

Commercial Building & Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall
2 East Water Street
City of Pinckneyville
Perry County
Illinois

HIBS No. PY-2020-1

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic Illinois Building Survey
State Historic Preservation Office
Springfield, Illinois

Prepared by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey
On behalf of the Illinois Department of Transportation

August 2022

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDING SURVEY

COMMERCIAL BUILDING & INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS HALL

Location: 2 East Water Street
City of Pinckneyville, Perry County, Illinois

USGS Quadrangle: USGS Pinckneyville, 7.5 minute, Illinois
Latitude 38° 4' 47" N Longitude 089° 22' 54" W

Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
Zone 16 291098 Easting 4217164 Northing

Present Owner: Illinois Department of Transportation

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: This two-story, brick building, the second floor of which has a hall that was occupied for the first seventy-five years of the twentieth century by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), was erected ca. 1897. It is an example of a small, vernacular, commercial structure erected in Pinckneyville, the Perry County seat, and that thrived on serving area farmers, folks associated with the surrounding coal mining industry, and those connected with the local government. Its first floor housed between 1897 and 2015 a clothing store, two grocery stores and a variety of restaurants. The fabrication lacks architectural distinction and endured some stylistic changes, yet it remains a good example of a small, commercial building-type that enabled its merchants, and the IOOF hall above, to meet for more than one hundred years the demands and needs of those who lived in and around the town.

PART 1: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History¹

1. Date of Erection: ca. 1897
2. Architect: Unknown
3. Original and subsequent owners:

Mrs. Margaret Mueller (Miller)

ca. 1897-1922

¹ See pages 5-18 for more information and citations.

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Independent Order of Odd Fellows	1922-ca. 1975
Various Restaurateurs	ca. 1975-2017
Illinois Department of Transportation	2017-2022

4. Builder or contractor: Unknown
5. Alterations and additions: A, one-story wing was added to the back (south end) of the building in 1935 when it served as a Kroger grocery store.

B. Historical Context

Perry County: Establishment, Agriculture & Coal

Perry County was created in January 1827 and consisted of 451 square miles or 288,640 acres. It was largely flat and lacked notable waterways, the largest being Beaucoup Creek and its tributaries which flowed north-to-south and was located in the middle of the county. The vicinity was said in 1837 to have “good soil” that supported growing corn and tobacco as well as the production of beef and pork. Agriculture was actually one of two primary ways to earn a living in the county, especially in its early years. Coal mining was the second.²

Farmers were already working much of its land when Perry County was organized. By 1861 the county produced annually almost 1.2 million bushels of corn and 241,752 bushels of wheat. Additionally did farms claim 13,837 swine, 10,368 cattle and 4,485 horses at the time. By 1880, agriculture accounted for 185,940 acres of the county, 122,818 acres of which were improved and 63,122 of which were not. There were 1,734 farms then, the average size being 107 acres. The vast majority of farms were twenty acres or larger – some much larger. Horses, swine and milk cows were prominent among the animals found on those farms. Twenty years later, in 1900, Perry County had 1,962 farms, the average size of which was 115.4 acres. The county claimed 1,744 farms on 204,833 acres in 1930 with an average size of 117.45 acres per farm. More specifically did the Pinckneyville Precinct claim 444 farms on 55,725 acres. Clearly, farming was a significant economic endeavour for both the county and precinct.³

² George Washington Smith, *A History of Southern Illinois: A Narrative Account of its Historical Progress, Its People, and Its Principal Interests* (Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912): 513; J.M. Peck, *A Gazetteer of Illinois, in Three Parts* (Philadelphia, PA: Grigg & Elliot, 1837): 11; *Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory for the Years 1864-5* (Chicago, IL: J.C.W. Bailey, 1864): 85.

³ *Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory for the Years 1858-1859* (Chicago, IL: George W. Hawes, 1858): 168; *Illinois State Gazetteer, 1864-5*: 85; United States Census Office, *Report of the Production of Agriculture as Returned at the Tenth Census*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883): 80, 184; William R. Merriam, Director, *Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900: Agriculture Part 1, Farm, Live Stock and Animal Products* (Washington, D.C.:

Coal mining did not start to establish itself as an economic driver in the county until about 1860 when it was noted that the pursuit had "...just begun to assume importance." A major asset for the area's coal fields was the accessibility of the coal itself. The first layer of the resource was only about fifty feet below ground and did not require extensive (or expensive) tunnels. It could be reached simply by removing the layers of soil and clay that covered it. Some thought that the Illinois coal field contained as much as 1,277,500,000,000 tons of the material. Regarding the Pinckneyville area specifically, it was reported that "there are inexhaustible coal fields, the whole country surrounding the town, and the town itself, being underlaid with a strata of from six to seven feet of the best coal, from 10 to 40 feet below the surface..."⁴

Over 100 years later, farming and coal mining were still driving the economy of both Perry County and the city of Pinckneyville. As for the later, it was reported in 1969 that "three companies are in heavy [coal] production." Additionally did Pinckneyville offer shopping options for both farmers and miners.⁵

The City of Pinckneyville

The community began its evolution along with that of the county. The town site was established in the wake of the county being formed and its development started quickly. The town was platted and lots offered for sale by auction, five dollars being the starting price per lot. Twenty-four lots were sold and \$1,223.28 raised. The first courthouse, a frame structure, was completed in 1829. Eight years later, in 1837, Pinckneyville's population consisted of between fifteen and twenty families. Businesses included one tavern, one grocery and four stores, all supporting "...a large settlement of industrious farmers" in the immediate area. Also in that year was a new, brick courthouse built followed thirteen years later by the third courthouse.⁶

Despite having been platted almost thirty years earlier, Pinckneyville was initially incorporated in 1857. Three years prior to that, a steam mill costing \$20,000 was erected between 1854 and 1856 by the Pinckneyville Mill Company. By 1864 Pinckneyville

United States Census Office, 1902): 74; *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930-Agriculture Volume I, Farm Acreage and Farm Values* (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census. Library, 1931): 159. All census data accessed on 14 June 2022 at <https://agcensus.library.cornell.edu> and accessed in May 2022.

⁴ *Illinois State Gazetteer, 1864-5*: 36, 515.

⁵ *Illinois: Guide and Gazetteer* (Chicago, IL: Rand McNally & Company, 1969): 426-427.

⁶ Smith, *Southern Illinois*: 514; Peck, *A Gazetteer of Illinois* (1837): 272.

businesses included four physicians, three general stores, two wagonmakers, two shoemakers, one grocer and others including lawyers, a milliner, harness maker, saloon and a hotel – the “Sullivan House.”⁷

The city continued to grow. Its population in 1880 was about 1500 residents. Merchants and service providers included eight saloons, four general stores, three grocers, three hotels, five lawyers and seven physicians as well as a druggist, milliner, jeweler, meat market, hardware store and others. Shipped from the town at that time were coal, flour, wheat and fruit. Significantly were a variety of industries also operating in Pinckneyville in the early 1880s. For instance the Pinckneyville Coal Mining Company, established in 1874 and capitalized at \$15,000, mined coal with twenty miners. A plow factory with four forges that employed ten men was established in 1868. The City Flouring Mills started business in 1871 in a three story building with a 60 horsepower engine that ran four burrs and produced about 125 barrels of flour a day – much of which was sold in St. Louis or New Orleans. Two other businesses, both dating to 1874, were the “OK” Mill and Fallon Mills. Pinckneyville’s industrial efforts were driven by the county’s primary economic interests, farming and the mining of coal. Those efforts and the city’s growth were enhanced by the railroads that served the community, including the Wabash, Chester and Western Railroad (later the Missouri Pacific) and the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad (later the Illinois Central). Then, starting in 1882, the St. Louis Central Railroad was built from Carbondale, through Pinckneyville to St. Louis.⁸

Whether it be World Wars or the Depression, the country continued to need farm products and coal. Consequently did Pinckneyville survive the worldwide challenges of the first half of the twentieth century. Both endeavours continued after World War II, though farming, while still considered the area’s leading industry, and the support of farming families, seems not to have engendered much attention. It was different for industrial development. Coal continued to be harvested through the efforts of the Pyramid Coal Company while industries were sought. Attracted to town in the years after the war were the Forest City Manufacturing Company, which produced dresses, in addition to Decca Records in the late 1950s and Perry Metals in the early 1960s, the latter drawn to the city in part by loans and donations offered.⁹ Pinckneyville continues as a farming support community, as well as the seat of government for Perry County.

⁷ *Illinois State Gazetteer, 1864-5*: 515, 516; *Combined History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties, Illinois* (Philadelphia, PA: J.L. McDonough & Co., 1883): 338.

⁸ *Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1880* (Detroit, MI: R.L. Polk & Co., 1880): 909-910; *Combined History: 338-339*; Perry County Historical Society, *General History of Perry County, 1827-1988* (Pinckneyville, IL[?]: Perry County Historical Society, 1988): 16; *Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1882* (Chicago, IL: R.L. Polk & Co., 1882): 1101.

⁹ Perry County, *General History*: 18.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows:

The secret societies of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the United States were myriad as likely were the reasons that drove men to join them. Encouraging membership in those organizations, it can be simplistically rationalized, was the impersonal nature of industrialization, the growth of the working class and the desire of individuals to retain some sense of control in their personal lives that inspired men to join them.

One such organization was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows which was founded in England and came to the United States in 1819, upon which its American objective evolved to bring man “to a true appreciation of his whole duty, whether to God, himself, or to his brother man.” It was a society based on Friendship, Love and Truth and for which members pledged to guard the secrets of the organization. Odd Fellowship has also been called a “...caricature of Christianity. It is practically a false religion.” Organizational objectives required the “...mutual relief and protection to its members in times of want, distress, danger or difficulty; to cultivate social relations among its members, teach them to be industrious and frugal, inculcate correct moral principles and increase, by the practice of charity, their love for their fellow men.” A key component of the Order was its organization built around Grand Lodges, Supreme Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments, all led by members with titles like Noble Grand, Past Grand, Vice Grand, Chief Patriarch, and High Priest. Odd Fellows membership across the United States was just over 1 million in 1901, a number that had grown by 1915 to almost 3.5 million, mostly from the working class. The organization also had Mutual Aid and Benefit Associations – essentially insurance options. The Odd Fellows was said to be the most robust secret order in the country. It also established in 1851 the Daughters of Rebekah, a complementary association for wives.¹⁰

Clearly, the Odd Fellows was a tightly organized entity that offered members structure, friendship, discipline and insurance – in other words, stability – in a rapidly changing and industrializing world over which those members had no real command.

2 East Water Street:

The nature of business in growing communities was transitory. A specific store might

¹⁰ Arthur Preuss, *A Dictionary of Secret and Other Societies* (St. Louis, MO: B. Herder Book Co., 1924): 334-338; *The Official History of Odd Fellowship: The Three-Link Fraternity* (Boston, MA: the Fraternity Publishing Company, 1898): 9; Theodore A. Ross, *The Illustrated History of Odd Fellowship* (New York, NY: The Ross History Co., 1916): 1-3; “News Items,” *The Pinckneyville (IL) Advocate*, 28 June 1901: 8. Given the provocative nature of the Odd Fellow/Christian contrast, the reader is directed specifically to Preuss’s *Dictionary* in general, and to page 335 in particular, for additional information and references.

have occupied a building for years, while in other instances a retailer may have lasted only a few months, after which a new venture moved in. It was similar with the buildings themselves. Some survived and served a town for extended periods of time, especially those constructed of brick or stone. Others were lost to fire or other catastrophic events. They were often rebuilt, though sometimes not. And so it was in Pinckneyville. The building at 2 E. Water Street was among those built of brick that actively served the community for over 100 years.

Suits for warm Weather

that will fit you perfectly and give the best of satisfaction. We carry the most complete line of

Gents' Furnishings and Clothing in Southern Illinois

Our line of Shoes are up-to-date and should be examined before buying elsewhere. We sell better goods for cheaper prices than any other store.

The Square Deal
CLOTHING STORE

Pinckneyville, Illinois.

Figure 1: A 1903 advertisement placed in the *Perry County Advocate* for The Square Deal Clothing Store when it was under management by John C. Wildy and John Niesing (“Suits for Warm Weather,” *Perry County Advocate* [Pinckneyville, IL], 2 July 1903: 24).

A two story, brick building housing a general store was constructed no later than 1886 across the street from the county courthouse, in the southeast corner of the Water Street and South Main Street intersection. It remained at least through 1894 though the building had been removed and replaced by the subject structure no later than ca. 1897. It was reported on 8 July 1898 that the Square Deal Clothing Store, which had opened in March 1897, was the first floor, retail tenant and that Mrs. Margaret Mueller, the new building’s owner, was having her structure repainted. This clearly suggests that the fabrication

dates to ca. 1897.¹¹

The Square Deal Clothing Store in Pinckneyville was part of a larger, southern Illinois merchandising operation owned and operated by Joseph Solomon, originally a resident and former Mayor of the Perry County city of Du Quoin, though by 1904 a resident of Chicago. In addition to his Pinckneyville location, he had at that time similar outlets in the Illinois communities of Du Quoin, Carbondale and Murphysboro. Solomon retained John C. Wildy to manage his Pinckneyville store with John Niesing as a salesman. Wildy was 31 years old in 1900 while Niesing was 26. It was reported that Wildy's "intimate knowledge of all the details of the clothing business has been largely instrumental in building up the fine trade which the Square Deal store enjoys." Additionally was Niesing "not to be surpassed as a clerk and salesman and is one of Pinckneyville's most affable and scrupulous young men." The store's stock in 1904 was reported to be "always large and up-to-date. The latest fancies in clothing and fur-nishings are always found reflected in the stocks of the Square Deal."¹²

Despite the optimism the store inspired in 1904, all apparently did not go well. Barely a year later, in May 1905, a Mr. N. M. Paul, with nineteen years of clothing sales experience behind him, announced in the *Perry County Advocate* that he then controlled the store, an announcement confirmed a week later when Mr. Solomon reported that Niesing was "no longer connected" with Square Deal.¹³ It is unknown how successful Paul was during his time with the store, though he seems to have been well-regarded in 1906. Nevertheless, in 1907 Solomon placed an advertisement in the *Advocate* asking that all debts incurred at the store while Paul was manager be paid. That ad was followed a short time later by one on the store's behalf from T. A. Rial, a collector. Two years after that, in 1909, ownership of Square Deal passed to an entity known as Malan & Co., thus creating the Square Deal Clothing Store, Malan Bros., Proprietors.¹⁴

¹¹ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps – Pinckneyville* (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1886, 1894, 1900, 1910, 1927, 1937); "Local Items," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 08 July 1898: 1; "Square Deal Clothing Store," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 25 February 1904: 5; "Looking Backward at Thirty Six Years [of] Pinckneyville News," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 19 July 1934: 1.

¹² *Pinckneyville Democrat's Anniversary Edition: Pinckneyville, ILL., March 18 1904* (Pinckneyville, IL: Perry County Historical Society, reprinted 2005): 13; U.S. Census (1900), Accessed on 06 August 2024 at www.ancestry.com; "Square Deal Clothing," *Advocate*, 25 February 1904: 5.

¹³ Interestingly Wildy and Niesing continued their association. They were known in Pinckneyville in 1921 as "Wildy & Niesing, Clothiers." "Boost Pinckneyville," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 06 May 1921: 4-5.

¹⁴ "Personal and Local Mention," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 18 May 1905: 5; "A Square Deal and One Price to All," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 25 May 1905: 1; "Personal and Local Mention," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 20 July 1906: 5; "Notice," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 02 August 1907: 8; "Public Notice," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 20 September 1907: 1; "Dissolution Notice," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 21 May 1909: 1; "The Square Deal Clothing Firm," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 21 May



Figure 2: The interior of the Malan Bros. Square Deal store in 1914. The view is to the north, thus the windows in the center background that open a view onto Water Street and Courthouse Square (“Interior View of Square Deal,” *Perry County Democrat*, 1914, reprinted 26 August 1970, Viewed on line on 26 August 2024 at <https://archive.org/details/g.-e.-bartles-popular-market/page/n15/mode/2up>).

The brothers maintained that one’s “‘dress oft proclaims the man.’ This being true, the next question that presents itself is ‘where can I get a good suit of clothes at a reasonable price?’” The answer was the Malan Bros., of course. Their business continued for about nine years. Given their length of ownership, it is presumed sales were adequate though they were robbed at least a couple of times. In January 1915, for example, they lost approximately \$250 in merchandise to a thief. The Malans operated their business on E. Water Street until the summer of 1918 when they sold their inventory to some Chicagoans, after which they sought to settle accounts.¹⁵

Taking the first floor retail space formerly held by Square Deal, Mrs. Mueller secured in early 1920 Gruner Grocery as a tenant. The *Advocate* applauded the move by Gruner noting that it feels “sure that Mr. Gruner will never regret the change, for every person

1909: 1.

¹⁵ “Interior View of Square Deal,” *Perry County Democrat*, 1914, reprinted 26 August 1970, Viewed on line on 26 August 2024 at <https://archive.org/details/g.-e.-bartles-popular-market/page/n15/mode/2up>; “Malan Bros. Clothing Store Robbed Again,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 22 January 1915: 1; “Malan Bros. Sell Out,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 19 July 1918: 4; “Notice,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 26 July 1918: 5.

coming to Pinckneyville, naturally is inclined to want to stop on the public square.” Owned by Frank Gruner, the store was there for eight years, leaving in April 1928 for a location on S. Walnut Street. Gruner’s time on the square appears to have been largely uneventful, a fire in 1927 notwithstanding. It was started by an overheated stove on a Friday night in October 1927 and left damages of about \$1,500 including stock affected by both water and smoke.¹⁶

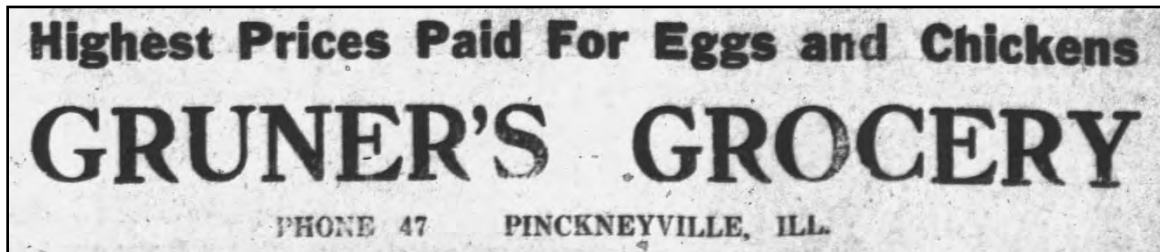


Figure 3: An advertisement for Gruner’s Grocery placed shortly after the October 1927 fire (“Advertisement,” *Perry County Advocate* [Pinckneyville, IL], 28 October 1927: 4).

Mrs. Margaret Mueller was a long-time resident of Pinckneyville. She also seems to have been a responsible property owner. She was born in Germany in 1849, immigrated with her parents to Pinckneyville in 1857, and married in 1865 Frederick Mueller. Five years later Frederick was identified as a saloon keeper who held real estate in Pinckneyville valued at \$5,000 while Margaret was a housekeeper. They were again identified as such in 1880. Frederick subsequently died in 1892 at the age of 51. Margaret was noted in 1900 simply as a widowed housekeeper but, apparently, one with means. Either maintaining or building on Frederick’s real estate holdings of 1870, she reportedly owned in 1898 the structure that housed the Square Deal store on the southeast corner of Water Street and S. Main, as well as the apartment building immediately to its east. Margaret ultimately came to own all of lots 37 and 36 which were immediately south and southeast of the county courthouse.¹⁷

It is not known how often the *Perry County Advocate* might have commented on the care owners gave their commercial properties. Yet the *Advocate* did recognize some of Mrs. Mueller’s efforts to maintain her buildings over the years, from simply painting them to doing more substantial work. She prepared in 1911 a building immediately east

¹⁶ “Gruner Grocery to Public Square,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 30 January 1920: 4; “Gruner Grocery Damaged by Fire,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 21 October 1927: 1; “An Appreciation,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 21 October 1927: 4; “Gruner’s Grocery Moved to New Location,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 06 April 1928: 4.

¹⁷ U.S. Census (1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920); “Frederick Mueller,” 1840-1892, Viewed on line at www.findagrave.com, 12 August 2024; “Local Items,” *Advocate*, 08 July 1898: 1; “Mrs. Margaret Miller Brought Home for Burial,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 06 February 1925: 1. See Footnote #19 for citations related to the ownership of Lots 37 & 36.

of the Square Deal store for a new client, prompting the *Advocate* to report that “there is one thing we wish to say for Mrs. Mueller, she is always ready to make improvements and keep her property in good repair.” Four years later, in 1915, the paper recognized that she had renovated for her tenant, the IOOF, its home in the second floor hall over the Square Deal store since the turn of the century. Again the *Advocate* editorialized that “if everybody would keep their property in as good repair as Mrs. Mueller, what a difference it would make in the appearance of our town.”¹⁸

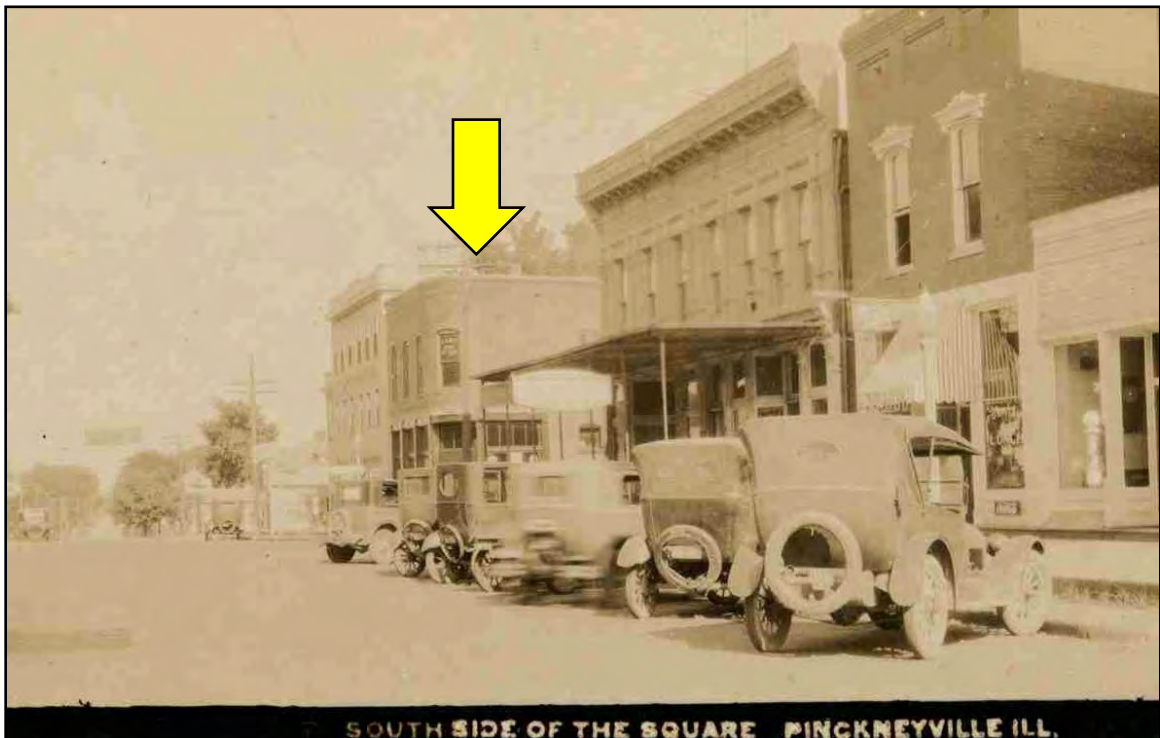


Figure 4: This view is to the east southeast and identifies the subject building. Note its distinct, rounded, north-west corner. The picture likely dates to the circa early 1920s (“Southside of the Square, Pinckneyville, ILL”, Viewed at <https://archive.org/details/Cooperage/SoSq%20-%201.jpg> on 19 July 2024).

Margaret Mueller fell ill around 1920 and upon her recovery left Pinckneyville for St. Louis where her daughter lived. She remained with her daughter until passing away on 02 February 1925. In the few years preceding, however, she sold her Pinckneyville real estate. All of Lot 37, except for the west 33 feet, 3 inches was sold in September 1922 to S.S. Ritchey for \$9,000. That remaining 33 foot, 3 inch parcel, on which the subject building was situated, was then sold in October 1922 to the Beaucoup Lodge 159 of the IOOF for \$1,150. A year later Mrs. Mueller sold all of Lot 36 to Mr. Ritchey for \$5,000. Ritchey then built the Sherman House Hotel immediately east of the IOOF building which had at the time the Gruner Grocery on the first floor. The hotel opened on 20

¹⁸ “Local Items,” *Advocate*, 08 July 1898; “New Store to Open Soon,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 21 July 1911: 1; “More Property Being Repaired,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 16 July 1915: 1.

November 1923.¹⁹

Gruner's 1928 relocation left the IOOF with a need to find a new first floor tenant for its recently acquired building. The timing appears fortuitous. A Kroger company grocery had moved on to the west side of the courthouse square in 1923 and five years later was looking for new quarters. No sooner had Gruner left for S. Walnut Street in April 1928 than Kroger relocated to E. Water Street in May 1928. The store was managed by Lee Rice both before, and for many years after, the move. Rice appears to have been an innovative and reliable manager. He won third place in a 1930 Kroger Company contest intended to promote coffee sales. And in 1935 his store was enlarged with the construction of a one-story addition at the back (south end) of the building, in addition to repairs being made to the store entrance and its flanking display windows. Observed the *Advocate*, "... the Kroger store here has enjoyed a good trade under the management of Lee Rice and this addition has become necessary to take care of the increased volume of business." Perhaps based on the success of Rice's store, Kroger decided to open in 1941 a second Pinckneyville outlet about two blocks away, at the intersection of S. Walnut and Mulberry streets. The following year, after nineteen years with Kroger, Rice left the company and was replaced by Lloyd Edwards.²⁰

Kroger's two-location operation continued in Pinckneyville to 1955 when the company opened a brand new supermarket on Randolph and Walnut streets. The two stores in town had some trouble in October 1948 when a strike affected Kroger truck drivers and warehouse employees. But labor problems were resolved relatively quickly. Managers at the store on the Square also changed, from Edwards to Eddie Joost, both of whom had short tenures, to Elmer Lee Holman who directed the store from 1942 to its 1955 closure.²¹

¹⁹ "Brought Home for Burial," *Advocate*, 1; "Changes Made in Real Estate," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 08 September 1922: 1; "Recent Changes in Real Estate," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 13 October 1922: 1; "Recent Changes in Real Estate," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 19 October 1923: 3; "New Modern Hotel for Pinckneyville," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 27 April 1923: 1; "Heard Around the Corner," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 23 November 1923: 5.

²⁰ "Kroger Super-Market to Open Next Tuesday," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 17 February 1955: 1; "New Meat Market for Pinckneyville," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 11 May 1928: 1; "Lee Rice Wins Prize Offered for Selling the Most Coffee," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 04 April 1930: 1; "Kroger's Enlarging Store in This City," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 18 October 1935: 4; "Recent Improvements," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 01 November 1935: 4; "Kroger Opens Second Store in this City," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 01 May 1941: 1; "New Manager at Kroger's S. Side Square Store," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 29 January 1942: 1.

²¹ "Super-Market to Open," *Advocate*, 17 February 1955; "Kroger Stores in this Area are Closed," *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 07 October 1948: 1; "Union Reports Settlement of Kroger Strike," *The Daily Independent* (Murphysboro, IL), 08 October 1948: 1.

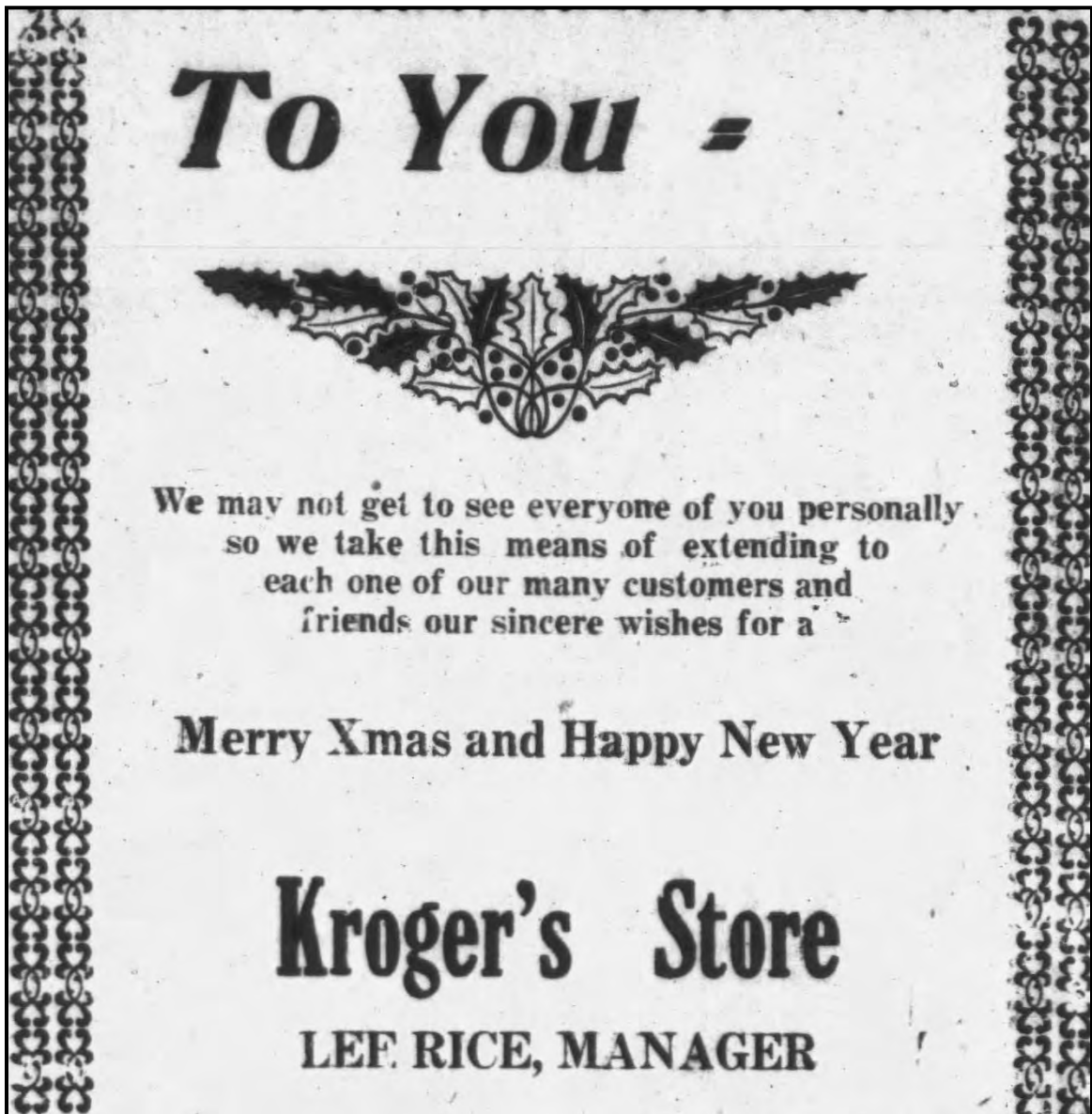


Figure 5: Lee Rice's Kroger's Store had been in the IOOF building on the Square for about two-and-one-half years when he offered all in Pinckneyville his 1930 Christmas greetings ("To You...", *Perry County Advocate* [Pinckneyville, IL], 26 December 1930: 5).

Between Gruner's and Kroger's, the Mueller/IOOF building on the south side of the Square had offered groceries on its first floor for thirty-five years. And for the twenty-years before that, a clothier had occupied that location. The second floor, on the other hand, for the fifty-five year life of the building to that point, had been occupied by the IOOF – originally a building tenant but later owner – as its meeting room and activity hall to which the organization made improvements over time. It was acknowledged in 1952, for instance, that a kitchen had been installed in the hall which had also just been redecorated. The Odd Fellows subsequently acknowledged their 100th anniversary in

Pinckneyville, the last fifty years+ of which had been in the building they then owned and in which they were then celebrating, in 1954.²²

It is uncertain for how long after 1956 the IOOF occupied the second floor hall despite the fact the organization owned the building into the 1970s. What is certain is that the tenant replacing Kroger's on the first floor in 1955 basically established the structure's identity for its remaining almost sixty-five years of existence. It became a restaurant.²³

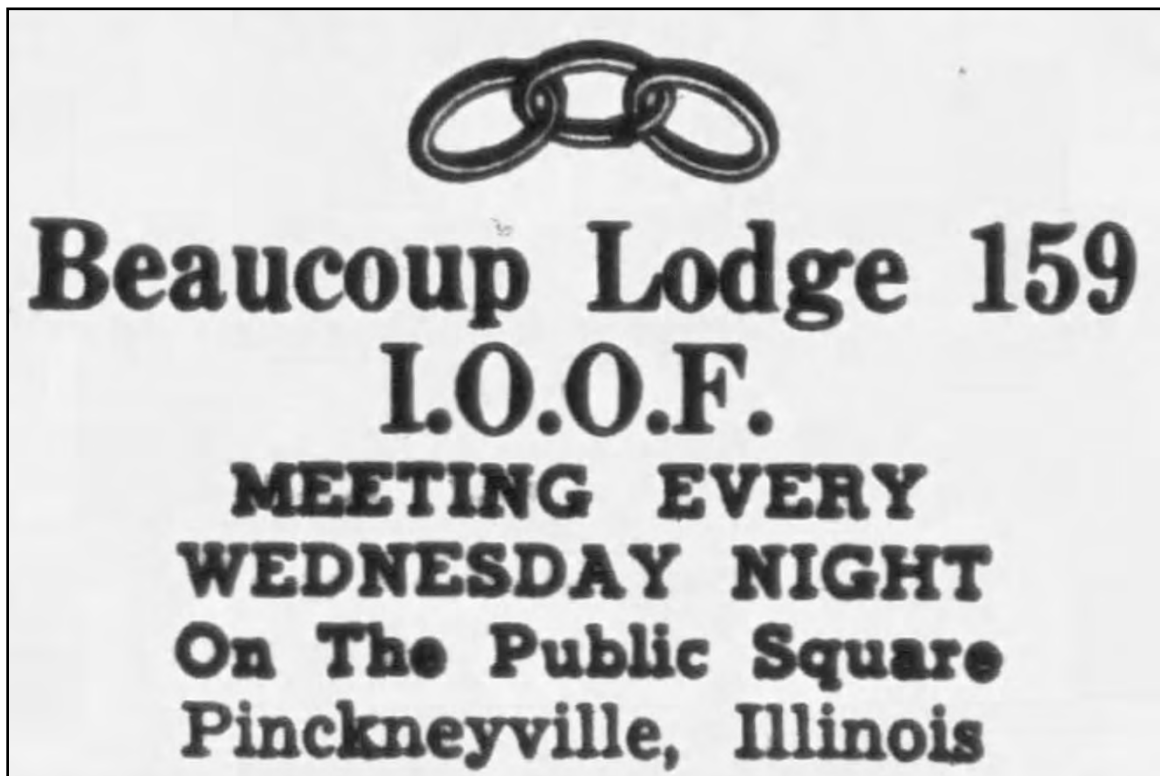


Figure 6: The Odd Fellows often advertised their meetings in the Perry County Advocate, an example of which is this notice from 1946 (“Beaucoup Lodge 159,” *Perry County Advocate* [Pinckneyville, IL], 14 March 1946: 6).

Renamed Luke's Café when it opened in the IOOF building, the newly relocated eatery originated in Pinckneyville in 1880 as a restaurant and candy store. It had a number of owners and names over the years. In the 1940s the venture was known as Held & Keene, though Held sold his interest to Olin Luke and the name became Luke & Keene, a name

²² “Beaucoup Lodge Making Extensive Improvements,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 15 May 1952: 1; “IOOF Celebrates 100th Anniversary With Open House,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 02 December 1954: 1.

²³ “Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Beaucoup Lodge No. 159, Pinckneyville, Illinois,” 1856-1956, *Commemorating the Centennial of the Perry County Agricultural Association: Histories of the Perry County Fair, Pinckneyville and Perry County: Perry County Fair – July 16-21, 1956*, Viewed on-line at https://archive.org/details/perry_county_cen/page/nl/mode/2up on 14 August 2024: 155.

DON'T MISS OUR
Grand Opening
of the Completely Air Conditioned ... Completely Redecorated ...
LUKE'S CAFE
ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE
In Pinckneyville, Illinois
SUNDAY, JULY 10th

SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER complete \$1.00 Serving starts at 11 a. m.	SPECIAL RADIO BROADCAST Direct From LUKE'S CAFE Featuring ... THE FLAT TOPPERS	GIFTS FOR ALL FREE COFFEE ALL DAY ROSES FOR THE LADIES CIGARS FOR THE MEN
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VISIT US THIS SUNDAY AND EVERY TIME YOU ARE IN PINCKNEYVILLE

Figure 7: Luke's Café proudly announced on 10 July 1955 its Grand Opening on the south side of the square in Pinckneyville (was prominently announced in the *Southern Illinoisan* ("Don't Miss Our Grand Opening," *Southern Illinoisan* [Carbondale, IL], 10 July 1955: 4).

it retained to 1955 though Luke bought in 1949 Keene's interest in the restaurant and became the business's sole owner. The evolving venture also had a few different locations over the years. Prior to its move to the IOOF building, Luke & Keene's was not far from the Illinois Central railroad depot on the south side of town. It was also a 24 hour restaurant, not having closed since 1914. That is until closed for the move to its

new location on the Square in 1955.²⁴

It took more time than Luke expected to ready the new location for opening. “I hope it will be soon,” he said in the *Advocate* published on 23 June 1955. The restaurant did open the week of 27 June, though its Grand Opening was celebrated on Sunday, 10 July. And what a celebration it was! Radio station WDQN from the nearby city of Du Quoin broadcast a one-half hour radio show from the restaurant that offered a performance by the “Flattoppers,” a popular singing group of the day. Additionally did women receive roses, men were given cigars and children got ice cream. Free coffee was also offered all day and a special turkey dinner was the celebratory feast for only \$1.00.²⁵

Building on the goodwill engendered by the Grand Opening, Luke let a group of young men from the Pinckneyville Community High School offer a fundraising-related pancake breakfast at the restaurant one Saturday morning in November 1955, to which he donated coffee! Soon other organizations, examples of which included the local O.H.C. club and the Needleworkers, Pinckneyville’s oldest club, were holding meeting-related or celebratory meals at Luke’s.²⁶

The restaurant also benefited from the fact that Luke was a committed fan of the high school basketball team, the “Panthers”. Between 1941 and 1959 he missed only five Panther games, those five being attributable to a heart attack suffered. His interest in the team was no doubt further inspired by the fact that his son, Richard, was a member of the town’s 1948, state champion basketball team. Thereafter did the Panthers have some ups and downs, but by 1959 the team had regained its winning form, a fact that did not go unnoticed by the greater sports world. In fact it was in that year that *Sport Illustrated* did a story on the Panthers. The author of the article was Gerald Holland. He learned from a local cab driver that he could “learn all about the local basketball situation and get to know just about everybody in town if [he] did nothing more than just sit in Luke’s place,” which he did with much of that time being spent talking to Olin Luke himself. Holland attended the game with Luke, which the Panthers won convincingly. Thereafter was a celebration held at Luke’s, which, as Holland wrote, was “. . . a madhouse. It seemed that everybody in Pinckneyville was trying to get in. . . . There were cheers for the team, for [coach] Don Stanton, and then Mr. Luke got up and,

²⁴ “Luke Locks Café Door First Time in Over 41 Years,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 09 June 1955: 1.

²⁵ “Luke’s Café to Hold Grand Opening Sunday, July 10,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 07 July 1955: 1; “Don’t Miss Our Grand Opening,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 10 July 1955: 2.

²⁶ “Luke’s Café Turned Over to PCHS Hi-Y for Hotcake Breakfast,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 17 November 1955: 1; “OHC Club Met Monday Night,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 29 March 1956: 7; “Oldest Club,” *Perry County Advocate* (Pinckneyville, IL), 10 May 1956: 1.

pretending he was conducting an orchestra, led everybody in the Pinckneyville school song. There were cheers until everybody was hoarse.... It was near midnight when the café at last began to clear out.” Three years later, Luke, whose health had been declining, died of a self-inflicted gunshot at age 56.²⁷

Despite Mr. Luke’s death, his restaurant in the building originally owned by Mrs. Mueller survived for many years, albeit under a variety of owners. The IOOF sought to sell the building in 1975 and invited bids for the 82-foot long, 30-foot wide structure. Dick Luke, Olin’s son, sold the restaurant, but it is uncertain as to exactly when. Elsie Offerman owned Luke’s in 1979 though it is questionable as to when she acquired it and for how long she held it. The restaurant had closed by September 1982. Dixie Phillips, however, was a Pinckneyville restaurateur that reopened the café in November 1982 as Dixie’s Café. How long Ms. Phillips held the property is not also known. What is certain is that the Luke’s Café moniker was back in use by 1988 and that Merline Allen owned it by November 1990. The restaurant was still operating as Luke’s in 1995. The last occupant on the first floor of the building was the Courtside Grill which was owned by Brian and Debbie Bender and opened in September 2011. The Bender’s also opened a sports bar on the second floor. The restaurant reportedly closed in 2015, shortly after which there was a fire in the building. And with that ended the productive life of the building itself, though it sat vacant for several more years. The structure was subsequently acquired by the Illinois Department of Transportation for removal as part of a roadway realignment project on the east side of the Courthouse Square.²⁸

The life of Mrs. Mueller’s, and later the IOOF’s, building was full. For a total of about

²⁷ Gerald Holland, “Renaissance in Pinckneyville,” *Sports Illustrated*, 02 February 1959, Viewed on-line at <https://vault.si.com/vault/1959/02/02/renaissance-in-pinckneyville>; “Sports Booster Found Shot,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 01 April 1962: 4; “Mr. Basketball’ Kills Self at His Pinckneyville Home,” *The Vincennes Sun-Commercial* (Vincennes, IN), 01 April 1962: 11.

²⁸ “Invitation to Bid,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 06 October 1975: 16; “Bringing Back Good ‘ol Days,” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, IL), 07 February 1988: s3, p15; “Business Picks Up, but Slowly, After Long Coal Strike,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 23 April 1978: 1; “Public Meetings,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 12 November 1979: 10; “Luke’s May Reopen,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 19 September 1982: 25; “Luke’s May Reopen,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 14 November 1982: 27; “Perry Notes,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 07 December 1988: 6; Christi Mathis, “Perry Predicts \$400,000 Shortfall,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 17 November 1990: 3; “Pinckneyville, Diners Out,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 25 February 1995: 6; Brent Steward, “Sitting Courtside,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 04 September 2011: Business, p. 1; “Fire Destroys Building in Pinckneyville,” *Belleville News-Democrat* (Belleville, IL), 17 June 2015: 9.

The brief article about the fire destroying the building that housed the Courtside Grill, which is the last source cited above, explained that the restaurant had “recently closed.” It also observed that the fire had destroyed the building and that the roof had collapsed. It is uncertain, nevertheless, how much damage was done to the building by the fire. The structure was intact and secure in February 2022 when an Illinois State Archaeological Survey team visited the property to photograph and measure the building prior its anticipated removal for the impending Illinois DOT project.

115 years, the structure rarely lacked for tenants. With the IOOF on the second floor for about the first seventy-five of those years, as well as with the Square Deal Clothing Store, Gruner's Grocery, Kroger's Grocery and Luke's Café, all on the first floor for approximately 100 years, the building was an active participant in Pinckneyville's social and economic environment. Yet, despite that success, some events in the last forty-five years did not bode well for the region's future.

One particular occurrence was a bituminous coal miner's strike in the Spring of 1981 that, geographically, reached from the east coast to the Midwest. Included in the area was much of southern Illinois, including Perry County. The strike began in March and ended in June. It took a toll on much of the region in general, and some businesses in particular – a small IGA grocery store in Sesser, Illinois, a community about twenty-eight miles directly east of Pinckneyville for instance. Having declared bankruptcy, grocer Bill Hargett explained that “the main thing was the economy. It was always close but the beginning of the major trouble was the coal strike....” He had taken a \$50,000 loan to help carry his store through a strike-inspired drop in sales. It was an additional debt the economy did not permit him to repay and bankruptcy followed.²⁹

The strike generally occurred about the same time Nevins Ware retired from his job as manager of the P.N. Hirsch department store in Pinckneyville. Ware was an avocational artist for many years who, after retiring in 1981, devoted himself to his artwork. He developed ideas for painting, one of which was how “...the face of small towns...[is] changing.” That led to a series of images he called the “Main Street in Mid-America.” It focused on buildings in the towns of southern Illinois and Missouri. One of the images is “‘South Main at Water’...a picture of Pinckneyville's Luke's Café from the view of driving into town from West Water Street. At the intersection, traffic signs overpower the restaurant. When asked why he painted the scene this way, Ware says, ‘I was grieving over Pinckneyville.’ Luke's Café has long been a landmark of the town and it had closed [albeit only briefly before reopening in late 1982]. ‘Here was a series of signs in one spot telling you all the ways you can get out of Pinckneyville.’”³⁰

The building survived in Pinckneyville for forty more years after Mr. Ware's painting, a

²⁹ J.L. Schmidt, “Marissa Feels Crunch of Lingering Coal Strike,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 23 April 1981: 28; Evan M. Davis, “Coal Strike Passes One Month – No Talks,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 27 April 1981: 1; “State Coal Supplies Adequate, Losses Mounting,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 15 May 1981: 18; “Mine Contract Gets Respectful, Even Optimistic Reception in East...”, *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 03 June 1981: 7; J.L. Schmidt, “...While Southern Illinois Reaction Appears Favourable but Cautious,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 03 June 1981: 7; Jean Ann Bailey, “Bankruptcy Ends Grocer's Dream of Owning a Business...”, *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 11 July 1982: 28.

³⁰ Lind Denton, “An Artist Who can Preserve Small Towns,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 05 October 1983: 58; Christi Mathis, “Artist Asked to Paint the Town,” *Southern Illinoisan* (Carbondale, IL), 19 March 1991: 7.

total of about 122 years. Mrs. Mueller should be proud.



Figure 8: Luke's Café as painted by local artist Nevins Ware circa 1982 (Bill Ware, "Nevins Ware Biography," For Special Exhibit at the Illinois Rural Heritage Museum, 4-28 October 2012, Pinckneyville, IL, Viewed on 16 August 2024 at https://archive.org/details/nevins_ware/mode/2up).

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: The structure was constructed in ca., 1897. Oriented on a north/south axis, it employs the commercial vernacular architectural form and is a modest, two-story, brick building. Its most prominent feature was its full height, rounded, northwest corner in which the primary entrance was thought to be located, the second floor rounded corner of which remains today. Crowning the building is a modest cornice. The rounded, northwest corner and cornice notwithstanding, the structure lacks architectural ornamentation.
2. Condition of Fabric: The overall form of the building is fair, though several changes have occurred over time. First, the rounded, northwest corner of the

structure's first floor was removed and a new, squared corner with new windows constructed, though the rounded corner remains on the second floor. Second, a one-floor addition was erected in 1935 at the back (south) of the building. It is there that the kitchen was located once the structure was adapted for use as a restaurant. And, finally, several windows and a doorway have been partially or completely bricked-over or infilled.

B. Exterior Description:

1. General Description: This two-story, brick, commercial vernacular structure is oriented on a north/south axis and located on the northwest corner of the block, immediately across the street and south of the Perry County Courthouse.

The primary entrance is located in the canted, first floor, northwest corner of the building. It is flanked by tall, narrow lights placed at 45° angles that project from either side of the door to the north and west and terminate at the building's north and west side walls. The north wall claims four, large, plate glass window panes, to the east of which is a single doorway with a two-pane transom. The west side-wall claims two, large, plate glass panes, to the south of which are three small, symmetrically placed, segmentally arched windows, the sills of which are about six feet above the sidewalk. Those windows were partially infilled with bricks, the remainder of the windows having glass block infill. Immediately to the south of those windows is a completely bricked in, segmentally-arched doorway.

Second floor windows include three regularly placed on the north endwall, one centered in the rounded northwest corner, and four symmetrically located on the west sidewall. All have two course, brick, segmental-arched window heads and stone sills. That in the rounded, northwest corner is completely covered with wood infill, while those to the east (north endwall) and south (west sidewall) have all been reduced in size and replaced by simple, one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes. That area above the new windows and below the segmentally-arched window head arches is infilled with wood.

The building is crowned on its north and west sides by a modest cornice comprised of four brick stretcher courses that minimally project beyond the wall, then three single courses of stretchers, each course successively projecting nominally beyond the prior course. Thereafter is a course of projecting, angled, brick headers all crowned by two courses of stretchers that match the plane of the angled headers.

The building's east sidewall is all brick, the structure having been historically

located directly west of the Sherman House Hotel which was demolished between 2015 and 2016. It does not appear that a common wall connected the two buildings, yet their side-by-side positioning was immediate. The south endwall, or the back of the building, claims a one-story, brick addition with a two-step cornice.

2. Overall Dimensions: The building's original north/south length was 82', while that of the one-story addition to the south is 20'-2". Thus is the building's total length 102'-2". Its east/west width is 29'-8".
3. Foundation: There is no basement. It is probable that footings were laid several feet below the ground's surface and that the brick walls rose therefrom.
4. Walls: The walls are of red brick. Those used for the original building are laid in a Running Bond and are 8" long by 2¼" deep. The former doorway at the south end of the west sidewall is infilled with 7¾" by 2⅛" deep bricks, again laid in a Running Bond. The one-story addition to the south utilizes a Common Bond of seven stretcher courses to one header course, the latter in this case being a Flemish header course of alternating headers and stretchers. All of those bricks are 8¼" long by 2¼" deep by 4" wide.
5. Doorways: Four doorways permit access to the building. One specifically accesses the stairway to the second floor and is located at the east end of the north endwall. The opening is inset from the corner by 25 inches and is 4'-8¾" wide by 11'-10" high and has been partially infilled to include a 3' wide door, above which is a two-light transom. The second opening is that in the northwest corner of the building. It was the primary entrance for the first floor commercial space and is 6'-9" high by 3' wide. Situated at the south end of the west sidewall is a completely bricked-in doorway, the approximate size of the opening for which was 10'-1" high by 3'-6". The final door was located in the south endwall of the one-story addition to the south. It is boarded over, nevertheless the doorway's opening is 8' high by 4' wide.³¹
6. Windows: The building's primary windows are those that flank the canted entrance in its northwest corner. Specifically, to either side of the entrance is a tall, narrow window with a width of 14" and a height of 5'-9". To the south of the entrance alcove (on the building's west sidewall) are two, 3'-6½" wide by 5'-9" high window panels, while to the east of the alcove (on the building's north

³¹ At least one other door was located in the second floor, above the one-story addition to the south. It was not reachable and not measured.

endwall) are four, 3'-6½" wide by 5'-9" high window panels. All panels, including the 14" wide vertical windows flanking the entrance, rise from 16" high panels that mimic the appearance of bulkheads. The verticals and horizontals that frame the various window components are of 2" wide metal. Above the windows, doorway and the metalwork that frames them is a 9" wide, wooden frieze, above which is a 3', board-and-baton-like, aluminum insert that covers the area that was at one time sheltered by the building's awning (see Figure 10, page 34, for an image of the building with its awning).³²

C. Interior Description:

1. General Description: The building's interior lacks any historical or architectural distinction. The vast majority of available square footage on the first floor was most recently devoted to the single, large dining room behind which, in the one-story addition to the south, was the kitchen. To the left (east) of the dining room were men's and women's lavatories, over which was located the stairway to the second floor that was also accessed by the exterior doorway at the left (east side) of the north endwall. Similarly was the second floor last used as a bar/seating area, to the left (east) of which was the stairway approaching from the first floor while a storeroom was to the northeast. Behind (to the south of) the bar/seating area was a hallway, nominal bedroom and two lavatories.
2. Walls: The interior side of the exterior walls, as well as original interior walls, are plastered and painted. Other interior walls appear to be drywall.
3. First Floor: Entering the dining room through the front door is the 20'-9" wide by 52'-4" long dining room. To the left (east) of the dining room, in the northeast corner of the building, is the stairway to the second floor, immediately to the south of which is a 6' by 7'-2" wide lavatory, a modest 33" wide hallway accessing and between the lavatories, and another 6' by 7'-2" wide lavatory. Thereafter is there a 20'-9" wide by 7'-11" deep food preparation area, behind which is the 27'-10" wide by 18'-9" long kitchen. Immediately north of the kitchen's northeast corner is a 6' by 7'-11" storage area. It is directly east of, but not accessible from, the food preparation area.

Stairway: The first-to-second floor stairway has twenty-four steps that are 6'-1" wide. The rise between steps is 7".

Second Floor: Similar to the first floor, the second floor's primary feature is its

³² Due to equipment-related restraints, and safety issues, elevated and second floor exterior windows were not measured.

21' wide by 48'-11" long bar/seating area. The bar itself is at the south end of the room, behind which, in the southwest corner of the building, is a 15'-9" wide by 10'-9" long bedroom, to the right (east) of which is a 4'-6" wide by 5' long lavatory and a 6'-2" wide by 5' long lavatory, all accessed by a 33" wide hallway. Thereafter, south to north, on the east side of the dining/bar area, is a 6' by 11'-6" storage area, the stairway downstairs, and a 6' wide by 17'-1" long storage area.

4. Windows: Given the nature of the windows themselves, those associated with the building's entryway, as well as those that flank it on the west sidewall and north endwall, are consistent exterior-to-interior. Seven double-hung, replacement windows are found on the second floor, four on the west sidewall and three on the north endwall. All are 7'-2" high and 35" wide, the bottoms of which are 26" off the floor. The window in the northwest corner of the building, in the original, rounded corner and now boarded over on the outside, has been infilled on the inside. Its dimensions, however, are 7'-2" by 35". A final, smaller window is located on the far east of the south endwall. It is 3'-5" wide and 33" long, as well as 5'-11" above the floor.

D. Setting:

The Perry County Courthouse is situated in the heart of, and surrounded by, the city's primary downtown business district. The subject building is located in the southeast corner of the South Main Street/East Water Street intersection, immediately across the street and to the south of the courthouse. Historic buildings in the Courthouse Square area have been lost to time. Note for example, the reference to the Sherman House Hotel immediately east of the subject building, removed between 2015 and 2016. That fact notwithstanding, many historic-period buildings around the courthouse remain – including today (though now for a limited time) that which, in ca. 1897, started service as home to what would be several businesses, as well as the meeting hall for the IOOF.

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- Smith, George Washington. *A History of Southern Illinois: A Narrative Account of its Historical Progress, Its People, and Its Principal Interests*. Chicago, IL: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912.
- U.S. Geological Survey. *Pinckneyville Quadrangle, 1:24000, 7.5 Minute Series*. Reston, VA: United States Department of the Interior, USGS, 1953; Revised 1970, 1975.

PART IV: METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Strategy:

Research objectives were to record the building in its historic and operational contexts. A strategy was developed to accomplish those goals by investigating local, regional and statewide documentary sources. On-site observation and study of the building, including photographing and measuring the structure, were also part of the research plan.

B. Research Process:

1. Visited Pinckneyville and the subject building in February and March 2022 to study, photograph, and measure the resource.
2. Reviewed resources available at the Wisconsin Historical Society located at the University of Wisconsin, Madison (i.e., Perry County history and Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directories), as well as at the University of Illinois Library, Urbana (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directories), and the Pinckneyville Public Library. Digital sources consulted include those available online through the Pinckneyville Public Library, HathiTrust Digital Library, Library of Congress (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps), historicmapworks.com (Perry County maps), newspapers.com (the *Perry County Advocate*), all for data relating to the development and evolution of Pinckneyville, in general, and the building in question, in particular.

3. Completed research and prepared report draft.
4. Document draft internally reviewed.
5. Document draft reviewed by IDOT and SHPO.
6. Completed all revisions and submitted to IDOT.

C. Archives and Repositories Used/Consulted:

•Libraries and/or Other Repositories visited/consulted:

Pinckneyville Public Library
312 S. Walnut Street
Pinckneyville, IL
(Local History Information)

Wisconsin Historical Society
809 State Street
Madison, WI
(Perry County History & Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directories)

University of Illinois Library
1408 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, IL
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directories)

•On-Line Sources:

HathiTrust Digital Library
(Digitized Books, Gazetteers & Business Directories, Magazines/Journals and Other Resources)

newspapers.com
(Historic-period newspapers)

historicmapworks.com
(Historic-period county plat maps)

D. Research Staff:

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PART V: PROJECT INFORMATION

This HIBS archival documentation is submitted in compliance with a stipulation of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Federal Highway Administration, Illinois Division, and the Illinois State Preservation Officer, with final signature on 25 June 2020. The MOA was executed in compliance with CFR 36 800.6(b)(1)(iv) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

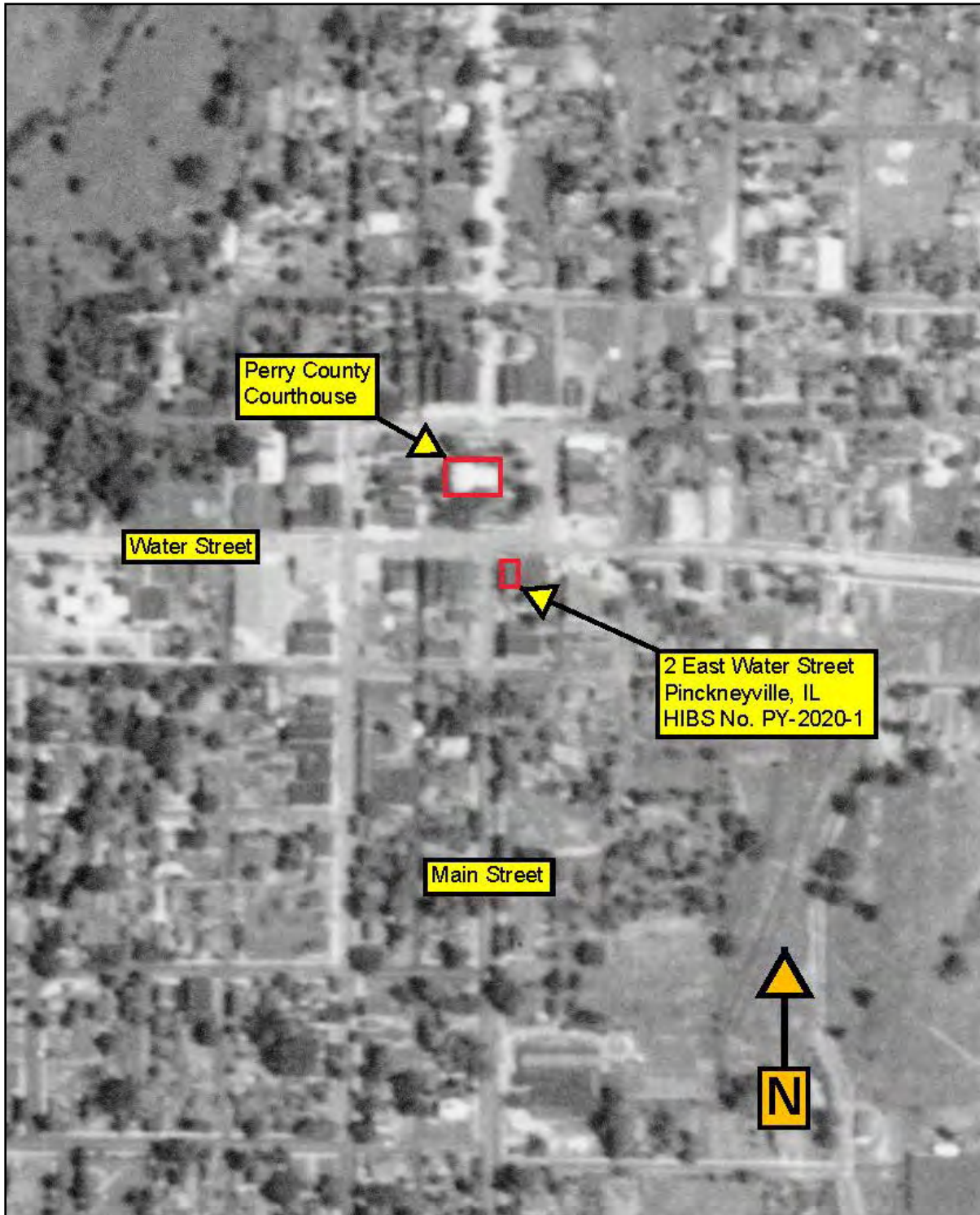


Figure 9: This aerial image shows downtown Pinckneyville in 1938. Note the county courthouse as well as the subject building at 2 East Water Street immediately to its south southeast. Illinois Historical Aerial Photography: 1937-1947, Image BGY-1-72, 06 August 1938, Viewed at <http://maps.isgs.illinois.edu/ilhap/> on 20 August 2024.

Commercial Building and International Order of Odd Fellows Hall
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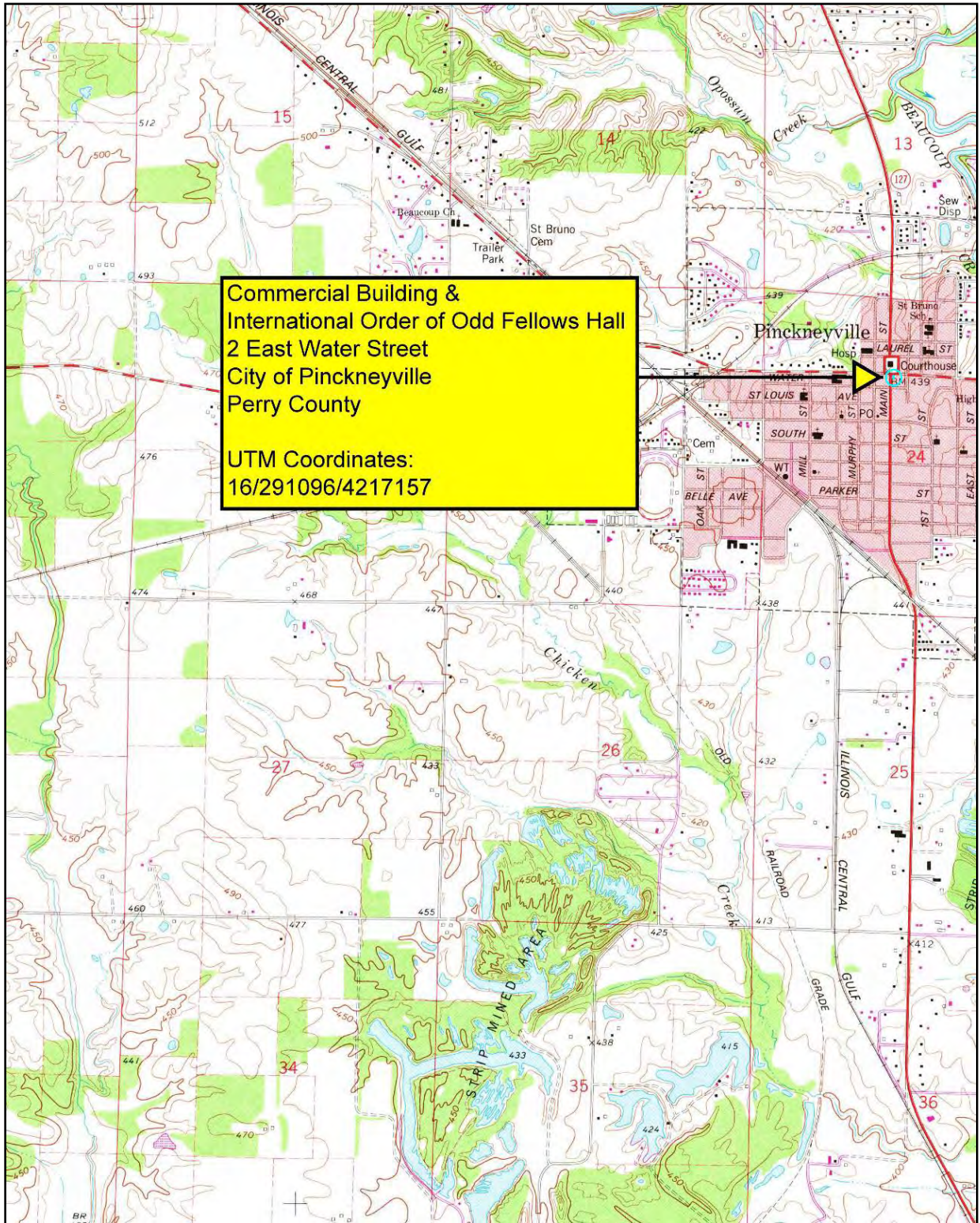


Figure 10: U.S. Geological Survey, *Pinckneyville Quadrangle* [map], 1:24000, 7.5 Minute Series (Reston, VA: United States Department of the Interior, USGS, 1953; Revised, 1970, 1975).

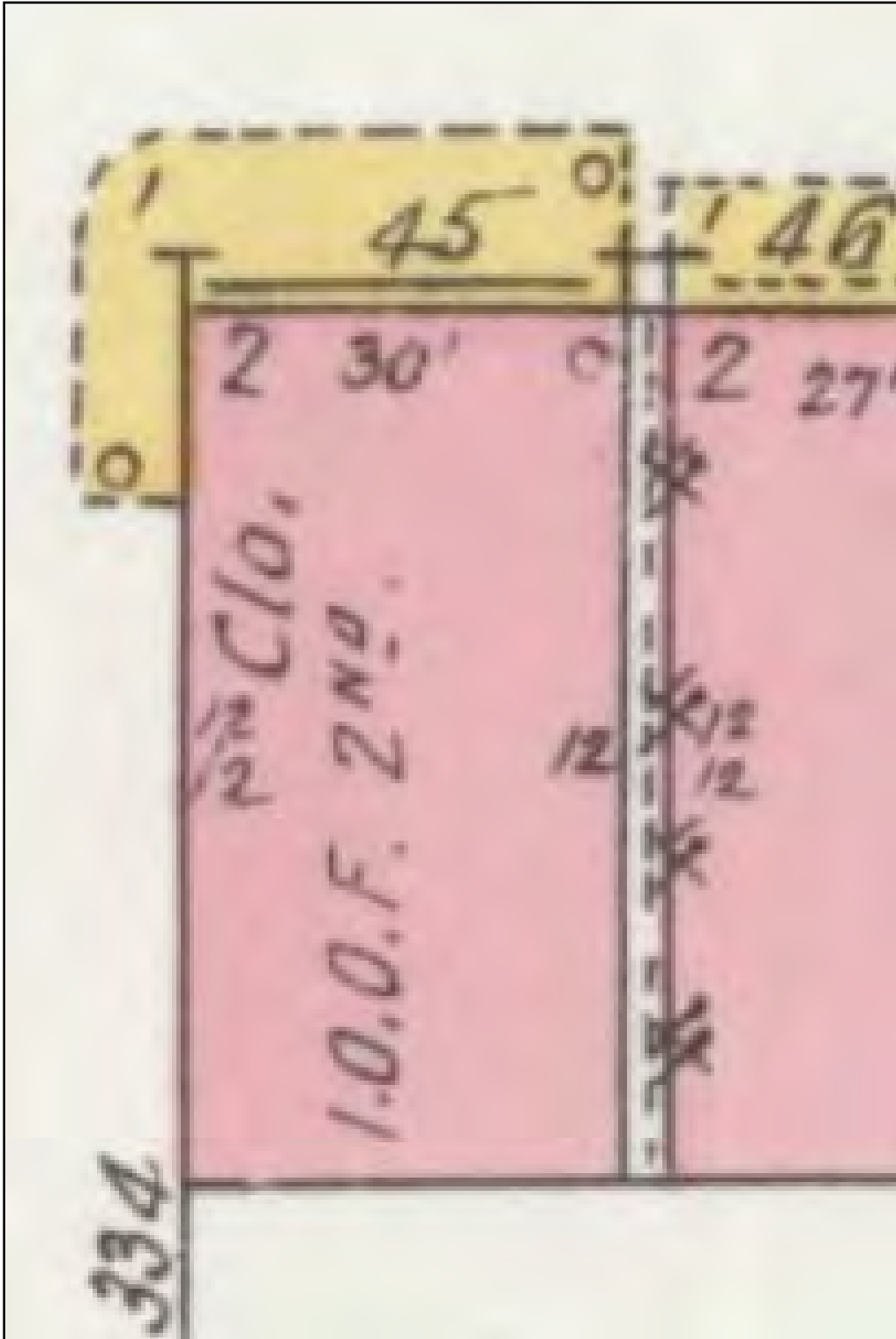


Figure 11: This image is from a 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. It identifies the subject building used then by a clothing store on the first floor and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meeting room on the second. Note the yellow awning that shelters the main entrance and display windows on the building's west and north. Sanborn Maps, *Pinckneyville* (1900).

Transcribed Field Notes/Drawings – 1:

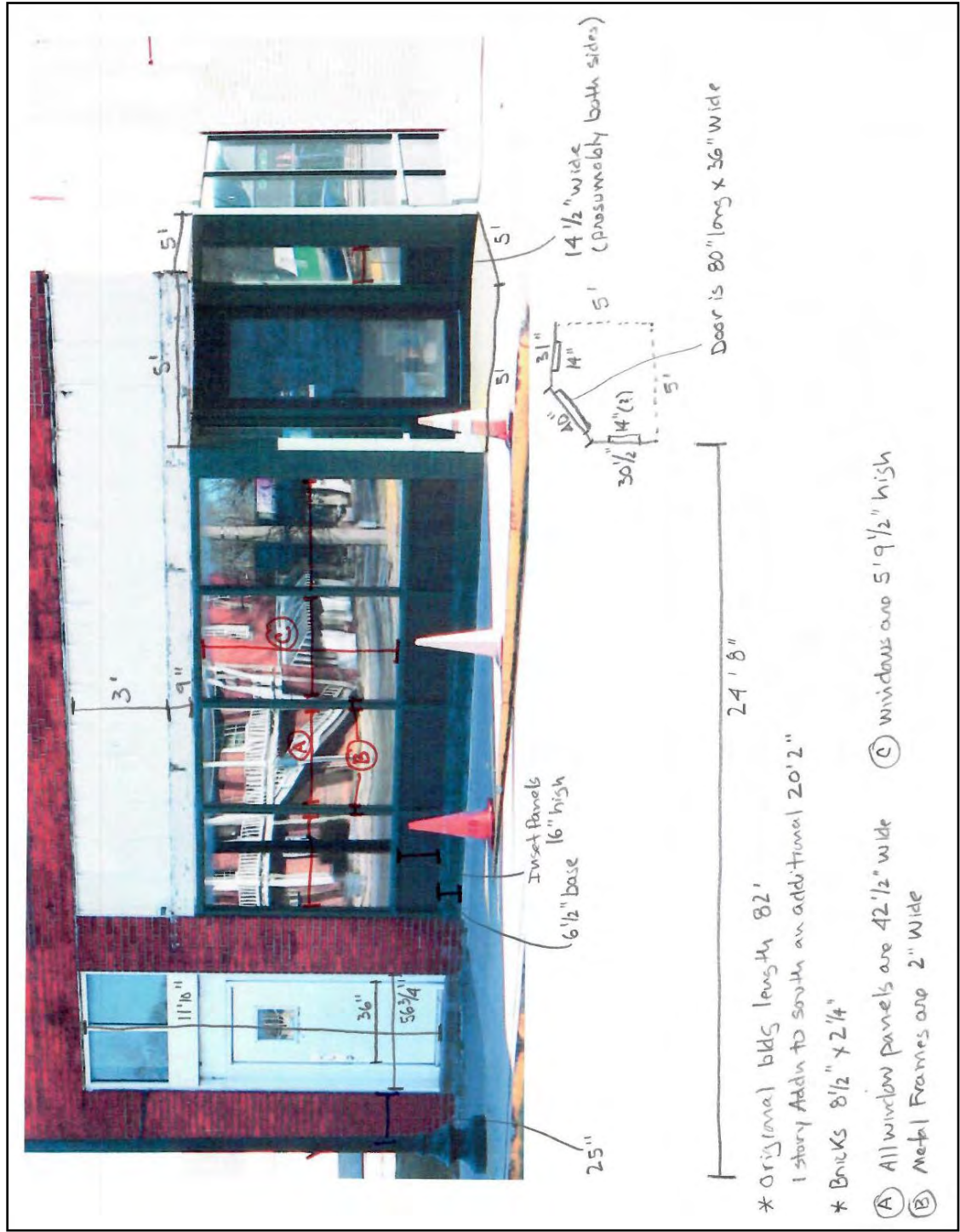


Figure 12: North side of 2 East Water Street. Storefront.

Transcribed Field Notes/Drawings – 2:



Figure 13: West side of 2 East Water Street. Storefront section at north end of wall.

Transcribed Field Notes/Drawings – 3:

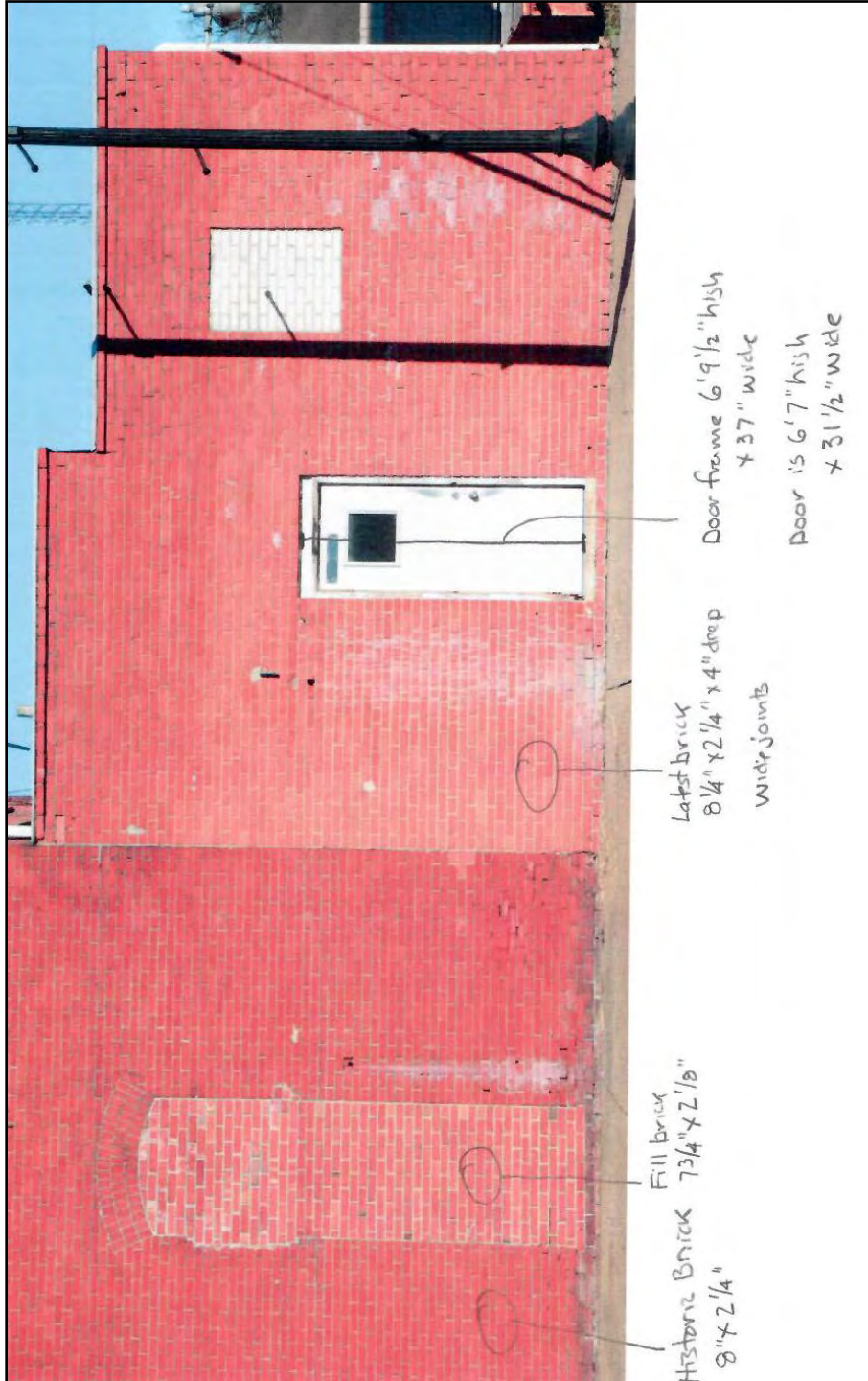


Figure 14: West side of 2 East Water Street. South end of original building and one-story addition to the south.

Transcribed Field Notes/Drawings – 4:

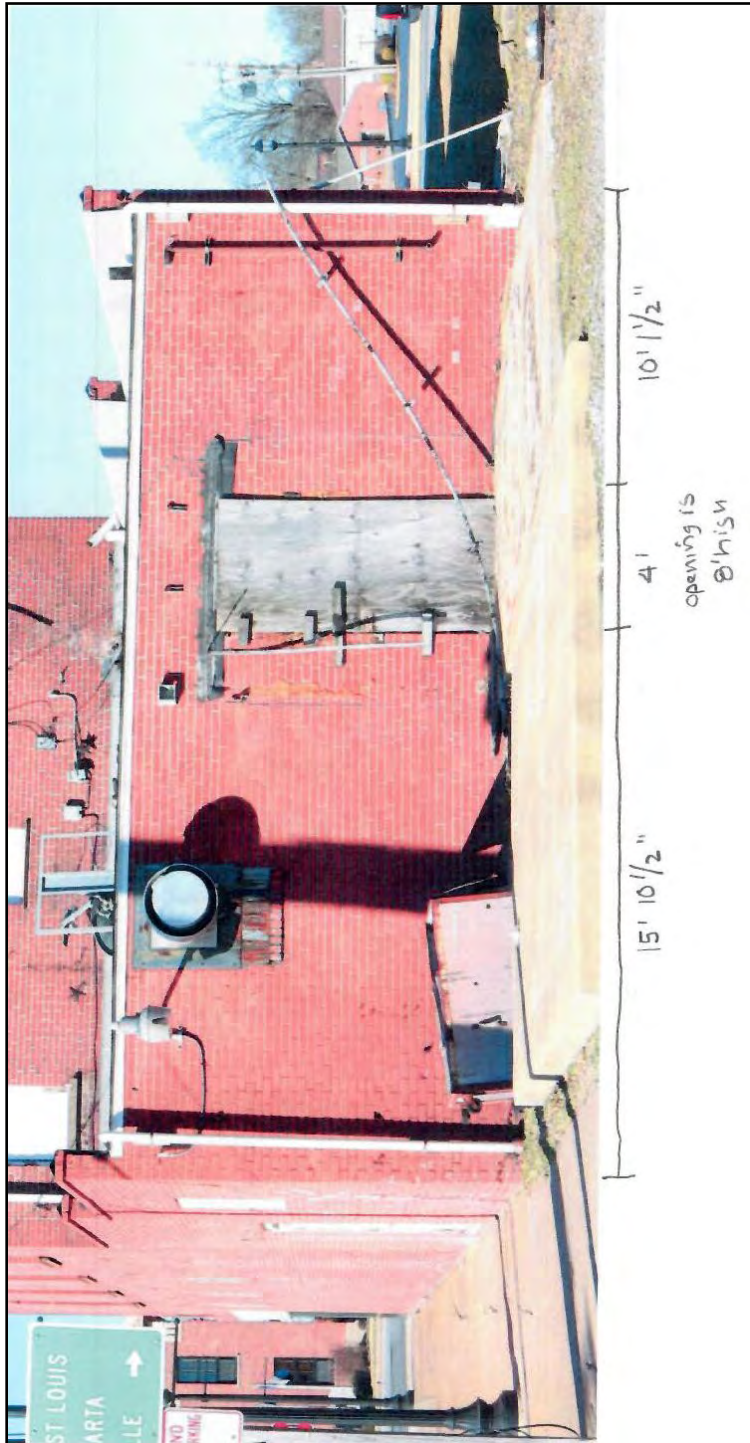


Figure 15: South side of 2 East Water Street. South end of one-story addition to the south.

Transcribed Field Notes/Drawings – 5:

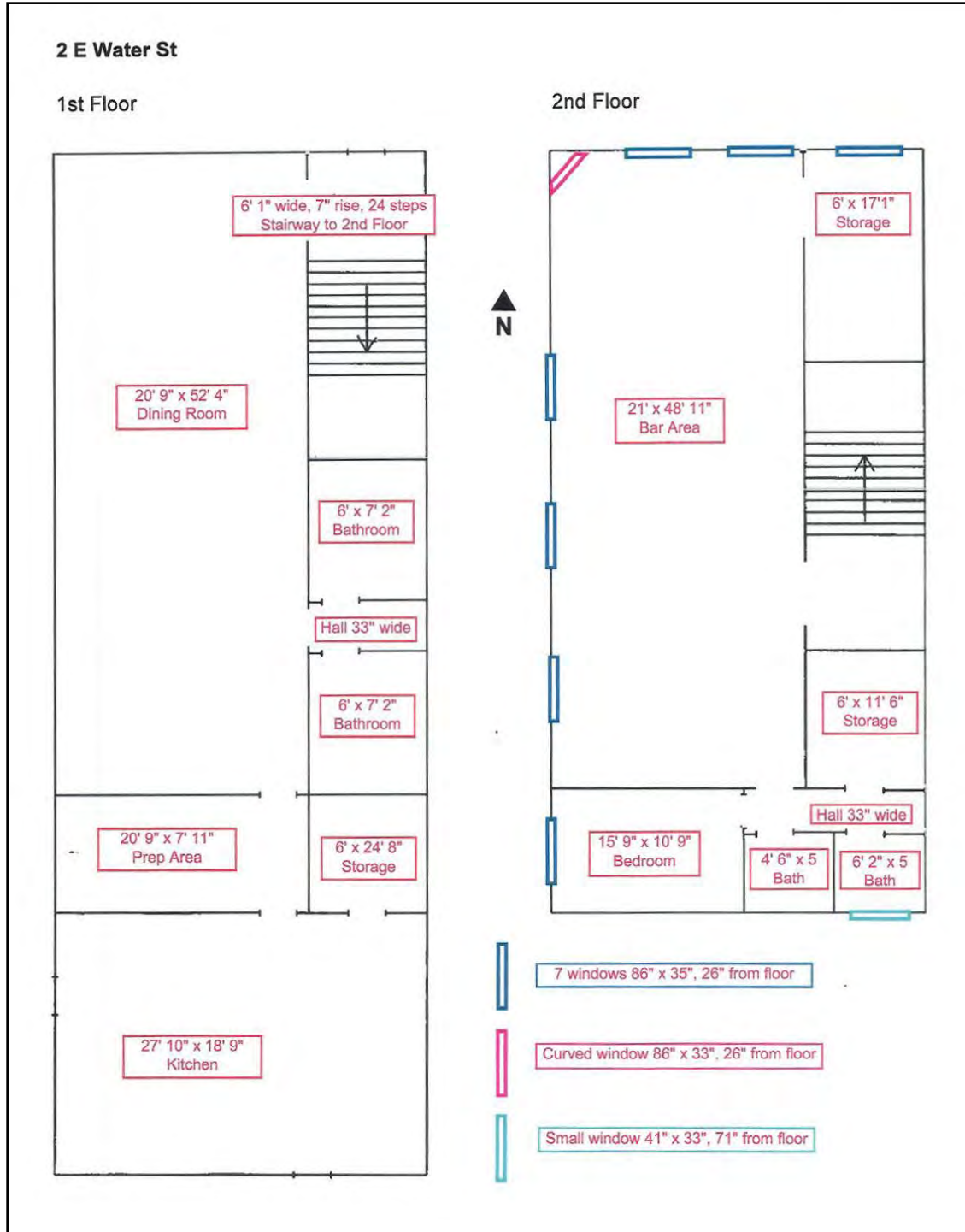


Figure 16: First and second floor plans for 2 East Water Street. Note that the building's perimeter and floor plans are generally scaled but not exact. Interior measurements identifying room and window sizes are exact.

HISTORIC ILLINOIS BUILDING SURVEY

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Commercial Building & International Order of Odd Fellows Hall HIBS No. PY-2020-1
2 East Water Street
City of Pinckneyville
Perry County
Illinois

Documentation: 19 Exterior Photographs (2022)
 10 Interior Photographs (2022)
 40 Data Pages
 01 7.5 Minute USGS Map
 01 Aerial Image

John N. Vogel, Ph.D., Associate Degree: Professional Photography, Photographer

HIER No. PK-2020-1.1	GENERAL VIEW TO SOUTHEAST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.2	GENERAL VIEW TO SOUTH SOUTHWEST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.3	VIEW TO SOUTH SOUTHEAST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.4	VIEW TO EAST SOUTHEAST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.5	VIEW TO EAST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.6	VIEW TO NORTH NORTHEAST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.7	VIEW TO NORTH.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.8	VIEW TO NORTH.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.9	VIEW TO NORTH NORTHWEST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.10	VIEW TO NORTH NORTHWEST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.11	VIEW TO NORTHWEST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.12	VIEW TO WEST.
HIER No. PK-2020-1.13	VIEW TO SOUTHWEST.

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- HIER No. PK-2020-1.15 VIEW TO SOUTHEAST. DISPLAY WINDOWS. ENTRANCE.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.16 VIEW TO SOUTHEAST. CLOSEUP OF ENTRANCE.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.17 VIEW TO SOUTH SOUTHEAST. NORTHWEST CORNER. WEST SIDE OF BUILDING.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.18 VIEW TO SOUTH SOUTHEAST. SECOND FLOOR WINDOW IN NORTHWEST CORNER. BRICK CORNICE.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.19 VIEW TO WEST. NEWER GLASS BLOCK WINDOWS AND INFILL ON FIRST FLOOR. REDUCED-SIZE, DOUBLE-HUNG SASH WINDOWS ON SECOND. ALL WITH SEGMENTAL ARCHES.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.20 VIEW TO NORTH NORTHEAST. FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.21 VIEW TO SOUTH. FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.22 VIEW TO SOUTH SOUTHWEST. FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.23 VIEW TO SOUTHEAST. KITCHEN IN ONE-STORY ADDITION TO SOUTH OF ORIGINAL BUILDING.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.24 VIEW TO NORTHWEST. KITCHEN IN ONE-STORY ADDITION TO SOUTH OF ORIGINAL BUILDING.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.25 VIEW TO SOUTH. STAIRWAY TO SECOND FLOOR.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.26 VIEW TO SOUTHEAST. SECOND FLOOR DINING ROOM AND BAR. HISTORIC MEETING AREA OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

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- HIER No. PK-2020-1.27 VIEW TO SOUTHWEST. SECOND FLOOR DINING ROOM AND BAR. HISTORIC MEETING AREA OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.28 VIEW TO NORTHWEST. SECOND FLOOR DINING ROOM AND BAR. CLOSED WINDOW (SEE EXTERIOR OF WINDOW IN IMAGES 14 & 18).
- HIER No. PK-2020-1.29 VIEW TO EAST. SECOND FLOOR. ROOM AT SOUTH END OF BUILDING, BEHIND BAR.

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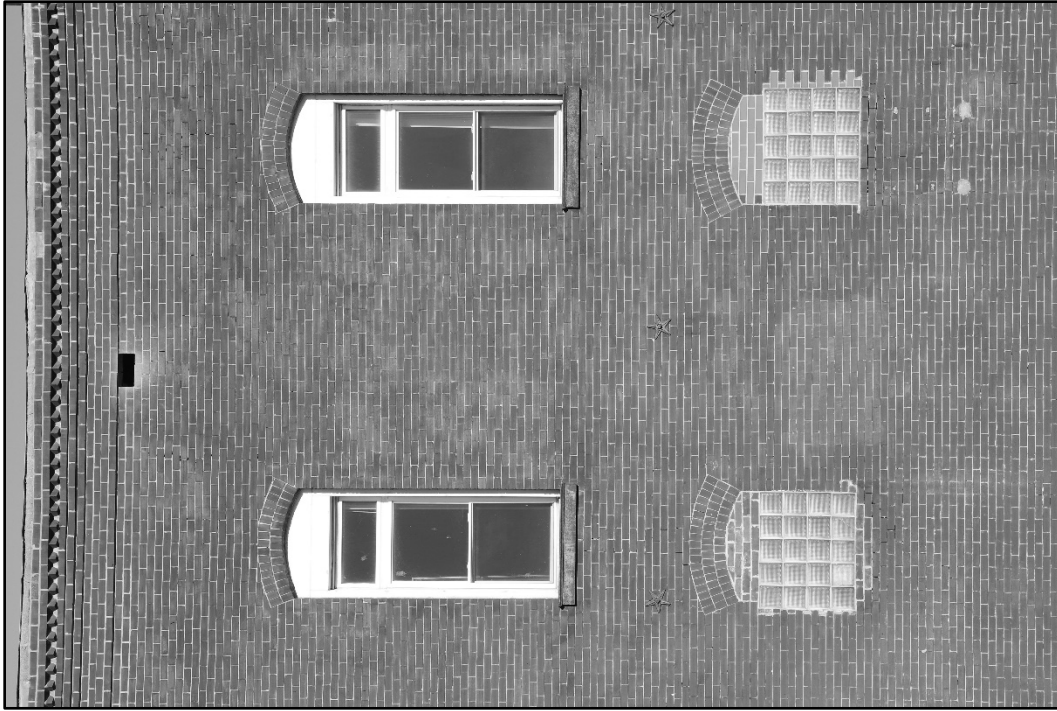


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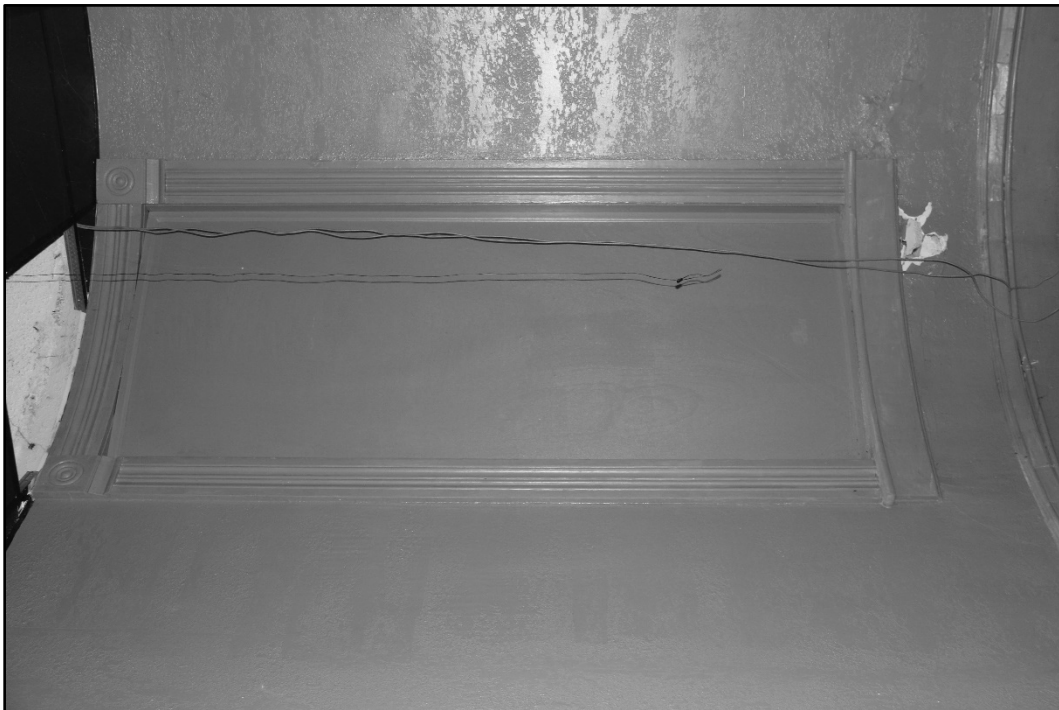


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