

Cover Document  
Unincorporated Areas  
Rural Monroe County  
Monroe County  
Illinois

IL HABS No. MO-1996-4

PHOTOGRAPHS,

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

COVER DOCUMENT FOR MO-1996-4-A THROUGH MO-1996-4-J

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

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
UNINCORPORATED AREAS, RURAL MONROE COUNTY, ILLINOIS;  
COVER DOCUMENT FOR  
IL HABS No. MO-1996-4-A THROUGH MO-1996-4-J

Location:

All buildings documented by this work were located within unincorporated areas of Monroe County, in southwestern Illinois and were situated in the broad alluvial Mississippi River 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.

One of the largest expanses of floodplain within the American Bottom is located in rural Monroe County. The county is bordered by Randolph County on the south and by St. Clair County on both the north and east. Waterloo is the county seat and is the largest town in the county. The largest community in the Monroe Bottom during the nineteenth century was Harrisonville (See MO-1996-3). In the early twentieth century, however, Harrisonville was eclipsed by the railroad community of Valmeyer (See MO-1996-2) which remained the largest town in Monroe Bottom up until the 1993 Flood. Another early railroad community within the Monroe Bottom was Fults (See MO-1996-1).

Present Owner:

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

Present Occupant  
and Use:

All buildings documented by this research are unoccupied.<sup>1</sup>

Statement of Significance:

A total of 270 buildings were identified during the initial architectural survey of the unincorporated rural areas of Monroe County. Of these buildings, many 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 rural agricultural community. Of these buildings, ten were included within the Federal buyout program and were documented as part of this research.

These ten buildings represent traditional log (Hogan, MO-1996-4-C; Patten, MO-1996-4-D), frame (Roever, MO-1996-4-A; Trout, MO-1996-4-B; Meyer, MO-1996-4-E; Lacy, MO-1996-4-F; Eitmann, MO-1996-4-H; Erd, MO-1996-4-I), and brick (Frank, MO-1996-G; Garretson, MO-1996-4-J) houses constructed over a period of nearly 100 years. 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 brick Garretson House (MO-1996-4-J) which was constructed ca. 1835 by a rather wealthy farm family. The majority of the other buildings were constructed between during the middle-to-late nineteenth century. The latest building documented was the Erd House (MO-1996-4-I), a frame house erected ca. 1920.

2. Architect:

None of the buildings documented by this research were architect-designed structures. These buildings were built by local contractors without the aid of a professionally trained architect.

4. Builders, Contractors, and Suppliers:

None of the builders of the buildings discussed in this report were identified.

5. Original Plans:

No original plans exist for any of the buildings documented in this report. 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.

6. Alterations and Additions:

None of the buildings documented in Rural Monroe County were as originally constructed, having been modified through the years to meet the changing demands of the families that occupied the buildings. These physical changes in the buildings' fabric document the changing social and physical needs of the families that occupied them. 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. Merchants C. B. Fletcher and Mattias and Harrison Horine relocated there from Old Harrisonville as did Noah Harlow from Brigewater.<sup>26</sup> The town was officially platted in 1852 and was named "New Harrisonville", after its unlucky fore-runner. 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 (See Harrisonville, MO-1996-2).<sup>27</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>28</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>29</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>30</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>31</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>32</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>33</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, Maeyes, 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>34</sup>

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

The ten buildings documented in Rural Monroe County represent traditional log (Hogan, MO-1996-4-C; Patten, MO-1996-4-D), frame (Roever, MO-1996-4-A; Trout, MO-1996-4-B; Meyer, MO-1996-4-E; Lacy, MO-1996-4-F; Eitmann, MO-1996-4-H; Erd, MO-1996-4-I), and brick (Frank, MO-1996-G; Garretson, MO-1996-4-J) houses constructed over a period of nearly 100 years.

The French were the first Europeans to settle within the Monroe Bottom. Unfortunately, little remains of the eighteenth century French Colonial occupation. Although an occasional late eighteenth century timber frame structure has survived in Randolph and St. Clair Counties, no known eighteenth century French Colonial structure has survived in Monroe County.<sup>35</sup> Generally of vertical log construction with a distinctive galleried form, French colonial vernacular housing in the Illinois Country has been discussed by many authors.<sup>36</sup> Similarly, although communities such as St. Phillippe once thrived in what was to become Monroe County, very little archaeological remains from this period have been documented within the county.<sup>37</sup>

Clearly, it was the early American presence which had the most dramatic impact on the development of the cultural landscape of Monroe County. By the 1780s and 1790s, many American families had settled within the region. Testimony from early settlers recorded in "Declarations Taken in the Cahokia and Kaskaskia Claims, 1807-1812" describe the many improvements made by the American settlers who were pouring into the region during that time. Generally, these improvements included the construction of a simple cabin, the clearing and cultivation of a few (4 to 6) acres of land. These early cabins were crude affairs, generally constructed of unhewn round logs joined at their corners with saddle notches. The more substantial houses from this period generally were of hewn log construction.<sup>38</sup> Few, if any, of these primitive log structures have survived to the present time.



By the 1810s and 1820s, the cultural landscape was quickly changing. More substantial houses (many of log construction, but also some of brick and stone construction) had replaced the primitive log cabins of the previous generation. Generally, it is these second generation log houses that have survived on the landscape. Although present in limited numbers, these structures also are extremely rare --and after the Flood of 1993, almost non-existent in the Monroe Bottom.

Two log houses, located within the Monroe Bottom, were documented by this research and representative of these second generation log structures. As originally constructed, the Hogan House (MO-1996-4-C) was a one-and-one-half-story, one-room log house (with V-notched corners) that measured approximately 18'-5" by 20'-8" in size. Constructed for a farm family ca. 1835-45, the Hogan House contains approximately 380 square feet of living space (not counting the loft space). The Patten House (MO-1996-4-D) was a similar, one-and-one-half-story, one-room log house (with half-dovetail notched corners) that was constructed ca. 1848 for a wood merchant. Of comparable size, the Patten House measures 20'-3" by 18'-0" and contains approximately 365 square feet of living space.

Distinctive of both early houses are the hewn log construction, single room floor plans, lack of substantial cellars beneath the house, and lack of fireplaces (conversely, use of cast-iron stoves). The single room on the ground floor of these house functioned as a multi-purpose kitchen, dining room, and master bedroom. Loft space overhead was used for storage and as a secondary bedroom. The lumber used in the construction of these houses was minimal, incorporating round log sleepers, rafters, and even combination rived and hewn studs in the gable end wall of the Patten House. Sawn lumber was used minimally, occurring as ceiling joists and floor boards. Both structures probably had a set of simple log outbuildings, including a barn and granary, and represent the housing of the working class, rural families of the Monroe Bottom during the early to middle nineteenth century.

One of the major technological changes affecting the quality of life of the early-to-middle nineteenth century family was the introduction of the cast iron

cooking stove into the home and the disappearance of the large cooking fireplace. Since both of these single room houses had been constructed for use with cast iron cook stoves, the introduction of the cast iron stove in early Monroe County apparently preceeded the expansion of the family home during the middle century (as will be discussed later).<sup>39</sup>

A similar house documented by this research as a result of the Flood of 1993 was the Allard House (R-1996-1) which was located in nearby Randolph County. Measuring 16'-8" by 19'-0" (approximately 315 square feet), this house was constructed ca. 1790-1800 for a low-income farm family. Unlike the Hogan and Patten Houses, this early structure originally was constructed with a large combination cooking and heating fireplace in a gable end wall.

Although primitive by present-day standards, hewn log structures with stone fireplaces, sash windows, and plank floors were much more refined than the first generation log structures (many of which had by this time been relegated to use as secondary outbuildings such as summer kitchens or granaries). Nonetheless, these structures were not as commodious as the more affluent residents of the county preferred. Even in the early years of settlement, economic differences between families were apparent and the more successful families often sought better domestic accomondations.

Many of the more successful families in the American Bottom region constructed substantial houses in the French colonial style. One such house that has survived to the present is the Menard House, located in nearby Randolph County. Similarly, substantial houses of stone, and later brick, were also constructed by affluent families in such communities as Kaskaskia and Cahokia. But, such houses were few in number outside of these two communities.

One of the earliest --if not the earliest-- brick houses constructed in Illinois was the Jarrot Mansion, constructed ca. 1805-1810 in nearby Cahokia, St. Clair County. This large, Federal-style brick dwelling was constructed for a successful merchant of French descent. Shortly after (ca. 1810-12), the first brick house in what was to become Monroe County was constructed by James Lemon at the American community of New Design.<sup>40</sup> By at least the middle of the second

decade of the nineteenth century (ca. 1815), brick houses were also being constructed in the Monroe Bottom, along Fountain Creek, in the region known as Eagle Prairie. Within this area, a short-lived brick building tradition --indicative of the economic success of this recently settled farm community-- had developed.

One of the earliest documented brick houses in the Monroe Bottom was the Dan Sink House (which was constructed on Claim 309). Located in Eagle Prairie, the house was assessed at \$600 in 1817. Only two other houses in the county (both with an assessed value of \$700) had an assessed value greater than that placed on the Sink House. In 1883, the county history notes that the Sink House was "one of the oldest houses now standing on Eagle Prairie." The other early brick house on the Eagle Prairie was the George Atcheson House which was located on Claim 576 at the head of Fountain Creek. Although the date of construction for this house is not known, a deed dated January 1819 refers to the "old brick mansion house" (also referred to as "plantation" house by the County Commissioners in 1819) of George Atcheson. As the county history notes, during these early years, the Sink and Atcheson houses "were the only two brick houses in this part of the county".<sup>41</sup>

The Garretson House (MO-1996-4-J) is a brick dwelling constructed near Fountain in ca. 1835 for a prosperous farmer who had arrived in the region in 1800. Not including the rear service wing (which probably was an earlier log structure), the house was a multi-room (probably containing four rooms), two story structure with four fireplaces, and incorporated extensive amount of local, vertical-sawn woods (predominately redwood/cedar, walnut and sycamore). Multiple rooms had distinct functions, separating parlor from kitchen and private sleeping quarters from public rooms. Including a single story service wing (of approximate 16' by 20' dimensions) the Garretson House would have provided nearly 975 square feet of space, which is over double that in the houses of the less successful farmers in his neighborhood. Given its size and substantial brick construction, the house would have been one of the most prominent residences in the Monroe County Bottom at the time it was constructed.

By the middle nineteenth century, the standard of living for the inhabitants of Monroe County had greatly improved over the earlier 1810s-30s period. Although the simple one-room house continued to be occupied through the middle nineteenth century, these houses often were expanded with a rear, single story addition. In Monroe County, these rear additions often consisted of shed roof, frame extensions that ran the entire length of the log house and gave the building a saltbox appearance. These rear additions, which functioned as kitchens, removed the kitchen and dining activities within the home from the multi-purpose front room (which now functioned as a combination bedroom and, presumably, formal parlor for meeting guests).

Both the Hogan House (MO-1996-4-C) and Patten House (MO-1996-4-D) have similar rear extensions that were constructed onto the rear of the house during the middle nineteenth century. These rear service wings added approximately 250 and 265 square feet, respectively to each house. Although relatively small additions, when compared to the small character of the original house, these new rooms represented substantial improvements to the older structure. In both cases, the new wing increased the footprint of the house by approximately 68-70%. With the new wing, the ground floor of the Hogan House contained 645 square feet (1,025 square feet with the loft), and the Patten House contained 615 square feet (980 square feet with the loft). Additionally, these improvements also included the addition of new, much larger cellars beneath the house proper.<sup>42</sup>

In contrast to the earlier log construction, these new service wings were of brick-nogged frame construction. In the case of the Hogan House, this frame consisted of hewn oak sills, 4"-square studs, and log sleepers as floor joists. With the Patten House, the frame consists of circular-sawn sill, floor joists and studs with an occasional vertical-sawn framing member. In both cases, the spaces between the studs is infilled with soft-mud brick which adds rigidity to the frame and insulates the home from the weather. This distinctive framing technique is potentially reflective of the numerous German craftsmen that arrived within the Monroe Bottom during the late 1830s and 1840s.

Within the Monroe Bottom, new house construction during the middle nineteenth century was predominately of

frame construction. Unlike the single room houses constructed during the earlier years, frame houses constructed for the working class families in the Monroe Bottom were of a two-room plan (similar to the middle century Hogan and Patten Houses) or a slightly more sophisticated three-room plan. Three middle to late nineteenth century frame houses of this type were documented by this research. The Lacy House (MO-1996-4-F) is one such two-room house constructed ca. 1848-50 for a moderately successful farm family. The Trout House (MO-1996-4-B) and Eitmann House (MO-1996-4-H) are both late nineteenth century houses of the three-room and two-room varieties, respectively. The Trout House was constructed ca. 1860-70 and the Eitmann House was constructed ca. 1880-85 --both for tenant farm families.

All three of these houses use relatively light, framing methods. The earliest of these three houses (the Lacy House, MO-1996-4-F) was constructed using vertical-sawn, oak stock throughout the house --except for the sill, which is hand hewn oak. The Trout House (MO-1996-4-B), constructed ca. 1860-70, used predominately circular sawn white pine throughout the house. An occasional piece of vertical sawn lumber is present in the building. Similarly, the Eitmann House (MO-1996-4-H), which was constructed ca. 1880-85, utilized all circular-sawn, white pine stock except for the hand hew sill. In both the Lacy and Trout Houses, large 4"x4" studs are present (the Trout House has alternating 2"x4" and 4"x4"s) --unlike the Eitmann House which used more typical 2"x4" studs.

Two distinctive attributes of the framing techniques used in the construction of the Lacy and Eitmann Houses are their distinctive knee braces and brick nogging --both framing techniques typical of the German craftsmen living within the American Bottom. Soft-mud brick were used to infill between all the vertical framing members within the original portions of these houses. Not only are these houses brick nogged, but they also incorporate a distinctive knee brace that rises from the sill to either the corner post or upper plate. Unlike framing typical of the Anglo-American population (which has a knee brace which forms two 45-degree angles with the sill and corner post), this framing technique yeilds a knee brace with approximate 60-degree and 30-degree angles with the sill plate and corner post, respectively. In the earlier versions of



this house form, the knee brace runs from the sill plate all the way to the upper plate. In the later versions of this framing technique, the knee brace rises to the upper portion of the corner post. The latest versions of this framing technique has the knee brace rising to only slightly over the mid-section of the corner post.

Both the Lacy and Eitmann Houses represent two-room varieties of this common house form. Both houses contained approximately 600 square feet on their ground floor (580 and 612 square feet, respectively) and an additional 350 square feet in the upstairs loft (364 and 350 square feet respectively). With combined ground floor and upstairs, the Lacy House contained approximately 950 square feet when originally constructed and the Eitmann House contained 962 square feet --both slightly less than the 980 and 1,025 square feet in the remodeled Patten and Hogan Houses, respectively. When one considers that the Eitmann House also had a large summer kitchen located immediately behind the house (containing an additional 260 square feet of "kitchen" space), the late nineteenth century Eitmann House was slightly more spacious than the Lacy House.

The Trout House was a slight variation on this common house form. With its three-room plan, the builders partitioned the front into two-rooms separated by a simple plank partition wall, creating a separate downstairs bedroom partitioned from the more formal public activities conducted in this room. As such, the builders separated the bedroom space from the public activities that occurred in the front rooms of these houses, creating more formal parlor or sitting room space. In conjunction with this rather significant change in floor plan, the Trout House (which contains approximately 1,092 square feet) is also slightly larger than both the Lacy and Eitmann Houses.

As with the earlier period, the more affluent families sought more substantial houses. The Jacob Meyer House (MO-1996-4-E) represents a two-story, double-pile, central hall plan which has its origins in the regional Germanic building tradition. This frame house, which was constructed ca. 1875 for a merchant son of Fridolin Meyer, contains approximately 1,050 square feet per floor (over 2,100 square feet total). With its central hallway, distinct rooms with specialized function

(bedroom, parlor, kitchen, etc.), large square footage, and large cellar, this house clearly was one of the larger residences in the Monroe Bottom when it was constructed. In contrast, The Frank House (MO-1996-4-G) is a large brick, side hall-plan constructed as an addition onto an earlier dwelling for a successful farmer ca. 1870. Unfortunately, the original portion of the Frank House had burned during the early twentieth century, and --as such-- the existing Frank House represents a turn-of-the-century brick house associated with a relatively successful farm family. A large, brick summer kitchen was present at the Frank House. It is suspected that a large summer kitchen would also have been present at the Meyer House when this dwelling was originally constructed.

During the early twentieth century, through the end of World War I, the standard of living of the rural population of Monroe County improved dramatically. These were extremely good years for farmers in Illinois, and the nation as a whole. This period of economic prosperity is obvious to the student of the Monroe Bottom cultural landscape. Many new houses and agricultural outbuildings were constructed during this period (See the Roever House, MO-1996-4-A and the Erd House, MO-1996-4-I). Additionally, few houses in the Bottom were not affected by major remodelings and additions during these years, as the standard of living for the farm family improved dramactically during these years. During the early twentieth century, large additions were constructed on the Hogan (MO-1996-4-C), Patten (MO-1996-4-D), Lacy (MO-1996-4-F), Trout (MO-1996-4-B), and Eitmann (MO-1996-4-H) Houses --greatly enlarging the amount of space within these structures and improving the quality of life associated with the families that occupied them.<sup>43</sup> In the cases of the Hogan (MO-1996-4-C), Eitmann (MO-1996-4-H), and Lacy Houses (MO-1996-4-F), this expansion involved the construction of a two-room addition to the existing house, which resulted in a four-room, massed plan on the house's lower story.

One characteristic shared by nearly all of the houses documented was the presence (at one time or another) of associated outbuildings. These outbuildings include barns, granaries, grain bins, silos, machine-sheds, summer kitchens --buildings commonly found on any working farm. The number of outbuildings that were



fully documented, however, was fairly limited due to the number of them that had been demolished prior to the field investigation, and the fact that many of those that are extant were not included in the FEMA Buyout and remain part of operating farms. Nonetheless, line drawings were done on a total of seven outbuildings at five different house sites. Of the seven, five were summer kitchens and two were granaries.

The summer kitchens documented were located at the Roever (MO-1996-4-A), Erd (MO-1996-4-I), Hogan (MO-1996-4-C), Eitmann (MO-1996-4-H), and Trout (MO-1996-4-B) Houses and can be loosely grouped into a one-room and two-room varieties. The one-room summer kitchens are smaller than the two-room variety and provide space for food preparation/storage or for doing laundry. The two-room summer kitchens also have a room specifically set aside for food preparation/storage, but, in addition, have a secondary room that could be utilized as a smokehouse or simply as a storage room. All of the summer kitchens are of frame construction and most of them originally had board-and-batten siding and unfinished interiors. Of those documented, the summer kitchen at the Eitmann House (MO-1996-4-H) appears to be the oldest; it is constructed of hand-hewn, locally-procured oak, while the others all have sawn stock (often non-local white or yellow pine). None of the buildings were functioning as summer kitchens by the time of the 1993 flood, their usefulness in this regard having decreased with the introduction of new appliances and ventilation/cooling systems within the home.

The two granaries documented were located at the Hogan (MO-1996-4-C) and Trout (MO-1996-4-B) Houses. The one at the Hogan House (MO-1996-4-C) is a large, two-story building of timber-frame construction that has two grain bins on its first floor and a storage loft above. The granary at the Trout House (MO-1996-4-B) is single-story and is much smaller and narrower than the one at the Hogan House (MO-1996-4-C); it is framed with sawn lumber.

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- A. Original Architectural Drawings: None available.

B. Early Views: None available.

C. Interviews: None conducted.

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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.

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 the structures documented is limited, their knowledge of the individual buildings is invaluable.

Similarly, the archaeological integrity of the subsurface resources around these rural properties has not been assessed. Archaeological investigations have the potential to yield a wide range of information regarding these early structures and the 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 eighteenth and nineteenth century rural lifeways in this region.

Although the integrity of these resources is not known, there is every reason to believe that the subsurface integrity of these sites is good. Nonetheless, it is suspected that they were impacted by post-flood cleanup and demolition activities (especially the demolition of the house). Future research should address the integrity of these archaeological resources and the impact that the demolition of these structures had on this resource.

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 Rural Monroe County 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 county 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 to maps of the county. 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 Monroe County, Illinois" which was prepared by Floyd Mansberger, Patrick Steele, Sr., and Christopher Stratton (1994).

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 the summer and early fall of 1995 on those structures determined eligible to the National Register.

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 several of the buildings in documented had been partially cleaned out in preparation of rebuilding or as a result of salvage activity, the majority remained untouched with the jumbled pre-flood contents of the house scattered among the flood deposited silts.

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 nineteenth and early twentieth century tax records which assisted with

Table 1

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

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	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

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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 (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) during September and October 1995.

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 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 Mr. Timothy Townsend and Mr. Christopher Stratton --both 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 late summer and early fall of 1993, the Mississippi River flooded its banks and devastated many communities and rural properties along its course. The Columbia Levee District levee was breached by flood waters on August 1, 1993 inundating the floodplain between Fountain Creek and Carr Creeks. The next day, the floodwaters breached the Fountain Creek levees, inundating the Harrisonville (See MO-1996-3) and Ivy Landing Levee Districts. Within the unincorporated areas of rural Monroe

County, 55,000 acres of land and over 330 dwellings were flooded with 3-16 feet of water.<sup>44</sup> 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>45</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) Shortly after completion of the fieldwork for this project, all buildings documented by this research were demolished as part of the Federal buyout program. The property thus remains undeveloped green space.
- (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, American 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) Ibid.
- (27) McDonough 1883, 413-414.
- (28) Ibid, 397.
- (29) Ibid, 50, 319, 449.
- (30) Record of Articles of Incorporation. County Clerk's Office, Waterloo, Illinois, A:13.
- (31) Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois. Annual Report of the St. Louis Valley Railroad Company (Springfield, 1902).
- (32) Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois. Annual Report of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (Springfield, 1903).
- (33) Ibid.
- (34) Centennial Atlas Company. Plat Book of Monroe County,

Illinois (Waterloo, 1916).

- (35) For a discussion of the eighteenth century architectural remnants preserved in St. Clair County, see Gums et al. 1991.
- (36) See, for example, Peterson (1941, 1949, 1965), Belting (1943, 1948), Johnson (1974), and Thurman (1984) --to name only a few.
- (37) Although two recent volumes discuss the archaeology of the French colonial period in Illinois, these volumes contain little on Monroe County (Walthall 1991; Walthall and Emerson 1992). See also Gums (1988) for discussion of the French colonial archaeology conducted in, and around, the community of Cahokia. More recently, this author has conducted excavations around the Jarrot Mansion as well as the Holy Family Church (Mansberger 1994).
- (38) For a detailed discussion of the difference between log cabins and log houses in Illinois, as well as a summary of regional studies of log architecture, see "Log Construction in Illinois" (Mansberger 1995).
- (39) See Mansberger and Dyson 1990.
- (40) McDonough and Company, 1883, 334.

This source notes that the earliest brick house constructed in Monroe County was built by James Lemon within the New Design settlement. Although Lemon settled at this location in 1786, he originally constructed a log cabin and, as such, the exact date of this house is not known. The Lemon House, which is still extant, is claimed to have been constructed as a fortification. As such, this house may have been built during America's war with Britian, ca. 1812.

- (41) McDonough and Company, 1883, 334.
- (42) Although earlier log houses often had a small cellar beneath the house, accessed by a small trap door in the floor of the house, no evidence for such a cellar was found in either the Hogan nor Patten Houses. Besides these small cellars beneath the house, these early houses probably would have had an exterior cellar within the area immediately outside the back door. Such cellars often were abandoned with the introduction of the more substantial house cellar. Archaeological investigations would be necessary to determine if these early cellars were present at either of these two sites.

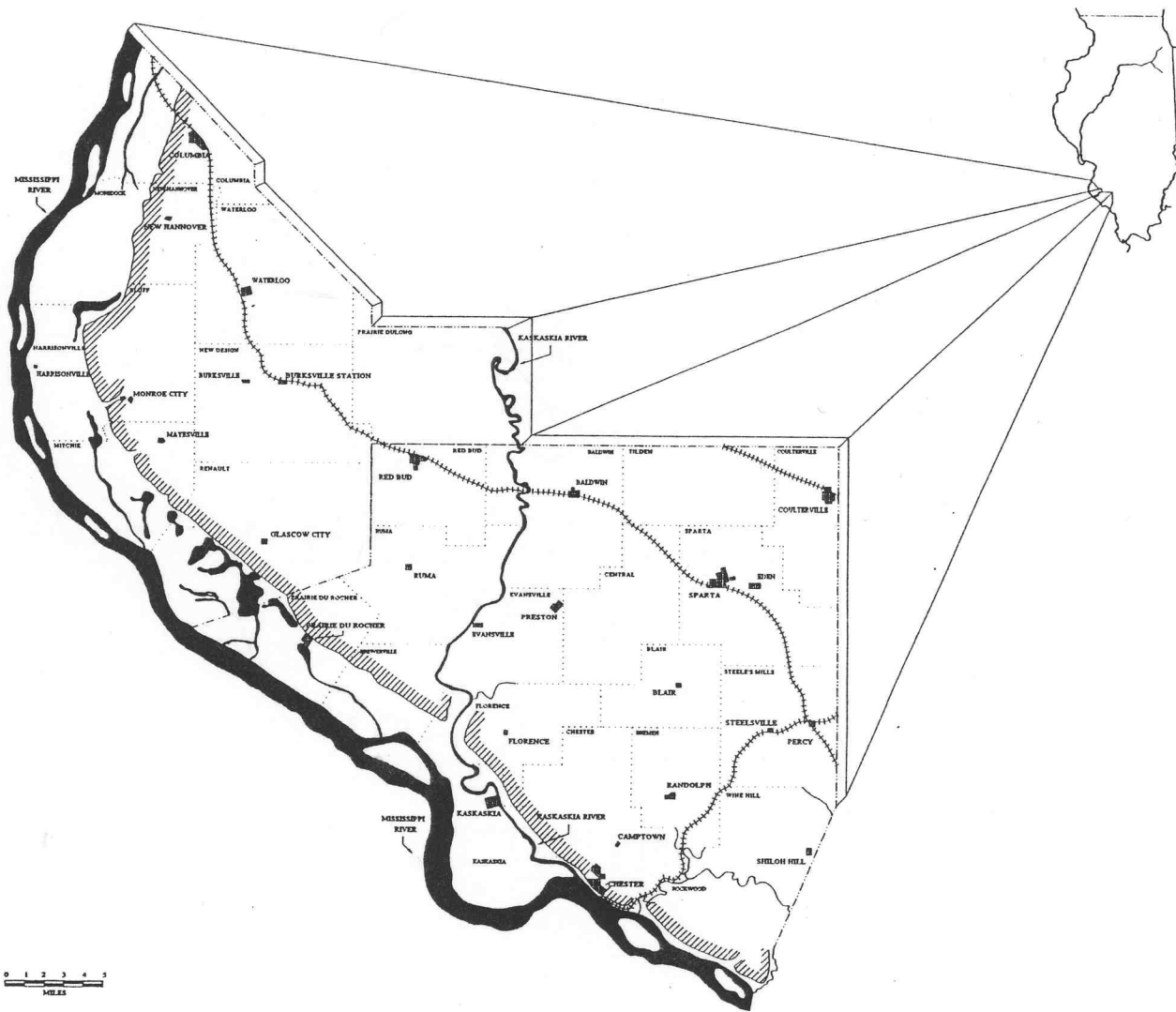
(43) The early twentieth century additions increased the size of the Lacy House by nearly 48%. Not including the new summer kitchen, which also was constructed at this time, the Trout House increased by 33%. If we include the addition of the large summer kitchen which was constructed at the Trout House at this time, the size of the enclosed domestic activity areas increased nearly 62% in size. The Eitmann House already had a detached summer kitchen. The new addition onto the Eitmann House increased the dwelling by 51%. Considering the summer kitchen as an extension of the original house, the new addition onto the Eitmann House increased it in size by only 40%.

(44) Woodward-Clyde Federal Services, 1994, 1-1.

(45) 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.



Monroe and Randolph Counties in 1876.

Figure 1. Location of the southern American Bottom region (those portions in Monroe and Randolph Counties).

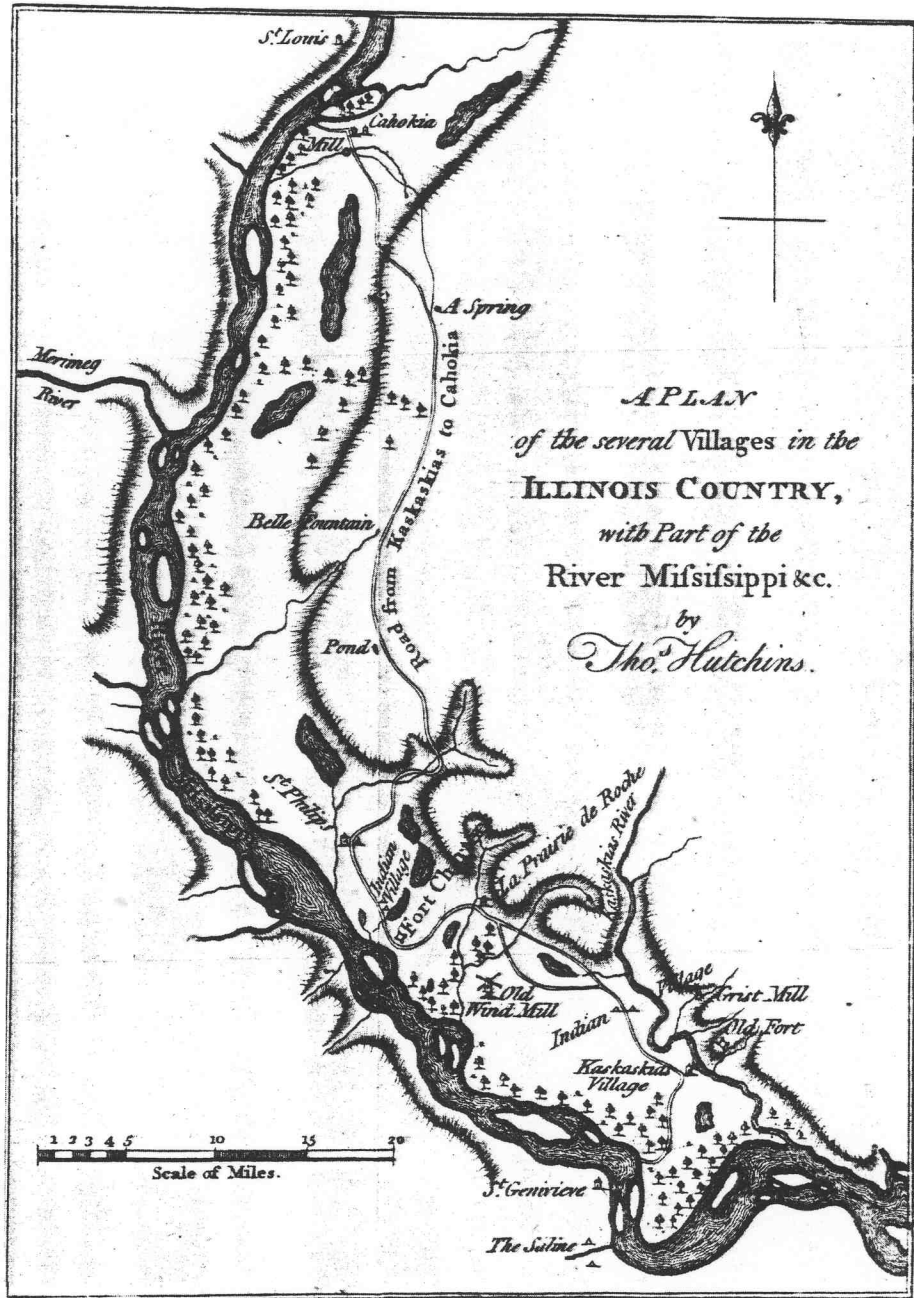


Figure 2. Map of the Illinois Country drawn by Captain Thomas Hutchins in ca 1770 (Hutchins 1778; See Buissert 1991:67).

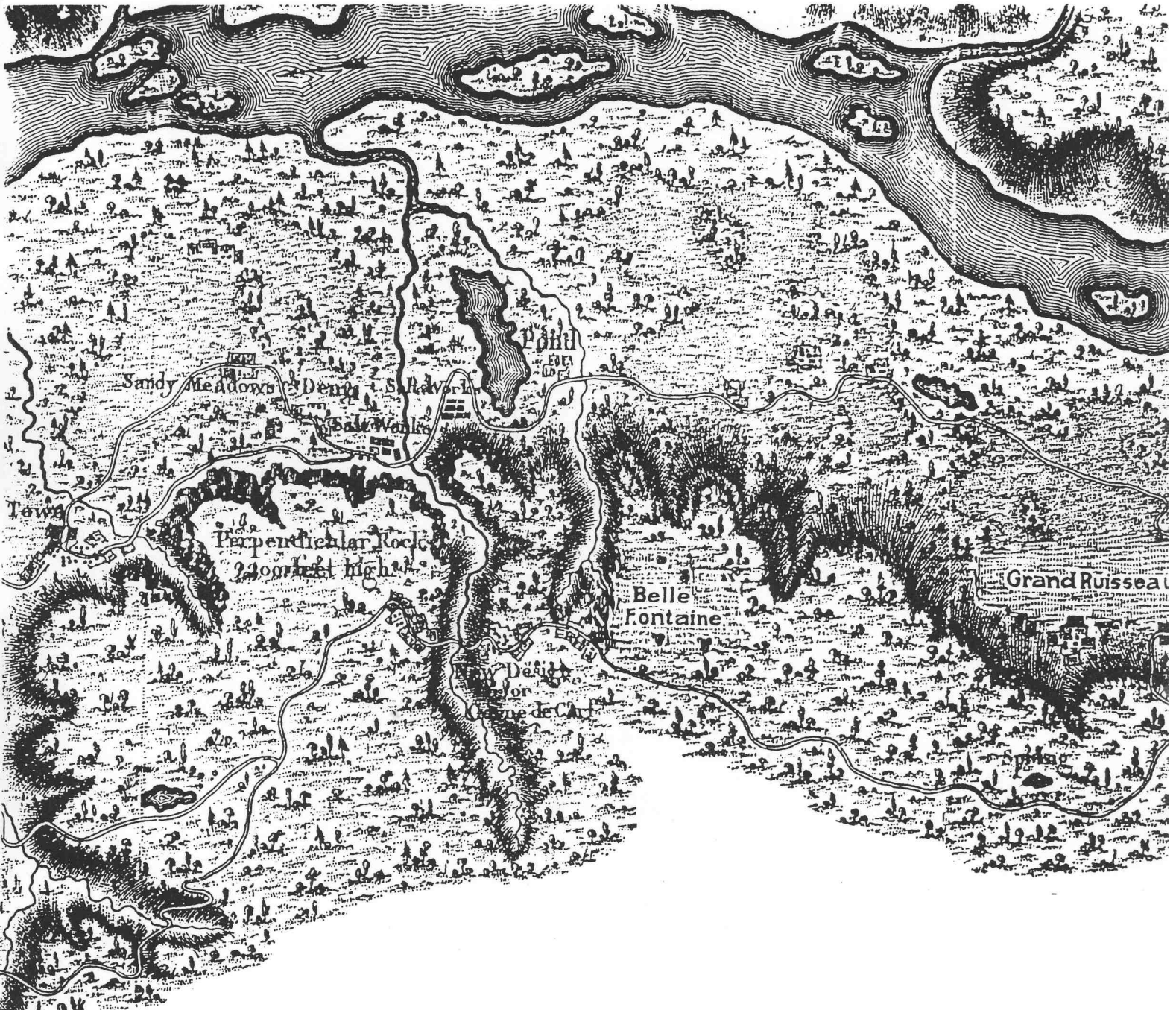


Figure 3. Detail of the Monroe Bottom region around present-day Valmeyer from Collot's Voyage dans L'Amerique Septentrionale (1826). This is a slightly retouched version of Collot's map, as published in Alvord (1907).



# SECTIONAL MAP OF MONROE COUNTY ILLINOIS.

*Showing an outline of the County and its Subdivisions into Congressional and Civil T.P., a general outline of timber together with the locations of its Towns and Villages, Post-Offices, Churches, School Houses, Streams, Roads &c.*

Published by W. R. BRINK & CO. 1875.

*Drawn by E. J. Chamberlain.*



Figure 4. Sectional Map of Monroe County, Illinois  
(Brink and Company 1875:12).



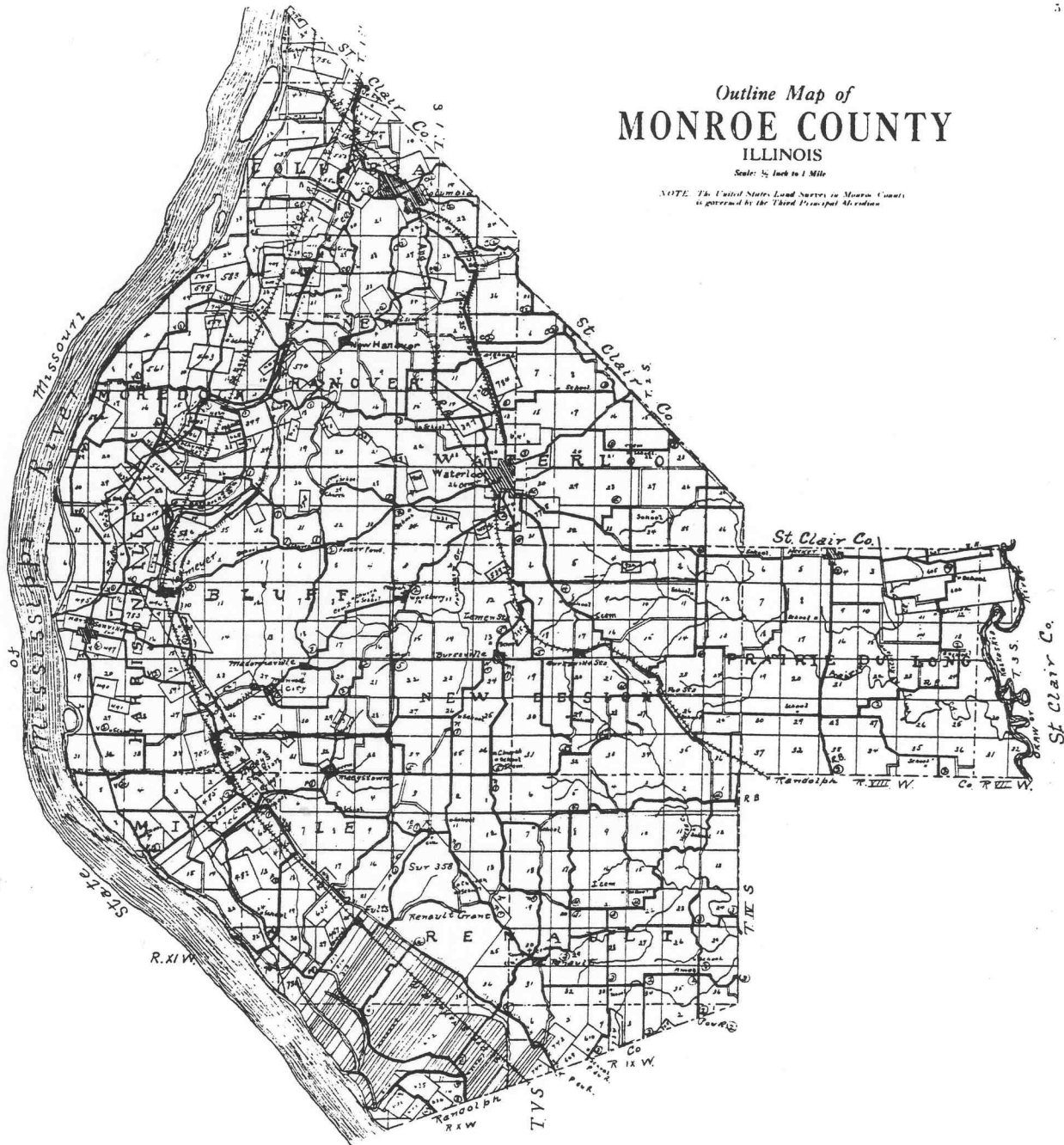
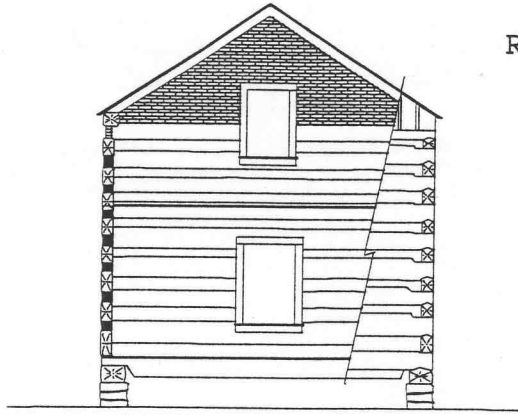
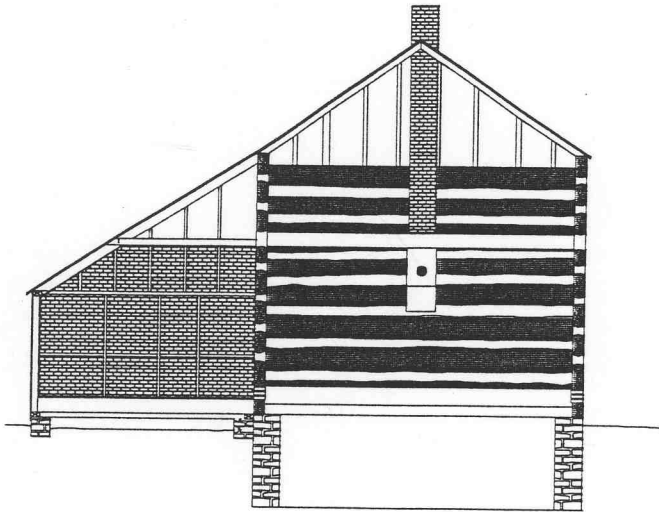


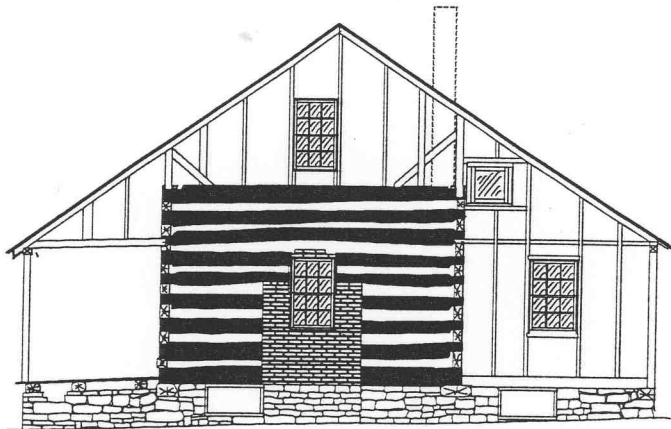
Figure 5. "Outline Map of Monroe County, Illinois" (Centennial Atlas Company 1916). Note the introduction of the St. Louis Valley Railroad Company's rail line through the Mississippi bottom.



North sectional of Hogan House, ca. 1830.

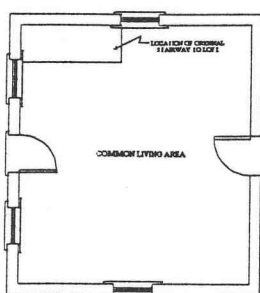


North sectional of Patten House, ca. 1870.

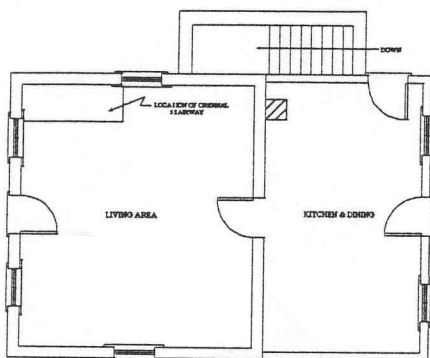


East elevation of Allard House, 1995.

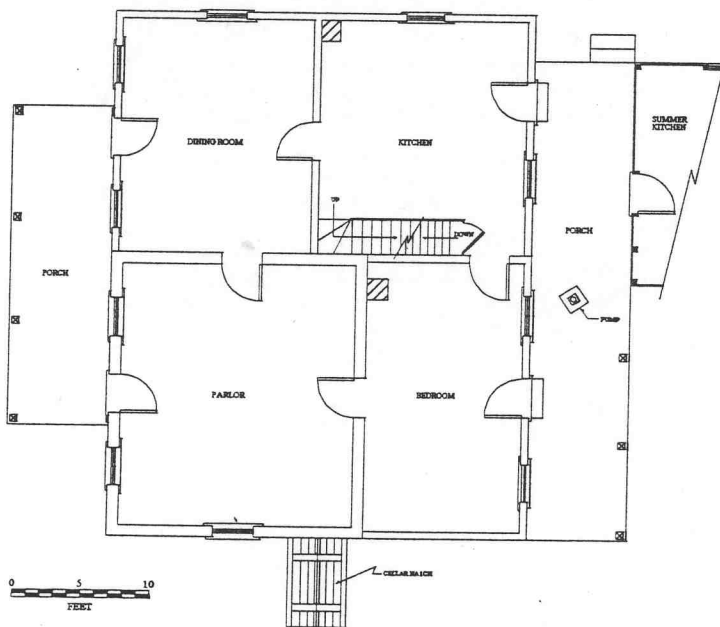
Figure 6. Sectional views of three log houses documented in rural Monroe and Randolph Counties.



Ca. 1830, as a one-room, log house



Ca. 1845, following construction of brick-nogged addition



Ca. 1910, after construction of balloon-frame addition

Figure 7. Ground-floor floor plans of the Hogan House illustrating the regional pattern in the evolution of the early nineteenth century dwellings within the Monroe Bottom.