1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion

Other Name/Site Number:

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 124 East First Street Not for publication: NA_

City/Town: Cahokia Vicinity:__

State: Illinois County: St Clair Code: 163 Zip Code: 62206

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	
Private:	___	Building(s):	X
Public-Local:	___	District:	___
Public-State:	X	Site:	___
Public-Federal:	___	Structure:	___
		Object:	___

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
___	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
1	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 2

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

Designated a
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK on

AUG 0 7 2001

by the Secratary of the Interior

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

_____ _____
Signature of Certifying Official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

_____ _____
Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Early Republic: Federal

Materials:

Foundation: Limestone
Walls: Brick
Roof: Wood (oak)
Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.[1]

Built between 1807 and 1810, the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is an extant two-story solid masonry structure situated on the alluvial floodplain of the Mississippi River. The house and its surrounding acreage were located within the village of Cahokia, a small trading outpost and Catholic mission within the French Colonial regions of the mid-Mississippi valley. The areas along the river were first settled by the French-speaking pioneers, farmers and fur trappers from New France (Canada) and later from the port city of New Orleans. County deed records indicate Nicholas Jarrot purchased an area of land within the village of Cahokia in 1799. In 1807, fifteen years after his arrival from Baltimore, Maryland, Jarrot contracted mason Matthew Holland to construct a two-story solid masonry structure for his family home, business and extended household. Jarrot created a building plan drawn on a board as a contractual guide for the building construction. The mansion oriented along its horizontal axis faces north toward the Mississippi River and the city of St. Louis. The estate once included a collection of various storage and cooking outbuildings as well as land in excess of 25,000 acres. Today, only the mansion and a ca. 1830 to 1845 stone spring house remain. The spring house is located adjacent to and southeast of the residence. Both structures are sited on a small 0.94-acre parcel directly adjacent to the Church of the Holy Family (NHL, 1970).

Exterior

The exterior is comprised of two dominant masonry materials: limestone and brick. The foundation and raised basement consist of coursed rubble limestone blocks obtained from the stone bluffs of the Mississippi River. Set in a lime and sand based mortar with untooled joints, the basement stone wall elevation is approximately 12-15 inches above the current finished building grade. Recent archaeological surveys have confirmed that at the time of construction, the site elevation was substantially lower and would have exposed an additional 8-10 inches of the limestone foundation

The remaining load bearing walls are constructed of hand pressed, (low) site-fired, unglazed and unpainted red brick. The brick are set in a combination of Flemish and common bond patterns. Perceived as the more public or prestigious building exposures, the Flemish bond was used on the north and west elevations. The common bond pattern was used on the remaining south and east elevations. In addition, the south and east walls are further defined by an alternating pattern of brick tones and finishes. As construction progressed on the mansion, the site brick kiln, used to fire the building masonry units, was eventually disassembled. The interior bricks of the kiln, having a darker tone and glazed finish, were incorporated into the wall construction, creating a banded or striped appearance at the header courses of the south and east elevations.

The mansion, already a massive structure, had an exceptional number of large windows. The jamb framing members of each window were fully mortised into 3-inch thick wood sills. False or 'bastard' paneling was designed for all of the entry level window jambs. The panels, constructed from one section of wood, were crafted to appear as beveled panels set within a separate rail and stile framework. The window jamb panels at the second floor were left plain. All of the window wood surfaces including the frame, trim, sash and muntins, were finished in a faux wood grain painting technique. While many of the original windows have

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[1] The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion description will quote, in large part, the "Restoration Inventory of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion", completed in 1982, to document and date the original architectural and construction components of the structure. The Inventory, prepared for the Illinois Department of Conservation, Historic Sites Division, was authored by four historic preservation consultants: Jeffery Hess, Historic Consultants; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Marcia J. Lutz, Historic Consultant; Alexandria, Virginia; MacDonald and Mack Partnership, 215 Grain Exchange Building; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Charles E. Peterson - FAIA, Preservation Consultant; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

been reproduced and replaced, many remain intact. The wavy glass optics of many of the panes survive as a telltale remnant of the original construction. Exterior panel wood shutters with iron hinges and tiebacks framed each of the window openings.

Three window types were incorporated into the design of the building fenestration: the single light hopper, the double hung and the casement. The existing single light hopper windows, constructed with top surface mounted hinges and sill locks, are reproductions of what are believed to be original designs. The surviving five original frames, approximately 12 inch by 15 inch, are constructed from plain sawn, pegged and painted, pine wood. Installed within the limestone wall assembly, the windows are fitted with exterior vertical wood binders, which extend from the window frame head to sill. The binders, square in plan, are rotated to appear as diamond shaped vertical bars and are evenly spaced across the window openings.

Double hung pine wood windows are installed predominately at the entry and second levels and constitute the bulk of the window types used in the building elevations. The windows are designed as 12 over 12 double hung pine wood sash units set in wood frames. The window sash units are constructed of twelve 8 x 10-inch glass lights, and the painted wood muntins are constructed of short leaf yellow pine. Upper and lower window sash assemblies were installed with counterweights. The exterior wood window frames are set flush with the exterior facade, resulting in a slight sill profile at the brick walls. The interior surfaces of the windows are encased in a series of decorative wood frames, panels and trims. All exposed surfaces of the windows and frames were originally painted. In addition, all exterior window openings were originally fitted with painted walnut panel shutters and wrought iron shutter 'dogs' or tie-back retainers.

Casement styled windows were originally designed and installed at each gable-end of the attic level. Installed in pairs, each window opening is fitted with a 12-glass light and muntin assembly similar to the double hung windows. In-swinging jamb mounted hinges are secured to the pine wood frames for each window. All window and frame wood surfaces are painted.

Door types used in the exterior construction of the Jarrot Mansion consist of paired French styled doors and cellar bulkhead doors. The existing reconstructed walnut wood French doors installed at the center hall front and rear-building entries were re-designed to replace the original French door and hardware assembly. The new doors, installed in 1992, consist of an upper eight-light glass and wood muntin grid and a base section of a single beveled wood panel set in a surrounding wood rail, stile, sill and head sections. All door wood surfaces are painted on the exterior and stained on the interior. The French door iron hardware, consisting of box locks, pull handles with thumb latch bolts and hinges are custom iron reproductions with a painted finish.

The cellar bulkhead doors, which give access to the exterior rear southwestern basement stair, are board and batten wood panels. The west bay door panels and frame are anchored to the low brick wall of the basement stair entry. All exposed surfaces of the door panels are painted with surface mounted hinges and locking hardware. A similar exterior bulkhead and basement stair access was constructed from the center bay of the rear basement wall, but was subsequently demolished and filled in 1942

The mansion roof was originally designed as a simple gable roof profile with pine board sheathing and finished with hand-split oak shingles. Records indicate the roof shingles were originally painted with red iron oxide pigment. Modest cornice detailing and eave end dentilwork completed the roof assembly. Unadorned barge boards were installed to finish the gable roof ends. The interior roof structure consisted of King truss wood members secured to wood plates and supplemented by collar beams purlins and purlin posts at the outward ends of the truss sections. A summer beam, installed above the ballroom ceiling, spanned from the

east exterior wall to the center chimney bay, a length of thirty-three feet. Dovetail notched, pegged and mortise/tenon craftsmanship was used to secure the truss, post, beam and rafter members of the interior framing. Originally believed to function as an additional structural support for the large expanse of the ballroom ceiling, the precise contribution of the truss has been recently analyzed as a redundant member of the overall structural system. Foot wide floorboards were laid between the floor framing to finish the attic interior.

The original roof assembly of the Jarrot Mansion has been subjected to numerous re-cladding modifications over the course of its history. As a result of a previous tile roof installation during the early 1900s, various interior roof structural modifications were designed to compensate for the additional dead load. However, the modifications were localized to the rafter and beam spans and had no ramification to the exterior appearance.

The current roof assembly, consisting of hand split oak shingles nailed to pine wood roof sheathing, is presumed to be similar to the original construction. The dentil banded wood cornice and molded bargeboards decorate the eaves and gable ends, respectively. Originally, the roof was constructed with one downspout positioned at the northeastern corner of the building to service the perimeter eave gutters. The run off was directed to a cistern located in the northeast yard of the site. The existing eave end roof gutters, four corner downspouts and gutter heads were installed during a 1940s renovation period.

The exterior is further defined by three brick chimneys constructed along the ridgeline and within the brick bearing walls of the mansion. Each chimney originally accommodated the heating and cooking requirements of several fireplace units. At the roofline, the chimneys, which extend approximately four feet above the ridge beam, are capped with multiple coursing of corbeled brickwork.

Interior

In November of 1808, Nicholas Jarrot entered into a construction covenant with wood joiner, Russell E. Hicock to complete the general building carpentry and interior millwork. The mansion interior is generally configured as a center hall-double pile plan with small symmetrical rooms flanking the east and west sides. Four wythe solid masonry brick walls separate the center hall from the side bays. The majority of the rooms were originally constructed with fireplace units, wood mantels and masonry hearths.

The cellar plan consists of three single-room bays separated by 22-24 inch thick interior limestone and brick bearing walls. Each bay contains fireplace footings to accommodate the fireplace units at the entry level above. The center bay, containing a large (now bricked-in) chimney opening, gives evidence that the room was used as a main cooking area for the household. In 1980, subsequent to several stair modifications, the interior cellar stair placement and configuration were restored to their original design. The cellar stair is couched beneath the stair soffit of the center hall stairway. The interior finishes of the cellar consist of river limestone block walls, exposed wood joist and girder under-floor soffit areas and flagstone flooring. A portion of the flagstone flooring in the western bay was removed and left unfinished as earthen sand.

The entry level is configured as a center hall-double pile plan. The center hall serves as the main entrance and foyer to the building and is accessed through the front and rear wood French doors. The open hall includes the main circulation stair as well as a large fireplace. The interior finishes include standard width unfinished pine flooring, undressed wood stud, lath and plaster walls and ceilings. A selection of pine and walnut woods were used for the interior millwork, chair rails, baseboards, door and window panels and soffits and a variety of trim work. The plaster wall and ceiling surfaces as well as the decorative wood

profiles were originally painted.

Originally framed for a 'U' shaped staircase with an intermediate landing, the structure was changed to a 'T' plan midway during its construction. The 'T' plan served two purposes. The left or east stair provided a formal entry to the second floor ballroom. The remaining stairway of the 'T' facilitated a private access to the rear sleeping room as well as a possible rear serving doorway to the drawing room.

The details and craftsmanship employed in the construction of the stair reflected an attempt to further refine the building character. Hand-carved scrollwork panelboards were applied as a decorative treatment for the stair stringer. The underside of the primary stair, enclosed to provide access to the basement, was constructed as a grid of plain sawn wood trim sections. Each resulting square was filled with a beveled wood panel insert. The panelwork extended to the basement door access, located below the intermediate stair landing. The wood balustrade assembly included turned handrails, balusters and newel posts. Matching construction detailing was also incorporated into the wall mounted newel post and chair rails at the opposite interior wall of the stair enclosure. Finally, the entire stairway was set into a two story open well at the rear of the center hall. Lit by two rear double hung sash units, the staircase was washed with sunlight, contributing to the drama of entering the center hall and the overall experience of ascending the second level to the entertaining rooms above. All stair wood surfaces were also originally painted.

The remainder of the entry level is comprised of two pairs of side flanking rooms, presumed to have been used for business, entertaining, dining and sleeping purposes. In keeping with the entry hall, these rooms were also constructed with wood stud and lath wall components and finished with a three-coat plaster application. Six-panel walnut wood doors, typical to the mansion design, provided for room separation and access between the pairs of rooms.

The pair of east facing rooms included corner fireplace units with wood mantels and chair rails, and decorative bastard jamb panels (those constructed from one section of wood, yet crafted to appear as beveled panels set within a separate framework) and architraves around the interior door and window openings. One of two limestone fireplace hearths was subsequently replaced with concrete during the 1970s. The west facing pair of rooms, similar in design and finish, were originally accessed directly from the front room. However, the rear southwest bay was originally sub-divided into two small rooms for sleeping. The existing doors to the small sleeping rooms were removed and installed as pocket door panels in c. 1845. The deviding wall between the small sleeping rooms was demolished resulting in one room with an additional doorway accessible from the center hall area. A rear fireplace location was added in c. 1845 subsequent to the original construction.

The second level plan consists of a ballroom, an additional pair of small, unheated sleeping rooms and a drawing room annexed from the ballroom. The ballroom, which dominates the second level floor plan, spans thirty-three feet across the majority of the front (north facing) elevation of the mansion. The interior finishes of the ballroom include white pine tongue and groove wood flooring, painted plaster walls and ceiling, and a fireplace unit, originally detailed with a faux marble painted cherry wood mantel and stone hearth. The remaining window and door wood details, though similar in type and finish to those of the entry level, are less ornate. The drawing room, directly adjacent to the ballroom, is also finished in a similar fashion to the entry level side parlor rooms. The rear sleeping rooms are the smallest in the house and were not equipped with fireplace units. For reasons unknown, the ceiling of the (rear) southeast room, was finished with a beaded board and batten pine wood assembly. In addition, the southwest room having weathered a series of repetitive window-to-door modifications currently exists as a door with a small wood balcony extension.

The floors of the mansion were constructed using modest and traditional methods. Yellow short leaf pine tongue & groove boards were installed in a uniform staggered joint pattern through the first floor. White pine boards, laid in a similar pattern, were used on the second floor. The extensive use of pine as flooring and trim components in this building may represent the earliest introduction of pine materials to construction in the greater Cahokia region. Imported pine appears to have been favored by Jarrot over readily available oak.[2]. The floors were left natural and unfinished. While the majority of the floor areas were not extensively worn or abused, the white pine floorboards of the ballroom were so worn from dancing and general circulation that the knots now appear as raised nodules above the floor plane.

Originally, seven fireplace units were built into the mansion. Several design variations were used to construct each mantelpiece, however, all incorporated similar interpretations of classical and Federal styled features. The mantel shelf and cornice components were designed using layered bands of plain sawn and hand lathed moldings. A single compartment comprised the simple and unadorned frieze while multiple bands of concentric wood trim and moldings framed the fireplace chimney opening. Some mantels featured a row of dentil molding beneath the cornice. The inner hearths were set in a rubble limestone pattern while the outer hearth limestone pieces were hand cut and honed. The border of each stone was then tooled in a simple fringe pattern.

The organization and formality of the interior plan were further enhanced by the selection of interior finishes. A microscopic analysis of paint and interior finishes was conducted by Robert Furhoff during the 1990s. The report documented that a wide variety of finishes were used in the mansion. Findings from that report include the following: During the early decorating sequences, rich, intense paint colors were applied to wall and ceiling areas of the first and second floor. Fine printed wallpaper, also used in some of the larger, more formal areas, was applied over bare plaster. A chair rail assembly, consisting of a two-part rail and stoop design, was installed in all the rooms of the mansion. In addition, the majority of decorative wood surfaces including the door and window frame and sash surfaces, chair rails and the staircase trim and panels, was treated with painted faux wood grain finishes. The millwork within the smaller or less prestigious upper story rooms was painted. The ballroom mantel was finished in a faux marble finish.

The sense of formality and grandness was further supported by the grand ceiling heights. The ten foot ceiling height, standard throughout the mansion, contributed to the drama of the interior and allowed free expression of the color palette without suppressing the interior space. With only natural and candlelight for illumination, the interiors were very likely a vivid play of colors and textures. Against the rugged environs of the territorial frontier, Jarrot's brick mansion must have appeared elegant yet foreign.

The attic, consisting of one large open area, is accessed from an enclosed partitioned stairwell at the second level adjacent to the ballroom entry door. Generally left in its original and unfinished condition, and lit by the gable-end casement windows, the attic space gives direct exposure to the hand hewn, pinned, and mortised and tenoned craftsmanship of the roof assembly.

The following is a brief chronology of changes that have occurred from the 1820s to the 1980s. The following data is compiled from the 1982 MacDonald and Mack *Restoration Inventory*.

Following the death of Nicholas Jarrot in 1820, his widow, Julia continued to reside in the mansion. In 1823, presumably for general maintenance reasons, an additional oak wood shingle roof was installed directly above the existing original wood shingle assembly. The following year, an iron oxide pigment mixed in a

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[2] Richard Guyette, *Wood Identification Report on the Jarrot Mansion*, 1991, 1.

linseed oil base was applied as the finish to the roof. Madame Jarrot instituted additional changes to the rear building exterior during the mid-1840s. A one-story frame kitchen ell was built against the southeastern mansion wall.

Additionally, changes to the mansion interior were made during this same time span. Two small sleeping rooms had been originally constructed in the rear southwestern bay of the entry level. The partition wall creating these rooms was removed and the area was re-worked into a single rear parlor. This space was connected to the front parlor by centered pocket doors. These same doors previously had been located at the rear sleeping rooms and were subsequently retro-fitted with bottom roller hardware to become sliding pocket doors. A new passage door was opened in the west wall of the center hall to give additional access to the new room. An additional fireplace unit was constructed along the west wall of the new rear parlor area.

By 1850, Julia Jarrot had vacated the mansion and relocated to St. Louis, although the house continued to be owned by the Jarrot family. The original wood entry stoop was replaced with a Greek Revival design by circa 1855. The raised porch included a simple, pediment roof with simple columns, modest capitals, and the balustrades and rails secured to a wood floor and sub-structure below.

Between 1860 and 1880, under the management of Jarrot's daughter, Ortance, a third wood shingle roof with extended eave and gable overhangs was added to the existing layers. By c. 1885, the Greek Revival porch, having survived for over 30 years, was replaced with a Victorian styled porch design. The porch roof, now revised from gabled to flat, accommodated the decorative roof and porch balustrades and ornamental scrollwork typical of a Victorian expression. Corbelled chimney caps replaced the original brick banding. In 1888, an additional fourth roof system, a standing metal seam roof, was installed over the pre-existing (three) roof assemblies.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the mansion was leased to the Holy Family Catholic Parish of Cahokia. The parish, which used the mansion as a parochial school, imposed a new set of stylistic preferences upon the building. The standing metal seam roof, now over twenty years old, was replaced with a pantile roof, while the existing sub-layers of wood shingles were left intact. The decorative corbel brickwork was removed from the chimney caps and the ornamental scrollwork of the porch balustrades and column capitals was streamlined to reflect the then current Classical revival influence within the region. Again in 1942, the roof cladding, chimney caps and entry porch designs were modified. At this point, all of the pre-existing shingle roof assemblies were finally removed and the eave and gable overhangs were returned to their original dimension and profile. A clay tile roof, made popular by the re-construction of colonial Williamsburg, was installed on the Jarrot Mansion in 1941. The classically derived porch design, originally constructed c. 1898, was also re-worked in c.1942.

In 1943, pioneer aviator Oliver Parks purchased the mansion from the descendants of Nicholas Jarrot, who had held a lease agreement with the Holy Family Parish since the turn of the century. On the exterior, Parks removed the c. 1845 kitchen ell. To the interior, Parks added a second story window on the west façade, which was subsequently bricked-in by volunteer renovators in the 1970s. After these minor revisions, Parks apparently lost interest in the project and donated the building to Holy Family Parish in 1945. The building was used as the Parish convent until 1965. The Village of Cahokia was persuaded to purchase the property in 1975.

In 1980, the mansion was donated to the State of Illinois, where it has since remained as a state historic site listed on the National Register. During the 1980s, the roof and porch of the Jarrot Mansion were restored to the original 1810 design. The Williamsburg clay tile roof was removed and replaced with oak shingles with

a 4.5-inch exposure and painted with an iron oxide linseed oil base finish. Additionally, the classical porch was replaced with a wood frame stoop and steps, which are in place today.

The native limestone spring house dates from the early to mid-19th century and, although not believed to be contemporary with the 1810 construction date of the brick house, it is apparent that the outbuilding is consistent with the re-organization of the back yard usage and dependencies ca. 1830 to 1845. In its present form, the stone spring house is likely constructed of materials salvaged or robbed from a previous structure in the same location, a structure which would have dated to the construction of the house. The present stone outbuilding measures 9'6" wide by 11'8" deep by 11'6" high to the gable; the walls are 17" thick. Openings face north and include an almost square opening located over the 4'10' by 2'3" door. Roof shingles were installed in 1987 and are compatible with those that are documented on the house: oak shingles painted with linseed oil tinted with iron oxide. Because the current structure was most likely constructed after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide:__ Locally:_

Applicable National Register Criteria: A__ B__ C X D_

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G_

NHL Criteria: 4

NHL Theme(s): III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1807-1810

Significant Dates: 1807-1810

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Matthew Holland, brick and stone mason
Russell Hicock, wood joiner and interior carpentry.

Historic Contexts: XVI. Architecture
C. Federal

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, built between 1807 and 1810 gives evidence of the western transmission and construction of an early American architecture: the Federal style. Located at the western boundary of the Northwest Territory, within the French Colonial region of the mid-Mississippi River valley, the design and construction of the Jarrot Mansion represent an early, rare and extant example of the Federal style, seated in a region that was detached as a territorial wilderness. In addition, the mansion is a demonstration of the far-reaching influence and extent to which the Federal style was transported and reinterpreted. It is an extant example of a solid masonry building constructed within the early development of the Northwest Territory, as an expression of the architectural evolution within the early western expansion of the American territories. The mansion signifies an early and individual intent to reach beyond the local building traditions and customs of the provincial region of the mid-Mississippi River valley toward a broader architectural genre.

Organized in 1787, the prototypical government of the Northwest Territory was formed to assist in the paternal evolution of the western frontier. With few charted documents, a sparse population and virtually a non-existent infrastructure, the territory was conceived to cultivate the land and its citizens into a partnership with the United States.

The emergence and recognition of the western frontier began with three events: the conclusion of the Revolutionary War in 1783, the struggle to secure and ratify the Articles of Confederation, and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.[3] Over 400,000 square miles of predominately wooded lands, dominated by various indigenous Native American tribes, were now the possession of a fledging American congressional democracy. Although the rivers and inland waterways served to link the frontier outpost of the New France and Spanish colonist, the majority of land was uncharted and isolated from the new Atlantic oriented nation. It became imperative to design and ratify a constitutional document promoting not only a league of friendship between states, but a national formula to manage and control the frontier lands beyond the established boundaries of the continental states. In November of 1787, the national congress, as represented by the continental states, produced the first draft of the Articles of Confederation in an attempt to set preliminary standards of operation for a national government. Included in the effort to ratify the Articles of Confederation, the newly formed Congress addressed the question of land ownership, management of territorial cessions, and the governing of the western frontier.

In an attempt to resolve congressional differences over the management of the frontier, the commonwealth of Virginia offered to cede her land holdings in favor of the creation of an American territory. In 1784, the Virginia offer was accepted and other states followed suit. By the late 1780s, the American Congress, a body as yet unauthorized by the Articles to hold or govern a territory, became the sovereign of some 430,000 square miles of open land. Ironically, the congressional body faced the very question of their recent British governance: one of how to govern a colonial territory.[4] Agreeing to the development of a progressive self-governing process, the emerging new states would graduate to have similar power and governing authority as the original states. Named the Northwest Territory, the land areas north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi were constituted as one district.

Passage of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787 established a territorial period as the initial building block in the expansion of the American continent. In conjunction with the establishment of legislative procedures and

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[3] *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1957, ed., Vol. 22, s.v. "United States of America", 788-789.
[4] Ibid., 789.

land holding policies, the key component that would validate the territory would be the migration of pioneer entrepreneurs and land speculators. Not only would the new residents contribute to and solidify the governmental, economic and financial foundation, their skills in construction, business and agricultural industries would contribute to and sustain a new sense of nationhood within an isolated frontier.[5]

During the early exploration of the mid-Mississippi frontier, the uncharted regions of the inland river valleys were home to a confederation of Native American Nations. The confederation called itself the Illiniwek, known as the 'Illynois' to the French trappers and missionaries. The Illynois nation was predominately based near the Great Lakes region of the central interior frontier, yet their vast ethnic influence and control extended to areas as far south as the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The Illynois nation comprised eight regional tribes or bands: the Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Peoria, Mitchigamea, Moingwena and the Tamarois (Tamaroa).[6] The land area, dominated by the Illynois nation, would be known to the European powers as 'Pays des Illynois' or the Illinois Country.

Records of colonial river valley explorations within and around New France date as far back as the late 16th century; however, it wasn't until the mid-17th century that many of the interior river valleys were entirely navigated. Originating in New France in 1673, the explorer team of Louis Jolliet and Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette successfully navigated the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers to establish a small Jesuit mission within the tribal lands of the Kaskaskia.[7] By 1682, explorer Rene' Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle had reached the mouth of the Illinois River and subsequently paved the way for the establishment of a variety of French missions and bartering post settlements along the lower Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Meanwhile, in 1698 missionary priests from the Seminary of Foreign Missions at Quebec had established a small mission within the Tamaroa village located near a large bend of the Mississippi. The settlement site, accessible to principal water transportation routes and rich fur trapping territories, became a strategic base from which to secure and control the confluence of three river valleys: the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois.[8]

Initially guided by Henri de Tonti, an experienced LaSalle expedition lieutenant, a trio of priests and their aides began construction of the frontier mission. The house for the priest and a 'chapelle des Tamarois' were completed first. These early structures were most likely built using a traditional 'poteaux en terre' building technique established by the early French colonists of New France during the 16th century. The 'poteaux en terre' (post in the earth) along with the 'poteaux sur solle' (post on sill) became a standard building tradition in promoting an expedient land occupation without the need for sophisticated tools, skills or refined materials. By May of 1699, with lodging and chapel completed, the mission was celebrated as the first New France white man's settlement on the Mississippi River.[9]

By 1735, the village was comprised of a small number of mission personnel, settlers and trappers with fur trading and farming as the principal means of commerce. A map entitled "*Plan de la Seigneurie et Etablissement de la Mission des Tamarois*" documented the village footprint positioned on a narrow channel of the Mississippi and between two small streams. [10] The Tamaroa inhabited this region with their close cousins, the Cahokia. For many years, the names Tamaroa and Cahokia were used interchangeably in reference to the mission and settlement until, by the late 1700s, the name Cahokia became preferred.[11]

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[5] Martin Ridge, ed., *Frederick Jackson Turner: Wisconsin's Historian of the Frontier*, 1986, 26-28.
[6] Clarence Walworth Alvord, *The Illinois Country*, 1920, 32-33.
[7] J.H. Schlarman, *From Quebec to New Orleans*, 1929, 55-58.
[8] Bonnie Gums, *Archaeology at French Colonial Cahokia*, 1988, 12-13.
[9] Joseph P. Donnelly, *The Parish of the Holy Family*, 1949, 10-11.
[10] J.H. Schlarman, *From Quebec to New Orleans*, 1929, 284.
[11] Charles Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia*, 1999, 5.

With the founding of St. Louis as a fur trading outpost by Pierre Laclede in 1764, the future growth of Cahokia was seriously jeopardized. St. Louis, located on the western riverbank, was experiencing rapid growth in population, wealth and stature and was considered to be the reigning metropolis of the mid-river valley. By 1766, only forty-three French families remained in Cahokia. Continued episodes of river flooding, combined with the flourishing economic growth of the western bank, and the English-American occupation of the eastern bank, contributed to the slow demise of the area. Additionally, as more Native American tradesmen preferred negotiating with the Spanish-Bourbon families of St. Louis versus the English-American occupants of Cahokia, the village declined and remained predominately a mission settlement with minor fur and hunting exchange. [12]

As the colonials continued to exert their influence on the western frontier, the seeds of revolt were sown in the eastern colonies. The dissent climaxed in 1776 with the formal proclamation of independence and war against the British dominance of the colonies. Between 1778 and 1779, as the British military attempted to subdue regions of the Old Northwest, George Rogers Clark, a young land surveyor and militia leader, became a prominent figure in securing and protecting the newly found Virginia settlements of Kentucky county.[13] Appointed lieutenant colonel of the county militia, Clark employed offensive tactics as a means to defend the Virginia settlements. To protect the village settlements, Clark advanced by attacking the British and Native American strongholds of the Old Northwest.[14] The attacks lead to the capture of key British outposts including the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes on the Wabash River. Defeated, the British were driven back to the line of the Great Lakes. In addition, the Commonwealth of Virginia had secured a foothold north of the Ohio River.

Pursuant to the end of the war, Virginia's occupation of the Illinois Country in 1778 created an immediate need for organized civil government. Subsequently, the Virginia legislature began by formally recognizing all the lands northwest of the Ohio River as Illinois County of Virginia. Newly appointed lieutenant governor Colonel John Todd of Kentucky was instructed to cultivate and conciliate the affections of the French and Indian residents. Accordingly, a new county government was formed, and the Illinois County was divided into four districts. Each district governed from a local court seat and was charged with administering to the needs and affairs of the district. Cahokia, the first to be organized, was the seat of one of the four districts and had a court of seven judges.[15]

Unfortunately, after a sequence of civil unrest and unprecedented monetary inflation, the Virginia civil government of Colonel Todd was abandoned, and the Illinois County was signed over to the Continental Congress early in 1784.[16] Over the course of the next three years, the court at Cahokia tenaciously persevered, presiding over land disputes and ensuring civil order.

In 1787, the Northwest Ordinance was ratified and a new form of territorial government was installed in the region.[17] Acting Governor General Josiah Harmar and Barthelemi Tardiveau, the appointed Illinois County landowner agents, were quick to secure legal land titles to the French settlers and to indemnify those affected during the Virginia occupation of George Rogers Clark.[18] A well known Revolutionary War veteran and close associate of George Washington, General Arthur St. Clair served as the first Governor of the

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[12] Charles Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia,* 19-21.
[13] Theodore C. Pease, *The Story of Illinois,* 51.
[14] Clarence W. Alvord, *The Illinois Country,* 325-327.
[15] Charles Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia*, 43.
[16] Ibid., 44.
[17] John F. McDermott, *Old Cahokia, 94.*
[18] Charles Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia*, 49.

Northwest Territory. In 1790, St. Clair proclaimed the boundaries of his namesake county, selecting Cahokia as the seat of justice. Initially, St. Clair County encompassed the upper two thirds of present-day Illinois. However, in 1801, Governor William Henry Harrison enlarged St Clair County to include Michigan, Wisconsin, most of Illinois and half of Minnesota.[19]Although physically a part of the American republic, Cahokia remained predominately French and Catholic in population, culture and tradition.

While the village progressed in economic, commercial and political stature, the local architectural expression remained embedded in the early frontier traditions of French colonial construction. The general building methodology employed in the early community was 'poteaux sur solle', wherein native species of cedar, oak or mulberry were mortised into a horizontal wood sill. A mixture of lime mortar, mud and rock called 'pierrotage', was used as the wall infill. The subsequent addition of wrap around porches flanked the building perimeter. The roof enclosure was typically constructed as a double pitched 'hip on hip' (pavilion) profile finished with hand split wood shingles. This single building methodology was used to construct the majority of village structures ranging from private dwellings and churches to the first judicial courthouse for the county.

Despite a history of Anglo-American interference and eventual dominance, the French-speaking population appeared determined to continue 'laissez-faire' with their own traditions and culture. Over the course of the next decade, Cahokia would once again be challenged to embrace an American way of life. Ironically, many facets of this challenge would come from none other than one of their own: a Frenchman.

Nicholas Jarrot

Little has been documented of the life of Nicholas Jarrot, the original owner and designer of the mansion, prior to his arrival in the village of Cahokia. Jarrot was born in 1764 to Francois and Claudine Jarrot who were native to the parish of Le Val-St. Eloy near Vesoul, Franche Conte in northeastern France.[20] It is believed that Jarrot lived under the protective paternal patronage of Bureaux de Pusy, a wealthy land baron and military officer who had spent five years in an Austrian prison with General LaFayette. As a young man, Jarrot likely sought the counsel of de Pusy regarding the ways and means of obtaining suitable trade skills and employment.[21]

It is known that Jarrot left Vesoul for Paris, where he was hired as a clerk or bookkeeper for the Sulpician order of the Catholic Church. During the mid-18th century, with the rise of the French Revolution in Paris, the noblesse and upper class as well as religious institutions became prime targets of overt violence and public accusation. While the Sulpicians were not highly visible or well-endowed, they were an order of learned individuals, teachers, professors and publishers of maps and books. In the early 1790s as John Carroll journeyed to England to be consecrated as the first Catholic bishop of the United States, the Sulpician religious order was expelled from France.[22] In the wake of the Revolution and fearing imminent death, a group of Sulpicians, along with Nicholas Jarrot, fled the continent from St. Malo in a small cod-fishing brig bound for the American harbor of Baltimore, Maryland.[23] It is believed that John Carroll facilitated the entry of the Sulpicians from Europe to America.

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[19] St. Clair County Bicentennial Commission, *Tapestry of Time,* 1991, 5.
[20] Marriage record of Nicholas Jarrot and M. Louise Barbau.
[21] Le President, S.A.L.S.A. de la Haute Saone, France, interview with Molly McKenzie, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.
[22] Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City,* 29.
[23] *Restoration Inventory*, 1982, 17-18.

Arriving in Baltimore in 1791, Jarrot continued to reside with and work for the Sulpician order at St. Mary's Seminary for the next two years before relocating to the western frontier. In 1793, Jarrot left Baltimore for the French colonial center of New Orleans, which had already been ceded to the American commonwealth. Jarrot continued up the Mississippi River to settle in Cahokia.[24] Jarrot, ready to begin a new life in a new land, spent the next twenty years establishing himself as a merchant, businessman and land speculator.

Local records document that Nicholas Jarrot amassed a variety of entrepreneurial businesses as well as official appointments. As a shrewd businessman, Jarrot attained the bulk of his wealth through frontier land speculation. Beginning initially with a series of small village stores and grain mills, Jarrot expanded his wealth and influence by purchasing large tracts of open land. Jarrot soon became the sole owner of over 25,000 acres within and surrounding the village. A portion of his land served as winter campgrounds for the 1803-04 Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery. Preparatory to the launch of the western exploration, the land near what is now the community of Hartford and known as Camp du Bois, was used as the winter campsite and training grounds for the men of the Corps. Jarrot also served as both host and interpreter to Meriwether Lewis during his negotiations with the local Spanish officials of St. Louis to establish passage through the land west of the Mississippi River.[25] In addition to an appointment as a judge of the Quarter Sessions and of the Common Pleas Court for St. Clair County, Jarrot was commissioned by Governor William Henry Harrison as a major of the territorial militia forces in 1801, a position he held through the War of 1812.[26]

His wealth secured access to elevated levels of social and political opportunities. However, his support and endorsement of American trends no doubt were met with guarded suspicion by provincials in the village. In addition, his rejection of an agrarian lifestyle and his refusal to sign the customary village commonfields agreement (which allocated shared tracts of land for farming) set him apart as an individual breaking from the traditional French colonial customs. His decision to further reject the traditional expressions of the French colonial building style and embrace those things American would be epitomized in the construction of his masonry mansion in 1807.[27]

Socially, his affiliation with the prosperous French families of the Mississippi River towns offered opportunities to marry well. He was married twice, both times to prominent women of New France (Canadian) descent. Marie Barbau of nearby Prairie du Rocher died with the birth of their first child. Jarrot's second wife, Julia Ste. Gemme de Beauvais was a resident of Ste. Genevieve in what would become the state of Missouri. Their union resulted in another six children added to the Jarrot family; however, Jarrot's pleasure with his family in the new mansion was short-lived. While tending to a river mill, Nicholas Jarrot caught a fever and died on December 8, 1820, a mere ten years after the completion of the mansion. The family continued to use the home for several decades. At the time of her death in 1875, at the age of 95, fifty-two great grandchildren survived Madame Jarrot. Although many Jarrot descendants remained in the area and retained an interest in the house and community, the future of the mansion, its owners and use would waver for the next one hundred years.[28]

The distinctive character of the Jarrot Mansion apparently was recognized by artists and journalists of the mid-19th century, who seem to have been intrigued by the curious notoriety of the building, its occupants, and the bygone era that it represented. Artist J.C. Wild visited Julia Jarrot in c. 1840 prior to preparing a lithograph depicting "Cahokia in Winter," which included the front façade of the Jarrot Mansion. Wild's

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[24] Francis Philbrick, *Laws of the Indiana Territory*, cclix.
[25] Stephen Ambrose, *Undaunted Courage*, 1996, 19.
[26] Francis Philbrick, *Laws of the Indiana Territory*, 1930, cclix-cclx.
[27] John McDermott, *Old Cahokia*, 1949, 178-181.
[28] *Restoration Inventory,* 1982, 7-8.

detailed drawing of Cahokia was published in 1841, along with other vignettes of the Mississippi Valley.

Historian Francis Parkman, intrigued by frontier life in the 1840s, was equally fascinated with recording what he believed was a vanishing way of life. He traveled to Cahokia in 1846 while gathering data to publish several epic historical works. Parkman visited Julia Jarrot at her mansion in Cahokia and made reference in his diary to "a large hall" with "oak panels." Although the writer ventured no further than "the reception room," his observation was that "it [the house] smacked sufficiently of the Olden Time."

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion

Located in the French colonial environment of the mid-Mississippi River Valley, the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, constructed in 1807, was an attempt to transmit and interpret a specific building aesthetic and methodology from a distant urban region to an isolated frontier village.

Founded on the frontier, Cahokia had relied on the construction techniques of New France for over one hundred years. The building traditions of early 19th century Cahokia dates back through several evolutionary stages, to the 17th century settlements of New France. The earliest records identify a technique called 'maison en colombage' which consisted of vertical timbers seated either into the earth or seated into a base sill. The territorial villages of Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Rivieres were built using the colombage system.[29]

By mid-century, the maison en colombage had evolved into two variations. 'Colombage pierrote' incorporated fewer hand hewn upright timbers with a greater percentage of stone infill. 'Colombage bousille', especially popular in the mid 17th century fishing colonies of Acadia (Nova Scotia), increased the number of undressed timbers, creating a series of closely spaced voids filled with a mixture of stone, mud and clay.

As French exploration and missionary efforts continued west and south to the Mississippi River, new construction techniques developed. The 17th century colombage construction technique of Acadia was applied to structures of the Mississippi River Valley frontier. Known as 'poteaux en terre' and 'poteaux sur solle,' these methodologies consisted of closely spaced vertical timbers inserted either directly into the soil or notched into a base sill plate; the remaining voids were then filled with a stone and mud mortar. Conceived as a means to establish temporary shelter quickly and without a skilled labor force, the processes became an integral and lasting contributor to the regional architectural foundation well into the mid-19th century. The single pile plan form consisted of an informal spatial grouping with limited articulation of interior character and room finishes. Two rooms generally comprised the main floor plan. The building elevation was typically one story with an attic space housed beneath a broad double pitch roof profile. French styled doors and windows were positioned to maximize access to seasonal winds. Constructed initially on soil, river limestone was eventually used for foundation stem walls. Cellars or basements were rare and not commonly constructed until much later.

Rather than continue the French colonial building tradition, Jarrot introduced a style borrowed from the eastern United States. During the early 1790s, Jarrot had first hand exposure to the development of eastern seaboard architectural styles. The architecture of Baltimore as early as the 1780s gave evidence to the growing influence of a classical tradition as a provincial extension of neoclassicism in Europe. Commonly referred to as Georgian, the architectural style was linked to the prosperous merchant and banking

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[29] Peter N. Moogk, *Building a House in New France*, 1977, 24-29.

communities of the mid-Atlantic and southern colonies during the English occupation. Characterized by a formal arrangement of parts, the architecture employed symmetrical composition enriched with a variety of classical details. Gabled roofs, modillion cornices, corner quoining, solid masonry wall construction, double hung windows, doors with transoms and entry side lights comprised an aesthetic that was linked with an established prominent and prosperous urban society.[30]

By the end of the Revolutionary War, however, the Georgian style had waned in acceptance and popularity. Many were eager to institute a less embellished building character reflective of the nation's new independence. Retaining the overall form, a transitional expression referred to as the Federal Style replaced the decorative features of Georgian. The Federal style was the earliest and least aggressive of styles within the transitional phase development of American Neoclassicism.[31] Using simplified window lintels, reduced architraves and a restricted use of decorative features, the Federal Style initiated the evolution of a national architectural expression.

In the mid-Mississippi region, Jarrot began his designs for a new home by creating a 'plan on a board'. Retained as part the contract documents, the plan, literally drawn on a wood board, was created to illustrate and describe the design intent of the mansion.[32] Jarrot employed a wood joiner from Maryland named Russell E. Hicock, and the house was constructed to reflect the design characteristics of early Federal style.[33]

One of the primary elements that defined the Federal style expression of the Jarrot Mansion was the plan. A vast majority of the Federal styled buildings of the eastern United States used a version of a center hall, single or double pile plan form as a means to organize the floor plan and exterior massing. The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion was created predominately as a center hall, double pile plan form. At the entry, the wide center hall extended the full depth of the building and served as a foyer to the interior floor plan. The hall interior was further enhanced with a wood ornamental staircase and mantelpiece. The hall was flanked by doorways on each side, which gave access to the dining and sleeping rooms.

The second level, approached via a wood paneled staircase, deviated from the true center hall double pile form in that a large ballroom encompassed what would have been the upper hall and front room. The remaining drawing, entertaining and sleeping rooms followed the standard plan configuration. Adopting the center hall double pile plan was a significant departure from the French colonial tradition. Similar to the Federal style buildings of the eastern United States, the plan of the Jarrot Mansion attempted to incorporate a clear and ordered hierarchy of spatial relationships into the overall design. In contrast to the more vernacular design solutions, the plan of the mansion depicted a definitive character that surpassed the regional building and construction norm.

While several interior architectural and decorative features can be cited as contributing to the Federal style signature of the Jarrot Mansion, the center hall staircase is one of the most significant. By its design and location, it was apparent that the stairway was to be an awe-inspiring element of the mansion

The significance of the Jarrot Mansion as an early interpretation of the Federal style is most apparent when viewed from the exterior. Based on a center hall-double pile plan form, the Jarrot Mansion was constructed as a solid masonry, multi-wythed rectangular building capped with a hipped roof and punctuated with three

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[30] William H. Pierson, *American Buildings and their Architects,* vol. 1., 111.
[31] Ibid., 215.
[32] Nicholas Jarrot and Russell E. Hicock, Articles of Agreement, 11/24/1808, in Hicock vs. Jarrot (1814), St. Clair County Civil Case File No. 2132. Cited in *Restoration Inventory*, 1982, 25-27.
[33] John Reynolds, *Pioneer History*, 361.

chimneys. Configured as a bearing wall structure, the brick walls were built on river limestone collected for the basement and foundation walls. Site-formed from excavated clay, the bricks were also fired on-site in a brick kiln. The kiln was eventually dismantled and the remaining bricks used as a banding accent for the common bond brick patterns of the south and east mansion walls. The result was a subtle play of the color and texture of glazed darker bricks against the overall pattern of reds, browns and grays. Viewed in light of the French colonial building traditions, the construction methodologies used in the Jarrot Mansion were striking and a complete departure from the Cahokian norm. However, within the precepts of the Federal style, the design and construction techniques would have been considered familiar.

Additional architectural components of the Jarrot Mansion aligned to the Federal style include the window fenestrations and roof profile. The installation of double hung sash windows, arranged in an orderly and regular pattern, was one of the most evident interpretations of the Federal style. The window fenestrations were an outstanding example of the degree to which a repeated window pattern contributed to an architectural expression.

The Jarrot Mansion had few building style contemporaries during the early 19th century. The majority of known structures built as interpretations of the Federal style were either constructed much later and therefore contained a greater degree of stylistic refinement, or were never documented and are no longer extant. The transmission of early architectural styles was a significant component in the evolution and maturation of the American nation. It is of particular interest to note and compare those structures that were regional contemporaries of the Jarrot Mansion within the boundaries of the Northwest Territory.

The Stone Academy - Zanesville, Ohio. Built in 1809
This stone structure was to be home for the legislative seat of the newly created state of Ohio. When the capital seat was awarded to Columbus, the house was subsequently used as a meeting place for various political and civic groups. Completed within the same decade as the Jarrot Mansion, the Stone Academy incorporated similar design components. The two-story structure with gable roof and end gable chimneys, double hung window fenestrations and glass and muntin transoms and entry sidelights, defined the house as an early expression of the Federal style structure constructed in stone.[34]

The Mound House - Duncan Falls, Ohio. Completed c. 1830
The house was initially constructed by James Taylor, an entrepreneur and plantation owner from Virginia. Designed as two-story solid masonry building, the house was constructed on a sixty-foot elevation rise, believed to have been a Native American mound site. Similar to the Jarrot Mansion, the plan form was a center hall-double pile design with double hung sash windows. The center hall was further defined by a freestanding spiral stair supported from the existing attic wood scaffolding. Four chimneys and a gabled slate roof completed the building enclosure. The Mound House is extant and is listed on the National Register as a state archaeological site.[35]

The Levi Coffin-Foreman House - Fountain City, Wayne County, Indiana. Dated 1827.
Built by brick mason and carpenter-builder John Wright Johnson, the original structure was built as an ' I ' house with a center hall - single pile plan form. The Coffin-Foreman and Jarrot homes share several Federal traits including: brick assembly, roof profile and window fenestrations, all features linked to the interpretations of the Federal style. However, the Coffin Foreman House contains subtle design variations that possibly indicate a later influence, such as the reduced proportions of the second story windows as well

[34] Putnam Historic District, Zanesville, Ohio, NRHP form, 06/1975.
[35] Pat Bachert, NRHP form, The Mound House, 06/1979.

as the notable cornice returns at the end gable elevations. The Coffin-Foreman House was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1965 for its connections with the Underground Railroad.[36]

Abbott-Holloway Farm - Bethlehem, Clark County, Indiana. Completed c. 1835
Dated twenty-five years later than the Jarrot Mansion, the two-story, solid masonry structure shared several predominate elements of the Federal style including: unpainted brick walls, gable roof profile, and similar window, transom and sidelight fenestrations. The Abbott-Holloway Farm is listed on the National Register.[37]

The Samuel Judy House - Goshen Township, Madison County, Illinois. Dated c. 1808.
No longer extant, the Judy House was constructed less than 30 miles from the Jarrot Mansion. The design, construction and completion date placed the house as a significant contemporary of the Jarrot Mansion as well as an early interpretation of the Federal style. Constructed as a two-story solid masonry brick structure, the two structures shared numerous similarities including construction methodology, plan form, fenestration pattern, window style and roof profile. Demolished in 1932, the Judy House can no longer represent the early American architectural style.[38]

The First Capitol Building of Illinois - Kaskaskia, Illinois. Completed c. 1818. Destroyed by flooding, 1882-83.
Built to house the first capitol of the new state of Illinois (located in Kaskaskia, IL), the First Capitol Building also shared several dominant design features with the mansion. However, in addition to the similar use of windows fenestrations, masonry techniques and gable roof lines, the treatment of the paired chimneys wrapped by the continuous parapet wall, was a feature made popular much later in the mid-Mississippi River valley region.[39]

As a harbinger of an emerging American architecture within the territorial region, the Jarrot Mansion is now significant as one of the few extant Federal style, solid masonry structures constructed during the early development of the Northwest Territory. At its completion, the Jarrot Mansion was a freestanding structure surrounded by several outbuildings of the greater estate. Having survived a lineage of 19th and early 20th century stewards, the Jarrot Mansion continues to demonstrate the primary architectural features of the early Federal style, solid masonry construction within the Northwest Territory.

Although the mansion accommodated a variety of building programs and style preferences, the dominant components of the architectural integrity (massing, exterior material, fenestration and roofline) have prevailed. The Jarrot Mansion has served many uses and hosted a variety of stylistic trends over the past 190 years, yet has maintained the design and construction integrity critical to national significance: that of a solid masonry structure, influenced by the emergence of the Federal style and constructed in the early settlement phase of the Northwest Territory. An important contributing factor to the significance of the Mansion is one of sustained original design and material integrity. The original brick and stone work of the masonry walls is intact. The masonry walls reflect not only the original craftsmanship, but also the subsequent evidence of historic events that have affected the structure. The fracture lines caused by the 1811-12 New Madrid earthquake as well as the silent traces of numerous river flooding episodes have become a part of the ongoing history of the mansion. With the exception of minor alterations, the original plan form has remained intact and unaltered as it was constructed 190 years ago. The windows, while predominately reproduced, still follow the original design intent and appearance of the original construction. The interior plaster wall

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[36] Joseph Mendinghall, Park Service Historian, National Historic Landmark, 10/15/1966.
[37] Laura Thayer, NRHP form, Abbot-Holloway Farm, 1994.
[38] Leonard Dickmann, *The History of Peters Station, Illinois*, 1998, 1-2.
[39] Betty Madden, *Arts, Crafts and Architecture in Early Illinois*, 1974, 64.

treatments, hand crafted millwork and original floors embody perhaps the greatest degree of design integrity; all are original and extant within the mansion structure. Were Nicholas Jarrot to return today, he would fully recognize his early 19th century home.

In stark contrast to the indigenous and often transient nature of frontier construction, the Jarrot Mansion gave evidence to the rise of a national architectural style, rooted in a surge of a national pride. The Federal style design interpretation, transplanted to a remote and implausible environment, aided in the cultural expansion and evolution of the frontier. Buildings such as the Jarrot Mansion became vehicles of an architectural expression significant to the development of a national identity. Currently undergoing an extensive restoration and preservation program, the Jarrot Mansion is being refurbished for its role as a partner with other significant sites in the stewardship of our national architectural heritage.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
X Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # 25 - 7 (April 11, 1934)
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record:

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
X Other State Agency Illinois State Archives and Illinois State Historical Library
X Federal Agency Library of Congress
__ Local Government
__ University
__ Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre

UTM References:	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**
	15	745040	4272840

Verbal Boundary Description

The site of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is described as follows:
Parts of Lots 41, 44 and part of vacated Locust Street of the "Village of Cahokia"; reference being had to the plat thereof recorded in the Recorder's Office of St. Clair County, Illinois in Book of Plats "A" on page 187 and in Book of Plats "B" on page 24, more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a concrete monument at the intersection of the North line of said Lot 41 with the West line " St. Joseph Gardens", extended in a Northerly direction; reference to book of Plats "51" on page 88; thence Southerly along said West line and its Northerly extension, a distance of 200 feet to an iron pin; thence Westerly and parallel with the North line of Lot 41, a distance of 160 feet to an iron pin; thence Northerly and parallel with said West line of "St. Joseph Gardens" , and its Northerly extension, a distance of 200 feet to an iron pin in the North line of Lot 41 extended West in its course; thence Easterly along said extended North line and along said North line a distance of 160 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original acreage which contains the building which has historically been known as the Jarrot Mansion since 1807 and which maintains its historic integrity.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Jane Rhetta

Address: 8337 Wood Station Road
Alton, Illinois 62002

Telephone: (618) 466-0454

Date: 01/08/2001

Edited by: Carolyn Pitts and Patty Henry
National Historic Landmarks Survey
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Telephone: (215) 597-8875 and (202) 343-8163

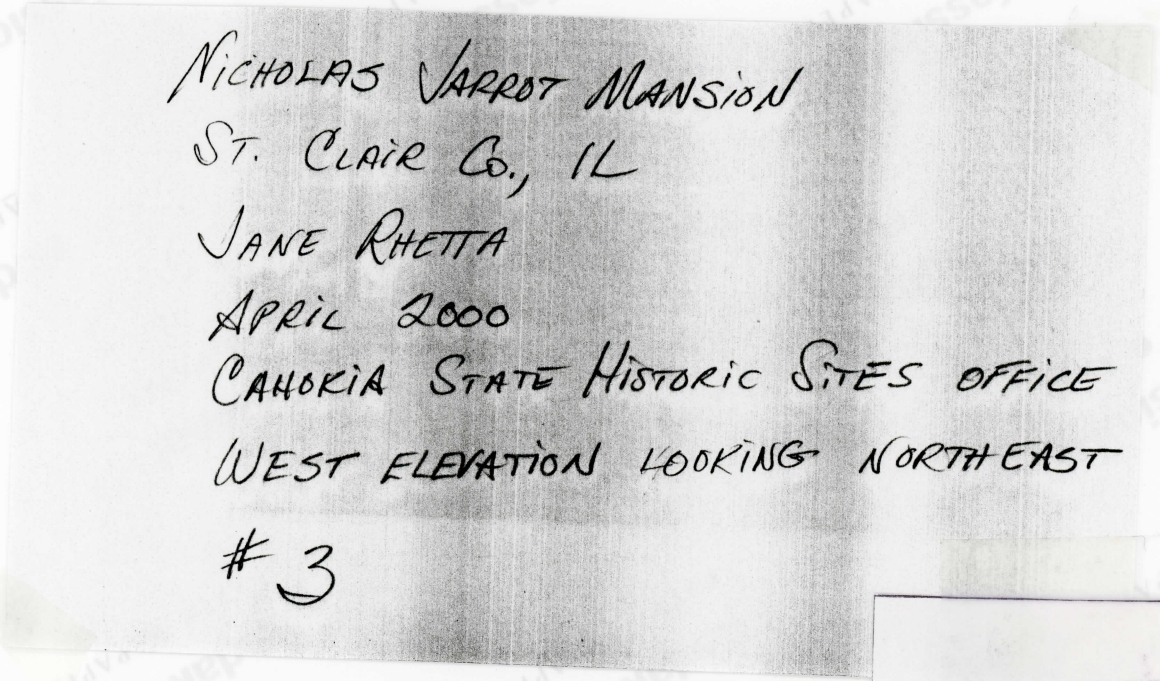
DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
August 7, 2001

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
North elevation, southwest view
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
St. Clair Co., IL
Jane Rhetta
April 2000
Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
North Elevation looking southwest
#1

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST
#2

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
West elevation, northeast view
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000


NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
WEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHEAST
#3

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
South elevation, northwest view
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
St. Clair Co., IL
Jane Rhetta
April 2000
Cahokia State Historic Sites office
South elevation looking Northwest
#4

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
EAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST
#5

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
Stone spring house; only extant
Jarrot period outbuilding on site
Southwest view
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
STONE SPRING HOUSE, ONLY EXTANT JARROT PERIOD OUTBUILDING ON SITE. LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

#6

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

JARROT MANSION (LEFT) SITUATED EAST OF HOLY FAMILY LOG CHURCH, A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK (SECOND FROM RIGHT). LOOKING SOUTH.

#7

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
Entry hall, showing rear doors
South view
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
ENTRY HALL, SHOWING REAR DOORS,
LOOKING SOUTH.

8

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
STAIRS TO SECOND STORY FROM
ENTRY HALL. LOOKING SOUTH.
#9

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
MAIN STAIRS IN ENTRY HALL LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARD SECONDARY ACCESS STAIRS. BASEMENT ACCESS DOOR, SITUATED UNDER STAIR SOFFIT, APPEARS IN LOWER LEFT CORNER.
#10

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
Second floor view of stair assembly,
Attic access (right), rear southwest room (left)
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION

ST. CLAIR CO., IL

JANE RHETTA

APRIL 2000

CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

SECOND FLOOR VIEW OF STAIR ASSEMBLY, LOOKING TO 1) ATTIC ACCESS (RIGHT) & 2) LOOKING TO REAR SOUTHWEST ROOM (LEFT)

#11

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION

ST. CLAIR CO., IL

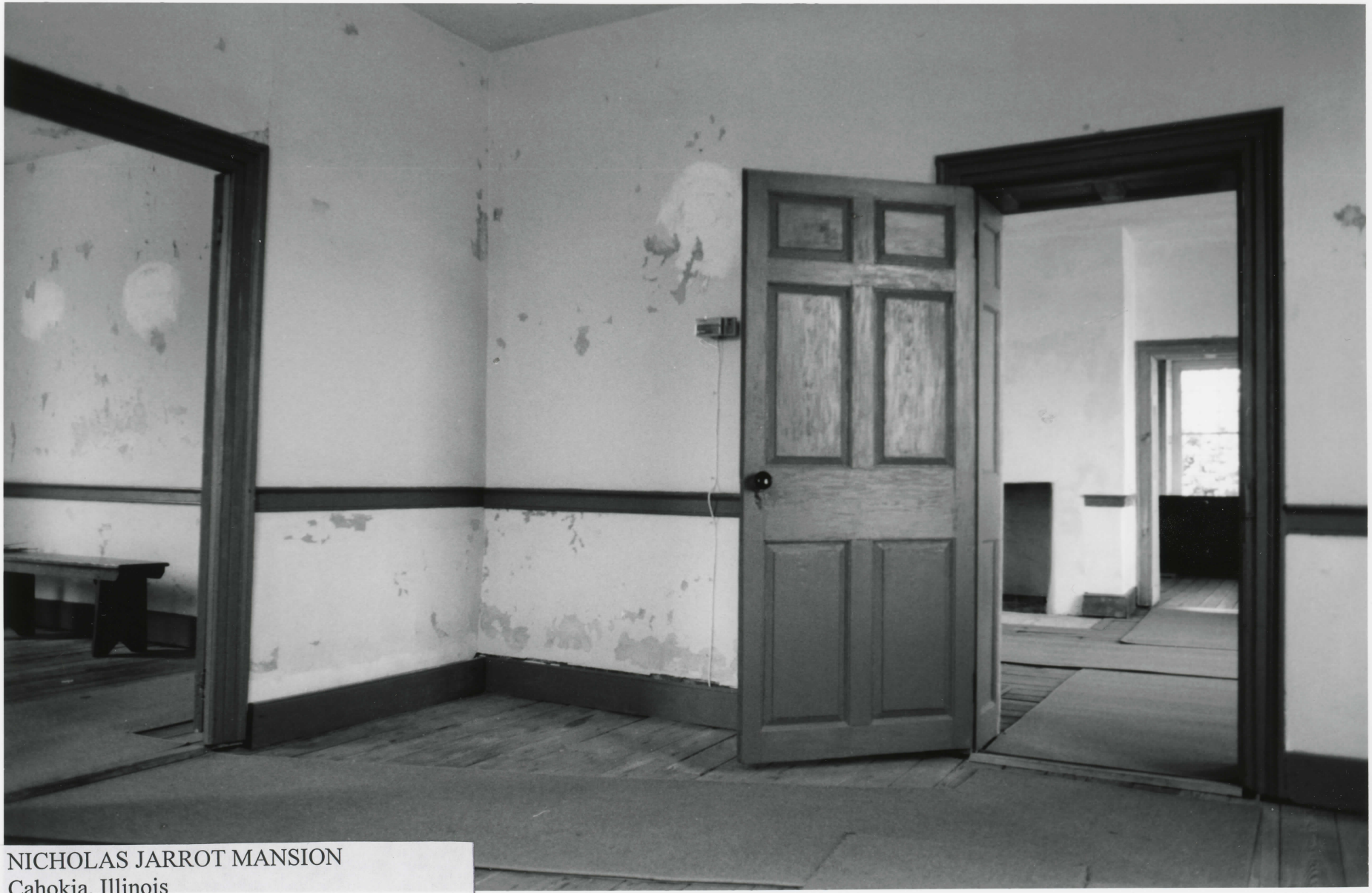
JANE RHETTA

APRIL 2000

CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

FIRST FLOOR CENTER HALL LOOKING FROM WEST TO EAST ROOMS OF DOUBLEPILE - PLAN FORM.

#12



NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
First floor front rooms of double pile plan form
Southwest view
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

FIRST FLOOR FRONT ROOMS OF DOUBLE PILE PLAN FORM, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

#13

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
Second story Ballroom, Drawing Room (right)
Southwest view
Photo by Jane Rhetta, 2000

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

SECOND STORY BALLROOM; VIEW INCLUDES DRAWING ROOM AT RIGHT. LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

#14

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

UPPER STORY ENTERTAINING ROOMS; LOOKING EAST FROM DRAWING ROOM TO BALLROOM.

#15

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
J.C. WILD LITHOGRAPH
1841
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
LOOKING SOUTHEAST, JARROT MANSION APPEARS ABOVE THE GRAZING ANIMALS.

#16

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION

ST. CLAIR CO., IL

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.

UNDATED, BUT BELIEVED TO BE C. 1894

CARDINAL RITTER LIBRARY, SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, ST. LOUIS, MO.

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

#17

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
G.V. DAVIS FOR NPS
MAY 1939
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE JEFFERSON NAT'L EXPANSION MEMORIAL,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

#18

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.
UNDATED, BUT BELIEVED TO BE C. 1934 (HABS)
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
REAR ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH.

#19

25-7

NICHOLAS JARLOT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JOSEPH GOLABOWSKI
1934
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
FRONT ELEVATION. LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
#20

Reproduced from the
Collections of the
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

21066
HABS ILL 82-CAHO, 2-1

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.
UNDATED, BUT BELIEVED TO BE JUNE 1941.
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
ENTRY HALL SHOWING REAR DOORS,
LOOKING SOUTH.
#21

01/13/2001

NHLS
NRHE (NC-400)
1849 'C' Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Attn: Patty Henry
cc: Carolyn Pitts / NPS

Re: The following is the master listing for the building and site nomination photographs.
Submitted for the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, 124 East First Street, Cahokia, IL. 62206

Photograph Number: 01
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: North elevation, looking southwest.

Photograph Number: 02
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: North elevation, looking southeast.

Photograph Number: 03
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: West elevation, looking northeast.

Photograph Number: 04
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: South elevation, looking northwest.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL.
The master list of building and site nomination photographs.

Photograph Number: 05
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: East elevation, looking west.

Photograph Number: 06
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Stone spring house; only extant Jarrot period outbuilding on site, looking southwest.

Photograph Number: 07
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Jarrot Mansion (left) situated east of Holy Family Log Church, a National Historic Landmark (second from right), looking south.

Photograph Number: 08
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Entry hall, showing rear doors, looking south.

Photograph Number: 09
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Stair to second story from entry hall, looking south.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL.
The master list of building and site nomination photographs.

Photograph Number: 10
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Main stairs in entry hall looking southwest towards secondary access stairs. Basement access door, situated under stair soffit, appears in lower left corner.

Photograph Number: 11
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Second floor view of stair assembly, looking to #1 attic access (right) & #2 looking to rear southwest room (left).

Photograph Number: 12
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: First floor center hall looking from west to east rooms of double pile plan form.

Photograph Number: 13
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: First floor front rooms of double pile plan form, looking southwest.

Photograph Number: 14
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Second story Ballroom; view includes Drawing Room at right, looking southwest.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL.
The master list of building and site nomination photographs.

Photograph Number: 15
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Jane Rhetta
Date: April 2000
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Upper story entertaining rooms; looking east from Drawing Room to Ballroom.

Photograph Number: 16
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: J. C. Wild lithograph
Date: 1841.
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Looking southeast, Jarrot Mansion appears above grazing animals.

Photograph Number: 17
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date: Undated, but believed to be c. 1894.
Location of Negatives: Cardinal Ritter Library, School Sisters of Notre Dame, St, Louis, MO.
Description of View: North elevation, looking southeast.

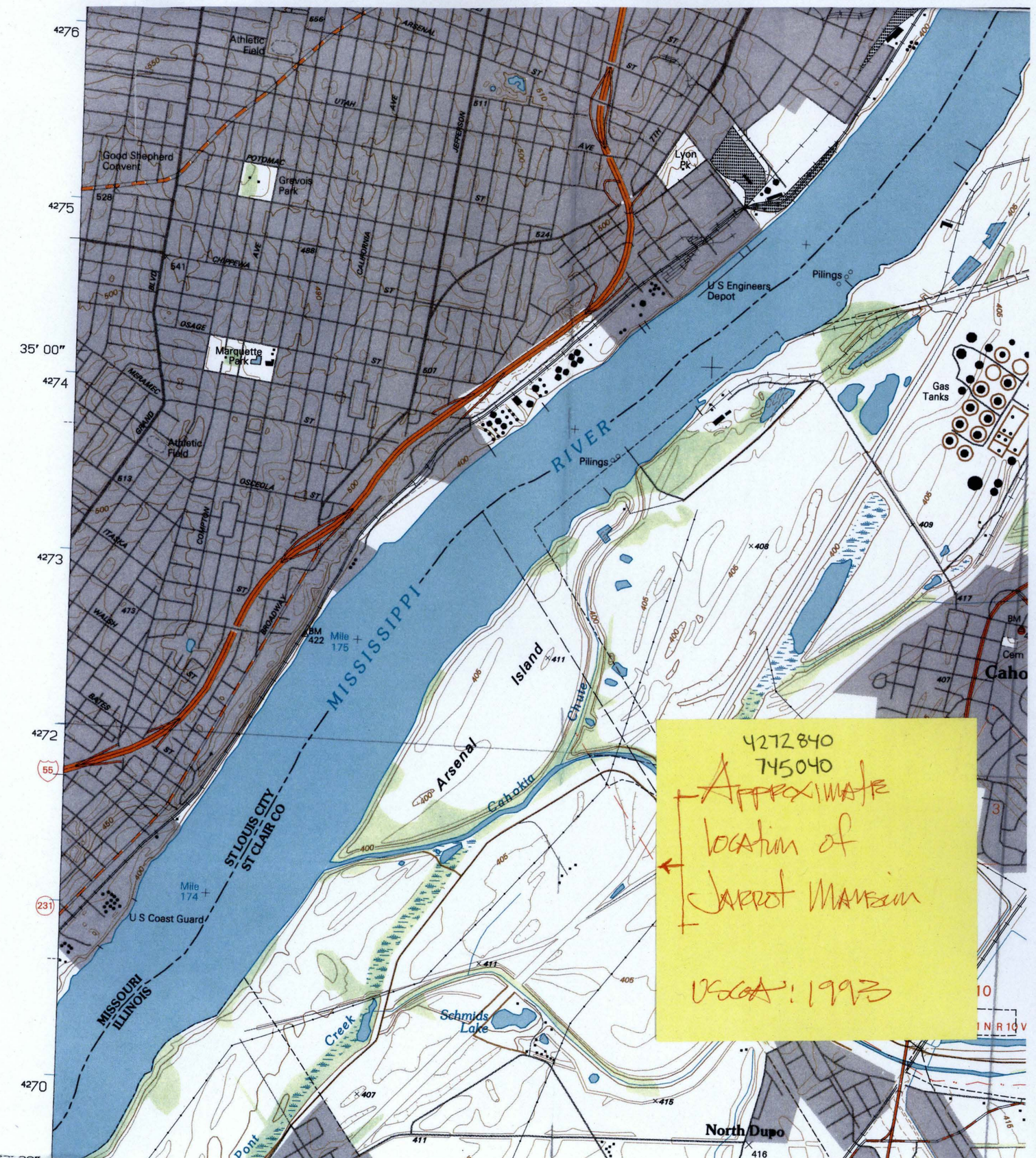
Photograph Number: 18
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: G.V. Davis for N.P.S.
Date: May 1939.
Location of Negatives: N.P.S., Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, MO.
Description of View: North elevation, looking southwest.

Photograph Number: 19
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Unknown.
Date: Unknown, but believed to be c. 1934 (HABS).
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Rear elevation, looking north.

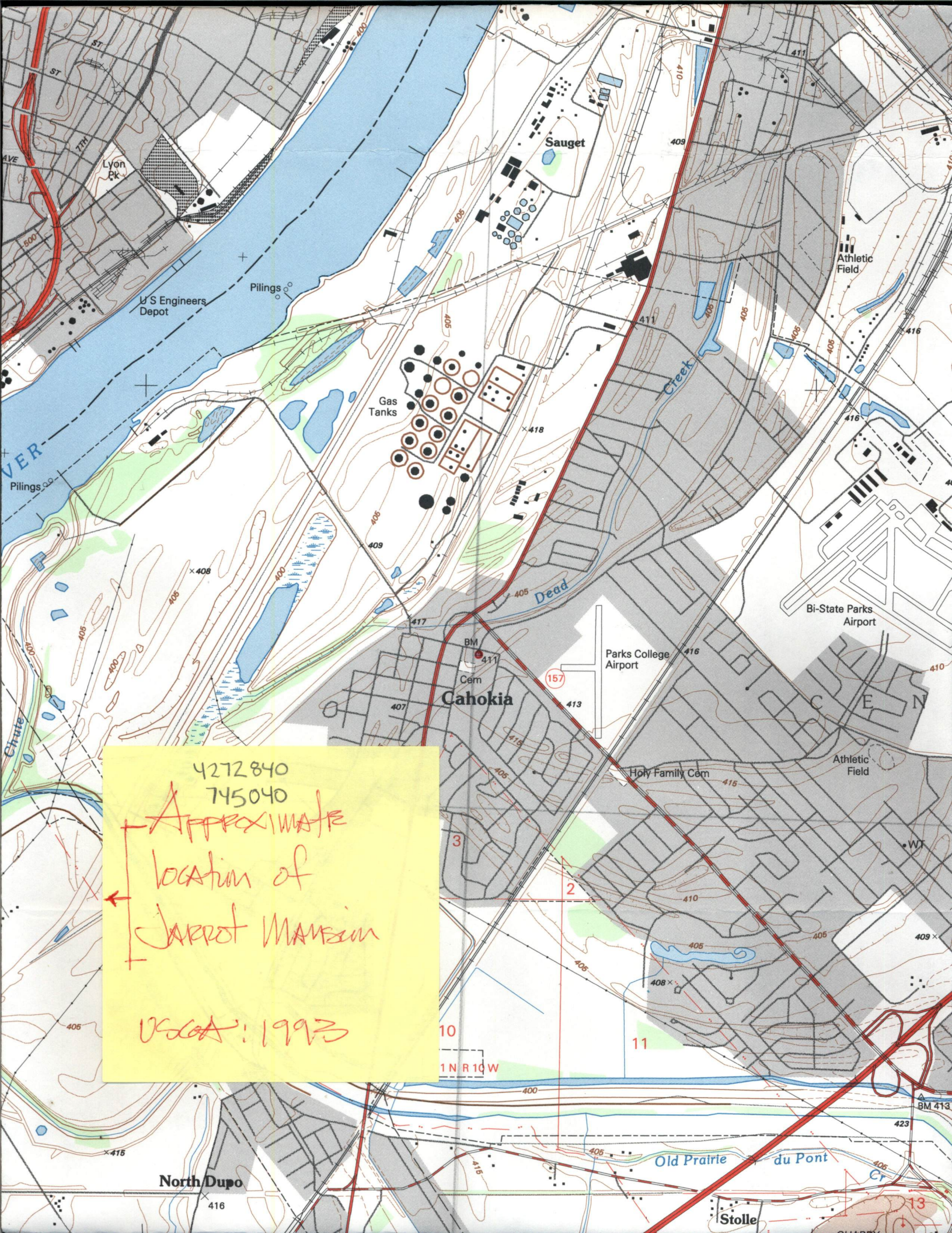
The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL.
The master list of building and site nomination photographs.

Photograph Number: 20
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Joseph Golabowski
Date: 1934.
Location of Negatives: Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey
Description of View: Front elevation, looking southeast.

Photograph Number: 21
Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
County / State: St. Clair County, IL.
Name of Photographer: Unknown
Date: Undated, but believed to be June 1941.
Location of Negatives: Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Description of View: Entry hall showing rear doors, looking south.



4272840
745040
Approximate location of Jarrot Mansion
USGA: 1993


4272840
745040
Approximate
location of
Jarrot Mansion
USGA: 1993
Sauget
Lyon Pk
U S Engineers Depot
Pilings
Gas Tanks
Athletic Field
Creek
Dead
Bi-State Parks Airport
Parks College Airport
BM 411
Cem
Cahokia
Holy Family Cem
Athletic Field
Chute
1 N R 10 W
BM 413
Old Prairie
du Pont
Cr
North Dupo
Stolle

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CAHOKIA QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS-MISSOURI
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

90°15′ 00″ — 38°37′ 30″ — 12′ 30″ — 10′ 00″ — 90°07′ 30″ — 38°30′ 00″

740000mE · 741 · 900 000 FEET (MO.) · 744 · 745 · 746 · 747 · 2 300 000 FEET (ILL.) · 749 · 750000mE

4278000mN · 1 010 000 FEET (MO.) · 670 000 FEET (ILL.) · 980 000 FEET (MO.) · 710 000 FEET (ILL.) · 4266000mN

4279 · 4278 · 4277 · 4276 · 4275 · 4274 · 4273 · 4272 · 4271 · 4270 · 4269 · 4268 · 4267 · 4266

35′ 00″ · 32′ 30″

ST LOUIS · EAST ST LOUIS · CENTREVILLE · Alorton · Cahokia · East Carondelet · North Dupo · Dupo · Stolle · Tillman · Sauget · Falling Spring · Imbs · Lyon Pk · Gravois Park · Lafayette Park · Marquette Park · Tower Grove Park · Lincoln Park · Island

MISSISSIPPI RIVER · MISSOURI / ILLINOIS · ST LOUIS CITY / ST CLAIR CO · INDEF BDY · CITY BDY · ST CLAIR CO / MONROE CO · T 1 N, R 10 W

Compton Hill Reservoir · City Hospital · Athletic Field · Good Shepherd Convent · U S Engineers Depot · Pilings · Gas Tanks · Marquette Park · U S Coast Guard · Mile 179 · Mile 175 · Mile 174 · JNEM · JEFFERSON NAT EXPANSION MEM · MAC ARTHUR BRIDGE (CLOSED) · BM 422 · BM 411 · BM 414 · BM 413 · Cem · Parks College Airport · Bi-State Parks Airport · Holy Family Cem · Bonnemeier Cem · St Joseph Cem · Comm Trs · WT · Pumping Sta · Schmids Lake · Triple Lakes · Prairie Lake · QUARRY

Dead Creek · Cahokia Creek · Old Prairie du Pont Creek · Prairie du Pont Creek · Hickman Creek · Sparrow Creek · GOOSE CANAL · HARDING DITCH NO 1 CANAL

CHOUTEAU · LAFAYETTE · RUSSELL · SHENANDOAH · SIDNEY · GRAVOIS · PESTALOZZI · ARSENAL · UTAH · CHIPPEWA · OSAGE · MESAMEC · OSCEOLA · ITASCA · WALSH · BATES · PARK · MISSOURI · ILLINOIS · STATE · BOND · BAKER · CENTRAL · 14TH · 17TH · 19TH · 20TH · 26TH · 35TH · 44TH · BROADWAY · COMPTON · CALIFORNIA · JEFFERSON · GRAND · BLVD · 9TH · 10TH · 12TH · 13TH · 15TH · 16TH · 18TH · 23RD · 25TH · 28TH · 30TH · 31ST · 33RD · 34TH · 35TH · 36TH · 38TH · 39TH · 40TH · 41ST · 42ND · 43RD · 44TH · 45TH · 46TH · 47TH · 48TH · 49TH · 50TH · 51ST · 52ND · 53RD · 54TH · 55TH · 56TH · 57TH · 58TH · 59TH · 60TH · 61ST · 62ND · 63RD · 64TH · 65TH · 66TH · 67TH · 68TH · 69TH · 70TH · 71ST · 72ND · 73RD · 74TH · 75TH · 76TH · 77TH · 78TH · 79TH · 80TH · 81ST · 82ND · 83RD · 84TH · 85TH · 86TH · 87TH · 88TH · 89TH · 90TH · 91ST · 92ND · 93RD · 94TH · 95TH · 96TH · 97TH · 98TH · 99TH · 100TH · 101ST · 102ND · 103RD · 104TH · 105TH · 106TH · 107TH · 108TH · 109TH · 110TH · 111TH · 112TH · 113TH · 114TH · 115TH · 116TH · 117TH · 118TH · 119TH · 120TH · 121ST · 122ND · 123RD · 124TH · 125TH · 126TH · 127TH · 128TH · 129TH · 130TH · 131ST · 132ND · 133RD · 134TH · 135TH · 136TH · 137TH · 138TH · 139TH · 140TH · 141ST · 142ND · 143RD · 144TH · 145TH · 146TH · 147TH · 148TH · 149TH · 150TH · 151ST · 152ND · 153RD · 154TH · 155TH · 156TH · 157TH · 158TH · 159TH · 160TH · 161ST · 162ND · 163RD · 164TH · 165TH · 166TH · 167TH · 168TH · 169TH · 170TH · 171ST · 172ND · 173RD · 174TH · 175TH · 176TH · 177TH · 178TH · 179TH · 180TH · 181ST · 182ND · 183RD · 184TH · 185TH · 186TH · 187TH · 188TH · 189TH · 190TH · 191ST · 192ND · 193RD · 194TH · 195TH · 196TH · 197TH · 198TH · 199TH · 200TH · 201ST · 202ND · 203RD · 204TH · 205TH · 206TH · 207TH · 208TH · 209TH · 210TH · 211TH · 212TH · 213TH · 214TH · 215TH · 216TH · 217TH · 218TH · 219TH · 220TH · 221ST · 222ND · 223RD · 224TH · 225TH · 226TH · 227TH · 228TH · 229TH · 230TH · 231ST · 232ND · 233RD · 234TH · 235TH · 236TH · 237TH · 238TH · 239TH · 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INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1996

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with U.S. Corps of Engineers

Compiled by planetable surveys 1929 and 1933. Revised from imagery dated 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from imagery dated 1993. PLSS and survey control current as of 1954. Map edited 1996. Contours not revised. Contours that conflict with revised planimetry are dashed

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15 10 000-foot ticks: Illinois (west zone) and Missouri (east zone) Coordinate Systems of 1983

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

MN · GN · ½° 9 MILS · 1° 45′ 31 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1996 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 .5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 .5 0 1
MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000
FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
AND DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ILLINOIS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Clayton
2 Granite City
3 Monks Mound
4 Webster Groves
5 French Village
6 Oakville
7 Columbia
8 Millstadt

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route · U.S. Route · State Route

CAHOKIA, IL-MO
38090-E2-TF-024
1993
DMA 2961 II SW-SERIES V863

ISBN 0-607-45864-8
9 780607 458648

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion

Other Name/Site Number:

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 124 East First Street Not for publication:__

City/Town: Cahokia Vicinity:__

State: Illinois County: St Clair Code: 62206

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	
Private:	___	Building(s):	X
Public-Local:	___	District:	___
Public-State:	X	Site:	___
Public-Federal:	___	Structure:	___
		Object:	___

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
___	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
1	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 3

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current: State Historic Site Sub: Work in Progress

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Early Republic Period

Materials: Solid masonry wall construction

Foundation: River limestone
Walls: Low fired brick
Roof: Oak shingles
Other: Fenestrations: French style entry doors and double hung sash windows

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion description will quote, in large part, the "Restoration Inventory of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion", published on June 14, 1968, to document and date the original architectural and construction components of the structure. The Inventory, prepared for the Illinois Department of Conservation, Historic Sites Division, was authored by four (4) historic conservation consultants:

Jeffery Hess, Historic Consultants; Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Marccia J. Lutz, Historic Consultant; Alexandria, Virginia.
MacDonald and Mack Partnership, 215 Grain Exchange Building; Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Charles E. Peterson - FAIA, Preservation Consultant; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Building and Site - General Overview:
Built between 1807 and 1810, the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is an extant solid two-story masonry structure situated on the alluvial flood plain of the Mississippi River. The house and its surrounding acreage was located within the village of Cahokia, a small trading outpost and Catholic mission within the French Colonial regions of the Mississippi valley. The areas along the river were first settled by the French-speaking pioneers, farmers and fur trappers from New France (Canada) and later from the port city of New Orleans. The county deed records indicate Nicholas Jarrot purchased an area of land within the village of Cahokia in 1799. In 1807, fifteen years after his arrival from Baltimore Maryland, Jarrot contracted mason Matthew Holland to construct a two-story solid masonry structure to for his family home, business and extended household. Jarrot created a building plan drawn on a board as a contractual guide for the building construction. The mansion oriented along its horizontal axis is positioned north; facing the Mississippi River and the city of Saint Louis. The estate once included a collection of various storage and cooking outbuildings as well as land in excess of 25,000 acres. Today, only the mansion and an original stone spring-house remain. The spring-house is located adjacent and southeast of the residence. Both structures are sited on a small 0.94-acre parcel directly adjacent to the Church of the Holy Family, a National Historic Landmark.

The Exterior - Wall Composition:
The exterior building envelope is comprised of two dominant masonry materials: limestone and brick.
The foundation and raised basement consist of coursed rubble limestone blocks obtained from the stone bluffs of the Mississippi River. Set in a lime and sand based mortar with untooled joints, the basement stone wall elevation is approximately 12-15 inches above the current finished building grade. At the time of construction, the site elevation was substantially lower and would have exposed an additional 8-10 inches of the limestone foundation

The remaining load bearing walls are constructed of hand pressed, (low) site-fired, unglazed and unpainted red brick. The brick walls, constructed typically in a 4-wythe thickness, and are set in a combination of Flemish and common bond patterns. Perceived as the more public or prestigious building exposures, the Flemish bond was used on the north and west elevations. The common bond pattern was used on the remaining south and east elevations. In addition, the south and east walls are further defined by an alternating pattern of brick tones and finishes. As construction progressed on the mansion, the brick site kiln, used to fire the building masonry units, was eventually disassembled. The interior bricks of the kiln, having a darker tone and glazed finish, were incorporated into the wall construction, creating a banded or striped appearance at the south and east elevations.

The Exterior - Fenestrations:
Three window types were incorporated into the design of the building fenestration; the single light hopper, the double hung and the casement.
The existing single light hopper windows, constructed with top surface mounted hinges and sill locks are original to the building construction and are installed at the cellar level. A total of five-(5) windows and frames, approx.12" by 15" are constructed from plain sawn, pegged and painted, pine wood. Installed within the limestone wall assembly, the windows are fitted with exterior vertical wood binders, which extends from the window frame head to sill. The binders, square in plan, are rotated to appear as diamond shaped vertical bars and are spaced across the window openings.
Double hung pine wood windows are installed predominately at the entry and second levels and constitute the bulk of the window type used in the building elevations. The windows are designed as 12/12 double hung pine wood sash units set in wood frames. The window sash units are constructed of twelve (12) 8" x 10" glass lights and painted wood muntins are constructed of short leaf yellow pine. Upper and lower window sash assemblies were installed with counterweights. The exterior wood window frames are set flush with the exterior facade, resulting in a slight sill profile at the brick walls. The interior surfaces of the windows are encased in a series of decorative wood frames, panels and trims. All exposed surfaces of the windows and frames were originally painted. In addition, all exterior window openings were originally fitted with painted walnut panel shutters and wrought iron shutter tie-backs or *dog retainers*.

Casement styled windows were originally designed and installed at each gable-end of the attic level. Installed in pairs, each window opening is fitted with a 12-glass light and muntin assembly similar to the double hung windows. In-swinging jamb mounted hinges are secured to the pine wood frames for each window. All window and frame wood surfaces are painted.

Door types used in the exterior construction of the Jarrot Mansion consist of paired French styled doors, and cellar bulkhead doors. The existing reconstructed walnut wood French doors installed at the center hall front and rear-building entries were re-designed to replace the original French door and hardware assembly. The new doors, installed since 1992, consists of an upper eight (8)-light glass and wood muntin grid and a base section of a single beveled wood panel set in a surrounding wood rail, sill and head sections. All door wood surfaces are painted on the exterior and stained on the interior. The French door iron hardware, consisting of box locks, pull handles with thumb latch bolts and hinges are custom iron reproductions with a painted finish.

The cellar bulkhead doors, which give access to the exterior rear southwestern basement stair, are board and batten wood panels. The west bay door panels and frame are anchored to the low brick wall of the basement stair entry. All exposed surfaces of the door panels are painted with surface mounted hinges and locking hardware. A similar exterior bulkhead and basement stair access was constructed from the center bay of the rear basement wall but was subsequently demolished and filled by Oliver parks in 1942. A remaining interior basement stair access was the subject of several construction and relocation attempts before finding its current location beneath the stair soffit at the entry-level rear section of the center hall.

The Exterior -Roof and Chimneys:
The gable roof, with eaves parallel to the building's horizontal axis, is constructed of a hand hewn heavy timber assembly consisting of ridge beams, rafters, purlins and collar ties. In addition, the roof structure incorporates a type of Kingspost truss, positioned above the second level ballroom ceiling. The truss assembly consist of a vertical wood support member mortised, tenioned and pegged into the summer beam above the ballroom ceiling. Originally believed to function as an additional structural support for the large expanse of the ballroom ceiling, the precise contribution of the truss has been recently analyzed as a redundant member of the overall structural system.

The original roof structure of the Jarrot Mansion has been subjected to a series of various roof material modifications over the course of its history. As a result of a previous slate roof installation during the early 1900s, various interior roof structural modifications were designed to compensate for the additional dead load; however, the modifications were localized to the rafter and beam spans and had no ramification to the exterior appearance.

The current exterior roof enclosure, consisting of hand split oak shingles nailed to pine wood roof sheathing. are presumed to have been original to the mansion construction. The dentil banded wood cornice and molded bargeboards decorate the roof - eave and gable ends; respectively. Originally, the roof was constructed with one downspout positioned at the northeastern corner of the building to service the perimeter eave gutters. The run off was directed to a cistern located in the northeast yard of the site. The existing eave end roof gutters, four corner downspouts and gutter heads were installed during a 1940s renovation period.

The exterior is further defined by three (3) brick chimneys constructed along the ridgeline and within the brick bearing walls of the mansion. Each chimney originally accommodated the heating and/or cooking requirements of several fireplace units. At the roofline, the chimneys, which extend approximately four feet above the ridge beam, are capped with multiple coursing of corbeled brickwork.

The Interior:
In November of 1808, Nicholas Jarrot entered into a construction covenant with wood joiner, Russell E. Hicock to complete the general building carpentry and interior millwork.
The mansion interior is generally configured as a center hall-double pile plan with small symmetrical rooms flanking the east and west sides. Four (4) wythe solid masonry brick walls separate the center hall from the side bays. The general living areas of the entry and second levels are finished with short leaf pine wood flooring, three (3) coat plaster walls and ceilings, wood six-panel doors and wood architraves casework and trim. The majority of the rooms were originally constructed with fireplace units, wood mantels and masonry hearths.

The cellar plan consists of three- (3) single-room bays seperated by 22- 24-inch thick interior limestone and brick bearing walls. Each bay contains fireplace footings to accommodate the fireplace units at the entry level above. The center bay, containing a large (now bricked in) chimney opening, gives evidence to the room being used as a main cooking area for the household. In 1980, subsequent to design and construction of several interior cellar stairs, an interior winding stair was added to the rear of the center bay. Currently in the same position, the basement stair is couched beneath the stair soffit of the entry to second stairway.
The interior finishes of the cellar consist of river limestone block walls, exposed wood joist and girder under-floor soffit areas and flagstone flooring. A portion of the flagstone flooring in the western bay was removed and left unfinished as earthen sand.

The entry level is configured as a center-hall, double-pile plan. The center hall serves as the main entrance and foyer to the building and is accessed through the front and rear wood French doors. The open hall includes the main circulation stair as well as a large fireplace. The interior finishes include standard width unfinished pine flooring, undressed wood stud, lath and plaster walls and ceilings and a selection of pine and walnut woods used for the interior millwork, chair rails, baseboards, door and window panels and soffits and a variety of trim work. The plaster wall and ceiling surfaces as well as the decorative wood profiles were originally painted. The original wood stair, designed as a "T" shaped plan, incorporates wood picket balustrades, square newel post, routed wood handrails and wall mounted chair rails installed at the west stair/hall wall. All stair wood surfaces were also originally painted. The remainder of the entry level is comprised of two pairs of side flanking rooms; presumed to have been used for business, entertaining, dining and/or sleeping purposes.

In keeping with the entry hall, these rooms were also constructed with wood stud and lath wall components and finished with a three-coat plaster application.
Six-panel walnut wood doors, typical to the mansion design, provided for room separation and access between the pairs of rooms.

The pair of east facing rooms included corner fireplace units with wood mantels and chair rails, and decorative bastard panel jamb enclosures and architraves around the interior door and window openings. One of two limestone fireplace hearths was subsequently replaced with cast stone during the 1970s. The west facing pair of rooms, similar in design and finish, were originally accessed directly from the front parlor room. However, the rear southwest bay was originally sub-divided into two small rooms for sleeping. Later, c. 1845, the existing doors to the small sleeping rooms were removed and installed as pocket door panels. The demising wall between the small sleeping rooms was demolished resulting in one room with an additional doorway accessible from the center hall area.

The existing pair of pivot hinged doors were retrofitted as a sliding pocket door assembly and constructed between the front and rear rooms. A rear fireplace location was added c. 1845 subsequent to the original construction.

The second level plan consists of a ballroom, an additional pair of small-unheated sleeping rooms and a drawing room annexed from the ballroom. The ballroom, which dominates the second level floor plan, spans thirty-three feet across the majority of the front (north facing) elevation of the mansion. The interior finishes of the ballroom include white pine tongue and groove wood flooring, painted plaster walls and ceiling and a fireplace unit, originally detailed with a faux marble painted cherry wood mantel and stone hearth. The remaining window and door wood details though similar in type and finish to those of the entry level, are less embellished. The drawing room directly adjacent to the ballroom is also finished in a similar fashion to the entry level side parlor rooms. The rear sleeping rooms are the smallest in the house and were not equipped with fireplace units. For reasons unknown the ceiling of the (rear) southeast room was finished with a beaded board and batten pine wood assembly. In addition, the southwest room having weathered a series of repetitive window-to-door modifications currently exists as a door with a small wood balcony extension.
The attic, consisting of one large open area, is accessed from an enclosed partitioned stairwell at the second level adjacent to the ballroom entry door. Generally left in its original and unfinished condition and lit by the gable-end casement windows, the attic space gives direct exposure to the hand hewed pinned and mortised/tensioned craftsmanship of the roof assembly.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide: _ Locally: _

Applicable National
Register Criteria: A_ B_ C X D_

Criteria Considerations
(Exceptions): A_ B_ C_ D_ E_ F_ G_

NHL Criteria: C

NHL Theme(s): Expressing an architectural development within the western expansion of the Northwest Territory.

Areas of Significance: C - Early solid masonry architecture; designed and constructed within the development period of the Federal style at the dawn of the Northwest Territory

Period(s) of Significance: C - Dates of construction

Significant Dates: 1807 - 1810; dates of construction and 1810 - 1820; the period of significance prior to major modifications.

Significant Person(s): None

Cultural Affiliation: None

Architect/Builder: Nicholas Jarrot; owner, Matthew Holland; brick and stone mason, and Russell Hicock; wood joiner / interior carpentry.

Historic Contexts:

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Built between 1807 and 1810, the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant because it gives evidence to the western expansion of Northwest Territories through the transmission and construction of an early American architecture: the Federal style. Located at the western boundary of the Northwest Territory within the French Colonial region of the Mississippi River valley, the design and construction of the mansion demonstrates the spirit of independence and self-determination that fueled the western migration and subsequently symbolized the essence of a new nation. Early solid masonry structures, like the Jarrot Mansion, helped to invoke a sense of commitment and permanence within an uncharted land. As one of the few remaining solid masonry structures built at the western boundary of the early 19th century United States Territory, the design and construction methodology of the mansion made manifest the spirit and conviction of an autonomous country and was an architectural harbinger to the western movement.

The Nicholas Jarrot mansion is submitted for consideration as a National Historic Landmark.
The applicable criteria selected is C; an extant example of a solid masonry architecture, construction within the early development of the Northwest Territory.
The National Historic Landmark theme is presented as an expression of the architectural evolution within the early western expansion of the American territories.
The area of significance is C; Architecture
The period of significance is defined in two phases; the period of construction -1807 thru 1810 and the five-year span subsequent to construction in which the house functioned as the residence of the Jarrot extended household - 1810 thru 1815.
While named for its creator and first owner, the history of the Jarrot Mansion does not contain a prominent individual as an outstanding contributor to the national significance of the structure. It should be noted however; that although the individual life of Nicholas Jarrot did not attain singular national significance, his directives regarding the building design were *significant* to the final construction of the mansion. Even today, the mansion signifies Jarrots' desire to reach beyond the local building traditions and customs of the French colonial regions of the Mississippi River valley toward an aesthetic that would ultimately define his commitment to the nation.
The dominate mansion builders were Mathew Holland, a mason of anglo-American descent and Russell Hicock a wood joiner also of American descent.
The Jarrot Mansion does not contain a significant degree of historic cultural affiliation and/or historic context.

The Statement of Significance is presented in five (5) segments:
1. *The Evolution of a Territory - the Old Northwest*;
An examination of the regional and governmental components that helped shape the first territory of the nation and became a model by which uncharted lands matured to statehood.
2. *The environs of Cahokia at the western border of the Northwest Territory;*
The historic view of the conditions and evolution of the mid-18th century Cahokia region along the Mississippi River flood plain.
3. *Nicholas Jarrot;*
The individual history of Nicholas Jarrot, his immigration from France the ultimate arrival to the French colonial region of Cahokia and the circumstances which may have influenced his design decisions regarding the mansion.
4. *The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion - from a transmission of style to a regional anomaly;*
An architectural and historic summary of the structure.
5. *The Summary;*
A synopsis of the factors that contribute to the national significance of the mansion as a National Landmark.

The Evolution of a Territory - the Old Northwest, (mid 18th century - late 19th century):
Organized in 1787, twenty years prior to the construction of the Jarrot Mansion, the prototypical government of the Northwest Territory was formed as an attempt to assist in the paternal evolution of the western frontier. With few charted documents, sparse populations and virtually non-existent infrastructures, the territory was designed to cultivate the land and its citizens into a partnership of united states. This section will examine the history of the territory, it's significance to the development of the frontier and the period at which the areas began to facilitate the growth and evolution of the interior.

The need to manage the western frontier formally began with the principal conclusion of the Revolutionary War in 1783, the struggle to secure and ratify the Articles of Confederation, first submitted in 1777 and ratified in 1781 and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.[1] An assembly of some 400,000 square miles of predominately wooded lands which had been dominated by various indigenous Native American tribes and more recently occupied by British, Dutch, French and Spanish colonists, were now the possession of a fledging American congressional democracy. Although the rivers and inland waterways served to link the frontier outpost of French Canadian and Spanish pioneers, the majority of land was uncharted and isolated from the Atlantic commonwealth.
The demands of waging the war of independence had facilitated and strengthened the provincial state governments but had weakened the growth of a national coherence or solidarity. It became imperative to design and ratify a constitutional document promoting a league of friendship between states.
The need to establish a unified government for an independent nation directly collided with the urgent logistics of how to manage the frontier lands beyond the established boundaries of the continental states.
The national Congress as represented by the continental states began a series of arduous debates regarding the allocation, management and entitlement of frontier lands claimed by various state proclamations.

In November of 1777, the first draft of the Articles of Confederation between the states was submitted to the continental state governments for review.[2] In addition to proposing the legal definitions and boundaries of congressional authority, the initial Articles of Confederation offered a means to set the preliminary standards of operation for a new government. Included in the effort to ratify the Articles of Confederation, the newly formed Congress needed to address the question of land ownership and management of territorial cessions and the governing of the western frontier
Unexpectedly and without precedent, the frontier emerged as a topic that figured prominently in the struggle to establish a national government. Since the late 1760s, several commonwealth states had secured direct claim to the lands west of the eastern colonial boundaries. Among them, the states of Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina and Georgia comprised the ownership of substantial land areas from the Ohio to the Mississippi River valleys.[3]

In an attempt to resolve the management of the western frontier, the commonwealth of Virginia offered to cede her land holdings toward the creation of an American territory. In 1784, the Virginia offer was accepted as other states followed. By the late 1780s, the American Congress, a body as yet unauthorized by the Articles to hold or govern a territory, became the sovereign of some 430,000 square miles of open land.
The Congressional body was now faced with the same question as the recently defeated British Parliament; one of how to govern a colonial territory.[4]

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[1] *Encyclopedia Britanica*,1957 ed.,vol.22, s.v."United States of America", p.788-789.
[2] Ibid. p.787.
[3] Ibid. p.788.
[4] Ibid. p.789.

Congress ultimately agreed to the development of a progressive self governing process by which new states would have similar power and governing authority as the original states. Named the Northwest Territory, the land areas north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi were constituted as one district for the purpose of a territorial government in 1787.

The articles of the Ordinance extended to the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty and provided a basis of government for future states to be formed from the territory.
With the passage of the 1781 Northwest Ordinance, the establishment of the territorial government became the initial building block in the construction of the future expansion of the American continent.[5] In conjunction with the appropriation of legislation procedures and land holding policies, the key component that would substantiate the territory would be the migration of prospective pioneers, entrepreneurs and land speculators from the east. Not only would the new residents contribute to and solidify the governmental, economic and financial foundation, their skills in construction, business and agricultural industries would add to and sustain a new sense of nationhood, social harmony and culture to the territory; one which had been predominantly isolated from outside influence.
By the mid 1800s, as the coastal cities of the eastern commonwealth continued to grow in economic and political influence, the newly formed region of the Northwest Territory was in the rudimentary stages of a collective development. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner, author of the rise of the west, wrote that the territory was the temporary boundary of an expanding society at the edge of substantially free lands.
Native American treaties were still being negotiated as the early pioneers were advancing west to stake claim in a new life. From the late 18th century through the mid 20th century, the progressive waves of western migration would continue to expand and redefine the national footprint.

The Environs of Cahokia; the western edge of the Northwest Territory, 1673 to 1800.

In 1698, the village of Williamsburg, Virginia was established as the colonial capital of the commonwealth.[6] Twenty-five years earlier in 1673, two Canadian Frenchmen; explorer Louis Jolliet and Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette had successfully navigated the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas and established a small Jesuit mission among the Native Americans of Kaskasia.[7] By 1682, explorer Rene' Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle was successful in reaching the mouth of the Illinois river and subsequently paved the way for the establishment of a variety of French missions and bartering post settlements along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.
In 1698, a small group of Catholic priests from the Canadian Seminary of Quebec, having been granted the rights to establish a religious mission from Bishop St. Vallier, would reach their chosen destination along the banks of the Mississippi river. Located near the tribal lands of the *Tamarois* Native Americans, the area would become the future French Colonial village of Cahokia. The selection became a strategic gem. Accessible to principle water transportation routes and rich fur trapping territories, the site became a critical base from which to launch a missionary quest as well as a regional control over the Native Americans of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river valleys.[8] This section will expand on the early history of the French Colonial village of Cahokia within the frontier of the Mississippi River valley.

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[5] Barre A. Hinsdale, *The Old Northwest by 1899.*
[6] Charles E. Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia*,(Cahokia, Il.:Jarrot Mansion Project,Inc. 1999),p. 1.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid..p.2.

Dating from the earliest known records of the North American continent, the Native Americans were the original inhabitants of the continental frontier. By exercising a degree of control over their particular traditional territories, each nation became identified and/or linked with their respective land area. During the early exploration years of the frontier, the yet-to-be-conceived Northwest Territory was known as the homeland of a confederation of several cooperative Native American Nations. This confederation called itself the *Illiwek* but was named the *Illynois* by the early French trappers and missionaries. The *Illynois* nation; was predominately based near the great lake region of the central interior frontier; yet their vast ethnic influence and control extended to areas as far south as the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The *Illynois* nation, comprised of eight (8) regional tribes, included; the *Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Kikapous, Miamias, Mitchigamias, Mouingousenas, Tamarois* and the *Weas/Piankaskaws.*[9] The land area bordering the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers as well as the great lake regions were dominated by the *Illynois* nation and would be known as *Pays des Illynois* or the Illynois Country.
In time while the Native Americans would continue to control the interior frontier, an unfamiliar and covert form of land ownership, initiated by an evolving European colonization of the continent would eventually nullify the Native American control and presence. The land would become a bargaining chip between the warring European and American colonial powers for control of the remaining western continental lands.

The French were an early influence in the territorial colonization of the frontier. From the northern settlements of New France to the southern basins of New Orleans, French colonist secured many of the interior continental river thoroughfares as a means of controlling the surrounding regions. Additionally, the French established Roman Catholic missions as a means to interject a religious and cultural dominance within the land. The establishment of the Catholic mission to the Tamarois Native Americans at the southern boundaries of the Illynois country was one such example.

In 1698, with the official sanction of a letter patent in hand, a Catholic expedition in search of a suitable mission site within the French colonial territory embarked on a journey that would end several months later at the river bend of the Mississippi. Guided by an experienced LaSalle expedition lieutenant named Henri deTonti, the party consisted of several clergy, three *fre'res donnes*, two blacksmiths and twelve (12) *engages.* Landing in mid-December of 1698, the group welcomed by unsuspecting Tamarois, immediately set about the task of constructing lodging and a small chapel.[10] Arriving at the onset of winter, several substantial structures needed to be completed within a restricted timeframe.

With limited available construction materials, the first buildings constructed; the house for Father St. Cosme and the *chapelle des Tamarois*, were most likely built using the traditional French *poteaux en terre* technique. The procedure involved a system of setting rough cut tree logs directly into the earth and applying a mortar infill of stone and mud as a wall enclosure between the vertical supports. The construction process facilitated an expedient land occupation without the need for sophisticated tools, skills or refined materials. In May of 1699, with lodging and chapel completed, the mission was celebrated as the first white man's settlement on the Mississippi River and by early 1700s, Cahokia had grown into the most advanced outpost of the civilized west.[11] Additionally, by the mid-1730s, the outpost, having expanded into a small village was an important river settlement north of New Orleans. Comprised of a small number of mission personnel, settlers and trappers, the principal means of commerce were fur trading and farming.[12] A water mill was constructed in

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[9] Camille de Rocheminteix "*Les Jesuit et la Nouvelle France au XVLLe Siecle II*" p. 529
[10] Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia.* p.2-3.
[11] Ibid.,p.4-6.
[12] John F. McDermont. *Old Cahokia.* p.18.

1732 and by 1735 a map entitled "*Plan de la Seigneurie et Etablissment de la Mission de Tamarois*" documented the village positioned on a narrow channel of the Mississippi and between two small streams. Surrounded by what appeared to be a stockade, the mission proper included the house for the missionaries, a bakehouse, three (3) slave quarters, a courtyard and a garden area. An additional nine- (9) inhabitants lived outside the stockade and north of the parish. Preceded by two military fort constructions, the fort du Roy (c.1740) was constructed conceivably constructed in the palisade tradition. The hastily built and short-term duration of palisade construction lead to the dubious reputation for rotting during peacetime and useless by the time war was declared. Still the fort structures were maintained by the contributions of the village inhabitants and visiting *voyageurs*.[13] The village agricultural barns were located at the rear of the village adjacent to the large triangular and fenced common field(s). Soon regarded as the garden of New France, the agricultural fertile regions surrounding the river valleys yielded several thousand bundles of wheat and other grains for the city of New Orleans.
As part of their responsibility to the French monarch, the Catholic Church as a vested and ruling body, was given the task of sub-dividing and managing the land and its use. However, while the church continued to make every effort to create a stable community for growth, it was soon realized that the local French *habitants* took the land today only to leave tomorrow.[14]

The 1750s signified the last great frontier struggle between the English and the French for control of the Mississippi valley domain. Fort de Chartres and Fort Duquesne respectively along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers demonstrated the ongoing demand for a military outpost presence. In 1763, the bulk of the original Louisiana Territory, including the area of Cahokia, was ceded from France to Britain.

By late 1763 and early 1764, with the founding of St. Louis as a fur trading outpost, (Pierre Liquest Laclede), the future of Cahokia soon changed. Known as the center of commerce of Spain, St. Louis, located on the western bank of the river, became the reigning metropolis of the upper river valley. Realizing that a settled population was a major component to secure the community and its future, Laclede subsequently manipulated the French villagers of Cahokia by inciting a fear of the oncoming British rule of the eastern territory. The mass exodus from Cahokia to St Louis resulted in the vast majority of French loyalist relocating to the western bank. In spite of the move however, some French inhabitants remained under the new British rule in Cahokia and the village continued to grow. By 1766, despite its frequency of river flooding and poor planning, forty-three (43) French families had remained and/or relocated to Cahokia.

The village as a mission and farming settlement for the inhabitants, became more dependent on hunting and fur trade rather than agriculture.

In the late 1700s, as a result of eastern newspapers such as the Virginia Gazette advertising great fur trading and bold opportunities in the west, there was an intense rush to pioneer the frontier. However, the wave was short lived and the results disappointing to the settlements along the eastern banks of the Mississippi. Because the Native Americans continued to hold a general and overt hostility against the English-American presence, the bulk of fur trade negotiations were conducted on the Spanish and/or Bourbon occupied western banks of the river.[15] Again in the 1740s, approximately forty-seven years prior to the Northwest Ordinance, yet another wave of westward expansion impacted the Mississippi River Valley.

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[13] Charles Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p.9-12.
[14] Ibid.,p.14-16.
[15] Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p.19-22.

The arrival of adventuresome frontiersmen from eastern colonies, the formation of the old Ohio Land Company in 1747 and a new rush of land speculators from Virginia in 1765 gave new evidence to a continuing tide of western migration.[16]

As colonial pioneers continued to exert their presence in the western frontier, the seeds of revolt were being sown in the eastern commonwealth. The dissent climaxed in 1776 with the formal proclamation of independence and war against the British dominance of the colonies. With a young and inexperienced military and substantial assistance from the European nations of France, Spain and Holland, the American forces proved a resistant opponent. Additionally, to their disadvantage, the British were forced to divide their battle tactics along three fronts; the reclamation of the eastern colonies, the embargo of the eastern seaboard and the seizure of the interior frontier. Between 1778 and 1779, as the British military attempted to conquer regions of the Old Northwest, George Rogers Clark, a young land surveyor and militia leader, became a prominent figure in securing and protecting the newly found Virginian settlements of Kentucky county.[17] Appointed lieutenant colonel of the county militia, Clark used an offense tactic as a defensive strategy. As a means of *protecting* the village settlements, Clark advanced *by attacking* the British and Native American strongholds of the Old Northwest.[18] The attacks lead to his capture of key outposts of the British including the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes. Clark's expedition was successful. The British had been driven back to the line of the Great Lakes, their prestige impaired by their failure to protect their critical posts. In addition, the Commonwealth of Virginia had secured a foothold north of the Ohio River and won the first definite success against the British in the Old Northwest.

Pursuant to the end of the war, Virginia's occupation of the *Illynois Country* in 1778 created an immediate need for an organized civil government. Subsequently, the Virginia Williamsburg legislature began by formally recognizing all the lands northwest of the Ohio River as *Illinois County*. Newly appointed lieutenant governor Colonel John Todd of Kentucky was assigned with instructions to cultivate and conciliate the affections of the French and Indian residents. On May 12, 1779, the new county government was proclaimed and the *Illinois County* was subsequently divided into four- (4) district. Each district governed from a local judicial court seat and was charged with administering to the needs of the affairs of the district. Cahokia, the first to be organized, was the seat of one of the four districts and had a court of seven judges.

Growing social, governmental and economic strife however continued to plague the village and region of Cahokia. The French felt deceived and manipulated by the Virginians and Virginia viewed the French as ungrateful and petulant. After a sequence of civil unrest, monitory inflation and a breakdown in the French Canadian trade agreements, the Virginian civil government of Colonel Todd was abandoned.[19] Ultimately, it was probably with relief that Virginia signed over to the continental congress all claims to her *Illynois* County early in 1784.[20] Over the course of the next three years, the village and county of Cahokia would persevere, presiding over civil order and land disputes.

With the establishment of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787, a new form of territorial government was installed in the region.[21] Acting Governor Brigadier General Josiah Harmar and Barthelemi Tardiveau, the appointed Illinois county landowner agents, were quick to meet with and secure legal land titles to the French settlers and

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[16] Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p.19-22.
[17] Theodore C. Pease. *The Story of Illinois* . p.51.
[18] Clarence W. Alvord. *The Illinois Country*. p.325-327.
[19] Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p,42-43.
[20] Ibid.p. 44.
[21] John F. McDermont. *Old Kahokia*. p. 94.

to indemnify those affected during the Virginia occupation of George Rogers Clark.[22] A well known Revolutionary War veteran and close associate of George Rogers Clark, General Arthur St. Clair served as the first Governor of the Northwest Territory in 1788. Chief among the new governor's duties was to establish boundaries for the administration of the territory. In 1790, St Clair proclaimed the boundaries of his namesake county, selecting Cahokia as the seat of justice. Initially, St Clair County encompassed the upper two thirds of present day Illinois. However, in 1801, Governor William Henry Harrison enlarged St Clair County to include most of Illinois, Michigan Minnesota and all of Wisconsin.

In 1790, as its first appointed governor, Arthur St. Clair established St Clair County as the first region of the Northwest Territory.[23] Consisting of the western half of the territory, the county includes areas of present day Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. The areas surrounding Cahokia, containing a significant population mass lead to the village being selected as a judicial district of the new county.[24] By 1795, as the new Randolph County was being created, Cahokia was named county seat of St. Clair County.[25]

Although physically apart of the American republic via the Northwest Territory, Cahokia remained predominately French and Catholic in population, culture and society. The Catholic Church and its support of the Sulpician order dominated the region. The village, having gained profits from beaver and fox fur pelting could now support several mills, trading companies and small general stores.

While the village continued to prosper, the local architecture remained embedded in the early frontier traditions of French colonial construction. The general building methodology used to establish the early community was *poteaux en terre*; vertical wild (cedar, oak or mulberry) timbers installed as a palisade directly into the ground. A mixture of lime mortar, mud and rock called *pierrotage,* was used as the wall infill. The subsequent addition of wrap around porches flanked the building perimeter. The roof enclosure was typically constructed as a double pitched 'hip on hip' (pavilion) profile finished with hand split wood shingles. Limestone blocks were used to construct the building foundation and chimney(s). This single building methodology was used to construct the majority of village structures ranging from private dwellings and churches to the first judicial courthouse for the county.
The social customs of the village also continued in the French colonial tradition. While the French proved to be adequate farmers, millers and merchants, their *joie du vive* was socializing with neighbors and friends.

With fifty-two Sundays in a year and an additional eighty-three annual church holidays, the French spent a third of the year more like the bourgeois rather than the working class. Games comprised the popular social pastime and parties, often held every night and feast day or holiday, would continue for several days. Although social in nature, the parties facilitated a congenial environment to meet new residents as well as discuss business ventures and political opinions.

Despite a history of Anglo-American interference and ultimate reign, the French appeared determined to continue *lassie-faire* with their own traditions, beliefs and political opinions. Over the course of the next 15-20 years, Cahokia would bear witness to an eroding French signature, as the community would once again be challenged to embrace an American way of life. Ironically this new challenge would come from none other than one of their own; a Frenchman.

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[22] Charles Peterson.. p. 49.
[23] Ibid.
[24] John F. McDermont. *Old Kahokia*. p. 94
[25] Tbid.

Nicholas Jarrot:
The beginning of the 19th century placed the village of Cahokia at another threshold of change. The ratification of the Northwest Ordinance became an open declaration of western expansion. No longer the region for the adventurous, the frontier lands signaled a new beginning for a wide variety of American migrates as well as European immigrants. This section will reflect on the life of Nicholas Jarrot, his arrival to the United States and his life as a citizen of the Northwest Territory.

As the original owner and designer of the mansion, very little has been documented about the life of Jarrot prior to his arrival to the village of Cahokia. Nicholas Jarrot was born in 1764 to Francios and Claudine Jarrot near the village of Vesoul, Franche Conte in northeastern France. As a resident of the village, Jarrot lived under the protective paternal patronage of Bureaux de Pusy, a wealthy land baron and military general who, in the past had spent time in an Austrian prison with French general LaFayette. As a young man, it is believed Jarrot probably sought the council of de Pusy regarding how and where to find suitable trade skills and employment.

It is known that Jarrot left Vesoul for Paris, where he was hired as an accountant and bookkeeper for the Sulpician order of the Catholic Church. During the mid-18th century, with the rise of the French Revolution in Paris, the nobelise, upper class as well as the religious institutions became prime targets of overt violence and public accusation. Members of the upper class and the Catholic Church were being summarily denounced and executed throughout the region. While the Sulpicians were not highly visible or well endowed, they were an order of learned individuals, teachers, professors and book publishers. In the early 1790s as John Carroll journeyed to England to be consecrated as the first Catholic bishop of the United States, the Sulpician religious order was expelled from France.[26] In the wake of the French Revolution and fearing immanent death, the Sulpicians, along with Nicholas Jarrot fled the continent in a small cod fishing brig and set sail for the American harbor of Baltimore Maryland.
Arriving in Baltimore in 1791, Jarrot continued to reside with and work for the Sulpician order and Saint Mary's Seminary for two years before relocating to the western frontier. In 1763, Jarrot left Baltimore for the French colonial center of New Orleans, which had been ceded, to the commonwealth in the Treaty of Paris in 1783. After stopping in New Orleans, Jarrot continued up the Mississippi River to settle in French colonial Cahokia. Founded in 1699 as a Catholic mission and fur-trapping outpost, Cahokia had grown into an established village on the western fringe of the territorial frontier. Jarrot, ready to begin a new life in a new land spent the next twenty years establishing himself as a merchant and businessman while accruing the wealth necessary to secure his land holdings and estate properties.

The Cahokia records document Nicholas Jarrot as having amassed a variety of entrepreneurial businesses as well as individual local appointments. As a shrewd entrepreneur, Jarrot attained the bulk of his wealth through frontier land speculation. Initially beginning with a series of small village stores and grain mills, Jarrot expanded his wealth and influence by purchasing large tracts of open land and real estate. Located within and surrounding the village, Jarrot soon became the sole owner of over 25,000 acres of land. As the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803-04 was preparing to launch its western exploration and survey, a portion of the Jarrot estate near what is now the community of Wood River, was used as the winter campsite and training grounds for the campaign. His wealth opened new levels of social and political height. Jarrot served as both host and interpreter to Meriwether Lewis during his negotiations with the local Spanish officials of Saint Louis in establishing passage on and through the land west of the Mississippi River. In addition to serving as a lawyer and county judge for St. Clair county, Jarrot also served as captain of the territorial militia forces during the

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[26] Sherry H.Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City.*(Baltimore. The Johns Hopkins University Press.1997.)p. 29.

War of 1812. Jarrot's personal and extensive accumulation of land, his rejection of an agrarian life style and his refusal to sign the customary village common fields agreement set him as an individual within yet apart from the traditional French colonial lifestyles and customs. His decision to reject the traditional expressions of the French colonial building and culture and embrace the American future would be realized in the construction of his mansion in 1807. Socially, his associations with the prosperous French families of Cahokia offered opportunities to meet and subsequently marry. He married twice, both times to prominent women of New France (Canadian) descent. Marie Barbau of nearby Prarie du Rocher died with the birth of their first child. Jarrot's second sife, Julie Ste. Gemme de Beauvais was a resident of Ste. Genevieve in what would become the state of Missouri. Their union resulted in another six (6) children added to the Jarrot family. Jarrot's pleasure with his family in the new mansion was short lived. While tending to one of the mills Nicholas caught a fever and died on December 08, 1820; only ten years after the final completion of the mansion. Survived by his wife and children, the family continued to use the home for several decades. At the time of her death in 1875, at the age of 95, fifty-two great grandchildren survived Madame Jarrot. Although many of the Jarrot descendants remained in the area and retained an interest in the house and community, the future of the mansion, its owners and use would fluctuate for the next one hundred years.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, from a transmission of style to a regional anomaly:

Sheltered within the Mississippi valley region of the Northwest Territory, the French colonial culture and traditions of the early 19th century borrowed from the French Canadian and Caribbean building styles and methodologies to respond to the frontier environment. Generally referred to as palisade construction the early French colonist of Cahokia used a series of vertical wood post either directly inserted into the earth or onto a wood sill as the structural foundation of the regional architecture. Twenty years after his arrival to Cahokia and in stark contrast to the local architectural genre, Nicholas Jarrot chose to manifest the design and aesthetics of a building expression still scarce, isolated and somewhat alien to the distant regions of the Northwest Territory. This section will briefly canvass the history of the French colonial building styles of the St Lawrence and Mississippi river valleys then continue with a discussion of the significance of the Jarrot Mansion to the national historic fabric.

The origin of the French influence on the development and early colonization of the Mississippi River valley can be traced to the arrival of French settlers to the Atlantic coast of what is now eastern Canada. Arriving in the early 17th century, the settlers came not only with the necessary physical provisions for building a new colony but also the political, social and religious components of their homeland. The new colonies constituted as small segments of French culture transported to the North American wilderness. A key component to the establishment of the settlements was the primary knowledge of construction. Although skilled in the methods of their European building traditions, the new environment demanded revisions to their existing building customs and techniques.

Additionally, the placement and planning of a new village would require careful consideration to street axis, the placement of the town square, civic structures and the allocation of lands for private dwellings.

The evolution of construction in New France began with the recreation of two building types. Strongly influenced by the models of France the construction of *institutional* buildings remained uniform and impersonal; adhering to the predominate use of stone and masonry as a building material. On the other hand, the construction of *private dwellings* reflected the variable nuance of the frontier environment. Alternative solutions for *this* building type were greatly influenced by the materials and resources of the North American

continent.[27] While the depletion of the wooded regions of France had led to stone replacing wood as a dominate building material, the forests of New France were abundant with mature stands of a variety of wood species.[28] Wood quickly became the principal material for New France dwelling construction.

The earliest and most widespread type of domestic structure built in New France was the *maison en colombage* whose ancestor was the medieval half-timbered house of northwestern Europe.[29] Beginning with a wood frame, a series of upright timbers or hand-hewn posts were seated in a base sill or directly into the earth.[30] In the early 17th century (1630), the majority of private dwelling in the territorial villages of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivieres were built using half-timbered colombage as a construction solution.[31] However several early *colombage* variations soon evolved. *Colombage pierrote* incorporated fewer hand sawn wood uprights with a greater percentage of stone infill. As colonies spread along the St. Lawrence River valley, suitable building stone became scarce and/or more difficult to obtain. Timbers from the abundant forest were used in greater numbers to create the structural enclosures. C*olombage bousille'*, especially popular in the mid 17th century fishing colonies of Acadia (Nova Scotia), increased the number of undressed timbers, creating a series of closely spaced voids filled with a mixture of stone, mud and clay. At the end of the 17th century, a variety of refined timber and masonry construction techniques were used as standard solutions to the growing colonization in New France. As new construction developments would emerge in New France, the former derivatives of *colombage bousille'* would dominate the French colonization of the Mississippi River valley.

From the late 17th century to the-mid 18th century, the colonists of New France advanced across the southern lake and river regions of the northwest frontier. Following the paths of the Native Americans, French explorers such as Rene' Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle, Samuel de Champlain, Louis Jolliet and Father Jacque Marquette were introduced to the sweeping span of the lower Great Lakes and the greater Mississippi River valley. This continental expansion required the transmission of construction methodologies to accommodate the settlers in securing the land. By the late 17th century, the building fabric of the New France colonies had evolved to more refined levels. Private dwellings of New France were constructed using a methodology called *pieces de bois sur pieces de bois*; a process of inserting sawn or hewn timbers horizontally between broad spaced vertical post, creating a form of timber infill within a (vertical) modular framework. As construction techniques advanced in New France, the extension of the French influence to the mid Mississippi valley frontier required the re-application of rudimentary construction techniques in order to harness the unexplored environment. Building methods used in 17th century Acadia resurfaced as a form of colombage. Known as *poteaux sur solle* and *poteaux en terre*, these methodologies consisted of closely spaced vertical timbers inserted either directly into the soil or notched into a base sill plate; the remaining voids were then filled with a stone and mud mortar. Conceived as a means to establish temporary shelter quickly and without a skilled labor force, the processes became an integral and lasting contributor to the regional architectural foundation well into the mid 19th century.

Cahokia in the late 18th and early 19th century had grown in population and prominence. First as the judicial district and later the county seat for the St. Clair county of the Northwest Territory, the area was a locus for speculative entrepreneurs seeking new markets as well as pioneers heading to points west of the Mississippi. In 1793, Nicholas Jarrot, a French refuge having arrived from Baltimore Maryland via New Orleans, became a

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[27] Peter Moogk, *Building a House in New France*. (Toronto. McClelland and Stewart Limited. 1977) p.8-11.
[28] Ibid.,p.23.
[29] Peter Moogk, *Building a House in New France*. (Toronto. McClelland and Stewart Limited. 1977) p.23-24.
[30] Ibid.
[31] Ibid.,p.?

citizen of Cahokia and would spend the next twenty years securing a position of status, wealth and power. By 1807, Jarrot had attained over 25,000 acres of land as well as a prestigious site on which to build his homestead. Constructed as a two-story, three-wythe solid masonry building, Nicholas Jarrot created a structure completely detached from the regional French colonial genre and firmly rooted in the promising future of an emerging American nation. As a religious refuge in Baltimore, Jarrot lived among the developing tides of political change as they affected the architecture expression of the city and country. The development of the Federal style as a rebellion to the Georgian expression would come to represent the building aesthetic of a fledging democracy. As a tenant in the newly established territorial government, the Jarrot Mansion was an early manifestation of an American democracy at the far rim of the Northwest Territory.

The factors that contribute to the national significance of the Jarrot Mansion are presented as follows.
1. The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant as a manifestation of the transmission of an American architectural aesthetic. The mansion gives evidence to the evolution of a 19th century America within the frontier environment of the Northwest Territory
2. As a harbinger of an American architecture within the territorial region, the Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant as one of the few extant solid masonry structures constructed during the early development of the Northwest Territory.
3. Related to its extant status, the Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant because the body of its original 19th century design integrity has remained in tact for 190 years; its current appearance and condition show little change to the 1810 completion.

Nationally significant as a manifestation of the transmission of an American architectural aesthetic.
Although the first one hundred years of its existence (1699-1799) established Cahokia as an enterprising settlement, the village as a whole remained willfully recalcitrant to ideas and styles of an anglicized American culture. In particular, as the business and social elite of 19th century Cahokia would continue within the evolutionary course of the French colonial styles (*poteaux en terre, poteaux sur solle and pieces de bois sur pieces de bois*, etc), new arrivals like Jarrot would reinvent their individual expression of style, value and worth.

As a French Parisian refuge and a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, Jarrot was exposed to and absorbed the architectural influences of the 18th century European and early colonial environments. Prior to the revolutionary War, Baltimore architecture of the mid-to-late 1780s gave evidence to the growing influence of a classical tradition as a provincial extension of neoclassicism in Europe. The designs took the form of the *Georgian* architectural style common in the mid-Atlantic and southern colonies during the English occupation. Dynastically referred to as *Georgian*, the term was derived from the architecture constructed during the reign of King George the 1st of England; c. 1714-1830. While the term envelops a broad array of interpretations and influences of that time period, it is not a *specific* reference to a *singular* prominent element or influence of the *Georgian* dynasty. The term (Christopher)*Wren-Baroque* more accurately reflects the influence and style made popular in England and the American colonies before the Revolutionary War. The architecture, characterized by a formal arrangement of parts, employed a symmetrical composition enriched with a variety of classical details.

Gabled roofs, modillioned cornices, corner quoining, predominately solid masonry wall construction, double hung sash windows doorways with transoms and entry side lights comprised an aesthetic that was linked with and gave evidence to an established prominent and prosperous urban society.

Subsequent to the end of the Revolutionary War, c. 1781, the popular *Wren-Baroque* architectural style was viewed as a direct descendant and overt reminder of British colonial rule. While segments of the established

American upper class chose to retain their association with the former colonial power, others were eager to institute a less embellished character reflective of the nation's new independence. Retaining the overall form, a transitional expression referred to as the *Federal Style* replaced the decorative features of the *Wren-Baroque*. The Federal style was the earliest and least aggressive of styles within the transitional phase development of American Neoclassicism. Using simplified window lintels, reduced architraves and a restricted use of decorative features, the Federal Style gave evidence to the maiden voyage of a new nation.

In 1791, Jarrot had completed his journey westward and become a resident of Cahokia along the Mississippi River. It would take Jarrot another decade to establish himself as an upstanding citizen, merchant and land speculator within the region. By 1804, Jarrot was now positioned to align himself with what he believed was the cultural and political future of the Northwest Territory. Working as a gentleman-amateur, Jarrot created a *plan on a board* as a means to illustrate and convey the design intent of the mansion; a design transmitted from his brief life in 18th century Baltimore. He then canvassed and recruited those craftsmen, builders and masons experienced in the necessary means to complete his design. Jarrot's actions, neither singularly outstanding or unique, were however; an integral and necessary component to establishing a national signature on the adolescent American frontier. Buildings such as the Jarrot Mansion were to become signpost not only of a transmitted architectural aesthetic but a significant cultural and political shift; the stream of what would become a flood of western migration.
In the year 2000, the Jarrot Mansion stands as an example of 19th century architecture, constructed within an 18th century culture and environment. It continues to give evidence to the transmission and expression of a building ideology and an architectural aesthetic.

Nationally significant as one of the few extant solid masonry structures built during the early development of the Northwest Territory.
Subsequent to its completion in 1810, the Jarrot Mansion joined a small collection of multi-wythed, solid masonry brick structures located within the river valleys of the Northwest Territory. Viewed by the French territorial citizens as another alien invasion, the American styled buildings shared several distinctive design features. Predominately, the building exterior was composed of site formed brick masonry units instead of the commonly found wood palisade or wood frame assemblies. The dwellings were further distinguished by a formal center hall/double pile floor plan, a single gabled roof profile and double hung multi-light sash windows. These characteristics were a clear departure from the French Colonial tradition of single (one-story) colombage structures with low broad double pitched roofs, French styled doors and windows and open porch *galeries*. While the transmission of early architectural styles was a significant component in the evolution and growth of the nation, it is of particular interest to note those structures that were *regional contemporaries* of the Jarrot Mansion within the boundaries of the Northwest Territory.

The Mound House, Duncan Falls, Ohio:
Completed c.1820, the Mound House was designed and constructed by James Taylor, an entrepreneur and plantation owner from Virginia. The Mound House is a two-story solid masonry building constructed on a sixty-foot elevation rise. Similar to the Jarrot Mansion, the plan form is a center hall-double pile design. The center hall is further defined by a free-standing spiral stair supported from the existing attic wood scaffolding. Four (4) chimneys and a gabled slate roof complete the building enclosure. The Mound House differs form the Jarrot Mansion in that a two story columned rear porch and extension was added c. 1860 to form an "L" configured wing to the original house design.

The accessibility and availability of limestone from the Ohio River valley regions resulted in several Federal styled structures constructed in local stone.

The Stone Academy, Zanesville, Ohio:
Completed in 1809, this stone structure was to be the home for the legislative seat for the newly created state of Ohio. When the capital seat was awarded to the city of Columbus, the house was subsequently used as a meeting place for various political and civic groups. Although completed one year earlier than the Jarrot, the Stone Academy incorporates a greater variety of refined building components than evident in its Cahokian cousin. *(Still waiting for info. on the plan form, and details of description from Ohio SHPO)*

Two structures from the Clark County region of southern Indiana are presented as similar and regional contemporaries to the Jarrot Mansion of Cahokia.

Henry French House, Indiana:
Although completed much later than the Jarrot Mansion, the French House is similar in material and detailing to the mansion in Cahokia. Dated c. 1832, this sparely detailed Federal styled building was constructed of site formed brick and incorporated Flemish bond coursing on its two story front elevation. Elements incorporated into this design not seen in the Jarrot include rubbed brick jack arches at the window and doors and the use of dormers inserted into the saddle roof profile. Originally designed with 6/6 double hung sash windows, subsequent modifications have reduced the window pattern to one/one. The Henry French House is on the National Register.

Abbott-Holloay (sp?) Farm, Bethlehem, Indiana:
Completed c. 1830,

Within the Illinois region of the Mississippi River valley, several structures were solid masonry building contemporaries to the Jarrot Mansion. To date, only the Jarrot Mansion remains extant.

Unfortunately, the within and adjacent to the Mississippi River valley regions of southern Illinois have been virtually eliminated.
The Samuel Judy House, Breese Illinois c. 1808.

The first capital building of Illinois, Kaskaskia, Illinois c. 1818

Nationally significant as a structure whose original architectural integrity has survived for 190 years.
At its completion at the beginning of the 19th century, the Jarrot Mansion was a free-standing solid masonry structure surrounded by several out-buildings of the greater estate. Its most striking features were the simple brick rectalinear mass combined with 12/12 double hung wood windows and a modest gable roofline. Having survived the lineage of 19th and early 20th century stewards, the Jarrot Mansion continues to give evidence to the primary architecture of early solid masonry construction within the Northwest Territory. Although the mansion accommodated a variety of building programs and style preferences, the dominant components of the architectural integrity (massing, exterior material, fenestration and roofline) have prevailed.
The following is a brief summary of the more predominant changes to the Jarrot Mansion over time.

Subsequent to the death of Nicholas Jarrot in 1820, his widow, Julie continued to reside in the mansion. In 1823, presumably for general maintenance reasons, an additional oak wood shingle roof was installed directly above the existing original wood shingle assembly. One year later, a red oxide pigment mixed in a linseed oil base was applied as the finish to the roof. By the 1840s, although still owned by the Jarrot family, Julie Jarrot had vacated the mansion and relocated to St. Louis, Missouri. Between 1844 and 1851, the original wood entry stoop, having weathered repetitive river floods, was replaced with a Greek Revival design.

The raised porch included a pediment roof with simple columns, capitals, balustrades and rails secured to a wood floor and sub-structure below.

Between 1860 and 1880, under the management of Jarrot's daughter, Ortance, a third wood shingle roof with extended eave and gable overhangs was added to the existing layers. By 1885, the Greek Revival porch, having survived for over 30 years, was demolished and replaced with a Victorian styled porch design. The porch roof, now revised from gabled to flat, accommodated the decorative roof and porch balustrades and ornamental scrollwork typical of a Victorian expression. Corbelled chimney caps replaced the original brick banding. Later in the 1888, an additional fourth roof system; a standing metal seam roof, was installed over the pre-existing (three) roof assemblies.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the mansion was leased to the Holy Family Catholic Parish of Cahokia. The parish used the mansion as a parochial school building. Once again, stylistic preferences were imposed upon the building. The standing metal seam roof, now over twenty years old, was replaced with a pantile roof, while the existing sub-layers of wood shingles were left intact. The chimney caps were striped of the decorative corbel brick and the ornamental scrollwork of the porch balustrades and column capitals were streamlined to reflect the Classical revival influence within the region. Again in 1942, the roof cladding, chimney caps and entry porch designs were modified. At this point, all of the pre-existing shingle roof assemblies were finally removed and the eave/gable overhangs were returned to their original dimension and profile. A clay tile roof, adopted for the popular re-building of colonial Williamsburg was installed on the Jarrot Mansion roof as a link with and acknowledgment of the 17th century colonial capital. The Classical derived porch design, originally constructed in 1898 was also re-worked c.1942. At that time the porch piers, originally constructed of wood were replaced with a continuous brick band.

In 1943, the pioneer aviator and founder of Parks College-Cahokia, Oliver Parks purchased the mansion from the Holy Family Parish. Intending to convert the building into his private residence, Parks made only minor revisions before donating the building to Holy Family in 1945. Used as a Catholic convent until the late 1960s, the Village of Cahokia purchased the property in 1975. In 1980, the mansion was donated to the State of Illinois where it has since remained as an historic landmark listed on the National Register. During the mid to late 1980s, the roof and porch of the Jarrot Mansion was restored to the original 1810 design.
The Williamsburg clay tile roof was removed and replaced with an oak wood shingle with a 4.5" exposure and red oxide with linseed oil finish. Additionally, the classical porch was replaced with a wood frame stoop and steps in place today.

For the past 190 years, the Jarrot mansion, having hosted a variety of architectural styles and trends, has maintained the core design elements critical to its national significance; that of a solid masonry structure, influenced by the emergence of the Federal style and constructed in the early settlement of the Northwest Territory.

The Summary;
The Jarrot Mansion is significant as a National Landmark because it is the manifestation of an early solid masonry construction, influenced by an emerging architectural consciousness; the Federal style, and located within the developing Northwest Territory.
The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant as one of the early territorial structures linked with a developing architectural genre of the eastern commonwealth.

In stark contrast to the vernacular and often transient genre of frontier construction, the Jarrot Mansion gave evidence to the rise of a new sense of architectural integrity, worth and distinction, rooted in the surge of a national identity. The idea/concept/desire, transplanted to a removed and implausible environment, aided in the cultural expansion and evolution of the frontier.
The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant as an early 19th century vehicle of an architectural expression unique to the development of a nation.

Unwilling to accept the customs of the French colonial building tradition, Jarrot adopted a design that would demonstrate his deep commitment to and belief in the American principles. The Jarrot Mansion is significant as a National Landmark because it gives evidence to an individual expression for independence.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
X Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State Agency
__ Federal Agency
__ Local Government
__ University
__ Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: .094

UTM References: **Zone Easting Northing**

Verbal Boundary Description:

Boundary Justification:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Jane Rhetta

Address: 8337 Wood Station Road Alton Illinois 62002

Telephone: (618) 466-0454

Date: 04/22/2000

Edited by:

National Historic Landmarks Survey
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Telephone: (202)343-

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY
(Date text)

Jane Belta
618 466 0454
7/12/00
Telephone

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion

Other Name/Site Number: DRAFT #2.

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 124 East First Street Not for publication:__

City/Town: Cahokia Vicinity:__

State: Illinois County: St Clair Code: 62206

3. CLASSIFICATION

Pate
this isn't too bad but
it is repetetive — as
it a will Doctor —
think Hannibal Lecter
yes —
C

Ownership of Pro erty
Private: __
Public-Local: __
Public-State: X
Public-Federal: __

Number of Resources within Pro
Contributing

1
__
__
1

__ structures
__ objects
1 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 3

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion

Other Name/Site Number: DRAFT #2.

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 124 East First Street Not for publication:__

City/Town: Cahokia Vicinity:__

State: Illinois County: St Clair Code: 62206

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	
Private:	__	Building(s):	X
Public-Local:	__	District:	__
Public-State:	X	Site:	__
Public-Federal:	__	Structure:	__
		Object:	__

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
__	__	sites
__	__	structures
__	__	objects
1	1	Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 3

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ____ nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current: State Historic Site Sub: Work in Progress

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Early Republic Period

Materials: Solid masonry wall construction

Foundation: River limestone
Walls: Low fired brick
Roof: Oak shingles
Other: Fenestrations: French style entry doors and double hung sash windows

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion description will quote, in large part, the "Restoration Inventory of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion", published on June 14, 1968, to document and date the original architectural and construction components of the structure. The Inventory, prepared for the Illinois Department of Conservation, Historic Sites Division, was authored by four (4) historic conservation consultants:

Jeffery Hess, Historic Consultants; Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Marcčia J. Lutz, Historic Consultant; Alexandria, Virginia.
MacDonald and Mack Partnership, 215 Grain Exchange Building; Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Charles E. Peterson - FAIA, Preservation Consultant; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Building and Site - General Overview:
Built between 1807 and 1810, the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is an extant solid two-story masonry structure situated on the alluvial flood plain of the Mississippi River. The house and its surrounding acreage was located within the village of Cahokia, a small trading outpost and Catholic mission within the French Colonial regions of the Mississippi valley. The areas along the river were first settled by the French-speaking pioneers, farmers and fur trappers from New France (Canada) and later from the port city of New Orleans. The county deed records indicate Nicholas Jarrot purchased an area of land within the village of Cahokia in 1799. In 1807, fifteen years after his arrival from Baltimore Maryland, Jarrot contracted mason Matthew Holland to construct a two-story solid masonry structure for his family home, business and extended household. Jarrot created a building plan drawn on a board as a contractual guide for the building construction. The mansion oriented along its horizontal axis is positioned north; facing the Mississippi River and the city of Saint Louis. The estate once included a collection of various storage and cooking outbuildings as well as land in excess of 25,000 acres. Today, only the mansion and an original stone spring-house remain. The spring-house is located adjacent and southeast of the residence. Both structures are sited on a small 0.94-acre parcel directly adjacent to the Church of the Holy Family, a National Historic Landmark.

The Exterior - Wall Composition:
The exterior building envelope is comprised of two dominant masonry materials: limestone and brick. The foundation and raised basement consist of coursed rubble limestone blocks obtained from the stone bluffs of the Mississippi River. Set in a lime and sand based mortar with untooled joints, the basement stone wall elevation is approximately 12-15 inches above the current finished building grade. At the time of construction, the site elevation was substantially lower and would have exposed an additional 8-10 inches of the limestone foundation

The remaining load bearing walls are constructed of hand pressed, (low) site-fired, unglazed and unpainted red brick. The brick walls, constructed typically in a 4-wythe thickness, and are set in a combination of Flemish and common bond patterns. Perceived as the more public or prestigious building exposures, the Flemish bond was used on the north and west elevations. The common bond pattern was used on the remaining south and east elevations. In addition, the south and east walls are further defined by an alternating pattern of brick tones and finishes. As construction progressed on the mansion, the brick site kiln, used to fire the building masonry units, was eventually disassembled. The interior bricks of the kiln, having a darker tone and glazed finish, were incorporated into the wall construction, creating a banded or striped appearance at the south and east elevations.

The Exterior - Fenestrations:
Three window types were incorporated into the design of the building fenestration; the single light hopper, the double hung and the casement.
The existing single light hopper windows, constructed with top surface mounted hinges and sill locks are original to the building construction and are installed at the cellar level. A total of five-(5) windows and frames, approx.12" by 15" are constructed from plain sawn, pegged and painted, pine wood. Installed within the limestone wall assembly, the windows are fitted with exterior vertical wood binders, which extends from the window frame head to sill. The binders, square in plan, are rotated to appear as diamond shaped vertical bars and are spaced across the window openings.
Double hung pine wood windows are installed predominately at the entry and second levels and constitute the bulk of the window types used in the building elevations. The windows are designed as 12/12 double hung pine wood sash units set in wood frames. The window sash units are constructed of twelve (12) 8" x 10" glass lights and painted wood muntins are constructed of short leaf yellow pine. Upper and lower window sash assemblies were installed with counterweights. The exterior wood window frames are set flush with the exterior facade, resulting in a slight sill profile at the brick walls. The interior surfaces of the windows are encased in a series of decorative wood frames, panels and trims. All exposed surfaces of the windows and frames were originally painted. In addition, all exterior window openings were originally fitted with painted walnut panel shutters and wrought iron shutter tie-backs or *dog retainers.*

Casement styled windows were originally designed and installed at each gable-end of the attic level. Installed in pairs, each window opening is fitted with a 12-glass light and muntin assembly similar to the double hung windows. In-swinging jamb mounted hinges are secured to the pine wood frames for each window. All window and frame wood surfaces are painted.

Door types used in the exterior construction of the Jarrot Mansion consist of paired French styled doors, and cellar bulkhead doors. The existing reconstructed walnut wood French doors installed at the center hall front and rear-building entries were re-designed to replace the original French door and hardware assembly. The new doors, installed since 1992, consists of an upper eight (8)-light glass and wood muntin grid and a base section of a single beveled wood panel set in a surrounding wood rail, sill and head sections. All door wood surfaces are painted on the exterior and stained on the interior. The French door iron hardware, consisting of box locks, pull handles with thumb latch bolts and hinges are custom iron reproductions with a painted finish.

The cellar bulkhead doors, which give access to the exterior rear southwestern basement stair, are board and batten wood panels. The west bay door panels and frame are anchored to the low brick wall of the basement stair entry. All exposed surfaces of the door panels are painted with surface mounted hinges and locking hardware. A similar exterior bulkhead and basement stair access was constructed from the center bay of the rear basement wall but was subsequently demolished and filled by Oliver Parks in 1942. A remaining interior basement stair access was the subject of several construction and relocation attempts before finding its current location beneath the stair soffit at the entry-level rear section of the center hall.

The Exterior -Roof and Chimneys:
The gable roof, with eaves parallel to the building's horizontal axis, is constructed of a hand hewn heavy timber assembly consisting of ridge beams, rafters, purlins and collar ties. In addition, the roof structure incorporates a type of Kingspost truss, positioned above the second level ballroom ceiling. The truss assembly consist of a vertical wood support member mortised, tenioned and pegged into the summer beam above the ballroom ceiling. Originally believed to function as an additional structural support for the large expanse of the ballroom ceiling, the precise contribution of the truss has been recently analyzed as a redundant member of the overall structural system.

The original roof structure of the Jarrot Mansion has been subjected to a series of various roof material modifications over the course of its history. As a result of a previous slate roof installation during the early 1900s, various interior roof structural modifications were designed to compensate for the additional dead load; however, the modifications were localized to the rafter and beam spans and had no ramification to the exterior appearance.

The current exterior roof enclosure, consisting of hand split oak shingles nailed to pine wood roof sheathing. are presumed to have been original to the mansion construction. The dentil banded wood cornice and molded bargeboards decorate the roof - eave and gable ends; respectively. Originally, the roof was constructed with one downspout positioned at the northeastern corner of the building to service the perimeter eave gutters. The run off was directed to a cistern located in the northeast yard of the site. The existing eave end roof gutters, four corner downspouts and gutter heads were installed during a 1940s renovation period.

The exterior is further defined by three (3) brick chimneys constructed along the ridgeline and within the brick bearing walls of the mansion. Each chimney originally accommodated the heating and/or cooking requirements of several fireplace units. At the roofline, the chimneys, which extend approximately four feet above the ridge beam, are capped with multiple coursing of corbeled brickwork.

The Interior:
In November of 1808, Nicholas Jarrot entered into a construction covenant with wood joiner, Russell E. Hicock to complete the general building carpentry and interior millwork.
The mansion interior is generally configured as a center hall-double pile plan with small symmetrical rooms flanking the east and west sides. Four (4) wythe solid masonry brick walls separate the center hall from the side bays. The general living areas of the entry and second levels are finished with short leaf pine wood flooring, three (3) coat plaster walls and ceilings, wood six-panel doors and wood architraves casework and trim. The majority of the rooms were originally constructed with fireplace units, wood mantels and masonry hearths.

The cellar plan consists of three- (3) single-room bays separated by 22- 24 inch thick interior limestone and brick bearing walls. Each bay contains fireplace footings to accommodate the fireplace units at the entry level above. The center bay, containing a large (now bricked in) chimney opening, gives evidence to the room being used as a main cooking area for the household. In 1980, subsequent to design and construction of several interior cellar stairs, an interior winding stair was added to the rear of the center bay. Currently in the same position, the basement stair is couched beneath the stair soffit of the entry to second stairway.
The interior finishes of the cellar consist of river limestone block walls, exposed wood joist and girder under-floor soffit areas and flagstone flooring. A portion of the flagstone flooring in the western bay was removed and left unfinished as earthen sand.

The entry level is configured as a center-hall, double-pile plan. The center hall serves as the main entrance and foyer to the building and is accessed through the front and rear wood French doors. The open hall includes the main circulation stair as well as a large fireplace. The interior finishes include standard width unfinished pine flooring, undressed wood stud, lath and plaster walls and ceilings and a selection of pine and walnut woods used for the interior millwork, chair rails, baseboards, door and window panels and soffits and a variety of trim work. The plaster wall and ceiling surfaces as well as the decorative wood profiles were originally painted.
The original wood stair, designed as a "T" shaped plan, incorporates wood picket balustrades, square newel post, routed wood handrails and wall mounted chair rails installed at the west stair hall wall. All stair wood surfaces were also originally painted. The remainder of the entry level is comprised of two pairs of side flanking rooms: presumed to have been used for business, entertaining, dining and/or sleeping purposes.

In keeping with the entry hall, these rooms were also constructed with wood stud and lath wall components and finished with a three-coat plaster application.
Six-panel walnut wood doors, typical to the mansion design, provided for room separation and access between the pairs of rooms.

The pair of east facing rooms included corner fireplace units with wood mantels and chair rails, and decorative bastard panel jamb enclosures and architraves around the interior door and window openings. One of two limestone fireplace hearths was subsequently replaced with cast stone during the 1970s. The west facing pair of rooms, similar in design and finish, were originally accessed directly from the front parlor room. However, the rear southwest bay was originally sub-divided into two small rooms for sleeping. Later, c. 1845, the existing doors to the small sleeping rooms were removed and installed as pocket door panels. The demising wall between the small sleeping rooms was demolished resulting in one room with an additional doorway accessible from the center hall area.

The existing pair of pivot hinged doors were retrofitted as a sliding pocket door assembly and constructed between the front and rear rooms. A rear fireplace location was added c. 1845 subsequent to the original construction.

The second level plan consists of a ballroom, an additional pair of small-unheated sleeping rooms and a drawing room annexed from the ballroom. The ballroom, which dominates the second level floor plan, spans thirty-three feet across the majority of the front (north facing) elevation of the mansion. The interior finishes of the ballroom include white pine tongue and groove wood flooring, painted plaster walls and ceiling and a fireplace unit, originally detailed with a faux marble painted cherry wood mantel and stone hearth. The remaining window and door wood details though similar in type and finish to those of the entry level, are less ~~embellished~~ ornate. The drawing room directly adjacent to the ballroom is also finished in a similar fashion to the entry level side parlor rooms. The rear sleeping rooms are the smallest in the house and were not equipped with fireplace units. For reasons unknown the ceiling of the (rear) southeast room was finished with a beaded board and batten pine wood assembly. In addition, the southwest room having weathered a series of repetitive window-to-door modifications currently exists as a door with a small wood balcony extension.
The attic, consisting of one large open area, is accessed from an enclosed partitioned stairwell at the second level adjacent to the ballroom entry door. Generally left in its original and unfinished condition and lit by the gable-end casement windows, the attic space gives direct exposure to the hand hewed pinned and mortised/tensioned craftsmanship of the roof assembly.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
Nationally: X Statewide:_ Locally:_

Applicable National
Register Criteria: A_ B_ C X D_

Criteria Considerations
(Exceptions): A_ B_ C_ D_ E_ F_ G_

NHL Criteria: C

NHL Theme(s): Expressing an architectural development within the western expansion of the Northwest Territory.

Areas of Significance: C - Early solid masonry architecture; designed and constructed within the development period of the Federal style at the dawn (early days) of the Northwest Territory

Period(s) of Significance: C - Dates of construction

Significant Dates: 1807 - 1810; dates of construction and 1810 - 1820; the period of significance prior to major modifications.

Significant Person(s): None

Cultural Affiliation: None

Architect/Builder: Nicholas Jarrot; owner, Matthew Holland; brick and stone mason, and Russell Hicock; wood joiner / interior carpentry.

Historic Contexts:

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Built between 1807 and 1810, the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion ~~is nationally significant because it~~ gives evidence to the western expansion of Northwest territories through the transmission and construction of an early American architecture: the Federal style. Located at the western boundary of the Northwest Territory within the French Colonial region of the Mississippi River valley, the design and construction of the mansion demonstrates the spirit of independence and self-determination that fueled the western migration and subsequently symbolized the essence of a new nation. Early solid masonry structures, like the Jarrot Mansion, helped to invoke a sense of commitment and permanence ~~within~~ an uncharted land. As one of the few remaining solid masonry structures built at the western boundary of the early 19th century United States Territory, the design and construction methodology of the mansion made manifest the spirit and conviction of an autonomous country and was an architectural harbinger ~~to~~ the western movement.

~~The Nicholas Jarrot mansion is submitted for consideration as a National Historic Landmark.~~
~~The applicable criteria selected is C;~~ It is an extant example of a solid masonry architecture, construction within the early development of the Northwest Territory. The Jarrot Mansion
~~The National Historic Landmark theme~~ is presented as an expression of the architectural evolution within the early western expansion of the American territories.
~~The area of significance is C; Architecture~~
The period of significance is defined in two phases, the period of construction -1807 thru 1810 and the five-year span subsequent to construction in which the house functioned as the residence of the Jarrot extended household - 1810 thru 1815.
While named for its creator and first owner, the history of the Jarrot Mansion does not contain a prominent individual as an outstanding contributor to the national significance of the structure. It should be noted however; that although the individual life of Nicholas Jarrot did not attain singular national significance, his directives regarding the building design were *significant* to the final construction of the mansion. Even today, the mansion signifies Jarrots' desire to reach beyond the local building traditions and customs of the French colonial regions of the Mississippi River valley toward an aesthetic that would ultimately define his commitment to the nation.
The dominate mansion builders were Mathew Holland, a mason of anglo-American descent and Russell Hicock a wood joiner also of American descent.
~~The Jarrot Mansion does not contain~~ a significant ~~degree of historic cultural affiliation and/or historic context~~.

~~The Statement of Significance is presented in five (5) segments~~:
~~1.~~ *The Evolution of a Territory - the Old Northwest*;
An examination of the regional and governmental components that helped shape the first territory of the nation and became a model by which uncharted lands matured to statehood.
~~2.~~ *The environs of Cahokia at the western border of the Northwest Territory;*
The historic view of the conditions and evolution of the mid-18th century Cahokia region along the Mississippi River flood plain.
~~3.~~ *Nicholas Jarrot;*
The individual history of Nicholas Jarrot, his immigration from France the ultimate arrival to the French colonial region of Cahokia and the circumstances which may have influenced his design decisions regarding the mansion.
~~4.~~ *The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion - from a transmission of style to a regional anomaly;*
An architectural and historic summary of the structure.
~~5.~~ *The Summary;*
A synopsis of the factors that contribute to the national significance of the mansion ~~as a National Landmark~~.

The Evolution of a Territory - the Old Northwest, (mid 18th century - late 19th century):
Organized in 1787, twenty years prior to the construction of the Jarrot Mansion, the prototypical government of the Northwest Territory was formed as an attempt to assist in the paternal evolution of the western frontier. With few charted documents, sparse populations and virtually non-existent infrastructures, the territory was designed to cultivate the land and its citizens into a partnership of united states. ~~This section will examine the~~ The following is a history of the territory, it's significance to the development of the frontier and the period at which the areas began to facilitate the growth and evolution of the interior of the country.

The need to manage the western frontier formally began with the principal conclusion of the Revolutionary War in 1783, the struggle to secure and ratify the Articles of Confederation, first submitted in 1777 and ratified in 1781 and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.[1] An assembly of some 400,000 square miles of predominately wooded lands which had been dominated by various indigenous Native American tribes and more recently occupied by British, Dutch, French and Spanish colonists, were now the possession of a fledging American congressional democracy. Although the rivers and inland waterways served to link the frontier outpost of French Canadian and Spanish pioneers, the majority of land was uncharted and isolated from the Atlantic commonwealth.
The demands of waging the war of independence had facilitated and strengthened the provincial state governments but had weakened the growth of a national coherence or solidarity. It became imperative to design and ratify a constitutional document promoting a league of friendship between states.
The need to establish a unified government for an independent nation ~~directly~~ collided with the urgent logistics of how to manage the frontier lands beyond the established boundaries of the continental states.
The national Congress as represented by the continental states began a series of arduous debates regarding the allocation, management and entitlement of frontier lands claimed by various state proclamations.

In November of 1777, the first draft of the Articles of Confederation between the states was submitted to the continental state governments for review.[2] In addition to proposing the legal definitions and boundaries of congressional authority, the initial Articles of Confederation offered a means to set the preliminary standards of operation for a new government. Included in the effort to ratify the Articles of Confederation, the newly formed Congress needed to address the question of land ownership and management of territorial cessions and the governing of the western frontier
Unexpectedly and without precedent, the frontier emerged as a topic that figured prominently in the struggle to establish a national government. Since the late 1760s, several commonwealth states had secured direct claim to the lands west of the eastern colonial boundaries. Among them, the states of Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina and Georgia comprised the ownership of substantial land areas from the Ohio to the Mississippi River valleys.[3]

In an attempt to resolve the management of the western frontier, the commonwealth of Virginia offered to cede her land holdings toward the creation of an American territory. In 1784, the Virginia offer was accepted as other states followed. By the late 1780s, the American Congress, a body as yet unauthorized by the Articles to hold or govern a territory, became the sovereign of some 430,000 square miles of open land.
The Congressional body was now faced with the same question as the recently defeated British Parliament; one of how to govern a colonial territory.[4]

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[1] *Encyclopedia Britanica*,1957 ed.,vol.22, s.v."United States of America", p.788-789.
[2] Ibid. p.787.
[3] Ibid. p.788.
[4] Ibid. p.789.

Congress ultimately agreed to the development of a progressive self governing process by which new states would have similar power and governing authority as the original states. Named the Northwest Territory, the land areas north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi were constituted as one district for the purpose of a territorial government in 1787.

The articles of the Ordinance extended to the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty and provided a basis of government for future states to be formed from the territory.
With the passage of the 1781 Northwest Ordinance, the establishment of the territorial government became the initial building block in the construction of the future expansion of the American continent.[5] In conjunction with the appropriation of legislation procedures and land holding policies, the key component that would substantiate the territory would be the migration of prospective pioneers, entrepreneurs and land speculators from the east. Not only would the new residents contribute to and solidify the governmental, economic and financial foundation, their skills in construction, business and agricultural industries would add to and sustain a new sense of nationhood, social harmony and culture to the territory; one which had been predominantly isolated from outside influence.
By the mid 1800s, as the coastal cities of the eastern commonwealth continued to grow in economic and political influence, the newly formed region of the Northwest Territory was in the rudimentary stages of a collective development. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner, author of the rise of the west, wrote that the territory was the temporary boundary of an expanding society at the edge of substantially free lands.
Native American treaties were still being negotiated as the early pioneers were advancing west to stake claim in a new life. From the late 18th century through the mid 20th century, the progressive waves of western migration would continue to expand and redefine the national footprint.

The Environs of Cahokia; the western edge of the Northwest Territory, 1673 to 1800.

In 1698, the village of Williamsburg, Virginia was established as the colonial capital of the commonwealth.[6] Twenty-five years earlier in 1673, two Canadian Frenchmen; explorer Louis Jolliet and Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette had successfully navigated the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas and established a small Jesuit mission among the Native Americans of Kaskasia.[7] By 1682, explorer Rene' Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle was successful in reaching the mouth of the Illinois river and subsequently paved the way for the establishment of a variety of French missions and bartering post settlements along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.
In 1698, a small group of Catholic priests from the Canadian Seminary of Quebec, having been granted the rights to establish a religious mission from Bishop St. Vallier, would reach their chosen destination along the banks of the Mississippi river. Located near the tribal lands of the *Tamarois* Native Americans, the area would become the future French Colonial village of Cahokia. The selection became a strategic gem. Accessible to principle water transportation routes and rich fur trapping territories, the site became a critical base from which to launch a missionary quest as well as a regional control over the Native Americans of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river valleys.[8] ~~This section will expand on the early history of the French Colonial village of Cahokia within the frontier of the Mississippi River valley.~~

[5] Barre A. Hinsdale, *The Old Northwest by 1899.*
[6] Charles E. Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia*, (Cahokia, Il.:Jarrot Mansion Project, Inc. 1999), p. 1.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid., p. 2.

Dating from the earliest known records of the North American continent, the Native Americans were the original inhabitants of the continental frontier. By exercising a degree of control over their particular traditional territories, each nation became identified and/or linked with their respective land area. During the early exploration years of the frontier, the yet-to-be-conceived Northwest Territory was known as the homeland of a confederation of several cooperative Native American Nations. This confederation called itself the *Illiwek* but was named the *Illynois* by the early French trappers and missionaries. The *Illynois* nation; was predominately based near the great lake region of the central interior frontier; yet their vast ethnic influence and control extended to areas as far south as the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The *Illynois* nation, comprised of eight (8) regional tribes, included; the *Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Kikapous, Miamias, Mitchigamias, Mouingousenas, Tamarois* and the *Weas/Piankaskaws.*[9] The land area bordering the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers as well as the great lake regions were dominated by the *Illynois* nation and would be known as *Pays des Illynois* or the Illynois Country.
In time while the Native Americans would continue to control the interior frontier, an unfamiliar and covert form of land ownership, initiated by an evolving European colonization of the continent would eventually nullify the Native American control and presence. The land would become a bargaining chip between the warring European and American colonial powers for control of the remaining western continental lands.

The French were an early influence in the territorial colonization of the frontier. From the northern settlements of New France to the southern basins of New Orleans, French colonist secured many of the interior continental river thoroughfares as a means of controlling the surrounding regions. Additionally, the French established Roman Catholic missions as a means to interject a religious and cultural dominance within the land. The establishment of the Catholic mission to the Tamarois Native Americans at the southern boundaries of the Illynois country was one such example.

In 1698, with the official sanction of a letter patent in hand, a Catholic expedition in search of a suitable mission site within the French colonial territory embarked on a journey that would end ~~several months later~~ at the river bend of the Mississippi. Guided by an experienced LaSalle expedition lieutenant named Henri deTonti, the party consisted of several clergy, three *fre'res donnes*, two blacksmiths and twelve (12) *engages*. Landing in mid-December of 1698, the group welcomed by unsuspecting Tamarois, immediately set about the task of constructing lodging and a small chapel.[10] Arriving at the onset of winter, several substantial structures needed to be completed within a restricted timeframe.

With limited available construction materials, the first buildings constructed; the house for Father St. Cosme and the *chapelle des Tamarois*, were most likely built using the traditional French *poteaux en terre* technique. The procedure involved a system of setting rough cut tree logs directly into the earth and applying a mortar infill of stone and mud as a wall enclosure between the vertical supports. The construction process facilitated an expedient land occupation without the need for sophisticated tools, skills or refined materials. In May of 1699, with lodging and chapel completed, the mission was celebrated as the first white man's settlement on the Mississippi River and by early 1700s, Cahokia had grown into the most advanced outpost of the civilized west.[11] Additionally, by the mid-1730s, the outpost, having expanded into a small village was an important river settlement north of New Orleans. Comprised of a small number of mission personnel, settlers and trappers, the principal means of commerce were fur trading and farming.[12] A water mill was constructed in

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[9] Camille de Rocheminteix "*Les Jesuit et la Nouvelle France au XVLLe Siecle II*" p. 529
[10] Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p.2-3.
[11] Ibid.,p.4-6.
[12] John F. McDermont. *Old Cahokia*. p.18.

1732 and by 1735 a map entitled "*Plan de la Seigneurie et Etablissment de la Mission de Tamarois*" documented the village positioned on a narrow channel of the Mississippi and between two small streams. Surrounded by what appeared to be a stockade, the mission proper included the house for the missionaries, a bakehouse, three ~~(3)~~ slave quarters, a courtyard and a garden area. An additional nine- ~~(9)~~ inhabitants lived outside the stockade and north of the parish. Preceded by two military fort constructions, the fort du Roy (c.1740) was ~~constructed~~ conceivably constructed in the palisade tradition. The hastily built and short-term duration of palisade construction lead to the dubious reputation for rotting during peacetime and useless by the time war was declared. Still the fort structures were maintained by the contributions of the village inhabitants and visiting *voyageurs*.[13] The village agricultural barns were located at the rear of the village adjacent to the large triangular and fenced common field(s). Soon regarded as the garden of New France, the agricultural fertile regions surrounding the river valleys yielded several thousand bundles of wheat and other grains for the city of New Orleans.
As part of their responsibility to the French monarch, the Catholic Church as a vested and ruling body, was given the task of sub-dividing and managing the land and its use. However, while the church continued to make every effort to create a stable community for growth, it was soon realized that the local French *habitants* took the land today only to leave tomorrow.[14]

The 1750s signified the last great frontier struggle between the English and the French for control of the Mississippi valley domain. Fort de Chartres and Fort Duquesne respectively along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers demonstrated the ongoing demand for a military outpost presence. In 1763, the bulk of the original Louisiana Territory, including the area of Cahokia, was ceded from France to Britain.

By late 1763 and early 1764, with the founding of St. Louis as a fur trading outpost, (Pierre Liquest Laclede), the future of Cahokia soon changed. Known as the center of commerce of Spain, St. Louis, located on the western bank of the river, became the reigning metropolis of the upper river valley. Realizing that a settled population was a major component ~~to~~ secure the community and its future, Laclede subsequently manipulated the French villagers of Cahokia by inciting a fear of the oncoming British rule of the eastern territory. The mass exodus from Cahokia to St Louis resulted in the vast majority of French loyalists relocating to the western bank. In spite of the move however, some French inhabitants remained under the new British rule in Cahokia and the village continued to grow. By 1766, despite its frequency of river flooding and poor planning, forty-three ~~(43)~~ French families had remained and ~~were~~ relocated to Cahokia.

The village as a mission and farming settlement for the inhabitants, became more dependent on hunting and fur trade rather than agriculture.

In the late 1700s, as a result of eastern newspapers such as the Virginia Gazette advertising great fur trading and bold opportunities in the west, there was an intense rush to pioneer the frontier. However, the wave was short lived and the results disappointing to the settlements along the eastern banks of the Mississippi. Because the Native Americans continued to hold a general and overt hostility against the English-American presence, the bulk of fur trade negotiations were conducted on the Spanish ~~and~~/or Bourbon occupied western banks of the river.[15] Again in the 1740s, approximately forty-seven years prior to the Northwest Ordinance, yet another wave of westward expansion impacted the Mississippi River Valley.

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[13] Charles Peterson, *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p.9-12.
[14] Ibid.,p.14-16.
[15] Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p.19-22.

The arrival of adventuresome frontiersmen from eastern colonies, the formation of the old Ohio Land Company in 1747 and a new rush of land speculators from Virginia in 1765 gave new evidence to a continuing tide of western migration.[16]

As colonial pioneers continued to exert their presence in the western frontier, the seeds of revolt were being sown in the eastern commonwealth. The dissent climaxed in 1776 with the formal proclamation of independence and war against the British dominance of the colonies. With a young and inexperienced military and substantial assistance from the European nations of France, Spain and Holland, the American forces proved a resistant opponent. Additionally, to their disadvantage, the British were forced to divide their battle tactics along three fronts; the reclamation of the eastern colonies, the embargo of the eastern seaboard and the seizure of the interior frontier. Between 1778 and 1779, as the British military attempted to conquer regions of the Old Northwest, George Rogers Clark, a young land surveyor and militia leader, became a prominent figure in securing and protecting the newly found Virginian settlements of Kentucky county.[17] Appointed lieutenant colonel of the county militia, Clark used an offense tactic as a defensive strategy. As a means of *protecting* the village settlements, Clark advanced *by attacking* the British and Native American strongholds of the Old Northwest.[18] The attacks lead to his capture of key outposts of the British including the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes. Clark's expedition was successful. The British had been driven back to the line of the Great Lakes, their prestige impaired by their failure to protect their critical posts. In addition, the Commonwealth of Virginia had secured a foothold north of the Ohio River and won the first definite success against the British in the Old Northwest.

Pursuant to the end of the war, Virginia's occupation of the *Illynois Country* in 1778 created an immediate need for an organized civil government. Subsequently, the Virginia Williamsburg legislature began by formally recognizing all the lands northwest of the Ohio River as *Illinois County*. Newly appointed lieutenant governor Colonel John Todd of Kentucky was assigned with instructions to cultivate and conciliate the affections of the French and Indian residents. On May 12, 1779, the new county government was proclaimed and the *Illinois County* was subsequently divided into four districts. Each district was governed from a local judicial court seat and was charged with administering to the needs of the affairs of the district. Cahokia, the first to be organized, was the seat of one of the four districts and had a court of seven judges.

Growing social, governmental and economic strife however continued to plague the village and region of Cahokia. The French felt deceived and manipulated by the Virginians and Virginia viewed the French as ungrateful and petulant. After a sequence of civil unrest, monitory inflation and a breakdown in the French Canadian trade agreements, the Virginian civil government of Colonel Todd was abandoned.[19] Ultimately, it was probably with relief that Virginia signed over to the continental congress all claims to her *Illynois* County early in 1784.[20] Over the course of the next three years, the village and county of Cahokia would persevere, presiding over civil order and land disputes.

With the establishment of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787, a new form of territorial government was installed in the region.[21] Acting Governor Brigadier General Josiah Harmar and Barthelemi Tardiveau, the appointed Illinois county landowner agents, were quick to meet with and secure legal land titles to the French settlers and

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16 Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p.19-22.
17 Theodore C. Pease. *The Story of Illinois* . p.51.
18 Clarence W. Alvord. *The Illinois Country*. p.325-327.
19 Charles Peterson. *Notes on Old Cahokia*. p,42-43.
20 Ibid.p. 44.
21 John F. McDermont. *Old Kahokia*. p. 94.

to indemnify those affected during the Virginia occupation of George Rogers Clark.[22] A well known Revolutionary War veteran and close associate of George Rogers Clark, General Arthur St. Clair served as the first Governor of the Northwest Territory in 1788. Chief among the new governor's duties was to establish boundaries for the administration of the territory. In 1790, St Clair proclaimed the boundaries of his namesake county, selecting Cahokia as the seat of justice. Initially, St Clair County encompassed the upper two thirds of present day Illinois. However, in 1801, Governor William Henry Harrison enlarged St Clair County to include most of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and all of Wisconsin.

In 1790, as its first appointed governor, Arthur St. Clair established St Clair County as the first region of the Northwest Territory.[23] Consisting of the western half of the territory, the county includes areas of present day Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. The areas surrounding Cahokia, containing a significant population mass lead to the village being selected as a judicial district of the new county.[24] By 1795, as the new Randolph County was being created, Cahokia was named county seat of St. Clair County.[25]

Although physically apart of the American republic via the Northwest Territory, Cahokia remained predominately French and Catholic in population, culture and society. The Catholic Church and its support of the Sulpician order dominated the region. The village, having gained profits from beaver and fox fur pelting could now support several mills, trading companies and small general stores.

While the village continued to prosper, the local architecture remained embedded in the early frontier traditions of French colonial construction. The general building methodology used to establish the early community was *poteaux en terre*; vertical wild (cedar, oak or mulberry) timbers installed as a palisade directly into the ground. A mixture of lime mortar, mud and rock called *pierrotage,* was used as the wall infill. The subsequent addition of wrap around porches flanked the building perimeter. The roof enclosure was typically constructed as a double pitched 'hip on hip' (pavilion) profile finished with hand split wood shingles. Limestone blocks were used to construct the building foundation and chimney(s). This single building methodology was used to construct the majority of village structures ranging from private dwellings and churches to the first judicial courthouse for the county.

The social customs of the village also continued in the French colonial tradition. While the French proved to be adequate farmers, millers and merchants, their *joie du vive* was socializing with neighbors and friends.

With fifty-two Sundays in a year and an additional eighty-three annual church holidays, the French spent a third of the year more like the bourgeois rather than the working class. Games comprised the popular social pastime and parties, often held every night and feast day or holiday, would continue for several days. Although social in nature, the parties facilitated a congenial environment to meet new residents as well as discuss business ventures and political opinions.

Despite a history of Anglo-American interference and ultimate reign, the French appeared determined to continue *lassie-faire* with their own traditions, beliefs and political opinions. Over the course of the next 15-20 years, Cahokia would bear witness to an eroding French signature, as the community would once again be challenged to embrace an American way of life. Ironically this new challenge would come from none other than one of their own; a Frenchman.

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[22] Charles Peterson.. p. 49.
[23] Ibid.
[24] John F. McDermont. *Old Kahokia*. p. 94
[25] Ibid.

Nicholas Jarrot:
The beginning of the 19th century placed the village of Cahokia at another threshold of change. The ratification of the Northwest Ordinance became an open declaration of western expansion. No longer the region for the adventurous, the frontier lands signaled a new beginning for a wide variety of American migrates as well as European immigrants. ~~This section will reflect on~~ The life of Nicholas Jarrot, his arrival to the United States and his life as a citizen of the Northwest Territory follows:

As the original owner and designer of the mansion, very little has been documented about the life of Jarrot prior to his arrival to the village of Cahokia. Nicholas Jarrot was born in 1764 to Francois and Claudine Jarrot near the village of Vesoul, Franche Conte in northeastern France. As a resident of the village, Jarrot lived under the protective paternal patronage of Bureaux de Pusy, a wealthy land baron and military general who, in the past had spent time in an Austrian prison with French general LaFayette. As a young man, it is believed Jarrot probably sought the council of de Pusy regarding how and where to find suitable trade skills and employment.

It is known that Jarrot left Vesoul for Paris, where he was hired as an accountant and bookkeeper for the Sulpician order of the Catholic Church. During the mid-18th century, with the rise of the French Revolution in Paris, the nobelise, upper class as well as the religious institutions became prime targets of overt violence and public accusation. Members of the upper class and the Catholic Church were being summarily denounced and executed throughout the region. While the Sulpicians were not highly visible or well endowed, they were an order of learned individuals, teachers, professors and book publishers. In the early 1790s as John Carroll journeyed to England to be consecrated as the first Catholic bishop of the United States, the Sulpician religious order was expelled from France.[26] In the wake of the French Revolution and fearing immanent death, ~~the~~ Some Sulpicians, ~~along with~~ including Nicholas Jarrot fled the continent in a small cod fishing brig and set sail for the American harbor of Baltimore Maryland.
Arriving in Baltimore in 1791, Jarrot continued to reside with and work for the Sulpician order and Saint Mary's Seminary for two years before relocating to the western frontier. In 1763, Jarrot left Baltimore for the French colonial center of New Orleans, which had been ceded, to the commonwealth in the Treaty of Paris in 1783. After stopping in New Orleans, Jarrot continued up the Mississippi River to settle in French colonial Cahokia. Founded in 1699 as a Catholic mission and fur-trapping outpost, Cahokia had grown into an established village on the western fringe of the territorial frontier. Jarrot, ready to begin a new life in a new land spent the next twenty years establishing himself as a merchant and businessman while accruing the wealth necessary to secure his land holdings and estate properties.

The Cahokia records document Nicholas Jarrot as having amassed a variety of entrepreneurial businesses as well as individual local appointments. As a shrewd entrepreneur, Jarrot attained the bulk of his wealth through frontier land speculation. Initially beginning with a series of small village stores and grain mills, Jarrot expanded his wealth and influence by purchasing large tracts of open land and real estate. Located within and surrounding the village, Jarrot soon became the sole owner of over 25,000 acres of land. As the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803-04 was preparing to launch its western exploration and survey, a portion of the Jarrot estate near what is now the community of Wood River, was used as the winter campsite and training grounds for the campaign. His wealth opened new levels of social and political height. Jarrot served as both host and interpreter to Meriwether Lewis during his negotiations with the local Spanish officials of Saint Louis in establishing passage on and through the land west of the Mississippi River. In addition to serving as a lawyer and county judge for St. Clair county, Jarrot also served as captain of the territorial militia forces during the

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[26] Sherry H.Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City.*(Baltimore. The Johns Hopkins University Press.1997.)p. 29.

War of 1812. Jarrot's personal and extensive accumulation of land, his rejection of an agrarian life style and his refusal to sign the customary village common fields agreement set him as an individual within yet apart from the traditional French colonial lifestyles and customs. His decision to reject the traditional expressions of the French colonial building and culture and embrace the American future would be realized in the construction of his mansion in 1807. Socially, his associations with the prosperous French families of Cahokia offered opportunities to meet and subsequently marry. He married twice, both times to prominent women of New France (Canadian) descent. Marie Barbau of nearby Prarie du Rocher died with the birth of their first child. Jarrot's second sife, Julie Ste. Gemme de Beauvais was a resident of Ste. Genevieve in what would become the state of Missouri. Their union resulted in another six (6) children added to the Jarrot family. Jarrot's pleasure with his family in the new mansion was short lived. While tending to one of the mills Nicholas caught a fever and died on December 08, 1820; only ten years after the final completion of the mansion. Survived by his wife and children, the family continued to use the home for several decades. At the time of her death in 1875, at the age of 95, fifty-two great grandchildren survived Madame Jarrot. Although many of the Jarrot descendants remained in the area and retained an interest in the house and community, the future of the mansion, its owners and use would fluctuate for the next one hundred years.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, from a transmission of style to a regional anomaly:

Sheltered within the Mississippi valley region of the Northwest Territory, the French colonial culture and traditions of the early 19th century borrowed from the French Canadian and Caribbean building styles and methodologies to respond to the frontier environment. Generally referred to as palisade construction the early French colonist of Cahokia used a series of vertical wood posts either directly inserted into the earth or onto a wood sill as the structural foundation of the regional architecture. Twenty years after his arrival to Cahokia and in stark contrast to the local architectural genre, Nicholas Jarrot chose to manifest the design and aesthetics of a building expression still scarce, isolated and somewhat alien to the distant regions of the Northwest Territory. This section will briefly canvass the history of the French colonial building styles of the St Lawrence and Mississippi river valleys then continue with a discussion of the significance of the Jarrot Mansion to the national historic fabric.

The origin of the French influence on the development and early colonization of the Mississippi River valley can be traced to the arrival of French settlers to the Atlantic coast of what is now eastern Canada. Arriving in the early 17th century, the settlers came not only with the necessary physical provisions for building a new colony but also the political, social and religious components of their homeland. The new colonies constituted as small segments of French culture transported to the North American wilderness. A key component to the establishment of the settlements was the primary knowledge of construction. Although skilled in the methods of their European building traditions, the new environment demanded revisions to their existing building customs and techniques.

Additionally, the placement and planning of a new village would require careful consideration to street axis, the placement of the town square, civic structures and the allocation of lands for private dwellings.

The evolution of construction in New France began with the recreation of two building types. Strongly influenced by the models of France the construction of *institutional* buildings remained uniform and impersonal; adhering to the predominate use of stone and masonry as a building material. On the other hand, the construction of *private dwellings* reflected the variable nuance of the frontier environment. Alternative solutions for *this* building type were greatly influenced by the materials and resources of the North American

continent.[27] While the depletion of the wooded regions of France had led to stone replacing wood as a dominate building material, the forests of New France were abundant with mature stands of a variety of wood species.[28] Wood quickly became the principal material for New France dwelling construction.

The earliest and most widespread type of domestic structure built in New France was the *maison en colombage* whose ancestor was the medieval half-timbered house of northwestern Europe.[29] Beginning with a wood frame, a series of upright timbers or hand-hewn posts were seated in a base sill or directly into the earth.[30] In the early 17th century (1630), the majority of private dwelling in the territorial villages of Quebec, Montreal and Trois Rivieres were built using half-timbered colombage as a construction solution.[31] However several early *colombage* variations soon evolved. *Colombage pierrote* incorporated fewer hand sawn wood uprights with a greater percentage of stone infill. As colonies spread along the St. Lawrence River valley, suitable building stone became scarce and/or more difficult to obtain. Timbers from the abundant forest were used in greater numbers to create the structural enclosures. *Colombage bousille'*, especially popular in the mid 17th century fishing colonies of Acadia (Nova Scotia), increased the number of undressed timbers, creating a series of closely spaced voids filled with a mixture of stone, mud and clay. At the end of the 17th century, a variety of refined timber and masonry construction techniques were used as standard solutions to the growing colonization in New France. As new construction developments would emerge in New France, the former derivatives of *colombage bousille'* would dominate the French colonization of the Mississippi River valley.

From the late 17th century to the mid 18th century, the colonists of New France advanced across the southern lake and river regions of the northwest frontier. Following the paths of the Native Americans, French explorers such as Rene' Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle, Samuel de Champlain, Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette were introduced to the sweeping span of the lower Great Lakes and the greater Mississippi River valley. This continental expansion required the transmission of construction methodologies to accommodate the settlers in securing the land. By the late 17th century, the building fabric of the New France colonies had evolved to more refined levels. Private dwellings of New France were constructed using a methodology called *pieces de bois sur pieces de bois*; a process of inserting sawn or hewn timbers horizontally between broad spaced vertical post, creating a form of timber infill within a (vertical) modular framework. As construction techniques advanced in New France, the extension of the French influence to the mid Mississippi valley frontier required the re-application of rudimentary construction techniques in order to harness the unexplored environment. Building methods used in 17th century Acadia resurfaced as a form of colombage. Known as *poteaux sur solle* and *poteaux en terre*, these methodologies consisted of closely spaced vertical timbers inserted either directly into the soil or notched into a base sill plate; the remaining voids were then filled with a stone and mud mortar. Conceived as a means to establish temporary shelter quickly and without a skilled labor force, the processes became an integral and lasting contributor to the regional architectural foundation well into the mid 19th century.

Cahokia in the late 18th and early 19th century had grown in population and prominence. First as the judicial district and later the county seat for the St. Clair county of the Northwest Territory, the area was a locus for speculative entrepreneurs seeking new markets as well as pioneers heading to points west of the Mississippi. In 1793, Nicholas Jatrot, a French refuge having arrived from Baltimore Maryland via New Orleans, became a

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[27] Peter Moogk, *Building a House in New France*. (Toronto. McClelland and Stewart Limited. 1977) p.8-11.
[28] Ibid.,p.23.
[29] Peter Moogk, *Building a House in New France*. (Toronto. McClelland and Stewart Limited. 1977) p.23-24.
[30] Ibid.
[31] Ibid.,p.?

citizen of Cahokia and would spend the next twenty years securing a position of status, wealth and power. By 1807, Jarrot had attained over 25,000 acres of land as well as a prestigious site on which to build his homestead. Constructed as a two-story, three-wythe solid masonry building, Nicholas Jarrot created a structure completely detached from the regional French colonial genre and firmly rooted in the promising future of an emerging American nation. As a religious refugee in Baltimore, Jarrot lived among the developing tides of political change as they affected the architecture expression of the city and country. The development of the Federal style as a rebellion to the Georgian expression would come to represent the building aesthetic of a fledging democracy. As a tenant in the newly established territorial government, the Jarrot Mansion was an early manifestation of an American democracy at the far rim of the Northwest Territory.

The factors that contribute to the national significance of the Jarrot Mansion are presented as follows.
1. The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant as a manifestation of the transmission of an American architectural aesthetic. The mansion gives evidence of the evolution of a 19th century America within the frontier environment of the Northwest Territory
2. As a harbinger of an American architecture within the territorial region, the Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant as one of the few extant solid masonry structures constructed during the early development of the Northwest Territory.
3. Related to its extant status, the Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant because the body of its original 19th century design integrity has remained in tact for 190 years; its current appearance and condition show little change to the 1810 completion.

Nationally significant as a manifestation of the transmission of an American architectural aesthetic.
Although the first one hundred years of its existence (1699-1799) established Cahokia as an enterprising settlement, the village as a whole remained willfully recalcitrant to ideas and styles of an anglicized American culture. In particular, as the business and social elite of 19th century Cahokia would continue within the evolutionary course of the French colonial styles (*poteaux en terre, poteaux sur solle and pieces de bois sur pieces de bois, etc*), new arrivals like Jarrot would reinvent their individual expression of style, value and worth.

As a French Parisian refuge and a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, Jarrot was exposed to and absorbed the architectural influences of the 18th century European and early colonial environments. Prior to the Revolutionary War, Baltimore architecture of the mid-to-late 1780s gave evidence to the growing influence of a classical tradition as a provincial extension of neoclassicism in Europe. The designs took the form of the *Georgian* architectural style common in the mid-Atlantic and southern colonies during the English occupation. Dynastically referred to as *Georgian*, the term was derived from the architecture constructed during the reign of King George the 1st of England; c. 1714-1830. While the term envelops a broad array of interpretations and influences of that time period, it is not a *specific* reference to a *singular* prominent element or influence of the *Georgian* dynasty. The term (Christopher)*Wren-Baroque* more accurately reflects the influence and style made popular in England and the American colonies before the Revolutionary War. The architecture, characterized by a formal arrangement of parts, employed a symmetrical composition enriched with a variety of classical details.

Gabled roofs, modillioned cornices, corner quoining, predominately solid masonry wall construction, double hung sash windows doorways with transoms and entry side lights comprised an aesthetic that was linked with and gave evidence to an established prominent and prosperous urban society.

Subsequent to the end of the Revolutionary War, c. 1781, the popular *Wren-Baroque* architectural style was viewed as a direct descendant and overt reminder of British colonial rule. While segments of the established

American upper class chose to retain their association with the former colonial power, others were eager to institute a less embellished character reflective of the nation's new independence. Retaining the overall form, a transitional expression referred to as the *Federal Style* replaced the decorative features of the *Wren-Baroque*. The Federal style was the earliest and least aggressive of styles within the transitional phase development of American Neoclassicism. Using simplified window lintels, reduced architraves and a restricted use of decorative features, the Federal Style gave evidence to the maiden voyage of a new nation.

In 1791, Jarrot had completed his journey westward and become a resident of Cahokia along the Mississippi River. It would take Jarrot another decade to establish himself as an upstanding citizen, merchant and land speculator within the region. By 1804, Jarrot was now positioned to align himself with what he believed was the cultural and political future of the Northwest Territory. Working as a gentleman-amateur, Jarrot created a *plan on a board* as a means to illustrate and convey the design intent of the mansion; a design transmitted from his brief life in 18th century Baltimore. He then canvassed and recruited those craftsmen, builders and masons experienced in the necessary means to complete his design. Jarrot's actions, neither singularly outstanding or unique, were however; an integral and necessary component to establishing a national signature on the adolescent American frontier. Buildings such as the Jarrot Mansion were to become signpost not only of a transmitted architectural aesthetic but a significant cultural and political shift; the stream of what would become a flood of western migration.

In the year 2000, the Jarrot Mansion stands as an example of 19th century architecture, constructed within an 18th century culture and environment. It continues to give evidence to the transmission and expression of a building ideology and an architectural aesthetic.

Nationally significant as one of the few extant solid masonry structures built during the early development of the Northwest Territory.

Subsequent to its completion in 1810, the Jarrot Mansion joined a small collection of multi-wythed, solid masonry brick structures located within the river valleys of the Northwest Territory. Viewed by the French territorial citizens as another alien invasion, the American styled buildings shared several distinctive design features. Predominately, the building exterior was composed of site-formed brick masonry units instead of the commonly found wood palisade or wood frame assemblies. The dwellings were further distinguished by a formal center hall/double pile floor plan, a single gabled roof profile and double hung multi-light sash windows. These characteristics were a clear departure from the French Colonial tradition of single (one-story) colombage structures with low broad double pitched roofs, French styled doors and windows and open porch *galeries*. While the transmission of early architectural styles was a significant component in the evolution and growth of the nation, it is of particular interest to note those structures that were *regional contemporaries* of the Jarrot Mansion within the boundaries of the Northwest Territory.

The Mound House, Duncan Falls, Ohio:

Completed c.1820, the Mound House was designed and constructed by James Taylor, an entrepreneur and plantation owner from Virginia. The Mound House is a two-story solid masonry building constructed on a sixty-foot elevation rise. Similar to the Jarrot Mansion, the plan form is a center hall-double pile design. The center hall is further defined by a free-standing spiral stair supported from the existing attic wood scaffolding. Four (4) chimneys and a gabled slate roof complete the building enclosure. The Mound House differs form the Jarrot Mansion in that a two story columned rear porch and extension was added c. 1860 to form an "L" configured wing to the original house design.

The accessibility and availability of limestone from the Ohio River valley regions resulted in several Federal styled structures constructed in local stone.

The Stone Academy, Zanesville, Ohio:
Completed in 1809, this stone structure was to be the home for the legislative seat for the newly created state of Ohio. When the capital seat was awarded to the city of Columbus, the house was subsequently used as a meeting place for various political and civic groups. Although completed one year earlier than the Jarrot, the Stone Academy incorporates a greater variety of refined building components than evident in its Cahokian cousin. ~~(Still waiting for info on the plan form, and details of description from Ohio SHPO)~~

Two structures from the Clark County region of southern Indiana are presented as similar and regional contemporaries to the Jarrot Mansion of Cahokia.

Henry French House, Indiana:
Although completed much later than the Jarrot Mansion, the French House is similar in material and detailing to the mansion in Cahokia. Dated c. 1832, this sparely detailed Federal styled building was constructed of site formed brick and incorporated Flemish bond coursing on its two story front elevation. Elements incorporated into this design not seen in the Jarrot include rubbed brick jack arches at the window and doors and the use of dormers inserted into the saddle roof profile. Originally designed with 6/6 double hung sash windows, subsequent modifications have reduced the window pattern to one/one. ~~The Henry French House is on the National Register~~.

Abbott-Holloay (sp?) Farm, Bethlehem, Indiana:
Completed c. 1830,

Within the Illinois region of the Mississippi River valley, s g
contemporaries to the Jarrot Mansion. To date, only the Ja

Unfortunately, ~~the~~ within and adjacent to the Mississippi I been
virtually eliminated.
The Samuel Judy House, Breese Illinois c. 1808.
The first capital building of Illinois, Kaskaskia, Illinois c. 1

Pate – note Henry French House Clark County, Ind – What town? On N.R.
Abbott- ? Farm Bethleham, Ind.
These structures are "virtually" eliminated why list them?
she went nuts with red

~~Nationally significant as a structure whose original archite~~
At its completion at the beginning of the 19th century, the sonry
structure surrounded by several out-buildings of the greater imple
brick rectalinear mass combined with 12/12 double hung wood windows and a modest gable roofline. Having survived the lineage of 19th and early 20th century stewards, the Jarrot Mansion continues to give evidence to the primary architecture of early solid masonry construction within the Northwest Territory. Although the mansion accommodated a variety of building programs and style preferences, the dominant components of the architectural integrity (massing, exterior material, fenestration and roofline) have prevailed.
~~The following is a brief summary of the more predominant changes to the Jarrot Mansion over time.~~

Subsequent to the death of Nicholas Jarrot in 1820, his widow, Julie, continued to reside in the mansion. In 1823, presumably for general maintenance reasons, an additional oak wood shingle roof was installed directly above the existing original wood shingle assembly. One year later, a red oxide pigment mixed in a linseed oil base was applied as the finish to the roof. By the 1840s, although still owned by the Jarrot family, Julie Jarrot had vacated the mansion and relocated to St. Louis, Missouri. Between 1844 and 1851, the original wood entry stoop, having weathered repetitive river floods, was replaced with a Greek Revival design.

The Stone Academy, Zanesville, Ohio:
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Abbott-Holloay (sp?) Farm, Bethlehem, Indiana:
Completed c. 1830,

Within the Illinois region of the Mississippi River valley, several structures were solid masonry building contemporaries to the Jarrot Mansion. To date, only the Jarrot Mansion remains extant.

Unfortunately, ~~the~~ within and adjacent to the Mississippi River valley regions of southern Illinois have been virtually eliminated.
The Samuel Judy House, Breese Illinois c. 1808.
The first capital building of Illinois, Kaskaskia, Illinois c. 1818.

~~*Nationally significant as a structure whose original architectural integrity has survived for 190 years.*~~
At its completion at the beginning of the 19th century, the Jarrot Mansion was a free-standing solid masonry structure surrounded by several out-buildings of the greater estate. Its most striking features were the simple brick rectalinear mass combined with 12/12 double hung wood windows and a modest gable roofline. Having survived the lineage of 19th and early 20th century stewards, the Jarrot Mansion continues to give evidence to the primary architecture of early solid masonry construction within the Northwest Territory. Although the mansion accommodated a variety of building programs and style preferences, the dominant components of the architectural integrity (massing, exterior material, fenestration and roofline) have prevailed.
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The raised porch included a pediment roof with simple columns, capitals, balustrades and rails secured to a wood floor and sub-structure below.

Between 1860 and 1880, under the management of Jarrot's daughter, Ortance, a third wood shingle roof with extended eave and gable overhangs was added to the existing layers. By 1885, the Greek Revival porch, having survived for over 30 years, was demolished and replaced with a Victorian styled porch design. The porch roof, now revised from gabled to flat, accommodated the decorative roof and porch balustrades and ornamental scrollwork typical of a Victorian expression. Corbelled chimney caps replaced the original brick banding. Later in the 1888, an additional fourth roof system; a standing metal seam roof, was installed over the pre-existing (three) roof assemblies.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the mansion was leased to the Holy Family Catholic Parish of Cahokia. The parish used the mansion as a parochial school building. Once again, stylistic preferences were imposed upon the building. The standing metal seam roof, now over twenty years old, was replaced with a pantile roof, while the existing sub-layers of wood shingles were left intact. The chimney caps were striped of the decorative corbel brick and the ornamental scrollwork of the porch balustrades and column capitals were streamlined to reflect the Classical revival influence within the region. Again in 1942, the roof cladding, chimney caps and entry porch designs were modified. At this point, all of the pre-existing shingle roof assemblies were finally removed and the eave/gable overhangs were returned to their original dimension and profile. A clay tile roof, adopted ~~for~~ from the popular re-building of colonial Williamsburg was installed on the Jarrot Mansion roof~~, as a link with and acknowledgment of the 17th century colonial capital.~~ The Classical derived porch design, originally constructed in 1898 was also re-worked c.1942. At that time the porch piers, originally constructed of wood were replaced with a continuous brick band.

In 1943, the pioneer aviator and founder of Parks College, Cahokia, Oliver Parks, purchased the mansion from the Holy Family Parish. Intending to convert the building into his private residence, Parks made only minor revisions before donating the building to the Holy Family in 1945. Used as a Catholic convent until the late 1960s, the Village of Cahokia purchased the property in 1975. In 1980, the mansion was donated to the State of Illinois where it has since remained as an historic landmark listed on the National Register. During the mid to late 1980s, the roof and porch of the Jarrot Mansion was restored to the original 1810 design.
The Williamsburg clay tile roof was removed and replaced with an oak wood shingle with a 4.5" exposure and red oxide with linseed oil finish. Additionally, the classical porch was replaced with a wood frame stoop and steps in place today.

For the past 190 years, the Jarrot mansion, having ~~hosted~~ experienced a variety of minor architectural ~~styles and trends~~ changes, has maintained the core design elements critical to its national significance; that of a solid masonry structure, influenced by the emergence of the Federal style and constructed in the early settlement of the Northwest Territory.

The Summary;
The Jarrot Mansion is significant ~~as a National Landmark~~ because it is the manifestation of an early solid masonry construction, influenced by an emerging architectural consciousness; the Federal style, and located within the developing Northwest Territory.
The Jarrot Mansion is ~~nationally significant as~~ one of the early territorial structures linked with a developing architectural genre of the eastern commonwealth.

In stark contrast to the vernacular and often transient genre of ~~frontier~~ construction, the Jarrot Mansion gave evidence to the rise of a new sense of architectural integrity, worth and distinction, rooted in the surge of a national identity. The idea/concept/desire, transplanted to a removed and implausible environment, aided in the cultural expansion and evolution of the frontier.
The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant as an early 19th century vehicle of an architectural expression unique to the development of a nation.

Unwilling to accept the customs of the French colonial building tradition, Jarrot adopted a design that would demonstrate his deep commitment to and belief in the American principles. The Jarrot Mansion is significant as a National Landmark because it gives evidence to an individual expression for independence.

Omit
(repetitive)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
X Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State Agency
__ Federal Agency
__ Local Government
__ University
__ Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: .094

UTM References: **Zone Easting Northing**

Verbal Boundary Description: 2

Boundary Justification:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Jane Rhetta

Address: 8337 Wood Station Road Alton Illinois 62002

Telephone: (618) 466-0454

Date: 04/22/2000

Edited by: Carolyn Pitts Patty Henry
National ~~Historic~~ Historic Landmarks Survey
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Telephone: ~~(202) 343-~~
215 597 8875

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ILLINOIS
COUNTY: ST. CLAIR
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE: NOV 19 1974

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Nicholas Jarrot House
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 1st Street ~~and U.S. Route 50~~
CITY OR TOWN: Cahokia
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
STATE: Illinois — CODE:
COUNTY: St. Clair — CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: St. Clair County Historical Society
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Belleville
STATE: Illinois — CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: St. Clair County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Belleville
STATE: Illinois — CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

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

RECEIVED OCT 30 1974 NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE: Illinois
COUNTY: St. Clair

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER: NOV 19 1974
DATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed

(Check One)		(Check One)	
☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

HISTORY

The original owner was Major Nicholas Jarrot who began his pretentious brick residence in 1799. When it was finished in 1806 he moved in with his wife, the former Julia Beauvais of Ste. Genevieve whom he married in 1797, their several children, and slaves. She came from one of the wealthiest and most influential families in the French colony.

Nicholas Jarrot was born in 1764 at Vesoul, France. Difficulties associated with the French revolution caused him to emigrate to America in 1790 where he landed at Baltimore, visited New Orleans and then traveled up river to the French settlement in Illinois. He was there by 1793 when he purchased property at Cahokia and probably married his first wife, Marie Barbeau of Prairie du Rocher. She died a few years later leaving him a daughter, Elsie, who in 1811, married a Dr. Tiffin.

Jarrot built his house across from the Holy Family Church, still standing but on another site next to the house, and remained one of its foremost parishoners until his death in 1820. In 1803-04 he assisted with preliminary arrangements for the Lewis and Clark expedition. Among those persons who visited the house were Shadrock Bond, first governor of Illinois, Lafayette when he visited America in 1825 and probably Pierre Menard whose somewhat later house in the French style still stands near Kaskaskia.

The house survived three earthquakes in 1811, 1812 and 1818, and numerous floods, including the especially disastrous one of 1844. Mme.Jarrot died in St. Louis in 1875 at the age of ninety-five.

DESCRIPTION

The Jarrot House is built on a rectangular plan, 33x51', with outer walls of solid brick rising from stone foundations. There is a report that the foundations were originally black walnut timbers embedded in charcoal, but if so there is no evidence today. Flemish bond was used for the front walls with the side and rear walls laid up in a six-course common bond. No doubt the original gable roof was surfaced with wood shingles. In the late nineteenth-century the roof was sheet-metal. This was replaced by tile in the twentieth, and finally by asphalt shingles in a restoration by Guy Study after 1945. Windows are irregularly spaced across the front to respond to interior planning. Elsewhere the windows occur in nearly perfect formal patterns. Evidently the lights were always subdivided into twelve panes over twelve. It is said that much of the original glass imported from France is still in place.

Three major changes have been introduced to the exterior elevations over the years. In a drawing of about 1842 there is no front porch. Sometime thereafter, probably before 1880, a porch with decorative railings was added. It was replaced between 1893 and 1903 with a more sober porch having four corinthian columns (the capitals had disappeared when the building was surveyed by HABS in 1934), of which the two outermost responded to corinthian pilasters applied to the front wall. This porch was restored by Guy Study after 1945.

Apparently Study also replaced the front door frame at the same time with one copied from the existing rear door. That door has pilasters on either side of a bi-valve door with five lights arranged horizontally above it. The HABS drawings show the front door as it appeared during their survey in the 1930's, without the lights above it.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
ILLINOIS	
COUNTY	
ST. CLAIR	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 1 8 1974

(Number all entries)

NICHOLAS JARROT HOUSE, CAHOKIA

7. DESCRIPTION, CONT.

Study replaced what was probably the original wooden cornice with a more ornate one with dentils on the front and rear. On the gables he substituted a thinner raking cornice for the wider one originally there. Why Study made these changes can only be guessed at but one supposes that with the classic revival porch he felt the aesthetic need for a richer cornice. On the sides he probably found the wider cornice partly covering the attic windows not to his taste.

The ground floor is divided in three sections by sixteen-inch brick walls running front to rear. The central space must always have served as a hall and perhaps doubled as dining room for banquets. It has a period staircase and fireplace. On either side of the hall there were two rooms of unequal size. Those on the west side have been made into one by removal of the partition originally separating them. The HABS surveyor believed the one in the southwest corner served as dining room because of its relation to a stairway under the main stairs that communicated with the kitchen in the basement under the central hall.

According to most reports, upstairs there was a ballroom across the front of the house. That left only two bedrooms about 10x12 feet each in the rear corners. Above was an attic within the trusses of the gable roof. Needless to say all construction was pegged. Black walnut was used for structural members and for interior trim.

RECEIVED
OCT 30 1974
NATIONAL REGISTER

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☒ 18th Century
- ☐ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1799

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☒ Other *(Specify)* ~~Early settlers~~

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

As the earliest known house still standing in Illinois and one of the oldest in the Mississippi Valley, the Jarrot House is extremely important to the cultural history of the entire Midwest. Its style, in being based on tidewater types of the 18th century, is also rare in Illinois. Not only is the Jarrot House one of the earliest remaining buildings in Illinois, but it is a design of sophistication and refinement, and not merely the simple utilitarian structure of the kind one might expect at so early a date in so remote a region. It thus shows the degree of wealth and culture reached by the French (at this early date) who settled between St. Louis and Kaskaskia. Because of the many early settlers, and famous travelers associated with the house, it is also of great importance for its historical associations.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Koeper, Frederick, Illinois Architecture from Territorial Times to Present University of Chicago Press, 1968.

Historic American Buildings Survey, 1934.

"The Cahokia Historic District," a preliminary plan, by Rose J. Boylan, 1970.

History of St. Clair County, Illinois, Brink, McDonough & Co., Philadelphia, 1881.

Margaret E. Babb, "The Mansion House of Cahokia & its Builder, Nicholas Jarrot," Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1924, pp. 78-93.

Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois & St. Clair County, Chicago, 1907.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
38°	34'	10"	90°	11'	15"

UTM 15/745 04 4267 60

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: one acre

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

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

RECEIVED OCT 30 1974 NATIONAL REGISTER

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Paul E. Sprague, Director

ORGANIZATION
Illinois Historic Structures Survey

DATE
August 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
1800 South Prairie Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE
Illinois

CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name [signature]

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 10/1/74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

[signature]

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 11/19/74

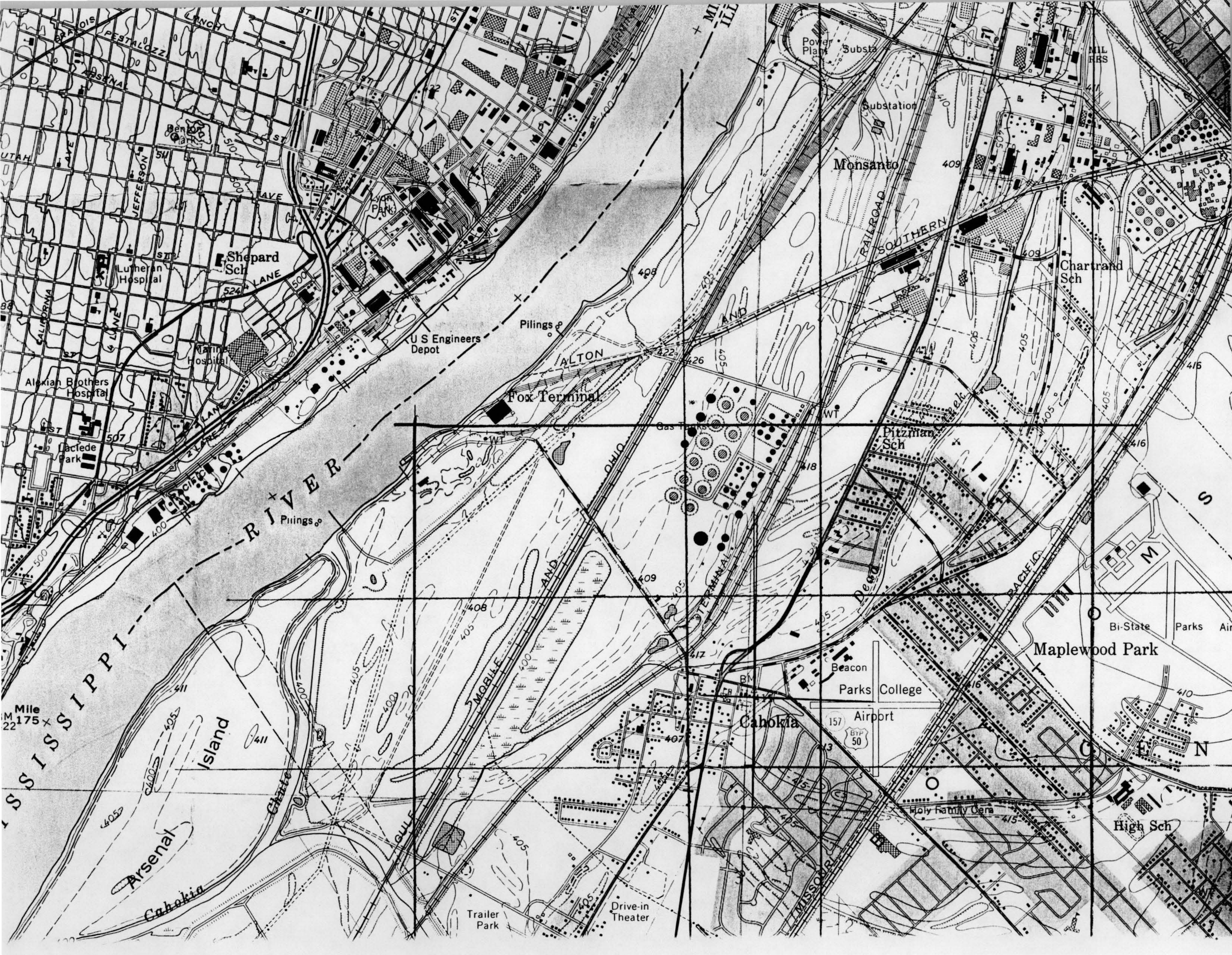
ATTEST:

[signature]

acting *Keeper of The National Register*

Date 11.14.74

GPO 931-894



Power Plant
Substa
Substation
Monsanto
Benton Park
Shepard Sch
Lutheran Hospital
Lyon Park
Marine Hospital
Alexian Brothers Hospital
Laclede Park
U S Engineers Depot
Pilings
Fox Terminal
Gas Tanks
Chartrand Sch
Pitzman Sch
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Mile 175
Arsenal Island
Cahokia Chute
Beacon
Parks College Airport
Cahokia
Maplewood Park
Bi-State Parks Air
Holy Family Cem
High Sch
Trailer Park
Drive-in Theater
ALTON AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD
MOBILE AND OHIO
GULF
TERMINAL
MISSOURI PACIFIC
PESTALOZZI
ARSENAL
UTAH
JEFFERSON
CALIFORNIA

Jacob
House

Jarrot
House
1799

File

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART

EPHONE
AR 5-0500

PARKWAY AT 26TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 30

April 23, 1948

Ronald F. Lee, Esq.
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Ronnie:

Thanks for your kind letter and consideration of my convenience in making the schedule.

I shall be sorry to miss Peterson. You will remember our visit to Cahokia when I was in St. Louis in February.

I was impressed with the historic importance of the site and of the buildings there. It is of course unfortunate they do not form a more compact group. Even without this I think we would be well justified to declare the Church of the Holy Family -- and also, if desired -- the old Cahokia Courthouse -- to be "of national significance", and thus eligible for cooperative agreement.

The Jarrot House, Anglo-American in type, while not of equal importance, is certainly a very remarkable house to find on the Mississippi about 1800. It is on the same Church property and might be covered in by a declaration of eligibility of the "Holy Family Church and related antique structures".

The site is near enough to the Saint Louis office so that I should think matters regarding it could be handled from there with small expense.

Yours sincerely,

Fiske Kimball

MG

FISKE KIMBALL

I plan to come down on the 7.05 train Thursday, due to arrive 9.55 EST -- but don't know what daylight saving will do to the timetables.

CC: Dr. Waldo G. Leland

FAX Cover Sheet

Date: 07/16/98

To: Patty Hewery

Company/Department: Landmarks program

Telephone No: 202 343 8163

Fax No: 202 343 1244

From: Jane Buretta

Company/Department: IHPA - Cahokia Historic Sites

Telephone No: 618 332 1782

Fax No: 618 332 1737

Number of pages (including cover sheet): 5

Comments: Patty - please call upon receipt and review of the enclosed draft.

Thanks.

Jane Buretta

07/XX/98

Mrs. Carol Shull - Keeper of the National Register
National Historic Landmarks Survey
National Parks Service
1849 C Street N.W. Room NC400
Washington, DC 20240

Re: National Landmark Nomination
Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
Construction dates: 1807 - 1810
Saint Clair County Cahokia, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Shull,

Having received our National Register designation, we are continuing our Historic Preservation focus by seeking a National Landmark nomination for the Jarrot Mansion of Cahokia, Illinois
The site, named for its first owner and builder Nicholas Jarrot - a French immigrant, is situated within the historic French Colonial district of Southern Illinois along the Mississippi River.

The Jarrot Mansion is a nationally significant component part of the historic evolution of the mid-Mississippi river valley. It is a harbinger in the growth of the physical, social and cultural influences that helped shape this region. Additionally, the mansion design, style and material selection is nationally significant because it represents the precipitate introduction of a specific genre of construction into the expansive and isolated environment of the old Northwest Territory. The building is a visible product of the way in which people, ideas, and cultures were initially transplanted to the frontier.

When first considering the question of the National Landmark nomination submittal, Carolyn Pitts, the Architectural Historian for National Landmarks - History Division visited the site and strongly encouraged us to submit the property for nomination consideration.

Since then, we have continued to clarify our project preservation focus by carefully examining and selecting the degree of restoration required and/or desired for the site.

We have enclosed an abbreviated information package which outlines the statement of significance, personal and site related histories and conditions of the site.

Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

cc; Ann Swallow, National Register Coordinator for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

07/10/98

Site of National Significance:
Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, Illinois

Location:
124 East First Street
Saint Clair County
Cahokia, Illinois

Ownership:
State of Illinois, managed by;
The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
#1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Statement of Significance:
The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, completed in 1810, is an impressive two-story Federal styled, masonry structure - historically significant because it represents the early arrival of the post revolutionary Federal style architecture to the frontier Northwest Territory. Prior to the construction of the Jarrot Mansion, the regional construction methods consisted of wood frame poteaux sur solle (post on sill) structure with pierrotage (mud and stone) infill, exterior wall stucco, casement windows, french style doors and steep sloping-double pitched shingled roofs.
Nicholas Jarrot's decision to re-create his impressions of the developing Federal style architecture was a clear departure from the local tradition as well as a harbinger of the coming spirit of national expansionism.
The building, having had only four (4) previous owners, has survived three major earthquakes and five floods. At 188 years of age, the extant Jarrot mansion is an historic anchor of the early regional development and should be recognized as a principal component in the expansion and growth of the mid Mississippi River valley.

History:
Nicholas Jarrot - 1764 - 1820; Lawyer, judge and appointed major in the territorial militia during the War of 1812. Entreprenuer, land speculator.
Jarrot, a native Frenchmen of Vesoul, Franche Conte, to the United States in 1789. Arriving in Baltimore, Jarrot spent the next two years working with the Catholic seminary before leaving the city to relocate to New Orleans in 1791. Eager to establish himself, Jarrot ultimately relocated to the village of Cahokia in what was known as Illinois Country in 1793.
Bringing his impressions of the developing post war architectural styles of Baltimore, Jarrot commissioned a residential structure that would represent an independent expression of the new nation. The design was a major departure from the poteaux sur solle construction (which was common in the French colonial river region), in that the masonry; material, construction and minimalist expression was an "American" manifestation and a precursor of the future cultural and architectural expansion of the area.

Cahokia - a Catholic mission, est. in 1699 near the tribal lands of the Tamaroa and Cahokia (Illiniwek) Indians. Subsequent to its establishment as a Catholic mission, Cahokia grew to become a French colonial village, with strategic connections to the emerging fur trapping and river transportation and related industries. As the fur trade and river traffic increased, trappers, farmers and merchants settled the area. In 1787, Cahokia was named the county seat of Saint Clair County in the Northwest Territory. Cahokia continued to serve the needs of the Northwest Territory until 1814 when the government seat was relocated to the village of Belleville.

07/XX/98

Condition
Constructed between 1807 and 1810, the Jarrot Mansion is a two story, Federal styled, gabled roof, brick structure which represents the early arrival of an emerging American architectural style to a frontier territory. As one of the oldest examples of non traditional construction, the building also embodies the integrity of local materials used in concert with the developing frontier craftsmanship.

The Plan:
Entry Level - The double pile plan consist of an entry level center hall flanked by pairs of small rooms on each side.
The room interiors consist of plastered wall and ceiling finishes with continuous, painted, wood chair rail profiles secured to the walls. Short leaf yellow pine floor boards in regular and random widths are used through-out the entry level.
Fireplaces w/ a variety of wood mantels and limestone hearths facilitated the heating requirements
All rooms were ventilated by the 12/12 double hung windows. Although there is no formal record there is substantial evidence that the first floor rooms were thought to be allocated for parlor entertaining and sleeping. The center hall with front and rear French doors access was used for both entry, circulation and dining. A fireplace in the cellar was used for cooking.
The interiors stairs are vertically stacked (relatively) from the cellar to the entry level and second floor to attic. The main stairway from the entry to the second floor level is constructed to service the ballroom entry area as well as the rear sleeping room.
Second floor - The second level consist of larger, more public rooms The ball room and drawing room span the entire front face of the building while the rear two rooms may have been additional sleeping rooms.

The Exterior:
The exterior walls are constructed of hand pressed, site - low fired, red bricks. The four wythe brick assembly yields about a sixteen inch wall thickness. The bricks, unpainted, are set in both Flemish and common bond patterns. The decorative Flemish bond is used at two of the more public facades while the common bond patten is placed at remaining exposures. As the site kiln was being dis-assembled, the interior bricks of the kiln, glazed and darker in color, were integrated into the common bond wall pattern; creating a striped appearance at the side and rear facades.
The gabled roof assembly consist of hand split oak shingles, dentil cornice work at the eave ends and a series of three brick chimneys. Additionally, the roof shingles were treated with a linseed oil / iron oxide application to make the wood tiles appear more red (as in red clay tile) in appearance.
The windows are designed as 12/12, double hung sash units with only the lower sash being weighted and operable. While the exterior window frame and sill profiles are flush with the exterior facade, the interior windows are set into a series of wood panels at the head and jamb and painted.
All windows were originally shuttered.

The Environs:
In addition to the mansion ,the site includes a small one story gabled stone walled spring house presumed to be used for storage of dairy products. The adjacent lots, once part of the large land holdings of the Jarrot estate, were donated by Jarrot to the Catholic church. With the exception of the buildings of the Church of the Holy Family, (including the 1799 log church, a National Landmark), the area remains open, undisturbed and used for the church fair and play grounds.

07/XX/98

Summary:
The Jarrot Mansion should be nominated as a national landmark because;

- It is one of the early and extant physical manifestations of American expansionism.

- It gives evidence to a parochial frontier culture confronting a new construction influence

- It illustrates the commitment on the part of both the owner and builder to a create a building of significant integrity and craftsmanship.

Carolyn

National Historic Landmarks Survey
Log-in Sheet

Name of Property: Jarrot Mansion
Cahokia, Illinois

Date Received: 7/24/98

Assigned to: Carolyn Pitts/
Patty Henry

Date Assigned: 7/29/98

Due By:
(45 days from date received) Monday, September 7, 1998

Comments: Request for Review

included abbreviated nomination
& 2 photos of front facade

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol Springfield, Illinois 62701 (217) 782-4836

Suite 4-900 State of Illinois Center 100 W. Randolph Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-1409

07/17/98

Mrs. Carol Shull - Chief of the National Historic Landmarks Survey
National Parks Service
1849 C Street N.W. Room NC400
Washington, DC 20240

Re: National Landmark Nomination
Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
Construction dates: 1807 - 1810
Saint Clair County, Cahokia, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Shull,

Having received our National Register designation, we are continuing our Historic Preservation focus by seeking a National Landmark nomination for the Jarrot Mansion of Cahokia, Illinois. The site, named for its first owner and builder Nicholas Jarrot, a French immigrant, is situated within the historic French Colonial District of Southern Illinois along the Mississippi River.

The Jarrot Mansion is a nationally significant component of the historic evolution of the mid-Mississippi river valley. It is a harbinger in the growth of the physical, social and cultural influences that helped shape this region. Additionally, the mansion's design, style and composition are nationally significant because they represent the precipitate introduction of a specific genre of construction into the expansive and isolated environment of the old Northwest Territory. The building is a visible product of the way in which people, ideas, and cultures were initially transplanted to the frontier.

When first considering the question of the National Landmark nomination submittal, Carolyn Pitts, the Architectural Historian for National Landmarks - History Division visited the site and strongly encouraged us to submit the property for nomination consideration.

Since then, we have continued to clarify our project preservation focus by carefully examining and selecting the degree of restoration required and/or desired for the site.

We have enclosed an abbreviated information package which outlines the statement of significance, personal and site related histories, and conditions of the site.

Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to call myself or the site manager, Molly McKenzie at 618-332-1782.

Sincerely,

Jane Rhetta

cc: Ann Swallow; National Register Coordinator for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

07/17/98

Site of National Significance:
Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, Illinois

Location:
124 East First Street
Saint Clair County
Cahokia, Illinois

Ownership:
State of Illinois, managed by;
The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
#1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Statement of Significance:
The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, completed in 1810, is an impressive two-story Federal styled, masonry structure - historically significant because it represents the early arrival of the post revolutionary Federal style architecture to the frontier Northwest Territory. Prior to the construction of the Jarrot Mansion, regional designs consisted of wood frame poteaux sur solle (post on sill) structure with pierrotage (mud and stone) infill, exterior wall stucco, casement windows, french-style doors and steep sloping, double-pitched shingled roofs.
Nicholas Jarrot's decision to build a house based on his impressions of the developing Federal style architecture was a clear departure from the local tradition as well as a harbinger of the coming spirit of national expansionism.
The building, having had a total of four (4) owners, has survived three earthquakes over 8.0 on the Richter scale and five floods. 188 years old, the extant Jarrot mansion is an historic anchor of the early regional development and should be recognized as a principal architectural component in the expansion and growth of the mid Mississippi River valley.

History:
Nicholas Jarrot - 1764 - 1820; Lawyer, judge, entrepreneur, land speculator and officer in the territorial militia.
Jarrot, a native Frenchmen of Vesoul, Franche Conte, immigrated to the United States in 1789. After arriving in Baltimore, Jarrot spent the next two years working at the Catholic seminary before leaving for New Orleans in 1791. Eager to establish himself, Jarrot ultimately relocated to the village of Cahokia in "Illinois Country" in 1793.
Remembering his impressions of the developing post war architectural styles of Baltimore, Jarrot commissioned a residential structure that would represent an independent expression of the new nation. The design was a major departure from the poteaux sur solle construction (the standard in the French colonial region). The masonry- material, construction and minimalist expression was an "American" manifestation and a precursor of the future cultural and architectural expansion of the area.

Cahokia - a Catholic mission, est. in 1699 near the tribal lands of the Tamaroa and Cahokia (Illiniwek) Indians. Subsequent to its establishment as a Catholic mission, Cahokia grew to become a French colonial village, with strategic connections to the emerging river transportation and related industries. As the fur trade and river traffic increased, trappers, farmers and merchants settled the area. In 1787, Cahokia was named the civic seat of St. Clair County, in the Northwest Territory. Cahokia continued in this capacity until 1814, when the government seat was relocated to the village of Belleville.

07/17/98

Condition:

Constructed between 1807 and 1810, the Jarrot Mansion is a two storey, Federal styled, gabled roof, brick structure which represents the early arrival of an emerging American architectural style to a frontier territory. As one of the oldest examples of non-traditional construction, the building illustrates the introduction and evolution of new materials and trade skills to the developing frontier culture.

The Plan

Entry Level - The double pile plan consist of an entry-level center hall flanked by pairs of small rooms. The room interiors consist of plastered wall and ceiling finishes with continuous, painted, wood chairrail profiles secured to the walls. Short-leaf yellow pine floor boards in regular and random widths are used through-out the entry level.

Fireplaces with a variety of wood mantels and limestone hearths facilitated the heating requirements. All rooms were ventilated by the 12/12 double hung windows. Although no formal record exists, there is substantial evidence that the first floor rooms were allocated for parlor entertaining and sleeping. The center hall, with front and rear French door access, was used for entry, circulation and dining. Cooking was done in a cellar fireplace.

The interiors stairs are vertically stacked (relatively) from the cellar to the entry level and from the second floor to the attic. The main stairway from the entry to the second floor was constructed to service the ballroom entrance as well as the rear sleeping room.

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The Environs

In addition to the mansion, the site includes a one-storey, stone-walled, gabled spring house presumed to be used for storage of dairy products. The adjacent lots, once part of the large land holdings of the Jarrot estate, were donated by Jarrot to the Catholic church. With the exception of the buildings of the Church of the Holy Family, (including the 1799 log church, a National Landmark), the area remains undeveloped and undisturbed.

07/17/98

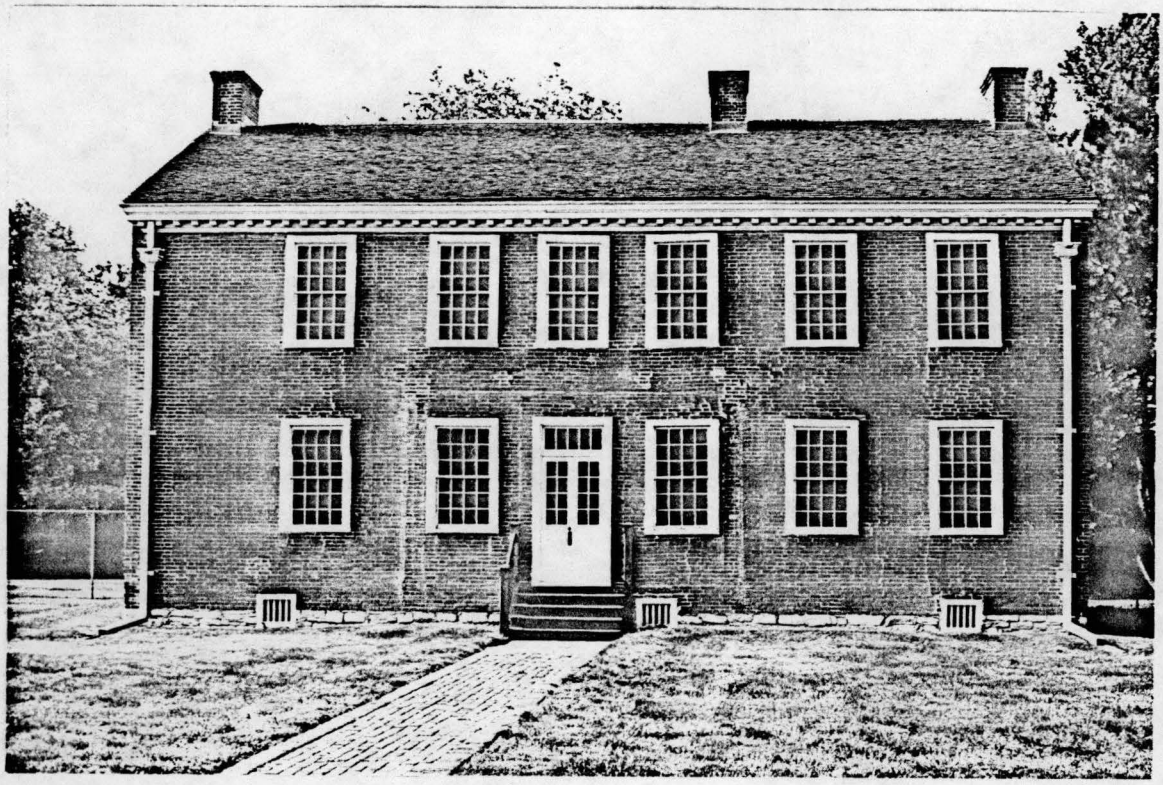
Summary:
The Jarrot Mansion should be nominated as a national landmark because;

- It is one of the early and extant physical manifestations of American expansionism.

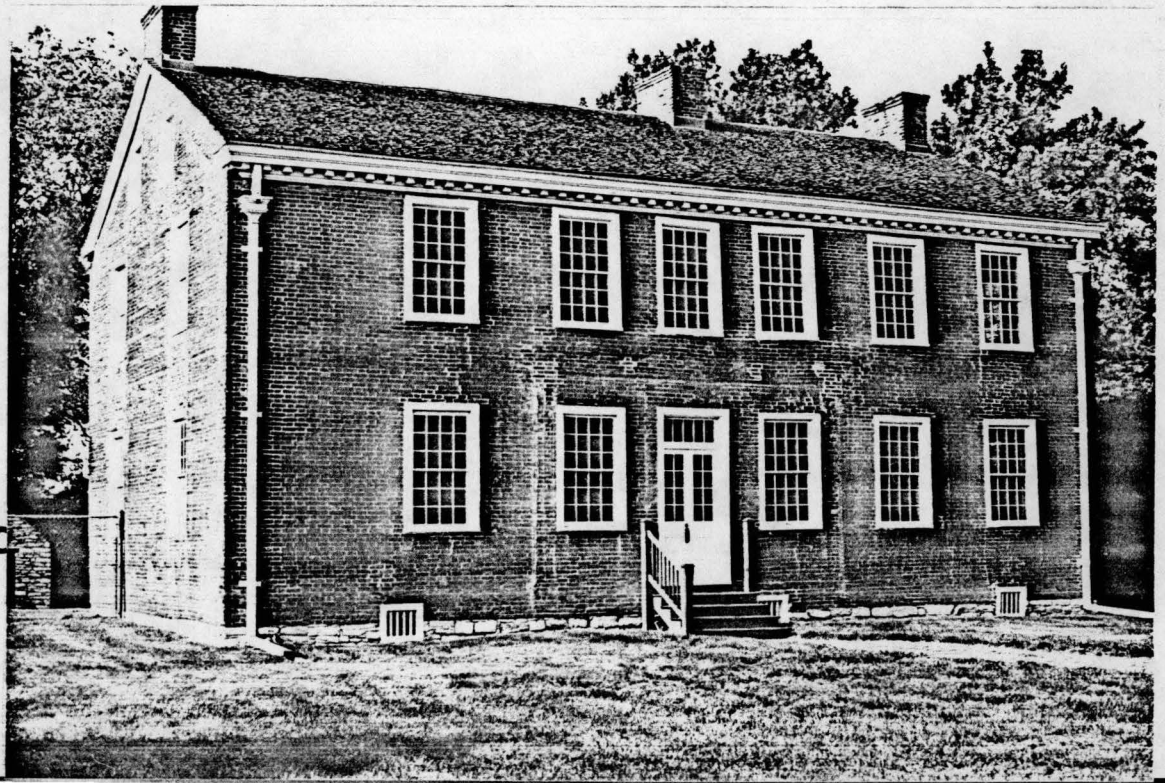
- It gives evidence to a parochial frontier culture confronting a new construction influence.

- It illustrates the commitment on the part of both the owner and builder to a create a building of significant integrity and craftsmanship.

In conclusion, it is our hope that the Jarrot Mansion be seriously considered as a nomination candidate for the National Landmark Survey.
We regard the Jarrot Mansion to be a worthy addition to the respected collection of historic National Landmark treasures.



North Facing (Front) Elevation



Co

North Facing (Front) Elevation

Corner - North and East Facing Elevation

File 10/22/98

Memo to: Patty Henry
From: C. Pitts
Subject: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois

I spoke with Jane Rhetta on the telephone yesterday about this property. She was a summer hire at the site for 3 seasons and knows it well. She is currently back at Columbia University in New York (212 316 8883)

Since I had visited both the Jarrot House and the nearby Cahokia Court House, I can make a preliminary judgment. I told Jane that I thought the Jarrot House is worth a try but I was almost sure the Courthouse wouldn't qualify. It has been moved, taken apart, reconstructed, etc. They understood.

I asked Robert to send a disc and two pamphlet nominations to:

Ms Molley McKenzie
107 Elm Street
Cahokia, Illinois 62206 618 332-1782

She is the site administrator. The property belongs to the State of Illinois

2 made it clear that NHL nominations are subject to time constraints (60 comment period) and if they intend to be ready for Spring, all materials should be in hand by January 15, 1999

If 2 remember correctly some B+W photos are already in the D.C. file.
Be sure Ann Swallow is copied - she is a big help. (217 785 0315)

8/10
2nd telephone gave corrections — will send a clean copy.

PH 11/5/98

H34(2280)

Ms. Molly McKenzie
Site Manager
Jarrot Mansion
107 Elm Street
Cahokia, Illinois 62206

NOV 6 1998

Dear Ms. McKenzie:

This is to confirm your conversation with Carolyn Pitts of the National Historic Landmarks Survey concerning potential National Historic Landmark designation for the Jarrot Mansion and the Cahokia Courthouse in Cahokia, Illinois. Since Ms. Pitts has visited both sites, I asked her to review these properties for their eligibility in meeting the NHL criteria.

Ms. Pitts believes that the Jarrot Mansion may have potential in the area of architecture and she would encourage you to complete a National Historic Landmark nomination for the property. We will be sending you a computer disc containing the nomination form and two sample NHL nominations. The next meeting of the National Park System Advisory Board, which reviews potential NHLs and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, will be in the Spring of 1999. In order to be considered for the agenda for that meeting, you will need to have your completed nomination, including photographs, maps and any other supporting documentation, to our office by January 15, 1999.

Ms. Pitts does not believe that the Cahokia Courthouse would qualify for National Historic Landmark designation. The building has been moved, taken apart, and reconstructed so that it would not meet the test of integrity required for NHLs. Therefore, we would not encourage the preparation of a nomination for the Courthouse.

Thank you for your interest in the National Historic Landmarks Survey and if you have any further questions or need assistance in completing the nomination, please contact Ms. Pitts at 215/597-8875 or Patty Henry at 202/343-8163.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey and
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

cc: Ms. Ann Swallow
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Preservation Services Division
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

bcc: 0001 2200 K. Stevenson 6030 D. Miller
4560 C. Pitts
2280 C. Shull; B. Boland; P. Henry; R. Sandoval
2280 JARROT MANSION (NHL Pending)
2280 CAHOKIA COURTHOUSE (OSC)

FNP:Phenry:mg:10/30/98
F:\NR-NHL\JARROT.LTR

04/21/2000

Ms. Molly McKenzie
Cahokia Courthouse and Jarrot Mansion State Historic Sites
107 Elm Street
Cahokia, Illinois

Re: The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
National Historic Landmark - application submittal

Molly,
Pursuant to my conversation with Patty Henry of the NPS on 04/19/2000,please note the following prescribed procedures for completing our NHL application:

- The working or final draft copy is sent to Carolyn Pitts / NPS Philadelphia office first. She will conduct the preliminary review. (Include photocopies of the photographs)
- Subsequent to her recommendations, the application will be approved to proceed to the next step.
- It is my understanding that the final copy (with glossy photos and application disk) will be forwarded to the Washington office after Carol has submitted her recommendations.

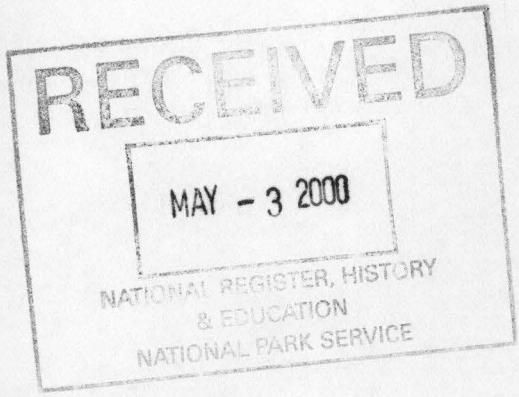
In addition, as a means to benchmark where I am in the scheme of completing the application, I have enclosed a list of the areas still under modification or revision:

- The footnotes for "*National significance as a manifestation...*", p.19.
- The footnotes for the "*Nicholas Jarrot* " section, p. 16.
- Remaining descriptions and details: Any areas in **red** print are being revised or awaiting further information from other preservation sources.
- The complete and formal entry of all footnotes; (i.e. publisher listing and location).

Anyway, that's all for now. See you on Tuesday.

Jane Rhetta

transmittal



Date: 04/28/2000

To: Patty Henry / NHLS - NPS, Washington DC

From: Jane Rhetta

Re: The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
National Historic Landmark - Preliminary Application Submittal

Dear Patty,

Pursuant to our conversation on 04/19 and 04/27/2000, a working draft of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion NHL application submittal has been sent to Carolyn Pitts for review and comment.

In talking with Carolyn on 04/25/00, she recommended you receive a copy of the draft, which is enclosed, for your review.

In addition, a copy of the transmittal letter to Molly McKenzie (IHPA- Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site), is enclosed as a reference on what items are outstanding or incomplete at this time.

Subsequent to incorporating the suggestions and/or revisions we will send the final copy (including glossy photos and disk file) to the Washington Office.

We look forward to your critique.

Should you have any questions, please call.

Jane Rhetta

transmittal

Date: 04/28/2000

To: Carolyn Pitts / NHLS - NPS
Architectural Review - Philadelphia Pa.

From: Jane Rhetta

Re: The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
National Historic Landmark - Preliminary Application Submittal

Dear Carolyn,

Pursuant to our conversation on 04/25/2000, enclosed please find a (working draft) copy of the NHL application for the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion of Cahokia Illinois.
Per your request, copies of this draft will also be sent to Patty Henry and Ann Swallow.

In addition, a copy of the transmittal letter to Molly McKenzie (IHPA- Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site), is enclosed as a reference on what items are outstanding or incomplete at this time.

As discussed with Patty Henry of the NPS / Washington Office, we understand that you will conduct the preliminary review. Subsequent to incorporating your suggestions and/or revisions we will formally submit the application (including glossy photos and disk file) to the Washington Office.

After several trial runs, we are finally comfortable with the direction of this proposal.

We look forward to your critique.

Should you have any questions or comments, please call.

Jane Rhetta

transmittal

Date: 04/28/2000

To: Ann Swallow / IHPA - Springfield

From: Jane Rhetta

Re: The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
National Historic Landmark - Preliminary Application Submittal

Dear Ann,

Pursuant to my conversation with Patty Henry/ NPS Washington on 04/19/2000, a working draft of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion NHL application submittal has been sent to Carolyn Pitts for review and comment.

In talking with Carolyn on 04/25/00, she recommended you receive a copy of the draft, which is enclosed, for your review.

In addition, a copy of the transmittal letter to Molly McKenzie (IHPA- Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site), is enclosed as a reference on what items are outstanding or incomplete at this time.

Subsequent to incorporating the suggestions and/or revisions we will send the final copy (including glossy photos and disk file) to the Washington Office.

We look forward to your critique.

Should you have any questions, please call.

Jane Rhetta

Date: 07/05/2000 2:10 PM
Sender: Carol Ahlgren
To: CAROLYN PITTS
Priority: Normal
Subject: Jarrot Mansion

Hello Carolyn! I hope all is well with you. I have been in contact with Jane Rhetta, who is working on the Jarrot Mansion NHL nomination.

I don't want to complicate this further in terms of numbers of individuals reviewing it, and her understanding of the process....I was wondering, however, if you have been her primary contact, and if so, what shape you think the nomination is in. I spoke with her this morning and she seems to think that it will be presented to the advisory board in the spring (2001). is this accurate? I would also be interested in hearing what you think of the nomination (said that alread!) and wonder what comments, if any, I should add at this point.

Any insight will be greatly appreciated.

thanks

Carol Ahlgren

01/ 08 / 2001

To: Patty Henry / NRHE / Washington, DC

Carolyn Pitts / NPS / Philadelphia, PA

Re: National Historic Landmark Nomination for the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL.

Table of Contents:

1. NHR application text, (1 hard copy).

2. NHR application text - disk file, (1- NHR disk).

3. Photographs of the nomination site / property. (1-set of 21). copies

4. USGA area maps. (1-original map of the Cahokia Quadrangle).

5. Site survey plan of the building site. (1- copy).

6. HABS architectural floor plans, elevations and details of the Jarrot Mansion . (1 set of 12)

7. Additional floor plans, elevations and details as documented in the Restoration Inventory survey. (1 set of 10)

8. List of local, regional and state elected officials. (1- two page listing)

9. Additional photocopies submitted in support of the 'regional contemporaries' discussion of the Jarrot Mansion. (1 set of 5)

10. -

The Jarrot Mansion had few building style contemporaries during the early 19th century. The majority of known structures built as interpretations of the Federal style were either constructed much later and therefore contained a greater degree of stylist refinement or were never documented and are no longer extant. The transmission of early architectural styles was a significant component in the evolution and maturation of the American nation. It is of particular interest to note and compare those structures that were regional contemporaries of the Jarrot Mansion within the boundaries of the Northwest Territory.

The Stone Academy - Zanesville, Ohio. Built in 1809
This stone structure was to be home for the legislative seat of the newly created state of Ohio. When the capital seat was awarded to Zanesville, the house was subsequently used as a meeting place for various political and civic groups. Completed within the same decade as the Jarrot Mansion, the Stone Academy incorporated similar design components. The two-story structure with gable roof and end gable chimneys, double hung window fenestrations and glass and muntin transoms and entry sidelights, defined the house as an early expression of the Federal style structure constructed in stone.[1]

The Mound House - Duncan Falls, Ohio. Completed c. 1830
The house was initially constructed by James Taylor, an entrepreneur and plantation owner from Virginia. Designed as two-story solid masonry building, the house was constructed on a sixty-foot elevation rise, believed to have been a Native American mound site. Similar to the Jarrot Mansion, the plan form was a center hall-double pile design with double hung sash windows. The center hall was further defined by a freestanding spiral stair supported from the existing attic wood scaffolding. Four (4) chimneys and a gabled slate roof completed the building enclosure. The Mound House is extant and is listed on the National Register chronicled as a state archaeological site.[2] (Photograph not available at this time.)

The Levi Coffin-Foreman House - Fountain City, Wayne County, Indiana. Dated at 1827.
Built by brick mason and carpenter-builder John Wright Johnson, the original structure was built as an 'I' house with a center hall - single pile plan form. The Coffin-Foreman and Jarrot homes share several Federal traits including; brick assembly, roof profile and window fenestrations; all features linked to the interpretations of the Federal style. However, the Coffin Foreman House contains subtle design variations that possibly indicate a later influence; such as the reduced proportions the second story windows as well as the notable cornice returns at the end gable elevations. The Coffin-foreman House is a National Historic Landmark site.[3]

Abbott-Holloway Farm - Bethlehem, Clark County, Indiana. Completed c. 1835
Dated twenty-five years later than the Jarrot Mansion, the two-story, solid masonry structure shared several predominate elements of the Federal including: unpainted brick walls, gable roof profile, and similar window, transom and sidelight fenestrations. The Abbott-Holloway Farm is listed on the National Register.[4]

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[1] Putnam Historic District. Zanesville, Ohio, District was listed on the National Register 06/1975.
[2] Pat Bachert. NRHP form, The Mound House, 06/1979.
[3] Joseph Mendinghall, Park Service Historian, National Historic Landmark,10/15/1966.
[4] Laura Thayer. NRHP form, Abbot-Holloway Farm, 1994.

The Samuel Judy House - Goshen Township, Madison County, Illinois. Dated c. 1808.
No longer extant, the Judy House was constructed less than 30 miles from the Jarrot Mansion. The design, construction and completion date placed the house as a significant contemporary of the Jarrot Mansion as well as an early interpretation of the Federal style. Constructed as a two-story solid masonry brick structure, the two structures shared numerous similarities including construction methodology, plan form, fenestration pattern, window style and roof profile. Demolished in 1932, the Judy House can no longer bear witness to the expansion of an early American architectural style.[5]

The First Capitol Building of Illinois - Kaskaskia, Illinois. Completed c.1818. Flooded / destroyed, 1882-83. Built to house the first capital of the new state of Illinois (located in Kaskaskia, IL), the First Capitol Building also shared several dominant design features with the mansion. However, in addition to the similar use of windows fenestrations, masonry techniques and gable roof lines, the treatment of the paired chimneys wrapped by the continuous parapet wall, was a feature made popular much later in the mid-Mississippi River valley region.[6]

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[5] Leonard Dickmann. *The History of Peters Station,Illinois*, 1998, 1-2.
[6] Betty Madden. *Arts, Crafts and Architecture in Early Illinois*.1974. 64.

her death in 1944.

Schultz Mansion, 441 Putnam Avenue

William Schultz commissioned this 26 room Georgian Revival house in 1900 for his bride, Ethel Granger. The architect was Alfred Granger, Mrs. Schultz's brother. The house, surrounded by walls and embellished with mahogany interior woodwork, represents the social and stylistic high water mark of pre-First World War Putnam architecture - when the avenue was lined with elegant and well-tended homes. It boasts 102 windows and eight fire places.

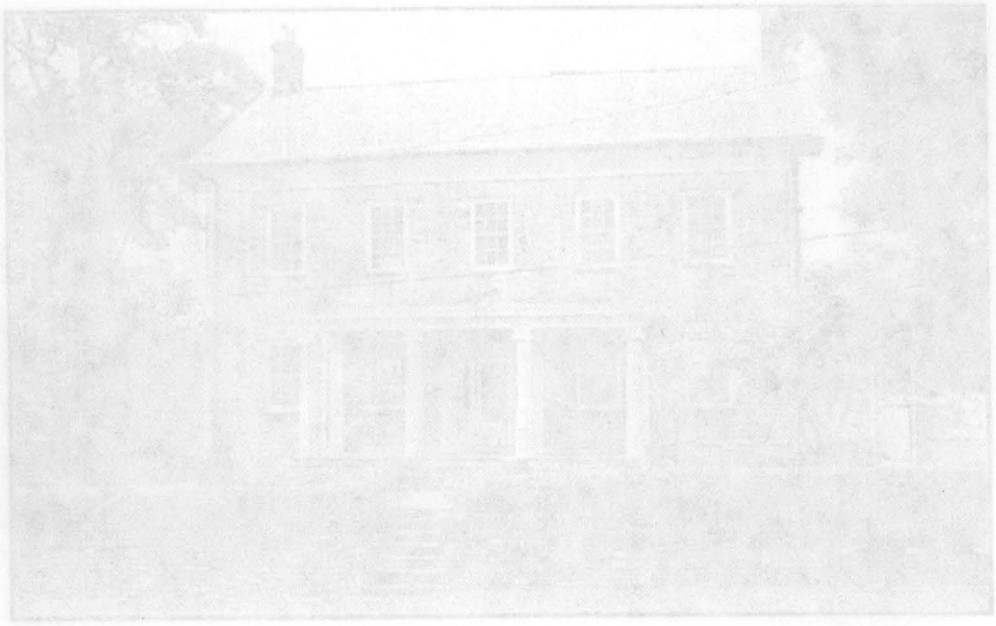
Mr. Schultz died in 1931 and Mrs. Schultz in 1935; she bequeathed the house and the surviving carriage house and stables to St. James Episcopal Church, with an endowment for its maintenance and provisions for her servants.

In the mid-1980's the house was purchased by private investors and extensively restored. It later passed to other hands and is now the home of Schultz Mansion Catering.

Stone Academy, 115 Jefferson Street

This imposing stone structure was erected in 1809. Its original and secret purpose was connected with the hope that it would be the legislative seat for the newly-created State of Ohio. But that was not to be. Zanesville was the capital for only two years before losing out to Columbus.

The Academy was the site of two conventions of the State Abolition Society, which fueled intense rivalry between Putnam and Zanesville because of differing opinions about slavery. Rioters attacked the Academy, and one was captured by the Abolitionists. When his Zanesville friends found out, 200 men set out to free him - only to be met at the bridge separating the two communities, by 7 brave Putnam men. The sheriff broke up the disturbance before any serious injuries occurred.



The Stone Academy - Zanesville, Ohio. Built in 1809

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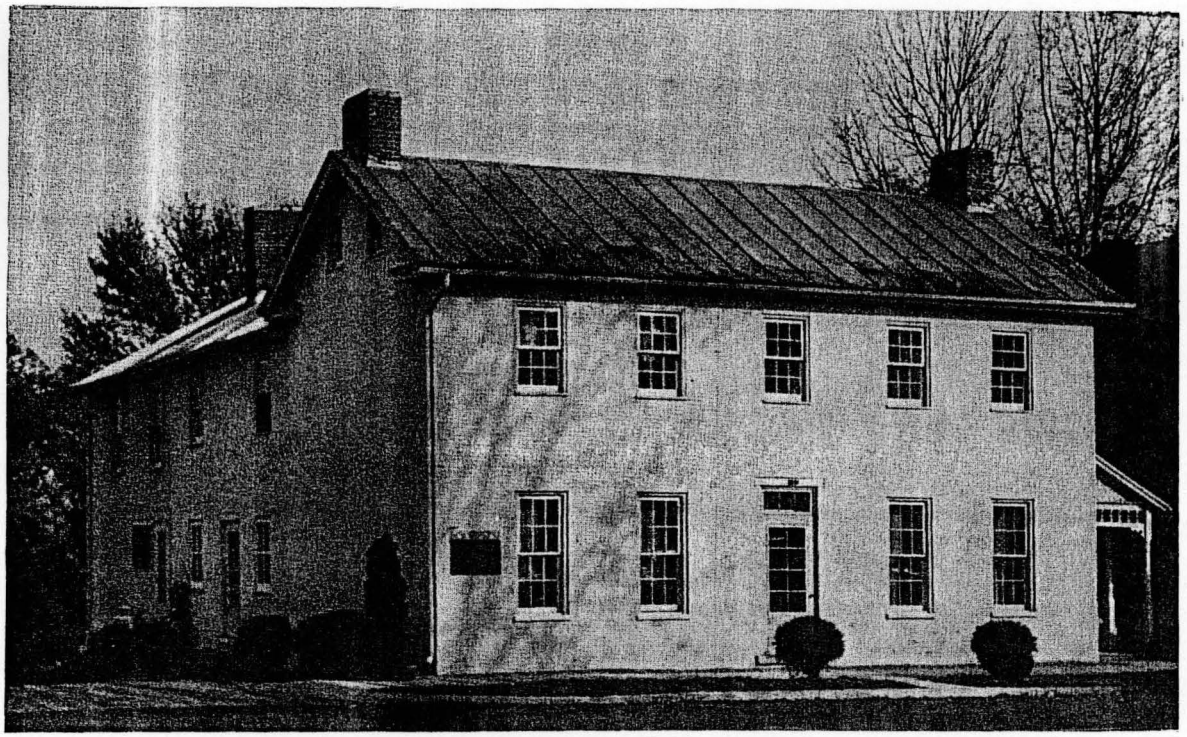
3

FLOYD–HENDRICKS–GRIFFIN HOUSE. 202 E. Walnut Street, Corydon, Harrison County.
Davis Floyd original owner, William Hendricks and William A. Porter later owners,
Daniel P. Griffin present owner. Federal style, 1817. Milo Davis builder. (Page 11)

COFFIN–FOREMAN HOUSE. 115 Highway 27, Fountain City, Wayne County.
Levi Coffin original owner, Mrs. Nola B. Foreman present owner.
Federal style, 1827. John Wright Johnson brick mason and carpenter-builder. (Page 11)



4

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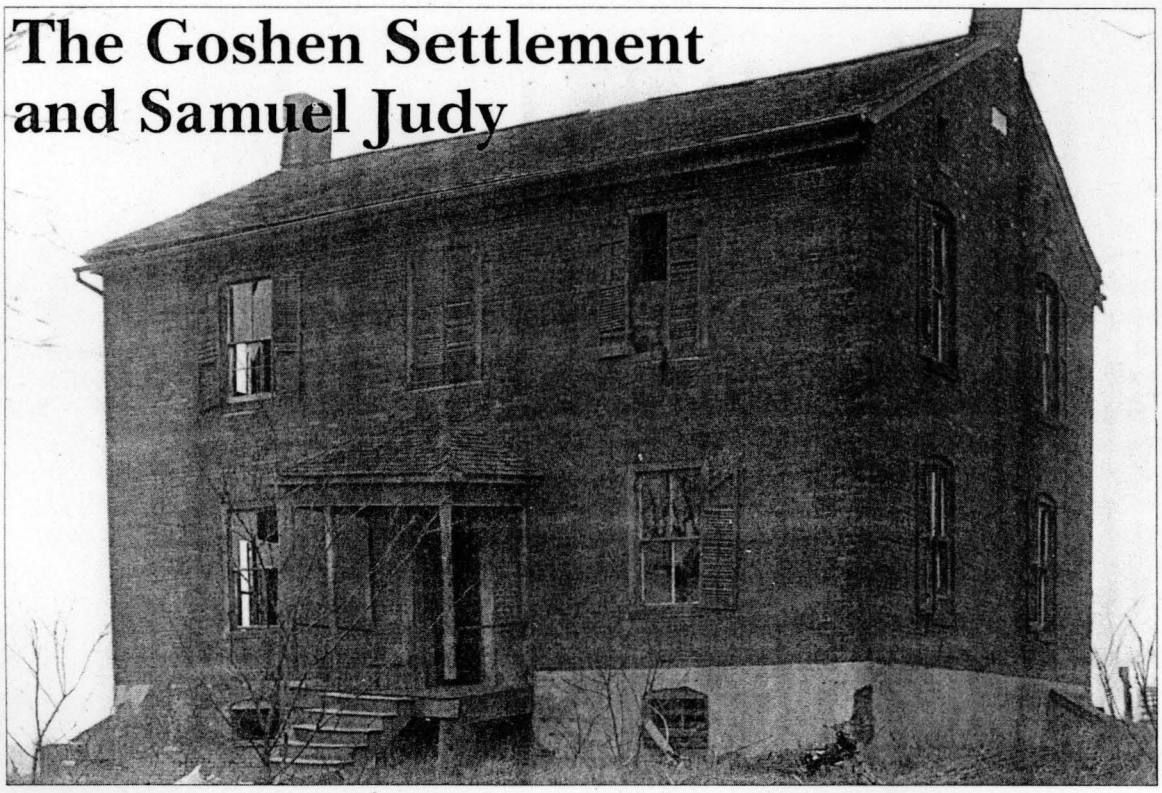
ABBOT HOLLOWAY FARM - c.1835 CLARK CO. IN NR LISTED

Abbott-Holloway Farm - Bethlehem, Clark County, Indiana. Completed c. 1835
Dated twenty-five years later than the Jarrot Mansion, the two-story, solid masonry structure shared several predominate elements of the Federal including: unpainted brick walls, gable roof profile, and similar window, transom and sidelight fenestrations. The Abbott-Holloway Farm is listed on the National Register.[4]

The Goshen Settlement and Samuel Judy



Samuel Judy, the first permanent resident of Madison County, built this home in 1808.

Kristen Detmer
All Saints Academy, Breese

Many immigrants traveled to Illinois and settled in an area known as "The Land of Goshen," in Madison County. With its rivers, rich vegetation, and miles of open prairies, it was an ideal spot for the immigrants. Because of these many advantages, Reverend David Bagley gave it its name. Goshen Township was established after Madison County was created in 1812. Between 1820 and 1830 it was divided into five smaller townships, Edwardsville, Silver Creek, Big Prairie, Six-Mile Prairie, and Woodriver.

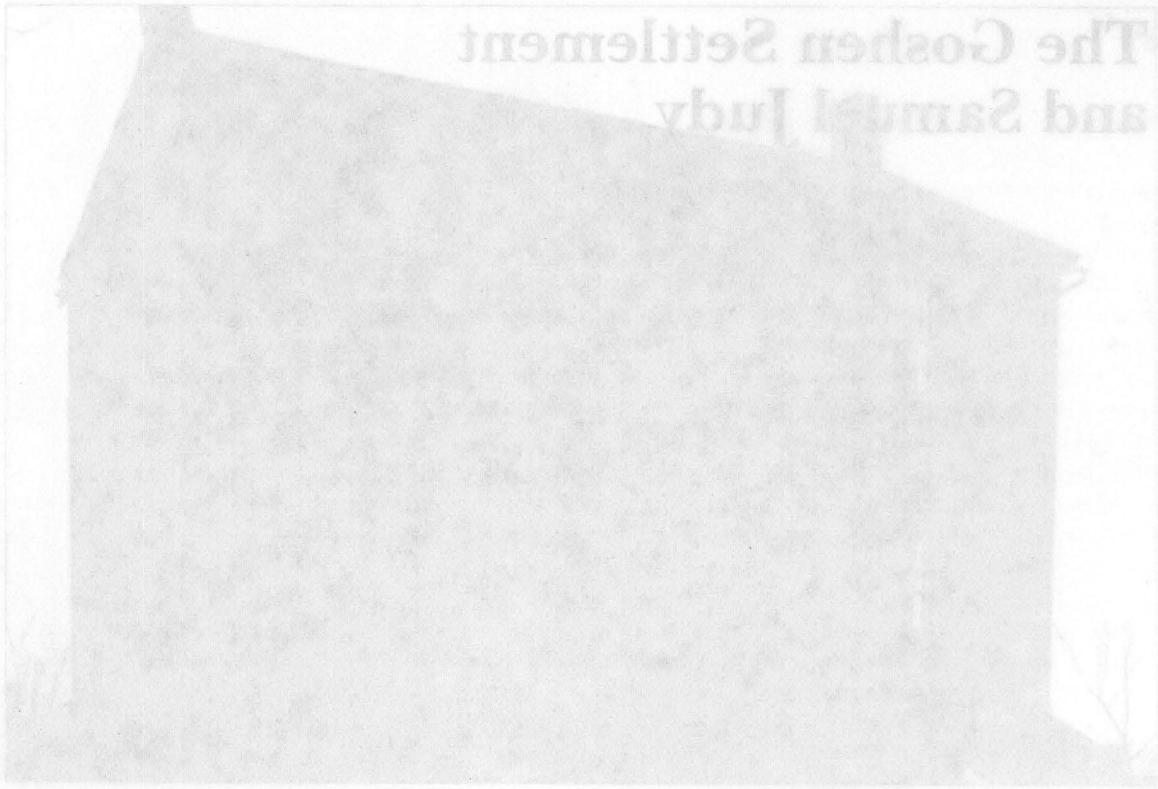
On August 19, 1773, Samuel Judy was born in Switzerland. When Samuel was four years old he and his entire family immigrated to America. They first settled in Maryland, and ten years later moved to Kaskaskia, Illinois.

By 1801, Sam Judy, who was now a colonel, received a military grant for some land in Madison County, Illinois, just north of Judy's Creek at the base of the bluffs. Squatter Ephraim Connor built a cabin on this land. Judy and Connor agreed on a fair price for the land and the cabin. Therefore, Judy became the first permanent settler, not only of the Goshen Settlement, but also of Madison County.

At the age of twenty, Sam married Margaret Whiteside. Samuel Judy was a prominent man of his day and was elected as territorial legislator of the Kaskaskia District, which included Madison County. He served the people for many years as a commissioner of Madison County. Judy was also a brave soldier. During the Indian Wars, he was one of the best fighters in Illinois. Samuel could always be found in the front ranks in every expedition against the Native Americans. The Judy family showed great devotion to home and country.

These early settlers were very friendly. When newcomers arrived they received a hearty welcome. Orchards were common property and any man that charged for apples or anything else was known all over the county for his meanness. If a stranger stopped by someone's house near evening, he was often offered a bed for the night and received things that the family could afford to give to him. Women were very reliable and independent. They were often left alone so they became proficient at shooting a rifle. Many men said that their wives could shoot just as good as any man.

During Samuel Judy's life two Christian denominations dominated Southern Illinois–Methodist and Baptist. Samuel Judy did not belong to any specific religion, but many of the churches benefited from his good will. Samuel Judy died in 1838, and he was greatly missed by the people of Madison County. – [From *Glen Carbon Centennial, 1892-1992;* W. R. Brink & Co., *History of Madison County.*]



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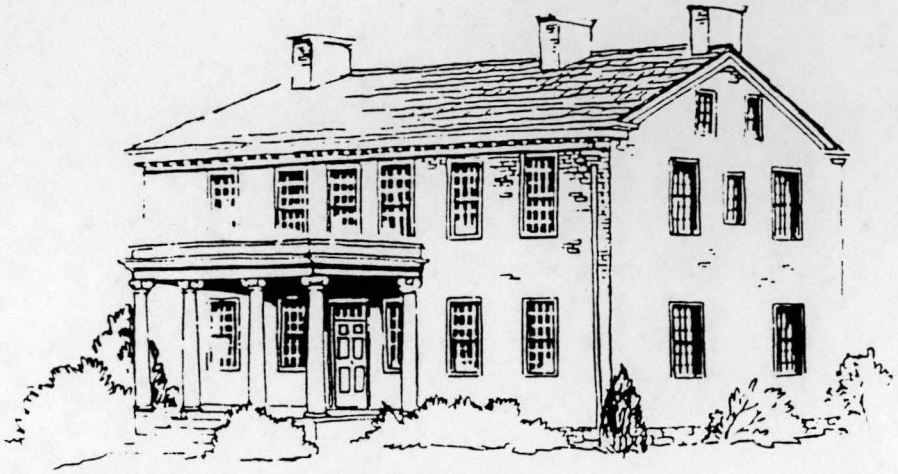
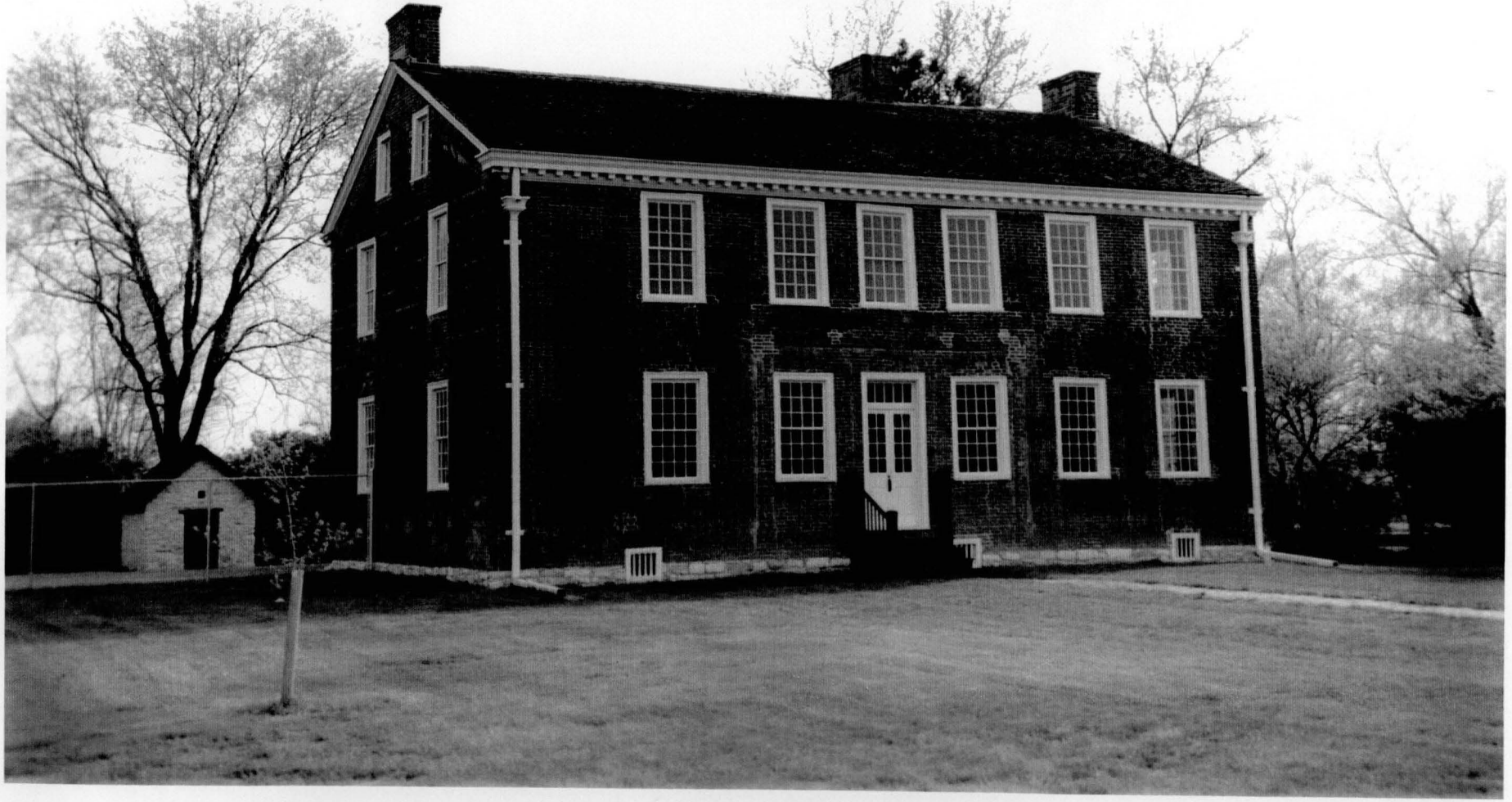


The Nicholas Jarrot house in Cahokia, ca. 1800.

The first capitol building of Illinois in Kaskaskia.

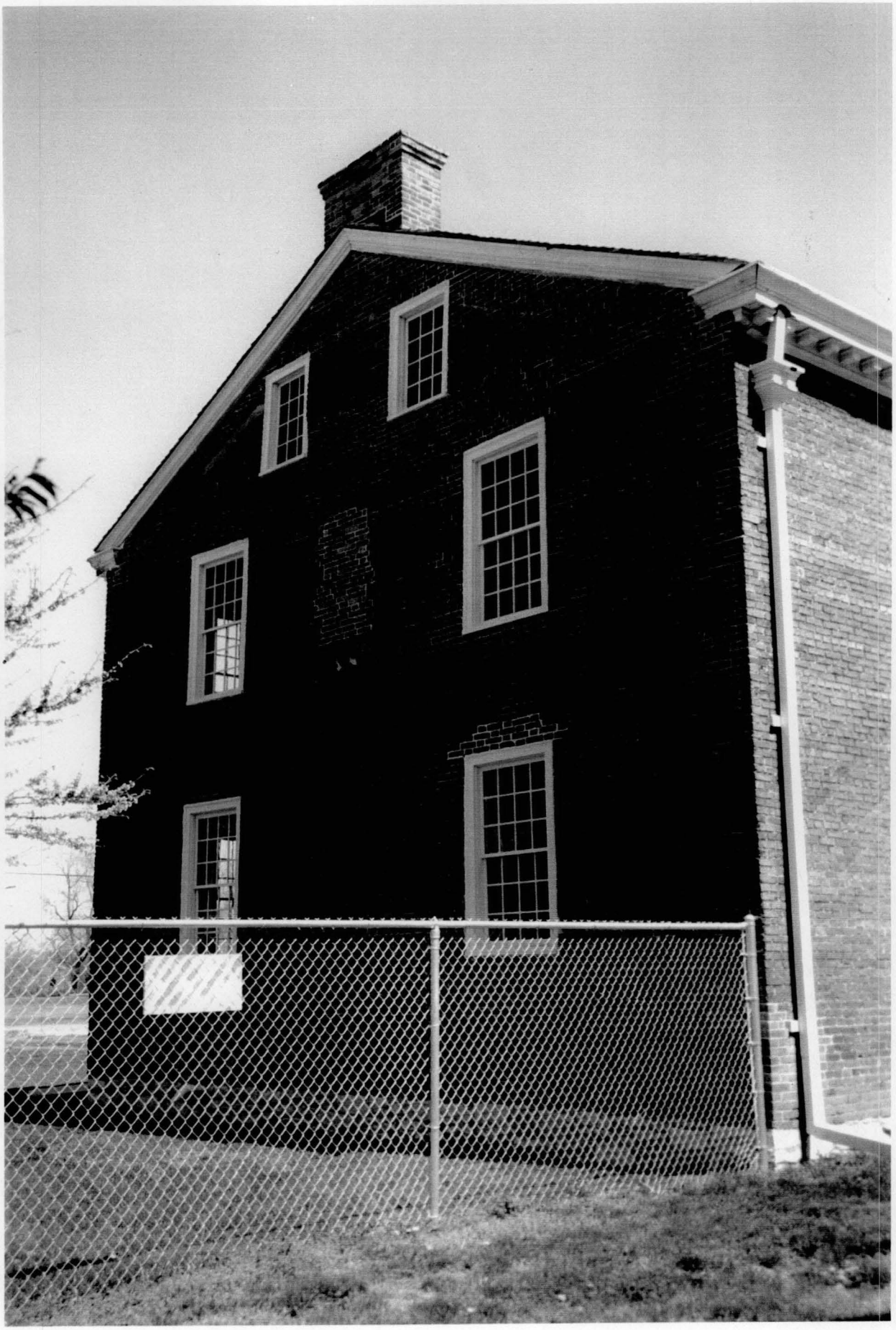
Ra wh

The First Capitol Building of Illinois - Kaskaskia, Illinois. Completed c.1818. Flooded / destroyed, 1882-83. Built to house the first capital of the new state of Illinois (located in Kaskaskia, IL), the First Capitol Building also shared several dominant design features with the mansion. However, in addition to the similar use of windows fenestrations, masonry techniques and gable roof lines, the treatment of the paired chimneys wrapped by the continuous parapet wall, was a feature made popular much later in the mid-Mississippi River valley region.[6]



NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHWEST
#1

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST
#2



NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
WEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHEAST
#3

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
St. Clair Co., IL
Jane Rhetta
April 2000
Cahokia State Historic Sites office
South elevation looking Northwest
#4

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
EAST ELEVATION LOOKING WEST
#5

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
STONE SPRING HOUSE, ONLY EXTANT JARROT PERIOD OUTBUILDING ON SITE. LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

#6

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
JARROT MANSION (LEFT) SITUATED EAST OF HOLY FAMILY LOG CHURCH, A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK (SECOND FROM RIGHT). LOOKING SOUTH.
#7

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
ENTRY HALL, SHOWING REAR DOORS,
LOOKING SOUTH.

8

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
STAIRS TO SECOND STORY FROM ENTRY HALL. LOOKING SOUTH.

#9

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION

ST. CLAIR CO., IL

JANE RHETTA

APRIL 2000

CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

MAIN STAIRS IN ENTRY HALL LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARD SECONDARY ACCESS STAIRS. BASEMENT ACCESS DOOR, SITUATED UNDER STAIR SOFFIT, APPEARS IN LOWER LEFT CORNER.

#10

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION

ST. CLAIR CO., IL

JANE RHETTA

APRIL 2000

CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

SECOND FLOOR VIEW OF STAIR ASSEMBLY, LOOKING TO 1) ATTIC ACCESS (RIGHT) & 2) LOOKING TO REAR SOUTHWEST ROOM (LEFT)

11

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION

ST. CLAIR CO., IL

JANE RHETTA

APRIL 2000

CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

FIRST FLOOR CENTER HALL LOOKING FROM WEST TO EAST ROOMS OF DOUBLE PILE - PLAN FORM.

#12

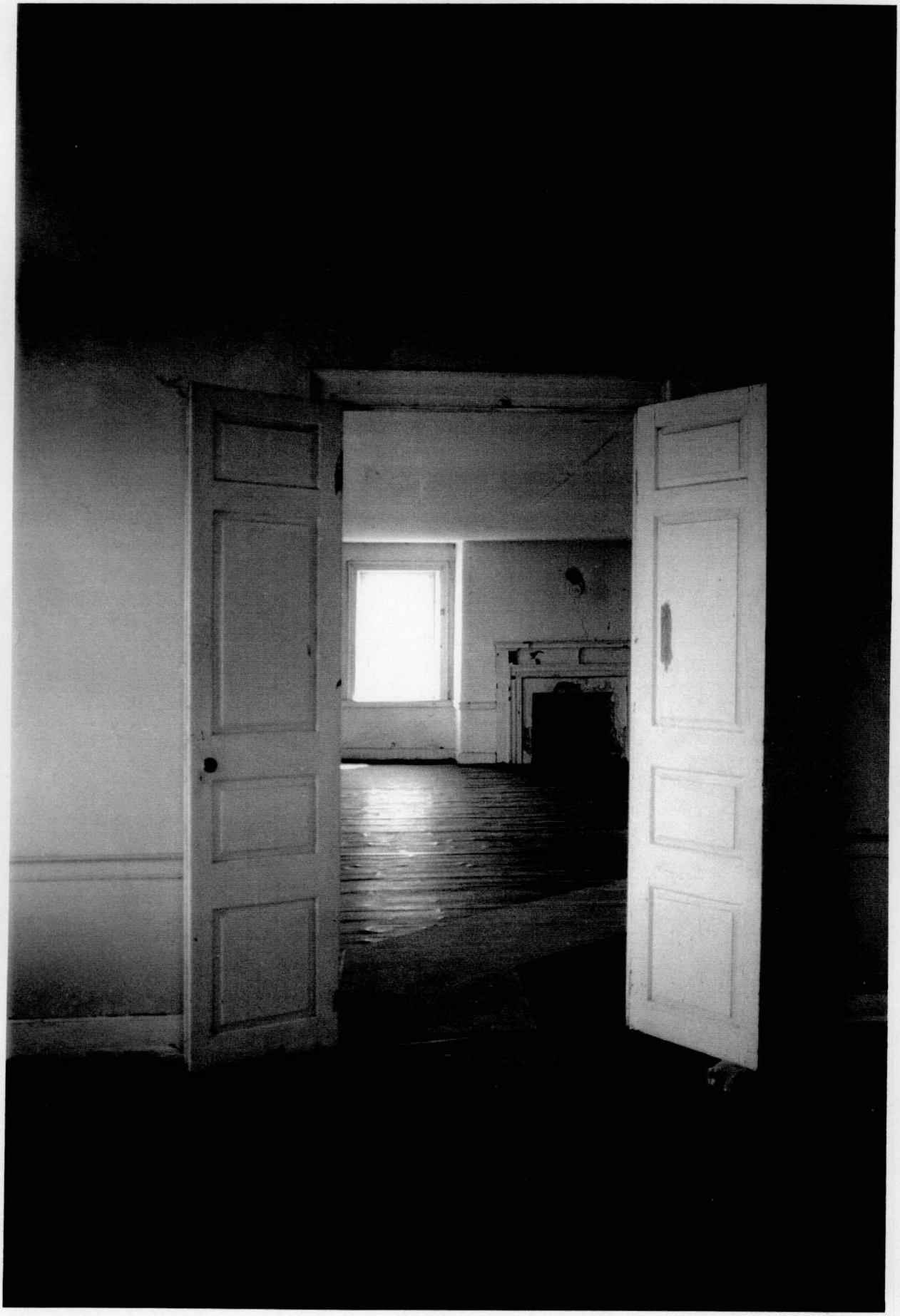
NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE

FIRST FLOOR FRONT ROOMS OF DOUBLE PILE PLAN FORM, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

#13

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
JANE RHETTA
APRIL 2000
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
SECOND STORY BALLROOM; VIEW INCLUDES DRAWING ROOM AT RIGHT. LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

#14



Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
St. Clair Co., IL
Jane Rhetta
April 2000
Cahokia State Historic Sites Office

Upper story entertaining rooms; looking
east from drawing room to ballroom.

#15

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
St. Clair Co., IL
J.C. Wild Lithograph
1841
Cahokia State Historic Sites Office
Looking southeast, Jarrot Mansion appears
above the grazing animals.

#16

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion

St. Clair Co., IL

Photographer unknown.

Undated, but believed to be c. 1894

Cardinal Ritter Library, School Sisters of Notre Dame,
St. Louis, MO.

North elevation, looking southeast.

#17

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
St. Clair Co., IL
G. V. Davis for NPS
May 1939
National Park Service Jefferson Nat'l Expansion Memorial,
St. Louis, Mo.

North elevation, looking southwest.

#18

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.
UNDATED, BUT BELIEVED TO BE C. 1934 (HABS)
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
REAR ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH.

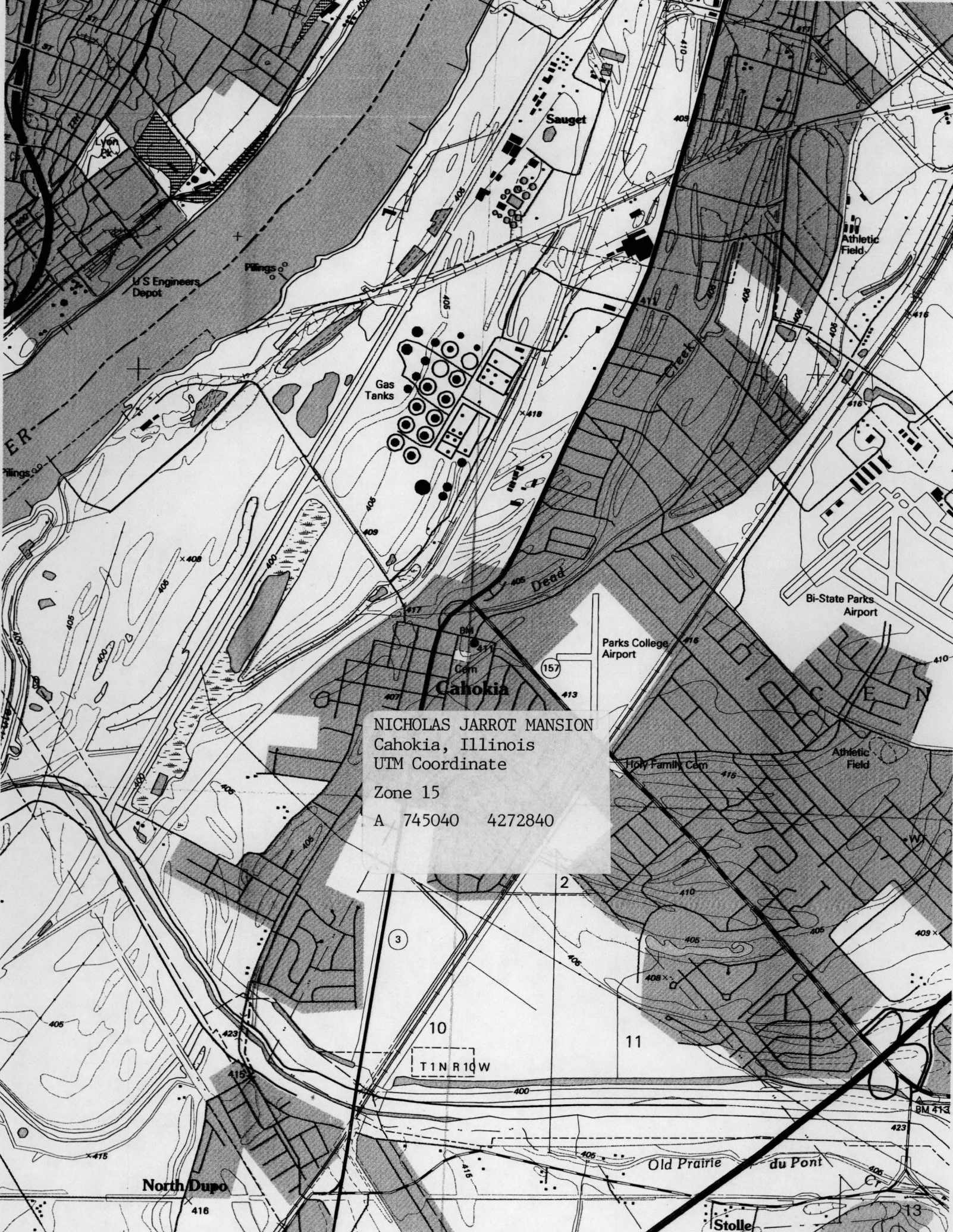
#19

25-7

Nicholas Jarrot Mansion
St. Clair Co., IL
Joseph Golabowski
1934
Library of Congress,
Historic American Buildings Survey
Front elevation, looking southeast.

#20

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
ST. CLAIR CO., IL
PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN.
UNDATED, BUT BELIEVED TO BE JUNE 1941.
CAHOKIA STATE HISTORIC SITES OFFICE
ENTRY HALL SHOWING REAR DOORS,
LOOKING SOUTH.
#21

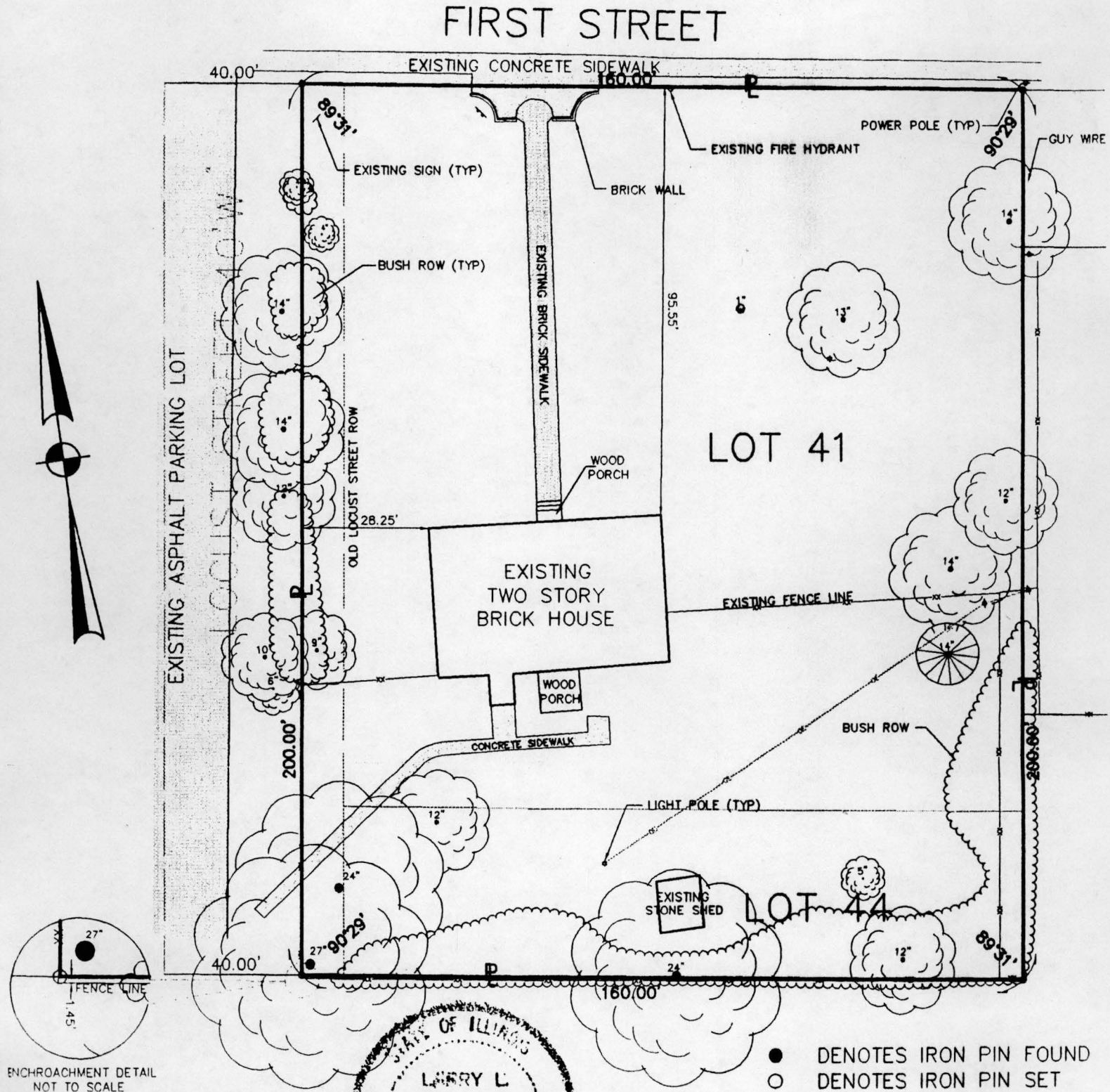

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
Cahokia, Illinois
UTM Coordinate
Zone 15
A 745040 4272840
Sauget
Athletic Field
Pillings
U S Engineers Depot
Gas Tanks
Creek
Dead
Bi-State Parks Airport
Parks College Airport
Cahokia
Cem
BM
Holy Family Cem
Athletic Field
T1N R10W
10
11
2
3
Old Prairie
du Pont
North Dupo
Stolle
BM 413

JOB #98-106
682/72

M. B. CORLEW & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS
EDWARDSVILLE , ILLINOIS

CA 691.
DECEMBER 16, 199.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF JARROT MANSION, PARTS OF LOTS 41, 44 AND LOCUST STREET OF THE VILLAGE OF CAHOKIA AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK "A" PAGE 187 AND PLAT BOOK "B" PAGE 2 IN THE RECORDER'S OFFICE OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

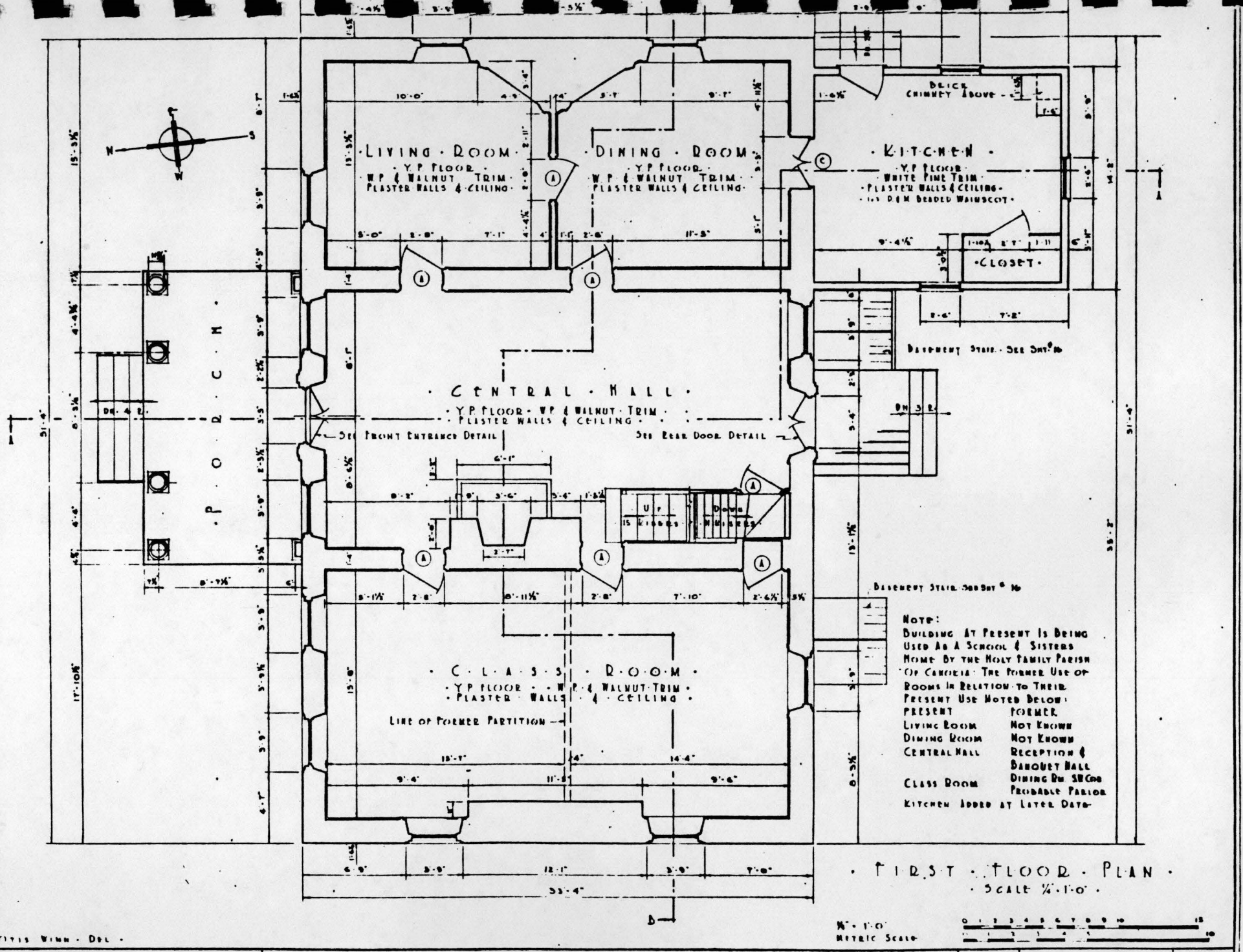


STATE OF ILLINOIS
LARRY L STAHLHUT
NUMBER 35-2214
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR

I, the undersigned Registered Illinois Land Surveyor, do hereby declare that the above is a true representation of a survey made under my supervision as shown hereon.

Larry L Stahlhut

My license expires 11/30/98



Note:
Building At Present Is Being Used As A School & Sisters Home By the Holy Family Parish Of Cahokia. The Former Use of Rooms In Relation To Their Present Use Noted Below:

PRESENT	FORMER
Living Room	Not Known
Dining Room	Not Known
Central Hall	Reception & Banquet Hall
Class Room	Dining Rm Sitting Room Probable Parlor
Kitchen	Added At Later Date

· FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·
· Scale ¼"-1'-0" ·

¼"-1'-0"
Metric Scale

Otis Winn · Del ·

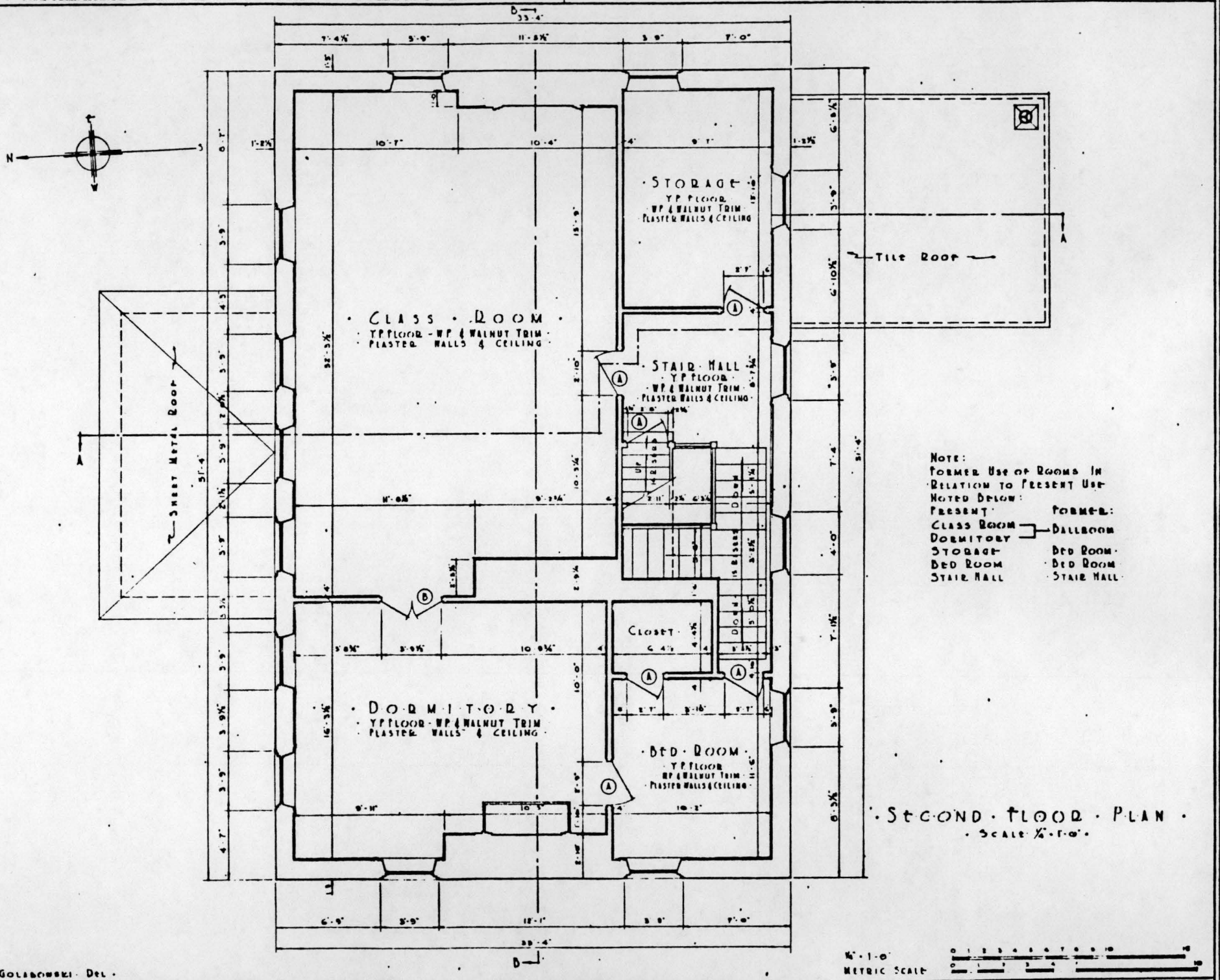
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
· THE · JARROT · MANSION ·
· CAHOKIA · ILLINOIS · · ST · CLAIR · COUNTY ·

SURVEY NO.
· 25-7 ·
April 11 1934

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 16 SHEETS

INDEX NO.



NOTE:
FORMER USE OF ROOMS IN RELATION TO PRESENT USE NOTED BELOW:

PRESENT	FORMER:
CLASS ROOM	BALLROOM
DORMITORY	BALLROOM
STORAGE	BED ROOM
BED ROOM	BED ROOM
STAIR HALL	STAIR HALL

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: ⅛"-1'-0"

⅛"-1'-0"
METRIC SCALE

J T GOLABOWSKI DEL

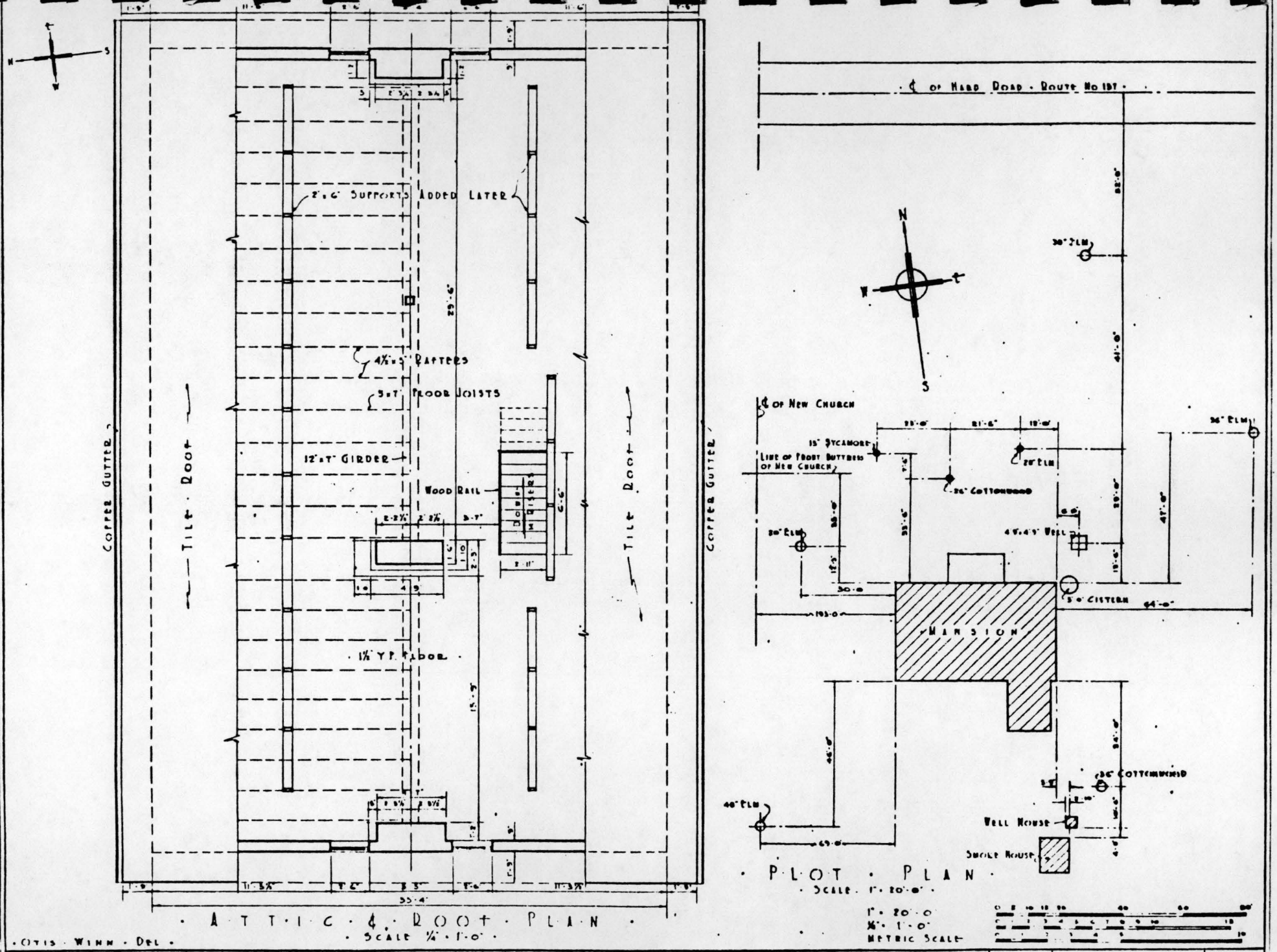
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE JARROT MANSION
ST CLAIR COUNTY

SURVEY NO
25-7

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 16 SHEETS

INDEX NO.

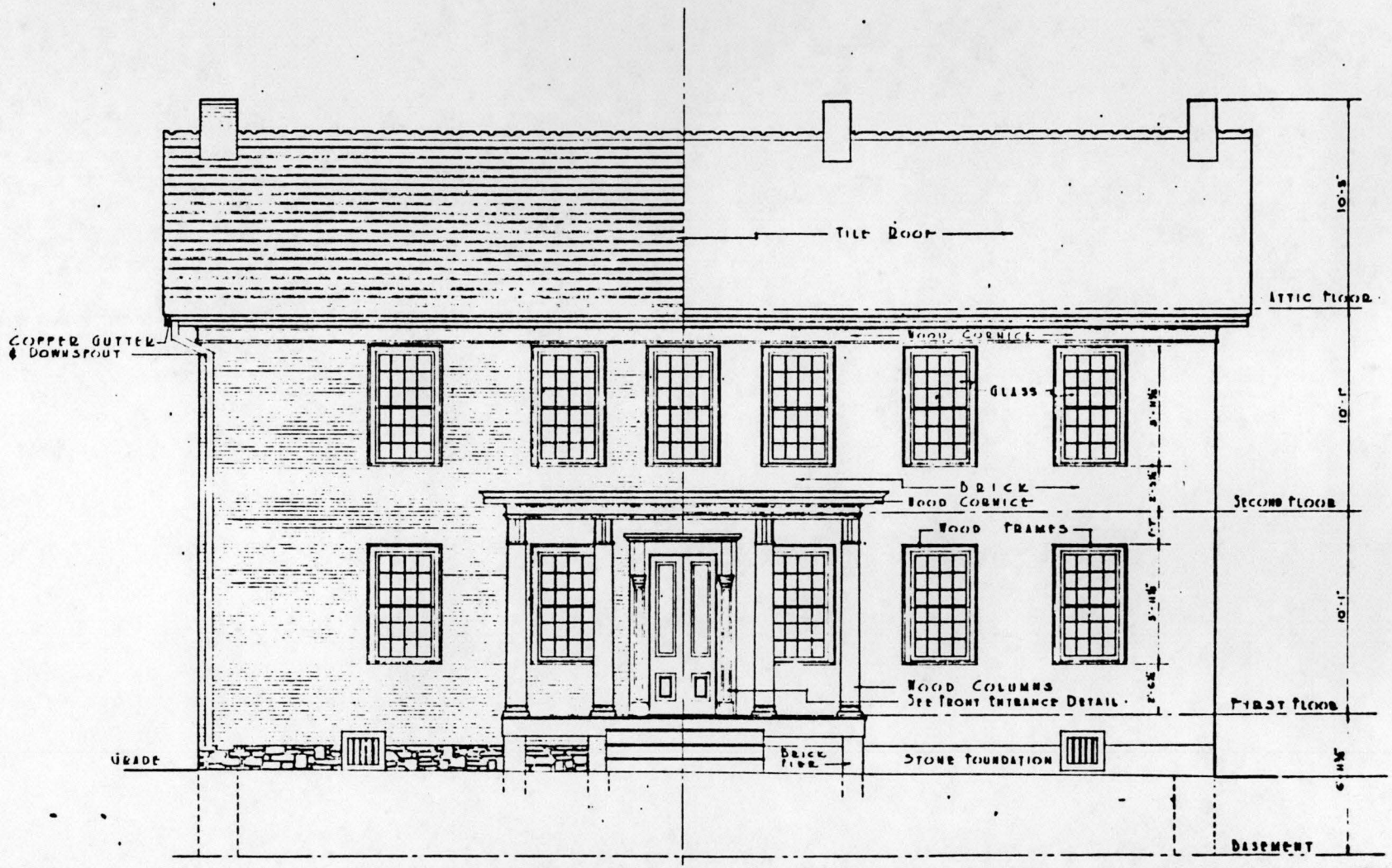


Attic ℄ Roof Plan

Scale ⅛" = 1'-0"

Otis Winn Del.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE The Jarrot Mansion Cahokia, Illinois, St. Clair County	SURVEY NO. 25-7- April 11, 1936	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



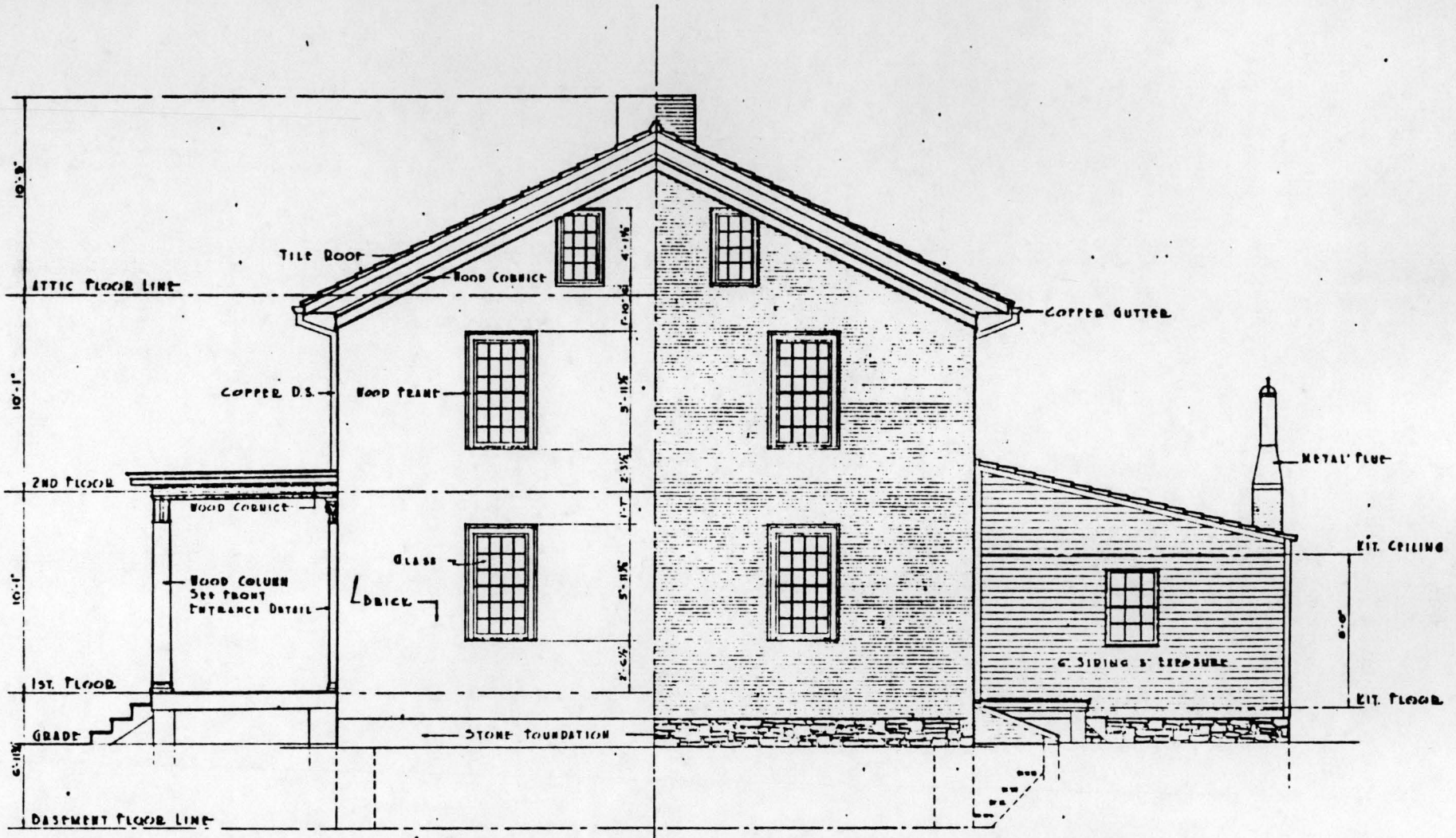
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"-1'-0"

W. GORDON GABRIELSON - DEL.

¼"-1'-0"
METRIC SCALE:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE THE JARROT MANSION CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS ST. CLAIR COUNTY	SURVEY NO 25-7	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 5 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



WEST ELEVATION

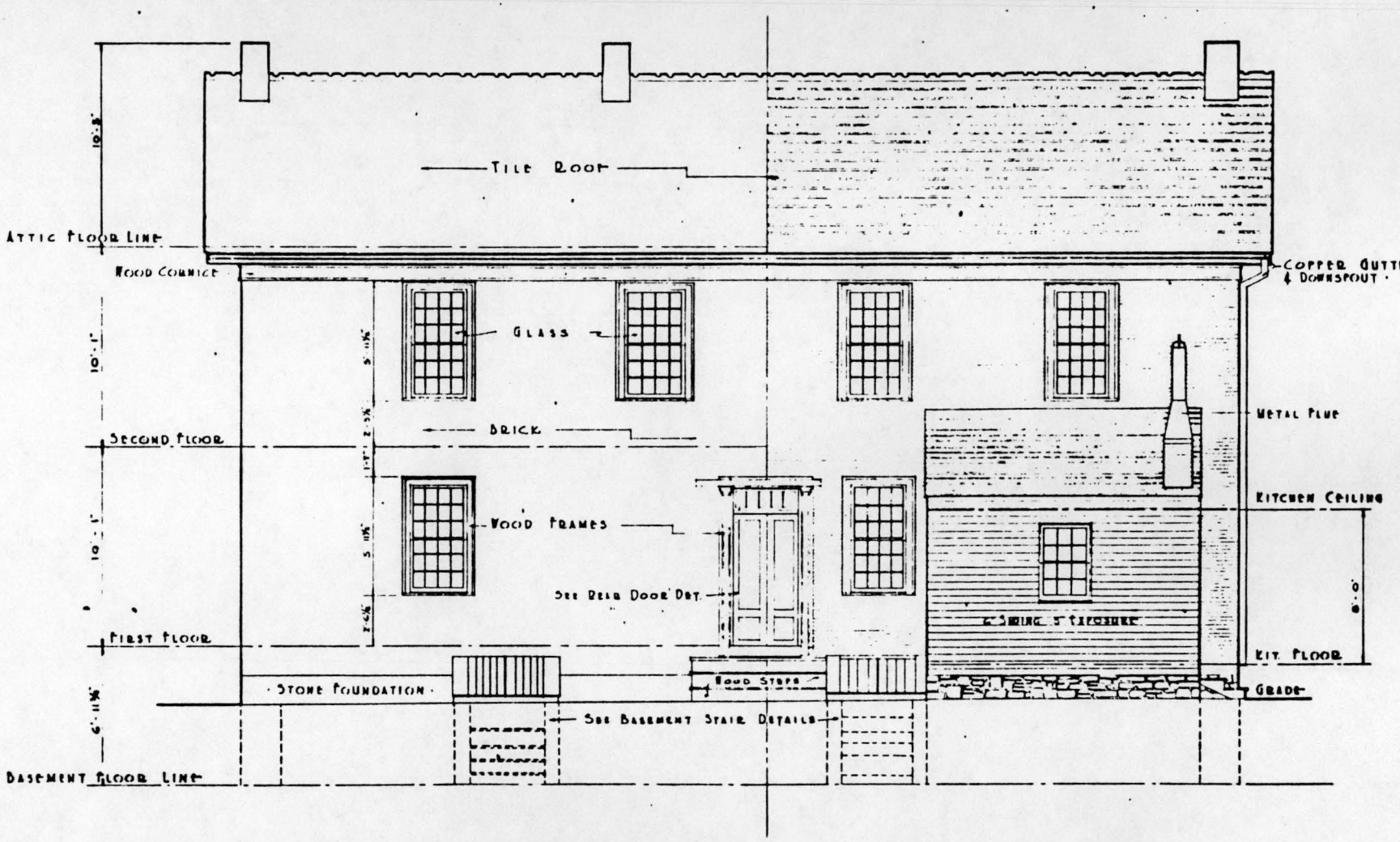
SCALE ¼"-1'-0"

W GORDON GARRETSON DEL

¼" = 1'-0"

METRIC SCALE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE THE JARROT MANSION CAHOKIA ILLINOIS ST. CLAIR COUNTY	SURVEY NO. 25-7	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 6 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



SOUTH ELEVATION

Scale: 1/4"-1'-0"

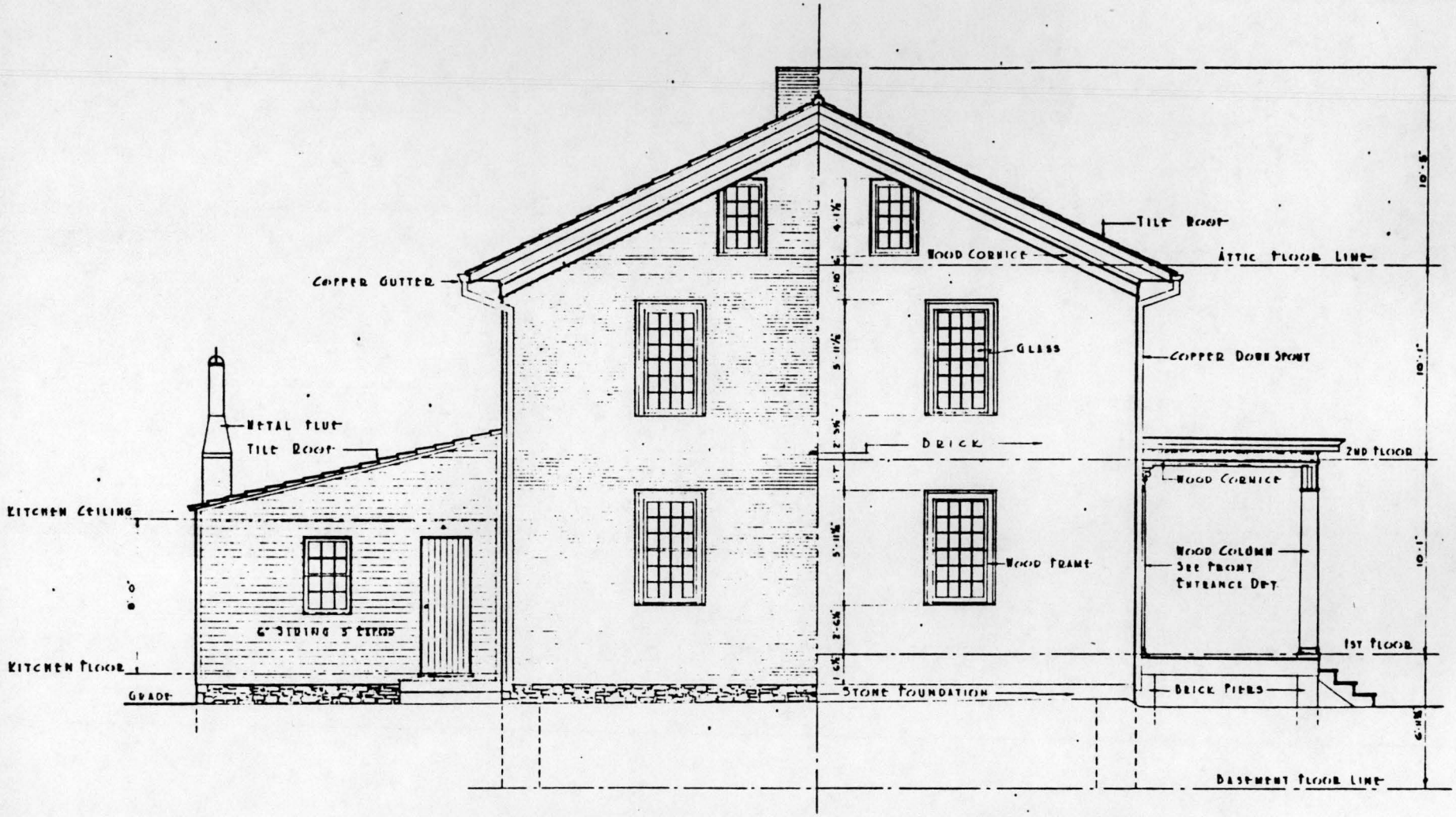
Note:
Present Tile Roof Laid over Original Shingles

1/4"-1'-0"

Metric Scale:

W. Gordon Gauertson, Del.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE The Jarrot Mansion St. Clair County	SURVEY NO 25 7	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



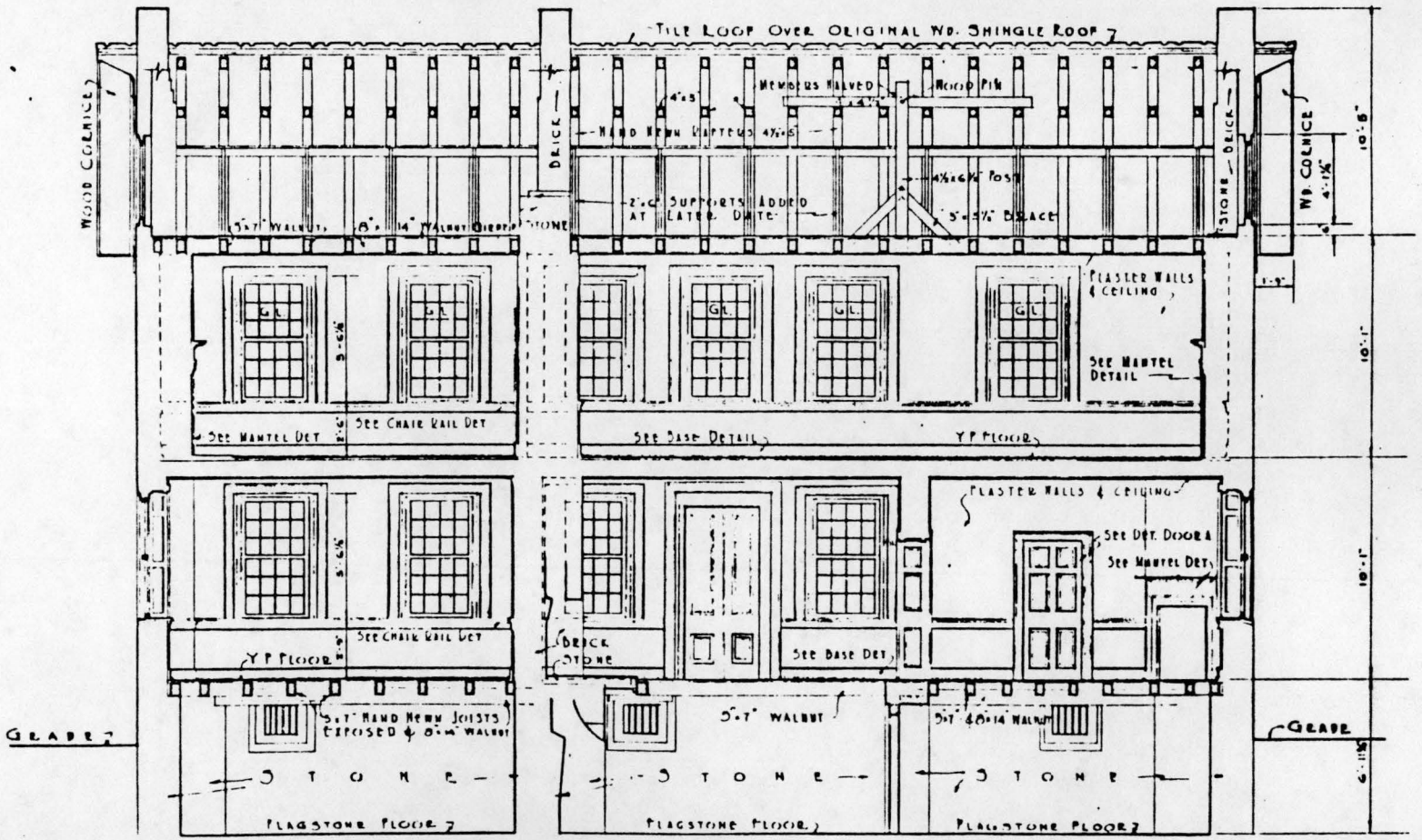
· E A S T · E L E V A T I O N ·

· Scale ½" = 1'-0" ·

· W Gordon Garretson · Del ·

½" = 1'-0"
Metric Scale

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE · The · Jarrot · Mansion · · Cahokia · Illinois · · St. Clair · County ·	SURVEY NO 25 7	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 8 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO



· LONGITUDINAL · · SECTION · · D·D ·

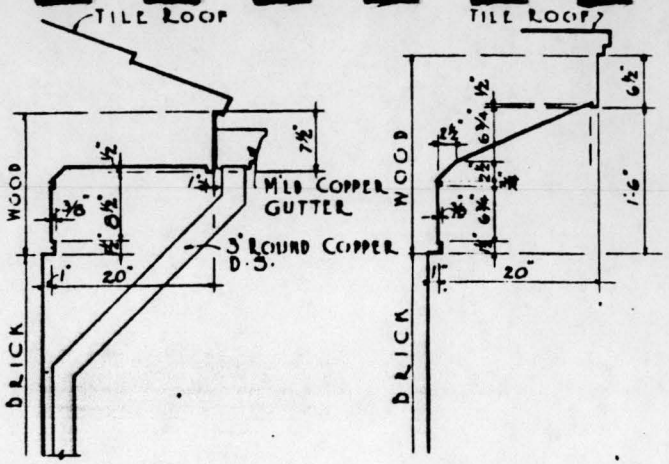
SCALE ¼" · 1 · 0

¼" · 1 · 0

METRIC SCALE

· OTIS WINN · DEL ·

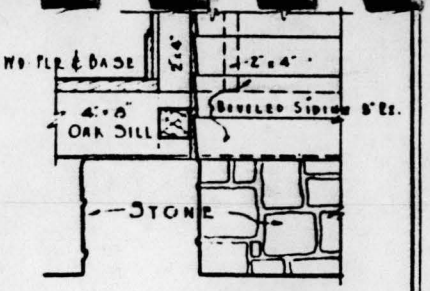
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE · THE · JARROT · MANSION · · CAHOKIA · ILLINOIS · · ST. CLAIR · COUNTY	SURVEY NO 257	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 9 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO.



· CORNICE DETAIL ·

· GABLE RAKE DETAIL ·

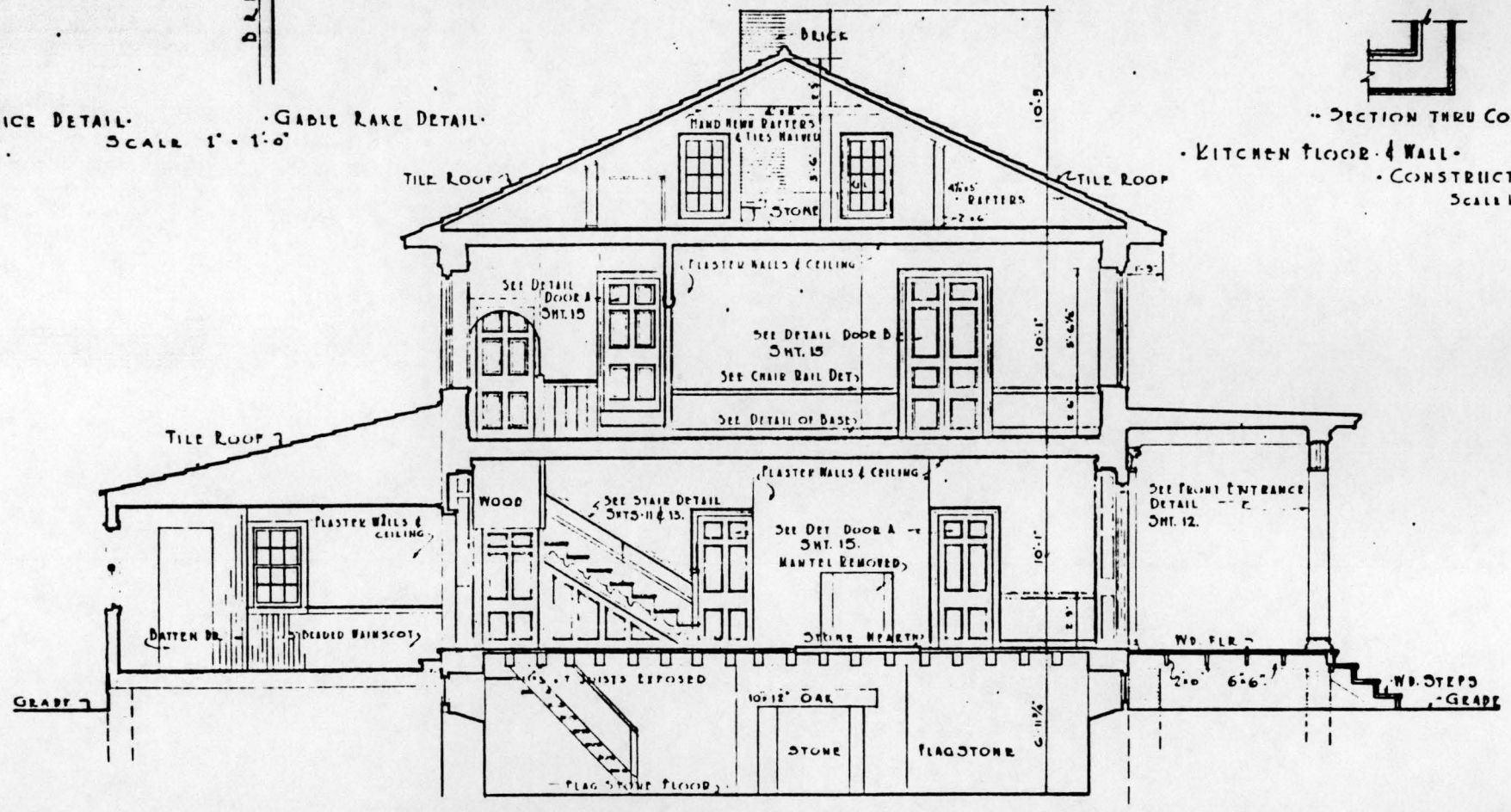
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



· SECTION · · ELEVATION ·

· SECTION THRU COR. ·

· KITCHEN FLOOR & WALL ·
· CONSTRUCTION ·
SCALE 1"=1'-0"

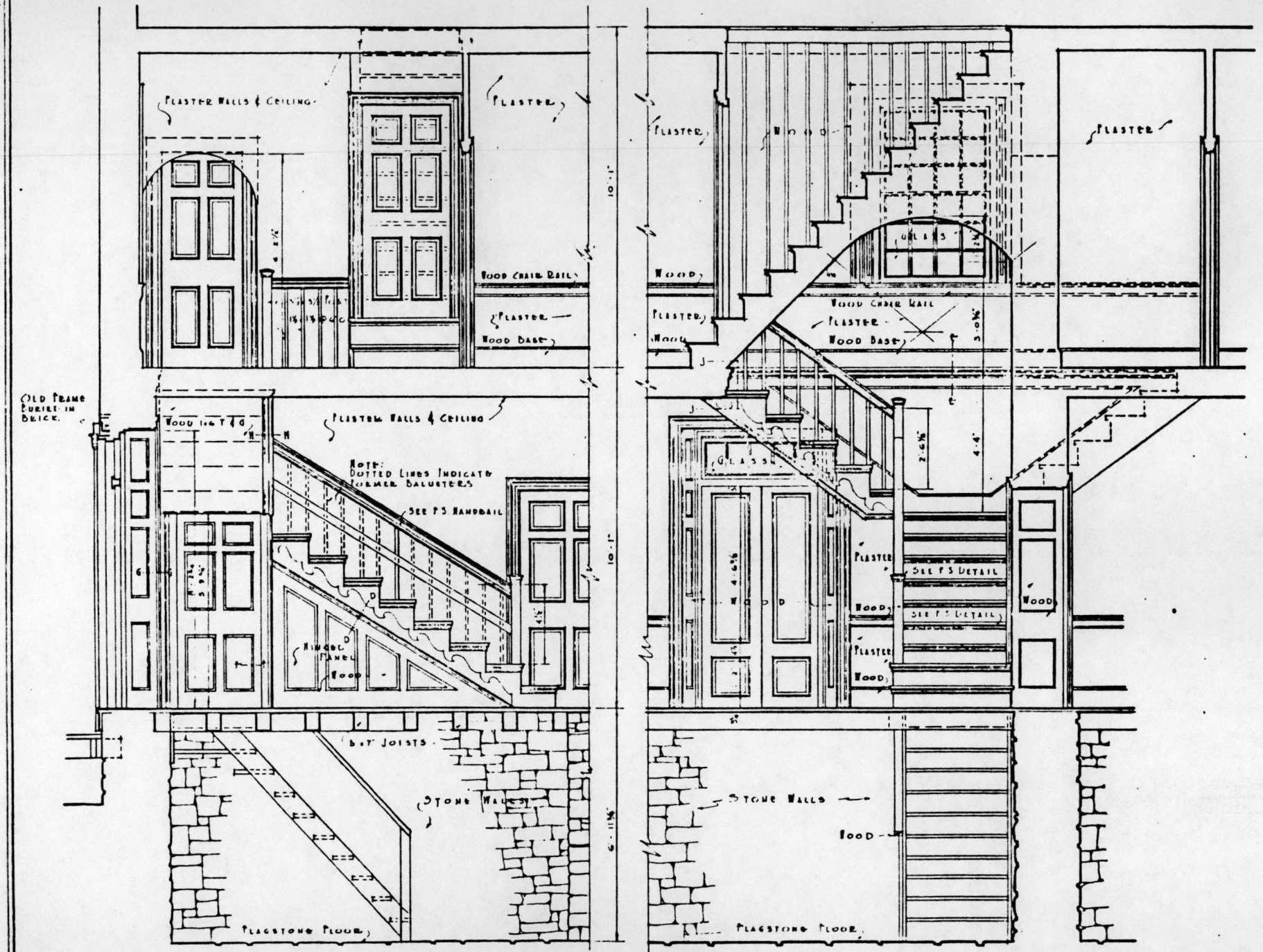


· CROSS · SECTION · A-A ·
SCALE ½"=1'-0"

1"=1'-0"
½"=1'-0"
METRIC SCALE

· J. T. GOLLAGHER · DEL. ·

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE · THE · JARROT · MANSION · · CAHOKIA · ILLINOIS · · ST. CLAIR · COUNTY ·	SURVEY NO · 25-7 · APRIL 1936	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 10 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO



· ELEVATION · LOOKING · WEST · · ELEVATION · LOOKING · SOUTH ·

· DETAIL · OF · STAIR ·

· SCALE ½" · 1'-0" ·

½" · 1'-0"
METRIC SCALE

· EDWARD A.M. RYAN · DEL ·

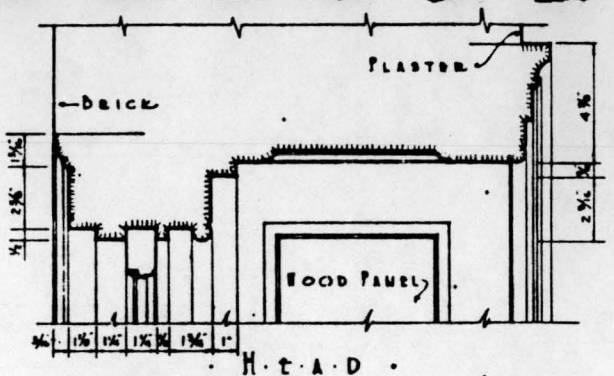
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE · THE · JARROT · MANSION · · CAHOKIA · ILLINOIS · · ST. CLAIR · COUNTY ·	SURVEY NO · 25-7 ·	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 11 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO.

Note:
See Stair Detail for Sections
D·D · E·E · F·F · G·G · H·H · I · J·J ·

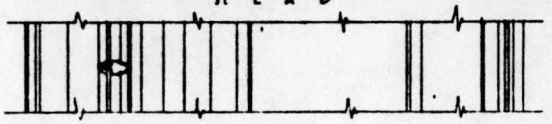
¾" · 1'·0"
Full Size
Metric Scale

· Edward A. H. Ryan · Del ·

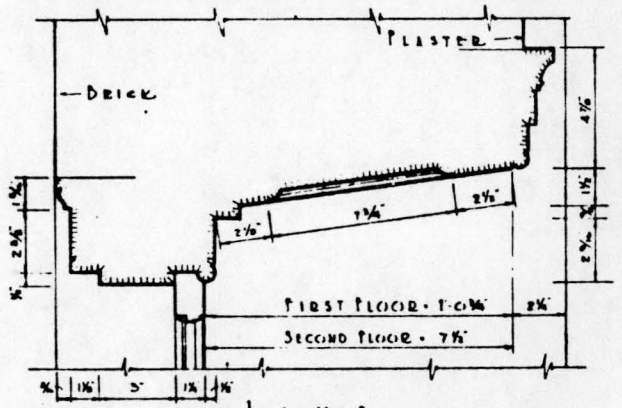
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRAN. H OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE · T.H.t · J.A.R.R.O.T · M.A.N.S.I.O.N · · C.A.H.O.K.I.A · I.L.L.I.N.O.I.S · · S.T · C.L.A.I.R · C.O.U.N.T.Y ·	SURVEY NO · 29-7 ·	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 15 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO



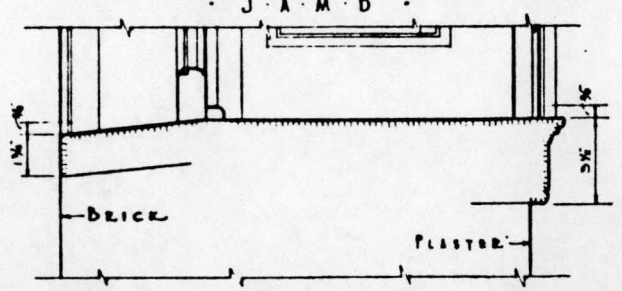
· H·t·A·D ·



· M·U·N·T·I·N ·

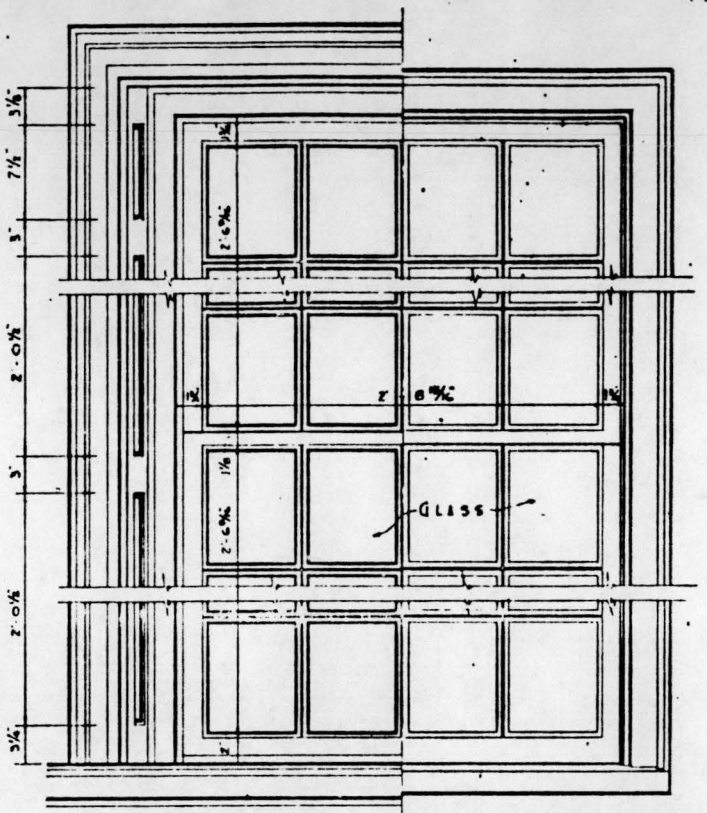


· J·A·M·D ·

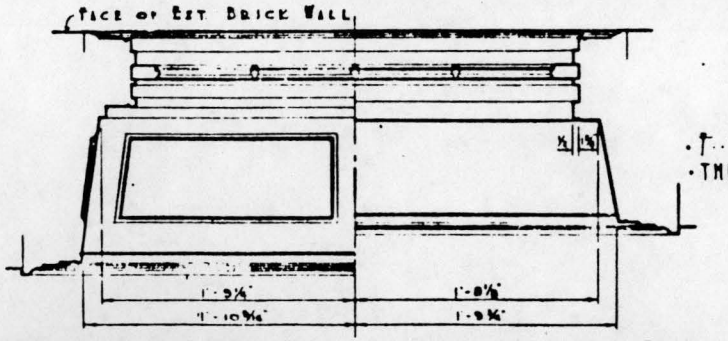


· S·I·L·L ·

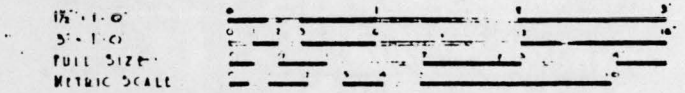
· DETAIL · OF · TYPICAL · WINDOW ·
· SCALE 3"·1'·0" ·

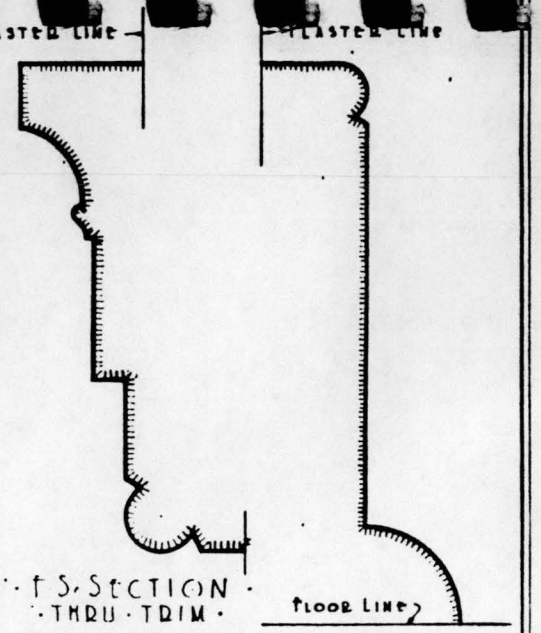


· ONE HALF INTERIOR ELEV. · · ONE HALF EXTERIOR ELEV. ·
· DETAIL · OF · TYPICAL · WINDOW ·
· SCALE 1½" · 1'·0" ·



· ONE HALF REFLECTED PLAN · · ONE HALF REFLECTED PLAN ·
· FIRST FLOOR SOFFIT · · SECOND FLOOR SOFFIT ·

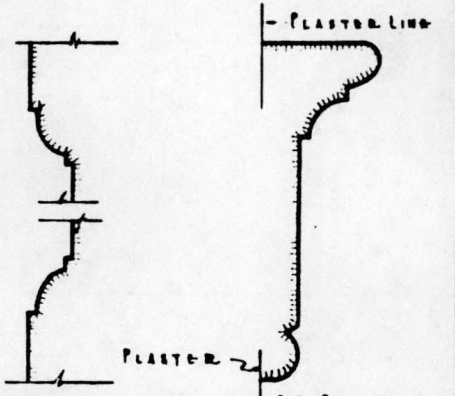




· T S · SECTION ·
· THRU · TRIM ·

NOTE: ABOVE TRIM USED ON ALL INTERIOR DOORS & WINDOWS

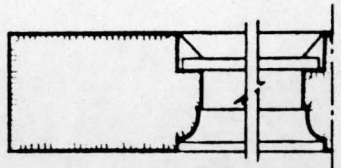
· T·S· SECTION THRU ·
· BASE ·



· T·S· SECTION ·
· THRU · PANEL · MOLD ·

· T·S· SECTION ·
THRU CHAIR RAIL ·

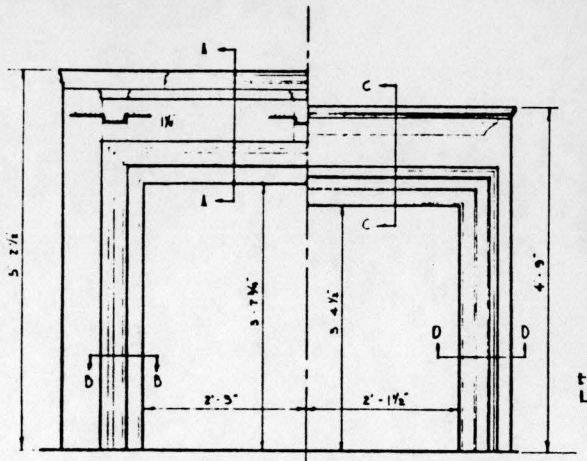
NOTE CHAIR RAIL FORMS STOOL OF ALL WINDOWS



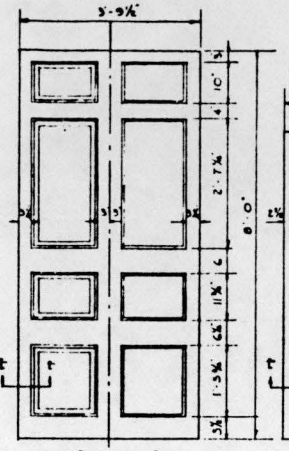
· T S · SECTION · THRU · STILE & MUTIN ·

J T GOLABOWSKI · DEL ·

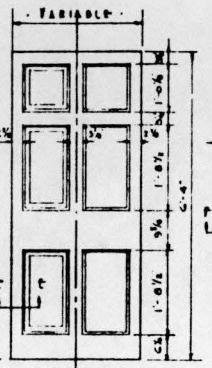
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE · T·H·t · J·A·R·R·O·T · M·A·N·S·I·O·N · · C·A·H·O·K·I·A · I·L·L·I·N·O·I·S · · S·T · C·L·A·I·R · C·O·U·N·T·Y ·	SURVEY NO · 25-7 ·
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 14 OF 16 SHEETS	INDEX NO.	



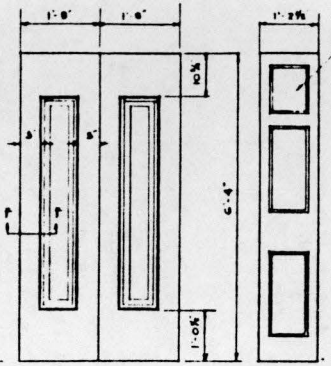
• Elevation • One Half • Second • Floor Mantel •



• Door B • (Double Door)



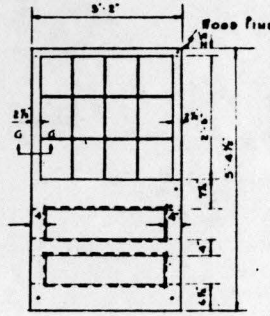
• Door A •



• Door C • (Double Door)

• Jamb Paneling First Floor •

Note: Paneling Same As Used on Window Jambs



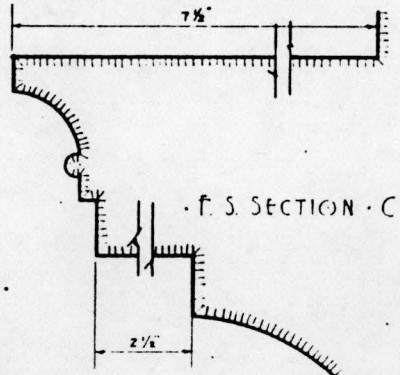
Note: Glass & Muntins Gone

• Basement Door •

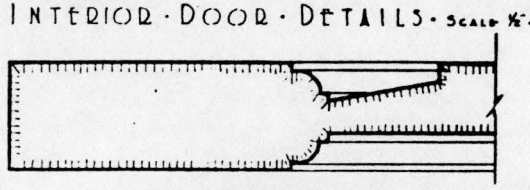
• Elevation • One Half • First Floor • Mantel •

• Detail • of • Mantels • • Scale: ¾" • 1'-0"

• Plans •

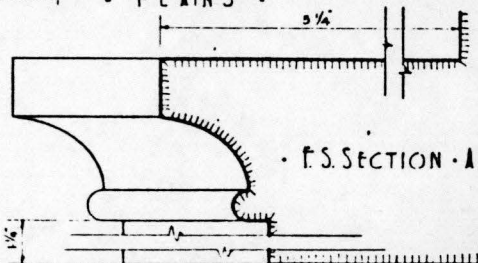


• F.S. Section • C-C •

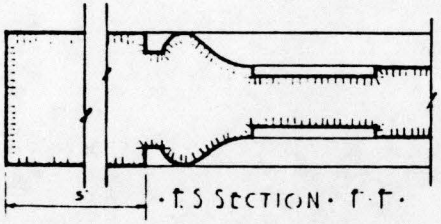


• Interior • Door • Details • Scale ½" • 1'-0" •

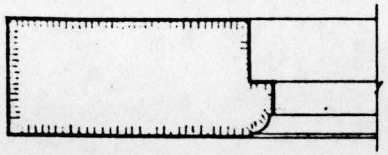
• F.S. Section • E-E •



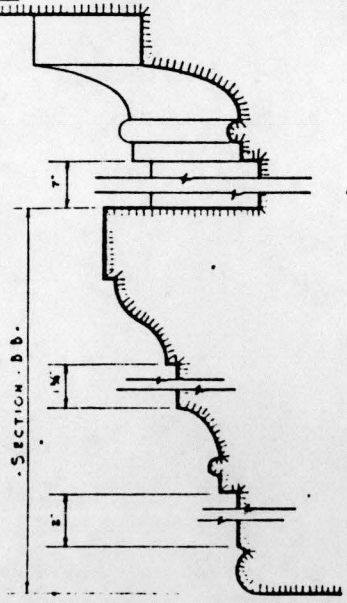
• F.S. Section • A-A •



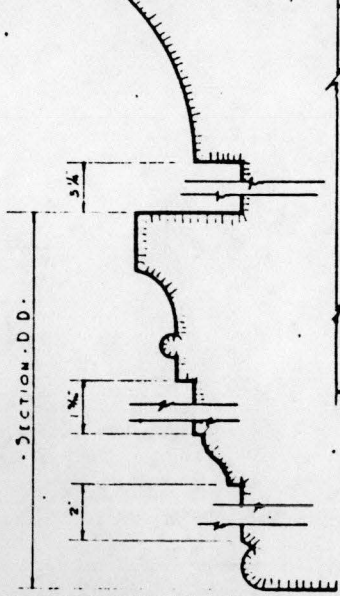
• F.S. Section • F-F •



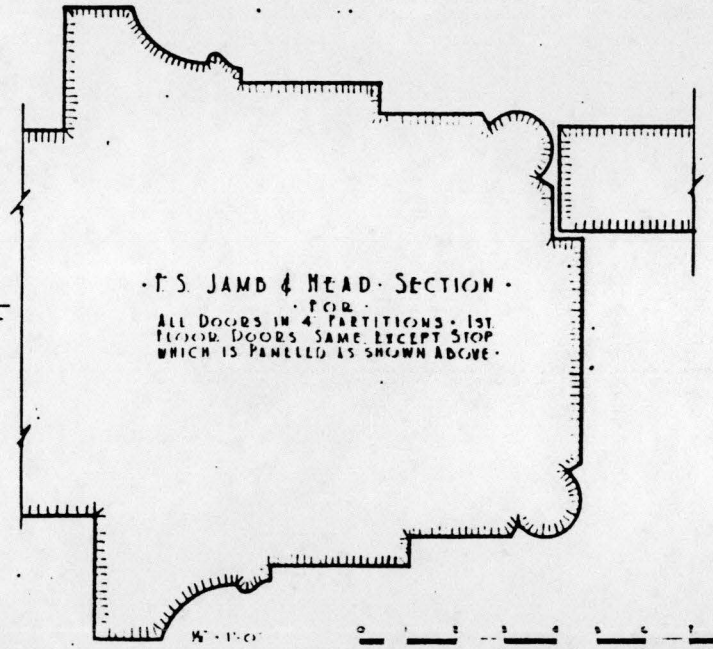
• F.S. Section • G-G •



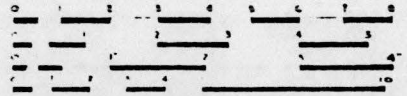
• Section • B-B •



• Section • D-D •



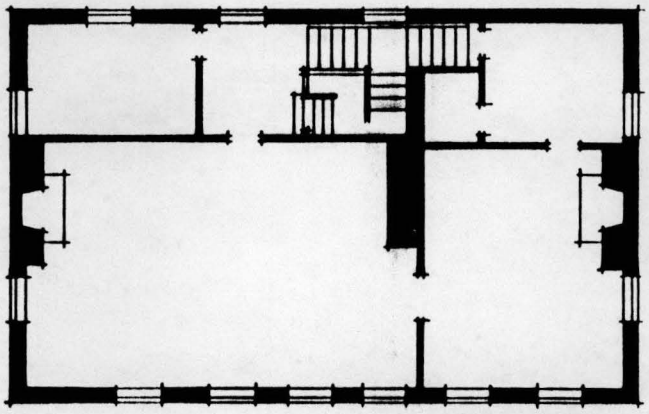
• F.S. Jamb & Head • Section • For All Doors in 4" Partitions • 1st Floor Doors Same Except Stop Which is Panelled as Shown Above •



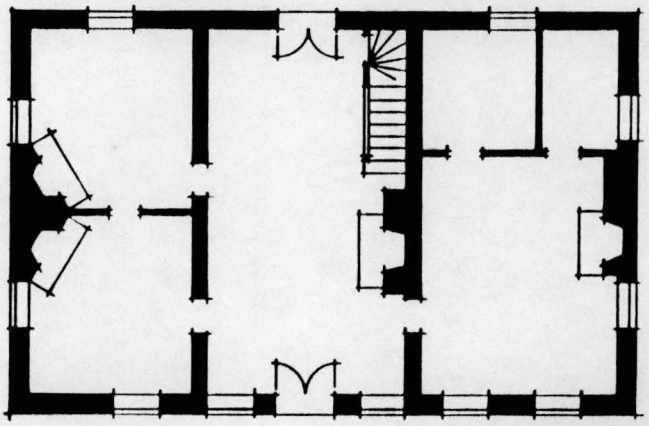
1" • 1'-0"
¾" • 1'-0"
Full Size
Metric Scale

• W. Gordon Garretson • Del •

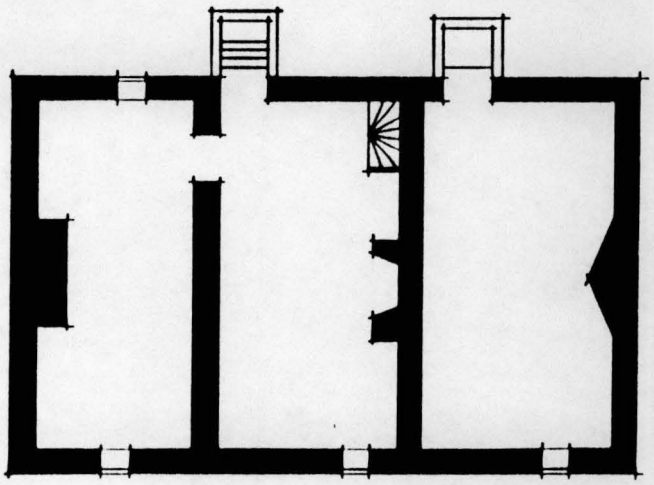
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE • The • Jarrot • Mansion •	SURVEY NO 25-7	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY	INDEX NO



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



CELLAR

FLOOR PLAN CONFIGURATION 1 - CIRCA 1810

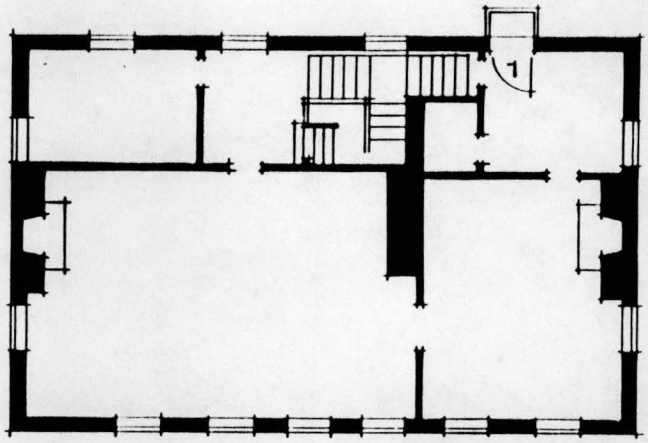
DRAWING NUMBER 1

APPROXIMATE SCALE: NONE

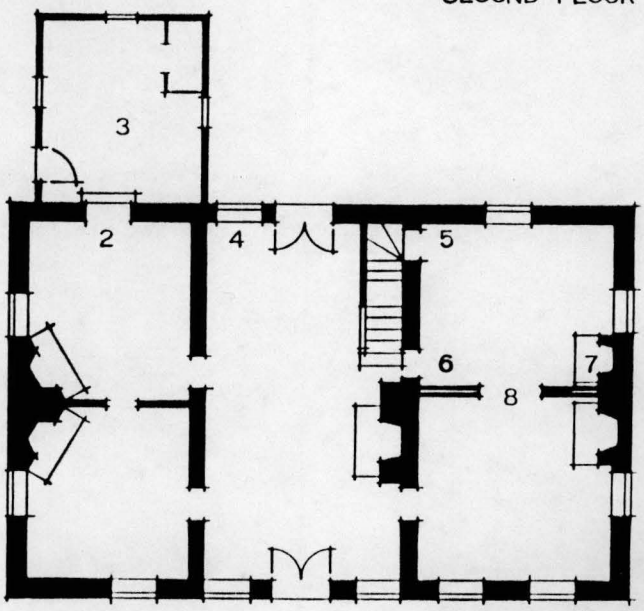
NORTH

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES WERE MADE BETWEEN CA.1810 AND CA.1830s–1860s:

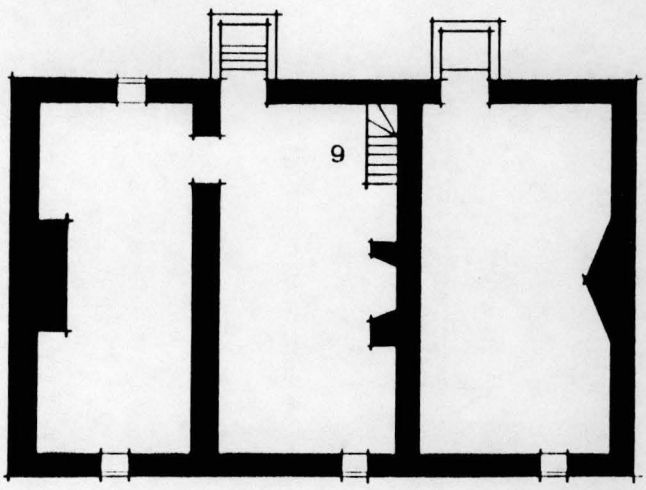
1. DOOR ADDED
2. WINDOW OPENING CONVERTED TO A DOOR OPENING IN CONJUNCTION WITH ITEM 3
3. KITCHEN ELL ADDED (PROBABLY AFTER ITEMS 5–9)
4. WINDOW ADDED
5. DOOR TO CELLAR RELOCATED FROM CENTER HALL TO NEW OPENING
6. DOOR OPENING ADDED
7. SECOND FIREPLACE ADDED AT WEST WALL
8. SMALL ROOM PARTITIONS REMOVED. PARTITION WITH POCKET DOORS ADDED
9. CELLAR STAIR REBUILT



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



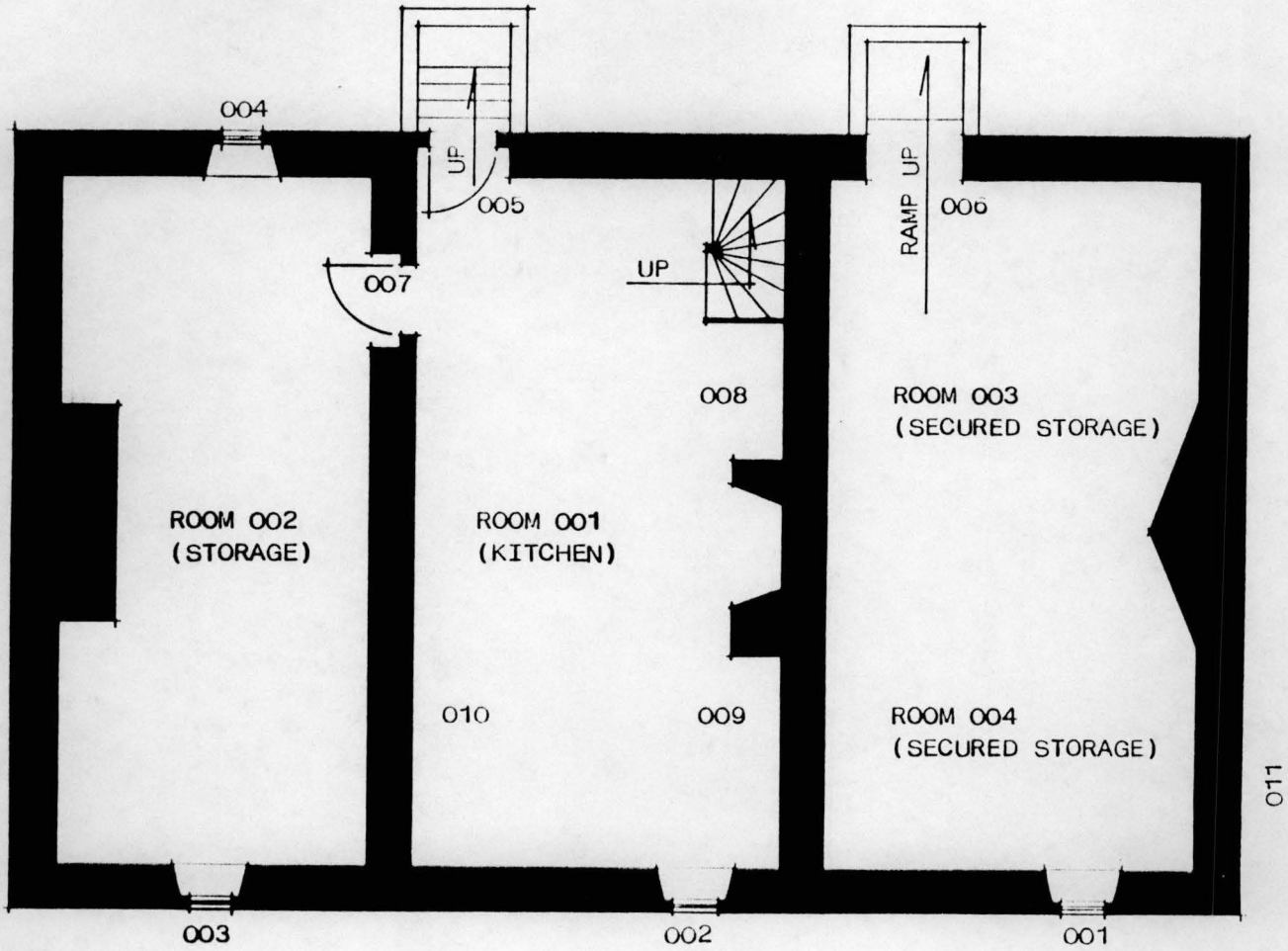
CELLAR

FLOOR PLAN CONFIGURATION 2 – CIRCA 1830s–1860s

DRAWING NUMBER 2

APPROXIMATE SCALE: NONE

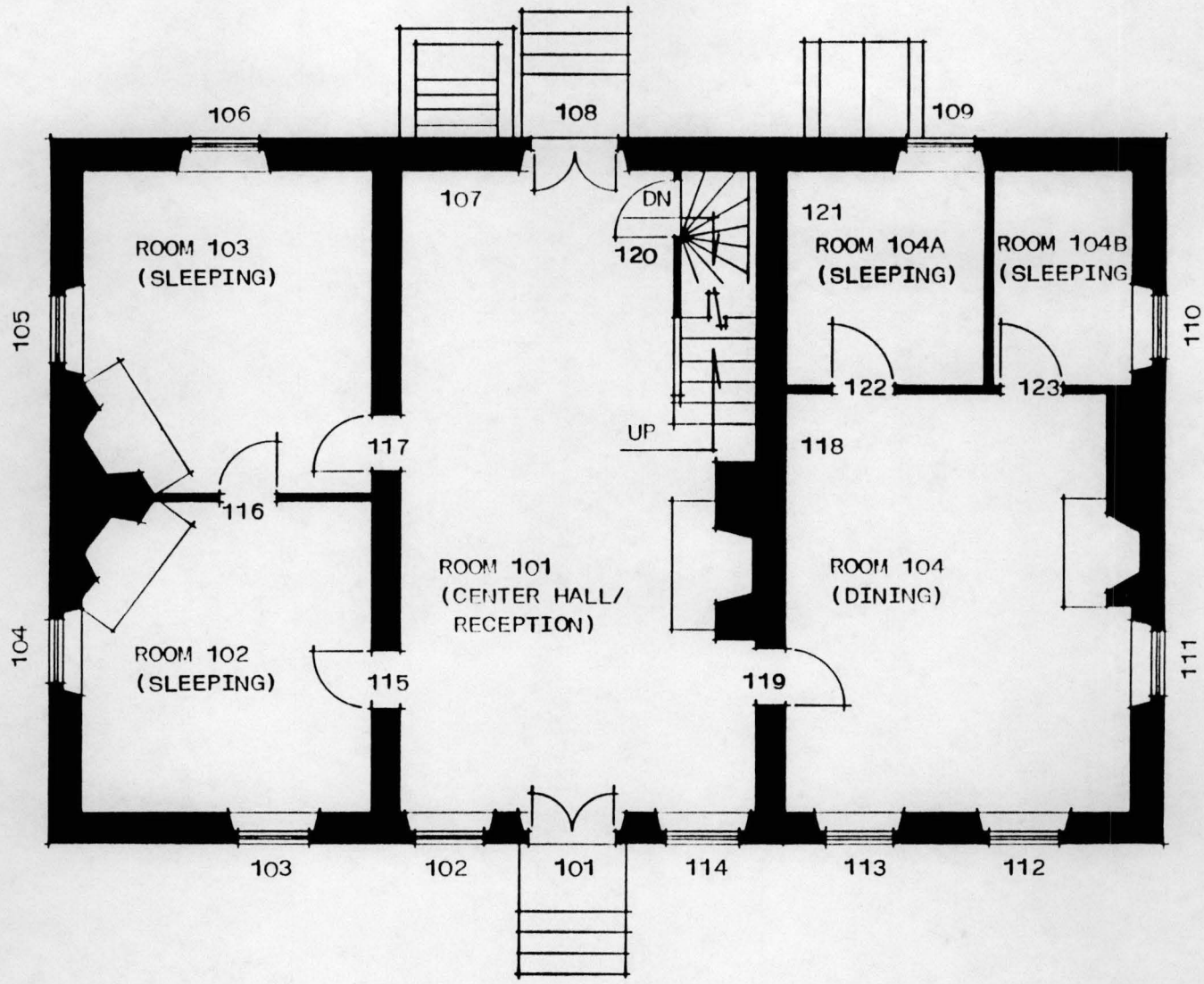
NORTH



THE ROOM USES INDICATED IN PARENTHESES ON DRAWINGS 7, 8, 9 AND 10 ARE CONJECTURAL. DESIGNATIONS ARE BASED ON ROOM SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT, ON A FEW DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS -- FOR EXAMPLE, CHIMNEYPIECES IN PUBLIC SPACES SUCH AS THE CENTER HALL AND THE BALLROOM ARE MORE ORNATE THAN THOSE IN PRIVATE SPACES SUCH AS SLEEPING ROOMS.

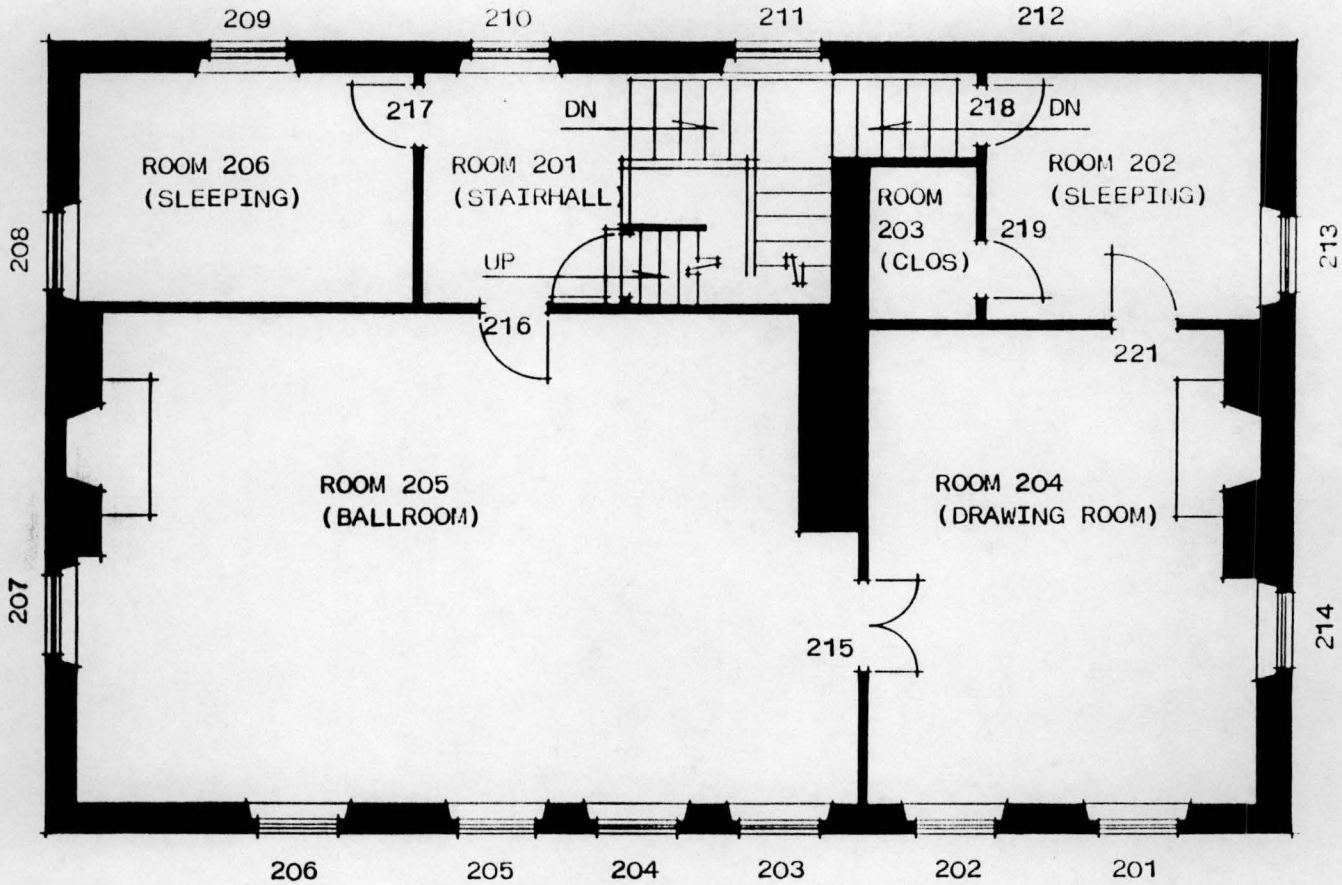
CELLAR FLOOR PLAN CIRCA 1810 DRAWING NUMBER 7

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" NORTH



FIRST FLOOR PLAN CIRCA 1810 DRAWING NUMBER 8

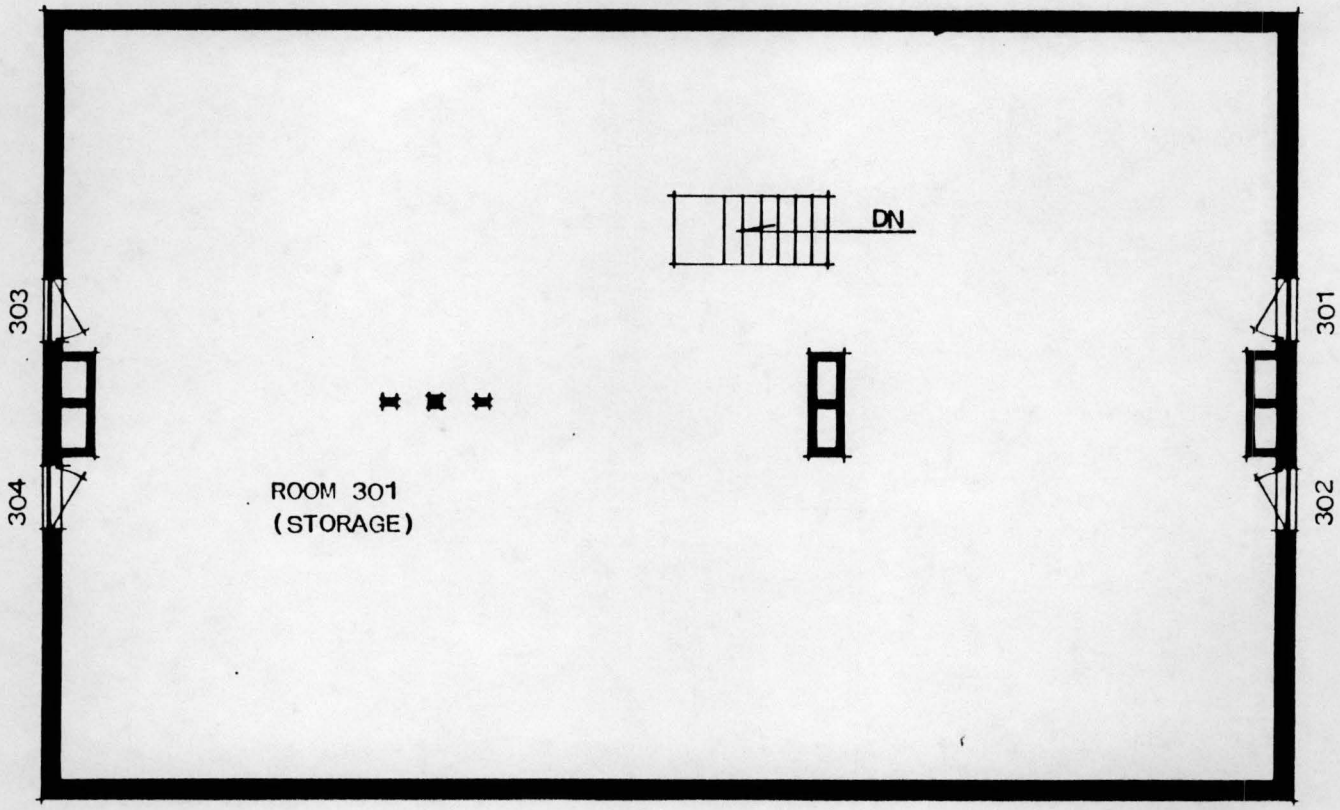
APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" NORTH



SECOND FLOOR PLAN CIRCA 1810

DRAWING NUMBER 9

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" NORTH

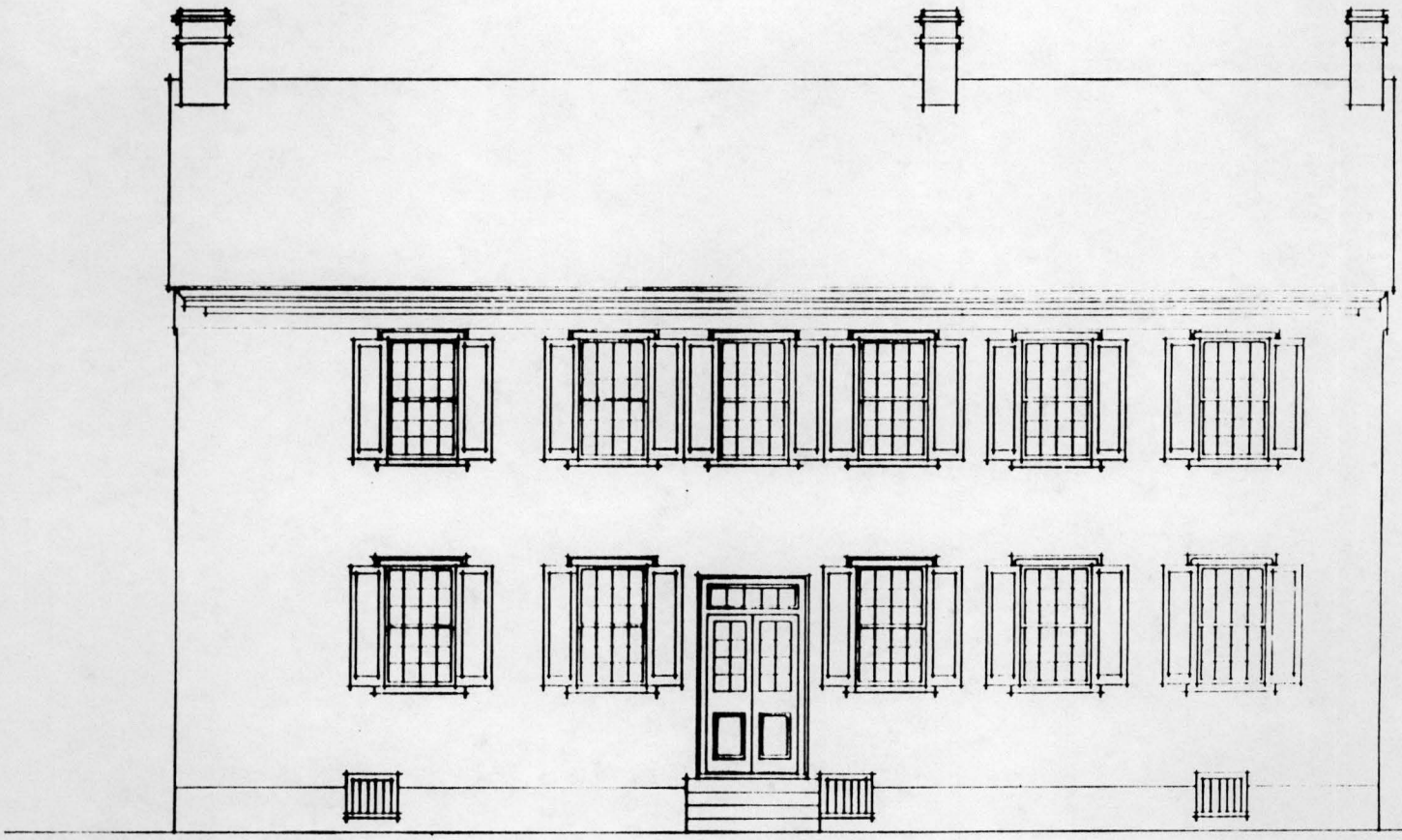


ATTIC FLOOR PLAN CIRCA 1810

DRAWING NUMBER 10

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

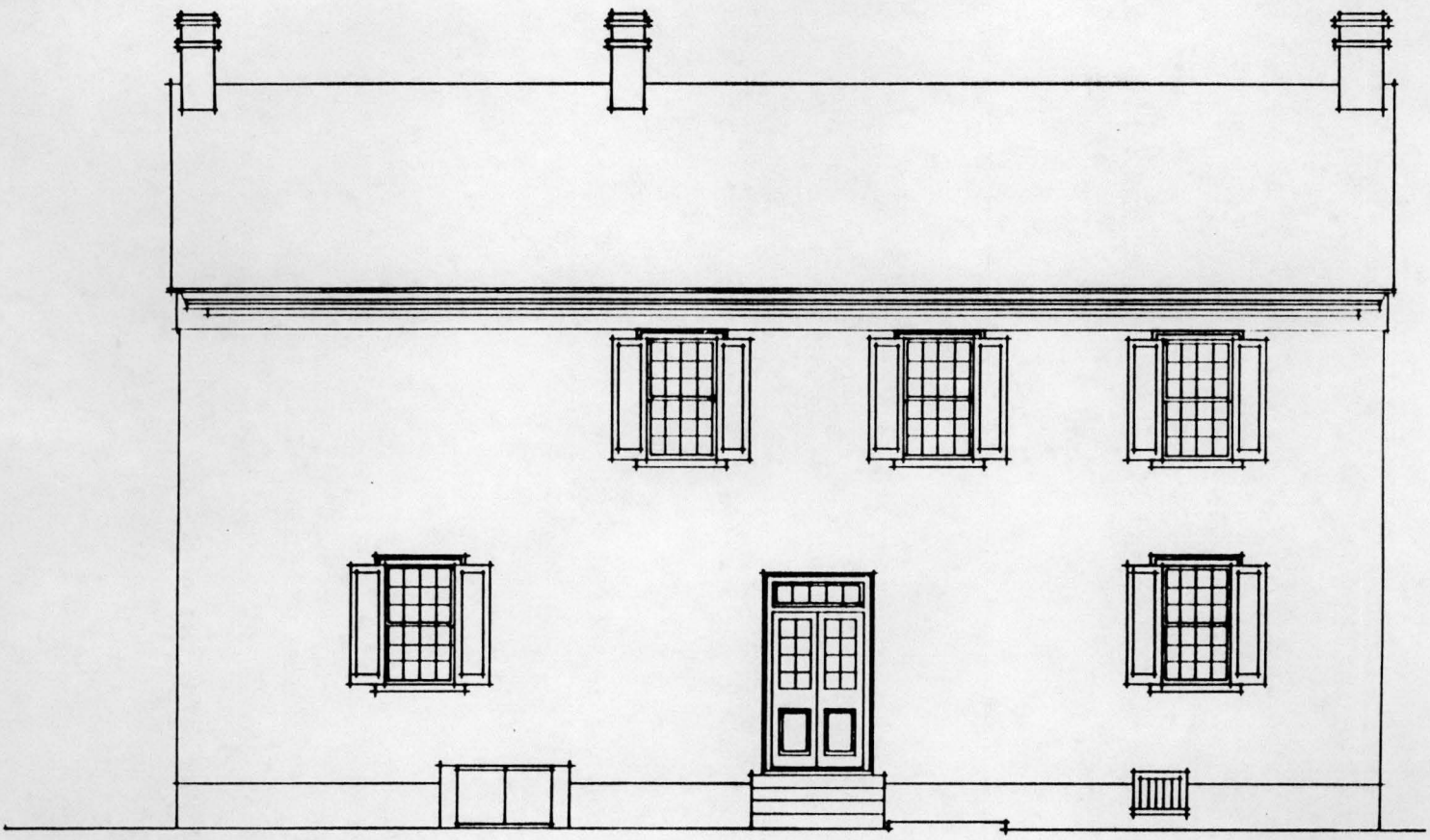
NORTH



NORTH ELEVATION CIRCA 1810

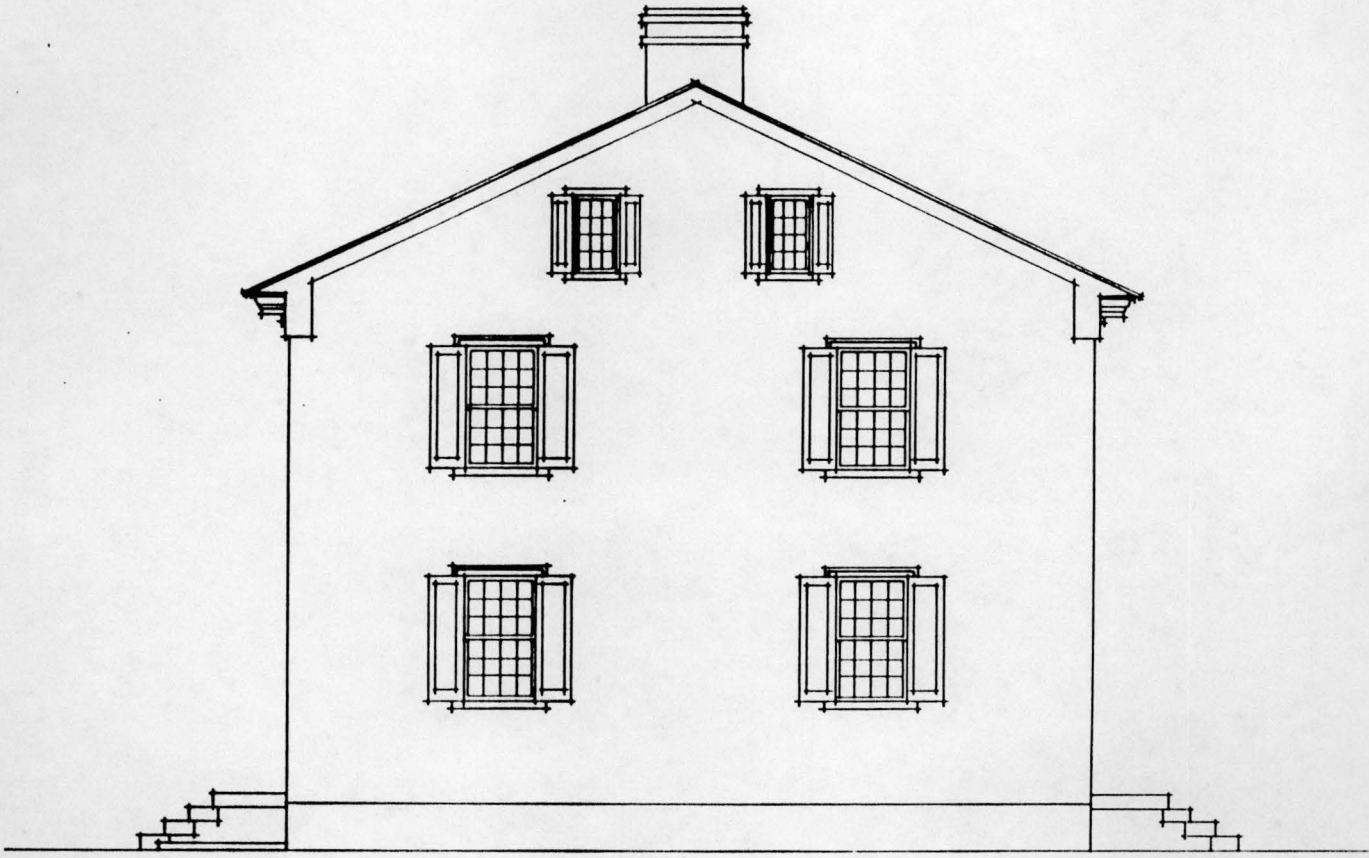
DRAWING NUMBER 11

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



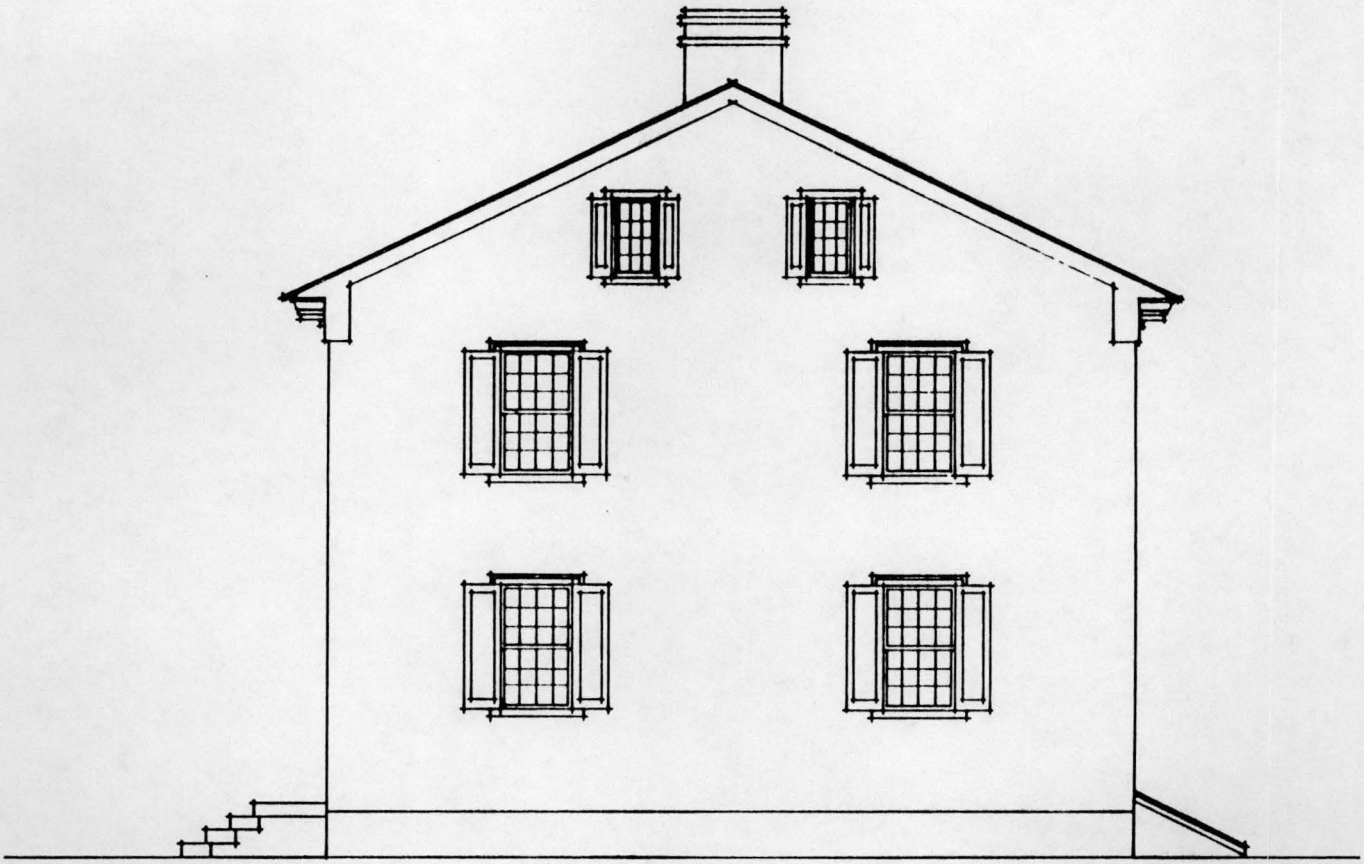
SOUTH ELEVATION CIRCA 1810 DRAWING NUMBER 12

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION CIRCA 1810 DRAWING NUMBER 13

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION CIRCA 1810 DRAWING NUMBER 14

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

01/08/2001

NRHE
800 North Capital Street NW
Washington, DC 20002

Attn: Patty Henry
cc: Carolyn Pitts / NPS

Re: The following is submitted as part of the National Historic Landmark Nomination of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in the village of Cahokia, St. Clair County, Illinois.

Site Name: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion State Historic Site
Site Address: 124 East First Street, Cahokia, IL. 62206
Site Mailing Address: Cahokia State Historic Sites, 107 Elm Street, Cahokia, IL 62206
Site Owner/ Management: Illinois State Preservation Agency, #1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701

Elected Officials:

Position	Name	Address	Phone
Village Trustee:	Norma Jones	812 St. Thomas Lane Cahokia, IL 62206	(618) 337-6930
Village Mayor:	Joseph LiVigni (Interim Mayor)	Cahokia Village Hall 103 Main Street Cahokia, IL 62206	(618) 337-9500
County Board Member:	Mike Crockett	3 Little Estates Cahokia, IL 62206	(618) 332-6890
County Board Chairman:	John Baricevic	County Board Office #10 Public Square Belleville, IL 62222	(618) 277-6600
State Representative: 113th District	Thomas Holbrook	9200 West Main Street Suite 4 Belleville, IL 62223	(618) 394-2211

bcc: C. Ahlgren, Midwest RO

Elected Officials continued.

Position	Name	Address	Phone
State Representative: 114th District	Wyvetter Younge	1010 Martin Luther King East St. Louis, IL 62201	(618) 875-1691
State Senator:	James F. Clayborne Jr.	327 Missouri Avenue Room 422 East St. Louis, IL 62201	(618) 875-1212
Governor:	George H. Ryan	207 State House Springfield, IL 62706	(217) 782-6830
Congressman:	Jerry F. Costello	327 West Main Street Belleville, IL 62220	(618) 233-8026
United States Senator:	Richard J. Durbin	364 Russell Building Washington, DC 20510	(202) 224 - 2152
		230 South Dearborn Street Suite 3892 Chicago, IL 60604	(312) 353-4952

Rep.
Jerry F. Costello

Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7129

FAX Memorandun

TO: **Patty Henry, NHL Program**
202.343.1244

FROM: **Molly McKenzie, Nicholas Jarrot Mansion Historic Site**
618.332.1737

DATE: **7 March 2001**

SUBJECT: **Stone spring house outbuilding at Jarrot Mansion**

Per your request (forwarded via Jane Rhetta), I submit the following description of the extant stone spring house located to the rear of the 1810 Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, a candidate for consideration of NHL designation:

> **The native limestone spring house dates from early to mid-19th century and, although not believed to be contemporary with the 1810 construction date of the brick house, it is apparent that the outbuilding is consistent with the re-organization of the back yard usage and dependencies ca. 1830 to 1845. In its present form, the stone spring house is likely constructed of materials salvaged or robbed from a previous structure in the same location, a structure which would have dated to the construction of the house. The present stone outbuilding measures 9'6" W x 11'8" D x 11'6" H to gable; walls are 17" thick. Openings face north and include a 7.75" H x 7.5" W opening located over the 4'10.5" H x 2'3" W door immediately beneath a header beam measuring 5.5" H x 3' L. Roof shingles were installed in 1987 and are compatible with those that are documented on the house: oak shingles painted with linseed oil tinted with iron oxide.**

I expect this information satisfies your request. However, if further information is needed, please contact Jane at 217.782.8416 or myself at the site office at 618.332.1782.

Thank you.

Printed on Recycled Paper

MAR 8 2001

H34(2280)

Mr. William L. Wheeler, SHPO
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Preservation Services Division
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the study of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois, for the purpose of nominating it for possible designation as a National Historic Landmark. We enclose a copy of the nomination. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nomination during its next meeting, at the time and place indicated on an enclosure. This enclosure also specifies how you may comment on the proposed nomination if you so choose. The Board will make its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days to submit your views in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the National Park System Advisory Board's Landmarks Committee, which will then inform the full Advisory Board of the Committee's recommendations at the Board's meeting. The Secretary of the Interior will then be informed of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations governing the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4) and include other information on the Program. We are also enclosing a fact sheet that outlines the effects of designation.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

Enclosures

PROPERTY STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS

The Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board will evaluate this property at a meeting to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 8 and 9, 2001, beginning at 9:00 a.m. in the Ann Pamela Cunningham Building, Mount Vernon Estate and Gardens, Mount Vernon, Virginia. The Landmarks Committee evaluates the studies of historic properties being nominated for National Historic Landmark designation in order to advise the full National Park System Advisory Board at their meeting on May 21-23, 2001, near Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and will recommend to the full Board those properties that the Committee finds meet the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Owners of private properties nominated for NHL designation have an opportunity to concur with or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 65. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to designation must submit a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the designation. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of the portion of the property that the party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be designated. Letters objecting to or supporting nominations may be sent to Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey, at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Should you wish to obtain information about these meetings, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Historian Patty Henry at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400, Washington, D.C. 20240; or by telephone at 202/343-8163.

SIMILAR LETTER SENT TO:

OWN/SHPO: Mr. William L. Wheeler, SHPO
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Preservation Services Division
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

HEO: Honorable Joseph LiVigni
Mayor of Village of Cahokia
Cahokia Village Hall
103 Main Street
Cahokia, Illinois 62206

bcc: C. Ahlgren, MWRO
0001
2200 Stevenson
2280 Pitts
2280 NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION (NHL PENDING)

FNP:PHenry:mg:03/28/01
F:\NR-NHL\MONETTE\FALL00\BCCOWN.WPD

H34(2280)

MAR 8 2001

Honorable Richard J. Durbin
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Durbin:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the study of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois, for the purpose of nominating it for possible designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). We enclose a copy of the nomination. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nomination during its next meeting, at the time and place indicated on an enclosure. This enclosure also specifies how you may comment on the proposed nomination if you so choose. The Board will make its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days to submit your views in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the National Park System Advisory Board's Landmarks Committee, which will then inform the full Advisory Board of the Committee's recommendations at the Board's meeting. The Secretary of the Interior will then be informed of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations governing the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4) and include other information on the Program. We are also enclosing a fact sheet that outlines the effects of designation.

Sincerely,

JOHN ROBBINS

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships

Enclosures

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NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION
CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS

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Should you wish to obtain information about these meetings, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Historian Patty Henry at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400, Washington, D.C. 20240; or by telephone at 202/343-8163.

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

Honorable Richard J. Durbin
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Peter G. Fitzgerald
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Jerry F. Costello
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: C. Ahlgren, MWRO
0001
2200 Stevenson
2280 Pitts
2280 NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION (NHL PENDING)

FNP:PHenry:mg:3/08/01
F:\NR-NHL\MONETTE\SPRING01\BCCOWN.WPD

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701–1507 • (217) 782–4836 • TTY (217) 524–7128

Carolyn Pitts
National Historic Landmark Survey
National Park Service
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

9 March 2001

Dear Ms. Pitts,

Enclosed are 24 slides of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion Historic Site which is a candidate for consideration of NHL designation. Briefly, the images may be described as:

1. North elevation, looking southwest.
2. North elevation, looking southwest.
3. North elevation, looking south.
4. East elevation, looking southwest.
5. South elevation, looking north.
6. Center entry hall, looking south.
7. Center entry hall, looking north.
8. Main staircase, looking to southwest.
9. Main staircase, looking to southwest.
10. Upper stair hall, looking west.
11. Top of west stair wing, looking east.
12. First floor front sleeping room, looking southeast.
13. First floor rear sleeping room, looking east.
14. First floor double pile rooms, looking south.
15. First floor front room, looking southwest.
16. Upper story ballroom, looking east.
17. Upper story ballroom, looking west.
18. Upper story adjoining drawing room, looking southwest.
19. Upper story room adjacent to drawing room, looking north.

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20. Basement center bay, looking north.
21. Back of main entry hall, looking south.
22. Extant stone spring house, looking south.
23. North elevation of Jarrot Mansion c. 1891, looking southeast. Photo courtesy of Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, MO.
24. Log Church of the Holy Family, a National Historic Landmark, located adjacent to the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our application.

Sincerely,

Molly McKenzie
Jarrot Mansion State Historic Site
107 Elm Street
Cahokia, Illinois 62206
Tel - 618.332.1782
Fax - 618.332.1737

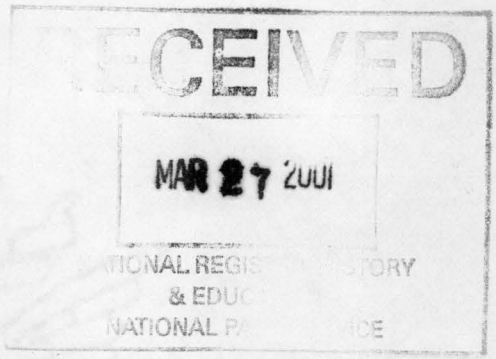
JERRY F. COSTELLO
12TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

PLEASE RESPOND TO THE
OFFICE CHECKED BELOW:

COMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE
SCIENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–1312

March 20, 2001



Ms. Carol D. Schull
Chief
Nat'l Historic Landmarks Survey
Nat'l Park Service
1849 C St., N.W. NC400
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Carol:

I am contacting you today to recommend the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois, in my Congressional district, to be designated as a National Historic Landmark.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion was the residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis prior to the historic exploration. The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion was constructed between 1807-1810, to reflect the architectural style of the Northwest Territory. The exterior is comprised mainly of limestone and brick. It's foundation consists of actual limestone drawn from the Mississippi River. The interior was constructed with plaster, limestone and brick as well as pine and walnut woods, all with complimenting styles.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is important to our national history because it still contains its original design and authentic style as it did in the early part of the 19th century and because of its connection to Lewis and Clark's historic journey west. The Jarrot Mansion is a connection to our past that should be honored with the National Historic Landmark designation.

I hope that you will seriously consider my request of granting the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark. I look forward to your positive recommendation.

Sincerely,

Jerry F. Costello
Member of Congress

JFC/rs

☐ 2454 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TEL: (202) 225–5661
FAX: (202) 225–0285

☐ 327 W. MAIN ST.
BELLEVILLE, IL 62220
TEL: (618) 233–8026
FAX: (618) 233–8765

☐ 1363 NIEDRINGHAUS AVE.
GRANITE CITY, IL 62040
TEL: (618) 451–7065
FAX: (618) 451–2126

☐ 250 W. CHERRY ST.
CARBONDALE, IL 62901
TEL: (618) 529–3791
FAX: (618) 549–3768

☐ 8787 STATE ST.
EAST ST. LOUIS, IL 62203
TEL: (618) 397–8833

☐ 1330 SWANWICK ST.
CHESTER, IL 62233
TEL: (618) 826–3043

RECEIVED 2280
MAR 27 2001
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Jeffrey T. Winter
330 Florida
Belleville Il. 62221

20 March 2001

Carol Schull;

I'm writing this letter in support of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois as a National Historic Landmark. While Nicholas Jarrot is not as well known historically as Lewis & Clark, he was a vital link in their journey as an interpreter with the Spanish who had possession of the St. Louis area. Somewhere in his travels through the eastern United States Nicholas Jarrot made an impression that resulted in Meriwether Lewis seeking his services and accepting his hospitality. The East obviously made an impression on Nicholas Jarrot as he brought his interpretation of early American architectural style to the Northwest Territory, leaving a lasting memorial that still contains original evidence of material and construction techniques used by local laborers. This historic archive, touted as the oldest brick residence in Illinois, is remarkably intact for a building 200 years old that retains an overwhelming percentage of its original material. This invaluable reference tool demonstrates the skill and ingenuity displayed by early settlers of this country as our nation expanded westward.

Sincerely

Jeffrey T. Winter

March 21, 2001

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark status

Dear Ms. Schull,

The Jarrot Mansion was constructed between 1807-1810 and is of national significance in that it represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style used within development of the Northwest territory. The Mansion was residence of Nicholas Jarrot, interpreter for Meriweather Lewis, who served with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis prior to the historic exploration. The edifice is important to our national history as it contains authentic design, construction techniques and materials used to erect early frontier brick structures.

This living archive is of national significance and exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation, it is indeed worthy of landmark status as it remains remarkably intact. The Jarrot Mansion also serves as an important historic vehicle towards understanding the means and methods of the settlement of our nation.

Any consideration given recognition of The Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark will truly be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Judith B Sauget

RICHARD A. and JUDITH B. SAUGET
1 Longue Vue Station
Sauget, IL 62206

RECEIVED
MAR 26 2001
REGISTER, HISTORY
EDUCATION
NAL PARK SERVICE

RECEIVED 2280
MAR 27 2001
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MUELLER PAINTING & DECORATING
THEODORE J. MUELLER
220 KNAPP STREET
CHESTER, ILLINOIS 62233

March 21, 2001

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 `C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, Illinois
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark status

Dear Ms Schull:

My name is Theodore (Ted) J. Mueller and I have been a decorator/painter for over 35 years, as well as amateur historian and re-enactor. I am intimately involved with the above named Jarrot Mansion, as I have been asked to restore to original appearance, much of the old-time woodgraining and paint finishes, which are my specialties.

This mansion is incredibly beautiful and in wonderful condition--and getting better and better all the time. I have studied architecture both in college and "on the job" as it were, and this "Nicholas Jarrot Home" built in the very early 1800's, is a significantly important representation of the early Federal architecture in the Northwest Territory.

Speaking as an historian, I need to express my true excitement in the fact that the gentleman who owned this magnificent house, Nicholas Jarrot, was, among many other things, an interpreter between Meriwether Lewis and the St. Louis Spanish authorities just before Lewis' famous exploration.

My wife and I both have extensive experience in interpreting historic sites and just recently, were invited by the Site Manager to help with special tours given during the early part of March this year. The delight in the visitors' faces in seeing and understanding this living museum was well worth all of the time and effort we put into the task. We look forward to the opportunity for more and more visitors to enjoy this experience.

This cannot be accomplished without your help. I sincerely endorse the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois and hope you, too, will advocate the mansion as well as a National Historic Landmark.

Very truly yours,

MUELLER PAINTING & DECORATING

Theodore J. Mueller

TJM/dm

March 21, 2001

Ms. Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street NW, Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Subject: Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia IL

Dear Ms. Schull,

I am writing in request of your support for endorsement of The Jarrot Mansion for National Historic Landmark recognition.

This facility was constructed during the years 1807 - 1810 and is of national significance, representing the early American architectural style used in development of the Northwest territory. The Mansion was residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriweather Lewis, who served with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis. This building is important to our national history, it contains authentic design, construction technique and materials used in erecting early frontier brick structures.

The Jarrot Mansion is a living archive that exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation, it is worthy of landmark status because it remains extraordinarily intact. The Jarrot Mansion is also important because it functions as a valuable historic tool in understanding the means and methods of how our nation was settled.

Please give consideration to The Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Robert N Gibson

ROBERTA ZERBAN
1433 Queeny
Sauget, IL 62206

RECEIVED
MAR 27 2001
NAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THOMAS HOLBROOK

STATE REPRESENTATIVE • 113TH DISTRICT

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE:
2065-L STRATTON OFFICE BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706
217-782-0104

DISTRICT OFFICE:
9200 W. MAIN - SUITE 4
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS 62223
618-394-2211

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1310 NIEDRINGHAUS
GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS 62040
618-451-0200

EMAIL: THOLBROOK@HOUSEDEM.STATE.IL.US

ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEES:

MEMBER

- TOURISM CHAIRMAN
- CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS
- TRANSPORTATION & MOTOR VEHICLES
- VETERANS AFFAIRS
- ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

March 22, 2001

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

It gives me great pleasure to write this endorsement letter on behalf of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois. I understand the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion has been nominated for recognition as a National Historic Landmark.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is well known in the area for its construction period: 1807-1810, an interpretation of the early Federal architectural style. The mansion was residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis prior to the historic exploration. It is important to our national history because it functions as an important historic vehicle to understand the means and methods of how our nation was settled.

The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant because it represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style within the growth and development of America's first territory: the Northwest Territory. It is also important to our national history because it still contains the authentic design, construction techniques, and material used to build brick structures on the early frontier. It is a living archive that exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation and is worthy of landmark status because it is still here, extant and remarkably intact.

Please feel free to discuss this endorsement for the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia Illinois personally with me at my district office, (618) 394-2211.

Sincerely,

THOMAS HOLBROOK
State Representative
113th District

RECYCLED PAPER - SOYBEAN INKS

Nipundikan

"Where You Learn"

Dan Hechenberger, Director of Education
Ph: 618-566-7399
E-mail: nipundikan @ yahoo.com
1017 West Green Street
Mascoutah, IL 62258-1032

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC- 400 Washington, D.C. 20240

March 22nd, 2001

Dear Ms. Schull:

I wish to lend my support for the confirmation and declaration of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois as a National Historic Landmark.

The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, constructed between 1807-1810, is a wonderful example of the early Federal architectural style. In my opinion it merits designation as a National Historic Landmark for a number of reasons:

- It represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style within the Northwest territory — America's first territory;
- It still contains the authentic design, construction techniques, and materials used to build brick structures on the early frontier;
- It is a living archive that exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation and it is worthy of landmark status because it is still here, extant and remarkably intact;
- It is worthy of merit because it functions as an important historic vehicle to understand the means and methods of how our nation was settled;
- It was the residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis prior to the historic expedition by the Corps of Discovery.

As an educator and the director of a non-profit organization that emphasizes the importance of history, I heartily endorse the designation of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Dan Hechenberger

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& EDUCATION
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From The Desk Of Sean Paul Goding

March 22, 2001

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Subject: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark Status

Dear Ms. Schull,

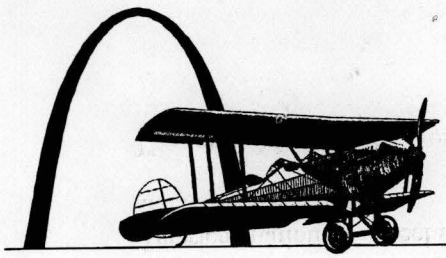
I am writing in reference to the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, located in historic Cahokia, IL. The Mansion was the residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at Saint Louis prior to the historic exploration. The Jarrot Mansion is important because it functions as an important historic vehicle in understanding the means and methods of how our nation was settled. The Jarrot Mansion is also a living archive that exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation and I feel is worthy of national historic landmark status because it is still here, extant, and remarkably intact.

The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant because it represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style, Federal style, circa 1807-1810, within the growth and development of America's first territory: the Northwest Territory. Finally, the Jarrot Mansion is important to our national history because it still contains the authentic design, construction techniques and materials used to build brick structures on the early frontier.

For the above noted reasons and many others too numerous to mention, I urge you to place the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion on the National Historic Register. It will truly be an asset to the community, region and nation. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sean Paul Goding
9748 Stein Road
Mascoutah, IL 62258-3814



PARX FOUNDATION

March 23, 2001

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& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Subject: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark Status

Dear Ms. Schull,

I am writing in reference to the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, located in historic Cahokia, IL. The Mansion was the residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at Saint Louis prior to the historic exploration. The Jarrot Mansion is important because it functions as an important historic vehicle in understanding the means and methods of how our nation was settled. The Jarrot Mansion is also a living archive that exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation and I feel is worthy of national historic landmark status because it is still here, extant, and remarkably intact.

The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant because it represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style, Federal style, circa 1807-1810, within the growth and development of America's first territory: the Northwest Territory. Finally, the Jarrot Mansion is important to our national history because it still contains the authentic design, construction techniques and materials used to build brick structures on the early frontier.

For the above noted reasons and many others too numerous to mention, I urge you to place the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion on the National Historic Register. It will truly be an asset to the community, region and nation. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

William F. Florich

William F. Florich
CEO/Managing Director
Secretary/Treasurer
Parx Foundation, Inc

THE PARX FOUNDATION • P.O. BOX 1646 • CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS 62206-0646 • 618.337.2633 • parksaerospace@cs.com

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The Other Half of St. Louis

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 23, 2001

Ms. Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" NW
Room NC-400
Washington, D.C. 202400

Dear Ms. Schull:

It has come to my attention that the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia Illinois has been nominated for National Landmark States. I am quite familiar with this national treasurer because of my affiliation with the local county Historical Society and in my position with the tourism bureau.

1. Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, Illinois.

2. The period of construction: 1807-1810, an interpretation of the early Federal architectural style.

- The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant because it represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style within the growth and development of America's first territory: the Northwest Territory.

- The Jarrot Mansion is important to our national history because it still contains the authentic design, construction techniques, and materials used to build brick structures on the early frontier.

- The Jarrot Mansion is a living archive that exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation and is worthy of landmark status because it is still here, extant and remarkably intact.

- The Jarrot Mansion is important because it functions as an important historic vehicle to understand the means and methods of how our nation was settled.

- The Mansion was residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis prior to the historic exploration.

10950 Lincoln Trail • Fairview Heights, IL 62208
618/397-1488 • 1-800/442-1488 • FAX 618/397-1945
Website Address: www.switcb.com

I heartily recommend the Mansion for National Landmark Status because of the above five reasons, but most of all because it is a rare national treasure.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Westhoff
President/CEO

Cc: Molly McKenzie
Cahokia Courthouse
Jarrot Mansion
State Historic Sites
107 Elm Street
Cahokia, IL 62206

BARBARA M. KERN
123 SOUTH HIGH STREET
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS 62220-2103

March 25, 2001

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL

Dear Ms. Schull:

Please consider the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, IL for National Historic Landmark status.

This important piece of historical significance deserves national recognition because it not only represents an early interpretation of the very first American architectural style (Federal) within America's first territory, which was the Northwest Territory, but it still contains the authentic design, materials, and construction techniques used to build early brick frontier structures.

This Mansion was the residence of Nicholas Jarrot, an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis before his historic exploration, and it is a living archive that exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation. It is still here-it looks as it did back in the early nineteenth century-it is beautifully intact.

The Jarrot Mansion was built between 1807-1810 and is an important historic vehicle to help us understand what it took to settle our nation. I heartily endorse its inclusion as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Barbara M. Kern

CHARLES E. PETERSON, F.A.I.A., F.A.P.T., F.S.A.H., *Architectural Historian, Restorationist and Planner*

March 26, 2001

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street, N.W.
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Re; Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark status

Dear Ms. Schull:

It has come to my attention that the Jarrot Mansion is up for consideration as a National Historic Landmark.

I have known Cahokia and its history for over fifty years and was published on it first in the year 1948. It is a very interesting little village and the Jarrot Mansion stands out among its older neighbors -- especially the wooden village French church. Its Flemish bond brickwork announces the architectural arrival of Anglo-Americans from the East. In its time it must have been an object of wonder.

Certainly Nicholas Jarrot himself was locally famous. His participation as interpreter for the Spanish government in St. Louis with the Lewis & Clark expedition makes him even more significant and historically important.

Please accept this letter as a hearty endorsement for the Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Peterson

CEP:hs

332 Spruce Street
Society Hill
Philadelphia, PA 19106-4201
Tel: 215-922-3623
Fax: 215-829-1467

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March 26, 2001

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, D.C. 20240

Subject: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark Status

Dear Ms. Schull:

As a licensed architect with an interest in preserving historic buildings and sites, I do not believe there is a more deserving candidate for Landmark Status than the Jarrot Mansion.

The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant for the following reasons:

- It represents an interpretation of an early American Architectural style established during the growth and development of the Northwest Territory.
- The Jarrot mansion is a living archive of physical evidence that remains pure in its design, construction techniques and materials used to build structures on the frontier.
- As such, the Jarrot Mansion is worthy of landmark status because it does exist true to its origin and is remarkably intact.
- The Jarrot Mansion is a vehicle to learning about and understanding the means and methods of settlement on the frontier.
- The Jarrot Mansion was residence of Nichloas Jarrot, an interpreter for Merriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities in St. Louis prior to the Lewis & Clark Expedition.

The Jarrot Mansion is nationally significant both architecturally and historically and should be designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Kenneth A. Brigman

Kenneth A. Brigman, AIA

Cc: Molly Mckenzie, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Jarrot Mansion Project

124 East First Street
Cahokia, Illinois
62206

March 26, 2001

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW, Room NC-400
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark Status

Dear Ms. Schull:

The history of the United States of America, particularly the 18th century frontier and Northwest Territorial period, is significantly embodied in the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion. This distinctive American architectural structure, located in a village distinguished by its early founding in 1699 and still-extant French Colonial buildings, holds the attention of long-time residents of the area as well as interested historians and casual passers-by with its impressive facade, remarkable physical integrity, and notable heritage.

Constructed in 1807-1810, in the early Federal architectural style by an American entreprenuer of French heritage, the large, two-story masonry home commands attention and tangibly conveys the means and methods of our nation's settlement.

Having served as chair of the Jarrot Mansion Project since 198 and witnessed a small part of the building's evolution, I am still fascinated by the structure's authentic design, pleased with its stability and durability and intrigued by the impact it has on visitors. There are many interesting stories and valuable lessons that the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion will impart to our nation. There can be no question as to the value of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

M. Loretta Lopinot

M. Loretta Lopinot
Chair, Jarrot Mansion Project

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
11 North Fourth Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63102-1882

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 27, 2001

K14(JEFF)

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Ms. Carol Schull, Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. ~~Schull~~ Carol:

We understand that a panel of historians and professionals will review the application for National Historic Landmark status for the Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois in May 2001. We would like to add this letter of endorsement for the panel's consideration.

The remnants of historical architecture in Cahokia relating to the colonial and early federal periods, including the Jarrot Mansion, assist us at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in telling the early history of St. Louis and its environs. Since no buildings of the pre-1834 era are still standing in downtown St. Louis, Cahokia's structures, a scant 3 miles away, provide a tangible reminder of that era unavailable elsewhere in the region.

The Jarrot Mansion has integrity and is nationally significant as an early manifestation of, and perhaps the first area incarnation of, an American style of Georgian architecture in the Northwest Territory. Its eminent figure association with Nicholas Jarrot is important to United States history. Jarrot assisted Meriwether Lewis and William Clark upon their arrival in the Illinois Country in December 1803, suggesting a site for their winter encampment on the Wood River. Jarrot also acted as an interpreter for Lewis when he met with Spanish Governor Charles Dehault Delassus in St. Louis on December 9, 1803. Jarrot is the only major figure from Cahokia other than U.S. Postmaster John Hay to be mentioned by name in the journals of Lewis and Clark during the 1803-04 period. It is known that Meriwether Lewis made his headquarters in

Cahokia from December 9, 1803 until March 10, 1804, when the Upper Louisiana Territory was officially transferred to the United States. Our park historian, Bob Moore, believes that evidence suggests that Lewis was the guest of Nicholas Jarrot during this period, making his headquarters in Jarrot's private residence, a vertical log structure (no longer extant) located across the street from the brick Jarrot Mansion which is currently under consideration for landmark status. The brick mansion may have been under construction at the time of Lewis' visit. The importance of Cahokia to the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, as a place where information was obtained about the route that lay ahead and supplies were procured, adds an extra dimension to the history of the dwelling of Nicholas Jarrot, who was indispensable in this process.

Finally, the Jarrot Mansion is in an incredibly pristine state of preservation, allowing the visitor to see the way in which an early American building was designed and constructed on the frontier.

We strongly endorse the efforts of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency in their work on this site, and their attempts to gain National Historic Landmark status for the Jarrot Mansion.

Sincerely,

Gary W Easton

Gary W. Easton
Superintendent

Carol Schull
Keeper National Register
1849 'C' Street NW Rm NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Mar. 27, 2001

Re: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL.
Endorsement for national historic Landmark status

The period of construction for this historic landmark is 1807-1810, an interpretation of the early Federal architectural style. The Jarrot Mansion is important to our national history because it still contains the authentic design, construction techniques, and materials used to build brick structures on the early frontier.

Thank you for your attention on this endorsement.

Sincerely,

Dennis Nichols
3260 Altes Road
Fults, IL. 62244

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VINCI | HAMP ARCHITECTS, INC.

March 27, 2001

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

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APR - 3 2001
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Re:
Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark Status

Dear Ms. Schull,

Please accept this recommendation for the declaration of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois as a National Historic Landmark. This structure was built between 1807-1810 and is an early and significant interpretation of the Federal style in the Northwest Territories. The Jarrot Mansion is the oldest masonry structure in Illinois. As such it serves as a learning tool for masonry construction methods of that period. The mansion's floor plan offers a glimpse into the past by showing how a family lived and used a home. This structure has survived earthquakes and floods to stand as a testament of American design and craftsmanship. We recommend it without reservation for status as a National Historic Landmark.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

VINCI | HAMP ARCHITECTS, INC.

Philip Hamp, AIA
Principal

TEL 312. 733 7744 1147 WEST OHIO STREET | CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60622 FAX 312. 733 4276

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MAR 27 2001
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Michael A. Stout
413 North Vine Street
O'Fallon, Illinois 6269
618-632-2885

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Subject: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark status

Dear Ms. Schull:

I am lending my support to the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, Illinois, for its endorsement as a National Historic Landmark. The Jarrot Mansion took three years to build, 1807-1810, and is the earliest known Federal architectural style found in the mid-west. This mansion was constructed when Illinois was part of the Northwest Territory and eight years before statehood was achieved. The Jarrot Mansion was built only seven years after Lewis and Clark visited with Nicholas Jarrot, who lent his services to help them achieve their endeavors. The Jarrot Mansion is a living archive to America's evolution as a nation, but it is also a tribute to Nicholas Jarrot, who achieved the American dream. The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion deserves this national recognition because it represents the ending of an intense period in the mid-west when Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans were striving for survival. But, it also represents the beginning of a new period in America's history when these people came together as one people---Americans.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Stout

Michael A. Stout

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MAR 27 2001
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Margaret Kimball Brown
21 Henry St.
Prairie du Rocher IL 62277
618-284-3303
e-mail - mkbpdr@htc.net

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' St. NW
Room NC-400
Washington DC 20240

Subject: Nicolas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark status

The Nicolas Jarrot Mansion, built 1807-1810, is significant because of its architectural style and because of its place in the settlement of our nation.

Its architectural style is an early interpretation of the Federal architectural style and because of the excellent preservation of the home is significant for the design, construction techniques and materials for building brick structures on the early frontier.

Jarrot was an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities in St. Louis. He was an entrepreneur whose home is a living archive of the early frontier.

This house is worthy of Landmark status.

Sincerely,

Margaret K Brown

Margaret Kimball Brown

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 27, 2001

Carol Schull
Keeper National Register
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Schull

The purpose of this letter is to endorse the recognition of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark. The information provided to you for consideration must support the contribution of Mr. Jarrot to Westward Expansion. He served as the interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis before the historic journey that opened up the West. On his land, the men of Lewis and Clark spent the winter before their two-year exploration. The two-story brick building he built as his mansion, the oldest remaining in Illinois, serves as an important historic vehicle to understand the settlement of the region, and to interpret the cultures that flourished in the area. Here first were the French, then the English, and finally the triumphal Americans. Each contributed to shaping the future of Cahokia for generations. Buildings of similar importance just west of the Mississippi no longer stand.

I am writing this letter out of a personal attachment to the house. Since 1991, I have volunteered available time as a mansion docent to draw attention to the value of the building. As I tell people on the tours, many history books and documentaries have overlooked the significance of Jarrot and his mansion. Declaring the Jarrot Mansion a National Historic Landmark will formally recognize the value of both for all generations to come.

Sincerely,

Keith M. O'Connell

Keith M. O'Connell
1214 CRAIGVALE CT
KIRKWOOD, MO. 63122

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

CITY HALL, BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS 62220

March 28, 2001

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Ms. Carol Schull
Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, D.C. 20024

Re: Jerome Mansion, Cahokia, Illinois
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark Status

Dear Ms. Schull:

On behalf of the City of Belleville Historic Preservation Commission, I would respectfully urge that the Nicholas Jerome Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois be declared a national historic landmark. The Nicholas Jerome Mansion is an excellent interpretation of the early Federal architectural style and was erected during the period 1807-1810. We believe the Jerome Mansion is worthy of national historic landmark status because it represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style. The Jerome Mansion is important to our national history because it contains the authentic design construction techniques and materials used to build brick structures on the early frontier in the Northwest Territory. The Jerome Mansion is remarkably intact thereby acts to serve as a living archive of the architectural development of the American nation.

The mansion was the residence of Nicholas Jerome, an interpreter for Merriweather Lewis, with the Spanish authorities in St. Louis prior to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The mansion, which is located approximately ten miles from Belleville with its early federal architectural style, is an excellent counterpoint to the national registered district here in Belleville which is comprised primarily of early German-American street houses.

On behalf of the City of Belleville Historic Preservation Commission, I thank you for your attention to this matter. If we can provide you any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

William L. Enyart

William L. Enyart
Vice Chairman
City of Belleville Historic Preservation Commission

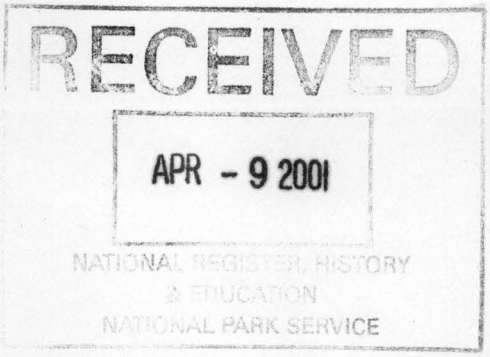
ENYART & WELCH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

William L. Enyart
Julia Buser Welch

Jack L. Giannini
(Retired)

12 South 2nd Street
Belleville, IL 62220
(618) 235-8300
FAX (618) 235-8673
e-mail : enyart@icss.net
jbwelch@icss.net

March 28, 2001



Ms. Carol Schull
Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Ms. Schull:

Southwestern Illinois has played a long and historic role in the development of our nation from the earliest French explorers on. We are particularly blessed with the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion located in Cahokia, Illinois. I would like to strongly endorse the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion as a national historic landmark.

This early Federal style home was built in the period 1807-1810. I believe it to be nationally significant particularly in light of its remarkable intact state, its authentic design, construction techniques and materials.

It is an important link in the historically significant structures along the Mississippi River in Southwestern Illinois from Fort Kaskaskia to Fort Chartres to the Cahokia Mounds and northward.

Based on the criteria applicable to national historical landmarks, I believe it is clear that this building is worthy of such a designation. If I can provide you with any further information or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

William L. Enyart

William L. Enyart

WLE:cp

March 28, 2001

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NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 "C" Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Schull,

We are sending this correspondence in support of the endorsement of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, IL for the National Historic Register. The Nicholas Jarrot Mansion is an interpretation of the early Federal architectural style, constructed between 1807-1810.

We believe the Mansion should be designated a National Historic Landmark because of the following merits:

1) It represents an early interpretation of the first American architectural style within the growth and development of the country's first territory, the Northwest Territory.
2) The Jarrot Mansion still contains the authentic design, construction techniques and materials used to build brick structures on the early frontier.
3) The Jarrot Mansion is a living archive, which exists as physical evidence of our evolution as an American nation and is still here extant and remarkably intact.
4) The Jarrot Mansion functions as an important historic vehicle to understand how our nation was settled.
5) The Jarrot Mansion was the residence of Nicholas Jarrot, who served as an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis, prior to the historic exploration of the Northwest Territory by Lewis and Clark.

Thank you for your support and consideration of the importance of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, IL as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Craig & Georgia Prusa

Craig and Georgia Prusa
248 S. 7th St.
East Carondelet, IL 62240

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

April 2, 2001

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APR - 9 2001
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Ms. Carol Schull
Keeper National Register
1849 "C" Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20204

Dear Ms. Schull,

Subject: Nicholas Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL
Endorsement for National Historic Landmark status

The Jarrot Mansion should receive serious consideration as a National Historic Landmark. The house and its original owner are significant historically. Most of its fabric is original and represents clearly the construction, design, and materials used in a frontier brick building.

The Jarrot Mansion is an exceptional building representative of early Federal architecture transplanted from the East Coast to the American frontier. Built between 1807 and 1810, the two story Mansion represented wealth and elegance and was often the center of entertainment for near-by communities. The building survived the disastrous earthquake of 1812, felt by people as far away as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Evidence of the damage is still visible today along with the building's original design and construction techniques.

The owner of the Jarrot Mansion, Nicholas Jarrot was a Frenchman who served the Catholic Church in Maryland prior to his removal to Cahokia. During his lifetime he served as a respected merchant, trader, officer of the militia, and judge. He was an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis in Saint Louis with the Spanish authorities prior to the historic exploration.

I hope you will consider the nomination of the Jarrot Mansion for Landmark status.

Sincerely,

Marianna J. Munyer

Marianna James Munyer
Curator of Collections
Historic Sites Division
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
313 S. 6th Street
Springfield, IL 62701
(217) 785-5056

cc: Molly McKenzie
Jane Rhetta

63 Country Club Place
Belleville, IL 62223
April 3, 2001

Carol Schull, Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

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APR - 9 2001
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Dear Ms. Schull,

It is my understanding that your office is in the process of considering the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion for National Historic Landmark status. As a southern Illinois resident familiar with this site, I wish to add my encouragement to this action.

The Jarrot Mansion links us with a significant moment in our nations history. The building reflects an early interpretation of an emerging American style and through studying this house we can gain a clearer understanding of how the European traditions were forged together in a new way. Jarrot and his home have been linked to the birth of our nation as a continental unit and this building serves as our present-day connection to this embryonic moment in our past.

Surely these and many other well researched facts will lead your department to the best decision in this listing. I look forward to celebrating this National Historic Landmark status distinction with the talented Jarrot Mansion staff.

Sincerely,

Carolyn W. Farquhar

Carolyn W. Farquhar

Office of the Mayor

103 Main Street Cahokia, Illinois 62206 618-337-9500

April 4, 2001

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NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY & EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

RE: Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois

Dear Ms. Shull:

I have thoroughly reviewed the nomination for designation of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark. I believe that this designation would be a fitting tribute to this important historical site. At my recommendation, the Cahokia Board of Trustees voted unanimously at the regular board meeting of April 3, 2001 to strongly support this nomination.

Historically, this 1807-1810 building in the early Federal architectural style is a crown jewel of Cahokia's rich history. In addition to the architectural importance of the Jarrot Mansion, the mansion played a significant role in the development of the Northwest Territory.

The Jarrot Mansion today is remarkably faithful to the design and construction used on the early frontier. It is truly a living piece of American history on display. It is unique as the first brick structure in the Mississippi Valley. The status of Nicholas Jarrot as an interpreter for Meriwether Lewis enhances the historical significance of the Jarrot Mansion.

The Village of Cahokia desires to share the Jarrot Mansion with historians, students and visitors. The National Historic Landmark designation would officially signify the importance of the Jarrot Mansion.

Sincerely,

Joseph S. LiVigni
Mayor

30 Years of Success 1971-2001

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS

April 10, 2001

RECEIVED
APR 20 2001
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY AND EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Carol Schull
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 'C' St., N.W.
Room NC-400
Washington, DC 20240

RE: National Historic Landmark Status for the Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, Ill.

Dear Ms Schull,

On behalf of the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, the only statewide nonprofit preservation group in Illinois, I would like to give our wholehearted support for designating the Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia as a National Historic Landmark.

The Jarrot Mansion is an extremely rare—and intact—example of an early Federal style building in the Northwest Territory. Dating from 1807-10, this building provides a museum-quality example of the construction techniques, design, and materials that were used in building brick structures during the western expansion of the United States.

In addition, this building was the residence of Nicholas Jarrot, who was an early advisor to Meriwether Lewis prior to his famed Lewis and Clark Expedition. We feel that this fact, coupled with the building's architectural importance, makes the Jarrot Mansion an outstanding candidate for receiving National Historic Landmark status.

Thank you for your consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely,

David Bahlman
Executive Director

cc: Tracey Sculle, IHPA

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President
John H. Stassen
Executive Vice President & Chairman, Preservation Fund Committee
Gunny Harboe
Vice President, Preservation Issues
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Tel: (312) 922-1742
Fax: (312) 922-8112
e-mail: mail@LPCI.org
www.landmarks.org

RICHARD J. DURBIN
ILLINOIS

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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC
FLOOR LEADER

United States Senate

Washington, DC 20510–1304

332 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–1304
(202) 224–2152
TTY (202) 224–8180

230 SOUTH DEARBORN, 38TH FL.
CHICAGO, IL 60604
(312) 353–4952

525 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62703
(217) 492–4062

701 NORTH COURT STREET
MARION, IL 62959
(618) 998–8812

www.senate.gov/~durbin

April 11, 2001

RECEIVED
APR 20 2001
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Ms. Carol Schull
Keeper National Register
National Park Service
1849 'C' Street NW
Room NC-400
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Schull:

I am writing to offer my full support for the confirmation and declaration of the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion as a National Historic Landmark.

The Jarrot Mansion, located in Cahokia, Illinois, was constructed in the period 1807-1810 and stands today as one of the best preserved examples of the early Federal architectural style. Although the building itself is undoubtedly of great architectural importance, it is its immense historical significance that makes it worthy of landmark status and marks it as a national treasure.

With evidence of design, construction techniques and building materials authentic to the brick structures on the early frontier, this former residence of Nicholas Jarrot, interpreter for Meriwether Lewis with the Spanish authorities at St. Louis, remains as physical evidence of our evolution as a nation.

As a U.S. Senator, I recognize the importance of preserving our heritage for our children to enjoy. I fully endorse this effort to promote the rich history and culture of southwestern Illinois.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact my office at 217/492-4062.

Very truly yours,

Dick Durbin

Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUL 9 2001

H3415(2280)

MEMORANDUM

To: Secretary

Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks JUL 10 2001

From: Director

Subject: Designation of 15 Properties as National Historic Landmarks; 1 National Historic Landmark Boundary Revision; and 3 Withdrawal of National Historic Landmark Designation: Request for Secretarial Action

At a meeting on May 22, 2001, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended designation of the following 15 properties as National Historic Landmarks:

RACIAL DESEGREGATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

1. **JOHN PHILIP SOUSA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**, WASHINGTON, DC
2. **NEW KENT SCHOOL AND GEORGE W. WATKINS SCHOOL**, NEW KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

ARCHITECTURE

3. **NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION**, CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS
4. **MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING**, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
5. **DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, NEWBURGH**, NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
6. **SAMUEL WADSWORTH RUSSELL HOUSE**, MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
7. **GIBSON HOUSE**, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
8. **S.R. CROWN HALL**, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

INDIVIDUAL TOPICS

9. **FRESNO SANITARY LANDFILL**, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
10. **SHELDON JACKSON SCHOOL**, SITKA, ALASKA
11. **BETHANIA HISTORIC DISTRICT**, BETHANIA, NORTH CAROLINA
12. **RANDOLPH FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT**, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS

MARITIME

13. ***MODESTY***, WEST SAYVILLE, NEW YORK
14. **RUDOLPH OYSTER HOUSE**, WEST SAYVILLE, NEW YORK
15. **J.C. LORE OYSTER HOUSE**, SOLOMONS, MARYLAND

In accordance with National Historic Landmarks Program regulations, the Board reviewed the studies nominating these properties for Landmark status and found that the properties meet National Historic Landmarks Program criteria. The Board, therefore, voted to recommend that they be designated as National Historic Landmarks.

The Board also reviewed a study for a boundary increase and name change for an already designated National Historic Landmark. The Board found the boundary change and name change meet the National Historic Landmarks Program criteria and, therefore, voted to recommend the boundary increase and name change of the following property:

1. **COSO ROCK ART DISTRICT** (formerly named BIG AND LITTLE PETROGLYPH CANYONS), INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

In addition, the Board reviewed the studies for the withdrawal of National Historic Landmark designation. The Board found that the withdrawal of the National Historic Landmark designation was justified under the National Historic Landmarks Program criteria and, therefore, voted to withdraw the National Historic Landmark designation of the following properties:

1. **USS *CABOT***, PORT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS
2. **HOTEL BREAKERS**, SANDUSKY, OHIO
3. **USS *INAUGURAL***, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

After reviewing the study for the following property, the Board voted to defer consideration of the property for National Historic Landmark designation until more documentation could be added to the nomination:

1. ***PRISCILLA***, WEST SAYVILLE, NEW YORK

After reviewing the study for the following National Historic Landmark boundary revision, the Board voted to defer consideration of the boundary revision to the following already designated National Historic Landmark until the documentation could be confirmed:

1. **MENDOCINO WOODLANDS NATIONAL RECREATION DEMONSTRATION AREA**, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Finally, the Board reviewed the Old Spanish Trail National Historic Trail Study and Environmental Assessment done in April of 2001. The Board accepted the recommendation of its Landmarks Committee regarding the conclusion, presented in this revised report, that the **OLD SPANISH TRAIL** was nationally significant. This recommendation includes the proviso that a scholarly review of the study be completed by the National Park Service and that the results of this review be incorporated into the final report.

I recommend that you approve the Board's May 22, 2001, recommendations on the new National Historic Landmark designations and the National Historic Landmark boundary revision, and designate as National Historic Landmarks the 15 properties listed below; and accept the boundary revision and name change for the already designated National Historic Landmark listed below:

NEW DESIGNATIONS:

1. **JOHN PHILIP SOUSA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**, WASHINGTON, DC
2. **NEW KENT SCHOOL AND GEORGE W. WATKINS SCHOOL**, NEW KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA
3. **NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION**, CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS
4. **MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BUILDING**, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
5. **DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH**, NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
6. **SAMUEL WADSWORTH RUSSELL HOUSE**, MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
7. **GIBSON HOUSE**, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
8. **S.R. CROWN HALL**, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
9. **FRESNO SANITARY LANDFILL**, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
10. **SHELDON JACKSON SCHOOL**, SITKA ALASKA
11. **BETHANIA HISTORIC DISTRICT**, BETHANIA, NORTH CAROLINA
12. **RANDOLPH FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT**, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS
13. ***MODESTY***, WEST SAYVILLE, NEW YORK
14. **RUDOLPH OYSTER HOUSE**, WEST SAYVILLE, NEW YORK
15. **J.C. LORE OYSTER HOUSE**, SOLOMONS, MARYLAND

BOUNDARY REVISION AND NAME CHANGE

1. **COSO ROCK ART DISTRICT**, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APPROVE: Gale A. Norton DISAPPROVE: _____

DATE: AUG 07 2001 DATE: _____

I recommend that you approve the Board's May 22, 2001, recommendation and withdraw the National Historic Landmark designation of the following properties:

WITHDRAWAL OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

1. **USS *CABOT***, PORT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS
2. **HOTEL BREAKERS,** SANDUSKY, OHIO
3. **USS *INAUGURAL***, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

APPROVE: Gale A Norton DISAPPROVE: _____

DATE: AUG 0 7 2001 DATE: _____

I recommend that you approve the Board's May 22, 2001, recommendation to find the **OLD SPANISH TRAIL** nationally significant.

APPROVE: Gale A Norton DISAPPROVE: _____

DATE: AUG 0 7 2001 DATE: _____

ATTACHMENTS

H3417(2280)

AUG 21 2001

Mr. William L. Wheeler, SHPO
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Preservation Services Division
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I am pleased to inform you that the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois has been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior designated this property a National Historic Landmark on August 7, 2001.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

Each Landmark is eligible to receive one bronze plaque to commemorate the property's designation. You will shortly be contacted by a National Historic Landmarks coordinator for your area about applying for your plaque. If you have any questions about the plaque or the designation prior to that time please contact Ms. Patty Henry of the National Historic Landmarks Survey at 202/343-8163.

We are pleased to include the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our Nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey and
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

SIMILAR LETTER SENT TO:

OWN/SHPO: Mr. William L. Wheeler, SHPO
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Preservation Services Division
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

HEO: Honorable Joseph LiVigni
Mayor of Village of Cahokia
Cahokia Village Hall
103 Main Street
Cahokia, Illinois 62206

bcc: C. Ahlgren, MWRO
0001
2200 Stevenson
2280 Pitts
2280 NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION (NHL)

FNP:PHenry:mg:03/28/01
F:\NR-NHL\MONETTE\FALL00\BCCOWN.WPD

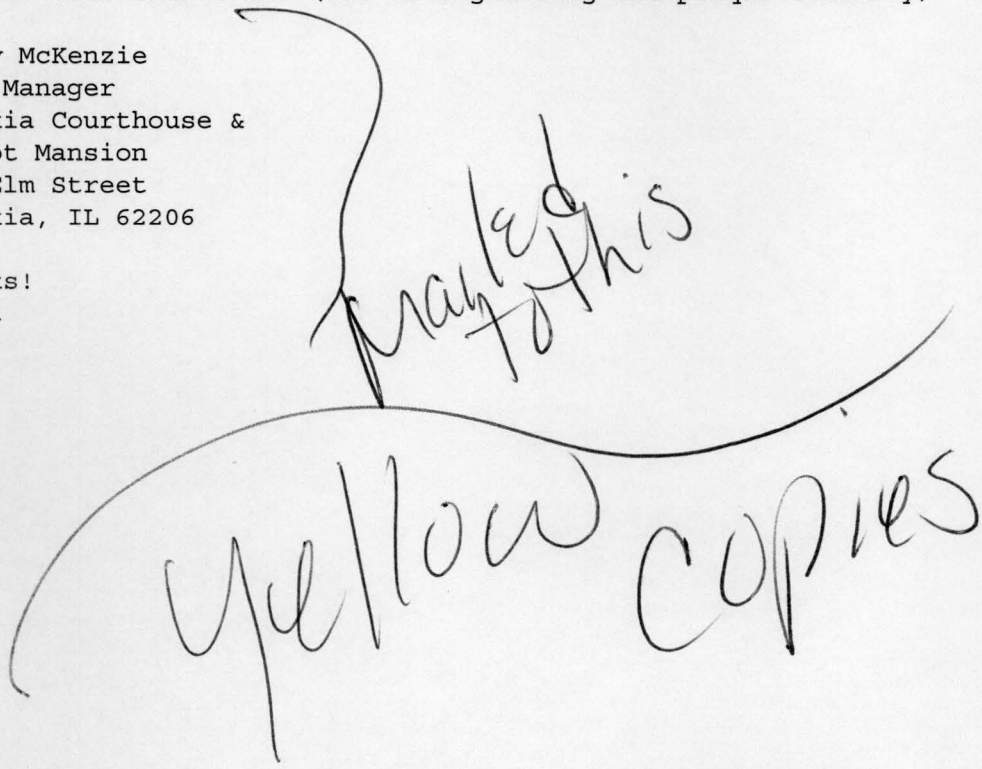
Author: Carol Ahlgren at NPS
Date: 8/31/01 11:33 AM
Normal

TO: Patty Henry at NP-WASO-NRHESubject: NHL notification----------
-- Message Contents

Hi Patty, thanks for all your help with my previous inquiries.
Here is yet another.
Could you send the letter announcing listing of the Jarrot Mansion to the site manager? Apparently, the mayor, the nomination preparer and others received it, but not this individual (who is organizing the plaque ceremony)

Molly McKenzie
Site Manager
Cahokia Courthouse &
Jarrot Mansion
107 Elm Street
Cahokia, IL 62206

Thanks!
Carol



SEP 6 2001

H3417(2280)

Honorable Richard J. Durbin
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Durbin:

I am pleased to inform you that the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion in Cahokia, Illinois, has been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior designated this property a National Historic Landmark on August 7, 2001.

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We are pleased to include the Nicholas Jarrot Mansion on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our Nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

SUE E. MASICA

for Fran P. Mainella
Director

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

Honorable Richard J. Durbin
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Peter G. Fitzgerald
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Jerry F. Costello
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: C. Ahlgren, MWRO
0001
2200 Stevenson
2280 Pitts
2280 NICHOLAS JARROT MANSION (NHL)

FNP:PHenry:mg:08/24/01
F:\NR-NHL\MONETTE\SPRING01\BCCOWN.WPD

CHARLES E. PETERSON, F.A.I.A., F.A.P.T., F.S.A.H., *Architectural Historian, Restorationist and Planner*

November 4, 2001

Ms Carolyn Pitts
Architectural Historian
National Historic Landmarks
National Parks Service
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

Re: Jarrot Mansion, Cahokia, IL

Dear Carolyn:

I have just received an invitation to a National Historic Landmark designation celebration at the Jarrot Mansion on November 17. Xerox enclosed. Would like to go but can't. Is it one of your projects?

Still hoping for an angel to work for 427 Spruce Street.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Peterson

CEP:hs
Encl.

332 Spruce Street
Society Hill
Philadelphia, PA 19106-4201
Tel: 215-922-3623
Fax: 215-829-1467

Other Sites Considered

Cahokia Historic District, Illinois

Location: St. Clair County, Cahokia

Proposed Boundaries of Historic District: The area bounded on the south by Second Street, on the east by the abandoned right of way of the East St. Louis C. & W., on the north by First Street, and on the west by Elm Street.

Ownership: Various

History and Condition

Cahokia, settled in 1700, was one of the earliest French communities in the Illinois Country. There are left today only two structures illustrative of the French Colonial period. The area around these two widely separated buildings is occupied by much later structures and these intrusions have destroyed the integrity of the original village site.

Cahokia was founded in March 1699 by priests of the seminary of Quebec who established a mission on the site. The following year the first fur traders and settlers arrived and in 1723 there were a total of 12 French pioneers living at Cahokia. In 1766 the town contained 45 dwelling houses and one church and in 1787 there were about 400 inhabitants and 50 houses. Cahokia began to decline in the early 19th century. In 1814 the county seat was removed; the economic rise of St. Louis and East St. Louis, and the annual floods of the Mississippi further hastened Cahokia's decline. Finally, in 1844, a great flood destroyed many of the old French Colonial buildings in Cahokia.

Cahokia still has three historic structures of more than average architectural interest. Two of these, the Cahokia Courthouse, erected around 1737, and the Church of the Holy Family, built 1786-1799, are excellent examples of French Colonial architecture and are treated individually elsewhere in this report. The third structure, the Jarrot Mansion, erected 1799-1806, is the oldest brick house in Illinois. Constructed for Major Nicholas Jarrot, the large two-story house is of Georgian Colonial design. The central hall plan, the Flemish bond brickwork in front, and the woodwork, however, are thoroughly Anglo-American in character and are quite unrelated to French Colonial architecture. There are modern intrusions within the proposed district boundaries and around these three widely spaced structures.

Jarrot House, Cahokia, Illinois

NPS Photo, 1968

Form 10-817a
(Sept. 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . . (French Colonial Architecture)

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Illinois	Cahokia Historic District

8. References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 256, 257-8; Charles E. Peterson, "Notes on Old Cahokia," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XLII, No.1 (March 1949), Part I, pp.7-29; also published in The French American Review, July-September, 1948, pp.184-225; Charles E. Peterson, "Special Report on H/J. Res.219-Father Pierre Gibault Monument at Cahokia, Illinois," (NPS typescript, St. Louis, 1939), 18 pp, maps, and photos; Charles E. Peterson, "Report on Cahokia and the Holy Family Church, Illinois," (NPS Typescript, St. Louis, March 26, 1948), 24pp., maps, and photos; John Drury, Historic Midwest Houses (Minneapolis, 1947), 55-56; John Drury, Old Illinois Houses (Springfield, Ill., 1948), 2-3, 10-11; Rexford Newcomb, Architecture of the Old North-West Territory (Chicago, 1950), 22-23; John F. McDermott, ed., Old Cahokia (St. Louis, 1949); Charles E. Peterson, "Early French Landmarks Along the Mississippi," Antiques, LIII (April, 1948), 286-288; Charles E. Peterson, "French Houses of the Illinois Country," Missouriana, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.-Sept., 1938), 9-12. Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes - North (New York, 1956), 224-225.

Illinois, A Descriptive and Historical Guide (American Guide Series) (Chicago, 1947), 492-494.

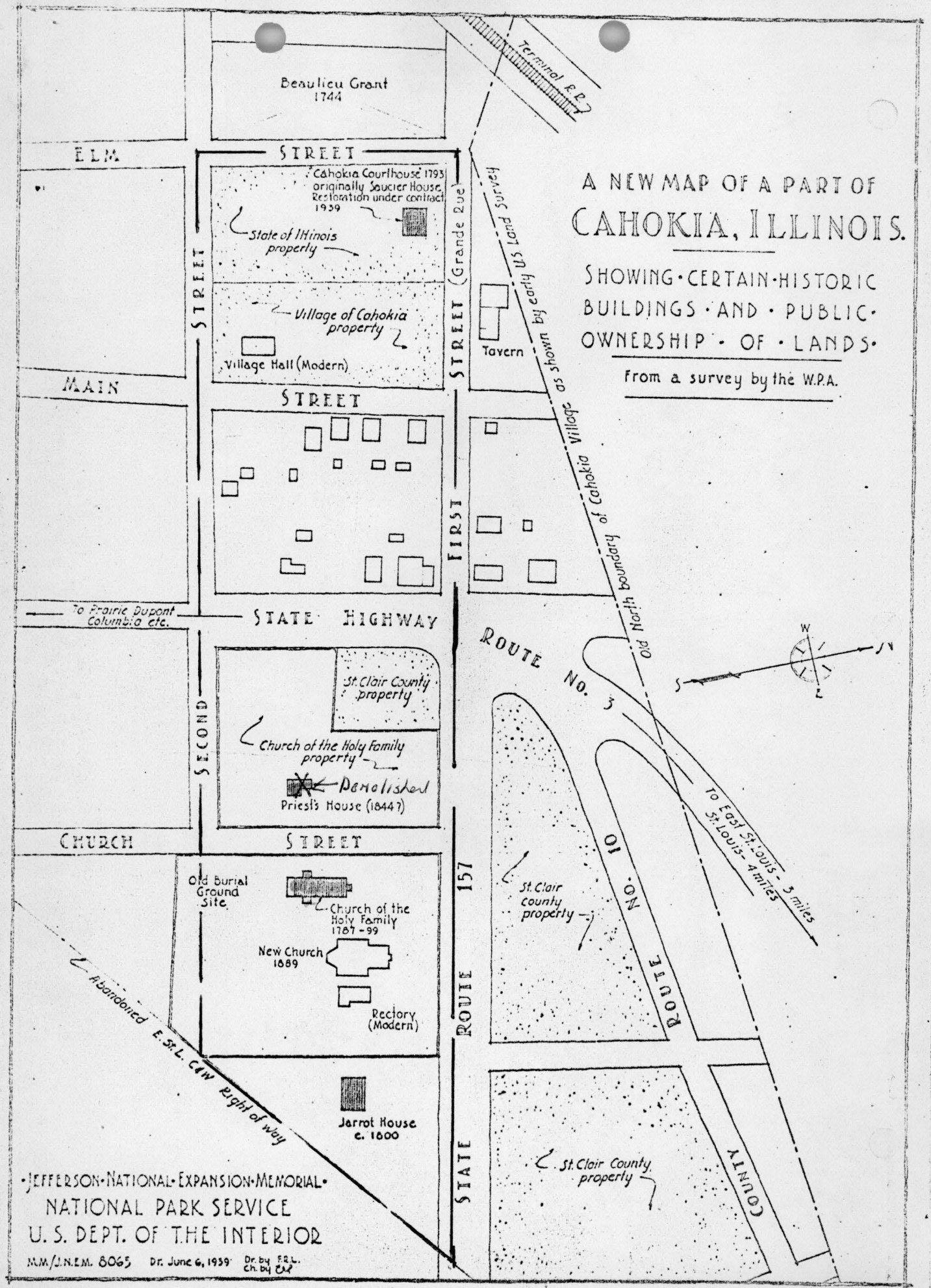
9. Historic American Building Survey: Church of the Holy ~~Name~~ Family (9 sheets, and 3 photos, 1934).

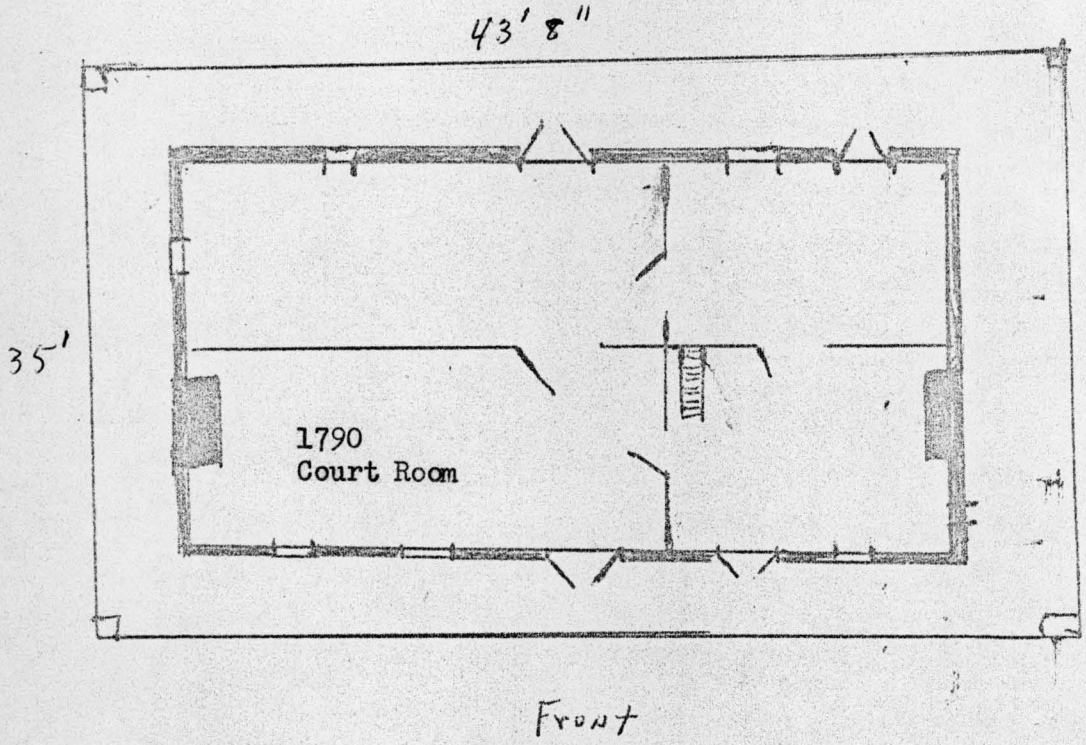
Jarrot House (16 sheets and 2 photos, 1934).

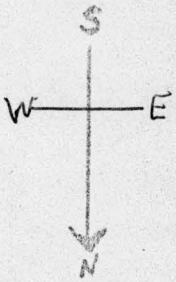
Priest's House (19th C., Greek Revival) (4 sheets and 1 photo, 1934)

Cahokia Courthouse (1 sheet, 7 photos, 1934)

Prepared by Charles W. Snell, 12/13/68.


A NEW MAP OF A PART OF
CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS.
SHOWING · CERTAIN · HISTORIC BUILDINGS · AND · PUBLIC · OWNERSHIP · OF · LANDS ·
From a survey by the W.P.A.
Beaulieu Grant 1744
Terminal R.R.
ELM STREET
Cahokia Courthouse 1793 originally Saucier House. Restoration under contract 1939
State of Illinois property
Village of Cahokia property
Village Hall (Modern)
Tavern
MAIN STREET
FIRST STREET (Grande Rue)
SECOND STREET
Old North boundary of Cahokia Village as shown by early U.S. Land Survey
To Prairie Dupont Columbia etc.
STATE HIGHWAY
ROUTE No. 3
St. Clair County property
Church of the Holy Family property
Demolished
Priest's House (1844?)
CHURCH STREET
To East St. Louis - 5 miles
St. Clair County property
ROUTE No. 10
Old Burial Ground Site
Church of the Holy Family 1787 - 99
New Church 1889
Rectory (Modern)
ROUTE 157
Abandoned E. St. L. C&W Right of Way
Jarrot House c. 1800
St. Clair County property
COUNTY
· JEFFERSON · NATIONAL · EXPANSION · MEMORIAL ·
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
NM/JNEM. 8065 Dr. June 6, 1939 Dr. by F.R.L. Ch. by C.W.P.

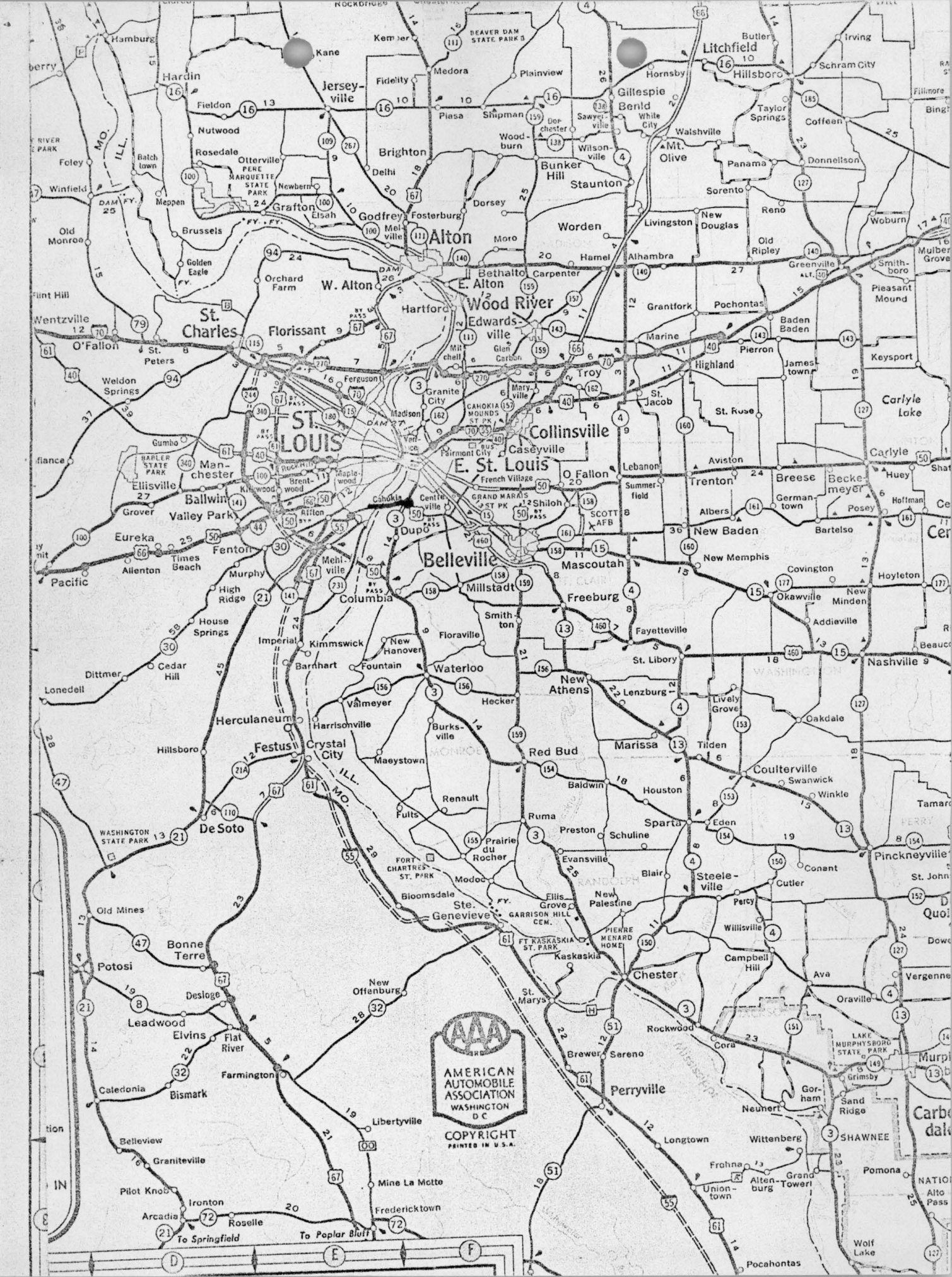




Sketch Plan of Cahokia County Courthouse

Cahokia, Illinois

C. W. Snell, 12/18/68


Hamburg
Kane
Kemper
Beaver Dam State Park
Litchfield
Irving
Hardin
Jersey-ville
Fidelity
Medora
Plainview
Hornsby
Hillsboro
Schram City
Fieldon
Piasa
Shipman
Gillespie
Benld
White City
Taylor Springs
Coffeen
Nutwood
Rosedale
Otterville
Pere Marquette State Park
Brighton
Delhi
Wood-burn
Wilson-ville
Bunker Hill
Staunton
Mt. Olive
Walshville
Panama
Donnellson
Foley
Batchtown
Winfield
Meppen
Grafton
Elsah
Godfrey
Fosterburg
Dorsey
Sorento
Reno
Old Monroe
Brussels
Golden Eagle
Alton
Moro
Worden
Livingston
New Douglas
Woburn
Orchard Farm
W. Alton
E. Alton
Bethalto
Carpenter
Hamel
Alhambra
Old Ripley
Greenville
Smith-boro
Pleasant Mound
Flint Hill
Wentzville
St. Charles
Hartford
Wood River
Edwards-ville
Grantfork
Pochontas
Baden Baden
O'Fallon
St. Peters
Florissant
Marine
Pierron
Keysport
Weldon Springs
Ferguson
Granite City
Madison
Troy
Highland
James-town
Carlyle Lake
St. Louis
Cahokia Mounds St. Pk.
St. Jacob
St. Rose
Gumbo
Collinsville
Caseyville
Fairmont City
Barler State Park
Man-chester
E. St. Louis
Lebanon
Aviston
Carlyle
Ellisville
Ballwin
Valley Park
Grover
Brent-wood
Maple-wood
Cahokia
Centre-ville
French Village
Grand Marais St. Pk.
O Fallon
Summer-field
Trenton
Breese
Becke-meyer
Huey
Shiloh
Scott AFB
Albers
German-town
Posey
Hoffman
Eureka
Fenton
Times Beach
Allenton
Pacific
Dupo
Belleville
New Baden
Bartelso
New Memphis
Mascoutah
Covington
Hoyleton
Murphy
High Ridge
Columbia
Millstadt
Freeburg
Okawville
New Minden
Addieville
House Springs
Imperial
Kimmswick
New Hanover
Floraville
Smith-ton
Fayetteville
Dittmer
Cedar Hill
Lonedell
Barnhart
Fountain
Waterloo
St. Libory
Nashville
New Athens
Lenzburg
Valmeyer
Hecker
Lively Grove
Oakdale
Herculaneum
Harrisonville
Burks-ville
Marissa
Tilden
Coulterville
Hillsboro
Festus
Crystal City
Maeystown
Red Bud
Swanwick
Baldwin
Houston
Winkle
Renault
Fults
Ruma
Sparta
Eden
Tamaroa
De Soto
Washington State Park
Preston
Schuline
Prairie du Rocher
Fort Chartres St. Park
Evansville
Blair
Steele-ville
Conant
Pinckneyville
Modoc
Cutler
St. John
Bloomsdale
Ste. Genevieve
Ellis Grove
New Palestine
Garrison Hill Cem.
Percy
Old Mines
Pierre Menard Home
Ft. Kaskaskia St. Park
Willisville
Bonne Terre
Potosi
Kaskaskia
Chester
Campbell Hill
Ava
Vergennes
Desloge
New Offenburg
St. Marys
Oraville
Leadwood
Elvins
Flat River
Rockwood
Lake Murphysboro State Park
Brewer
Sereno
Cora
Farmington
Caledonia
Bismark
Perryville
Grimsby
Gorham
Sand Ridge
Neunert
Libertyville
Belleview
Graniteville
Longtown
Wittenberg
Shawnee
Pilot Knob
Mine La Motte
Frohna
Alten-burg
Grand Tower
Pomona
Ironton
Arcadia
Fredericktown
Roselle
Union-town
To Springfield
To Poplar Bluff
Wolf Lake
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Jarrot Mansion State Historic Site

Special Recognition Celebration

National Historic Landmark

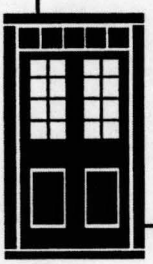
Designation by the U.S. Department of the Interior

Saturday, November 17, 2001

Jarrot Mansion Historic Site Grounds
124 East First Street
Cahokia, Illinois

11 a.m. — Musical Program
by Cahokia High School Concert Band

11:15 a.m. — Plaque Presentation by National Park Service;
Remarks by U.S. Congressman Jerry F. Costello,
Senator James F. Clayborne, Jr.
& other Distinguished Guests



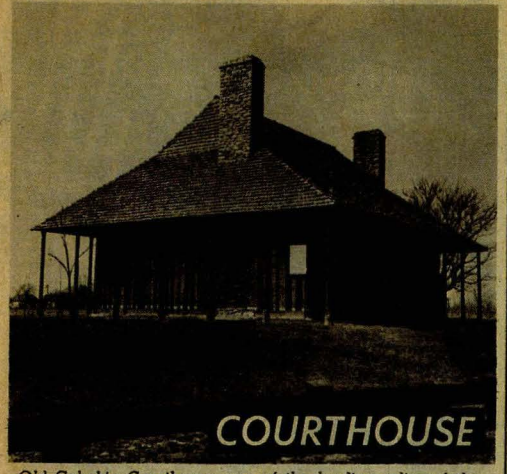
Light luncheon to follow.

ich sloped downward from front door to altar rail.

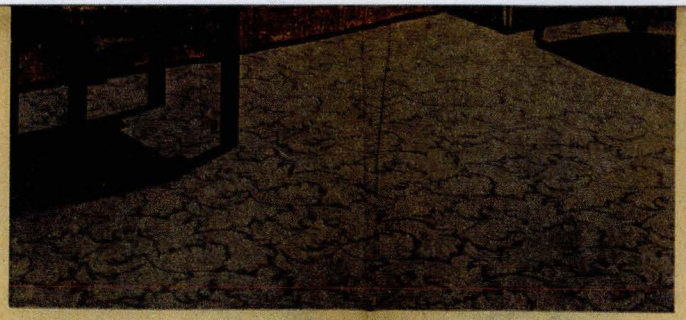
Supplanted by a stone church in 1889, the old church tinued to be used as a meeting hall for many years. It now is being restored in its original form and may be designated as a national historic site by the National Park Service.

Photos by ARTHUR WITMAN of the PICTURES Staff

Hand-hewn timbers taken from the old church during reconstruction. One at left has been badly eaten by termites. Tenons that fit into mortises project from timbers at right; dowel being held in hole in tenon came from original structure. Channels hewn in edges to hold chinking of stone and mortar also are evident.



Old Cahokia Courthouse, one of the leading relics of the French period in Illinois. Of "poteaux sur sole" design with roof extended to cover porch surrounding it, the structure was built by Francois Saucier as a residence. It was converted into a prison and courthouse in 1793 after Cahokia became the first county seat of St. Clair County and was so used until 1814 when the county seat was moved to Belleville. After 90 years of neglect, the building was dismantled and rebuilt for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Later it was moved to Jackson Park in Chicago. In 1939, such timbers as remained were returned to Cahokia and the structure was re-erected on its original site.



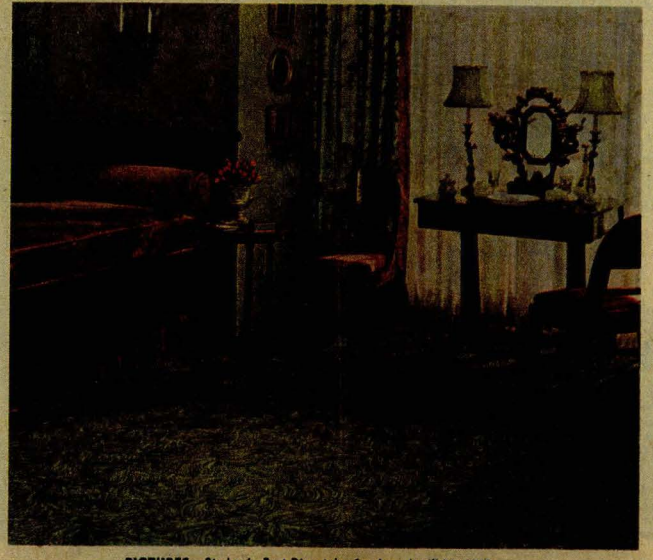
Are you fussy about design? Good! Then you, *especially*, will appreciate the wide, inspiring choice Bigelow offers! Contemporary and traditional patterns for *every kind* of good taste! Colors that will stir the decorator in your soul! Textures you'll want to run your fingers through!

Above: Contrasting textures weave a graceful pattern in Bigelow's Serenade 6910-47. About $14.95 a sq. yd.*

Timid about price? Fine! You may have seen *some* Bigelow aristocrats price-tagged as high as $18.95 a sq. yd. *But*, did you know that prices begin at a gentle $5.95? Other Bigelow beauties at $7.50 . . . $9.95. And in *every single* price range, there are ever-so-many ever-so-desirable styles to choose from.

Right: Bigelow's Glentwist 94333—its texture "set" with Bigelow's Permaset process. Happy-medium priced at about $10.95 a sq. yd.*

For name of your local Bigelow dealer, call Western Union by number. Ask for operator 25.



Bigelow Carpet?

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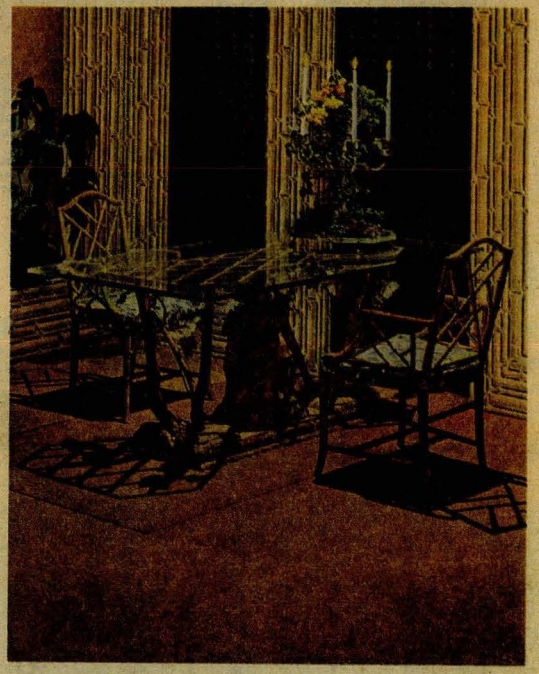


Insist on the best quality? Excellent! Because superb quality is one of the main reasons why so many smart women insist on Bigelow Rugs and Carpets. No matter what you pay, you're sure of the finest imported wools, blended for maximum beauty and strength . . . treated to hold the wool's natural springiness-underfoot through a long, lovely lifetime even under hardest wear.

Left: Bigelow's Beauvais 1824. Only one of *many* delightful patterns in this popular carpet. Around $9.95 a sq. yd.*

*Slightly higher in the West

LIVELY WOOL SPRINGS BACK UNDERFOOT

Bigelow
Rugs and Carpets

Beauty you can see . . . quality you can trust . . . since 1825

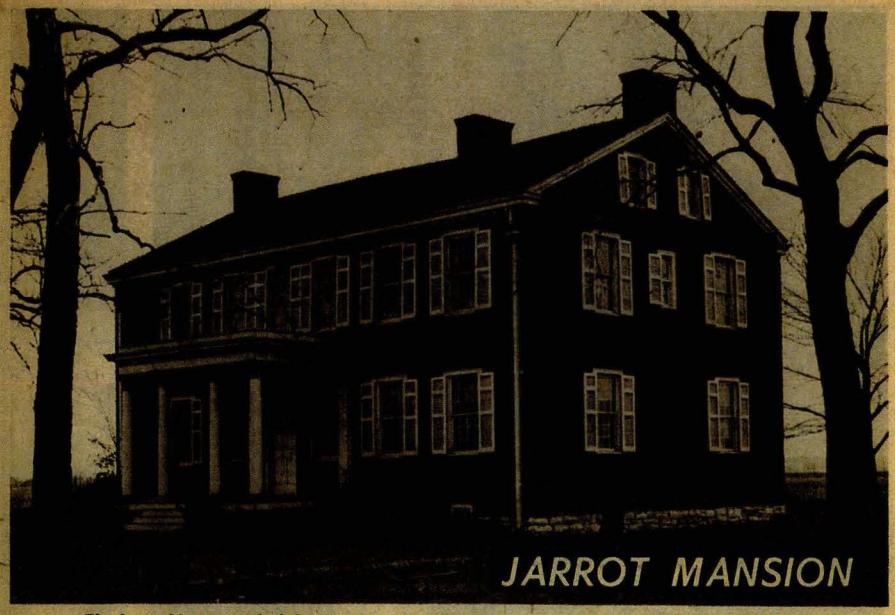
Historic Illinois Town, Oldest in Mississippi Valley, Prepares to Commemorate Its Founding in 1699

Front and side view of the old Cahokia church. It was repaired and remodeled several times in past 70 years. Small chapels on each side were added in 1833. Weatherboarding covers "oeuil de bouc" window. A bell cast in France in 1776 hung in belfry; it was transferred to the modern church 60 years ago.

FATHER ST. COSME'S chapel was destroyed by fire, but the year is uncertain. In 1799 a new Holy Family church was completed on what is believed to have been the site of "la chapelle des Tamarois." It is probable at least one other church building occupied the site in the intervening years. The new church originally was a simple rectangular structure, 32 by 74 feet, of typical French colonial architecture.

Heavy black walnut timbers, 12 inches wide, six inches thick and 14 feet high, formed the walls. Spaced about a foot apart, they were mortised into extra heavy timber sills set on a stone foundation. This type of construction was called by the French "poteaux sur sole" (posts on sill), a design brought from Northwest France at an early date. Facing sides of the vertical wall timbers were grooved to accommodate a stone and mortar filling (pierrotage). On each wall one timber was set diagonally as a wind brace, and the walls sloped inward some five inches from top to bottom.

White oak and black walnut were used for the hewn trusswork of the roof, the timbers finely mortised and pinned with wooden pegs. The shingled roof had curved or "bell cast" eaves characteristic of late eighteenth century French buildings in Canada. Five windows were set into each of the long side walls, and in the gable-end above the arched front door was a round "oeuil de bouc" (literally, "goat's eye") window. Large cottonwood boards—made smooth by sprinkling them with sand and rubbing with rock—formed the floor, which sloped downward from front door to altar rail.



The Jarrot Mansion, which has been in almost continuous use since it was built about 1800. It is now used as a convent. One of the finest examples of colonial architecture in this part of the country, the house was built by Nicholas Jarreau, a native of France whose name became Jarrot in the new world. Exterior and interior walls are of brick 16 inches thick; bricks were made by hand from clay dug in nearby fields. Nearly falling to pieces in 1944, it was purchased and restored by Oliver Parks, of St. Louis County. It is near the old church.

What's your idea of the perfect carpet?

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SINCE 1825 BIGELOW Rugs – Carpets

HONESTLY, haven't you an old "has-been" carpet in your house? One you'd love to replace with a really wonderful-looking new Bigelow Carpet?

Do something about it—now! This very afternoon, rush to

CAHOKIA

Cahokia was founded in March 1699 by three missionaries from the Seminary of the Foreign Missions of Quebec, Canada. These priests built a chapel dedicated to the Holy Family.

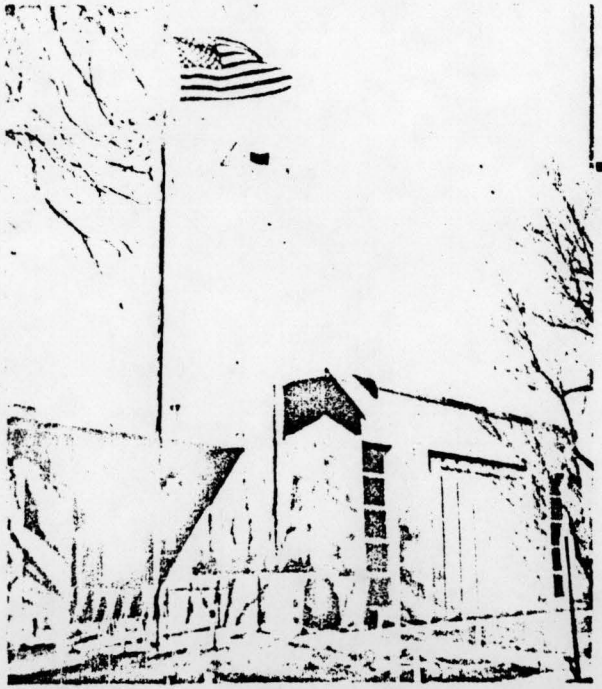
Cahokia is named for the tribe of Indians who were a part of the Illinois Indian Confederation. With their close associates, the Tamaroas, the Cahokias lived in a wooded strip of land between the Mississippi River and Cahokia Creek. Here they gathered in the summer for their councils and in the winter ranged the prairies on their great hunts. The word Cahokia signifies "wild geese."

The 1723 census showed only 12 white residents, but later the town became the most populous of the French Mississippi River towns and had over 3,000 residents. Of the half dozen French settlements in this section at that time, Cahokia was the commercial center, Kaskaskia was known for its agriculture, and Fort de Chartres was the governmental headquarters. These pioneer settlements of white men, with their French customs and government, were surrounded by 1,000 miles of Indian country to the north and east, and 3,000 miles to the west and south.

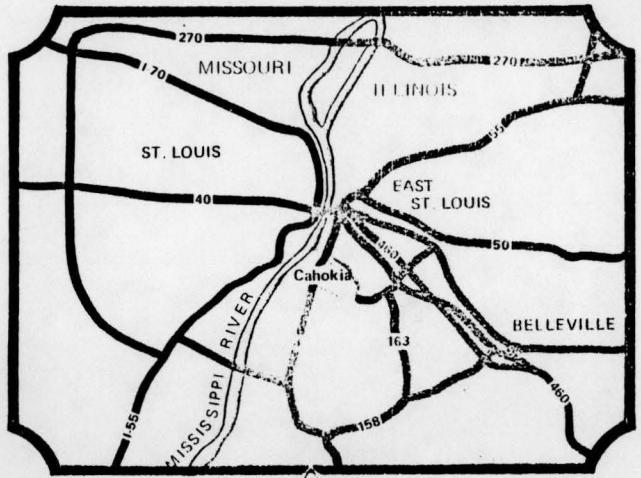
In Cahokia, as in the other villages, there were two distinct communities — one French and one Indian. The races, however, mingled in trade and worship and sometimes intermarried. Relations generally were close and friendly.

As a result of the Seven Year's War of 1756-63, Canada and the Illinois country were ceded to Great Britain. In 1764, the city of St. Louis was founded four miles north, across the Mississippi River, and many of the Cahokians moved to the new community. They wished to escape the river floods that plagued Cahokia and wanted to live on French soil. Cahokia became a part of the United States of America on July 5, 1778 when captured by George Rogers Clark.

In 1790, temporarily part of the Northwest Territory, St. Clair County was established with Cahokia as the county seat. The county at that time extended north to Canada. With a constant threat of floods at Cahokia, the county seat was moved to Belleville in 1814.

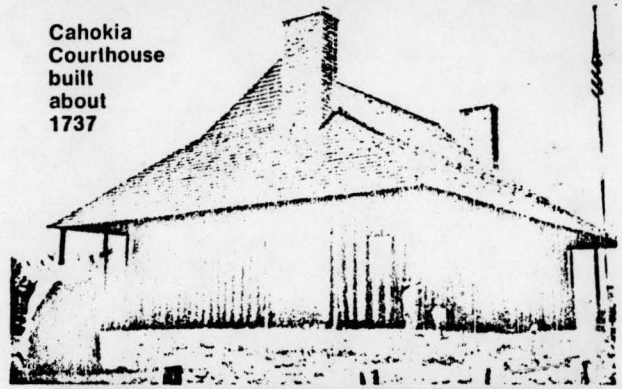


visit to Historical and hospitable Cahokia is rewarding to any traveler. A full time Tourist Information enter is located in the Cahokia City Hall.



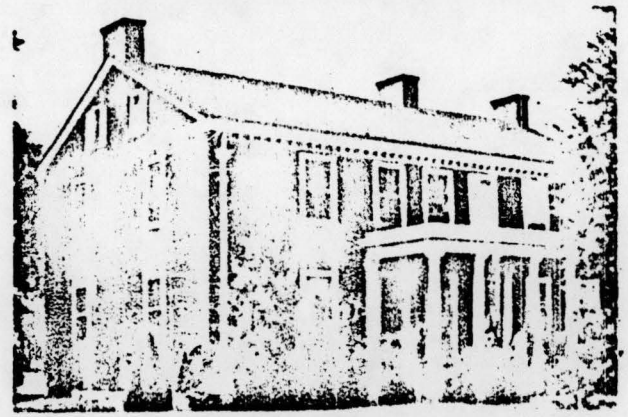
Welcome to Historic

CAHOKIA



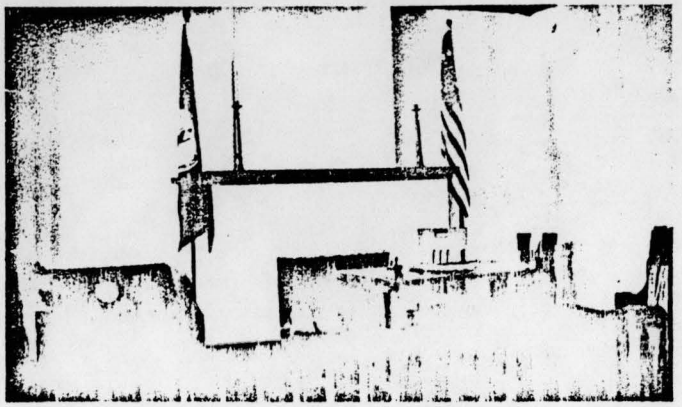
Cahokia Courthouse built about 1737

Church of the Holy Family built in 1799



The Jarrot House built in 1799

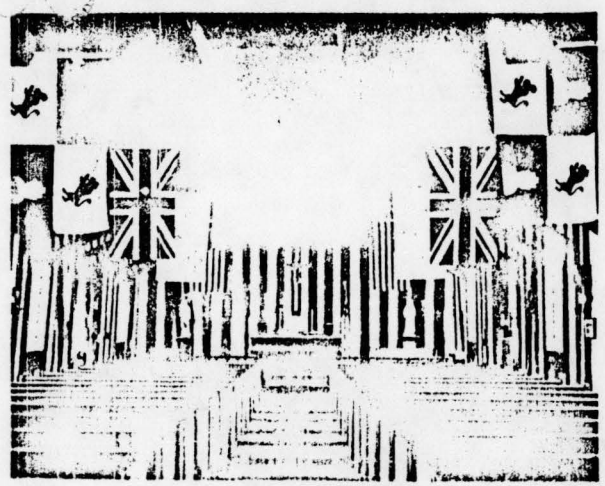
Cahokia Courthouse



Just off Route 3 at Cahokia, Illinois is old Cahokia Courthouse, an outstanding example of pioneer French architecture. Now a state memorial, it is assuredly the oldest of all courthouses west of the Alleghenies.

The exact date of its origin is unknown, but historians presume the 35 x 48 foot structure was built shortly after 1737. It is one of the few French pioneer log buildings left today. Its interstices, filled with stone and mortar, indicate great age and its walls rest on a foundation of stone nearly two feet thick. The floors are of sassafras puncheons on walnut beams. The roof is the cantilever type, extending on all four sides down over the porches. The building has four rooms, which served as a courtroom, a jail, and two other rooms that no doubt were joint offices and living quarters.

This courthouse is so important to the development of the Mississippi Valley, it has been moved three times. Its first move was to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903. Next it was moved to Chicago and displayed at Jackson Park. Finally in 1938 it was returned to this original site and rebuilt with strict authenticity.



Church of the Holy Family

Tourists can linger long and profitably at the Old Church of the Holy Family, built by Reverend Gabriel Richard in 1799, and still in a remarkable state of preservation. It is the oldest church west of the Alleghenies.

Tonti, who had joined La Salle's trip through the Illinois Territory in 1679, later in 1698 guided Fathers Jolliet de Montigny, Antoine Davion, and Jean Francois Buisson de St. Cosme to Cahokia. By May 1699 Father St. Cosme had completed a house and chapel here, the first rude church in Illinois country. Although assembled in 1799, the walnut logs used in the church are remarkably preserved, nearly two centuries later. These original logs amaze the average tourist visiting the site today.

Located on the grounds of the old Church at Cahokia is also a gravesite believed to be the oldest occidental cemetery in the West. The dead were buried there one above the other for over a century and a half. The bones of Spanish Cavaliers and grand dames of France decayed together with those of Indians and Negro slaves.

Jarrot House - Oldest Brick Building in Illinois

One of the first landmarks to be researched when WPA architects began work on the Historic American Buildings Survey in Illinois was the venerable Jarrot House at Cahokia. A subject of intensive historical interest, the Jarrot House is probably the oldest brick house in the upper Mississippi Valley.

When construction of this residence was begun in 1799 — workmen making all of its bricks on the spot — there was no state of Illinois. By the time the house was completed

ana Territory. Following the house's completion, Jarrot resided in it as something of a "feudal lord" of Cahokia. He is said to have owned twenty-five thousand acres of land, including the site of the original Lewis and Clark encampment at the mouth of the Wood River. When completed, the Jarrot House became the most admired dwelling of that region. Here, six Jarrot children were born and reared.

In the ballroom on the second floor of the

hokia. In 1809 Jarrot persuaded a lawyer from Kentucky, Samuel Davidson, to give up his practice and become a school master, at a salary of $400 a year.

A significant event regarding slavery in Illinois occurred when a lawsuit involving one of the Jarrot slaves was decided in favor of freedom. This court case made Illinois a free state in 1845.

Living close by the Church of the Holy Family, Nicholas and Mme. Jarrot, a devout couple, always led the family procession to Mass on Sundays and holy days. Generous and hospitable in their life style, the Jarrots entertained frequently with receptions and din-

Jarrot Mansion State Historic Site
CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS

A rare example of the Frontier Federal style, the 1810 Jarrot Mansion is probably Illinois' oldest masonry building and remains remarkably intact despite a variety of uses.

JARROT MANSION PROJECT
124 East First Street, Cahokia, Illinois 62206

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