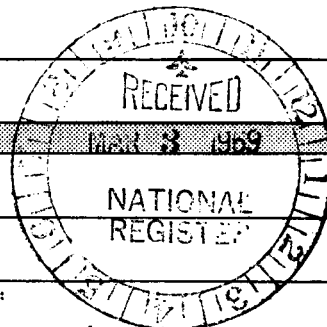


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Nebraska	
COUNTY: Lancaster	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-04-26-0005	4/16/69

1. NAME			
COMMON: Nebraska Statehood Memorial			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Kennard (Thomas P.) House			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 1627 "H" Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln			
STATE Nebraska	CODE 26	COUNTY: Lancaster	CODE 109



3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐ Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐	Public ☒ Private ☐ Both ☐	Public Acquisition: In Process ☐ Being Considered ☐	Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress ☐	Yes: Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No: ☐
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
Agricultural ☐	Government ☐	Park ☐	Transportation ☐	Comments ☐
Commercial ☐	Industrial ☐	Private Residence ☐	Other (Specify) ☐	
Educational ☐	Military ☐	Religious ☐		
Entertainment ☐	Museum ☒	Scientific ☐		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNERS NAME: State of Nebraska			
STREET AND NUMBER: 1445 "K" Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln	STATE: Nebraska	CODE 26	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: County Clerk, Lancaster County Court House			
STREET AND NUMBER: 525 S. 10th Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln	STATE: Nebraska	CODE 26	
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: one acre			

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey			
DATE OF SURVEY: 1934 Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local ☐			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D.C.	CODE 08	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Nebraska
COUNTY: LancasterENTRY NUMBER: 69-04-26-0005
DATE: 4/16/69

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	Excellent ☒	Good ☐	Fair ☐	Deteriorated ☐	Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐
INTEGRITY	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	Altered ☒ Unaltered ☐		Moved ☐ Original Site ☒		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original Kennard property, encompassed about 1869 by a picket fence, comprised the north half of Block 153 in Lincoln. The house was built near the center of this property in 1869 as the residence of Thomas P. Kennard (1828-1920). In 1887 Kennard sold the house and moved into the second house built on Kennard property, a frame dwelling erected by him that year on the northeast corner of Block 153 and demolished in 1962. Our nomination of the 1869 Kennard House to the National Register includes our nomination of the entire north half of Block 153, owned since 1961 by the State of Nebraska.

In 1965 the State Legislature designated the Kennard House as the "Nebraska Statehood Memorial" and directed the Nebraska State Historical Society to restore and refurnish it. This work was carried out in 1967-68. Administered by the Historical Society, the house is now open to the public, although additional restoration work remains to be done. The house has been refurbished to represent the home of a moderately affluent Nebraska family in the late 1870's. Many furnishings associated with leading State officials have been used. The restoration has been designed as a memorial to statehood, rather than to a specific city or individual. In 1968 an official Nebraska Historical Marker was erected north of the house.

Many alterations have been made over the years. The house was originally built as a 2½ story brick dwelling crowned by a frame cupola. A low, two story brick wing was originally appended to the rear of the asymmetrical main block of the house. The brownstone of the entire foundation was quarried locally. The original Italianate styling of the exterior incorporated Renaissance and Gothic ornament, much of which had been removed and replaced with neo-Colonial ornament. Most of the original ornament has now been reconstructed. The cupola and the original north porch, both removed about 1900, have also been reconstructed. Fortunately, the three original bay windows remain intact. However, all exterior balustrades had been removed by 1923. These too have been reconstructed. Still to be rebuilt is the rear wing, razed in 1923. Intentionally left unrestored and uncovered is the cap above the north portal. This cap is formed of a composition material patented in 1868 as "Frear Stone," a pioneering form of modern concrete. All window caps and sills are formed of this material, installed in 1869 and covered about 1878 with the present molded sheets of galvanized iron. Interior door openings, partitions, fireplaces, and stairways have been added and subtracted over the years, necessitating additional restoration work. Fortunately, the fine principal interior staircase with its walnut balustrade has seen remarkably little change or damage since 1869. The entire restoration has been guided primarily by early photographs and careful examination of the structure itself.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐

16th Century ☐

18th Century ☐

20th Century ☐

15th Century ☐

17th Century ☐

19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1869

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐

Education ☐

Political ☒

Urban Planning ☐

Prehistoric ☐

Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐

Historic ☐

Industry ☐

losophy ☐

Agriculture ☐

Invention ☒

Science ☐

Art ☒

Landscape ☐

Sculpture ☐

Commerce ☐

Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐

Literature ☐

itarian ☐

Conservation ☐

Military ☐

Theater ☐

Music ☐

Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

One of the first problems facing the State of Nebraska when established in 1867 was the selection of a state capital location. Meeting in Omaha, Nebraska's territorial capital (1854-1867), the State Legislature picked three men to make the decision: Governor David Butler, Secretary of the State, Thomas Perkins Kennard, and State Auditor John Gillespie. This Capital Commission, largely through Kennard's persuasion, selected the present site of Lincoln on July 29, 1867.

A few modest dwellings were soon built, but whether Lincoln would continue to exist as a settlement, let alone as Nebraska's capital, remained uncertain until after the depression years of the 1870's. In 1869 architect John Keys Winchell of Chicago designed three similar masonry dwellings in Lincoln, one for each of the Capital Commissioners. The construction of these three showplaces by Nebraska's first state officers did much to instill confidence in the future of Lincoln and to insure its continued existence.

Of these three structures, only the Kennard House stands today, 100 years later. It is believed to be the oldest house within the original 1867 plat of Lincoln and is perhaps the best of the few remaining Nebraska examples of Italianate domestic architecture, the leading American style from the mid-1850's to the mid-1870's, Nebraska's pioneer period. The house is the last remaining Lincoln structure linking the present to the important events of Nebraska's early Statehood period, events with which the house was intimately associated. The house stands today as a symbol of the confidence early Nebraskans had in their state.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Information taken primarily on early newspapers and archival records.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		N 40° 48' 24"	W 96° 41' 49"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

NO
UTM
CD

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: John Q. Magie, Curator of History		
ORGANIZATION Nebraska State Historical Society	DATE 2-21-69	
STREET AND NUMBER: 1500 "R" Street		
CITY OR TOWN: Lincoln	STATE Nebraska	CODE 26

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name

Marvin D. Kieft

Title

Director, Nebraska State Hist Soc.

Date

Feb 27, 1969

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest Allen Carraway
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

APR 16 1969

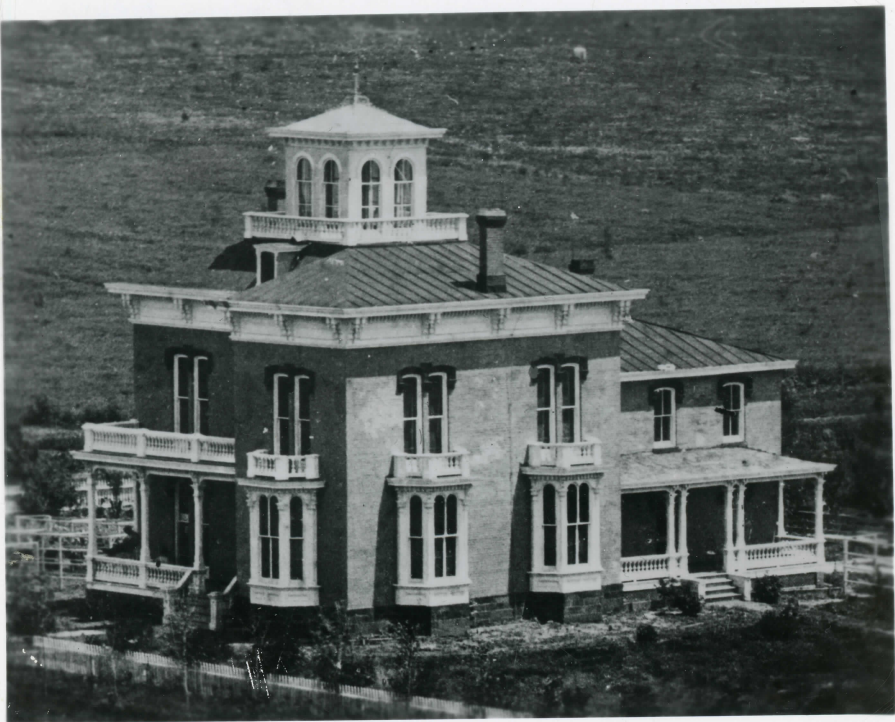
Date

ATTEST:

William J. Smutegh
Keeper of The National Register

APR 16 1969

Date



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Nebraska	
COUNTY Lancaster	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 59-04-26-0005	DATE 4/16/69

1. NAME

COMMON: Nebraska Statehood Memorial
AND/OR HISTORIC: Kennard (Thomas P.) House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1627 "H" Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Lincoln

STATE:
Nebraska

CODE
26

COUNTY:
Lancaster

CODE
109

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Nebraska State Historical Society
DATE OF PHOTO: ca. 1873
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Museum Division, Nebraska State Historical Society,
1500 "R" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Nebraska Statehood Memorial, exterior from the northwest.
Photo shows rear wing (removed in 1923) and the original
appearance of the building as a whole.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

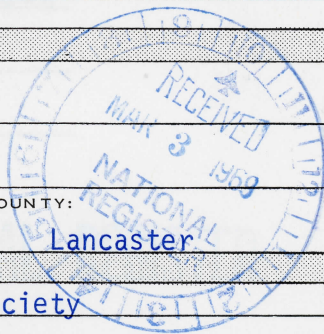
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

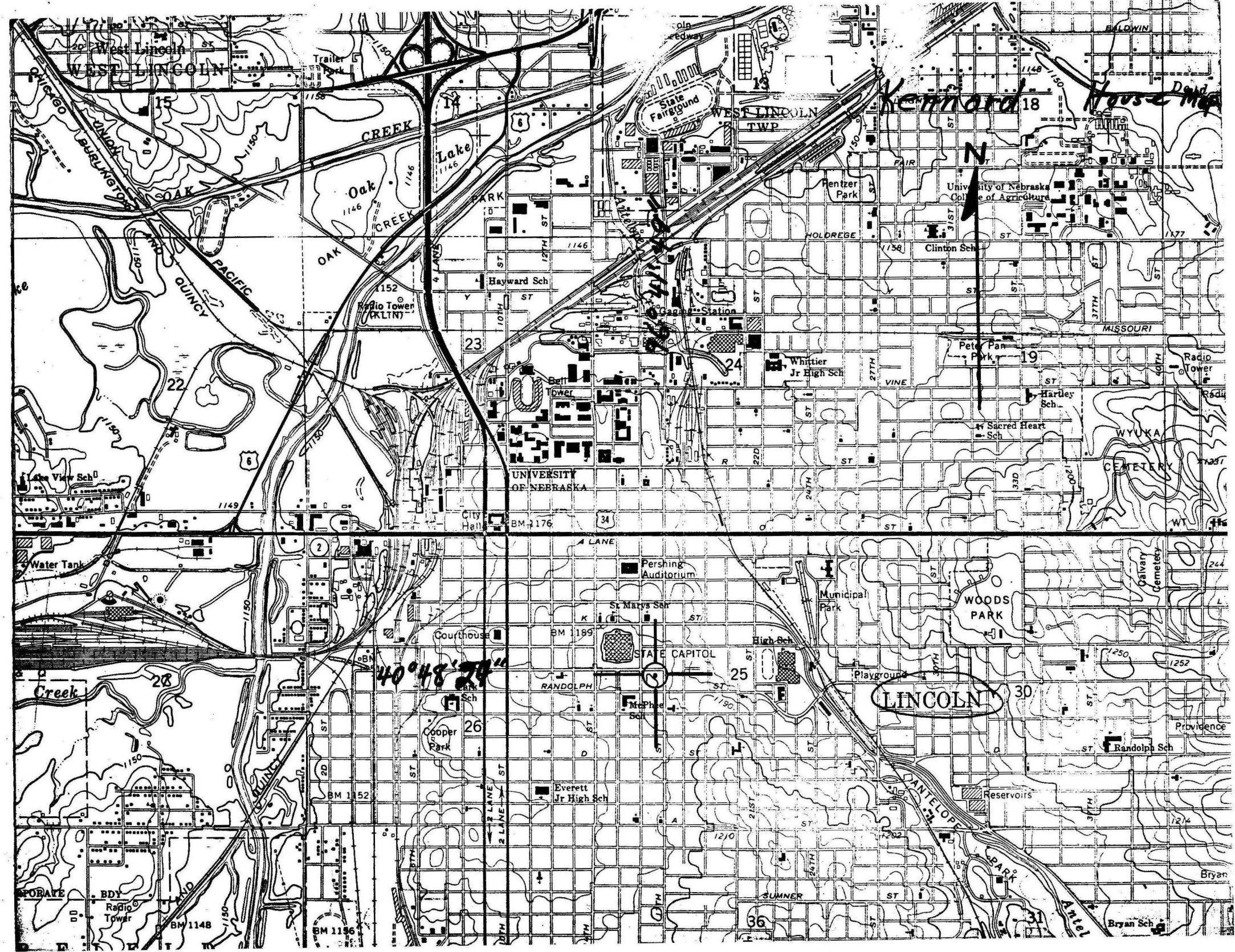
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Nebraska	
COUNTY Lancaster	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 69-04-26-0005	DATE 4/16/69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Nebraska Statehood Memorial	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		Kennard (Thomas P.) House	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
1627 "H" Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Lincoln			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Nebraska	26	Lancaster	109
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Nebraska State Historical Society	
DATE OF PHOTO:		1968	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Museum Division, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 "R" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
2 Nebraska Statehood Memorial, exterior from the northeast. Photo taken during the restoration of the building. Few alterations between 1968 and present (1969).			





Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

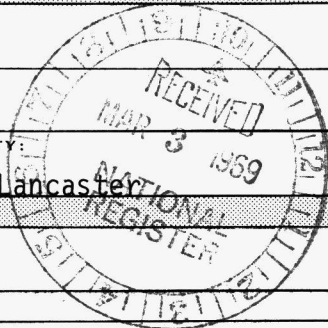
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Nebraska	
COUNTY Lancaster	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 69-04-26-0005	DATE 4/16/69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Nebraska Statehood Memorial	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		Kennard (Thomas P.) House	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
1627 "H" Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Lincoln			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Nebraska	26	Lancaster	109
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. 7½, quadrangle Lincoln			
SCALE:			
1: 24,000			
DATE:			
1964			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			
Note: Property nominated includes the north half of the city block on which the building is located			



H30-HR

April 22, 1969

Mr. Marvin Kivett
Director, The Nebraska
State Historical Society
15th and R Streets
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

Dear Mr. Kivett:

We wish to inform you that the properties indicated on the enclosed forms have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers
Assistant Keeper of the
National Register

Enclosure

cc:

Regional Director, Midwest Region w/c enc.

Southwest Regional Office: Attention: Mr. Charlie Steen w/c enc.

T- Butterfield -w/c encl.

HR

JEdwards:jah 4/22

Cather House
Fontanelle Bank
"Arbor Lodge"
Nebraska Statehood Memorial
Crook (Gen. George) House

NOTES ON
JOHN K. WINCHELL,
KENNARD HOUSE ARCHITECT

John Q. Magie II
Curator of History
Nebraska State Historical Society
July, 1967

John Keys Winchell was born December 15, 1841, in Galveston, Texas. His grandfather was James George Winchell, who was born in 1764 in Munich, Bavaria, and died in 1843 at The Hague, Netherlands. James married (in Munich) Elizabeth Stieler, who died (probably in Chalons, France) in 1847, aged about 70. Their son James George Winchell (junior) was born in 1819 in Munich and married Elizabeth Scranton of England in Brussels, Belgium. In about 1839 James (jr.) and his wife moved from Europe (probably from The Hague) to the Galveston area, where they settled on a farm. Some four years later they purchased a second farm near Havana, Cuba. James (jr) and his family continued to live on both farms until his death in Galveston on August 10, 1853. Soon thereafter his wife and children (except for John K. Winchell) moved to Chalons, France, where Elizabeth Scranton Winchell died in 1859. They had two children in addition to John K. Winchell: (1) William Reinhold Winchell, born July 4, 1843, in Galveston and living in 1868 in Lyons, France; (2) Elizabeth Winchell, born January 17, 1845, in Havana, Cuba, and died 1861 in Chalons, France.

On October 27, 1867, in Chicago, John K. Winchell married Gertrude
2
Elizabeth Heald , daughter of Horatio N. and Mary E. Heald of Chicago.
Winchell makes his first appearance in the Chicago directories with an
1868 directory, in which he is listed as an architect located on Michigan
Avenue. He continues to be listed as architect in succeeding Chicago
directories until his final appearance in an 1873 directory. Here he is
listed as an architect occupying rooms 59 and 60 at 149 LaSalle Street
and residing in Hyde Park, Illinois (now a part of Chicago). It may be
noted that the same 1873 directory also shows the real estate office of his
father-in-law, H. N. Heald, as located in room 60 at the same LaSalle
Street address.

No records have been found concerning Winchell after 1873. No
information about his death is on file with the Cook County Bureau of
Vital Statistics in Chicago. The Bureau does have, however, his wife's
death certificate. The certificate tells us that after an eight year illness
"Mrs. Gertrude Heald Winchell " died as a 35 year old widow on November 6,
3
1884, at 3929 Indiana Avenue. This was her parents' residence. An
1877-78 Chicago directory shows no listing for John K. Winchell, but
does list "Gertrude H. Winchell" as a Public Library Assistant Librarian
living at the same Indiana Avenue address.

The foregoing strongly suggests that Winchell died as a young man prior to 1885
and possibly as early as 1873. While his burial place is unknown, his wife
Gertrude is buried with other members of the Heald family at Chicago's
Graceland Cemetery.

Research thus far allows us to point to Winchell as the architect of only six buildings, four in the Lincoln area and two in the Chicago area. The earliest structure known to be designed by him is the Nebraska State Lunatic Asylum, located southwest of Lincoln on the site of the present State Hospital complex. A July, 1869, Lincoln newspaper states that "Mr. Winchell . . . is the architect of the State Lunatic Asylum, and will superintend its construction. As an architect, Mr. Winchell has made for himself a reputation that he may be proud of, though still a young man."

The Asylum design competition was announced in February, 1869, and Winchell's design was selected the following June. In July, 1869, Joseph Ward was chosen as contractor. Ward had previously served as contractor for the first Nebraska State Capitol (designed by James Morris), and in May, 1869, he moved his residence from Chicago to Lincoln.

The Asylum excavation was begun in June, 1869, and the building was completed in November, 1870, at a cost of \$137,000. Late in 1869, a Lincoln newspaper wrote that "the walls outer and interior are massive, and intended to endure for a thousand years." But on April 18, 1871, the building burned to the ground, amid charges of arson, faulty construction, and misuse of funds expended on the structure by Ward and the Capital Commissioners. In October, 1872, a second Asylum building (destroyed by fire in 1958) was completed on the same site - - a mansarded "Franco-Italian" structure designed by William H. Foster of Des Moines, architect of the still extant Nebraska State Penitentiary at Lincoln.

The three Capital Commissioners who selected Winchell's Asylum designs soon enlisted Winchell as architect for their individual residences. He was twenty-seven years old at the time. On July 17, 1869, a Lincoln newspaper announced that "John K. Winchell, Esq., one of Chicago's best architects, the designer of the Nebraska State Insane Asylum, has just completed designs for residences of Governor Butler, Auditor Gillespie, and Secretary Kennard. The Auditor and Secretary will build south of State House Square; the Governor on his farm adjoining Lincoln on the south. These edifices will range from \$8,000 to \$15,000, and will exceed in tastefulness of design any private dwellings in the State."

Asylum contractor Joseph Ward was chosen as the builder for the houses of Secretary of State Thomas P. Kennard and Governor David Butler, while D. J. Silver & Son of Lincoln and formerly of Logansport, Ind., served as the builder of the residence of State Auditor John Gillespie. Silver & Son also served as contractor of the State University building (built 1869 - 70), designed by M. J. McBird, also of Logansport and, later, Council Bluffs. During the 1871 impeachment proceedings against Governor Butler, the allegation (never proved) was made by Gillespie and others that funds allocated to Ward for the Asylum had been channeled into the Kennard and Butler House construction.

Although excavation for the Kennard House was begun in mid-June, 1869, the foundations were not completed until late August. Work on the Butler and Gillespie houses was begun somewhat later, but work on all three

houses was underway by mid-August, 1869. The walls and roof of the
Kennard and Gillespie houses were finished by early December, 1869,
and both houses appear to have been ready for occupancy by early January,
1870. The completion of the Butler House, however, may have been
delayed to the spring of 1870. The Gillespie and Butler houses were both
demolished over twenty years ago. Today the Kennard House is the only
known building designed by Winchell still extant.

The walls of the Kennard and Gillespie Houses were originally built of
brick, except for the window sills and the arched lintels (or caps) over the
windows and exterior doors. This trim was composed of "Frear Stone", an
artificial stone patented by George A. Frear of Chicago in February, 1868,
and first manufactured under franchise in Lincoln in August, 1869. Frear
was the pioneer in the manufacture of artificial stone, which rapidly became
popular in the late 1860's, and the introduction of Frear Stone in America
constituted an important advance in the history of concrete construction.
The molded sheets of galvanized iron that now cover most of the Frear Stone
trim of the Kennard House are believed to have been added a few years after
the house was completed and after serious spalling of the Frear material had
set in. In the case of the Butler House, the wall trim and also the walls
themselves, laid up in large ashlar blocks, were originally built of the Frear
material. It is known that much Frear Stone was also used in Winchell's
Asylum, and the walls as well as the wall trim may have been composed of
this material.

As originally built, the three houses designed by Winchell for the Capital Commissioners were similar in design: each a two-story structure in the Italianate (or "bracketed") style, set on a high stone foundation, and topped by a hipped roof enclosing an attic. The principle roof of both the Kennard and Butler Houses was originally crowned by a cupola, while a simple balustraded observation platform (or widow's walk) topped the Gillespie House roof. All three houses were originally built with a low two-story rear wing appended to the main portion of the house.

A rapid reading of the Land Owner, an early Chicago real estate monthly (read from 1869 through 1872), has revealed only two Chicago buildings designed by Winchell. The July, 1869, issue reports that Winchell was drawing plans for a \$15,000 home to be erected for George Chambers in Washington Heights, Illinois, now a part of Chicago and situated immediately southwest of the Morgan Park section. The structure was to be a ten-room residence in the "Anglo-Italian" style with verandas on three sides, pillars supporting balconies, and a mansarded "French tower." ²⁶ Whether the house was ever built is not known.

Probably the most important commission of Winchell's career was the preparation of plans for the Bigelow House, planned as Chicago's most costly and lavish hotel and begun in the summer of 1870 on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Adams Streets. Faced with limestone, the structure was constructed around a great central rotunda (based on the Grand Hotel in Paris) and was erected and furnished at a total cost of \$425,000. Built in the

French Second Empire style with mansard roofs, the hotel was a 272-room, five-story structure with a six-story central tower projecting from the Dearborn Street facade, plus four six-story corner towers. The hotel was built for Capt. George A. Bigelow, a Chicago real estate developer, and was to be operated under lease by Benjamin H. Skinner. Jonathan Clark & Bros. served
27
as contractor.

"The architect of the 'Bigelow' is Mr. John K. Winchell, . . ."
announces an 1870 issue of the Land Owner, which includes an engraving of the hotel. "In the erection of many substantial structures in this city and its suburbs, he has shown himself fully competent to the great work now in his hands. For purity of style and beauty of proportions; the engraving shows that Mr. Winchell fully understands and appreciates his art. The building is to be a solid and thoroughly substantial one, as can be seen by visiting the site. Its foundations are laid deep, and with them the names of
28
the architect and proprietor will be handed down through the years."

The formal opening of the Bigelow House was set for October 9, 1871. But no guest ever registered at the hotel. On the evening of October 8, the great Chicago fire broke out, and by the following morning all that remained of the hotel was the great portal of the rotunda and a small portion of the Dearborn Street wall. Soon thereafter, the U.S. Government purchased the Bigelow House site, along with the entire city block on which it was located. Here Chicago's new Post Office and Custom House would be built-- a monumental structure completed in 1879 and designed by Chicago architect John M. Van

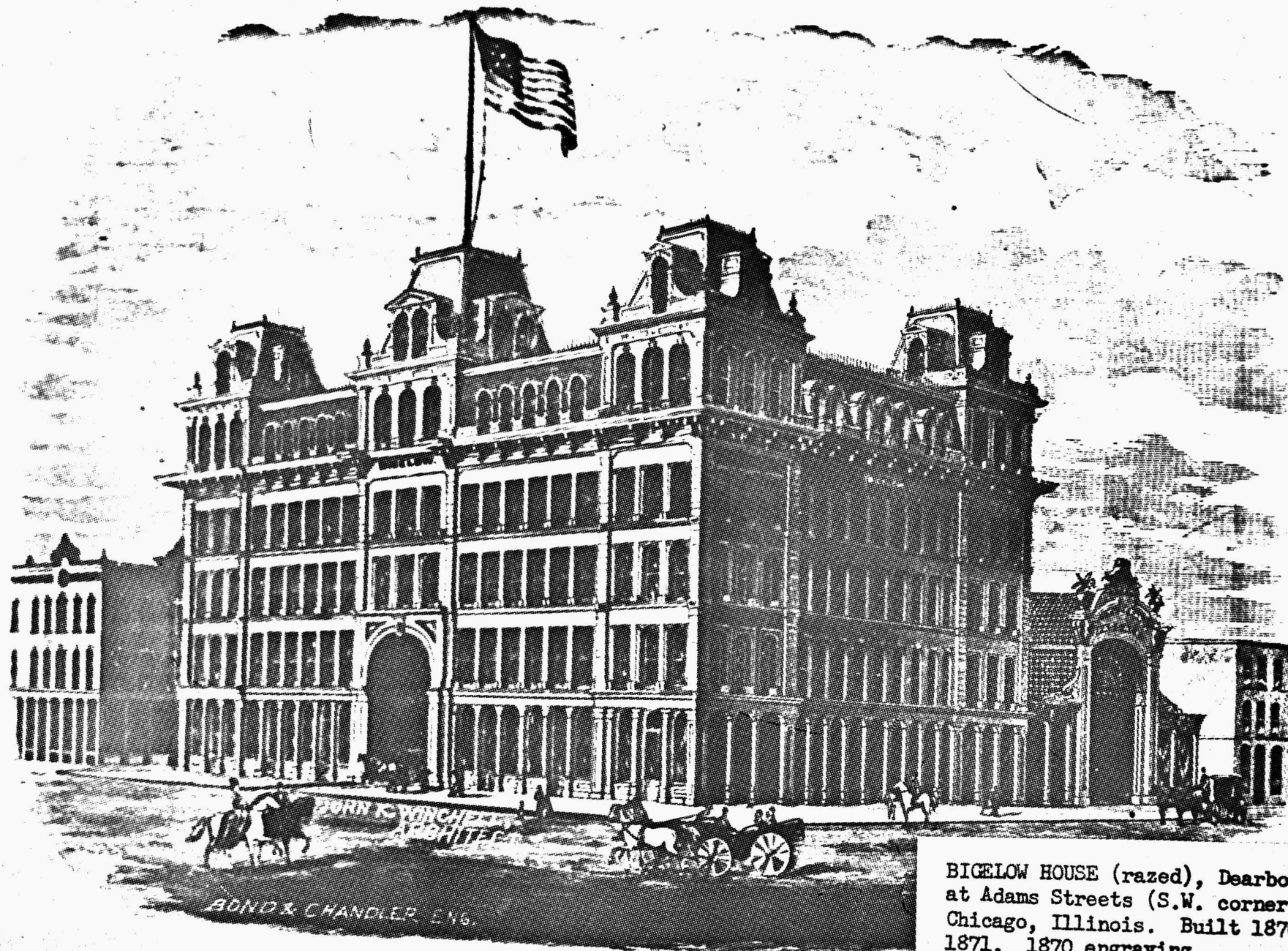
Osdel in association with U. S. Supervising Architect Arthur B. Mullett, This structure was demolished in 1896 to make way for a second Federal building, which was completed in 1905 and only recently demolished to make way, in turn, for a third Federal building now under construction.

One might think that the choice of Winchell as the Bigelow House architect would have provided him with additional important architectural commissions in Chicago. However, there is no evidence for this. Even though he is listed in Chicago directories as late as 1873, Winchell appears to have played no important role in the rebuilding of Chicago after the fire of 1871. Indeed, no buildings are known to have been designed by him after 1870. A recently published listing of major early Chicago buildings shows Winchell as architect of only one such building, the pre-fire Bigelow House. In contrast, William W. Boyington, architect of the 1869 Dodge House in Council Bluffs, is listed as architect of six major pre-fire and twelve major post-fire Chicago buildings. In addition, Chicago Post Office architect John M. Van Osdel is listed as architect of nineteen major pre-fire and thirty-seven major post-fire Chicago buildings. Possibly, Winchell established an architectural practice in a city other than Chicago and Lincoln after 1870 and moved permanently from Chicago about 1873. But it would seem more likely that, after a long illness, Winchell died circa 1873 while still a Chicago resident.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Newton H. and Alexander N. Winchell, The Winchell Genealogy, 2nd edition, Minneapolis, 1917, p. 483.
2. Ibid.
3. Cook County, Illinois, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Physician's Certificate of Death, 1884.
4. Nebraska State Journal, (Lincoln), July 17, 1869.
5. Ibid., July 17, 1869.
6. A.B. Hayes and Sam D. Cox, History of the City of Lincoln, Nebraska, Lincoln, 1889, p. 118.
7. Nebraska Commonwealth, (Lincoln), May 8, 1869.
8. Nebraska State Journal, June 19, 1869.
9. A.T. Andreas, History of the State of Nebraska, Chicago, 1882, p. 1048.
10. Nebraska Statesman (Lincoln), October 30, 1869.
11. Hayes and Cox, p. 224.
12. Nebraska State Journal, August 6, 1871.
13. Nebraska Statesman, July 17, 1869.
14. Omaha Daily Herald, April 20, 1871.
15. Nebraska State Historical Society, John Gillespie MSS.
16. Andreas, p. 1044.
17. Nebraska Statesman, June 19, 1869.
18. Ibid., August 21, 1869.
19. Nebraska State Journal, August 14, 1869.
20. Ibid., December 4, 1869.
21. Ibid., January 8, 1870.

22. "Frear Artificial Stone, Patented 1868," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, March, 1954, p. 27.
23. Nebraska State Journal, August 14, 1869.
24. Carl W. Condit, American Building Art: The Nineteenth Century, New York, 1960, p. 226.
25. Nebraska Statesman, October 30, 1869.
26. Land Owner, A Journal of Real Estate (Chicago), July, 1869, p. 17.
27. William Leonard, "The Hotel That Never Was", Chicago Tribune, October 4, 1964.
28. Land Owner, July, 1870, p. 178.
29. Frank A. Randall, History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago, Urbana, Illinois, 1949.
30. Ibid.

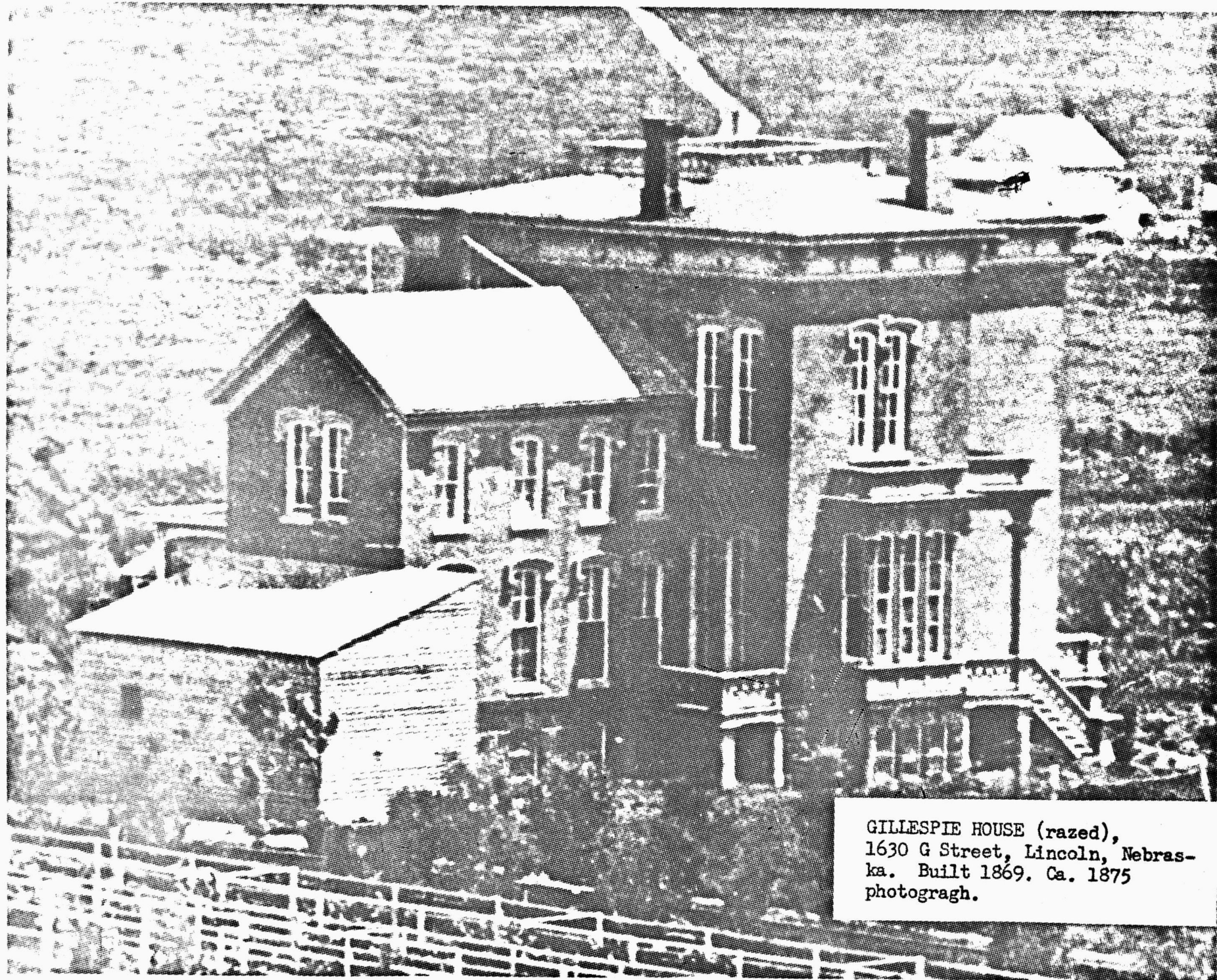


BIGELOW HOUSE (razed), Dearborn
at Adams Streets (S.W. corner),
Chicago, Illinois. Built 1870-
1871. 1870 engraving.

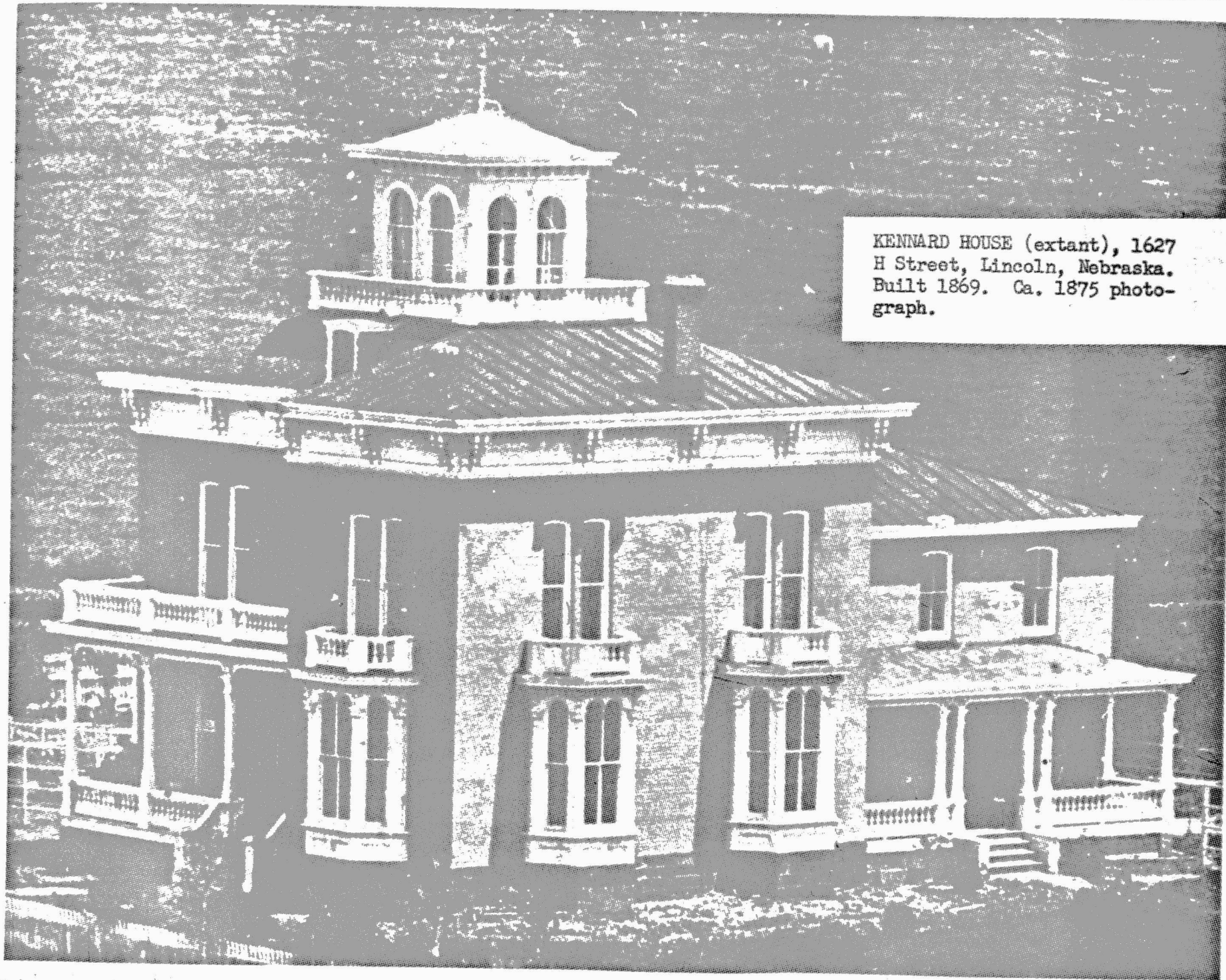
THE NEW BIGELOW HOTEL. (*See Descriptive Sketch*)



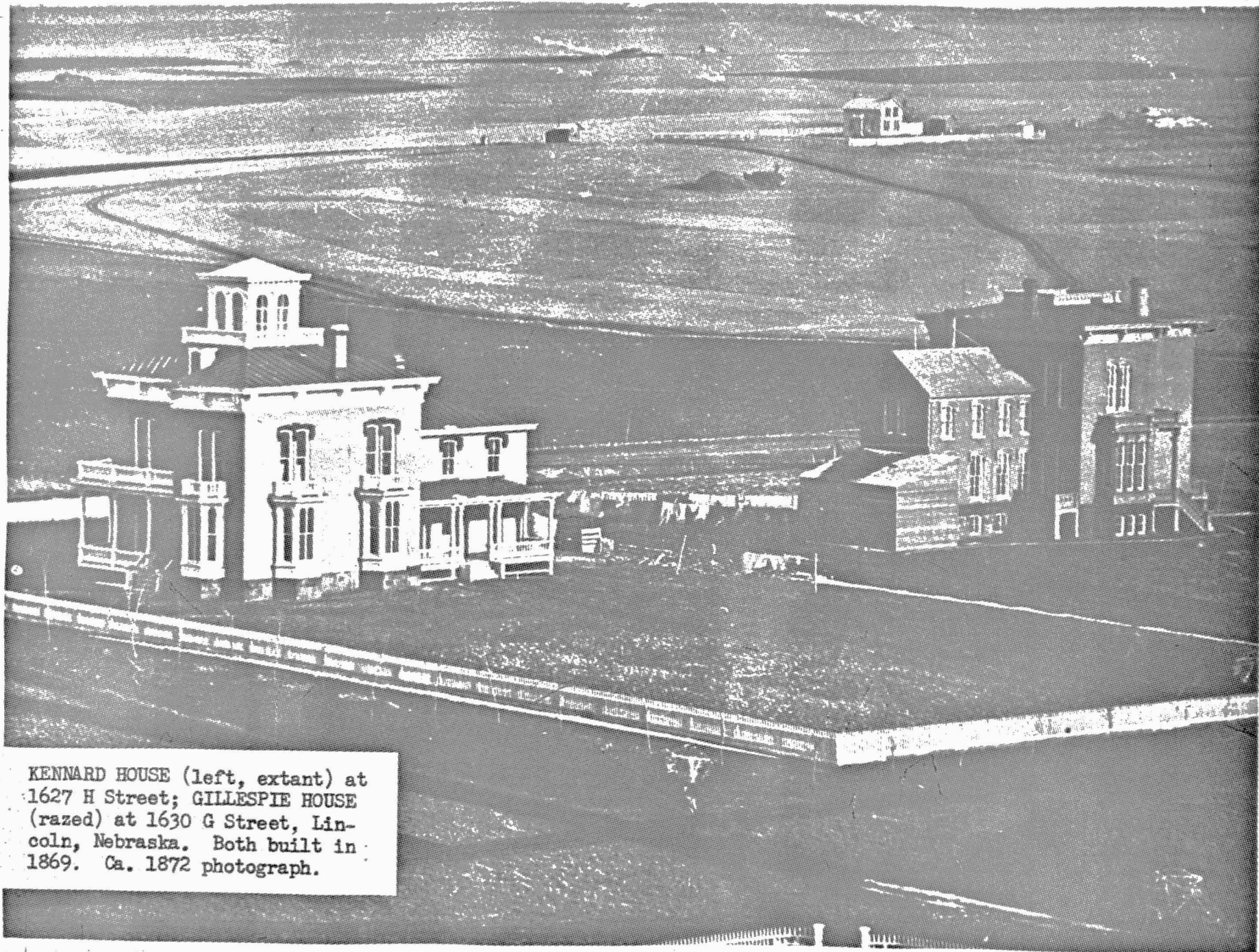
BUTLER HOUSE (razed), 1501
South 7th Street, Lincoln,
Nebraska. Built 1869-1870.
Photo of late 1800s.



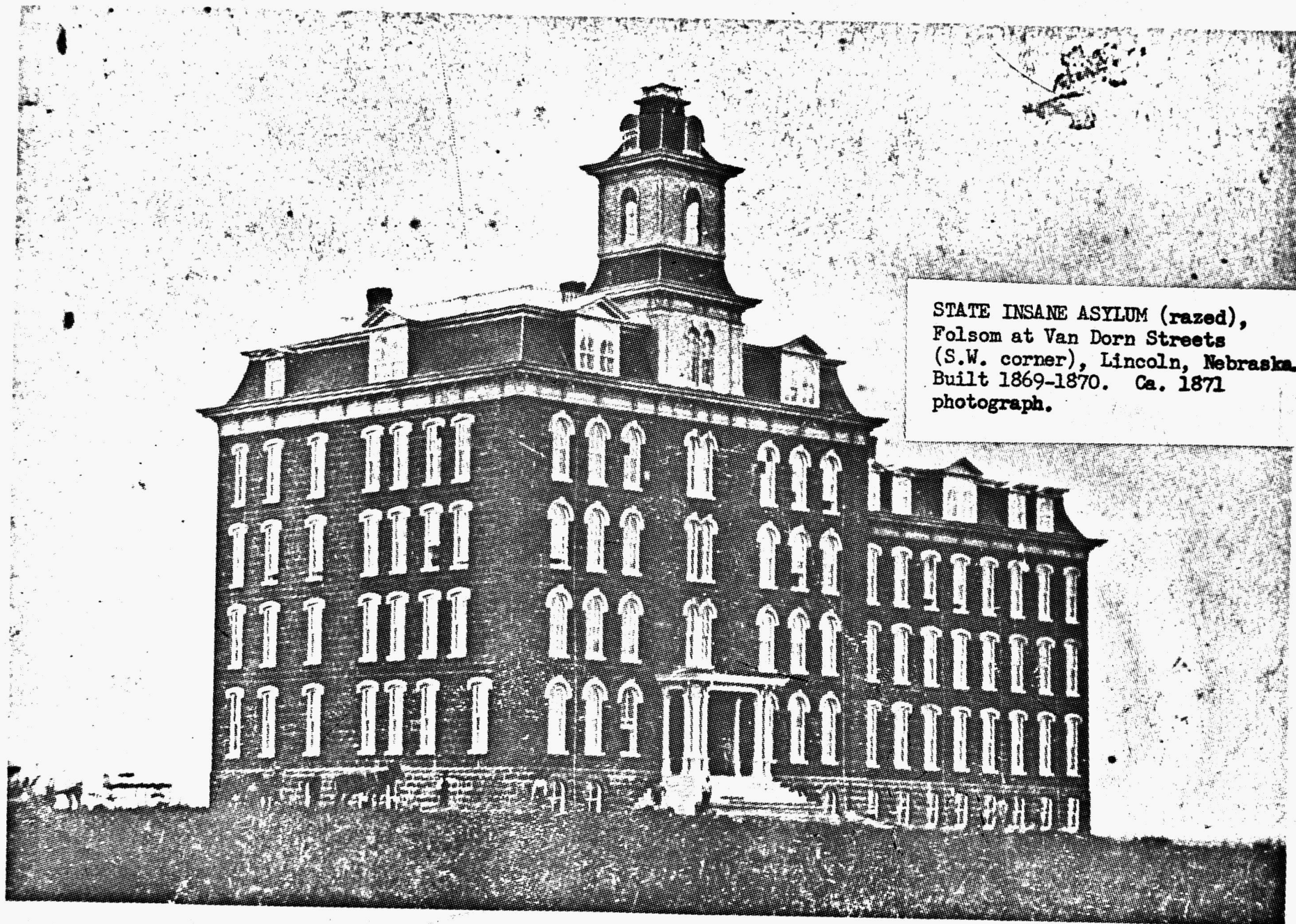
GILLESPIE HOUSE (razed),
1630 G Street, Lincoln, Nebras-
ka. Built 1869. Ca. 1875
photograph.



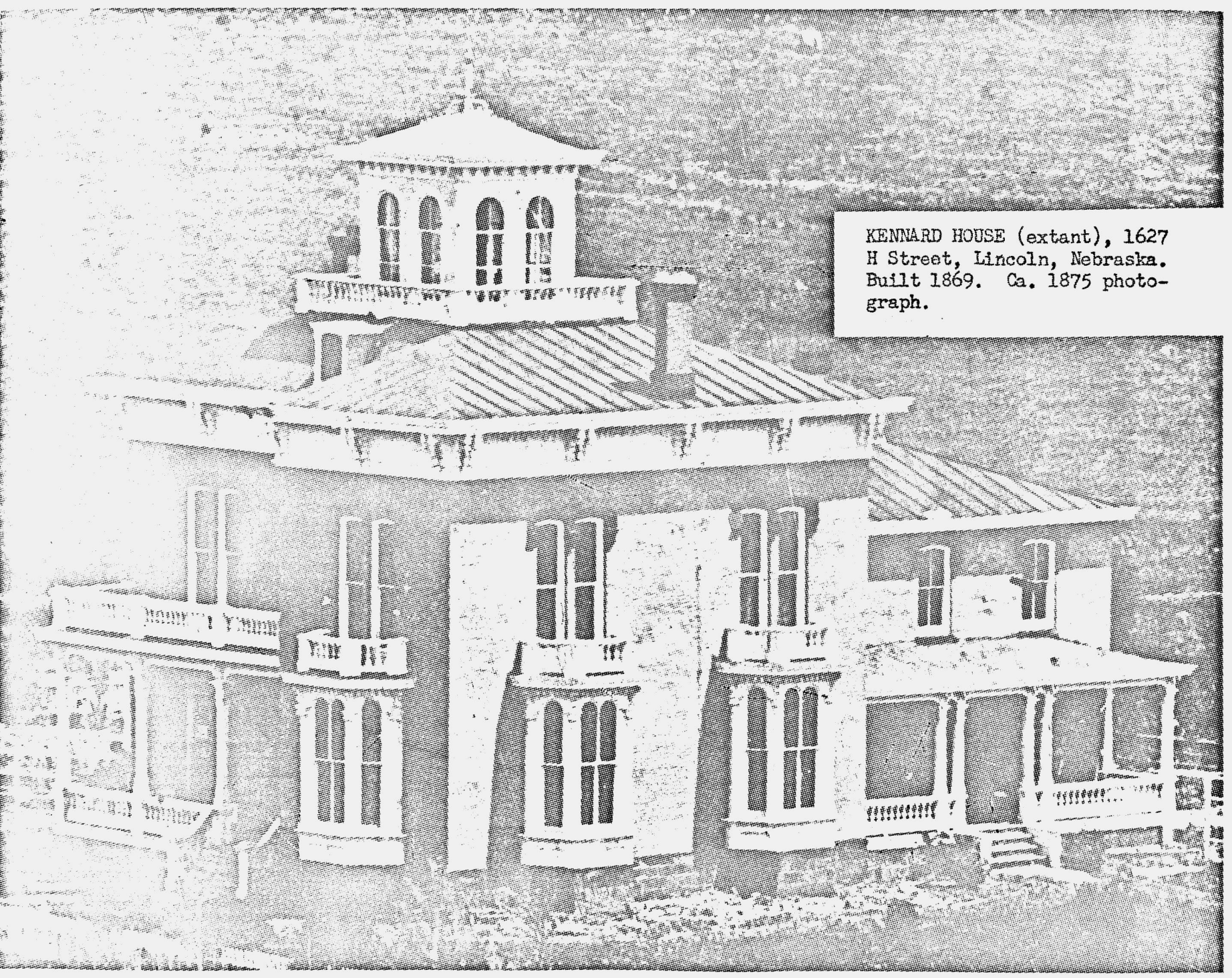
KENNARD HOUSE (extant), 1627
H Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Built 1869. Ca. 1875 photo-
graph.



KENNARD HOUSE (left, extant) at 1627 H Street; GILLESPIE HOUSE (razed) at 1630 G Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. Both built in 1869. Ca. 1872 photograph.



STATE INSANE ASYLUM (razed),
Folsom at Van Dorn Streets
(S.W. corner), Lincoln, Nebraska.
Built 1869-1870. Ca. 1871
photograph.



KENNARD HOUSE (extant), 1627
H Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Built 1869. Ca. 1875 photo-
graph.