

Cover Document  
Harrisonville  
Township 4 South, Range 11 West  
Monroe County  
Illinois

IL HABS No. MO-1996-3

PHOTOGRAPHS,

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

COVER DOCUMENT FOR MO-1996-3-A THROUGH MO-1996-3-F

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
1 Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HARRISONVILLE, ILLINOIS;

COVER DOCUMENT FOR

IL HABS No. MO-1996-3-A THROUGH MO-1996-3-F

Location:

Harrisonville is located in Township 4 South, Range 11 West of the Third Principal Meridian, in southwestern Monroe County, Illinois. The nineteenth century town is situated on the American Bottom, approximately one half mile east of the Mississippi River and approximately 30 miles south of East St. Louis. Harrisonville is located at a turn in the old Harrisonville Landing to Waterloo road, which is now the western terminus of Illinois Route 156, approximately 2-1/2 miles west of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad.<sup>1</sup>

Harrisonville is situated on a broad alluvial floodplain known as the American Bottom. Beginning in Madison County across from St Louis, the American Bottom stretches approximately 75 miles south to the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. Along its length, the American Bottom is bounded by a line of limestone bluffs on the east and by the Mississippi River to the west. While being naturally rich in terms of its fertile soil and agricultural yields, this area has been historically prone to flooding.

Present Owner:

The majority of the properties discussed in this report were purchased by Monroe County as part of the FEMA buyout program.

Present Occupant:

Except where noted, all buildings documented by this research are unoccupied.

Present Use:

Except where noted, all buildings documented by this research have been demolished as part of the Federal buyout program. The property thus remains undeveloped green space.

Statement of Significance:

A total of thirty-four buildings were identified during the initial architectural survey of Harrisonville. Of these, thirteen were identified individually as being potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (under Criterion C) for Architecture, representing a particular style or form of building type which was representative of the social and economic development of this small community. Of these thirteen buildings, six were included within the Federal buyout program and were documented as part of this research.

These six buildings represent traditional domestic (three houses), commercial (a saloon and store), and institutional (a school) buildings typical of a small, late nineteenth century, agrarian community. Collectively, these buildings retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting and materials to warrant their listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Although many of these buildings were modest in character, they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, method and period of construction and, as per Criterion C, were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection:

As with many vernacular buildings, the actual date of construction of several of the buildings documented here is unknown. The earliest building documented by this report is the Melline House which was constructed ca. 1866-67. The majority of the other buildings were constructed between 1876 and 1886 and represent a combination of domestic, commercial, and institutional buildings constructed during the late nineteenth century development of this rural service community.

2. Architect:

The vast majority of the buildings documented in Harrisonville were vernacular structures that were built during the later half of the nineteenth century

by local contractors without the aid of a professionally trained architect. The only buildings documented in this small community that may have been designed by an architect (or whose designs may have obtained from a pattern/plan book) were the large, brick, Italianate Ihorn and Company Store (MO-1996-3-E), constructed ca. 1875, and the Harrisonville School (MO-1996-3-D), erected in 1885.

3. Builders, Contractors, and Suppliers:

Although all the buildings identified in Harrisonville were vernacular structures and the specific builder of these buildings is unknown, several carpenters were identified in Harrisonville during the late nineteenth century.

August Perl and Edward Notter were both identified as carpenters living in Harrisonville by the 1880 Federal population census. Perl was listed at that time as a 34-year old living with his young wife and her sister. Although the 1880 census indicates that Perl was Illinois born, the 1900 census indicates that both he and his parents were born in Belgium. In 1900, Perl was still working as a carpenter. Perl probably constructed and occupied the Perl House (MO-1996-3-C). Edward Notter was enumerated as a 30-year old, house carpenter living with his wife, and both his and her brothers. Although Illinois born, Notter's parents were German born. Brink (1875) notes that Notter had arrived in the township in 1847. By 1900, Edward Notter had abandoned the house carpentry trade and had become a merchant. No other construction tradesmen (such as masons) were enumerated in the 1880 or 1900 population census.

Both Perl and Notter may have been responsible for the construction of several of the buildings documented here.

4. Original Plans:

No original plans exist for any of the buildings in Harrisonville. It is suspected that formal plans for these vernacular buildings never existed, and that they were constructed by the local carpenter/builder using traditional building forms common within the region.

5. Alterations and Additions:

None of the buildings documented in Harrisonville were as originally constructed, having been modified through the years to meet the changing demands of the families (or businesses) that occupied the buildings. These physical changes in the buildings' fabric document the changing social and physical needs of the families (or businesses) that occupied them.

With the domestic structures, these changes through the years document patterns in the evolution of both public (parlors, dining rooms) and private (bedrooms) spaces. Of particular interest are the patterns associated with the evolution of the food preparation space (kitchen, work, porch, and pantries) as well as space devoted to the families hygiene (bathrooms).

B. Historical Context:

European settlement in southwestern Illinois dates to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, when the French established a number of settlements along the American Bottom, in present-day St. Clair and Randolph Counties. The first of these settlements was Cahokia, which was founded in 1699 by a group of priests from the Seminary of Foreign Missions. Two years later, the Jesuit order established a mission sixty miles south of Cahokia at Kaskaskia, near the juncture of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers. These initial religious foundations attracted additional French from Canada. Many of these individuals were fur traders-- the *coureurs de bois* and *voyageurs*-- who remained in the region for only part of the year, but there were also farmers-- the *habitants*-- who came and settled on a permanent basis. To protect their interests in Illinois, the French government constructed Fort de Chartres midway between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, in 1720. This fortification became the center of French administration in Illinois and ultimately encouraged the foundation of the village of Nouvelle Chartres in its environs. In 1722, the village of Prairie du Rocher was established several miles east of Fort de Chartres.

French settlement in Monroe County does not appear to have taken place prior to 1723. In June 1723, the French Royal India Company granted Philip Renault a concession of land described as "one league fronting the Mississippi... with a depth of two leagues" north of Fort de Chartres, within what is now Monroe County. Renault was the Director of Mines in

the Illinois Province, and he was assigned to use this land grant for the provisioning of any mines he might develop.<sup>2</sup> Renault arranged for farmers and mechanics to be settled on the tract, and these settlers eventually founded the village of St. Philippe on Survey 303 Claim 1308 approximately five miles north of Fort de Chartres.<sup>3</sup> The bottom land within Renault's grant was designated as the village common, and by 1736 the common had been divided between the settlers into traditional French "long-lots".<sup>4</sup> Although never more than a small agricultural village, St. Philippe appears to have been a thriving community into the 1760s.

Aside from St. Philippe, French settlement in Monroe County appears to have been relatively limited. A number of land grants were confirmed by the French government in the American Bottom north of St. Philippe<sup>5</sup>, but these were relatively few in number.

The extent of French settlement in the American Bottom is depicted in an 1755 map published in Villier du Terrage's Les Dernie`res Annes de la Louisiane Francaise. The map shows the villages of Cahokia, St. Philippe, Prairie du Rocher, and Kaskaskia, as well as Fort de Chartres.<sup>6</sup> In addition, it also depicts the primary Indian villages in the Bottom, including a Michigamea village adjacent to St. Philippe.<sup>7</sup>

At the time the map was published, these villages were among the largest and the most important in the French Illinois Country. These communities served as commercial and cultural centers, while the countryside between them provided wheat and other foodstuffs needed in French settlements further south. The French population in the American Bottom during this period is estimated to have numbered between 1,500 and 2,000 people. Kaskaskia alone may have had over 600 people living in it.<sup>8</sup>

Further development of these communities, however, was dealt a serious blow in 1763, when Illinois was ceded to Great Britain as part of the Treaty of Paris. British troops formally occupied the region in 1765, and many of the French settlers in Illinois subsequently moved across the Mississippi into Spanish controlled Missouri. St. Philippe was particularly hard hit by this exodus. Viewing it in 1766, British Captain Philip Pitman described the village as consisting of "sixteen houses and a small church," but noted that the only residents at that time were the local captain of militia and his 20 slaves.<sup>9</sup> Never fully reoccupied, St. Philippe continued to decline throughout the remainder of

the century and eventually disappeared altogether.

While Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher, and Kaskaskia avoided St. Philippe's fate, these communities and the American Bottom as a whole stagnated under British rule. Trade and agriculture persisted among the established population, but further settlement in Illinois was largely prevented due to restrictions placed by the British government on American settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains and by the relative remoteness of the region. This situation persisted until 1778, when an American force under the command of George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In the wake of Clark's victories, American traders and settlers began filtering into southwestern Illinois.

Unlike their French predecessors, who had settled almost exclusively in the American Bottom (and had been offered little incentive to do otherwise), many Americans considered the floodplain to be unhealthy and preferred settling in the better drained uplands.<sup>10</sup> The earliest, distinctively American settlement to be established in Monroe County was Bellefontaine, near present-day Waterloo. This settlement was founded in the summer of 1779.<sup>11</sup> Four years later, a second American settlement was established at Grand Ruisseau, where the road between Cahokia and Kaskaskia turned from the Bottom into the uplands.<sup>12</sup> A third upland, American community was founded at New Design, five miles south of Bellefontaine.<sup>13</sup>

American settlement, however, was not confined exclusively to the uplands. In spite of the potential risk of flood and sickness, there were Americans who established homesteads on the rich alluvium of the American Bottom. The exodus of the French population to the western shores of the Mississippi River in 1765 had resulted in the abandonment of many grants, and these properties were easily occupied by American settlers. This was particularly true of the Bottom in Monroe County, which had never been as heavily settled as that in St. Clair and Randolph Counties and whose one village [St. Philippe] had been practically abandoned. One focal point of American settlement in the Bottom was the Fountain Creek and Moredock Lake area, north of present-day Valmeyer.<sup>14</sup> There was also a concentration of American settlement along Maeystown Creek in the Chaflin Bridge area.<sup>15</sup>

In 1796, the French agent, Georges-Victor Collot traveled through the central Mississippi River district and produced a detailed map of the region that was published in 1826 as

part of his A Journey in North America (facsimile published in Alvord 1907).<sup>16</sup> Collot's map is an invaluable source in detailing the geography, settlements, and transportation routes in Illinois as they existed during the 1790s. It indicates that there were two main roads running between Cahokia and Kaskaskia at that time. The first of these ran south from Cahokia within the American Bottom until it reached Grand Ruisseau, where it turned east and went into the uplands. The road then followed a route generally parallel to the line of the bluffs, passing through the New Design settlement and eventually reentered the Bottom in the area of Prairie du Rocher.<sup>17</sup>

The second of the roads documented on the Collot map traveled the floodplain for its entire distance and stayed well west of the bluffs, eventually joining the route mentioned above near the village of St. Philippe. In the area of present-day Valmeyer, this bottom land road skirted a large body of water simply labeled "pond" (today Moredock Lake; once known as Eagle Lake) and passed by two areas identified as "salt works".<sup>18</sup> South of the salt works, the road branched, with one route going out into the Bottom to a settlement labeled "Sandy Meadows Den," while the other stayed beneath the bluffs, which were noted to be particularly steep in this area.<sup>19</sup> The two roads rejoined a short distance south of "Hulls Town" and continued south toward St. Philippe, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia.

For the most part, the communities shown on the Collot map that were located in modern-day Monroe County were not "towns" in the traditional sense. They represented concentrations of individual homesteads, loosely clustered around a blockhouse or "station"<sup>20</sup> in order to assure mutual security. The threat of raids by such tribes as the Kickapoo persisted up through the War of 1812, limiting the initial scope of American settlement expansion and breeding an almost siege mentality among the populace.<sup>21</sup> Once that threat was removed with the conclusion of the war, however, settlement into the interior accelerated and formal towns began to develop.

The first American towns to be established in the American Bottom of Monroe County were located adjacent to the Mississippi River. The first of these was Carthage, which was located immediately west of present day Harrisonville. Carthage was selected as the county-seat when Monroe County was formed in 1816. Subsequently renamed Harrisonville (or Harrisonville Landing; in honor of William Henry Harrison, the former Governor of the Northwest Territory), the town



served as the center of county government until 1825, at which time the county offices were moved to Waterloo. In the late 1820s, Harrisonville was composed of a brick store-house, two horse ferry operations, and a "scattering" of buildings.<sup>22</sup> During the middle 1830s, one English traveler (obviously unimpressed with the small, unhealthy community) described Harrisonville Landing as a "wretched settlement" whose citizens all were recovering from their annual attacks of "fever and ague".<sup>23</sup>

A mile north of Harrisonville, was the town of Bridgewater, which was laid out by George Forquer shortly after 1818. Forquer was a store keeper in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Roberts. In 1826, the community was devastated by a major flood. At that time, Bridgewater had ten or twelve houses which were mostly of hewed log construction. After the flood, the community was inhabited only by the Harlow family, which operated a store, distillery, flour mill, and a steam powered saw mill during the 1830s. The Harlow family dealt heavily in timber resources from the river shipping point.<sup>24</sup>

The future of these communities, however, were jeopardized by their proximity to the Mississippi River. Harrisonville and Bridgewater were both subject to serious flooding, and the Mississippi steadily eroded away the river banks upon which the towns were built. The encroaching waters forced the abandonment of the two towns by 1840, and they were eventually washed away altogether. By 1844, the greater part of the community of Bridgewater had been eroded into the Mississippi River. By 1860, the last of old Harrisonville had also disappeared into the river.<sup>25</sup>

The demise of Bridgewater and Harrisonville ultimately encouraged the settlement of a new town, further away from the river on Survey 497 (Claim 511) and Survey 1726 (Claim 569). This new foundation became the home for many of those who had abandoned the earlier two river communities. Although relatively small itself, New Harrisonville (later simply referred to as Harrisonville) was the most important Monroe County community in the Bottoms during the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1883 it counted amongst its business interests two merchants, three blacksmiths, two shoemakers, a harness maker, and four physicians. In addition, it had two churches and twenty-five houses.<sup>26</sup>

Another significant Bottom community, was Ivy Landing, which was situated along the Mississippi six miles south of Harrisonville. A post-office was established at that

location in 1874. That same year, Smith H. Brickey and Zeno Aubuchon opened up a mercantile business. A blacksmith shop was opened there as well, and by 1883, Ivy Landing could count a half dozen buildings in its environs.<sup>27</sup>

By and large, however, the American Bottom represented the backwater of Monroe County during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Harrisonville and Ivy Landing, while thriving commercially, were primarily cross-road communities providing needed services to the surrounding rural population. Bypassed by major roads and lacking rail service, the Bottom remained overwhelmingly rural with the majority of its population engaged in agriculture.

During the middle to late nineteenth century, greater development had occurred in the uplands of Monroe County. In 1880, Waterloo was the largest town in the county, with about 2,500 inhabitants, and it was rivaled by Columbia, which had a population of over 2,200. The prosperity of both these towns had been significantly enhanced when the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad began operating through them in 1875.<sup>28</sup> Smaller upland communities included Freedom, Glasgow City, Madonnaville, Monroe City, Burkville, New Hanover, and Maeystown. The latter two communities had developed in the wake of the heavy German immigration to Monroe County that occurred between 1840-1860.

Rail service did not extend to the bottom lands of Monroe County until the early 1900s. In March 1901, the St. Louis Valley Railroad Company was incorporated with the intention of constructing a rail line through the American Bottom between East St. Louis and Cairo, Illinois.<sup>29</sup> Work on the line began in the summer of 1901, and by June 30 of the following year, the company had managed to lay 100 miles of track. At that time, however, none of the completed line was in operation, and, with forty-six miles of track left to lay, the company was quickly exhausting its resources.<sup>30</sup>

In May 1903, before it could complete the final leg into Cairo, the St. Louis Valley Railroad Company was forced to sell out to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railroad Company.<sup>31</sup> The latter company was a conglomerate that operated slightly over 1,815 miles of rail lines and had gross earnings of over \$18 million in 1903. Within two months of its acquisition of the St. Louis Valley Railroad, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad had laid the nineteen miles of track necessary to connect the railroad with one of its lines in Missouri and had placed it in operation.<sup>32</sup>

At the time of its completion, the St. Louis Valley Railroad had thirty-one stations located along its 119.26 miles. None of these stations, however, were located in Harrisonville or Ivy Landing. Having been constructed along the higher ground on the eastern edge of the Monroe Bottom, the railroad had completely bypassed both of these established river communities. In doing so, the railroad ultimately encouraged the foundation of a number of new towns adjacent to its tracks.

The most prominent of these railroad communities was Valmeyer (See IL HABS No. MO-1996-2), platted two miles east of Harrisonville in 1902, and Fults (See IL HABS No. MO-1996-1), situated one and a half miles northeast of Ivy Landing and platted in 1905. Besides being stations on the railroad, Valmeyer and Fults both benefited from being grain shipping centers. In 1901, the St. Louis Valley Railroad had granted the Nanson Commission Company the right to erect a line of grain elevators along its right-of-way. Nanson started work on these elevators in 1902, and "in rapid succession erected them at Valmeyer, Maeys, Fults and Renault in [Monroe C]ounty; Prairie du Rocher, Modoc and Riley's Lake in Randolph; Jones' Ridge, Raddle, Jacobs and Grimsby in Jackson, and Wolf Lake in Union counties."<sup>33</sup>

Harrisonville. Euro-American settlement in the vicinity of Harrisonville began during the 1780s. Fountain Creek, just north of Harrisonville, was a focal point of early American settlement in the Monroe Bottoms, and the town site itself was included in a number of early land claims. Claim 511 (Survey 497) on the southern edge of Harrisonville, was reportedly settled by George Ellison in 1783. Ellison was said to have "grubbed a few acres of land" on the claim before dying later that year.<sup>34</sup> Claim 1726 (Survey 569), on which most of present day Harrisonville is situated, was claimed (by virtue of improvement) by John Jones who was a prominent lawyer in Kaskaskia. In 1809, however, the claim was confirmed to a John Payne.<sup>35</sup>

As mentioned earlier, the demise of Bridgewater and [Old] Harrisonville during the 1840s ultimately encouraged the settlement of a new town, further away from the river. About the year 1829, C. B. Fletcher, a merchant from Herculaneum (which is located across the Mississippi River in Missouri) constructed a log store approximately 1/4-mile east of Old Harrisonville. Later, the Fletcher Store was moved east and placed on land owned by the Jameson family within what was to become the new town of Harrisonville. In ca. 1840, the Mattias and Harrison Horine family store

Table 1

List of Harrisonville Residents and Occupations  
 in 1875 (Brink 1875)

Name	Occupation	Nativity	Year Arrived
W. W. Bamber	Farmer	Marylnad	1827
James Bamber	Farmer	Monroe Co.	1850
John Hadger	Boarding House and Saloon	Monroe Co.	1851
Thomas James	Merchant	Monroe Co.	1821
George Krauth	Carpenter	Germany	1869
John Ladmer	Wagon Maker	Germany	1868
John Markler	Blacksmith and Wagon Maker	Monroe County	1852
Edward Notter	Carpenter	Monroe County	1847
Henry Sinclair	Painter	Ohio	1870
Joseph Vanam	Blacksmith	Germany	1869

located in old Harrisonville was relocated to a frame building constructed on the south side of the street (east of the James Store) in the new town. Apparently, the Fletcher and Horine stores "were carried on together for some years."<sup>36</sup>

In spite of its distance from the river, the new community was not immune to flooding. A particularly devastating flood occurred in 1844, left twelve feet of water standing in the streets and forced the Horines to move their store to nearby Waterloo. It was also at this time that the Fletcher store was abandoned. Apparently, Matthias Horine remained at Harrisonville through 1846, keeping some goods on hand "though he did not pretend to do much business as a merchant."<sup>37</sup>

In ca. 1846, Noah Harlow purchased the old Horine property and, in 1852, he opened up a new store, abandoning his store in Bridgewater. Around the same time, Harlow formally platted out the town and named it New Harrisonville, after its unlucky forerunner. About that same time, Thomas James established a second store on the old Horine site. This

Table 2

List of Harrisonville Residents and Occupations  
in 1883 (McDonough 1883)

Name	Occupation	Nativity	Year Arrived
W. W. Bamber	Farmer	Maryland	1827
W. F. Bamber	Farmer	Monroe County	1859
James Bamber	Farmer	Monroe County	1850
Green Crowder	Farmer	Missouri	1836
John Heider	Boarding House and Saloon	Monroe County	1844
William Ihorn	Merchant	Monroe County	1851
Charles James	Merchant	Monroe County	1800
William James	Physician and Surgeon	Monroe County	1854
G.P. Livingstone	Physician and Surgeon	Missouri	1877
John Markle	Blacksmith	Monroe County	1853
Thomas Pryor	Saloon and Hotel	Monroe County	1857
W. Stechmesser	Wagon Maker	Prussia	1869

store was operated under the Bamber and James partnership. This second store was soon bought out by Harlow. About 1855, Harlow constructed a brick store-house. The Harlow store remained the only store in the community until 1875 when Louis Ihorn constructed his new mercantile (See MO-1996-3-E).<sup>38</sup>

When initially platted, the town consisted of 9 blocks (with a total of 23 lots) located each side of the Harrisonville Landing to Waterloo Road. At that time, the east/west portion of the road was referred to as Main Street and the north/south portion of the road was referred to as Walnut Street. By 1860, the community consisted of the Harlow Store, an adjacent public schoolhouse, the William Winkelman residence, and potentially a residence occupied by the Joseph Shelz family. At that time, Noah Harlow had a personal property assessment of \$5,780, William Winkelman \$250, and Joseph Shelz \$150. No other individuals were

known to be living in the community at that time.

Although never large, [New] Harrisonville soon was to develop into the most important Monroe County community in the Bottoms during the second half of the nineteenth century.<sup>39</sup> Although the 1850s through early 1870s were a slow period of development for Harrisonville, the community experienced a sharp rise in population during the late 1870s and 1880s (See Tables 1 and 2). It was during these years that the town's landscape changed dramatically with many new buildings being constructed. By the early 1880s, Harrisonville could count amongst its business interests two merchants (the James Store and Louis Thorn and Company Store), at least three blacksmith shops (Joseph Vanon, Henry Neiman and John Markel), a wagon maker (William Stechmesser), a saddler and harness maker (Herman Diemert), two shoemakers (Fred Henwendieck and Henry Josephs), a tailor (Anton Eckert), two carpenters (August Perl and Edward Notter) and multiple physicians (Cyrus Squires, Lewis/William James, Samuel Skeel, W. S. Johnson, and G. P. Livingston).<sup>40</sup>

Although the county history does not mention them, the 1880 census indicates that the community also had at least two saloons by that time (the Heidger Saloon and Boarding House as well as the Lewis Reider Saloon). By the early 1880s, Bamber's Addition and Louis Thorn's Addition to Harrisonville had both been platted, adding an additional 34 building lots to the community. By that time, the community boasted two churches (St. Paul's Lutheran which was constructed in 1880 and St. Francis Catholic which was constructed in 1868) and twenty-five houses. Based on the 1880 Federal Population Census, the community of Harrisonville had approximately 75-100 individuals living in the area.<sup>41</sup> Additionally, a river landing was located three-quarters of a mile west of the town at the site of old Harrisonville.<sup>42</sup> In the late 1890s Jacob Andres' Addition had been platted adding an additional 20 new building lots to the community.<sup>43</sup>

By 1901, Harrisonville had reached its peak in population. A picture of turn-of-the-century Harrisonville is provided by George Ogle and his 1901 Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Illinois. A total of 52 structures are depicted in the plat. Commercial buildings shown documented on this plat at that time include three saloons, two stores, two shops, and a doctor's office. In addition, two churches, a parsonage, and a school are designated.<sup>44</sup>

Harrisonville's prosperity was to suffer when the town was bypassed by the St. Louis Valley Railroad in 1901. Connecting East St. Louis and Chester, the railroad ran along the eastern edge of the Bottoms and passed some 2-1/2 miles east of Harrisonville. The railroad diminished the former importance of river transport and encouraged the foundation of a number of towns adjacent to its tracks. The largest of these "railroad towns" was Valmeyer, which was laid out in 1902 and was located only two miles northeast of Harrisonville. Valmeyer undoubtedly drew off much of the trade that had been going to Harrisonville and it quickly surpassed the latter town in terms of size and business function. By the middle 1960s, Harrisonville consisted of a "few old houses, some new ones, some trailers, one tavern, a lighted softball park, and a few staunch citizens who still call Harrisonville their own." After the Great Flood of 1993, the number of residents dropped dramatically.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

#### 1. Architectural Character:

The six buildings documented in this report represent traditional domestic (three houses), commercial (a saloon and store), and institutional (a school) buildings typical of a small, late nineteenth century, agrarian community in the American Bottom.

The three dwellings, which are typical of the late nineteenth century rural settlement of this region, document the range of variability in structures within these small communities and contrast dramatically with the early twentieth century community of Valmeyer (See MO-1996-2). On the lowest end of the economic spectrum was the housing of the laboring classes. No houses associated with the community's laborers were recorded as part of this work. Most laborers probably rented their housing and had little or no taxable personal property.

The smallest housing present in the community of Harrisonville documented by this project was the small, one story Melline House (MO-1996-3-A). This structure was constructed following the Civil War (ca. 1866-67) and probably occupied by a merchant (Thomas James). The Melline House had a double pile floor plan with a parlor and bedroom in the front half and a kitchen and pantry/storage room to

the rear. Although lacking ornamental detail, the house had a small corner fireplace in the formal parlor. Containing only 828 square feet, this house was relatively small for a merchant yet substantially larger than the working class housing documented at nearby Fults.

Both the Payne House (MO-1996-3-B) and the Perl House (MO-1996-3-C) represent the housing of the more successful families in Harrisonville. The Payne House is a moderately sized, two-story frame structure constructed ca. 1876 and occupied by a saloon keeper. Similarly, the Perl House is a moderately sized, two-story frame dwelling constructed in and occupied by a local carpenter ca. 1875-1876. Both houses had a traditional single pile house form with an enclosed stairway opening off the kitchen. The Perl House (which contained approximately 1,050 square feet) had a small single room kitchen extension (lacking a cellar) with a straight run of stairs leading to the second story. In contrast, the slightly larger Payne House (which contained approximately 1,175 square feet of space) had a larger, two-room kitchen wing with a large stone lined cellar. Both houses had substantial two-story front porches. These houses were substantially smaller than similar housing constructed in Fults a generation later (See discussion of the Bradshaw and Eckhart Houses; MO-1996-1).

The largest, and most ornate, houses constructed in Harrisonville during the late nineteenth century were occupied by the professional classes. The house occupied by Dr. Livingstone contained several elements of the Gothic Revival style of architecture and was substantially larger than the houses previously described. Unfortunately, although this house survived through 1995, it was not part of the Federal buyout program and was destroyed by fire shortly thereafter.

Commercial buildings documented in Harrisonville included the Ihorn Store (MO-1996-3-E) and the Miller Saloon (MO-1996-3-F). The brick, Italianate Ihorn Store, which was constructed ca. 1875, represents a substantial structure for this small community. The retail space at this store contained nearly 1,400 square feet as well as a large cellar beneath the entire structure. The substantial living quarters, which also enclose nearly 1,400 square feet, attests to the affluence of the Ihorn family. In contrast, the frame Miller Saloon represents a much less substantial structure that enclosed only 825 square feet per floor. Although considerably smaller, and less substantially constructed than the Ihorn Store, the combined saloon and



dance/meeting hall served an important social function in Harrisonville.

The schoolhouse (MO-1996-3-D) in Harrisonville also attests to the vibrant character of this community during the late nineteenth century. This brick building, with Italianate details, is much larger and ornate than the majority of the surrounding schoolhouses.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions:

The smallest domestic building documented by this research was the Melline House (MO-1996-3-A), which measured 22'-4" by 24'-3" in size. In contrast, the largest domestic building was the Payne House (MO-1996-3-B) which measured 24'-4" by 18'-3" and had a kitchen wing that measured 12'-3" by 23'-11".

Similarly, the commercial structures varied in size. The small Miller Saloon (MO-1996-3-F), as originally constructed, measured 24'-2" by 36'-2". In contrast, the large Ihorn Store (MO-1996-3-E) measured 26'-0" by 60'-0".

2. Foundations:

Quarried limestone was used for all of the structures documented in Harrisonville. The stone used in these construction projects originated from quarries located within the adjacent bluff line (near present day Valmeyer). Poured concrete foundations were constructed with some of the more recent additions and alterations.

3. Walls:

The exterior surface of all the domestic buildings in Harrisonville originally had been covered with narrow weatherboard siding. In contrast, the original siding used on the frame Miller Saloon (MO-1996-3-F) was covered with vertical board-and-batten siding. Both the Ihorn Store (MO-1996-3-E) and the Harrisonville School (MO-1996-3-D) had unpainted brick as an exterior surface.

4. Structural System, Framing:

All the domestic buildings documented in Harrisonville, as well as the Miller Saloon (MO-1996-3-F) had been constructed using balloon frame technology. In contrast, the more substantial Thorn Store (MO-1996-3-E) and the Harrisonville School (MO-1996-3-D) were constructed with brick bearing walls.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

See discussion in II.A.1.

2. Stairways:

Central stairhalls, typical of the middle to late nineteenth century I-houses constructed by successful middle class farmers in much of Illinois, were not present in Harrisonville. More traditional enclosed stairways, incorporated into the structure of the kitchen, were common in this rural community.

3. Wall and Ceiling Finishes:

Although lath and plaster finishes were common in Harrisonville, particularly with the upper class housing, the use of molded beadboard on the ceilings and enclosing the stairways was common.

4. Decorative Features and Trim:

Few of the vernacular houses documented by this research had much in the line of decorative detail. The small Melline House (MO-1996-3-A) had simple beaded trim typical of a pre-1850s period. Both the Payne (MO-1996-3-B) and Perl (MO-1996-3-C) Houses had unmolded boards used as trim. In the Payne House (MO-1996-3-B), the trim over the window and door openings on the inside of the house were pediment shaped. In contrast, the living quarters in the Thorn Store (MO-1996-3-E) had ornate, molded, two-piece trim typical of the late nineteenth century.

5. Hardware:

Little to no original hardware was present on any of

the buildings documented by this research.

6. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:

Whereas the majority of the late nineteenth century buildings documented by this research were heated by a combination of coal and wood burning stoves, the small Melline House (MO-1996-3-A) was heated by a wood burning corner fireplace. The late nineteenth century probate inventory for the Payne House (MO-1996-3-B) suggests that the occupants of that house were using a "gasoline stove" for either heating or cooking purposes. By the middle twentieth century, many of these structures were being heated by gas space heaters.

b. Lighting:

Electricity first came to rural Monroe County in the late 1930s. The local Rural Electrification Authority Co-op was organized in 1938 and began stringing lines in 1938 and 1939. As one informant noted, when discussing nearby Fults, "I doubt if every [one] plugged in immediately, but I suspect that everyone was using electricity by the start of World War II." <sup>45</sup>

c. Plumbing:

When initially constructed, most of the houses in Harrisonville got their household water from a cistern. Similarly, the early residents used outdoor toilets (privies) throughout the early twentieth century. Running water and indoor toilets were not a fixture of housing in this community until well after World War II. As one informant noted, when discussing nearby Fults, "Indoor plumbing began to be installed in the fifties. By the late sixties, nearly everyone had plumbing installed. The Fults Tavern did not have indoor plumbing yet at the time it went out of business in 1984. Most of the homes had running water at the kitchen sink for some years before they put in bathrooms. In my particular instance, my parents had running water at the kitchen sink beginning in 1960 and installed an indoor bathroom in 1964. Many of our neighbors also installed

bathrooms about that same time. For whatever reason, many homes in rural Monroe County installed bathrooms in the mid-late sixties."<sup>46</sup>

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings: None available.

B. Early Views: None available.

C. Interviews:

Prange, Merrill. Personal Communications with Christopher Stratton concerning the history of Fults, Illinois." Waterloo, 1994.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and Unpublished Sources:

Lowrie, Walter and Matthew St. Clair Clarke. American State Papers, Volume I. Gales and Seaton, Washington, D.C., 1832.

Lowrie, Walter and Walter S. Franklin. American State Papers, Volume II. Gales and Seaton, Washington, D.C., 1834.

Mansberger, Floyd, Christopher Stratton, and Patrick Steele. After the Great Flood of 1993: An Architectural Survey of Flood Damaged Harrisonville and Fults, Monroe County, Illinois. Report Prepared for Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Federal Emergency Management Agency. Report on file at Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois, 1994.

Monroe County Assessor's Files. County Assessor's Office, Waterloo, Illinois.

Monroe County Collector's Books. Treasurer's Office, Waterloo, Illinois.

Monroe County Deed Records. Recorder of Deeds Office, Waterloo, Illinois.

Monroe County Probate Records. County Clerk's

Office, Waterloo, Illinois.

Monroe County Surveyor's Book. County Clerk's Office. Waterloo, Illinois.

Prange, Merle. Personal Communications with Christopher Stratton concerning the history of Fults, Illinois. Waterloo, 1994.

Prange, Merle. Personal Communications with Christopher Stratton concerning the history of Fults, Illinois. Waterloo, 1995.

Prange, Merle, to Christopher Stratton. Letter concerning history of Fults, Illinois. Letter on file at the Offices of Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois. Fults, Illinois, March 1996.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois. Annual Report of the St. Louis Valley Railroad Company. Springfield, 1902.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois. Annual Report of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company. Springfield, 1903.

Record of Articles of Incorporation. County Clerk's Office, Waterloo, Illinois.

Statements Regarding the Extent of the J. Edgar Claims, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, 1804.

Steele, Patrick, Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton. "After the Great Flood of 1993: An Architectural Survey of Valmeyer, Monroe County, Illinois." Report Prepared for Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Federal Emergency Management Agency. Report on file at Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois, 1994.

Teachers' Annual Reports. On file at the Illinois Regional Archives Depository, Carbondale, Illinois.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Population Schedule: Monroe County, Illinois." 1870.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Population Schedule: Monroe County, Illinois." 1880.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Population Schedule: Monroe County, Illinois." 1900.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Population Schedule: Monroe County, Illinois." 1910.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Population Schedule: Monroe County, Illinois." 1920.

2. Secondary and Published Sources:

Alvord, Clarence Walworth. Cahokia Records 1778-1790. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume II. Virginia Series, Volume I. Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, 1907.

Alvord, Clarence Walworth. Kaskaskia Records 1778-1790. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume V. Virginia Series, Volume II. Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, 1909.

Alvord, Clarence Walworth. The Illinois Country. The Centennial History of Illinois, Volume I. Illinois Centennial Commission, Springfield, 1920.

Brink, W. R. and Company. An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Monroe County, Illinois. Edwardsville, 1875.

Centennial Atlas Company. Plat Book of Monroe County, Illinois. Waterloo, Illinois: 1916.

de Finiels, Nicolas. An Account of Upper Louisiana. Edited by Carl J. Ekberg and William E. Foley. Translated by Carl J. Ekberg. University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1989.

Klein, Helen Ragland. Arrowheads to Aerojets. Myron Roever Associates, Valmeyer, Illinois, 1967.

McDonough, J.L. and Company. History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, Illinois.

Ogle, George A. and Company. Standard Atlas of

Monroe County, Illinois. Chicago: 1901.

Sears, Roebuck and Company. Sears, Roebuck Home  
Builder's Catalog, 1910. New York: Dover  
Publications, Inc., 1990.

Tucker, Sara J. Atlas of Indian Villages of the  
Illinois Country, Scientific Papers no. 2.,  
Illinois State Musuem, Springfield.

Waterloo Republican, Waterloo, Illinois.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Although extensive documentary research was conducted for this project, several additional avenues of research remain open for further work. Throughout this project, the sequence of property ownership was determined primarily from the available tax records located in the Monroe County Treasurer's Office, Waterloo. Although these were extremely useful, more detailed information of the sale transactions could be gleaned from the actual deed records. Very little deed research was conducted as part of this project.

One avenue of research that was not pursued thoroughly as part of this work is oral history. Although the number of individuals available to discuss the early history of Harrisonville (and the buildings documented here) is limited, their knowledge of the community is invaluable.

Similarly, the archaeological integrity of the subsurface resources in Harrisonville were not assessed. In some cases, significant structures (such as the Fletcher, Horine, and Harlow stores as well as the Payne Saloon) were represented only by subsurface resources, having been demolished long before the Flood of 1993. Archaeological investigations could yield a wide range of information regarding these structures and activities that were associated with them. Additionally, subsurface resources (especially filled trash pits, privies, and adjacent middens) associated with these structures have the potential to contribute dramatically to our understanding of late nineteenth century lifeways in small agricultural communities such as Harrisonville. Particularly, these resources have the ability to compliment the housing data and help detail the quality of life differences between the

social classes in this small agrarian community. The comparison of trash deposits (particularly early twentieth century privy pits) from housing occupied by lower and upper class families in Harrisonville would be fruitful. At present, the integrity of these resources is not known. It is suspected that they were impacted by post-flood cleanup activities (especially the demolition of structures and disposal of materials in on-site disposal pits excavated for that purpose).

#### PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

##### A. Research Strategy:

This documentation project began with an architectural survey of flood damaged properties in Monroe County (including Harrisonville, Valmeyer and Fults), Randolph County (including Evansville), and St. Clair County, as well as in Grafton (Jersey County). As a result of the Flood of 1993, over 830 buildings were documented in southwestern Illinois, along the Mississippi River Valley (See Table 3).

The architectural survey of Harrisonville was conducted during the winter of 1993-94 by Mr. Patrick Steele, an employee of Fever River Research (Springfield). This survey included a building by building inventory of every structure within the city limits that had been damaged by the flood waters and was over 50-years of age. Black and white 35mm photographs were taken of all buildings that pre-dated 1940. Select views of building types and street scenes were also documented using color slide film. While in the field, a survey form which documented such items as a building's address, construction materials, and integrity was completed for each of the pre-1940 buildings. Forms were numbered as prepared and keyed to the photographs of each building as well as maps of the community. A copy of each form and photograph of each building is included as an Appendix of the survey report. Although outbuildings were identified on each of the building inventory forms, they were not treated as individual buildings within the survey. Criteria used to evaluate the significance of the properties was based on standard National Register of Historic Places criteria. The results of this survey are detailed in the report "After the Great Flood of 1993: An Architectural Survey of Flood Damaged Harrisonville and Fults, Monroe County, Illinois" which was prepared by



Table 3

Number of Buildings Documented during the  
 Survey and Post-Survey Phases of this Project

	Survey	IL HABS Outline
Rural Randolph County	152	1
Evansville (Randolph County)	16	2
Rural Monroe County	270	10
Harrisonville (Monroe County)	34	6
Fults (Monroe County)	37	14
Valmeyer (Monroe County)	239	27
Grafton (Jersey County)	84	8
Hardin (Calhoun County)	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	832	69

Floyd Mansberger, Christopher Stratton and Patrick Steele, Sr.

As part of the survey, several flood damaged properties were identified as potentially being eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Upon completion of the survey report, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency determined that several of the buildings in Harrisonville were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. After a long wait, the participants in the Federal buyout programs were finally identified, and mitigation work was conducted in February and March 1995 on those structures determined eligible to the National Register. Unfortunately, the owners of several of the more significant buildings (such as the Livingston/Pryor House) did not participate in the Federal program and these houses were burned prior to our fieldwork.

B. Actual Research Process:

The mitigation process consisted of documenting the above ground remains of these buildings with line drawings and photographs. While in the field,

measurements of the structures were taken, floor plan sketches drawn, and notes on structural details (including materials used, decorative details, alterations through time, etc.) were transferred to a field form. All floor plan drawings (which generally included a basement, first floor, second floor, and roof plan) were drawn at a 1/4" scale. Additionally, 35mm photographs (black and white) were taken of both interior and exterior details.

The field work was hindered by the extremely deteriorated conditions of the buildings. Nearly a year and a half had passed since the flood waters had receded. Although many of the buildings in Harrisonville had been cleaned out (down to the stud walls) in preparation of rebuilding, many remained untouched with the jumbled pre-flood contents of the house scattered among the flood deposited silts. In one case (the Harrisonville School, MO-1996-3-D), the building was destroyed by fire prior to our completion of our work.

In conjunction with the field documentation process, archival research was conducted in both local and regional repositories. This research was conducted to answer site specific questions about each structure and the family that occupied it, as well as to develop an historical context for these buildings.

Back in the Springfield office, the field drawings were digitized using Design-CAD software and printed with the aid of a laser printer. Additionally, the outline formats were written, a selection of photographs were chosen, and 5"x7" prints were made. The photographs were mounted on archival photo mount cards and the text printed on archival bond paper. Upon completion, a microfiche copy of the report was made and it, with the archival original, was submitted to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency to be placed on file with the Illinois State Historical Library. All notes, and additional photographs (with negatives) are on file with the Illinois State Museum (an approved curational facility).

C. Archives and Repositories Used:

County records were consulted at the Monroe County Courthouse in Waterloo. At that location, deed records in the Recorder of Deeds Office, tax assessors

records in the Treasurer's Office, and naturalization records, death records, as well as probate records in the Circuit Clerk's Office were investigated. Of particular usefulness were the early twentieth century tax records which assisted with determining the sequence of ownership and potential construction dates of these structures. Additionally, the resources of the Monroe County Historical Society (Waterloo) and Waterloo Public Library were investigated.

In Springfield, resources at the Illinois State Library (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county atlases, and published histories), Illinois State Historical Library, and the Illinois State Archives (Federal population, industrial and agricultural census returns, state census returns) were utilized. Additionally, the resources at the Illinois Regional Archives Depository (IRAD) in Carbondale were consulted.

D. Research Staff:

1. Primary Preparer:

These IL HABS forms were prepared by Mr. Christopher Stratton and Mr. Floyd Mansberger, Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

The fieldwork for this project was conducted by Mr. Christopher Stratton and Mr. Floyd Mansberger (both with Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois).

Using the field notes, Mr. Christopher Stratton, research assistant with Fever River Research, prepared the written outlines for each structure as well as portions of the cover document. Mr. Floyd Mansberger, principal with Fever River Research, coordinated the field work, assisted with the written outline production and authored portions of the cover document. All aspects of this project were under the direct supervision of Mr. Floyd Mansberger, principal investigator, Fever River Research, P.O. Box 5234, Springfield, Illinois, 62705.

2. Photographer:

All field photographs of Harrisonville were taken by Mr. Christopher Stratton (Fever River Research)

during the course of the field documentation. All photographs were processed by the Photographic Services Corporation, Springfield, Illinois.

3. Delineator:

These field drawings were then digitized, using Design-CAD software, by one of several individuals. CAD operators included Ms. Cynthia Phillippe, Mr. Timothy Townsend, Mr. Vlad Gudzenko, Mr. Gabriel Hagmann, as well as Mr. Christopher Stratton --all employees of Fever River Research.

4. Additional Staff:

Additional typing and editing was conducted by Ms. Cynthia Phillippe, research assistant with Fever River Research.

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

During the summer and early fall of 1993, the Mississippi River flooded its banks and devastated many communities and rural properties along its course. Three communities in the Monroe Bottom that were completely inundated by the Flood of 1993 were Harrisonville, Valmeyer (See MO-1996-2) and Fults (MO-1996-1), Monroe County, Illinois.

In response to the flood emergency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assisted local residents with their immediate needs for food and shelter, as well as long term relief from the threat of flooding. The Federal government has two land acquisition and relocation programs designed to alleviate damage to families caused by flooding. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides communities with cost-share funds to purchase flood damaged properties and convert them into open space. Section 1362 of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) allows FEMA to purchase flood damaged properties that carry flood insurance and convey them to a local community to be used as open space.<sup>47</sup>

The work described in this report was conducted by Fever River Research to assist the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in complying with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and for carrying out a Programmatic Agreement among FEMA, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Illinois Emergency Management

Agency (IEMA) and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
(IHPA).

ENDNOTES

- (1) Originally constructed as the St. Louis Valley Railroad, this rail line is currently part of the Union Pacific Railroad line.
- (2) Walter Lowrie and Walter S. Franklin, editors, American State Papers, Volume II, (Washington, D.C.: Gales and Seaton, 1834), 191.
- (3) J. L. McDonough and Company. Combined History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, Illinois. (Philadelphia, 1883), 383.
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) Survey 736 (Claim 2046) was granted to Louis Pillet Lasond by virtue of an improvement he had made there; and Louis Villard was granted Survey 484 (Claim 633), near Chaflin Bridge, on similar grounds (McDonough, 1883, 395).
- (6) A copy of this map is found in Clarence Walworth Alvord's The Illinois Country, The Centennial History of Illinois, Volume I, 154 (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1920).
- (7) This village was attacked in 1753 by a raiding party composed of Fox, Sauk, and Sioux.
- (8) Alvord, 1920, 202.
- (9) McDonough, 1883, 383.
- (10) This is stated in a letter written by James Piggot to Governor Arthur St. Clair in May 1790. A transcript of the letter is found in the American State Papers, Volume I, 20 (Walter Lowrie and Matthew St. Clair Clarke editors, Gales and Seaton Publishers: Washington, D.C., 1832).
- (11) Clarence Walworth Alvord, "Kaskaskia Records 1776-1790", Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume V. Virginia Series, Volume II. Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, 1909.
- (12) Clarence Walworth Alvord, "Cahokia Records 1778-1790", Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Volume

II. Virginia Series, Volume I. Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield. The Grand Ruisseau settlement was along Carr Creek in the American Bottom, below present-day Columbia (McDonough 1883, 451).

- (13) During the 1780s and 1790s, Bellefontaine and New Design were the largest communities in Monroe County and served as an initial base for many settlers heading further into the interior.
- (14) Early sources refer to both the creek and lake as "L'Aigle" (which is French meaning "Eagle"), and in at least one instance the area is referred to as the "L'Aigle Settlement" (Alvord 1907:307, 433, 597).
- (15) A blockhouse was built at this location by Nathaniel Hull during the 1780s, and the scattered settlement around the fortification became known as "Hull's Town."
- (16) A contemporary map showing the settlements in the Illinois Country is the "Carte d'une partie du cours du Mississippi, depuis la riviere des Illinois..." drafted by Nicolas de Finiels between 1797 and 1798 (Carl Ekberg and William Folley, editors. An Account of Upper Louisiana, by Nicolas de Finiels, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1989).
- (17) This same route was depicted in a 1766 map, drafted by Thomas Hutchins, entitled "A Plan of the Several Villages in the Illinois Country", in Sara J. Tucker's Atlas of Indian Villages of the Illinois Country (Scientific Papers no. 2. Illinois State Museum, Springfield, 1942, plate 27).
- (18) One of the early saltworks appears to have been located immediately north of the present community of Valmeyer. The second saltworks appears to have been located along the bluff base where the bluff base road crossed the creek at present day Valmeyer. As such, the southern of the two saltworks illustrated on this map probably was located in the community of Valmeyer.
- (19) By the turn of the century (1800), this dramatic stretch of bluffs were simply referred to as "the Rock".
- (20) Stations were often nothing more than fortified houses that provided protection for its owners and their adjacent neighbors in the event of a raid. One of the more notable of these fortifications was Whiteside's Station, located mid-way between present-day Columbia and Waterloo.
- (21) On May 23, 1790, James Piggot of the Grand Ruisseau

settlement wrote Arthur St. Clair, who was then Governor of the Northwest Territory, the following:

The Indians, who have not failed one year in four past to kill our people, steal our horses, and at times have killed and drove off numbers of our hornes cattle, render it impossible for us to live in this country in any way but in forts and villages, which we find very sickly in the Mississippi bottom; neither can we cultivate our land, but with a guard of our inhabitants equipped with arms.... (Lowrie and Clarke, Americian State Papers, Volume I 1832, 20)

By 1812, the line of American settlement in Illinois would be marked by a succession of forts and stations.

- (22) McDonough, 1883, 413-414.
- (23) George W. Featherstonhaugh, Excursion Through the Slave States, 2 Volumes. London, 1844, 302. As cited in Dallas Jones, "Illinois in the 1830's: Impressions of British Travelers and Immigrants", Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, 47(3):257.
- (24) Klein 1967, 543.
- (25) Ibid, 540-46.
- (26) McDonough 1883, 413-414.
- (27) Ibid, 397.
- (28) Ibid, 50, 319, 449.
- (29) Record of Articles of Incorporation. County Clerk's Office, Waterloo, Illinois, A:13.
- (30) Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois. Annual Report of the St. Louis Valley Railroad Company (Springfield, 1902).
- (31) Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois. Annual Report of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Springfield, 1903).
- (32) Ibid.
- (33) Centennial Atlas Company. Plat Book of Monroe County, Illinois (Waterloo, 1916).



- (34) Ellison's presence on Claim 511 is open to question. The testimony given before the Board of Commissioners in 1812 was conflicting, with several deponents stating that Ellison had in fact made improvements on the claim while others asserted that he had resided at the village of St. Philippe. The Board chose not to confirm the claim to Ellison's heirs (Lowrie and Franklin 1834:222).
- (35) McDonough 1883:395, 412; Lowrie and Franklin 1834:159.
- (36) Ibid, 540-46.
- (37) Ibid, 540-545; McDonough 1883.
- (38) McDonough 1883.
- (39) It is not known when the name of "New Harrisonville" was changed to simply "Harrisonville." A county atlas published in 1875, however, indicates that the change had occurred by that time (Brink 1875:37).
- (40) McDonough 1883; U.S. Federal Census of Population, 1880.
- (41) Ibid, 414.
- (42) Ibid, 37.
- (43) This addition appears to have been platted ca. 1884.
- (44) George A. Ogle and Company, Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Illinois, 1901:52.
- (45) Merrill Prange, Personal communication, March 11, 1996.
- (46) Merrill Prange, Personal communication, March 11, 1996.
- (47) The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is authorized by Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended).

Final Environmental Assessment; Acquisition and Relocation of the Village of Valmeyer, Illinois. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D. C., April 1994.

Final Environmental Assessment; Acquisition of Flood-Damaged Properties in the Village of Fults, Illinois. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, D. C., July 1994.

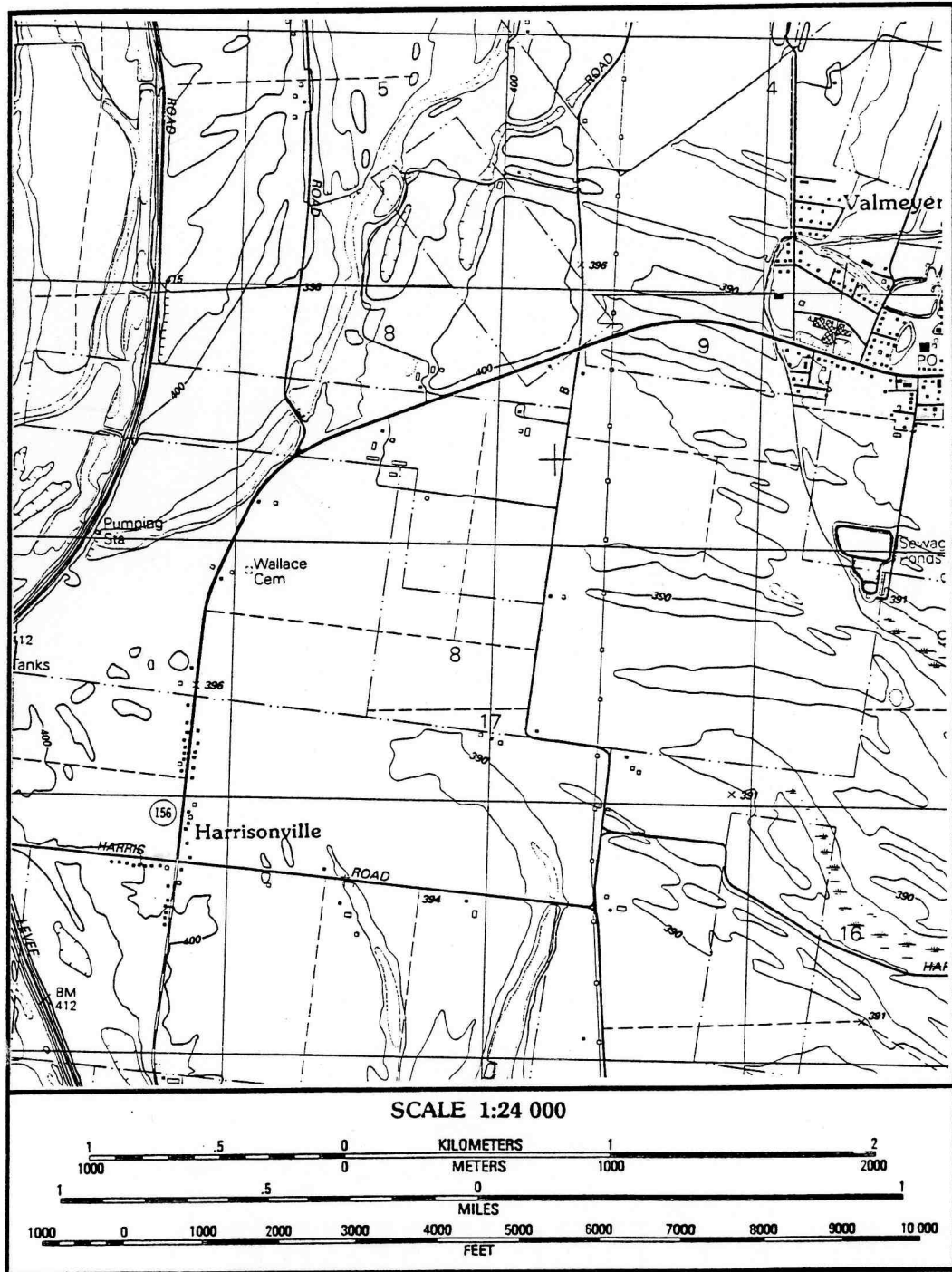


Figure 1. Location of Harrisonville, Monroe County, Illinois (Valmeyer, IL 1991 U.S.G.S. Topographic Map).

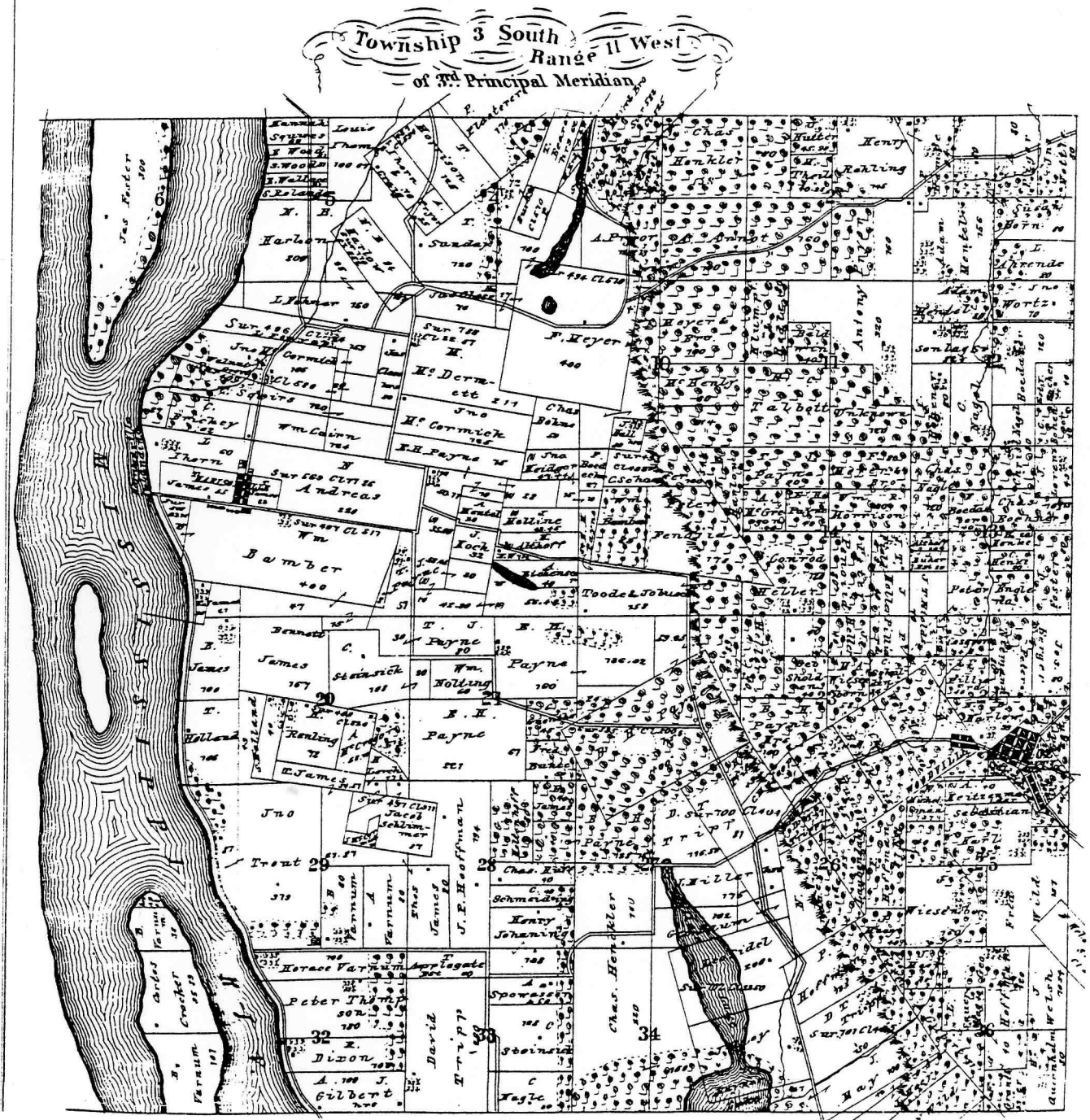


Figure 2. Detail of late nineteenth century plat of Township 3 South, Range 11 West, Monroe County, Illinois. Note the location of [New] Harrisonville and the Harrisonville Landing (Brink and Company 1875:37).

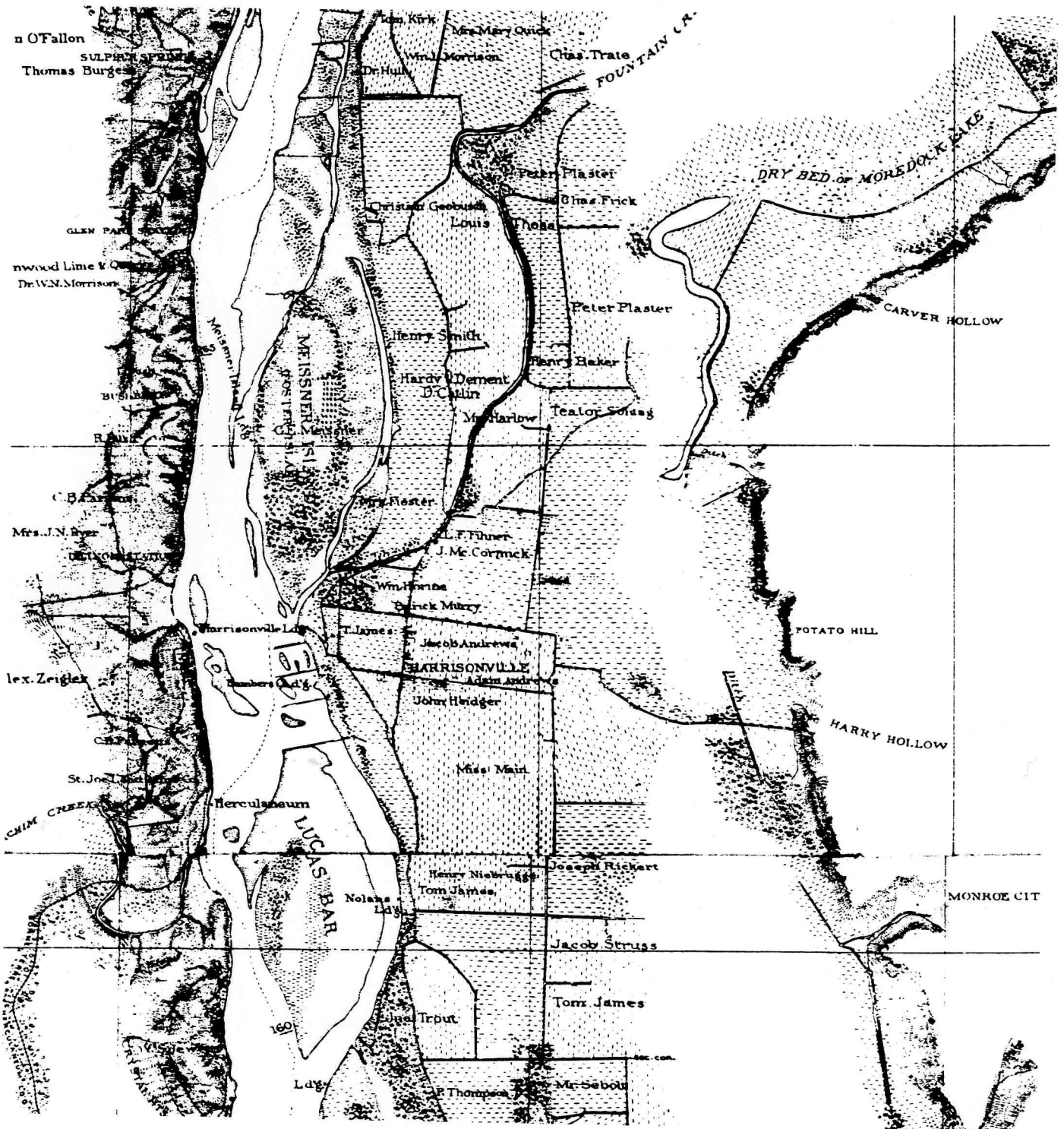


Figure 3. Detail of Monroe Bottom in vicinity of Harrisonville in 1893 (Mississippi River Commission 1893:n.p.; as reproduced in Klein 1967:n.p.).

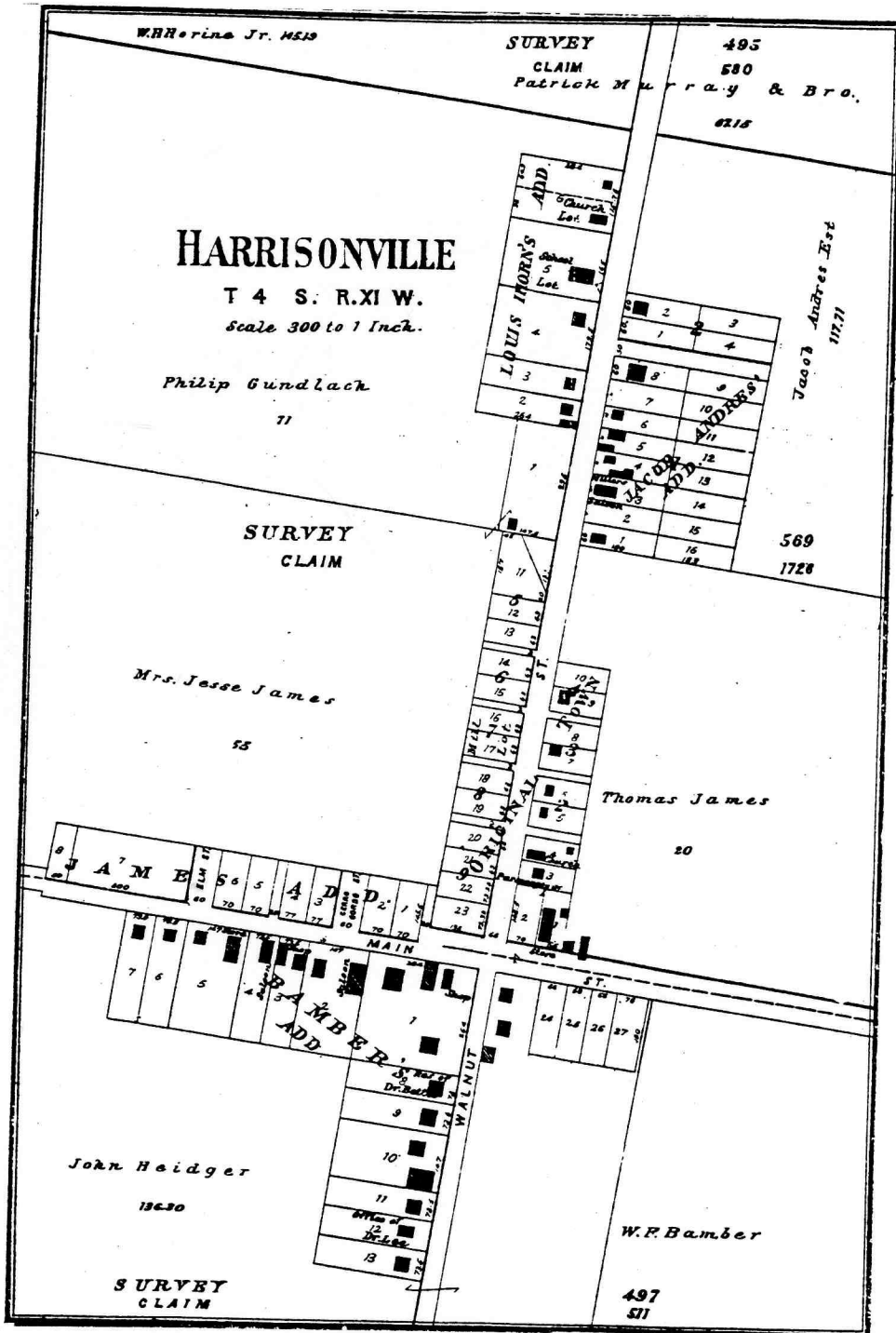


Figure 4. Plat of Harrisonville, Illinois (Ogle 1901:14).

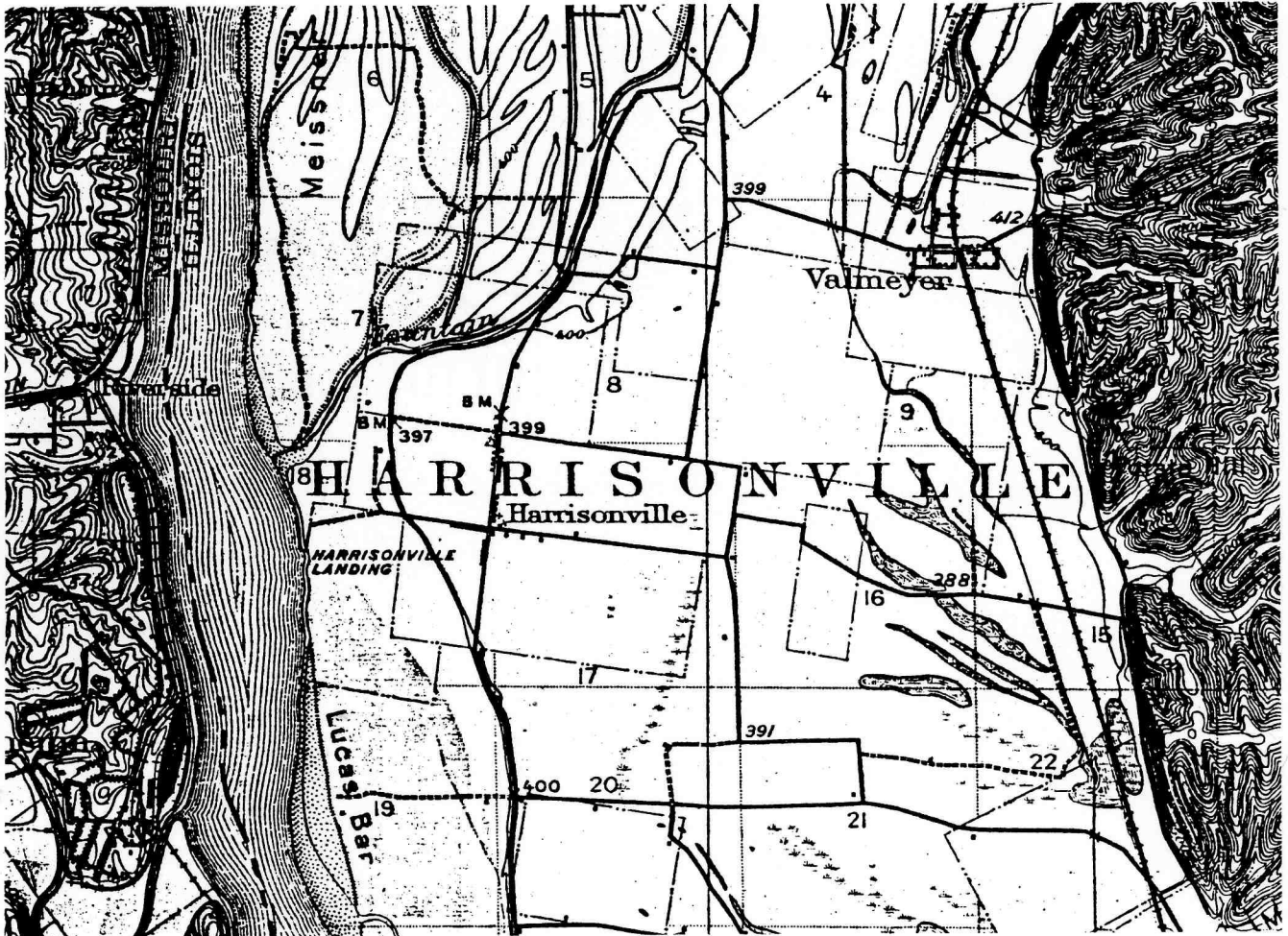


Figure 5. Harrisonville, Illinois and vicinity based on surveys conducted in 1910 and 1914 (Kimmswick 1916 U.S.G.S. Topographic Map).

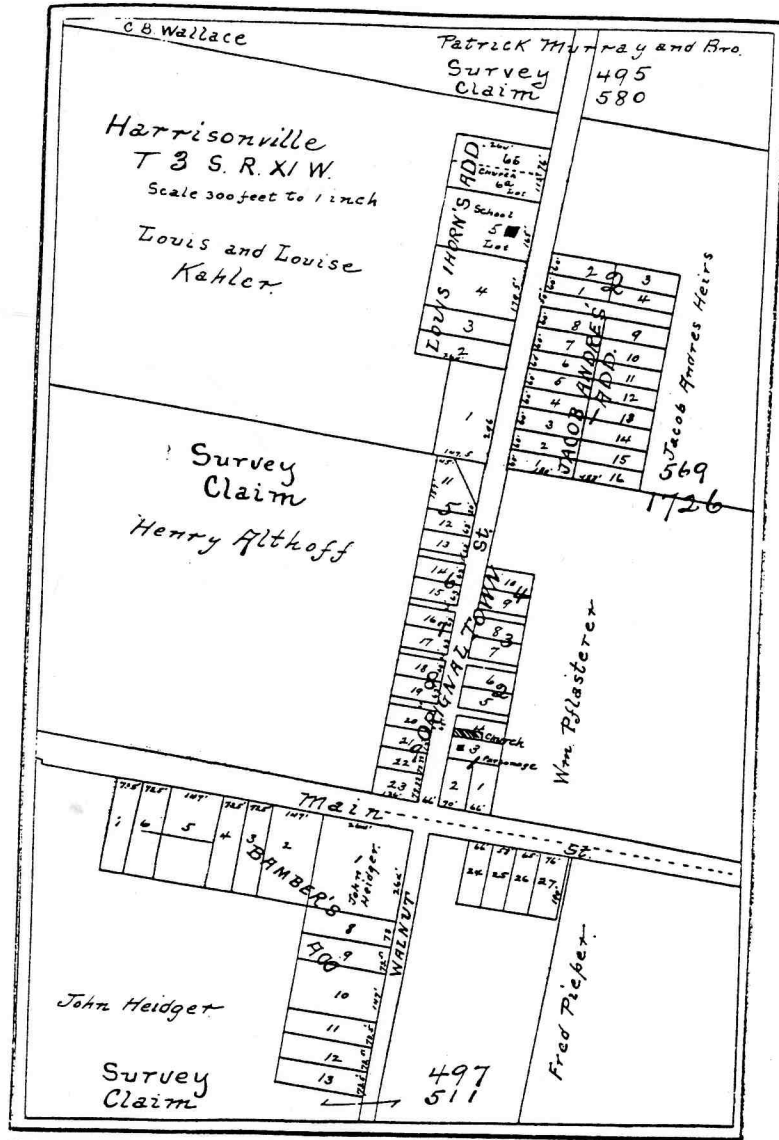


Figure 6. Plat of Harrisonville, Illinois (Standard Atlas Company 1916:12).

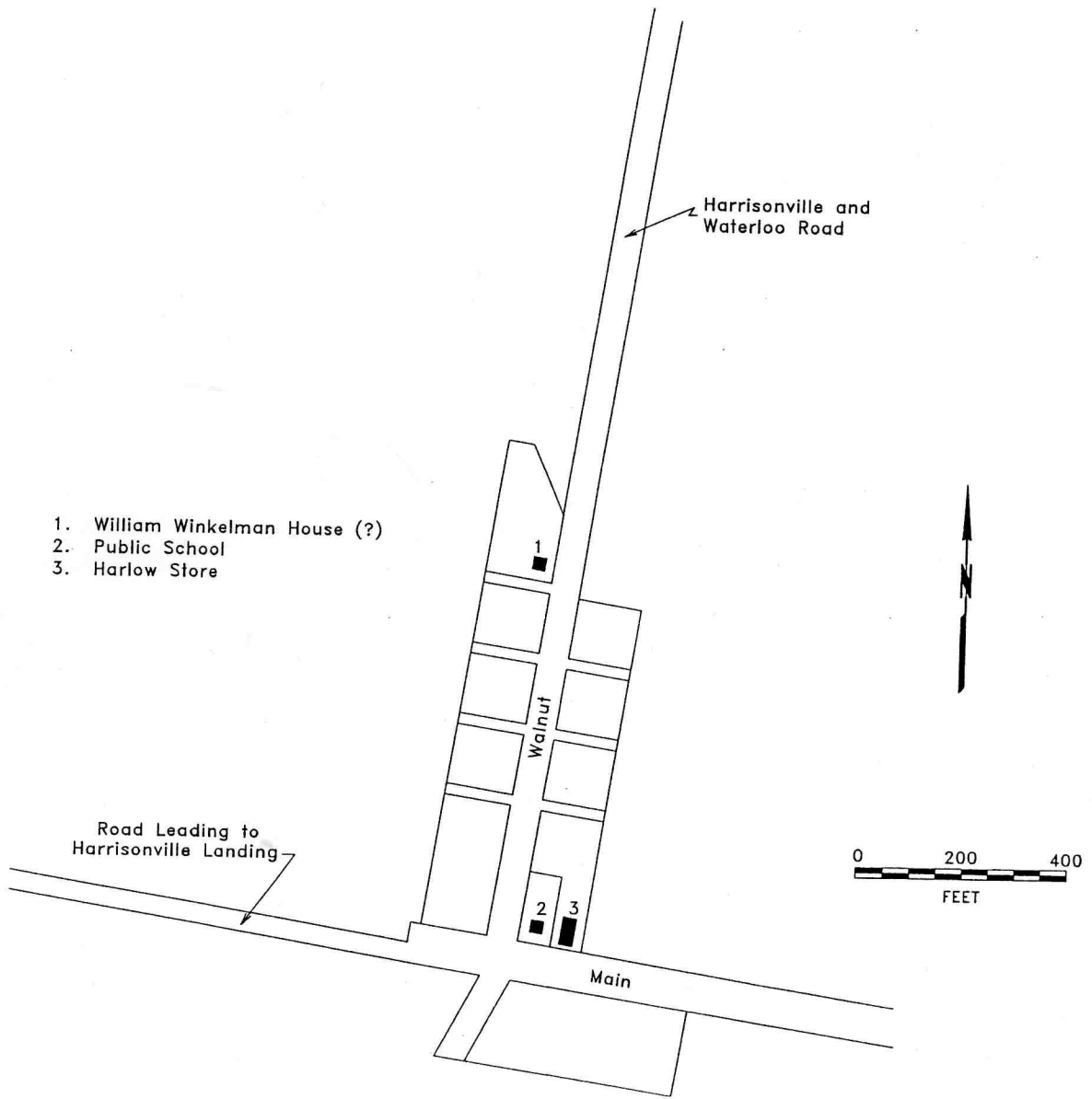


Figure 7. Reconstructed landscape of Harrisonville, Illinois ca. 1860.



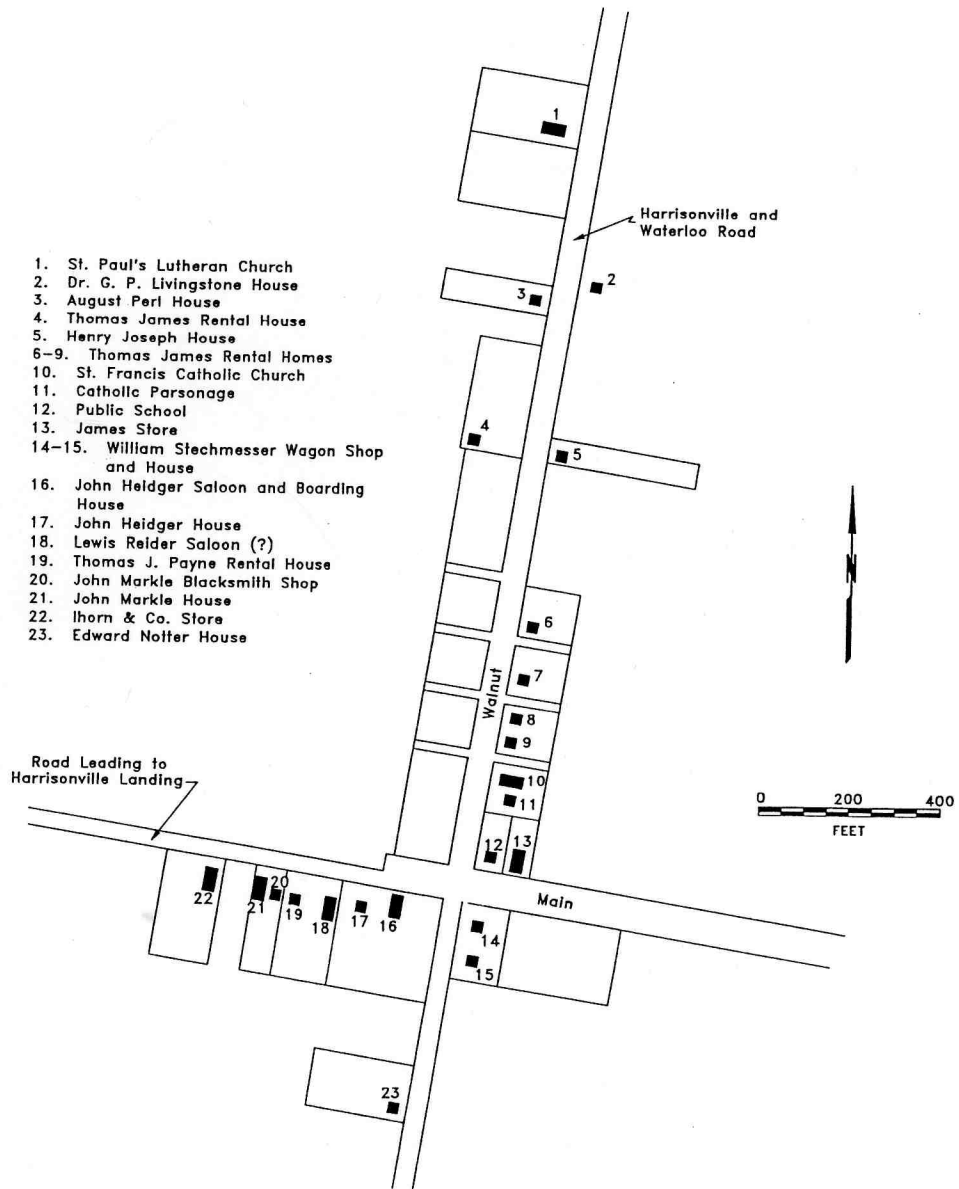


Figure 8. Reconstructed landscape of Harrisonville, Illinois, ca. 1880.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Edward Maegher House                         | 26-27. Thomas James Rental Properties           |
| 2. St. Paul's Lutheran Church                   | 28-29. William Stechmesser Wagon Shop and House |
| 3. Public School                                | 30. William Bamber House (?)                    |
| 4. Frank Pflasterer Hrs. Rental House           | 31. Charles Becker Blacksmith Shop              |
| 5. Peter G. Miller Rental House                 | 32. Charles Becker House (?)                    |
| 6. Henrietta Pryor House                        | 33. John Heidger Saloon and Boarding House      |
| 7. August Perl House                            | 34. John Heidger House                          |
| 8-9. Peter G. Miller Rental Properties          | 35. Bode, Schorr and Niebruegge Saloon          |
| 10. Solomon Harrison Rental House               | 36. Bode, Schorr and Niebruegge Rental House    |
| 11. Solomon Harrison House                      | 37. John Markle Blacksmith Shop                 |
| 12. Solomon Harrison Butcher Shop               | 38. John Markle House                           |
| 13-14. Peter G. Miller Rental Properties        | 39. Ihorn & Company Store                       |
| 15. Miller's Saloon                             | 40. John Ihorn Rental House                     |
| 16. Peter G. Miller House (?)                   | 41. George Allen Rental House                   |
| 17-20. Thomas James Rental Homes                | 42. John Ihorn Rental House                     |
| 21. St. Francis Catholic Church                 | 43. Dr. William Bettis House                    |
| 22. Unknown outbuilding                         | 44. Magdalena Guffman House                     |
| 23. Catholic Parsonage                          | 45. Peter Pflasterer Rental House (?)           |
| 24. Unknown outbuilding                         | 46. Peter Pflasterer House                      |
| 25. Castelli & Graziano Store                   | 47. Dr. Sam Skeel Rental House                  |
| 26-27. Thomas James Rental Properties           | 48. Dr. Elbert J. Lee Office                    |
| 28-29. William Stechmesser Wagon Shop and House | 49. Unknown House                               |
| 30. William Bamber House (?)                    |   |

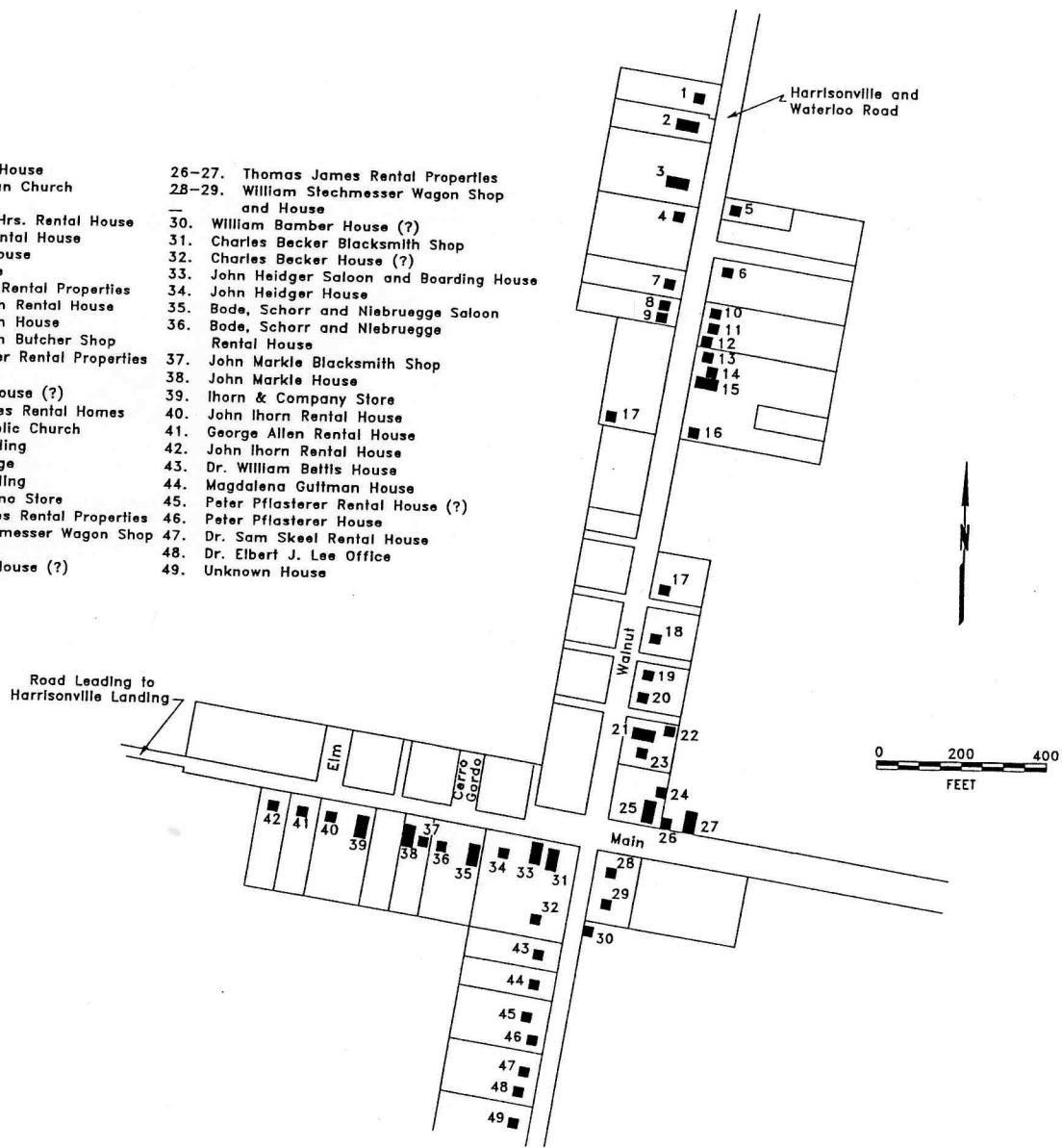


Figure 9. Reconstructed landscape of Harrisonville, Illinois, ca. 1901.

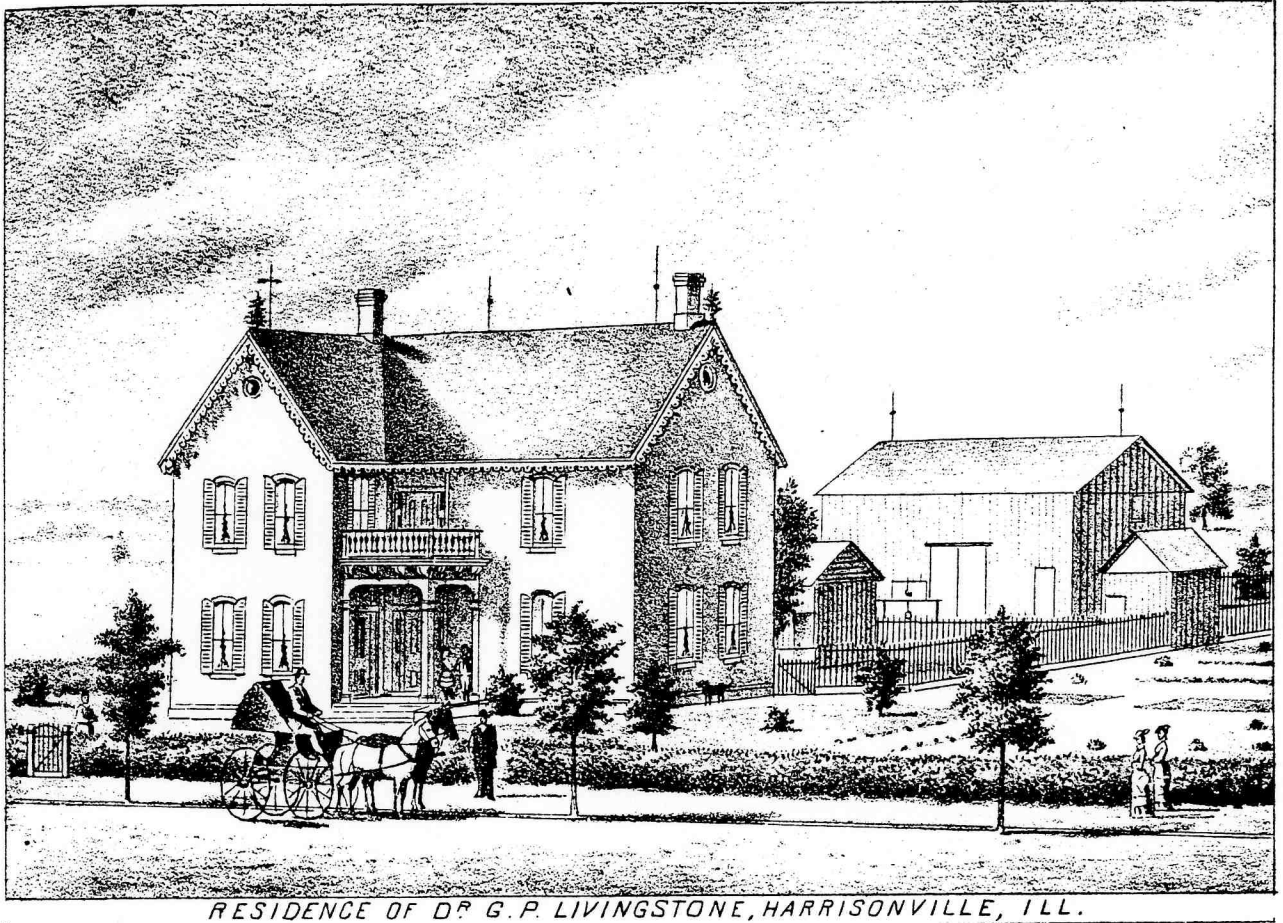
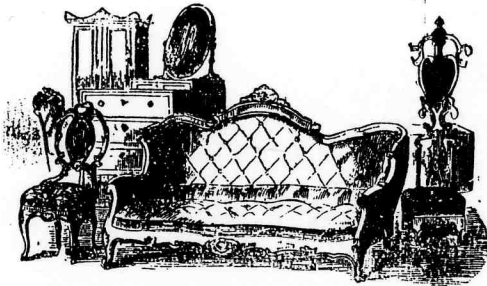


Figure 10. Early 1870s view of Dr. G. P. Livingstone residence in Harrisonville, Illinois (J. L. McDonough and Company 1883:416A).



Figure 11. Late nineteenth or very early twentieth century view of the Modern Woodmen of America lodge members at Harrisonville (Klein 1967: n.p.).



Harrisonville, Ill. *Jun 26* 18*89*  
MR. *Estade of T. Ryan*  
~~BOUGHT OF~~ ED. NOTTER,

UNDERTAKER,

and dealer in

Furniture. Picture Frames, Mouldings, &c.

<i>Jun 26</i>	<i>Coffin for T. Ryan</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>\$45 00</i>				
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Figure 12. Letterhead of Edward Notter dating to the late 1880s. Notter began his career in Harrisonville as a house carpenter in the mid-1870s, but as indicated by this receipt significantly expanded his services in the years that followed.

FRACTIONAL TOWNSHIPS 3 and 4 S. RANGE 11 W.

Scale: 2 Inches to 1 Mile  
of the 3rd P. M.

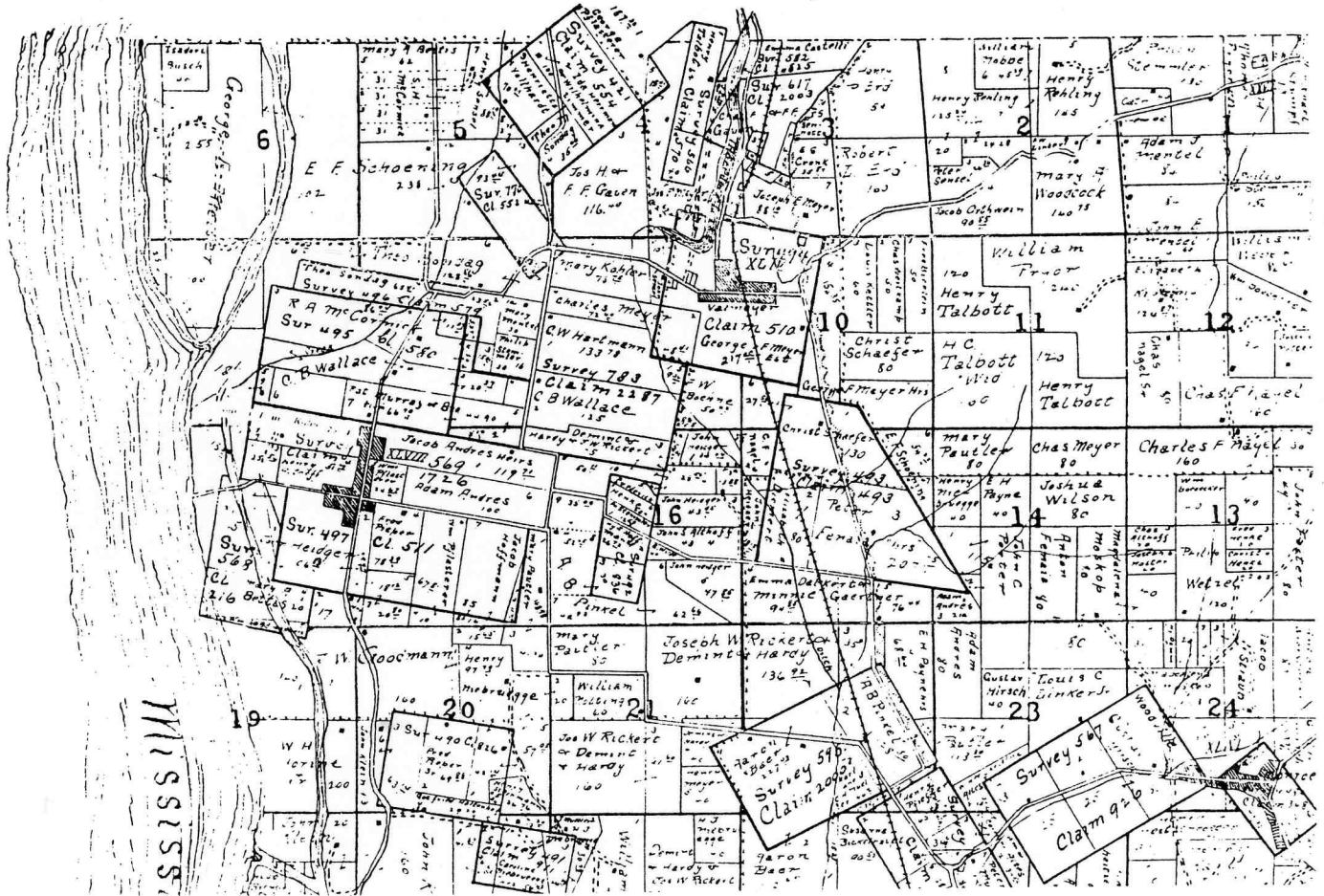


Figure 13. "Outline Map of Monroe County, Illinois" (Centennial Atlas Company 1916:34). Note the introduction of the St. Louis Valley Railroad Company's rail line through the Mississippi bottom.

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

COVER DOCUMENT FOR MO-1996-3-A THROUGH MO-1996-3-F

Cover Document  
Harrisonville  
Township 4 South, Range 11 West  
Monroe County  
Illinois

IL HABS No. MO-1996-3

Documentation:     3 photographs (1995)  
                  45 data pages (1996)

Christopher Stratton, Photographer, July 1995

- MO-1996-3.1     Front and side view of the Livingstone/Pryor House  
                  in Harrisonville (since destroyed).
- MO-1996-3.2     Front and side view of undocumented House in  
                  Harrisonville (since destroyed).





