm 107_0121.JPG



Rm 107_0126.JPG





Rm 105_0093.JPG









Rm 107_0127.JPG









Rm 106_0145.JPG









Rm 107_0129.JPG



Rm 107_0134.JPG



Rm 110_0110.JPG



Rm 110_0115.JPG



R m 201_0171.JPG



Rm 202_0167.JPG



Rm 203_0175.JPG



Rm 107_0130.JPG



Rm 107_0135.JPG



Rm 110_0111.JPG



Rm 110_0116.JPG



Rm 201_0172.JPG



Rm 202_0168.JPG



Rm 203_0176.JPG



Rm 107_0131.JPG



Rm 107_0136.JPG



Rm 110_0112.JPG



Rm 107_0132.JPG



Rm 107_0137.JPG



Rm 110_0113.JPG



Rm 110_0118.JPG



Rm 202_0165.JPG



Rm 203_0173.JPG



Rm 203_0179.JPG



Rm 107_0133.JPG



Rm 110_0109.JPG



Rm 110_0114.JPG



Rm 201_0170.JPG



Rm 202_0166.JPG



Rm 203_0174.JPG



Rm 203_0180.JPG





Rm 202_0169.JPG

















Rm 203_0181.JPG



Rm 205_0160.JPG



Rm 210_0154.JPG



Rm 102_0106.JPG



South kitchen addition Mumford House ...



Stair_0147.JPG

View_0001.JPG



Rm 203_0182.JPG

Rm 210_0155.JPG

Roof_0163.JPG

South kitchen

addition_Mumford House...



Rm 203_0183.JPG



Rm 203_0184.JPG



Rm 210_0153.JPG

205



Rm 210_0158.JPG



South addition_laundry_toward p...



South kitchen addition_toward laundry_...



Up Hall_railing.JPG



View_0199.JPG

Rm 205_0162.JPG Rm 205_0161.JPG

Rm 210_0156.JPG



South Addition_door to porch.JPG



South kitchen addition_Mumford House ...



Up Hall_detail_2.JPG



View_0003.JPG







addition_laundry_Mumford...



addition_pantry_Mumford...







South





















View_0002.JPG



View_0200.JPG



View_0201.JPG



View_0205.JPG



View_0206.JPG



View_0207.JPG



View_0208.JPG

West porch_Mumford House 03 2007 012.jpg



View_0209.JPG



West porch_Mumford House 03 2007 013.jpg



West porch add_0202.JPG



West porch_Mumford House 03 2007 016.jpg



West porch add_0203.JPG



West porch_ 03 2007 011.jpg







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