

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois

The Church of the Holy Family, erected between 1786 and 1799, is a fine extant example in the United States of a typical French Colonial church of upright log construction. This largely unaltered edifice is a unique example of a once common type of structure.

Except for the addition of the two small wings in 1833 and the covering of the exterior log walls with siding for protection against the weather in the 1890's, the church survived into the 20th century without drastic alteration. In 1949-51, the structure was jacked up and the foundations were repaired. The siding was removed, thus exposing the original construction of upright logs. The few logs that had deteriorated were replaced, and also the pierrotage. The exterior was treated with silicone coating to protect the logs and masonry, leaving the original appearance unaltered. The existing metal roof was removed and the building was re-covered with wood shingles; a small belfry was also added at the north end of the roof. The interior was redone with church furnishings, some original and other of the period. The structure is maintained in excellent condition and is open to visitors.

* * * * *

NSHSB: 12/11/69
C W S

Site of National Significance

L

Church of the Holy Family, Illinois

Location: St. Clair County, on East First Street, just off Illinois 3, Cahokia.

Ownership: Catholic Church; Reverend Joseph M. Mueller, Cahokia, Illinois.

Statement of Significance

The Church of the Holy Family, erected between 1786 and 1799, is the finest extant example in the United States of a typical French Colonial church of upright log construction. This little-altered edifice is a unique example of a once common type of structure.

History

Cahokia was founded in March 1699 when priests of the seminary of Quebec planted a mission on the site. The old French mission church and mission itself, however, ended with the departure of the last priest, Abbe Forget du Verger, in 1767-68. When Father Paul de St. Pierre, representing the new Roman Catholic Church in the United States, came out to Cahokia from Baltimore in 1786, he found that the original mission church structure had disappeared and that services were being held in a rented room. A revival was soon effected and construction on the present log church was commenced in 1786 or 1787. Completed and dedicated in September, 1799, the structure was used as a parish church until 1891, when it was replaced for this purpose by the newly completed adjacent stone church. The log building was henceforth utilized as a parish school and hall. In 1949-1950, in connection with the 250th anniversary of the town and Holy Family Parish, private funds were contributed for the renovation and restoration of the log church. This work was completed in 1951 and the restored church is now used for Sunday services and is also generally open to visitors.

Condition

The Church of the Holy Family is typically French Colonial in its construction and plan and has a number of features in

common with surviving 18th century Canadian log churches. As originally constructed, Holy Family Church had a simple rectangular plan and was 32 feet wide and 74 feet long. The two small rectangular wings, which give the building its present cruciform plan, were added to the east and west sides of the church about 1833. The east wing was used for choir and organ and the west as a sacristy. The walls of the church (including the later wings) are formed of poteaux sur sole (posts on sill) construction. Heavy, hewn, black walnut timbers, each 12 inches wide, 6 inches thick, and 14 feet high, were erected perpendicularly about one foot apart and were mortised into very heavy timber sills that rested on stone foundations. Facing sides of the vertical wall timbers were grooved to accommodate a pierritage comprised of rubble stone set in clay, which was used to fill in the spaces between the timbers. On each wall one timber was set diagonally as a wind brace and the exterior walls also sloped inward some five inches from top to bottom.

White oak and black walnut were utilized for the hewn French trusswork of the roof, the timbers being finely mortised and pinned with wooden pegs. The shingled gable roof had curved or "bell cast" overhanging eaves. Five windows were set into each of the long side walls and in the north gable end, above the arched entrance door, there was a round oeuil de bouc (goat's eye) window. Inside there was a gallery at the north end, over the entrance door, and large cottonwood board--made smooth by sprinkling them with sand and rubbing with rock--formed the floor, which sloped downward from front door to altar rail.

Except for the addition of the two small wings in 1833 and the covering of the exterior log walls with siding for protection against the weather in the 1890's, the church survived into the 20th century without drastic alteration. In 1949-51, under the supervision of Architect Guy Study, the structure was jacked up and the foundations were repaired. The siding was removed, thus exposing the original construction of upright logs. The few logs that had deteriorated were replaced, and also the pierritage. The exterior was treated with silicone coating to protect the logs and masonry, leaving the original appearance unaltered. The existing metal roof was removed and the building was recovered with wood shingles; a small belfry was also added at the north end of the roof. The interior was redone with church furnishings, some original and other of the period. The structure is maintained in excellent condition and is open to visitors.

References:

Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952) 256; Charles E. Peterson, "Note on Old Cahokia," The French American Review, July-Sept., 1948, 204-206; Charles E. Peterson, "Report on Cahokia, Illinois, and the Holy Family Church," (NPS typescript, St. Louis, March 26, 1948), 24 pp., maps, and photos; Charles E. Peterson, "Report on H.J. Res. 219-Father Pierre Gibault Monument At Cahokia," (NPS typescript, St. Louis, June 7, 1939), 18 pp., maps and photos; Rexford Newcomb, Architecture of the Old North-West Territory (Chicago, 1950), 23; Charles E. Peterson, "Early French Landmarks Along the Mississippi," Antiques, LIII (April, 1948), 286-288; John F. McDermott, ed., Old Cahokia (St. Louis, 1949), Illinois, A. Descriptive and Historical Guide (American Guide Series) (Chicago, 1947), 493; Historic American Building Survey: (9 sheets and 3 photos, 1934).

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	Church of the Holy Family

8. References: Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture (New York, 1952), 256; Charles E. Peterson, "Notes on Old Cahokia," The French American Review, July-Sept., 1948, 204-206; Charles E. Peterson, "Report on Cahokia, Illinois, and the Holy Family Church," (NPS typescript, St. Louis, March 26, 1948), 24 pp., maps, and photos; Charles E. Peterson, "Report on H.J. Res. 219 -Father Pierre Gibault Monument At Cahokia," (NPS Typescript, St. Louis, June 7, 1939), 18 pp., maps and photos; Rexford Newcomb, Architecture of the Old North-West Territory (Chicago, 1950), 23; Charles E. Peterson, "Early French Landmarks Along the Mississippi," Antiques, LIII (April, 1948), 286-288.

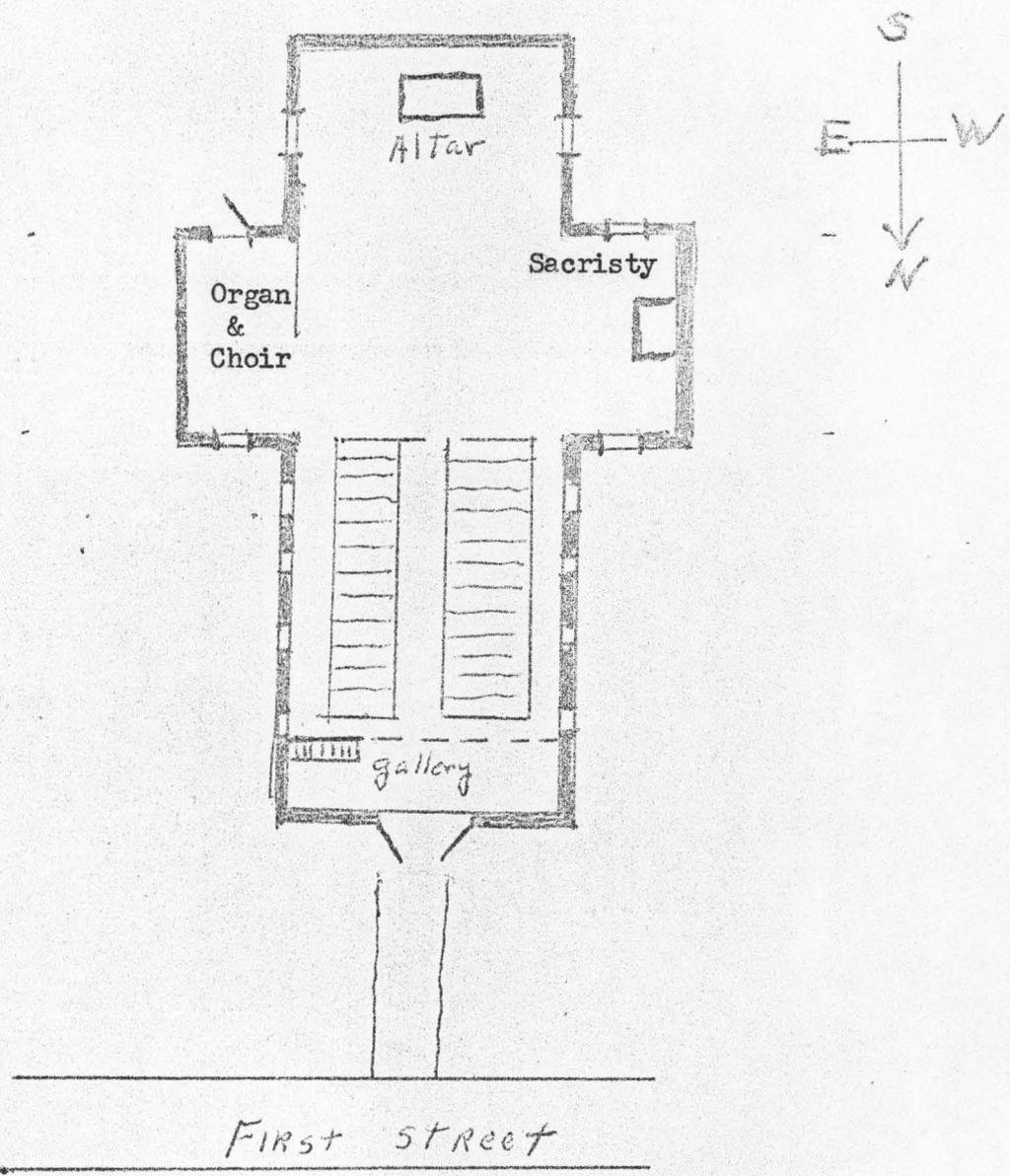
John F. McDermott, ed., Old Cahokia (St. Louis, 1949). Illinois, A Descriptive and Historical Guide (American Guide Series) (Chicago, 1947), 493.

9. Historic American Building Survey: (9 sheets and 3 photos, 1934).

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY, ST. CLAIR COUNTY,
CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS

Boundaries of the Historic District:

Approximately 3.6 acres of land in the shape of a rectangle, including the Church of the Holy Family, the stone church, and the Jarrot House, starting at the southwest corner at latitude $38^{\circ} 34' 10''$ N. - long. $90^{\circ} 11' 20''$ W., proceeding northeast about 450 feet to the northwest corner at the junction of Church and First Streets (State Route 157) at lat. $38^{\circ} 34' 14''$ N. - long. $90^{\circ} 11' 19''$ W., continuing southeast about 350 feet to the northeast corner at lat. $38^{\circ} 34' 13''$ N. - long. $90^{\circ} 11' 15''$ W., going southwest about 450 feet to the southeast corner at lat. $38^{\circ} 34' 09''$ N. - long. $90^{\circ} 11' 16''$ W., and returning northwest about 350 feet to the beginning, the southwest corner. Precise boundaries, as described above, are recorded in red on a copy of U.S. Geological Survey Map: Cahokia Quadrangle, Illinois-Missouri, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic), 1954-Photo-revised 1968, on file with the Branch of Historical Surveys, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.

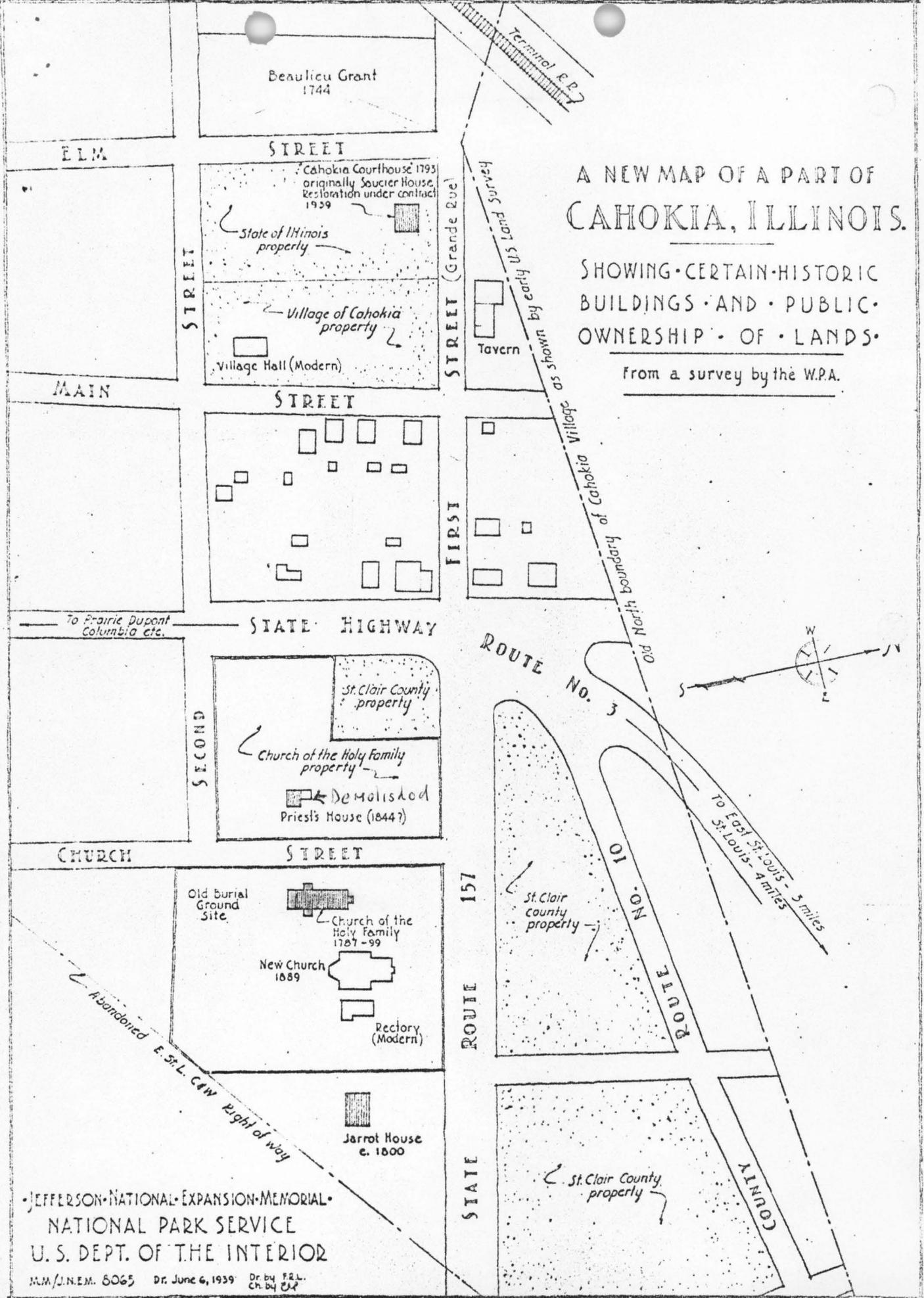


Sketch Plan of the Church
of the Holy Family,
Cahokia, Illinois

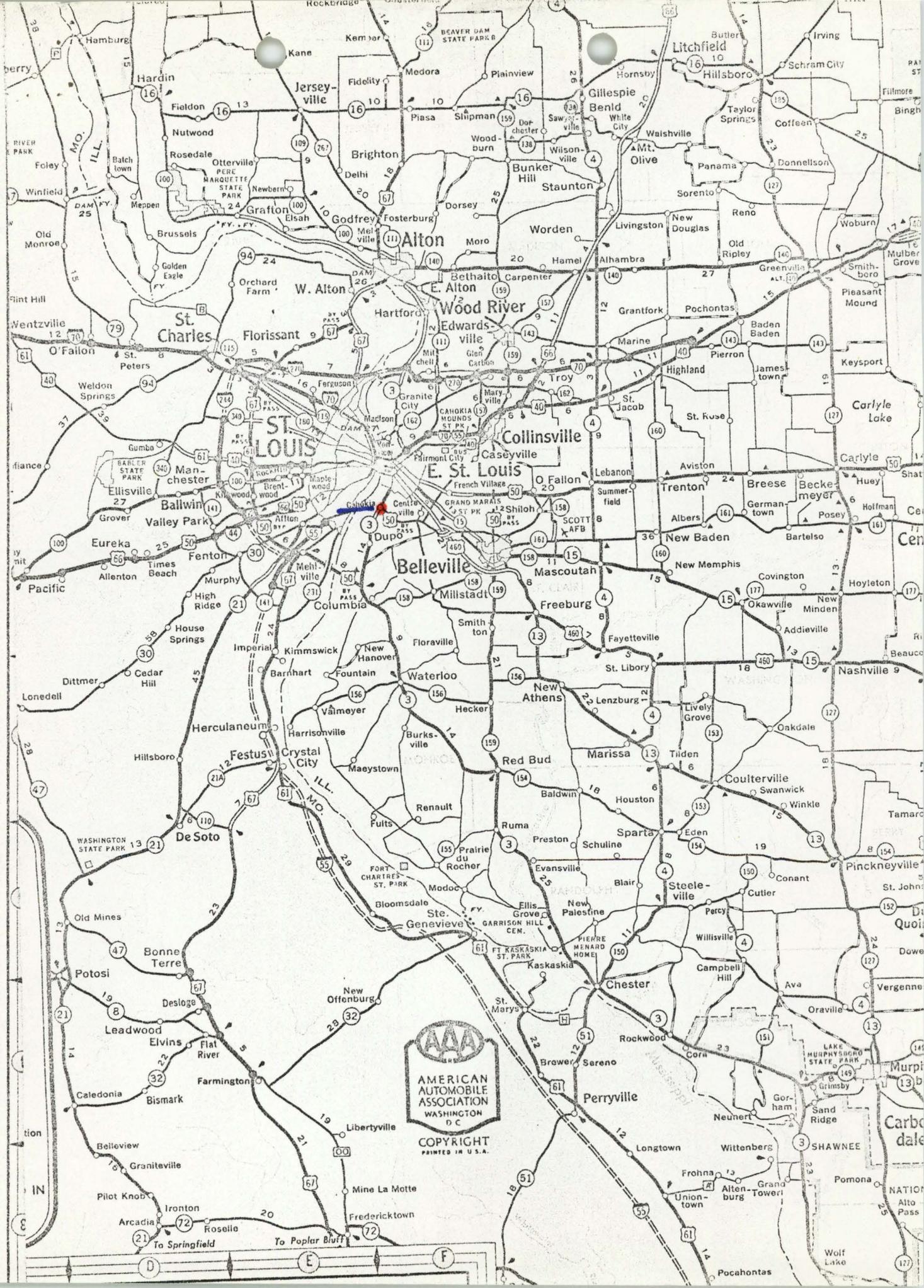
A NEW MAP OF A PART OF CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS.

SHOWING CERTAIN HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF LANDS.

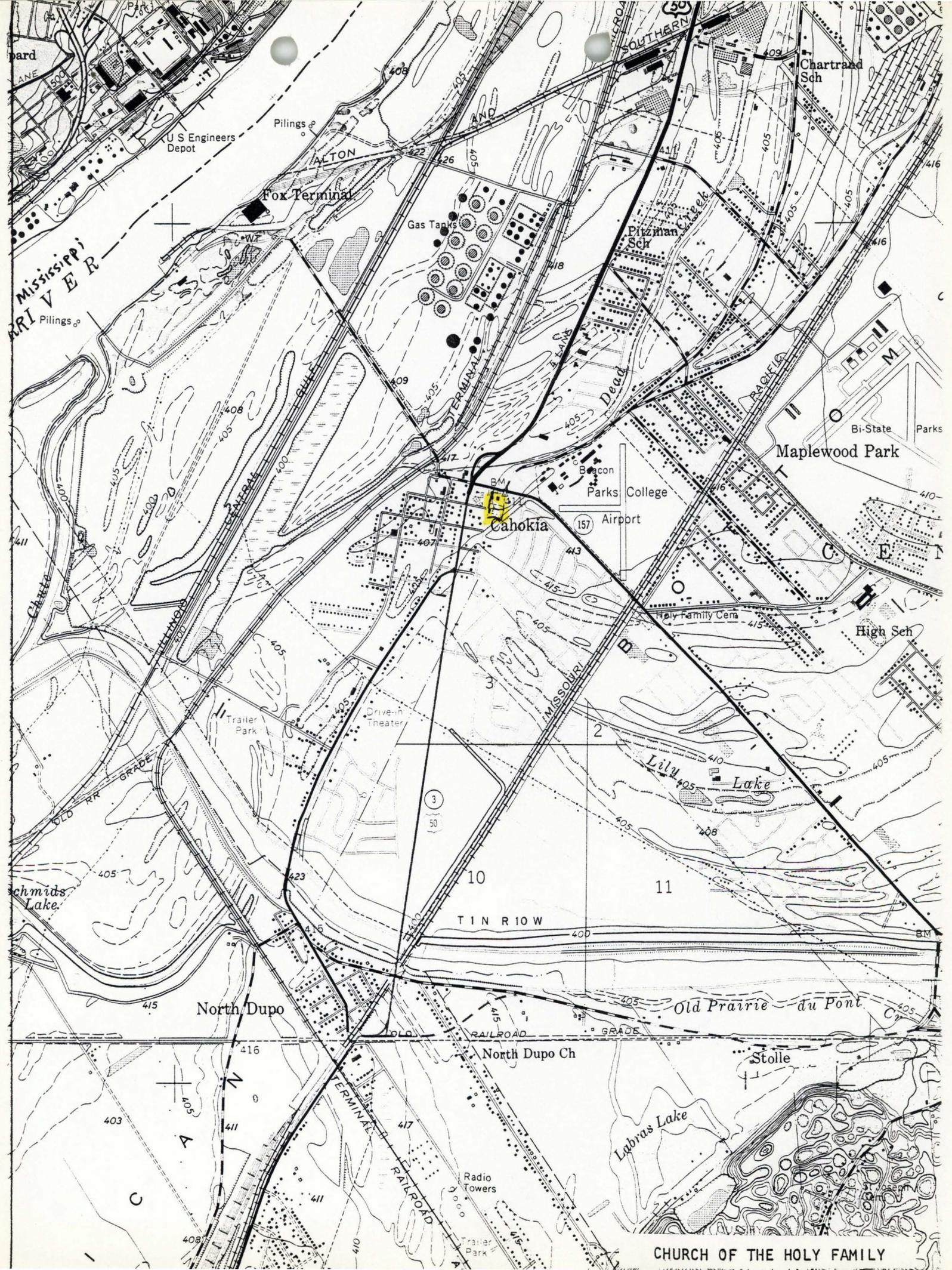
From a survey by the W.P.A.



JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR



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MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Fox Terminal

Cahokia

SOUTHERN

Chartrand Sch

Maplewood Park

Beacon Parks College

157 Airport

High Sch

Lily Lake

North Dupo

North Dupo Ch

Stolle

Labras Lake

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY

FEB

1982



Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois

NPS Photo, 1968

Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois 5191

14 church. eps

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK



Old Holy Family Church (1799),
Cahokia, Ill., as restored
in 1951. All original
materials in good condition

were used and the building
was never removed from the
site. The restoration was
made with funds contributed
by individual benefactors,

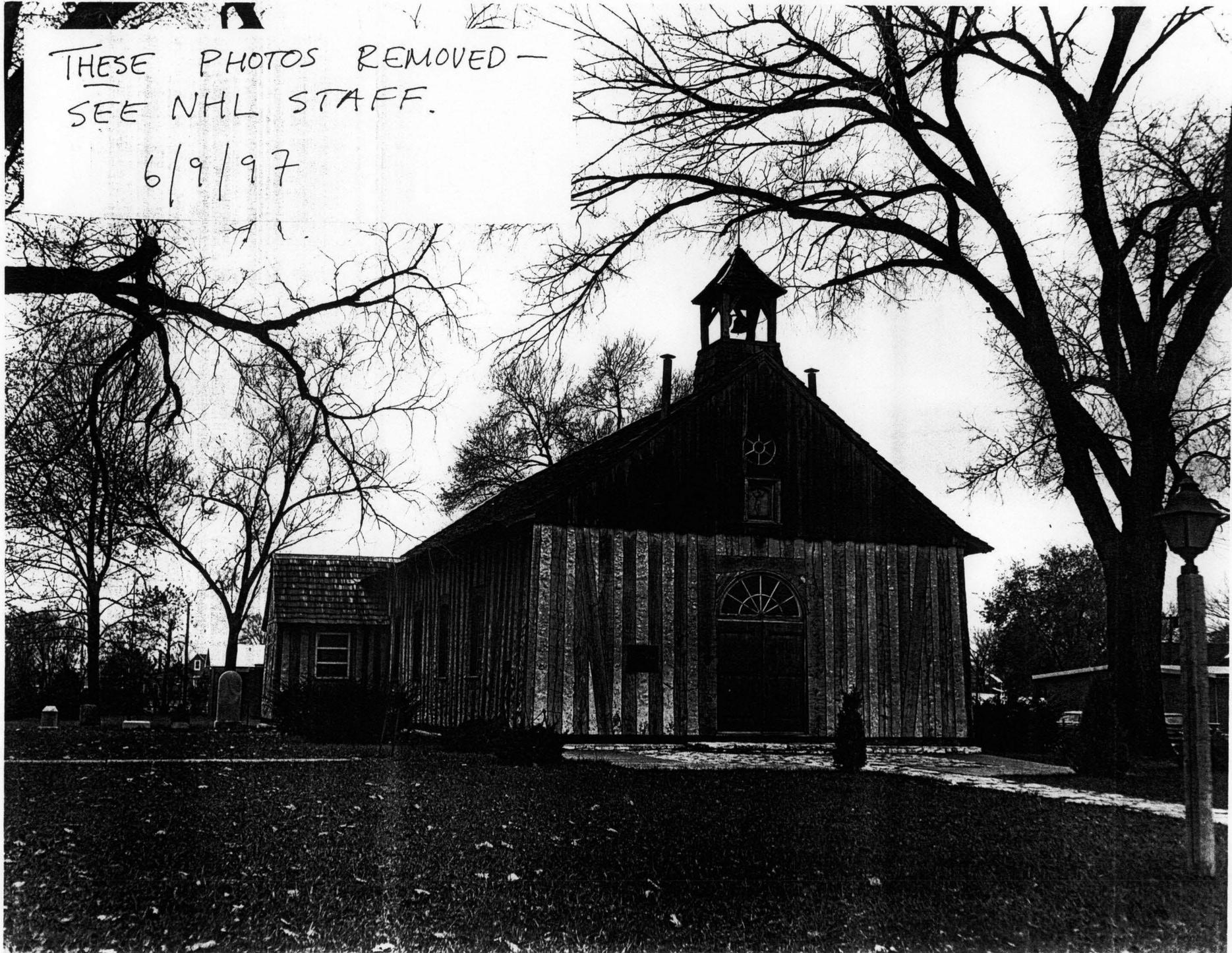
The building is maintained
by the parish, is continuously
open to visitors and is used
regularly for religious
services. Photo by Evening
and Sunday Journal, E. St. Louis.



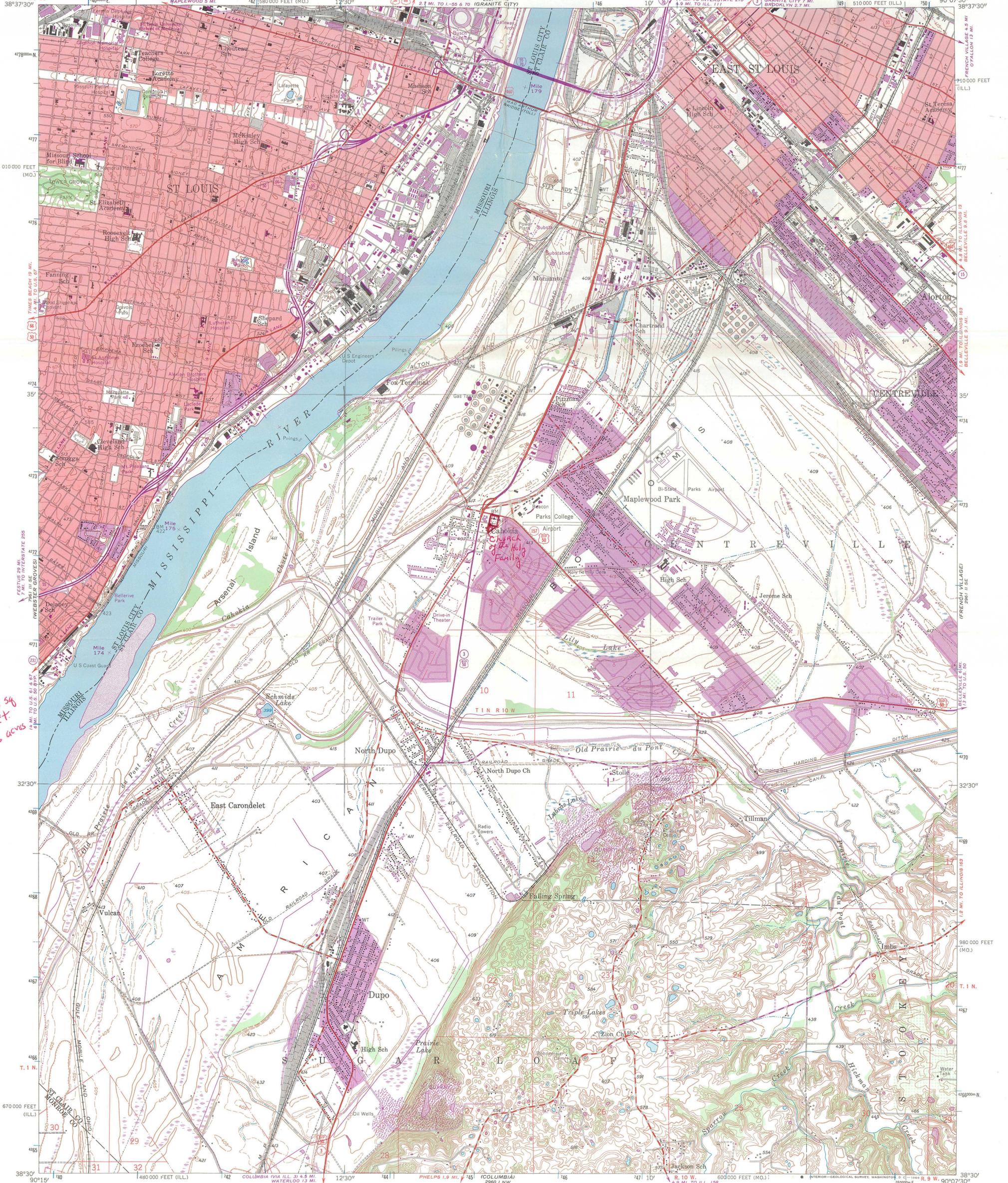
Church of the Holy Family

THESE PHOTOS REMOVED —
SEE NHL STAFF.

6/9/97

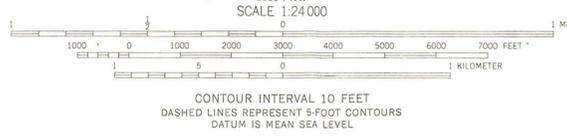


Church of the Holy Family, Cambridge, Massachusetts



450' 350'
350' 450'
157,500 sq ft
~ 3.6 acres

Mapped by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from planetable surveys by the Geological Survey 1929 and 1933. Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone and Missouri coordinate system, east zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242. STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801. AND MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401. A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1968. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extensions of urban areas

CAHOKIA, ILL. - MO.
N 3830-W9007.5/7.5
1954
PHOTOREVISED 1968
AMS 2961 II SW - SERIES V863

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AT THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
(Park or Office)

FILE NUMBER
OR SUBJECT: Church of the Holy Family, Illinois



PLEASE RETURN THIS FILE PROMPTLY TO

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

FILE: Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois

(Activity)

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

FROM: _____
(Date)

TO: _____
(Date)

LT. CHARLES E. PETERSON, U. S. N.
2212 I STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

H. 710
Catholics, Ill

May 26 - 44

Dear Tom

Enclosed a recent clipping about
the Jant House in Cahokia - If you
haven't got on that project yet better
hurry up & get my old ^{Catholic} files from
St Louis.

It's a natural for a Catholic Natl
Monument in this country.

Dad knows what day but my
address will soon be care Director, Pacific
Division, Bureau of Yards & Docks, U.S. Navy,
717 Market St, S.F. 3. Must be war the
Underwood Bldg, May phone you in Chi.
Regards
Pete

May Build New School

Holy Family Parish in Cahokia Given WPB Permission for Construction Plans

A new grade school owned by the parish of the Holy Family in Cahokia appeared in prospect today following the War Production board's permission to Rev. Joseph Mueller, pastor, for the construction of the school.

If the plans for the school mature, it will be the first time in the 250 years of the parish's existence, Father Mueller pointed out, that Catholic families belonging to it will have their own school.*

Holy Family parish children now attend school in the old Jarrot mansion, built in 1806 and at one time the finest mansion in the Midwest. The mansion, a two-story brick building, was once the scene of a visit by the Marquis de Lafayette on a visit to the then-new American republic.

The old house is described as "entirely inadequate" for the needs of

the growing parish, however. It has been purchased by Oliver Parks, president of Parks Air college, who plans to restore it to its original state. The mansion was on a farm that Parks recently acquired from the Scanlon estate and is across the road from Parks Air college.

Sisters of the Most Precious Blood teach school in the old Jarrot mansion and use a portion of it for their living quarters.

Father Mueller said Thursday that so far only the WPB permission has been granted for the building, and that further plans for it still are indefinite. He explained that the new school will have to be built without the help of taxes, which are not used to support parochial schools, but largely will depend upon the generosity of friends of the parish and of the parishioners themselves.

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION TWO
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

March 10, 1948.

*Return to
History Division
will be done
April 28.
CWP
Survey*

MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent,
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

Enclosed is a copy of the Director's memorandum of March 1, informing us of the desire of the Advisory Board to take up the conservation of historical aspects of Cahokia, Illinois, at their meeting late in April. This is the matter about which Mr. Hagen spoke to you in your telephone conversation of March 10.

Normally, we would assign to the History and Lands Divisions of this office the investigation and compilation of materials necessary to meet this request. However, because of the study which has been given to the history of Cahokia by members of your staff in connection with the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic Sites Survey and because of the proximity of the site to your area, the advantage of having the information compiled by your office is obvious. We were, therefore, very glad to know through the telephone conversation that you thought it possible that this might be done.

The following is an outline of information which we believe would be useful and which we hope can be assembled:

(1) A concise review of the current status of historic sites and structures of early French origin in Cahokia. It would be helpful if this could include a brief statement on the history of each structure, with its dates, a description of its present condition, and facts as to its ownership. Photographs and maps would be appreciated, with any other information which will present succinctly the significance of the structures and their individual and collective value in a program for the conservation of historic sites of national significance.

(2) A discussion of plans for observing the 250th anniversary of the beginnings of Cahokia, with information available on proposed local and state participation in efforts for conservation of worthwhile historical values.

(3) A list of reports and information previously submitted in connection with the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic Sites Survey. If duplicates of reports are available in your files, copies of these would be appreciated.

(4) A separate cover memorandum including suggested recommendations with respect to what action, if any, would be appropriate by the National Park Service.

Unless circumstances make it necessary, we shall not plan to have members of the staff here participate in the investigation of this matter. We expect, however, to study carefully the information supplied before making recommendations to the Director with respect to action to be taken and therefore will appreciate your suggestions on points which do not seem to have been covered adequately in the above outline. In order that we may have the opportunity to review the materials before deciding on what the recommendations to the Director should be, we request that no distribution be made of the materials compiled except for the copies sent to this office and retained for your office files. If convenient, it will be appreciated if the materials are submitted in triplicate.

Although the Director's deadline is given as April 10, it is very desirable that we have the information not later than March 29. This is so because it may be necessary to refer part of the information to staff members absent on field travel before deciding on recommendations to be made.

(Sgd.) Lawrence C. Merriam

Lawrence C. Merriam,
Regional Director.

Enclosure: Copy memo Mar 1,
from Director.

March 26, 1948

88 APR 12 AM 10:12

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Spotts.

Herewith is a report on Cahokia as requested by the Regional Director about March 12. Unfortunately, it seems to be impossible to find that letter but the report, I hope and believe, covers all the points mentioned.

My recommendation is that the old wooden Church of the Holy Family be designated a National Historic Site, the parish retaining ownership. It is recommended that said designation be made contingent upon (1) Restoration of the building according to plans approved by the National Park Service. (2) That assurance be made that the building be accessible to the public during reasonable hours.

Preservation of the church structure would seem very desirable because it is significant in two different ways:

(1) It is the direct descendant of the first mission, built in 1699 and thus establishing the first white settlement on the Mississippi River, apparently now the oldest in the Mississippi Valley. (2) It is the last church of colonial French construction remaining and is possibly the oldest church structure in the Mississippi Valley.

The historical sites now under the care of the National Park Service do not include any monuments of the French colonization of the Mississippi Valley, although that movement embraced the founding of such important cities as Detroit, New Orleans and St. Louis. The missionaries who initiated many of these frontier posts appear as a group to be among our most genuine frontier heroes. Father San Cosme, the first resident priest at Cahokia, was killed by the Indians near Natchez in 1707 and Father Gibault achieved considerable prominence in the American Revolution for his help to George Rogers Clark at Vincennes.

Charles E. Peterson



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
415 Market Street

APR 12 AM 10:12
March 26, 1948

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region Two.

Herewith is a report upon the old wooden church at Cahokia prepared by Mr. Charles E. Peterson of this office in accordance with your memorandum of March 12.

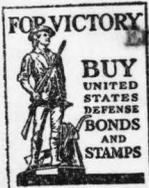
You will note in the attached memorandum of Mr. Peterson's dated March 26 that he recommends the church be designated a National Historic Site with the parish retaining ownership. Since dual control and supervision are not devoid of hazards, I am reluctant in the instant case to recommend that it be declared a National Historic Site. The possibility of establishing a creditable historic site or reservation in the village of Cahokia including the Courthouse and other interesting items has long since passed. The church in itself entirely surrounded by parish property is, I believe, more of local interest than national importance.

I inspected the church rather thoroughly some months ago. Although it is in a bad state of repair, it should be restored and preserved. The history associated with the church and the excellent structural workmanship typical of that type of early French structures in this vicinity should be sufficient to arouse local pride to the extent of restoring and preserving. Considerable research, documentary as well as detailed inspection and excavations will be necessary if an authentic job is to be done.

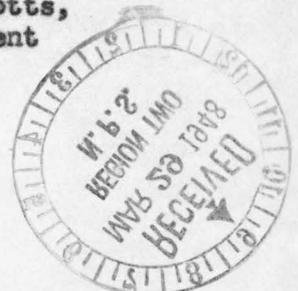
It is suggested that we be empowered to offer our assistance to any organization capable of making the restoration.

(Sgd) Julian C. Spotts

Julian C. Spotts,
Superintendent



Enclosure





СЛУЖБА ЛІСІВНИЦТВА І РАЙОНІВ



Independent
Luther C. Shaffer

(250) 11111 C. Shaffer

to any organization capable of making the reservation.
It is suggested that we be empowered to offer our assistance

will be necessary if an agreement for it to be done.
Respectfully, we may be desired in respect and explanation
to the extent of resolving and legislation. Considerable
effort will be made to this effect and should be sufficient to allow
exceptional circumstances with respect to the type of work
and legislation. The national association with the council and the
department is in a way aware of the fact that it should be resolved
I understand the council rather thoroughly some months ago.

reference.
Better known to the people, more of the interest than national
work since passed. The council in fact, entirely unorganized by
the state including the committee and other interesting items was
the a considerable amount of legislation in the matter of
described a national program. The possibility of carrying
I am interested in the present case to recommend that it be
done that control and supervision are not desired of national
national program with the better legislative committee.
Other matter so that we recommend the council be designated a
You will note in the attached memorandum of Mr. Peterson, a

with your memorandum of March 15.
Referred by Mr. Charles E. Peterson of this office in accordance
herewith is a report upon the old wooden council at Carleton

MEMORANDUM for the National Director, Region Two.

MAR 30 1948

ALL MARKET STREETS

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION TWO
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

April 8, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 1, requesting for consideration by the Advisory Board a report and recommendations on surviving historic structures in Cahokia, Illinois, which might serve as monuments to Franco-American colonization of the Middle West. In accordance with our memorandum of March 10, we have received from Mr. Spotts a "Report on Cahokia, Illinois, and the Holy Family Church," dated March 26, 1948, hurriedly yet very ably compiled by Mr. Peterson of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Two copies of this report are enclosed, together with single copies of Mr. Peterson's memorandum to Mr. Spotts, and the latter's memorandum to us, both dated March 26, embodying their views in the matter of national recognition.

We have carefully examined these materials, and after considering the factors involved, we submit the following recommendations, which are in substantial agreement with the views expressed in the report by Mr. Peterson.

(1) Because of modern intrusions, it does not appear feasible to consider collectively the preservation of the few scattered structures which remain of the ancient village.

(2) Because of its extreme antiquity and its distinctive architecture, the surviving "Holy Family Church" would be eligible, we believe, for designation as a national historic site representative of the French colonial culture in the Middle West.

(3) We believe that actual designation of this structure as a national historic site in non-Federal ownership by cooperative agreement should be withheld until it appears that the desired research and restoration programs can be accomplished and that the designation also be conditioned upon assurance of proper maintenance, public access, and interpretation by the sponsors.

(4) Because of the additional work for the Service which would result from such a designation, we believe that full consideration should be given to the need for financing the salaries and travel expenses of such architectural and historical personnel as will be needed to accomplish the Service's part in any plan for development, restoration, and interpretation of this area and subsequent inspections thereof.

Plans for observing Cahokia's 250th anniversary have not been crystallized. In a letter of March 19 (copy appended to Mr. Peterson's report) to Mr. Spotts, Mr. Irving Dilliard, President of the Illinois State Historical Society, states that several historical groups in Illinois and Missouri favor suitable observance of this anniversary and "have volunteered to participate as they are able." He advises that a list of these organizations, and also the name of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, have been sent to the Cahokia Historical Society, with the suggestion that "an overall committee be formed." Mr. Dilliard also inquired regarding Service policy with respect to representation on such an overall committee. Because of the consideration being given Cahokia as a possible national historic site, we advised Mr. Spotts that it would not seem appropriate for the Service to be officially represented on this proposed committee but that we were agreeable to Mr. Peterson's participation in its work provided that it was understood that this would not commit this Service in any way with respect to this site. Since Mr. Spotts is favorable to having members of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial staff empowered to assist the organization undertaking restoration and to have Mr. Peterson participate in this committee, we shall appreciate your advice with respect to official participation by National Park Service employees in planning for the observance of the anniversary prior to consideration of this matter by the Advisory Board.

For your information in connection with this site, we also submit a copy of the publication entitled State Parks and Memorials, by the State of Illinois. On page 28, is a brief description and history, with illustrations, of the "Cahokia Court House."

A copy of our memorandum of March 10, 1948, to Mr. Spotts on this subject, is also enclosed. It calls attention to the study given the above buildings in connection with the Historic American Buildings Survey (1941 catalog, page 97) and the Historic Sites Survey "Report on Eighteenth Century French Sites" (National Park Service, 1941, pages 29-32). Both references contain information on the "Jarrott House" as well as on the other two structures named.

We are grateful to Messrs. Spotts and Peterson for the assistance they gave in supplying the information in such short time. If there is additional information which will be necessary, we shall be glad to try to obtain it and assist in any way we can.

(SGD.) LAWRENCE C. MERRIAM

Lawrence C. Merriam,
Regional Director.

In duplicate.

Enclosures: "Report on Cahokia..." (2),
Copy Peterson memo 3-26-48,
Copy Spotts memo 3-26-48,
State Parks and Memorials,
Copy memo 3-10-48 to Spotts.

cc: Supt., Jefferson National Expansion
Memorial.

25, D. C.

April 21, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region Two.

We received your memorandum of April 8, enclosing two copies of a "Report on Cahokia, Illinois, and The Holy Family Church", dated March 26, 1948. This material will be submitted to the Advisory Board during April 28-30 in line with the suggestions you have made.

The question raised regarding participation by National Park Service employees in planning for the observance of the anniversary prior to consideration of this site by the Advisory Board is a delicate one. This Office is agreeable to having National Park Service employees give a measure of advisory assistance in planning to local groups but we should prefer that such participation be given in an unofficial capacity.

(SGD) A. E. DEMARAY

Acting Director.

In duplicate.

cc: History Division (2). ←
Mr. Vint.
Files.

CWP:ct.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART

File

PARKWAY AT 26TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 30

TELEPHONE
AR 5-0500

April 23, 1948

Lee
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 Court-house" -- 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
FISKE KIMBALL

MG

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

Nat. Park Service

4456

2522

General Expenses
May 4, 1948.
1:50 P.M.

Mr. Julian C. Spotts, Superintendent, JNEM, Old Courthouse, 415 Market Street,
St. Louis 2, Missouri

Cahokia considered by Board and their recommendations now in preparation for
consideration Secretary.

(Sgd) DRURY
Drury,
Director.

RFI-imp

cc: History Files ✓
NPS Files
Accounts Voucher

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

26, D. C.

MAY 21 1948

Survey

PRS 3813.

My dear Mr. Price:

I have received your letter of May 11, requesting information as to the action of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments concerning Cahokia, Illinois, during its meeting on April 29-30.

The Board considered and was favorably impressed with the historical significance of Cahokia as one of the earliest permanent French settlements in the Mississippi Valley. In connection with the Board's action, additional information has been requested by the National Park Service from its Region Two Office in Omaha, Nebraska, and, as soon as it is received, I shall write to you again regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) MASTIN G. WHITE

HEK:lc

Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Melvin Price,

House of Representatives.

cc: Regional Director, Region Two (By NPS), with a copy of Rep. Price's letter of 5/11/48.

NOTE: Your recommendations, attached to Charles E. Peterson's report, have been misplaced. Will you please submit another copy of the recommendations immediately?

N.B.D.

Mr. Wirth (By NPS) (with a copy of Rep. Price's History Division (By NPS)(2) letter of 5/11/48.)

C
O
P
Y

House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 11, 1948.

Honorable Julius A. Krug
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It is my understanding that the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at a recent meeting considered Cahokia, Illinois for a National Historic Park. I also understand that this proposal is now before you for approval at this time.

I will be sincerely grateful if you will advise me as to the results taken in this matter.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Melvin Price, MC

MP/mr

H E K
Kahler

July 16, 1948.

* File
Survey

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region Two.

As requested in Mr. Spotts' memorandum of June 18, approval is hereby given for the publication of Mr. Peterson's article entitled, "Notes on Cahokia", in the French-American Review.

(SGD) HILLORY A. TOLSON
Acting Director.

In duplicate.

RWY:as

cc: Files
History Division (2)*

Mr. Charles E. Peterson,
The Jefferson Hotel
Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Charles E. Peterson,
Region One.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON
25, D. C.

ADDRESS:
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NOV 24 1948

Lee
Kahler
Porter
H. File
Survey

MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent, Jefferson.

We have received your memorandum of November 8 concerning the desire of the committee on arrangements for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Cahokia to place a sign in the Memorial area advertising and promoting the celebration, the sign to probably be of the large billboard type of 10 by 22 feet.

We do not believe the precedent should be established of using the Memorial area for billboard advertising purposes, however worthy the cause such signs may espouse. Should the Service accede in this instance, it would be extremely difficult to refuse other worthy causes such as drives for the Community Chest, Red Cross, Bond Drives, Boy Scout Week, etc. Furthermore, the Service policies are quite opposed to visual advertising being imposed in the landscape, such as in its areas, or along roads and parkways.

It is suggested that the hazards of a precedent in this instance be pointed out to the Cahokia group, and that in lieu of the billboard it would be quite proper to offer a reasonable amount of display space in some public area of the Courthouse.

A request from the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association to place a sign depicting the future development of the area would fall in a different category. Such a display would amount to a pre-showing of the ultimate development of the area. As such, it would appear to be in the interest of both the public and of the Service. It is rather normal custom to place such displays on property which is undeveloped, or which is to undergo major redevelopment. Such a request, if received, could be approved without establishing a precedent of using the area for advertising events or causes not a part of the proposed Memorial development. Such a sign should be submitted for approval as to design and wording prior to erection.

(SGD) A. E. DEMARAY

Associate Director.

WGC:ms

cc: Regional Director, Region Two.

Mr. Vint.

Mr. Ronald Lee. ←



ADDRESS:
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON
25, D. C.

Survey

May 9, 1949

Cahokia 250th Anniversary Association
422 St. Louis Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to attend the Cahokia anniversary dinner on May 15 at 1 p.m. Two years ago I had the pleasure of visiting the historic village of Cahokia and the Church of the Holy Family and was very much impressed with its historical associations. I therefore especially regret that it will be impossible for me to attend this splendid observance, but please accept my very best wishes for a most successful occasion.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD.) RONALD F. LEE

Ronald F. Lee
Chief Historian

cc: Mr. R. F. Lee
RFL-fmd



In Reply refer to:
L58 WASO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 28 1951

Survey

Hon. Melvin Price
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Price:

Pursuant to the telephonic request received from your Office concerning the Church of the Holy Family, at Cahokia, Illinois, I am supplying the following information.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments viewed sympathetically the suggestion to designate the Church of the Holy Family a national historic site.

At the time this action was taken the Church of the Holy Family was being restored and the opinion was expressed that the accuracy of the restoration of the structure should be a factor in determining whether the Church be designated a national historic site. Church officials were so advised.

The last communication received from our staff at 415 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri, indicates that no request has been received from the Church authorities to designate the Church a national historic site.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD.) NEWTON B. DRURY

Newton B. Drury
Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two (2)
Mr. Wirth
History Division ✓

HEKahler:bes



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Survey

APR 27 1951

Hon. Melvin Price
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Price:

We have received your letter of April 10 enclosing a copy of Bishop Zurowste's letter of April 4 to Secretary Chapman concerning the proposal to designate the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois, as a national historic site.

The National Park Service will be glad to consider entering into a cooperative agreement with Bishop Zurowste and the Diocese of Belleville for the purpose of establishing a national historic site at Cahokia as soon as it is feasible to undertake such negotiations. As the Advisory Board passed on the historical significance of the site, we are requesting one of the members, Dr. Fiske Kimball, who examined the Church some years ago to view it since it has been restored, if it is possible for him to do so. As soon as we receive his report, we will be in a position to consider active negotiations of a cooperative agreement, and we shall be glad to advise you and Bishop Zurowste.

It has been our experience that negotiations leading to the consummation of such a legal instrument as a cooperative agreement mutually agreeable to all parties usually requires an extended period. For this reason, we regret to advise that there is little likelihood that such an agreement could be consummated and approved by Secretary Chapman by May 30.

Your interest in bringing this matter to our attention is appreciated. Should there be any further information which you feel that we can give you in connection with this project, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) A. E. DEMARAY

A. E. Demaray
Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two (2) with copy of Mr. Price's letter of 4/10/51 and enclosure
Assistant Director Lee
History Division
Mr. Young (detached)
RWYoung:HEKahler:bes

C
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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1951

Mr. Arthur E. Demaray
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Demaray:

I am writing with reference to the request of Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste, D.D., Bishop of Belleville, for designation of the old wooden Church of the Holy Family as a national historic site.

Bishop Zuroweste has furnished me with a copy of a letter he has directed to the Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, which I enclose for your information.

I would deeply appreciate your advice relative to the possibility of your taking favorable action upon the request for designation of the historic log church as a national historic site as promptly as possible so that the rededication ceremony scheduled for May 30th might proceed as planned.

Your most earnest consideration on behalf of the request of the Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Melvin Price, M. C.

MP/mr

C
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P
Y

BISHOP'S HOUSE
222 South Third Street
Belleville, Illinois

April 4, 1951

Hon. Secretary of the Interior
Oscar L. Chapman
Washington 25, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

Since the historic log church at Cahokia, Illinois, has been completely restored, we hereby request that this historic church be designated a national historic site.

At the time the restoration was begun, we were informed by representatives of the National Park Service at Washington, D. C. that the designation of this structure as an historic site depended upon the accuracy with which it was restored. Mr. Julian C. Spotts and other members of the National Park Service, Old Customs House, St. Louis, were consulted and their advice followed in our restoration plans.

It is our desire to rededicate formally this historic building which is the oldest upright log church in the Midwest. The parish proper traces its history back more than 250 years.

We have planned to hold our rededication ceremony on Memorial Day, May 30, and therefore would appreciate your cooperation in the designation of the old log church as a national historic site.

We thank you for any consideration shown our request.

Sincerely yours,

Most Rev. Albert R. Zuroweste
Bishop of Belleville

CC: Hon. Melvin Price
Julian C. Spotts

In reply refer to:
148 WASO



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

APR 30 1951

*Survey
Cahokia*

The Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste, S.F.D.
Bishop of Belleville
222 South Third Street
Belleville, Illinois

Your Excellency:

Your letter of April 4 to Secretary Chapman regarding the possibility of designating the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois, as a national historic site has been referred to this Office for consideration and reply.

The National Park Service will be glad to consider the question of entering into a cooperative agreement with you and the Diocese of Belleville for the purpose of establishing a national historic site at Cahokia as soon as it is feasible to undertake such negotiations. As the Advisory Board passed on the historical significance of the site, we are requesting one of the members, Mr. Nicka Kimball, who examined the Church some years ago to view it since it has been restored, if it is possible for him to do so. As soon as we receive his report, we will be in a position to consider active negotiations of a cooperative agreement, and we shall be glad to advise you.

Past experience has demonstrated that negotiations leading to the consummation of such a legal instrument as a cooperative agreement mutually agreeable to all parties usually requires an extended period. For this reason we regret to advise that there is little likelihood that such an agreement could be consummated and approved by Secretary Chapman by May 30.

In the meantime, we feel that you and the Diocese of Belleville should be congratulated upon the successful completion of the restoration program for the Church of the Holy Family. We are pleased that your preservation work has advanced so far, and as soon as our studies of your restoration work at the structure have been completed we shall advise you.

Respectfully yours,

(SGD) A. E. DEMARAY

A. E. Demaray
Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two (2) with copy of Bishop Zuroweste's letter of 4/4/51
Assistant Director Lee
History Division
Mr. Young (detached)
REYoung:HEKahler:bes

C
O
P
Y

DIOCESE OF BELLEVILLE

222 South Third Street Belleville, Illinois

April 4, 1951

Hon. Secretary of the Interior
Oscar L. Chapman
Washington 25, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

Since the historic log church at Cahokia, Illinois, has been completely restored, we hereby request that this historic church be designated a national historic site.

At the time the restoration was begun, we were informed by representatives of the National Park Service at Washington, D. C. that the designation of this structure as an historic site depended upon the accuracy with which it was restored. Mr. Julian C. Spotts and other members of the National Park Service, Old Customs House, St. Louis, were consulted and their advice followed in our restoration plans.

It is our desire to rededicate formally this historic building which is the oldest upright log church in the Midwest. The parish proper traces its history back more than 250 years.

We have planned to hold our rededication ceremony on Memorial Day, May 30, and therefore would appreciate your cooperation in the designation of the old log church as a national historic site.

We thank you for any consideration shown our request.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Most Rev. Albert R. Zuroweste
Bishop of Belleville

CC: Hon. Melvin Price
Julian C. Spotts



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In reply refer to:
L58 WASO

MAY 22 1951

Survey

Dr. Fiske Kimball
Philadelphia Museum of Art
Fairmount
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Kimball:

I am writing to solicit your help with regard to the historical-architectural problem at the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois, which is under consideration for designation as a national historic site.

The Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste, Bishop of Belleville, the diocese in which the church is located, wrote Secretary Chapman on April 4 concerning the possibility of designating this structure as a national historic site and indicated that it was his understanding that such designation was dependent upon the accuracy with which the structure had been restored. A copy of his letter and of my reply of April 30 is enclosed for your information. You will note in my reply I indicated to Bishop Zuroweste that I would ask you to undertake an examination of the structure, if it were possible for you to do so, since you had seen it on an earlier occasion before the restoration was undertaken. Realizing that you have heavy responsibilities in Philadelphia, I have delayed approaching you regarding this problem. I would greatly appreciate it if you could undertake a trip to Cahokia, at your convenience, in order to examine the structure and give us the benefit of your advice regarding the nature of the restoration and as to whether the completed structure merits recognition as a national architectural monument. If you find it possible to fit such a trip into your future plans, please let me know and I shall provide you with the necessary authorization to travel and make arrangements for Superintendent Julian C. Spotts, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, at St. Louis, to meet you and to conduct you to the church.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) A. E. DEMARAY

A. E. Demaray
Director

Enclosures 2

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two (2)
Assistant Director Lee
History Division
✓ Mr. Young (detached)
RWIYoung:HEKahler:bb



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In reply refer to:
158 WACO-D

Mr Kahler
[Signature]

MAR - 7 1962

Survey
Calverton

Dr. Turpin C. Hannister
Member, Advisory Board
on National Parks,
Historic Sites,
Buildings, and
Monuments
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Dr. Hannister:

One of the pieces of unfinished business remaining before the National Park Service concerns the designation of The Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, Illinois, as a national historic site.

The advisory Board at its Nineteenth Meeting recommended that the structure be approved as a national historic site provided that the restoration work then being contemplated was executed in a satisfactory manner so as not to detract from its value architecturally of the early period in which it is considered historically significant.

Mr. Vint has told me of your visit to the church in his company and has given me a general summary of the work which had been done on the building.

I should appreciate having your opinion of the restoration work accomplished on the structure and whether, in your judgment, it meets standards which would be acceptable to the Advisory Board. If your opinion is favorable we shall be in a position to consider a cooperative agreement between the officials of the church and the Secretary of the Interior leading to the designation of the church as a national historic site, if we are again requested by the church to do so.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD.) CONRAD L. WIRTH
Conrad L. Wirth
Director

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two (2)
Mr. Vint
Mr. Kahler

DSutton:bsh

Refer to:
L58 WASO-D

DEC 15 1952

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Assistant Regional Director, Region Two

Subject: Cahokia Historic Site, Illinois

In preparing a resume of the proposal to designate The Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, Illinois, as a national historic site, we find that the latest written information in our files appears to be a copy of your letter of March 7 to Dr. Bannister asking for his opinion of the restoration work accomplished on the structure and whether, in his opinion, it meets standards which would be acceptable to the Advisory Board.

While we feel we are correct in our belief that Dr. Bannister found that the restoration work was unsatisfactory and expressed the opinion that it would not be acceptable to the Advisory Board, we do not find recorded evidence of such findings. We should, therefore, appreciate your supplying us with copies of any pertinent material subsequent to your letter of March 7.

(Sgd) John S. McLaughlin

John S. McLaughlin
Assistant Regional Director

✓ In duplicate

In reply refer to:
L58 WASO-H

JAN - 6 1953

Confidential

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Two
From: Assistant Director
Subject: Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois

We have received Mr. McLaughlin's memorandum of December 15, 1952, with regard to the restoration work at the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois, and you are correct in your assumption that the restoration was unsatisfactory to the Advisory Board.

Following is a copy of the resolution which was passed at the Advisory Board meeting that was held on April 21-22, 1952:

"Resolved, that the Advisory Board regrets that the restoration of the Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, Illinois, does not meet the standard of archaeological investigation and restoration which the Board deems a mandatory prerequisite for designation by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Site."

This information has not been communicated to the authorities of the Church of the Holy Family, nor is it to be disclosed.

(SGD) Ronald E. Logg

Assistant Director

~~10 copies~~
Copy to: History Division

LCash:HEKahler:lc

Holy Family Church, Cahokia, Ill.

Survey

RESOLVED, that the Advisory Board regrets that the restoration of the Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, Illinois, does not meet the standard of archaeological investigation and restoration which the Board deems a mandatory prerequisite for designation by the Secretary of the Interior as a national historic site.

Passed by the Advisory Board on National Parks,
Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, at its
26th meeting, April 21-22, 1952

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY

CAHOKIA

East St. Louis, Illinois

December 6, 1961

Mr. John Littleton
National Park Service
Department of Interior Building, Room 1342
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Littleton:

Mr. William J. Murtagh, Director of the Department of Education of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, was kind enough to refer me to you for a possible solution of my problem.

I desired for a long time to have the Old Historic Log Church, located in the village of Cahokia, Illinois, be declared as a National Historic Site.

I was informed that if certain requirements were met I could have this accomplished. These requirements, I was informed are that the building be fully restored, that it be constantly maintained and that it be open to the public at all times.

Everyone highly praises the restoration accomplished in 1949-50 and I have fully conformed to these requirements. I would be very pleased to be advised how to go about procuring a declaration designating the Historic Log Church in Cahokia as a National Historic Site.

With every good wish and the choicest greetings of the Christmas Season, I am

Respectfully and gratefully

/s/ Rev. Joseph H. Mueller, Pastor
Holy Family Church
120 East First Street
Cahokia, Illinois

C O P Y

December 11, 1961

158-CHA

Rev. Joseph H. Mueller
Holy Family Church
120 East First Street
Cahokia, Illinois

2 el.

Dear Mr. Mueller:

We were glad to receive your letter of December 6 and to learn of the restoration accomplished for the Old Historic Log Church in Cahokia, Illinois.

All of the investigation and study of sites and buildings in the program of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is performed by our Regional Offices, and we will be happy to call your letter to the attention of Regional Director Ronald F. Lee, National Park Service, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania. When the studies are completed, they are carefully screened and evaluated by a rather strict set of criteria. Of the great number of sites and buildings considered, relatively few are selected as Registered National Historic Landmarks. These are usually places at which important events occurred, or which are associated prominently with historic personages of national character. A few buildings of outstanding architectural examples of the period have also been selected, but the study of architecture in general has not yet been completed.

You will find in the little enclosed folder more information on the selection of sites for landmark status. In the meantime, it would be helpful if you would kindly send all pertinent information, together with photographs, you may have on the history of your Church to Mr. Lee.

Sincerely yours,

John O. Littleton

John O. Littleton
Chief, National Survey of
Historic Sites and Buildings

Enclosure

Copy to: National Trust for Historic Preservation. W/cy inc.
Regional Director, Region Five. W/cy inc.
Mr. Littleton ✓ JOLittleton:mg

Acting Chief Historian

Visit of Miss Boylan of the St. Clair County Historical Society, Illinois, regarding Cahokia, Illinois

1. The Advisory Board has taken the following action regarding the Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, Illinois:

XIX, 3 (2):
Apr. 28-30, 1948

"Resolved, that the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia and such surrounding or related lands and structures as may be necessary or desirable properly to protect and exhibit it be recommended as of national significance because of its unique position as a site in the French occupation of the Mississippi Valley."

XXVI, 17 (2):
Apr. 21-22, 1952

"Resolved, that the Advisory Board regrets that the restoration of the Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, Illinois, does not meet the standard of archaeological investigation and restoration, which the Board deems a mandatory prerequisite for designation by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Site."

XXVIII, Appendix,
3 (IV):
Apr. 18-21, 1953

"To be removed from the list because dubious in the light of recent research or new information."

2. The Cahokia Courthouse dates from about 1737. It was dismantled and removed to the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, and taken from there to Chicago, where it remained until 1939; then it was taken back to Cahokia and it is now maintained by the State as a State Memorial. Some of the pieces may be old, but we regard it as primarily a reconstruction. In many respects, it is like our Lincoln Log Cabin which has caused us so much embarrassment.

Charles W. Porter III
Charles W. Porter III

November 28, 1962

BB
COMMITMENT

NOTE FOR FILES

Miss Rose Josephine Boylan of the St. Clair County Historical Society was promised by Acting Director Price that the Church of the Holy family in Cahokia and the Old Court House at Cahokia would be given consideration by Mr. James Grote Van Derpool in the course of the theme study "Architecture." This does not mean that Dr. Van Derpool is expected to make a special study of Cahokia. Probably he is already familiar with the buildings in question. However, we will furnish him with photographs of the buildings and studies in our files.

Charles W. Porter III

C O P Y

JAN 22 1963

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

St. Clair County Historical Society

305 BELLEVUE DRIVE • BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS

DIRECTORS

- James D. Trabue
- Dr. L. G. Osborn
- Miss Josephine Boylan
- Mrs. Clarence Blair
- Herbert Baltz
- B. C. McCurdy
- Miss Martha Fischer
- Mrs. John Ottersbach
- Mrs. Wesley Kettler

December 13, 1962

JAN 23 9 13 AM '63

L58-CHA

The Honorable Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Parks Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

Enclosed is a formal request on behalf of the St. Clair County Historical Society for the designation of the Old Holy Family Church and the St. Clair County Court House, both located at Cahokia, Illinois as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

This is in accordance with a conference which our ~~vice-president, Miss Rose Josephine Boylan~~, had with Mr. ~~Jackson Price and Mr. Charles Porter~~ in the National Parks Service offices on November 23.

We are acting in this matter in consultation with the Village authorities, the Cahokia Planning Commission and appropriate officials of the State of Illinois, and, in the case of the church, with the Reverend Joseph H. Mueller, who has been pastor there for 34 years. We have received commendation for acting in this matter from numerous individuals in all walks of life.

We want to thank you for the courtesy shown Miss Boylan on her visit to your office, and trust that we shall have a continuing pleasant relationship with the Parks Service. We should appreciate it if you will send a supply of your brochure on the Registry of National Landmarks which we can use in interpreting your policy on this subject to local inquirers. // sent

Very truly yours,
St. Clair County Historical Society

James D. Trabue

James D. Trabue
President

P. S. This cover letter was erroneously omitted from the letter mailed to you on January 18.

JAN 22 1963

St. Clair County Historical Society

Littletown

WASHINGTON OFFICE

305 BELLEVUE DRIVE • BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS

DIRECTORS

- James D. Trabue
- Dr. L. G. Osborn
- Miss Josephine Boylan
- Mrs. Clarence Blair
- Herbert Baltz
- B. C. McCurdy
- Miss Martha Fischer
- Mrs. John Ottersbach
- Mrs. Wesley Kettler

JAN 21 10 29 AM '63

December 13, 1962

L58-CHAH

The Honorable Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Parks Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

The St. Clair County Historical Society respectfully requests that the original St. Clair County Court House and the old Holy Family Church, both located at Cahokia, Illinois, be considered for Registered Landmark status in connection with the Theme Study on American Architecture.

These buildings date from the period when St. Clair County, with Cahokia as its seat, was the westernmost outpost of American law and government, confronting the troops of a foreign power on the opposite bank of the Mississippi River.

To summarize the background: Cahokia, founded 1699, is presently the largest of the Illinois towns dating from the French period and the oldest in point of continuous settlement. The territory east of the Mississippi River was transferred from France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1763. At the same time, the territory west of the river was ceded to Spain, and Spanish headquarters were established at St. Louis.

The Illinois country became American territory in July 1778 through occupation by Virginia forces under Col. George Rogers Clark. The citizens of Cahokia joined the American cause of their own free will, and thereafter contributed materially to it both in men and money.

Cahokia was the scene of a conference in October 1778 at which Col. Clark persuaded the Indian tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley to remain neutral, thereby preventing a disastrous attack on Washington's forces from the west.

The area was incorporated into Virginia as Illinois County, later ceded to the general government to become part of the Northwest Territory. Until the territorial government was organized, the various towns functioned as city-states, each with its own court and officers, a remarkable example of grassroots democracy.

Conrad L. Wirth
Page 2
December 13, 1962

By the treaty of 1783, the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions was confined as being the middle of the Mississippi River channel.

After the establishment of government under the Constitution, President Washington gave specific instructions to Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, that he should proceed to the French villages on the Mississippi River to establish permanent civil government (October 1789). Governor St. Clair made the trip in January-June 1790.

St. Clair County as such was organized by proclamation of the Governor issued at Cahokia, dated April 27, 1790. The County extended from the Ohio to the Illinois Rivers on the east side of the Mississippi. After Indian titles were extinguished, the county boundary was extended north to the Canadian line, at one time, including the whole of Wisconsin, Eastern Minnesota, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan--all governed from the Court House at Cahokia.

The Court House was the former Saucier residence, purchased by the county in 1793. Tradition is that the building had previously been rented for the same purpose. This is the building, now restored with part of the original materials on the original foundations, which is under consideration.

This Court House was the seat of American authority on the international boundary during a critical historical period. The nation was threatened by aggression from the Spanish on the west, the British and their Indian allies on the north. At the same time, serious and repeated attempts were made by agents of the French Revolutionary dictatorship to organize an uprising among the French-speaking citizens and also among the more turbulent of the incoming settlers from Eastern States.

The dramatic episodes of this period are documented by the St. Clair Paper and Territorial Papers of the U.S. (Vol. II and III). Of special interest are the private reports to Gov. St. Clair from his cousin, William St. Clair, who was his intelligence officer in the Illinois country, and who is buried in Cahokia churchyard.

The conservative citizens deserve credit for preserving American authority, promoting trade and industry, and maintaining the law and order through democratic processes under difficult circumstances.

This period ended with the Louisiana Purchase. The American flag was raised over St. Louis on March 10, 1804.

Conrad L. Wirth, Director

Page 3

December 13, 1962

Cahokia remained the county seat of St Clair County until 1814, when a new court house site was selected at Belleville, Illinois.

About the buildings themselves. The Court House is now an Illinois State Memorial. It is conveniently located two blocks west of the intersection of Illinois State Highways 3 and 157, Route being part of the "Great River Road."

After the removal of the county seat, the building was used for various purposes. It was eventually demolished and rebuilt as an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, 1904. At the close of the Exposition, it was purchased by a Chicagoan for exhibit in a Chicago park.

Through the efforts of our Society and other interested organizations and citizens, the State of Illinois was persuaded to arrange the return of the Court House to Cahokia.

The original lot and an adjoining one were acquired. Restoration was preceded by extensive research, including an archeological excavation of the site. At this time, liaison was maintained with the staff of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

The building has been reduced in size and changed in appearance in its various moves. Careful studies were made of photographs of the building made while it was still complete and of similar buildings so that the reconstruction should be as close as possible to the original and the restored Court House was rededicated May 30, 1940. It is a four-room building with an attic, which gives a good idea from the outside of the characteristic Creole poteaux sur sole construction (upright hewn logs filled in with pierrotage).

The Court House is maintained by the Division of Parks and Memorials, Illinois State Department of Conservation. Guides are regularly assigned there. A landscaping program is presently under way in cooperation with the Cahokia Garden Club, emphasizing native trees and flowers cultivated in Illinois in the 18th century. The building contains appropriate exhibits, chiefly illustrative the research findings which preceded the restoration.

Concerning the Holy Family Church: Holy Family parish was founded by Catholic missionaries in 1699, and was the only permanent religious organization in the town for 225 years. The church edifice under consideration was completed and dedicated in September 1799. It was used as a parish church until 1891, at which time a stone church was built adjoining. The old church was then used as a school and/or parish hall, covered with siding for protection.

Conrad L. Wirth, Director

Page 4

December 13, 1962

In connection with the 250th anniversary of the town and parish, funds were contributed privately for the renovation of the old church. The work was completed in 1951.

At no time was the building removed from its site. It was jacked up while the foundations were being repaired. The siding was removed, exposing the construction of upright walnut logs. A few logs which had deteriorated were replaced, also the pierrotage. The interior was refurnished with church furnishings, some original, others appropriate to the period.

The exterior has been treated with a silicone coating which protects the wood and masonry without affecting its appearance.

The church is maintained and owned by the parish. It is used for religious services each Sunday and is open to visitors every day. It is located one block east of the intersection of Highway 3 and Highway 157.

At the time of Cahokia's historical importance, Holy Family Church was the center not only of public worship but of community life. The surrounding churchyard is the burial place of most persons of prominence of that period, including public officials and veterans of the American Revolution.

The building itself is of architectural interest. It is the only example of an upright log church remaining in the area and probably in the United States.

We believe these two buildings are worthy of designation as National Historic Landmarks in their own right. We shall furnish whatever additional information you desire, such as photographs, copies of documents, citations to published books and other source material.

We also believe that these buildings deserve recognition because they are remains of a crucial period in American history. They call attention to the fact that for a generation St. Clair County held the post of danger which is the post of honor--the American advance guard against potential aggression by three first-class powers, at the same time was a showcase of orderly democratic constitutional processes.

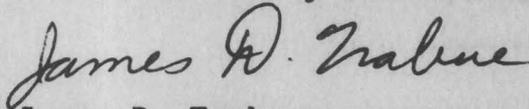
Conrad L. Wirth, Director

Page 5

December 13, 1962

We present this request as the appropriate agency to do so, speaking not only for ourselves but for the 15,00 residents of Cahokia and the 200,000 citizens of St. Clair County, who will be deeply happy if it is granted.

Very truly yours,
St. Clair County Historical Society

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James D. Trabue". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

James D. Trabue
President

Everett McKinley Dirksen
Illinois

UNITED STATES SENATE
MINORITY LEADER

January 25, 1963

The Honorable Conrad L. Wirth
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

Please note the enclosed correspondence from Mr. James D. Trabue, President, St. Clair County Historical Society which was directed to your attention under the date of December 13, 1962.

At your convenience I would appreciate receiving a reply which I might transmit to Mr. Trabue.

Sincerely,

/s/

Everett McKinley Dirksen

Enclosure

C
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P
Y

JAN 29 1963

L58-CHAN

JAN 29 1963

Mr. James D. Trabue
President, St. Clair
County Historical Society
305 Bellevue Drive
Belleville, Illinois

Dear Mr. Trabue:

Thank you for your letter of December 13, 1962, with enclosure, making a formal request on behalf of the St. Clair Historical Society for the consideration of the old Holy Family Church and the old St. Clair County Court House at Cahokia, Illinois, as Registered National Historic Landmarks in connection with the theme study on American "Architecture" now in progress.

As all studies and investigations relating to the Registered National Historic Landmarks program are made for the Consulting Committee and the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments by the field staff of the Service, we are sending a copy of your formal request and the enclosure, as well as a copy of this reply, to Regional Director Ronald F. Lee of our Northeast Region, whose offices are located at 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania. We are also suggesting that the Holy Family Church and the old St. Clair County Court House be called to the attention of Professor James Van Derpool, the distinguished architectural historian at Columbia University, who is preparing the theme study on American "Architecture" for the National Park Service.

Your interest and that of the St. Clair County Historical Society in the Registered National Historic Landmarks program and your thoughtfulness in providing historical data relating to the church and the court house at Cahokia are appreciated. As requested, a supply of folders describing the Registered National Historic Landmarks program is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE

Jackson E. Price
Assistant Director

Enclosures 12

cc: Regional Director, Northeast W/inc.

History w/inc
Dr. Porter w/inc. (det.)

CWPorter:bfr 1/28/63

JAN 29 1963

L58-CHAN

JAN 29 1963

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Assistant Director, Conservation, Interpretation and Use

Subject: Request for consideration of Holy Family Church and St. Clair County Court House, Cahokia, Illinois, as Registered National Historic Landmarks

The enclosed formal application from James D. Trabue, President of the St. Clair County Historical Society, for consideration of the Holy Family Church and the old St. Clair County Court House at Cahokia, Illinois, as Registered National Historic Landmarks, as well as the enclosed historical data submitted with the application of Mr. Trabue, and a copy of our reply, will be self-explanatory.

Also enclosed is a copy of Dr. Porter's memorandum of November 23, 1962, to me upon the occasion of the visit of Miss Boylan of the St. Clair County Historical Society to this Office, as mentioned in Mr. Trabue's letter. The memorandum served as background data for our discussion of this subject with Miss Boylan. In the course of the rather long talk, it seemed best to tell her that the two historic buildings in which she was interested would be called to your attention and to that of Professor Van Derpool so that these two structures would not be overlooked as the Historic Sites Survey theme study on "Architecture" goes forward.

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE

Jackson E. Price

Enclosures 2

cc:

History w/inc.

Dr. Porter (det.) w/inc.

CWPorter:bfr 1/28/63

FEB 4 1963

L58-CHAH

Hon. Everett McKinley Dirksen
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Dirksen:

Thank you for your letter of January 28 forwarding a copy of the letter of Mr. James D. Trabue, President of the St. Clair County Historical Society at Belleville, Illinois, requesting that the old Holy Family Church and the old St. Clair County Court House at Cahokia, Illinois, be considered for Registered National Historic Landmark status in connection with the theme study on "American Architecture."

A copy of your letter and a copy of Mr. Trabue's request, together with the historical data contained in the request, have been forwarded to our Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for consideration as the Historic Sites Survey theme study relating to the history of American architecture goes forward.

Your courtesy in sending Mr. Trabue's request and these data to us is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON E. PRICE
Jackson E. Price
Assistant Director

cc:

Regional Director, Northeast w/inc. (cy. of Mr. Trabue's ltr. of Dec. 13
History w/inc. sent to you with our reply of Jan. 29)
Dr. Porter w/inc. (det.) " "

CWPorter:bfr 1/31/63

cc:

LM, Legis. Counsel, Legis. Liaison w/inc. (cy. of Mr. Trabue's ltr. of Dec. 13
sent to you with ours to Rep. Melvin Price)

FEB 4 1963

LSS-CHAH

Hon. Melvin Price
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Price:

We appreciate your courtesy in sending us, enclosed with your communication of January 28, the request of Mr. James D. Trabue, President of the St. Clair County Historical Society that the old St. Clair County Court House and the old Holy Family Church at Cahokia, Illinois, be considered for possible Registered National Historic Landmark status as the National Park Service these study on "American Architecture" goes forward.

Mr. Trabue's letter, with its helpful historical data, has been forwarded to our Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the information of the staff of that Office as important buildings in the history of American architecture are studied.

Mr. Trabue's letter is being returned to you enclosed, with our thanks for your interest in the Registered National Historic Landmarks program of this Service.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE

Jackson E. Price
Assistant Director

Enclosure

cc:

LM, Legis. Counsel, Legis. Liaison w/inc.

Regional Director, Northeast w/inc. (cy. of Mr. Trabue's Dec. 13 ltr. sent to you with our reply of Jan. 29)

History w/inc. " "

Dr. Porter w/inc. " "

CWPorter:bfr 2/1/63

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.
Washington, D. C.

Jan.28, 1963

The Honorable C. L.Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Melvin Price, M.C.

24th Illinois District

C
O
P
Y

Everett McKinley Dirksen
Illinois

United States Senate
Minority Member

L58

C
CHA

May 21, 1963.

Honorable Conrad L. Wirth, Director,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Interior Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Wirth:

I am attaching hereto a pamphlet outlining the history of the town of Cahokia, Illinois.

Cahokia is the oldest town in the State of Illinois having been founded in 1699. There is in Cahokia the Church of the Holy Family and the old burial ground behind the church. The church and graveyard are open to visitors at all times, and attracts tourists from all parts of the United States.

The people of Cahokia are very anxious that our National Park Service consider this church and graveyard as a national monument. The attached pamphlet gives complete information on the historical value of this church and graveyard and I shall appreciate it very much if you will have the proper people on your staff study and investigate this matter and advise me if it is possible to establish this church and graveyard as a national monument or park.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Everett M. Dirksen
Everett McKinley Dirksen
D.

Lurvey

MAY 29 1963

L50-CHA

Hon. Everett McKinley Dirksen
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Dirksen:

Thank you for your letter of May 21 enclosing a brochure entitled The History of Cahokia, Illinois, and asking that the church and graveyard be investigated for possible establishment as a National Monument or Park.

The historical brochure and a copy of your letter are being sent to the Regional Director of our Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for consideration in connection with the Historic Sites Survey theme relating to the history of American architecture, which is now in progress. In this connection, we are enclosing a leaflet describing the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings and the criteria used by the Service in evaluating historical properties. To be eligible for establishment as a National Monument or Park, an area or structure must first be found to be of exceptional value in one of the themes of the Historic Sites Survey.

Your courtesy in bringing this matter to our attention is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE

Jackson E. Price
Assistant Director

Enclosure

- cc:
- LM w/inc.
- Congressional Liaison w/inc.
- Legislative Counsel w/inc.
- Regional Director, Northeast w/inc. & brochure
- Branch of History w/inc.
- Dr. Porter w/inc. (det.)

CWPorter:jd 5-28-63



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

JUL 21 1964

M. J. Littleton

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L58-RHAH

JUL 17 1964

Mr. James D. Trabue, President
St. Clair County Historical Society
305 Bellevue Drive
Belleville, Illinois

Dear Mr. Trabue:

Thank you for your letter of July 6.

Your interest in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is greatly appreciated. Furthermore, your hope that the Survey could consider the Cahokia Court House and the Holy Family Church during 1965 is understandable.

It is true that a great deal of study is necessary when the Survey considers any site. And the very large number of sites to be considered under architecture makes it impossible to finish that theme before 1965. Because of the forthcoming 175th anniversary of the founding of St. Clair County, we would very much like to make a special study of the court house and church, but even then it is doubtful whether or not it could be processed through the Consulting Committee to the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and then by the National Park Service's Advisory Board to final designation by the Secretary of the Interior in time for the anniversary. We can, however, assure you that these two historic structures will be considered in due course.

Sincerely yours,

J. Carlisle Crouch

J. Carlisle Crouch
Acting Regional Director

cc:
Director ✓

H. Survey File

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY
CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS**

**XIX, 3 (2):
April 28-30, 1948**

"Resolved, that the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia and such surrounding or related lands and structures as may be necessary or desirable properly to protect and exhibit it be recommended as of national significance because of its unique position as a site in the French occupation of the Mississippi Valley."

**XXVI, 17 (2):
April 21-22, 1952**

"Resolved, that the Advisory Board regrets that the restoration of the Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, Illinois, does not meet the standard of archaeological investigation and restoration, which the Board deems a mandatory prerequisite for designation by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Site."

**XXVIII, Appendix,
3 (IV):
April 18-21, 1953**

"To be removed from the list because dubious in the light of recent research or new information."



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

A1619-DOS

APR 13 1970

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior
Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Parks, and Marine Resources *LH 4/14*

From: ^{Acting} Director, National Park Service

Subject: National Historic Landmark recommendations, 61st meeting of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments

Enclosed herewith is the memorandum of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments summarizing its findings and recommendations on the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings partial theme study of "Colonial Architecture." This memorandum makes two principal recommendations: (1) That 77 sites encompassed by this study be declared eligible for National Historic Landmark status. These are listed under Sections A, B, C, and D of the memorandum; (2) That 41 of these sites be given further consideration in long range plans for addition to the National Park System.

We recommend that you approve the Advisory Board's memorandum, and that it be returned to this office to become a part of the permanent record of actions recommended by the Board and approved by you.

Harthon L. Rice

Enclosure

Approved: APR 15 1970

Walter Hickel
Secretary of the Interior



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 8, 1969

Memorandum

To: Secretary of the Interior

From: Chairman, Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Partial study of "Colonial Architecture" comprising sites in eighteen States and the District of Columbia

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 61st meeting in Washington, D. C., October 6-9, 1969, having carefully evaluated the partial study of "Colonial Architecture," submits the following statements with recommendations:

A. Of the sites included in the study, the following are recognized as nationally significant in illustrating or commemorating the history of the United States, and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks with boundaries, as appropriate, described in attachments:

Alaska

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Unalaska
2. Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Kenai

California

3. Anza House
4. Jose Castro House
5. Estudillo House
6. Fort Ross Commander's House
7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church
8. Guajome Ranchhouse
9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse
10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse
11. Monterey Old Town Historic District
12. Petaluma Adobe
13. San Diego Mission Church
14. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District
15. San Luis Rey Mission Church
16. Vhay House

Delaware

17. Aspendale

Florida

18. Llambias House
19. Oldest House
20. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District

Illinois

21. Church of the Holy Family
22. Pierre Menard House

Louisiana

23. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House
24. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop
25. Mayor Girod House
26. Madame John's Legacy
27. Parlange Plantation House
28. Presbytere

Maryland

29. Brice House
30. Chase-Lloyd House
31. Chestertown Historic District
32. His Lordship's Kindness
33. London Town Publik House
34. Montpelier
35. Mount Clare
36. Resurrection Manor
37. Tulip Hill
38. West St. Mary's Manor
39. Wye House

Missouri

40. Louis Bolduc House

New Mexico

41. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church
42. San Francisco de Assissi Mission Church
43. San Jose de Gracia Church

North Carolina

44. Chowan County Courthouse
45. Cupola House
46. Palmer-Marsh House
47. Single Brothers' House

South Carolina

48. Brick House Ruin
49. William Gibbes House
50. Hampton Plantation
51. Heyward-Washington House
52. Middleburg Plantation
53. Pompion Hill Chapel
54. St. James' Episcopal Church, Goose Creek
55. St. James' Episcopal Church, Santee
56. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

Texas

57. Mission Concepcion
58. Spanish Governor's Palace

Virginia

59. Brandon
60. Bruton Parish Church
61. Carter's Grove
62. Christ Church, Alexandria
63. Kenmore
64. Sabine Hall
65. James Semple House
66. Shirley
67. Waterford Historic District
68. Wythe House
69. Yeocomico Church

Washington

70. Fort Nisqually Granary

B. Three sites included in the portion of Colonial Architecture that considered the Middle Colonies are recognized as nationally significant and it is recommended that they be declared eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. William Trent House, New Jersey
2. Christ Church, Pennsylvania
3. Carpenters' Hall, Pennsylvania

C. Two sites included in this study are recognized as nationally significant in Theme IV, "Spanish Exploration and Settlement." It is recommended that they be declared eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks:

1. La Purisima Mission, California
2. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Florida

D. Two sites not originally included within this study are recommended for designation as National Historic Landmarks within Theme XX, Subtheme, "Architecture."

1. El Santuario de Chimayo, New Mexico
2. Peyton Randolph House, Virginia

E. Other Recommendations:

1. That the following sites be placed in the category of "Other Sites Considered:"

California

- (1) Avila House
- (2) La Casa de Cota de la Cuesta
- (3) La Casa de Eduardo de la Cuesta
- (4) Covarrubias Adobe
- (5) De La Guerra Adobe
- (6) El Cuartel
- (7) Guadalupe (Olivera) Ranch House No. 1
- (8) Hill-Carrillo Adobe
- (9) Ortega House

- (10) Plaza Church
- (11) Rocha House
- (12) San Diego Old Town Historic District
- (13) San Juan Capistrano Mission Church

District of Columbia

- (14) Alva Belmont House

Illinois

- (15) Cahokia Courthouse
- (16) Cahokia Historic District

Louisiana

- (17) Darby Plantation House
- (18) Ormond Plantation

Maryland

- (19) Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church
- (20) Genesar
- (21) Hammond Manor House
- (22) Kilmarock (Burleane Hall)
- (23) Ogle Hall
- (24) Otterbein Church
- (25) Patuxent Manor House
- (26) St. John's Episcopal Church, Broad Creek
- (27) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kent County
- (28) Talbot County Court House
- (29) Third Haven Meeting House
- (30) Trinity Episcopal Church, Dorchester County

Missouri

- (31) Jean Baptiste Valle House

New Mexico

- (32) San Geronimo de Taos Mission Church

North Carolina

- (33) Bath Historic District
- (34) St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton
- (35) St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Bath
- (36) Tryon Palace, Original (West) Wing

South Carolina

- (37) Branford-Horry House
- (38) Fenwick Hall
- (39) Medway Plantation
- (40) Thomas Rose House
- (41) Col. John Stuart House
- (42) Sword Gate House

Virginia

- (43) Berkeley Plantation
- (44) Brafferton Hall, College of William and Mary
- (45) The Glebe House
- (46) Noland's Ferry House
- (47) Pohick Church
- (48) President's House, College of William and Mary
- (49) Smithfield Plantation
- (50) Tazewell House

West Virginia

- (51) Crane (Lord Fairfax) House
- (52) Mordington (Happy Retreat)
- (53) Governor Tiffin House

2. That the following sites be given further study under this theme:

California

- (1) Olivas Adobe
- (2) San Gabriel Mission Church

Colorado

- (3) Baca House

Connecticut

- (4) Hatheway House

Delaware

- (5) Christ Church, Laurel
- (6) Prince George's Chapel

Florida

- (7) Spanish Treasurer's House

Louisiana

- (8) African House, Melrose Plantation
- (9) Creole Cottage
- (10) Louis Arceneaux House
- (11) E. D. White Memorial Cottage
- (12) Voisin Plantation House
- (13) Spanish Custom House
- (14) Erariste Blanc House
- (15) Montegut House
- (16) Bank of the United States
- (17) Absinthe House
- (18) Cathedral of St. Louis

Maryland

- (19) Carroll Mansion
- (20) Providence Plantation
- (21) Queen Anne's County Courthouse
- (22) Horatio Sharp (Rideout) House
- (23) Scott House
- (24) St. John's Episcopal Church, Hillsboro
- (25) St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Church Hill
- (26) St. Luke's Episcopal Church or Tuckahoe Chapel, Queenstown
- (27) Old Wye Church
- (28) Doughoregan Manor

New Mexico - Florida

- (29) Pascual Martinez Ranch House
- (30) Santa Fe and Albuquerque and Pensacola town plans

North Carolina

- (31) Breezeway type of Colonial House
- (32) Edenton Historic District
- (33) Hayes Plantation House
- (34) Sycamore Plantation

South Carolina

- (35) Edward's House
- (36) Edisto Hall

Virginia

- (37) Battersea
- (38) Blandfield
- (39) Carlyle House
- (40) Dulaney House
- (41) Elmwood
- (42) Hanover Tavern
- (43) Hanover Courthouse
- (44) King William Courthouse
- (45) Long Bridge Ordinary
- (46) Marmion
- (47) Powhatan Courthouse
- (48) Powhatan Tavern
- (49) Three-story wooden row houses, south side of 200 block of Prince Street in Alexandria
- (50) Smithfield Courthouse
- (51) Washington Historic District
- (52) Wetherburn's Tavern
- (53) Fincastle Historic District

West Virginia

- (54) Harewood
- (55) Sweet Springs

F. The National Park System includes the following structures that are Importantly Related to this study:

1. Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona
2. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
3. Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida

4. Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
5. Nelson House, Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia
6. San Jose Mission Church, Texas

G. Forty-eight sites related to this theme have been classified as possessing national significance in other theme studies. These are:

Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Carmel Mission Church, California
4. Larkin House, California
5. Old Custom House, California
6. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
7. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
8. Sonoma Pueblo Historic District, California (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
9. Savannah Historic District, Georgia
10. The Cabildo, Louisiana
11. Ursuline Convent, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Jackson Square, Louisiana
14. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
15. Hammond-Harwood House, Maryland
16. Maryland State House, Maryland
17. Whitehall, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. Palace of the Governors, New Mexico
20. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
21. Miles Brewton House, South Carolina
22. Robert Brewton House, South Carolina
23. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina (with boundaries enlarged and defined in the attachments)
24. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
25. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
26. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, South Carolina
27. Presidio de La Bahia, Texas
28. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
29. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
30. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia

31. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
32. Gadsby's Tavern, Virginia
33. Gunston Hall, Virginia
34. Mount Airy, Virginia
35. Mount Vernon, Virginia
36. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
37. Stratford Hall, Virginia
38. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
39. Tuckahoe Plantation, Virginia
40. Westover, Virginia
41. Wren Building, College of William and Mary, Virginia

Also Related to Colonial Architecture

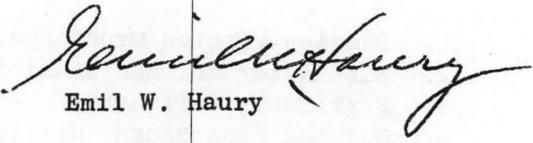
42. Erskine House, Alaska
43. St. Michael's Cathedral, Alaska
44. Commandant's House, Presidio of San Francisco, California
45. Las Trampas Plaza Historic District, New Mexico
46. Salem Tavern, Old Salem, North Carolina
47. The Alamo, Texas
48. Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia

H. The Board recommends that the Old State (Colony) House in Newport, Rhode Island, a Landmark previously placed in the category of Also Related to Colonial Architecture, be noted as being Importantly Related to Colonial Architecture.

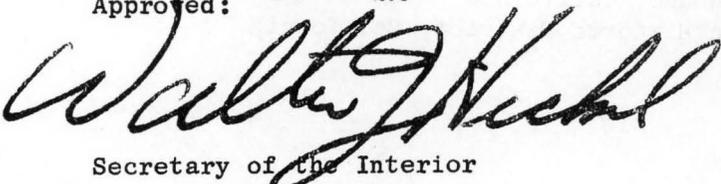
I. The following sites are judged of such prime significance as to merit further study for possible addition to the National Park System. It is recognized that many, such as Colonial Williamsburg, are being adequately preserved at present and are not available. Because unforeseen contingencies may change present circumstances, such sites should nevertheless be identified as potential units of the system and noted for long-range consideration in the evolution of the National Park System Plan.

1. Russian Mission Orphanage, Alaska
2. San Xavier del Bac Mission Church, Arizona
3. Fort Ross, California
4. Guajome Ranchhouse, California
5. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, California
6. Monterey Old Town Historic District, California

7. Petaluma Adobe, California
8. Royal Presidio Chapel, California
9. Santa Barbara Mission Church, California
10. Church of the Holy Family, Illinois
11. Parlange Plantation House, Louisiana
12. Vieux Carre Historic District, Louisiana
13. Colonial Annapolis Historic District, Maryland
14. Resurrection Manor, Maryland
15. Tulip Hill, Maryland
16. Whitehall, Maryland
17. Wye House, Maryland
18. Ste. Genevieve Historic District, Missouri
19. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church (Acoma), New Mexico
20. San Jose de Gracia Church (Las Trampas), New Mexico
21. Old Salem Historic District, North Carolina
22. Charleston Historic District, South Carolina
23. Drayton Hall, South Carolina
24. Mulberry Plantation, South Carolina
25. St. James Episcopal Church, Goose Creek, South Carolina
26. St. James Episcopal Church, Santee, South Carolina
27. Mission Concepcion (San Antonio Missions Park Proposal), Texas
28. Presidio de la Bahia (Goliad Complex), Texas
29. Alexandria Historic District, Virginia
30. Brandon, Virginia
31. Bacon's Castle, Virginia
32. Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia
33. Colonial Williamsburg Historic District, Virginia
34. Gunston Hall, Virginia
35. Mount Airy, Virginia
36. Mount Vernon, Virginia
37. St. Luke's Church, Virginia
38. Shirley, Virginia
39. Stratford Hall, Virginia
40. Adam Thoroughgood House, Virginia
41. Westover, Virginia


Emil W. Haury

Approved: **APR 15 1970**


Secretary of the Interior

MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Percy:

I am pleased to inform you that the Church of the Holy Family and Pierre Menard House, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Charles H. Percy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Northeast
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

MAY 5 1970

Dear Mr. Price:

I am pleased to inform you that the Church of the Holy Family, described in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendation of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, the site is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

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In recognizing the historical importance of this site in your State, I wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Melvin Price
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; Northeast
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

MAY 5 1970

Dear Senator Smith:

I am pleased to inform you that the Church of the Holy Family and Pierre Menard House, described in the enclosures, have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, each of these sites is eligible to receive a certificate and plaque designating it a National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each Landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in the enclosed folder describing the National Register.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, I wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Walter J. Hickel

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ralph T. Smith
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:

Regional Director; NORTHEAST
HHS-Mr. Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

JUN 23 1970

H34-HH

The Most Reverend A. R. Zuroweste
Bishop of Belleville
The Chancery, P.O. Box 546 222 South Third St.
Belleville, Illinois 62220

Dear Bishop Zuroweste:

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We are pleased to inform you that the Church of the Holy Family, described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for registration as a National Historic Landmark.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a permanent register of nationally significant historic and archeological sites. Its purpose is to identify and recognize these sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible Landmark sites are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites, and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and registration of Landmark sites are afforded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these sites upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

We will be happy to have the Church of the Holy Family included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

Director

Enclosures

cc:

The Reverend Joseph M. Mueller, Rector, Church of the Holy Family,
Cahokia Illinois 62206

HHS-Mr. Sheely
T-Mr. Butterfield
Director, Northeast Region
HJSheely:dfj:6-16-70

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release Sunday, May 10, 1970

Waindel (202) 343-4214

80 HISTORIC SITES ANNOUNCED ELIGIBLE FOR LANDMARK STATUS

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel today announced the eligibility of 80 buildings and places in 18 States for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

All but a few of the selections are based upon a National Park Service theme study of colonial architecture which included structures identified with Spanish, French, Russian and English colonization of what is now the United States.

California leads today's listing with 15 sites identified with Spanish and Russian colonization. Virginia and Maryland each have 11, and South Carolina nine, all associated with the English. Other States represented include Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington.

Other landmark designations of colonial architecture in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were made earlier.

A total of 886 sites have been declared eligible for landmark status since compilation was begun in 1960.

Recommendations are made to Secretary Hickel by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, a nonsalaried public body set up by statute. All sites so designated are included in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service under the National Historic Preservation Act.

While not owned or administered by the Service, Historic Landmarks are recognized as a means of encouraging the preservation of historically significant properties. Owners of the individual sites are invited to apply to the Service for bronze plaques and certificates which identify the locations as Historic Landmarks, at which time they are officially so designated.

The States and their newly eligible sites in alphabetical order by states, include:

1. Church of the Holy Ascension, Village of Unalaska, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, Alaska. Comparison between a photograph of 1884 and one of recent date suggests strongly that the central portion of the Church of the Holy Ascension dates from the original construction of 1825-1826. This would make the church the oldest Russian-constructed church still standing in the United States. With the destruction of St. Michael's Cathedral at Sitka in 1966, the Church of the Holy Ascension is also now the finest and best-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on the Pskov or cruciform ground plan. The church is in good condition and in active use.

2. Russian Orthodox Mission Church, Kenai, on the east shore of Cook Inlet, Alaska. The mission church, dating from 1894, is a fine and well-preserved example in Alaska of a 19th century Russian Orthodox Church constructed on a vessel or quadrilateral ground plan. The building is in good condition and its congregation is an active one.

3. Anza House, Third and Franklin Streets, San Juan Bautista, California. Constructed by Juan De Anza in the period 1820-1840, this one-story dwelling is a splendid and little-altered example of a typical small two-room adobe town house of the Mexican period. The structure also includes early (1840-1850) American construction features. The unrestored building is privately owned and not open to visitors.

4. Jose Castro House, on the south side of the Plaza, San Juan Bautista, California. The two-story Monterey Colonial type is illustrated by the José Castro adobe, an outstanding and little-altered example of this style. The structure survived virtually intact and unaltered from 1840-1841 well into the 20th century. The restoration since 1933 has been accurately and carefully done. Open to visitors, the Castro House is furnished with pieces of the Mexican period.

5. Estudillo House, 4000 Mason Street, Old Town, San Diego, California. The Estudillo House, erected in 1827-1829, is an extremely good example in the United States of a typical large Spanish-Mexican Colonial one-story adobe town house. The house is furnished with period furniture. It is in good condition and is open to visitors.

6. Fort Ross Commander's House, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. This excellent, rare and little-altered example well illustrates the Russian-built log house. The Commander's House is largely an original building. Since Fort Ross became a State Historical Monument in 1928, the house has been carefully repaired and restored. It is open to visitors.

7. Fort Ross Russian Orthodox Church, within Fort Ross State Historical Monument, on California Route 1, 13 miles north of Jenner, Sonoma County, California. The Russian Orthodox Chapel at Fort Ross, built about 1828, is a rare example of a log church constructed on the Russian vessel or quadrilateral plan. The earthquake of 1906 shattered the Chapel, except for its roof and two towers, and the building collapsed. The walls were reassembled, and the building was restored by the State in 1915-1917. Further historical research later revealed that errors, particularly in the fenestration, had been made in the early restoration. It became necessary to do considerable repairing of the building in 1955-1957, and the early mistakes were eliminated. The Chapel is open to visitors.

8. Guajome Ranchhouse, 2½ miles northeast of Vista, San Diego County, California. The Guajome Ranchhouse, erected in 1852-1853, exemplifies the traditional Spanish-Mexican one-story adobe hacienda with an inner and outer courtyard plan. Unlike most other Spanish-Mexican ranchos in the United States, the numerous original Rancho Guajome service buildings have survived virtually intact. Only a small part of the main ranchhouse has been remodeled in any way. The main house, which is still a private residence, is not open to visitors.

9. Los Alamos Ranchhouse, on the left of U.S. 101 about three miles west of Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County, California. An unusually fine example of the smaller type of traditional one-story Spanish-Mexican hacienda is the Los Alamos Ranchhouse, built about 1840. Its original rural ranch setting has also been preserved virtually intact. The house has been carefully restored, but some alterations have been made. These changes include the installation of central heating, electricity and two picture windows. The original overall appearance, however, has not been greatly changed. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

10. Los Cerritos Ranchhouse, 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach, California. A magnificent example of a courtyard ranchhouse in which the Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan is found in Los Cerritos Ranchhouse erected in 1844. The building is a large and impressive example of domestic adobe architecture in southern California. The house, maintained in excellent condition, is now exhibited as a historic house and museum and is also used as a historical library. The original ranching setting has been destroyed by the growth of the City of Long Beach, but the house itself is preserved in very attractive grounds.

11. La Purisima Mission, near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. While it was never a major mission, La Purisima was representative of the California missions. Diligent and patient examination of historical records and photographs, interviews with early settlers, and detailed archeological and structural study has made possible the almost complete reconstruction of the mission compound as it existed around 1828. La Purisima is an outstanding and authentic reconstructed example of a complete mission complex. There are absolutely no intrusions on the original rural historic scene. The Mission's location, protected by considerable acreage and by hills on three sides, should insure the future preservation of this setting. It is administered as a State Historic Park and is open to the public.

12. Monterey Old Town Historic District, Monterey, California. Monterey's Old Town, with its surviving collection of some 43 adobe structures, is a remarkably rich illustration of the Spanish-Mexican Colonial era. Its mixture of one-story adobes, constructed in the traditional manner, with the newer two-story adobes built in the Monterey Colonial style, creates a blend of architectures that is unique in the United States.

Two pockets of historic structures, the southern and northern historic districts, have survived and are being recognized in this designation. These two sections contain good examples of Spanish-Mexican Colonial period buildings in such numbers and without serious intrusions so as to preserve and convey an accurate impression of mid-19th century Monterey.

13. Petaluma Adobe, Casa Grande Road at Adobe Road, four miles east of Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. The Petaluma Adobe, built in 1836-1846 is a magnificent example of a great single-courtyard ranchhouse in which Monterey Colonial style is combined with the traditional Spanish-Mexican plan. The Petaluma Adobe is also unusual in its size; it is one of the largest examples of domestic adobe architecture in the United States. Restoration of surviving wings of this great house is now nearly complete. It is open to visitors.

14. San Diego Mission Church, Friars Road, five miles east of Old Town San Diego, San Diego County, California. The simpler style of architecture utilized in most California mission churches is seen in the San Diego Mission Church (1808-1813), an excellent restored example. Restoration of the church began in 1930-1931 and on February 2, 1941, the restored structure was rededicated as a parish church.
15. San Juan Bautista Plaza Historic District, San Juan Bautista, California. San Juan Bautista is a striking architectural example in the United States of a 19th century village built on the traditional Spanish-Mexican Colonial plaza plan. The five structures fronting on the Plaza, erected between 1813 and 1874, have been carefully restored, and there are no modern intrusions.
16. San Luis Rey Mission Church, on State Route 76, four miles east of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. Among California mission churches, San Luis Rey is very important because of the extent of surviving original construction and workmanship. It is also important in the design and beauty of its architectural composition. Although in ruined condition, the remains of the church and other mission buildings were still quite extensive in 1893. Since that date a program of gradual restoration and reconstruction has been carried out and nearly completed. The structures are maintained in excellent condition, and the church and some of the mission buildings are open to the public.
17. Vhay House, 835 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, California. Built by Raphael Gonzales around 1825, the Vhay House is an excellent example of a traditional medium-sized adobe town house of the Mexican period. The house was restored in the 1920's. In this work brick fireplaces and chimneys and tile floors were installed. Several new windows were also added in the original front. The restored adobe is in excellent condition, is used as a residence and is not open to the public.
18. Aspendale, on State Route 300, about one mile west of Kenton, Kent County, Delaware. Aspendale (1771-1773) is a virtually unaltered example of a moderate-sized brick farmhouse conservatively and finely designed in the early Georgian style. The main house is adjoined at the west end by an older one-and-a-half story frame service wing. The rooms of the house, upstairs and down, are very finely paneled, and the paneling, the hardware, and the paint on the woodwork are original. Only a portion of the window glass has been replaced. Aspendale is privately owned and is not open to visitors.

19. Cathedral of St. Augustine, Cathedral Street between Charlotte and St. George Streets, St. Augustine, Florida. The Parish of St. Augustine, established in 1594, preserves records that date from 1595. Plans for the church were prepared by the Royal Engineer Mariano de la Rocque. The plan was typical of many Spanish 18th century town churches. When completed in 1797, the structure was considered to be the finest parish church in Spanish Florida. When the Diocese of St. Augustine was established in 1870, the church became the Catholic Cathedral of St. Augustine. A fire in 1887 completely gutted the church, leaving only the four stone walls standing. In 1887-1888 the building was restored in part and greatly enlarged by the New York City architect James Renwick. The original facade and about 75 feet of each side wall were retained and restored; but beyond this point the original walls were demolished and a large new rear section added which changed the original rectangular plan to the present cruciform one. The present six-story bell tower designed in the Spanish Renaissance style was also added at that time.

The Cathedral of St. Augustine is an active church and is also open to visitors.

20. Llambias House, 31 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. Erected prior to 1763 and reaching its final form by 1788, the Llambias House is a restored example of an organic growth dwelling built on a variation of the "St. Augustine" plan. The "St. Augustine" type of residence was developed by the Spanish between 1703 and 1763 to meet the local climatic needs of Florida. In the period 1763-1783 the English added further refinements to this plan, so that extant examples reflect both Spanish and English architectural influences. Restoration of the Llambias House was accomplished in 1954. The late 18th century appearance of the house, including the interior, is being preserved.

21. Oldest House, 14 St. Francis Street, St. Augustine, Florida. In its organic growth between about 1723 and 1790, the Oldest House reflects both Spanish and English architectural influences. In its final form the house is illustrative of a Colonial town house built on the "St. Augustine" plan. In 1959-1960, after extensive archeological, architectural and historical research, the St. Augustine Historical Society carefully restored the house to its late 18th century appearance. It is well maintained and is open to visitors.

22. St. Augustine Town Plan Historic District, St. Augustine, Florida. City planning was an early feature of Spanish colonization, and St. Augustine is the earliest extant example of a European planned community, as well as the first permanent European settlement, within the United States. Established as a military base in 1565, a town slowly grew up around the Castillo de San Marcos.

In 1598 St. Augustine's town plaza, market place, and street system were established. The physical layout of St. Augustine is still its most distinctive feature; it has the pattern of a typical 16th century Spanish colonial walled town. The original town plan, little-altered, is still in effect and there are also some 30 surviving 18th century buildings still standing within the limits of the former walls.

23. St. Catherine's Island, 10 miles off the Georgia Coast between St. Catherine's Sound and Sapelo Sound, Liberty County, Georgia. From 1566 to 1684, St. Catherine's Island was one of the most important Spanish mission centers in the southeastern United States. In 1765 it became the plantation home of Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. After 1876 it was rapidly developed into one of the finest country estates and private game preserves in the nation. Of special interest are the undisturbed site of the Mission of Santa Catalina, numerous Indian mounds, and residences and slaves' quarters dating from the 18th century. Owned by the Edward Noble Foundation, the island is not open to the public.

24. Church of the Holy Family, on East First Street, just off Illinois 3, Cahokia, Illinois. The Church of the Holy Family, erected between 1786 and 1799, is a fine extant example in the United States of a typical French Colonial church of upright log construction. This largely unaltered edifice is a unique example of a once common type of structure. The church is well maintained and is open to visitors.

25. Pierre Menard House, Fort Kaskaskia State Park, Randolph County, Illinois. The Menard House erected about 1802, is a beautiful and largely original example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage" Louisiana-type plantation house. In 1927 the State of Illinois acquired the house and 201 acres of surrounding land to form Fort Kaskaskia State Park. The Menard House has been open to the public as an historic house since that year.

26. Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House, on State Route 18, one-half mile south of Hahnville Post Office, Saint Charles Parish, Louisiana. The Keller (Homeplace) Plantation House is a fine and very slightly altered example of a large French Colonial "raised cottage." Built by the Fortier family around 1801, the house has been in the Keller family since the 1880's. The house is maintained in excellent condition and is a private residence not open to the public.

27. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, 941 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Sometime between 1772 and 1791, Jean and Pierre Lafitte built a small one-story home in New Orleans. Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop, as it has come to be known, is a good example of a French

Colonial Louis XV town house of brique-entre-poteaux construction. It is well-maintained and is open to the public.

28. Mayor Girod House, 500 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Nicholas Girod, Mayor of New Orleans from 1812 to 1815, built a large house in 1814; his brother had built the smaller two-story service wing in 1797. The house is an imposing Louis XVI essay in urban design and is quite comparable to many similar structures built in the large towns of France during the same period. The structure is in good condition, and portions of it are open to the public.

29. Madam John's Legacy, 632 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Erected sometime between 1722 and 1728, and rebuilt in 1788, Madam John's Legacy is an outstanding surviving example in the United States of a French Colonial town house of the "raised cottage" type. The residence is also one of the oldest extant historic structures in New Orleans. Normally open to visitors as a historic house, Madam John's is temporarily closed until a program of restoration has been completed.

30. Parlange Plantation House, at the junction of State Routes 1 and 78, near Mix, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. A classic example of the two-story "raised cottage" type of house as it developed in the lower Mississippi can be seen in Parlange Plantation House (ca. 1750). The virtually unaltered house is maintained in excellent condition and has never been restored. The house is a private residence and is not open to the general public.

31. The Presbytère, 713 Chartres Street, Jackson Square, New Orleans, Louisiana. The Presbytère, originally known as the Casa Curial, was designed by Gilberto Guillemard in 1791 as the rectory of the St. Louis Cathedral. Construction halted in 1798 and the building remained unfinished, only one-story high, until it was completed by the wardens of St. Louis in 1813. Constructed on the same lines as the Cabildo (1795), the Presbytère is a massive two-story building of stuccoed brick, with a full panoply of Renaissance architectural forms. The rear wing was added in 1840 and the French mansard roof, which now forms a third story, in 1847. The condition of the building is excellent, and it is open to the public.

32. Brice House, 42 East Street, Annapolis, Maryland. The superb design, the boldness and simplicity in handling the great masses of this structure, and its scale make the Brice House (1766-1773) one of the most imposing brick buildings in American Georgian architecture. Its exterior with its lack of the usual classic pediments and pilasters, is almost early-Georgian in its simplicity, while its elaborate and splendid interiors, attributed to William Buckland, are mostly late-Georgian in character. The Brice House is also

remarkable because its original 18th century structural material and adornments have survived virtually unaltered. In excellent condition, the house is used as a residence and is not open to the public.

33. Chase-Lloyd House, 22 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis, Maryland. The Chase-Lloyd House, built between 1769-1774 and with interiors by William Buckland, is one of the first of the large, full three-story brick Georgian town houses to be erected in the English colonies. Its every detail evidences an effort to achieve the ultimate in magnificence. It ranks as one of the finest of its type in the country. The first floor of the house has been altered very little and is open to visitors. The upper two floors are used as a home for elderly women.
34. Chestertown Historic District, Chestertown, Maryland. Chestertown's growth as a major port began in 1730, when its owner, Simon Wilmer, resurveyed his land and laid out the existing gridiron plan of streets and house lots. From about 1750-1790 the town flourished as the chief tobacco and wheat shipping port of Maryland's Eastern Shore. During this period merchants and planters constructed fine Georgian brick town houses in the town. Some 50 of these structures still stand.
35. His Lordship's Kindness, 3.5 miles west of Rosaryville, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of His Lordship's Kindness, built about 1735 and possibly designed by a professional English architect, is a superb example of an elegant, correct and carefully detailed early-Georgian country house. With wings and hyphens apparently added near the end of the 18th century, it is also an excellent example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The roof shape of this house is a rare survival of the transitional roof shape between the gable and the full hip or hip on hip roof. Used as a residence, His Lordship's Kindness is not open to visitors.
36. London Town Publik House on south bank of South River, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. London Town Publik House, erected around 1745-1750, is a good example of a large, seven-bay wide, brick inn of excellent Georgian design. Its original simple interiors are unaltered. Plans are underway to rehabilitate the interior and utilize the house as a museum for Indian artifacts. The house will also be open to visitors as an example of a Colonial Tavern.
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37. Montpelier on State Route 197, south of Laurel 2.1 miles, Prince George's County, Maryland. The central block of Montpelier (1740-1751) is a distinguished and superior example of an early-Georgian brick plantation house. With its wings and hyphens added in 1770-1771 and its interiors redecorated at the same time, Montpelier is also a superb example of a late-Georgian five-part plantation house composition. The structure incorporates several early examples of architectural features that were to become popular in the Federal period, such as a fanlight door and polygonal bays. Both house and grounds are in excellent condition and are open to visitors on a limited schedule.
38. Mount Clare, Carroll Park, Baltimore, Maryland. Superior Georgian architectural qualities are found in Mount Clare (1763-1767). An excellent example of a Southern brick plantation house, Mount Clare's existing wings and hyphens are of later construction. The main house is in excellent condition and is open as a historic house.
39. Resurrection Manor, near Hollywood, St. Marys County, Maryland. Resurrection Manor, built about 1660 and subsequently enlarged, is a splendid and unrestored example of a small 17th century brick farm house. The house is an excellent illustration of the evolution of a typical Southern one-room brick structure into a hall-and-parlor plan house. The house is as yet unrestored and not open to visitors.
40. Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, 844 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland. The Flag House is a two-and-one half story, corner row house of salmon brick laid in Flemish bond. Apparently built in 1793 and added to in 1820, the house is a fine late example of the Colonial tradition for smaller urban houses in the Middle Atlantic States. In this home, Mary Young Pickersgill made the flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner." The restored Star-Spangled Banner Flag House is open to the public.
41. Tulip Hill, near Galesville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The central block of Tulip Hill (1755-1756), is a superb and little-altered example of an early Georgian brick plantation house in the South. With its wings and hyphens added in 1787-1790, Tulip Hill is also a very distinguished example of a five-part composition country house. Tulip Hill is in good condition; it is a residence and is not open to visitors.
42. West St. Mary's Manor, near Drayden, St. Marys County, Maryland. A small William and Mary brick-and-frame country house can be seen in west St. Mary's Manor (1700-1730), an outstanding and rare example.

The manor house is a transitional house with center hall separating two main front rooms and two narrow back rooms. It illustrates a point in the shift from the one and two room plans of 17th century Southern houses to the larger and more symmetrical room arrangements of 18th century structures. The carefully restored farmhouse is in excellent condition. It is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

43. Wye House, on Miles Neck River 6.9 miles northwest of Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. The transition from late-Georgian to early Federal is illustrated in the Wye House, built 1781-1784 and achieving its final form by 1799. Possibly designed by Robert Key, architect and carpenter of Annapolis, Wye House is a seven-part "Roman Country House" composition. It is an outstanding example of a large Southern frame plantation house. Still an operating plantation, the mansion is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

44. Longwood, near Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi. The noted Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan, designed and erected Longwood (1860-1862). It is the largest and most elaborate of the octagon houses built in the United States. Longwood is also one of the finest surviving examples of an Oriental Revival style residence, illustrating the architectural romanticism that flourished in mid-19th century America. It uniquely combines stylistic eclecticism (both Moslem and Italianate) with the octagonal form.

45. Louis Bolduc House, 123 South Main Street, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. The Bolduc House (ca. 1785) is a splendid and little-altered example of a French Colonial house of poteaux-sur-sole (posts on the sill, with stone foundation) construction, with bouzillage (clay and grass) wall filling. After some years of neglect, the house was restored to its 18th century appearance in 1956-1957. It is in good condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

46. William Trent House, 539 South Warren Street, Trenton, New Jersey. The William Trent House (1719) is a distinguished example of an early Georgian house designed in the William and Mary or Queen Anne style. Of red brick with white trim the house's handsome simplicity of straight lines is accentuated by bare arched windows--the shutters are inside--the bold cornice, and the absence of classically enriched doorways. The house was carefully restored in 1936-1937 and is now furnished with period furniture of the early 18th century. The fine garden, grounds and house are all maintained in excellent condition. The house is open to visitors during April through October.

47. El Santuario de Chimayó, Chimayó, New Mexico. A very well-preserved and unrestored example of a small adobe pueblo church with superb original religious paintings is the Santuario at Chimayó. The low flat-roofed adobe church, set in a wall-enclosed garden, has two twin tapering front towers with belfries. The interior is notable for its original Spanish-Indian decorations - a heavy timber ceiling of closely spaced vigas (beams) supported on carved brackets and the simple plaster walls lined with a low painted dado and hung with numerous religious paintings. Behind the draped altar is a high reredos, decorated with painted conventional designs and religious symbols. The Santuario is still an active church and is open to visitors.

48. San Estevan del Rey Mission Church, State 23, 13 miles south of its junction with U.S. 66, Acoma, New Mexico. The great church of San Estevan del Rey Mission, built between 1629 and 1642 and repaired in 1799-1800, is a superb Spanish Colonial Mission church in New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial architecture of New Mexico is markedly different from that of the other mission fields in the United States. Less magnificent than the baroque architecture of Texas and Arizona, and more primitive than the missions of California, the unique character of the New Mexican missions resides in their almost perfect blend of Indian and Spanish influences. The New Mexican churches are Spanish in plan and general form, but they owe much of their construction and decorative detail to the tradition of the Pueblo Indians. The church is still used for religious purposes at festival time and is open to the public.

49. San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church on the Plaza, Ranchos de Taos, Taos County, New Mexico. The picturesque San Francisco de Assisi Mission Church is probably the best known and most photographed of all New Mexico mission churches. The church, built between 1772 and 1816, is a large and excellent example of a Spanish Colonial church of New Mexico. It is in excellent condition after being thoroughly restored in 1967. The church still serves an active parish and is open to visitors.

50. San José de Gracia Church, Las Trampas, Taos County, New Mexico. The Spanish Colonial pueblo churches in New Mexico are remarkably well illustrated by the Church of San José de Gracia (1760-1776). Until the 1920's, the Trampas area remained so isolated and its economy retarded that it was unaffected by American fashions of the late 19th century. It is to this cultural and economic isolation that the remarkably unaltered state of the church is due. San José is an active parish church and is open to visitors.

51. Chowan County Courthouse, East King Street, Edenton, North Carolina. In 1715 the North Carolina Assembly passed an act to build a courthouse to house the Assembly in Edenton; the first building was completed in 1719. The second and existing courthouse, designed in the late Georgian style, was constructed in 1767. Its architect and builder was probably Gilbert Leigh of Edenton, who is believed to have come originally from Williamsburg, Virginia. The Chowan County Courthouse is a superb surviving example of Georgian public building architecture. The Courthouse has been altered very little and retains most of its original interiors. It is still used as the county's courthouse and is open to visitors.

52. Cupola House, 408 South Broad Street, Edenton, North Carolina. Built for Richard Sanderson about 1725 and remodeled by Francis Corbin in 1756-1758, the Cupola House is an architecturally significant example of a timber-framed residence that illustrates the transition from 17th century to 18th century Georgian architectural styles. It is a rare surviving house in the Southern colonies that carries a Jacobean second-story "jetty" or overhang.

The house is original and unaltered, except for the fine Georgian paneling of two major rooms which was removed in 1918. Owned by the City of Edenton, the Cupola House was restored in 1964-1966 and the missing paneling of the two rooms reconstructed; the house is open to visitors.

53. Palmer-Marsh House, Main Street, Bath, North Carolina. Both business and residential purposes were served by the Palmer-Marsh House in its original construction (ca. 1744). It is a large two-story frame house with an imposing two-story, single-pent chimney. The house underwent some "modernization" in the 19th century. A restoration in 1960-1962 removed these features, and the missing features were reconstructed. The major portion of the fabric of this house is original. Its condition is excellent, and it is open to the public.

54. Single Brothers' House, southwest corner of South Main and Academy Streets, Old Salem, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Single Brothers' House, erected in two stages in 1768-1769 and 1786, is a magnificent and original example of German traditional half-timber construction. The building is also the earliest major building still standing in the Moravian community of Old Salem. The Single Brothers' House has remained the property of the Moravian Church since it was first built, and it was in excellent condition when Old Salem, Inc. was granted permission under a long term lease to restore the building and open it to the public. Restoration has been expertly accomplished.

55. Carpenters' Hall, 320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Carpenters' Hall (1770-1771) is one of the finest examples of late Georgian public building architecture in the United States. Constructed as a guild hall by a group of master builders known as the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, their hall also served as the meeting place of the First Continental Congress in 1774. The building has been used since 1857 as a historical museum. The restored building is still owned by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia and is open to visitors.
56. Christ Church, on Second Street between Market and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Christ Church (1727-1754) is one of the finest Georgian colonial churches in the United States and probably the most ornate of this group. The design of Christ Church is generally attributed to Dr. John Kearsley, a noted amateur architect, who superintended the construction of the main body of the building between 1727 and 1744. The tower and steeple, completed in 1754, was designed by John Harrison and built by Robert Smith and John Armstrong, carpenters, and Robert Palmer, mason. The exterior is elaborate with Georgian architectural dress. The commanding feature of the exterior is the great Palladian window at the east end. Lighting the chancel, this window is topped by carved keystones and medallions and rich Ionic entablature. Great spiral scrolls also flank the crowning pediment decorated with bulbous urns. The still active church is open to visitors.
57. Brick House Ruin, Edisto Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Paul Hamilton, a wealthy planter built the Brick House in the period 1725-1730. It is a unique and important architectural example of a two-story brick plantation house designed in the Henry IV style. The house illustrates the French Huguenot influence on colonial architecture in South Carolina. Measured architectural drawings and photographs of the exterior and interior of this splendid house were made prior to its destruction by fire in 1929. Today only the ruined walls of this structure still stand. Privately owned, the still-impressive ruins of Brick House are not open to visitors.
58. William Gibbes House, 64 South Battery, Charleston, South Carolina. The Charleston two-story wooden "double house" is exemplified in the William Gibbes House. It is one of the finest two-story frame late-Georgian town houses built in the American colonies. It is believed that Gibbes erected the house around 1779; it was redecorated in the Adam manner in 1794. The residence is in excellent condition and is usually open to visitors only during the annual garden tour week.

59. Hampton Plantation, near McClellanville, Charleston County, South Carolina. Hampton, erected in 1735, greatly enlarged after 1757, and with final additions made in 1790-1791, is an excellent example of a modest-sized frame structure that evolved through organic growth into a large unified Georgian frame country house. The structure includes one of the earliest examples of the use of the giant portico in American domestic architecture and Hampton is a fine example of a large two-and-a-half story frame Georgian plantation house in South Carolina. The house is in good condition and is usually open to visitors.

60. Heyward-Washington House, 87 Church Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Daniel Heyward, a rice planter of Euhaws, purchased this lot and existing house in 1770. Shortly thereafter, it is believed, Heyward demolished the building and erected the present three-story town house and some of its dependencies. It is an extremely fine and little-altered example of a three-story brick Georgian town house, or "double house." Thomas Heyward, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, acquired the house on his father's death in 1777. In May 1791, when President Washington visited Charleston on his Southern tour, the city rented the house for Washington's use. The house is in excellent condition and is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

61. Middleburg Plantation, on the Cooper River near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Middleburg, erected about 1699, is a splendid example of a transitional two-story frame plantation house. The structure retains the medieval plan of one-room thickness and also the exposed post and girt construction of the 17th century, but is two stories in height. Probably the oldest extant wooden house in South Carolina, Middleburg's plan of a single line of rooms also forecasts the basic plan of Charleston's Georgian "single house" of the 18th century. The plantation house has undergone remarkably little alteration since the end of the 18th century. The house is used as a residence and is not open to visitors.

62. Pompion Hill Chapel, near Huger, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Pompion Hill Chapel, erected in 1763-1765, is a miniature Georgian masterpiece, original and unaltered. The chapel, built on a typical rectangular plan, is among the finest and best preserved of South Carolina's numerous small, 18th century, country parish, brick churches. The quality of its design and workmanship are superb and the fabric, including the interior woodwork, is original. The chapel is in excellent condition and is only used for religious services on special occasions. It is usually open to visitors during the period of the garden tours.

63. St. James' Church, Goose Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. James Church at Goose Creek, built by wealthy Barbadian planters in 1713-1719, was one of the first true Georgian churches to be erected

in the English colonies. An architectural gem, the elaborate interior of this rectangular brick church is one of the finest of all small 18th century country parish churches in the United States. Although the building has been somewhat altered and has required considerable restoration, much of the exterior fabric and most of the interior woodwork are original. Only an annual service and occasional special services are now held in St. James' Church.

64. St. James' Church, near Santee River, 17 miles south of Georgetown, Charleston County, South Carolina. An effort was made in the last third of the 18th century to give South Carolina's small Georgian country churches a more sophisticated exterior design. St. James' Church, Santee, is an excellent and little-altered example of this change. St. James' exterior has a new impressiveness, as it includes architectural features not found in earlier brick churches built on similar plans. The Georgian body of St. James' is preceded, both front and rear, by classic pedimented porticos, each three bays wide. While these porticos lack the full vocabulary of Roman Doric details, they are nonetheless remarkably complete. A Palladian window is centered in the east end. The doors and windows are topped by fanlights and round brick arches and the windows have exterior paneled shutters. The church is now used for religious services only on special occasions and the structure is usually open to visitors during garden tour week.

65. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, near St. Stephen, Berkeley County, South Carolina. St. Stephen's Church is an excellent and well-preserved small Georgian country parish church that possesses distinctive architectural features: these include a high gambrel roof with Jacobean curvilinear gables, exterior brick Doric pilasters, and an interior ornamented tray ceiling. Francis Villepoux and A. Howard provided the brick for the church and acted as its architects; William Axson was the master mason. The reredos behind the altar at the east end are unusually impressive. The fabric of the building, including the interior woodwork, is original. The church is still used for religious services.

66. Mission Concepción, 807 Mission Road, San Antonio, Texas. Mission Neustra Senora De La Purisima Concepción de Acuna was founded by the Franciscan friars in 1716 in the East Texas field, but conflicts with the French and Indians caused its transfer to the San Antonio area in 1731. The mission church, designed in the baroque style, begun in 1731 and completed in 1755, is a monumental structure. The ruined church and mission were occupied by the United States Army in 1849 and minor repairs were made to the buildings. Not until 1887, however, was the church again repaired and utilized for religious purposes. Aside from the addition of tile floors,

replacement of doors, and a reroofing of the infirmary, the great church stands much as it did in the 18th century. The existing original construction includes the walls, towers, tunnel vaulting over the nave, and also the dome of the church, as well as most of the convento. Still used as an active church, it is open to visitors.

67. Spanish Governor's Palace, 105 Military Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Erected in 1749 as the residence of the commanding officer of the San Antonio presidio, the Spanish Governor's Palace is an excellent and well-restored example of a large Spanish Colonial town house. It is also the only remaining example in Texas of an aristocratic 18th century Spanish residence. Now open to visitors as a museum, the Spanish Governor's Palace is furnished with period pieces.

68. Brandon, near Burrowsville, Prince George County, Virginia. A superior example of a brick plantation house erected in the "Roman Country House" style of Palladio is found in Brandon (1765-1770). The plan layout of the late Georgian "country house" is completely different from that of early and middle Georgian houses of the Southern colonies. In place of the large central block, two-and-a-half or three stories high, with detached dependencies, the "country house" had a long series of connected units, two stories high in the middle, decreasing to low one-story wings and passages, and sometimes accented by two-story terminal pavilions at the ends. This type of plan had many advantages in the South: most rooms were on the ground floor, and the main stair and huge central hall could be minimized; all rooms had cross-ventilation; and the kitchen, though located in an end pavilion, was at least under the same roof, and not too far distant from the dining room. The mansion is maintained in excellent condition and is used as a private residence. The formal gardens and grounds, however, are open to visitors.

69. Bruton Parish Church, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. Governor Alexander Spotswood designed Bruton Parish Church in the early Georgian style and it was constructed in 1712-1715. It was the first cruciform church to be built in Virginia and the fourth religious edifice with a cross plan to be constructed in the English colonies. In Virginia alone, however, did the cruciform church become a frequent 18th-century type and Bruton Parish Church was that colony's prototype. As the court church of Virginia, Bruton Parish Church was closely associated with political activities in the colony; in addition to being used for religious services, which were attended by the Royal Governor, his Council, and the House of Burgesses, it was the scene of many colorful ceremonies that were part of the affairs of state. In 1905-1907, under the initiative of the rector, Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, a partial restoration was made. In 1938-1942 Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. completed the restoration of the church to its 18th century appearance. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.

70. Carter's Grove, on the James River, six miles south of Williamsburg, James City County, Virginia. Carter's Grove (1750-1753) represents the culmination of the early Georgian style in Virginia. The superb woodwork of the interior, done by Richard Baylis, an English carpenter who was brought to Virginia for this purpose, is generally regarded by architectural historians to be the finest example of early Georgian paneling in the United States. Constructed of dark red brick laid in Flemish bond, the large plantation house (as originally built) was two stories high, had a low-pitched hipped roof with a slight flare at the eaves, and two end chimneys. In 1927-1929 the original exterior design of Carter's Grove was altered: the roof-tree of the low-pitched roof was raised 11 feet and 14 dormers inserted, thus creating a new floor. The original detached dependencies were widened, heightened, and connected to the east and west ends of the main house by hyphens. These alterations changed the exterior design from an early Georgian house of the 1750 period to that of a five-part late Georgian composition of the 1775 period. The superb and original interior paneling of the main house, however, was not altered and was restored. Owned by the Sealantic Fund, Inc., and administered by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Carter's Grove is open to visitors.

71. Christ Church, southeast corner of Cameron and Columbus Streets, Alexandria, Virginia. Christ Church, Alexandria, designed by James Wren and erected in 1767-1773 is a superior and little-altered survivor of the type of small rectangular two-story brick church that was utilized in Virginia during the last third of the 18th century. Although Christ Church has been somewhat enhanced by the additions of galleries and a tower in the period 1785-1818, the structure has never been abandoned nor had its interior features removed. The interior reflects organic change and includes both 18th and 19th century woodwork. Still active as a church, it is also open to visitors.

72. Kenmore, 1201 Washington Avenue, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Extraordinary richness is displayed in the first floor plaster ceilings of Kenmore. Executed in the late Georgian style by itinerant French craftsmen and Hessian prisoners of war between 1770 and 1778, these four ceilings, as a group, are unrivaled in 18th century American architecture. The house was erected about 1752 in the early Georgian style. Maintained in an excellent condition, Kenmore is open to visitors as a historic house exhibit.

73. Peyton Randolph House, Nicholson at North England Street, Williamsburg, Virginia. The Peyton Randolph House is a very early and superb example of an early Georgian frame house with fine and largely original interiors. The house was erected in three steps between 1715

and 1725. The oldest portion, the west end, was constructed by William Robertson in 1715 or 1716. The east end was built as a separate house around 1724 by Sir John Randolph, who acquired the older house and soon united the two structures into a single house with a symmetrical facade seven bays long by building a connecting center section. The main rooms are fully and finely paneled, and most of these early Georgian interiors are original. Owned by Colonial Williamsburg, the Peyton Randolph House has been restored and is open to visitors.

74. Sabine Hall, near Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia.

Sabine Hall is notable for its superb early Georgian interiors and for the original and little-altered plan of the main house. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, Sabine Hall (as originally designed) was two stories high over a low basement and had a high-pitched roof and two pair of end chimneys. In the period 1830-1840 the exterior was altered to change the original early Georgian design to that of Classic Revival: the high hipped roof was flattened in pitch, the windows were resashed, the entrance doors and transoms replaced, and the large existing two-story portico, supported by four Tuscan columns, was added to the center of the front elevation. The broad one-story porch across the rear facade was also constructed at this time. The mansion also originally had two detached one-story brick dependencies. The existing wings, which are connected to the main house, were erected in 1929. The original plan of the main house and its splendid early Georgian woodwork, however, are still virtually intact. Privately owned, Sabine Hall is not open to visitors.

75. James Semple House, south side of Francis Street between Blair and Waller Streets, Williamsburg, Virginia. One of Williamsburg's finest Colonial residences is the James Semple House. It was erected about 1770-1780 and probably designed by Thomas Jefferson. The house is a superb example of a "Roman Country House" adapted for use as a frame town house. Colonial Williamsburg acquired the house and restored it (1937-1938). Maintained in excellent condition, the Semple House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

76. Shirley, near Charles City, Charles City County, Virginia.

The Governor's Palace in Williamsburg seems to have served as a model for Shirley (1765-1769), an extremely fine and little-altered example of a late Georgian Virginia plantation house. Shirley's two-story porticos, its mansard roof, suspended stair, rich interior paneling, and its unusual plan (which lacks the customary center hall)--all combine to give this mansion an extraordinary degree of individuality for a house designed in the Georgian style. The house has not been greatly altered. It was restored in the mid-1950's and is in excellent condition. The plantation is still in agricultural operation and only the first floor of the house is open to visitors.

77. Waterford Historic District, Waterford, Virginia. Waterford is a splendid and little-altered example of a small inland 18th-century and early 19th-century mill town that is still preserved in its completely unaltered rural setting. Growing in three distinct stages - in 1750, 1800, and 1812 - each area of the expanded town is richly illustrated with good architectural examples of the typical buildings of that particular period. Waterford still has approximately 90 stone, brick, wood, and log historic structures. Of these 25 date from the 18th century, 40 are of the period 1801 to 1835, 15 were erected between 1836 and 1853, and 10 date from the 1854-1882 period. The Waterford Foundation is dedicated to restoring the town. Each October the Foundation sponsors a house tour and crafts exhibit as a means of raising funds for the restoration project.

78. Wythe House, on the west side of the Palace Green, Williamsburg, Virginia. Richard Taliaferro, important early Virginia architect, designed and built the Wythe House about 1755. It is one of Virginia's finest examples of a Georgian town house. This was the home, from 1755 to 1791, of George Wythe, a member of the House of Burgesses, Mayor of Williamsburg, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and professor of law at William and Mary. Few alterations have been made in the house, and it is maintained in excellent condition and opened to visitors by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

79. Yeocomico Church, near Hague, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Built in 1706, Yeocomico Episcopal Church is an early, rare, and excellent example of a small transitional country church that includes both medieval (17th century) and Georgian (18th century) features. The present T-shaped brick church was originally constructed in the form of a simple rectangle, but in the 18th century the existing leg of the T was added to the north (rear) elevation. The builders of both sections, nevertheless, were consistent in their methods of construction: there is not a right angle in either portion, the brick work of both sections are a mixture of irregular bond, with English bond predominating, both the 1706 entrance porch projecting from the south front and the later north (rear) wing are off-center to the west, and the porch and wing do not line up. Inside the porch of the church there is an enormous Tudor battened door, six feet wide and eight feet high, that also includes the architecturally famous wicket door - a smaller separate door with its own hinges, set in the main door. Comprised of two thicknesses of five vertical panels, the great door is original and is believed to have come from the parish's first church, a frame structure constructed in 1655. The interior woodwork largely dates from 1820 and later. Restored in 1928, 1939, and 1958-1959, Yeocomico Church is still used for religious services.

30. Fort Nisqually Granary, Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Washington. Fort Nisqually was built in 1833 by Archibald McDonald on Puget Sound for the Hudson's Bay Company to serve as a communication and supply center for the Company's northern posts on the coast of British Columbia. In addition, in 1840, Fort Nisqually became the headquarters of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was then rebuilt and enlarged. Only two original buildings of the Fort, the Granary and Factor's House were still standing in 1934. The Granary, built in 1843, is a surviving original example of the Hudson's Bay Company's "post-in-the-sill" or Canadian method of log construction. This type of log construction was widely used by fur traders, missionaries, and settlers in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington prior to 1846. The Granary and Factor's House have been removed from their original site and restored in Point Defiance Park at Tacoma. The rest of Fort Nisqually has been reconstructed around the two original structures. The Fort is open to visitors.

June 26, 1970

(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

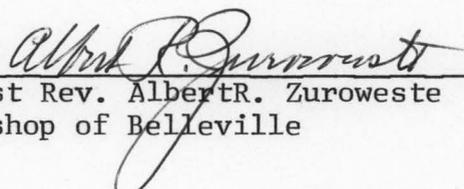
As the (owner, owners) of Church of the Holy Family
(Name of site)

located in near Cahokia St. Clair Illinois
(City) (County) (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (X) and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (X), designating this historic property a National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of National Historic Landmark status, (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.
2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.
3. (I,we) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing Landmark status.
4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,


Most Rev. Albert R. Zuroweste
Bishop of Belleville

H34-HH

July 14, 1970

The Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste
Bishop of Belleville
The Chancery Office, P.O. Box 546
222 South Third Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221

Dear Bishop Zuroweste:

Thank you for your application dated June 26 for the certificate and plaque designating the Church of the Holy Family as a National Historic Landmark. We are proceeding with the preparation of the certificate and plaque.

Our Northeast Regional Office administers the National Historic Landmark program in Illinois. Mr. Lemuel A. Garrison, Director of the Region, will inform you when the certificate and plaque for the Church of the Holy Family have been completed. Should you wish the help of the Service in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Garrison will be glad to assist you. His address is:
Mr. Lemuel A. Garrison, Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

We are pleased to know that you plan to accept designation as a National Historic Landmark for the Church of the Holy Family.

Sincerely yours,

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.
Acting Chief Historian

cc:

Director, Northeast Region w/c application

T - Mr. Butterfield

HHS - Mr. Sheely

HP - Illinois - Church of the Holy Family

HJSheely:mc 7/14/70



St. Clair County Historical Society

701 EAST WASHINGTON STREET • BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS 62221

HH

422 St. Louis Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201
February 17, 1971

MAR 16 1971

Posted
2-23-71
mf

Mr. Lemuel A. Garrison, Director
Northeastern Region
National Parks Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME	DATE
✓ HH	Ru 3/16
HHP	
✓ HHS	148 3/19
	Samble

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Reference is made to a letter dated July 20, 1970, Ref: H34-~~HHS~~ from Mr. Horace J. Sheely, Jr., Acting Chief Historian of the National Parks Service, to Bishop Albert R. Zuroweste of the Catholic Diocese of Belleville, Illinois.

This letter informed Bishop Zuroweste that the Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia, St. Clair County, Illinois was to be designated a National Historic Landmark and suggests that arrangements for the formal presentation of the plaque and certificate be coordinated with you.

The letter was referred by Bishop Zuroweste to Reverend Joseph H. Mueller, pastor of Holy Family Church. Plans were delayed for several reasons until the present time. I am now writing you on Father Mueller's behalf.

Father Mueller recently suggested that the presentation be made in conjunction with the annual St. Clair County birthday celebration held each year at Cahokia under the auspices of the St. Clair County Historical Society. The date this year will be April 25 and the birthday will be the 181st.

St. Clair County, the oldest county in Illinois and the westernmost county in the original limits of the United States, was organized at Cahokia, April 27, 1790, by Governor Arthur St. Clair of the North West Territory under a personal directive from President Washington.

Cahokia is presently a residential suburb of 15-20,000 population located about three miles south of East St. Louis. It contains three HABS buildings.

Besides (a) the Old Holy Family Church, with which your office is familiar, there are (b) the reconstructed Old Court House, on the site from which justice was administered in 1790-1814, and (c) the Jarrot Mansion (1798-1806), the oldest brick building in Illinois, which is located on the grounds of Holy Family Church.

The St. Clair County Historical Society has a standing committee, of which I am chairman, in aid of the Cahokia historic sites. Our specific task is to keep the Jarrot Mansion open to visitors and work toward its restoration, but we cooperate with the Church and the Court House.

In planning the 181st birthday, we are thinking in terms of events at each of the three sites. We anticipate that the Illinois State Department of Conservation, Division of Parks and Memorials, will present an interpretative program at the Court House, while Cahokia ladies who serve with our committee will hold a reception at the Jarrot Mansion.

The overall hours are 12:30 to 5:00 p.m.

We should like to make the presentation of the plaque to Holy Family Church the highlight of the day. We have in mind a simple, dignified ceremony -- but with as much state and local participation as practicable -- beginning at 12:30 p.m.

Will you please let us know whether the date of April 25 is satisfactory to the National Parks Service and, if possible, who will make the presentation?

Thank you for whatever help you can give. Our committee will hold its next meeting on Saturday, March 6, at the Jarrot Mansion, from two to four o'clock.

I have many pleasant recollections of cooperation with the National Parks Service dating back to 1938 and hope that this good relationship will continue.

Cordially yours,

Rose Josephine Boylan

Rose Joséphine Boylan
Honorary Life Director
St. Clair County Historical Society



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NORTHEAST REGION

143 SOUTH THIRD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

March 8, 1971

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417

NER(CPL)

HA

Miss Rose J. Boylan
Honorary Life Director
St. Clair County Historical Society
422 St. Louis Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201

Dear Miss Boylan:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter of last month. I had good intentions of doing so in advance of your committee meeting last Saturday, but a combination of official travel and absence from the office prevented it.

The bronze landmark plaque for the Church of the Holy Family is in from the foundry, and if you would like to have it mounted in advance of the ceremony we will be glad to forward it to you. The landmark certificate signed by the Secretary of the Interior has not come in yet from our Washington Office.

Your plans for the ceremony sound very well thought out, and we will be glad to cooperate with them. No one has been selected as yet to represent the National Park Service, but as soon as a designation has been made, I shall let you know. However, if you have not heard from us by the time programs, etc. must be printed, please let me know and I will take care of it. Ordinarily we try not to schedule anyone any further in advance than is actually necessary because of the usual changes in travel schedules, commitments, etc. that often occur.

In the meantime, please let us know if we can be of any further help, and if anything especially urgent should arise please feel free to call me at this number: Area Code: 215 - 597-7097.

Sincerely yours,

Murray H. Nelligan

Murray H. Nelligan
Landmark and National
Register Specialist

cc: Supt. Jefferson Expansion w/c inc.
Supt. Lincoln Boyhood w/c inc.
WASO, Attn: OAHF w/c inc.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION

143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

March 30, 1971

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE
2 10 35 AM '71

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417

NER(CPL)

Miss Rose J. Boylan
Honorary Life Director
St. Clair County Historical Society
422 St. Louis Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201

Dear Miss Boylan:

As you requested in your letter of March 16, we mailed the bronze landmark plaque for the Church of the Holy Family last week and you should already have it in hand.

We have asked Mr. Albert Banton, Superintendent, Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial to represent the National Park Service on this memorable occasion. Superintendent Banton is responsible for maintaining liaison with many Registered National Historic Landmarks in Illinois and Indiana and I know you will enjoy meeting him. Superintendent Banton's address is: Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana 47552; his phone number is: Area Code 812 - 937-4757, and I would suggest you make any detailed arrangements directly with him.

If we can be of any further assistance, please let me know. With best wishes for a very successful ceremony,

Sincerely yours,

Murray H. Nelligan

Murray H. Nelligan
Landmark and National
Register Specialist

cc:

WASO, Attn: OAHP - Mr. H. J. Sheely, Jr. w/c inc.

In Reply Refer To:
H3417
NER(CPL)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

April 1, 1971

APR 6 1971

DIVISION OF HISTORY	
SURNAME	DATE
✓ HH <i>Sheely</i>	4/6
HHP	
✓ HHS <i>Sheely</i>	4/7
<i>Sample</i>	

Memorandum

To: Director, Washington Office
Attn: Mr. Horace J. Sheely, (HH)

From: Director, Northeast Region

Subject: Presentation Ceremony - Registered National Historic Landmark,
Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois

Date: April 25, 1971

Time: 12:30 p.m.

Place: Site

Presenter: Mr. Albert Banton, Superintendent, Lincoln Boyhood NM

Presentee: --

Plaque: Mailed 3/19/71 to Holy Family Rectory

Certificate: WASO

Guests:

Remarks:



Henry G. Schmidt

cc:

Mr. Robt. Burns, NERO
Mr. Albert Banton, Lincoln Boyhood
Chief, Branch of Media Relations, WASO
Chief, Branch of Special Activities, WASO

Gamble
4/15/71
H. J. Sheel 4/15/71
recessed
acting 4/16/71
HH
Gammaly 4-16
Wagon 4/19

v H34-HH

APR 20 1971

Hon. Charles H. Percy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Percy:

We are pleased to inform you that a ceremony designating the Church of the Holy Family as a National Historic Landmark will be held on Sunday, April 25, at 12:30 p.m. at the church in Cahokia.

Mr. Albert Banton, Superintendent of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, will make the Landmark plaque presentation.

Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III and Representative Melvin Price are also being notified of the ceremony. The Church of the Holy Family is in Representative Price's congressional district.

Plans and arrangements for Landmark presentation ceremonies are the prerogative of the owner or administrator of the property. The National Park Service is glad to cooperate in such activities when requested to do so.

Please let us know if we may supply further information.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas F. Flynn, Jr.

Deputy Director

cc:
FW-Mr. Richard Rodgers, Room 3138
Director, Northeast Region

LL-Mr. Melvin
T-Mr. Butterfield
HHS-Mr. Sheely
HHS-Mr. Gamble

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson III
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Melvin Price
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

FNP:RSGamble:vf/4/15/71
Rewritten:T Flynn:lk 4/21/71

HP-Illinois-Church of the Holy Family

✓ (BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH)

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC
AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO

Church of the Holy Family
Cahokia, Illinois

Date of visit April 25, 1971

Visited by Albert W. Banton, Jr., General Superintendent, Lincoln Boyhood NM
(name) (title) (office)

Received by Most Rev. Albert R. Zuroweste, D.D. Bishop, Belleville, Ill.
(name) (title) (office)

Condition*

The building and grounds are in excellent condition, however, it should be noted that this inspection was made on the occasion of the Designation Plaque and was therefore not under normal conditions.

Operation**

The structure and grounds are owned by the Roman Catholic Church and is under the immediate supervision of Father Mueller and the legal authority of Bishop Zuroweste. The plaque is located to the right of the entrance door at the rear of the Church. The Certificate has not been received from the Washington Office.

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Special Problems

None

Suggestions Offered

None

Albert H. Banton Jr
(signed)

April 27, 1971
(date)

Name of landmark: **Church of the Holy Family**

Date: **April 25, 1971**

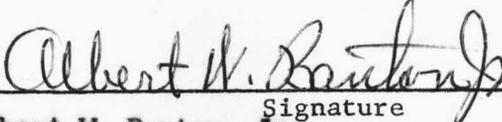
Location of Ceremony: **Cahokia, Illinois**

Presentation made by: **Albert W. Banton, Jr.**

Presentation made to: **Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste, D.D.
Bishop of Belleville, Illinois**

Distinguished Guests: **Mr. Henry Barkhausen, Director, Department of Conservation
representing Gov. Richard V. Ogilvie
State Senator Hall, East St. Louis, Illinois
Mr. Cleaver, representing the National Trust**

Remarks: **The attendance exceeded 500. The program was well planned
and executed.**



Signature
Albert W. Banton, Jr.

PRESENTATION OF
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PLAQUE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY
CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS



Established 1699
Building dedicated 1799
Restored 1949-51

Sunday, April 25, 1971
12:30 p.m.

In connection with the 181st anniversary of
St. Clair County, Illinois
Organized at Cahokia, April 27, 1790

PROGRAM

PROCESSION:

Jarrot Mansion to Old Holy Family Church
Robert LePere, Marshall

PRESENTATION OF COLORS:

Parks College A.F.R.O.T.C.

INTRODUCTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

Jerome F. Lopinot, Master of Ceremonies

INVOCATION:

Reverend Joseph H. Mueller, Pastor of Holy
Family Parish

SELECTIONS:

Cahokia High School A cappella Choir
Mr. Frank Daniels, director

ACCEPTANCE PARTY ASSEMBLY

PRESENTATION REMARKS:

Mr. Albert Banton
National Park Service, United States Department
of the Interior

UNVEILING OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LAND PLAQUE

ACCEPTANCE REMARKS AND BENEDICTION:

Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste, D.D., Bishop
of Belleville

RETIREMENT OF COLORS AND RECESSIONAL

AFTERNOON'S ACTIVITIES

Reception, Jarrot Mansion
1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

* * *

Music by Local 717 N.F.M.
Richard M. Stoltz, Director

* * *

Hostesses:
Cahokia Business and Professional Women's Club

* * *

Dramatic Presentation
Cahokia Court House

By Parks College Dramatic Club
Edward J. Ewald, Director
1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

"The Old Court House in Action"
1814 St. Clair County Court Room Scene from the
"Pageant of St. Clair" (1914)

By the late
Thomas Wood Stevens

AFTERNOON ACTIVITIES

The Old Holy Family Church was restored through the efforts of Father Mueller and the generosity of the late Mr. Joseph Desloge of St. Louis.

Credit for preserving it from demolition at an earlier period is due to the late Reverend Robert E. Hynes, Pastor in 1912-1914.

* * *

Many persons have assisted over a score of years in forwarding the church's cause for designation as a National Historic Landmark, but these should especially be recognized:

- The Honorable Melvin Price, M.C.
- The late U. S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Ill.
- The late U.S. Senator Paul Douglas, Ill.
- The late U.S. Senator Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma
- Illinois State Department of Conservation
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Illinois State Historical Society
- St. Clair County Historical Society
- Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis
- Cahokia Planning Commission

* * *

The anniversary events were coordinated on behalf of the St. Clair County Historical Society by Miss Rose Josephine Boylan with the assistance of the members of the Jarrot Mansion Committee and the staff of the Illinois State Department of Conservation, Division of Parks and Memorials.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APR. 19, 1971---Henry N. Barkhausen, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, will represent Governor Richard B. Ogilvie on Sunday, Apr. 25, at ceremonies formally designating the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, as a "National Historic Landmark."

A plaque presentation and other commemorative activities will make official an honor which was announced by the National Park Service last summer. They also will mark the conclusion of a 23-year campaign by local, county and state groups--including the Department of Conservation--to have National Landmark status applied to the ancient log church.

The mid-day program at the church will be part of an area-wide celebration of St. Clair County's 181st anniversary which the Conservation Department is helping to coordinate. St. Clair, the state's oldest county, was organized in 1790 by Northwest Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair on direct orders from President George Washington. Cahokia was the first county seat, from 1790 to 1814, when St. Clair was the westernmost extension of the young United States.

Director Barkhausen will be introduced with Congressman Melvin Price, county officials, Cahokia dignitaries, and representatives of area historical societies by the Honorable Jerome F. Lopinot, former Assistant Illinois Attorney General and a Cahokia resident.

Holy Family parish was founded in 1699 by French missionaries from Quebec. The present church was erected in 1799 to replace an earlier structure destroyed by fire.

Constructed of upright, square-cut logs caulked with a mortar and gravel compound called "Pierrotage," the church is believed to be the last remaining example of an architectural style common among residential and public buildings erected by 18th century French settlers of the Mississippi Valley.

The church still is used for weekly and special services. Some preservation work was undertaken by the late Rev. Robert E. Hynes, pastor from 1912-14.

Major restoration of the building was done between 1949-51 with the financial help of the late Joseph Desloge of St. Louis and under the guidance of the pastor, Rev. Joseph Mueller. Father Mueller has been pastor since 1928 and was a leader in the drive for National Landmark recognition.

The dedicatory plaque will be presented by Albert Banton, representing the U. S. Department of the Interior. It will be accepted by The Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste, Bishop of the diocese of Belleville, which owns the church and its grounds. Banton is Superintendent of the National Park Service's Lincoln Boyhood Memorial at Lincoln City, Indiana.

The plaque will be unveiled by four descendants of parishioners who attended the church's dedication in 1799. Selected for the observance because they bear the same surnames as their pioneer ancestors, they are:

Miss Pauline Palmier, East St. Louis, descendant of Michel Palmier-Beaulieu, a warden (trustee) of the church; Melvin W. Trotier, a Belleville attorney, representing Church Warden Joseph Trotier; Miss Karlene Pensoneau of East St. Louis, a student at St. Teresa Academy and descendant of Louis Pensoneau, also a Church Warden; Leslie A. Voudrie, Millstadt, a college student whose ancestors were the Voudrie Brother, contractors who built the church.

The program, set for 12:30 p.m., will begin with a procession from the oldest brick building in Illinois, the Jarrot Mansion, located on parish property one block east of the church.

Other activities, in addition to the introductions and plaque ceremonies, will include a presentation of colors by the Air Force ROTC unit from Parks Institute of Aeronautical Technology at St. Louis University; invocation by Rev. Mueller; choral selections by the Cahokia High School Choir; and benediction by Bishop Zuroweste.

A reception will follow at the Jarrot Mansion from 1-5 p.m., during which members of the American Federation of Musicians Local 717 will present an instrumental program.

At the same hours, the Parks Institute Dramatic Club will stage an 1814 courthouse scene re-enactment at Cahokia Courthouse State Memorial, three blocks west of Holy Family Church. The skit will be presented hourly as one of the county anniversary events.

###

H34-HH

APR 26 1971

Memorandum

To: The files

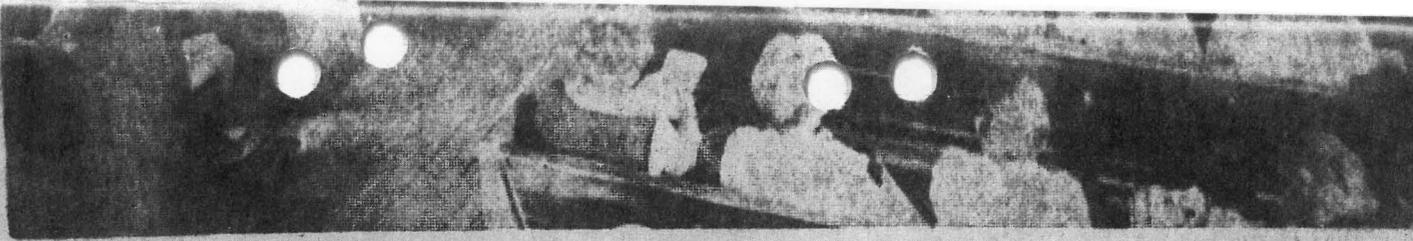
From: Historian

Subject: Congressional notification of Landmark presentation ceremony
for the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois

In order to inform Senators Charles H. Percy and Adlai E. Stevenson III, as well as Congressman Melvin Price (24th Dist., Ill.), of the plaque presentation at the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois, on April 25 at 12:30 p.m., I called their offices on April 20 and gave the information to Miss Ann Duncan (Administrative Assistant for Senator Percy), Mr. Goldman and Miss Michalek (Administrative Assistant and secretary for Senator Stevenson), and Mr. Scrivner (Administrative Assistant for Representative Price).



Robert S. Gamble



The congregation awaited presentation of a pageant at the Holy Family Church d

National landmark status for Holy Family Church

By Willie Riddle
Metro-East Journal Staff

The oldest church west of the Allegheny Mountains was dedicated a national historic landmark Sunday.

The dedication of the Holy Family Church of Cahokia as a national shrine marked a 23-year campaign by local, county and state groups to have national landmark status applied to the ancient log church.

The original Holy Family Church was founded in 1699, but later was destroyed by fire. The present church was erected in 1799 to replace the first structure.

The church, which still is used by the parish, was designated a landmark by the National Park Service.

The dedicatory plaque was presented by Albert Banton,

representing the U.S. Department of Interior, to the Most Rev. Albert R. Zuroweste, D.D., bishop of the Diocese of Belleville, which owns the church and its ground.

Banton in his presentation stressed the importance of saving national landmarks.

"It is encouraging to see this structure and others preserved as a landmark of the old days. For preserving such structures brings to mind the spiritual values that were taken en route to America," Banton said.

"The purpose of this dedication is not religious, although it could be, but it is to mark the architectural excellence in the structure of the church.

"Also the purpose of this dedication is to give this church a definite recognizer status to show others the values of preserving such shrines," he said.

Representing Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie at the dedication was Henry N. Barkhausen, director of the Illinois Department of Conservation. Also present was State Sen. Kenneth Hall, D-East St. Louis.

The plaque was unveiled by three descendants of the original church parish:

Miss Pauline Palmier, descendant of Michael Palmier-Beaulieu, a warden (trustee) of the church; Melvin Trotier, representing Church Warden Joseph Trotier; and Leslie Voudrie, whose ancestors were the Voudrie brothers, contractors who built the church.

The St. Clair County Historical Society, one of the groups that sought landmark recognition for the church, held a reception after the ceremonies.



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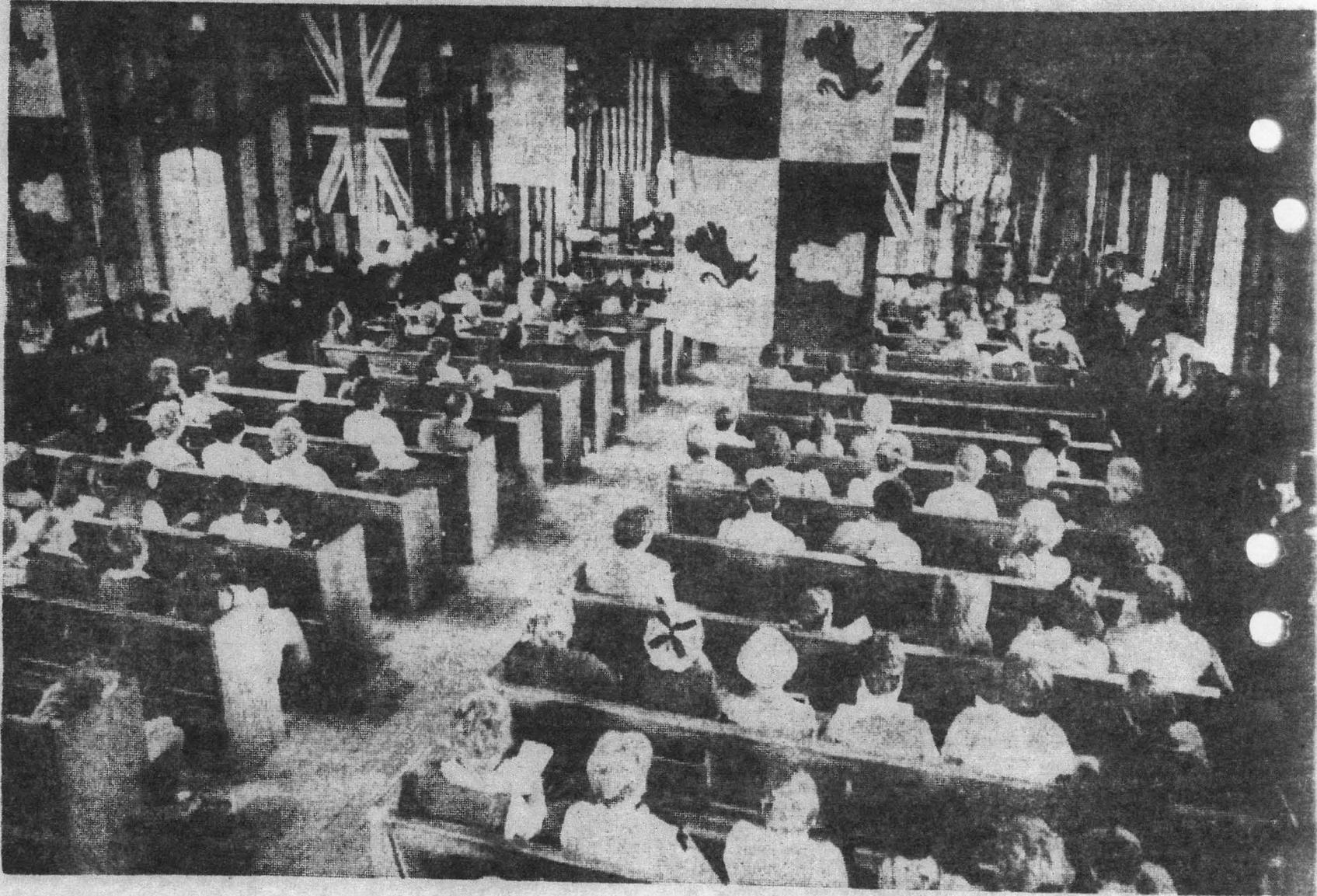


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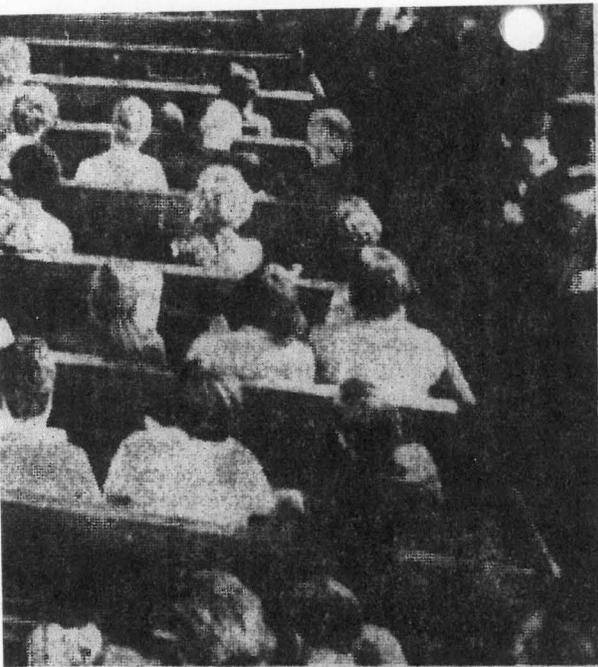
Editorial

ST. JOHN EAST JOURNAL

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1971



The congregation awaited presentation of a pageant at the Holy Family Church dedication



ly Family Church dedication



Hansy N. Doukhan



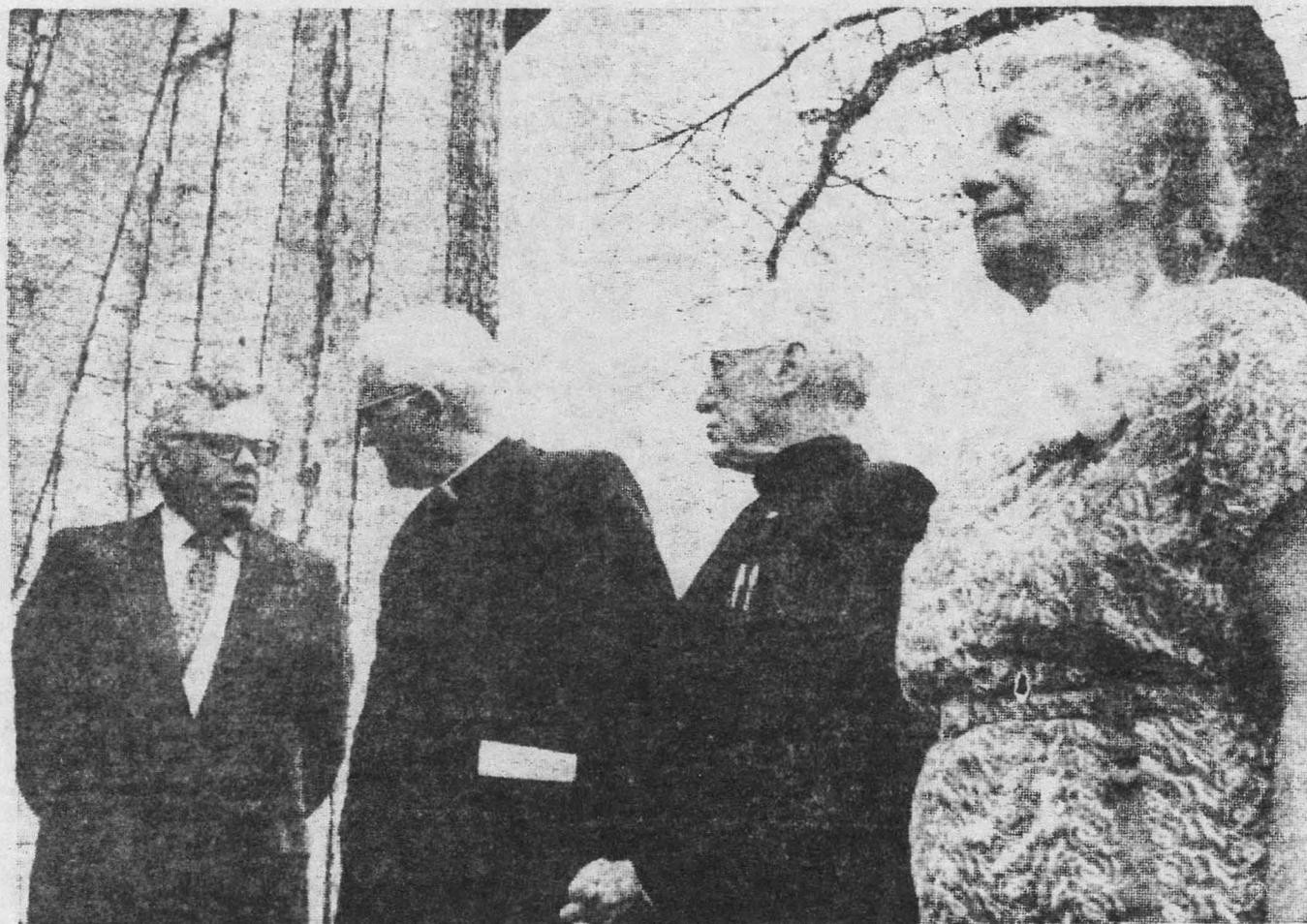


Albert Banton, Bishop Zuroweste, Father Mueller, and Miss Rose Jo Boylan
of the historical society

ted in 1799

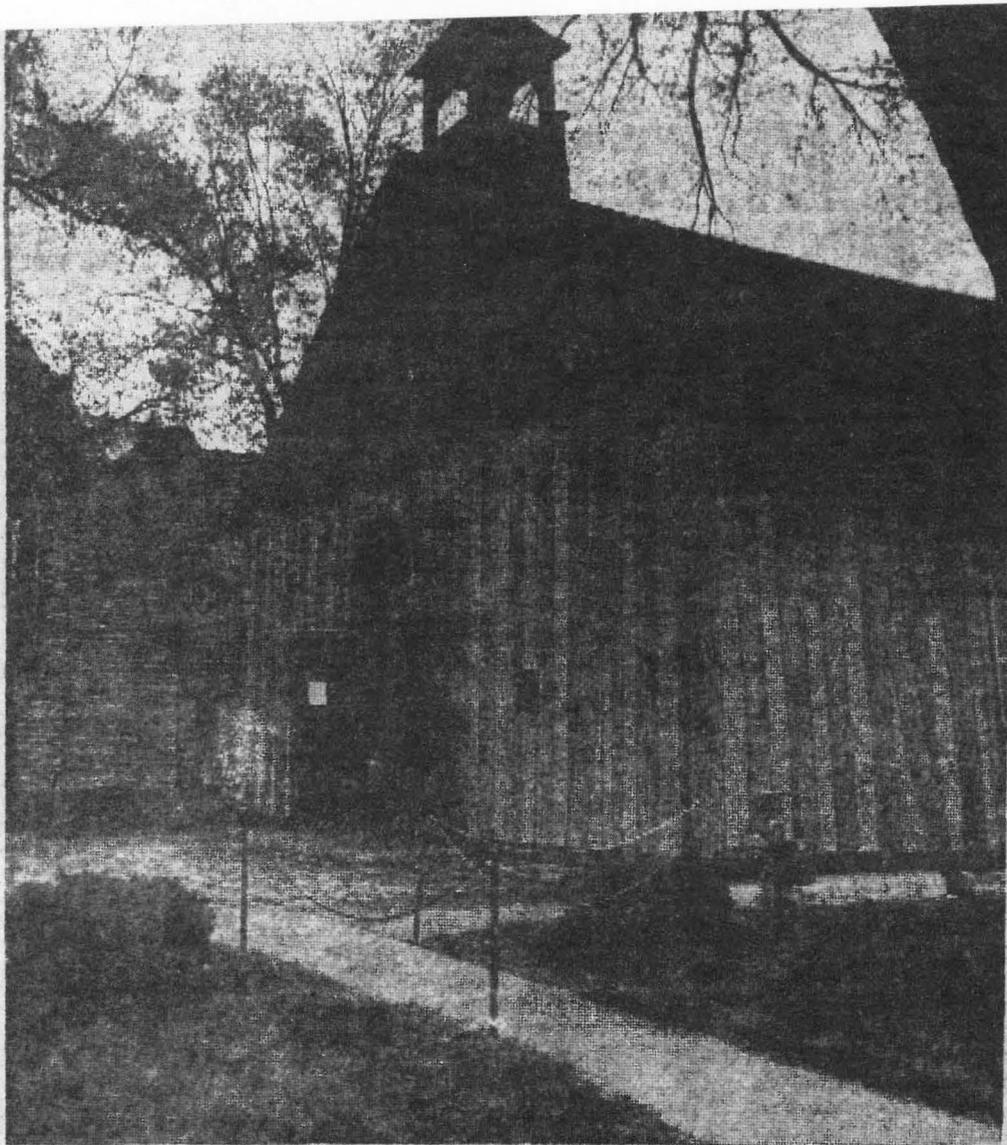
Henry N. Barkhausen

The Shrine of Our Lady of Grace

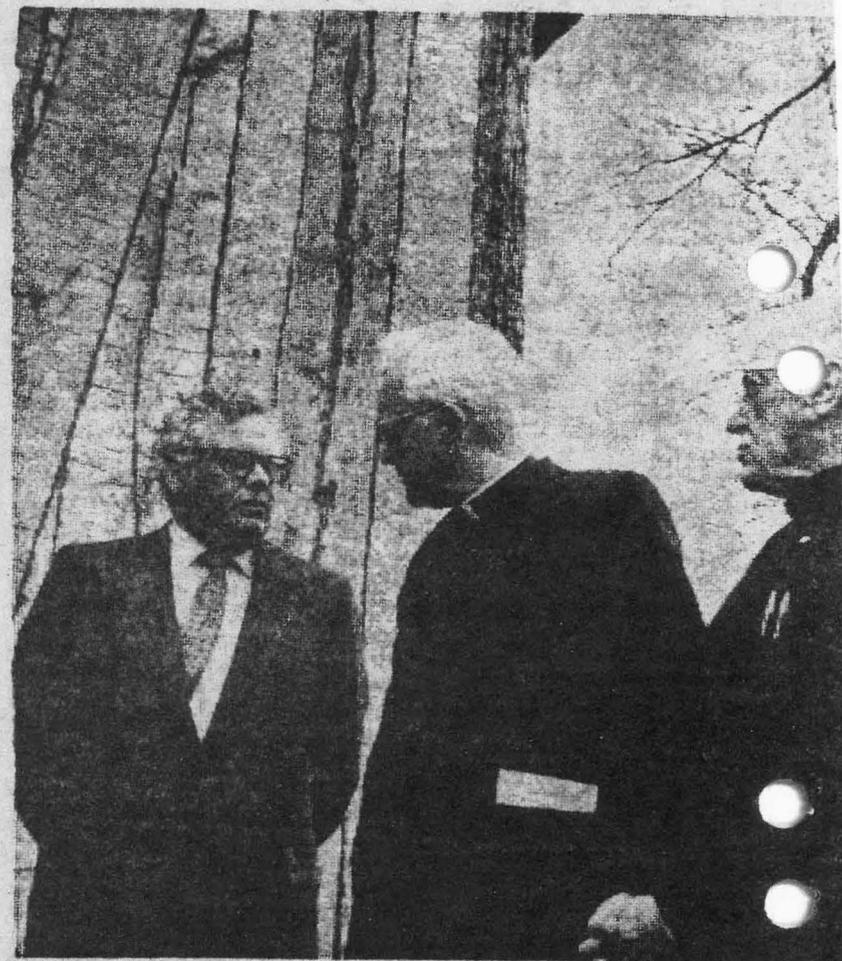


Albert Banton, Bishop Zuroweste, Father Mueller, and Miss Rose Jo Boylan
of the historical society

ted in 1799



The second Holy Family Church was constructed in 1799



Albert Banton, Bishop Zuroweste, Father Mueller
of the historical society

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OUR FURS SERVE THE ERY BEST

our furs to MR.
Garland's expert



Cahokia church honored as historic landmark

Miss Rose Josephine Boylan, director of the St. Clair County Historic Society, in front of a National Historic Landmark plaque that was presented Sunday to the 172-year-old Holy Family Church in Cahokia. The ceremony was part of a celebration of the 181st birthday of St. Clair County.

—Globe-Democrat Photo

Vigilantes Threaten Students in Carbondale

By **ANDREW WILSON**
Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

The Carbondale Branch of the National Socialist Party of America threatened to become gas grenade-armed vigilantes if there are repetitions of the student parties and crowds that forced the closing of Illinois avenue April 16-17.

In a letter to City Manager William Schmidt delivered Thursday bearing the Nazi swastika circled by American flags and signed "white power," the party said it would take action to disperse crowds

Party existed in Carbondale until he received the threatening letter.

"We have no way of knowing how many people there are, how big a threat they represent," Schmidt said. "The city will not tolerate vigilante groups."

A section of Illinois avenue — Carbondale's main street — was closed April 16 and 17 when hundreds of partying young people began to spill out

into the street.

SCHMIDT SAID the city decided to block off the street rather than "go in and bust heads to disperse them."

"If such parties are once again staged... and once again ignored by police, then action will be taken by members of the Carbondale Branch of the National Socialist Party of America," the letter said.

There were no repeats of the student parties this weekend.

SIU students not linked

Mon., April 26, 1

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DIocese OF BELLEVILLE

222 SOUTH THIRD STREET

BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS 62221

OFFICE OF THE BISHOP

NORTHEAST REGION		Initials and Date
Director		
Associate Director		
Operations Evaluation		
Administrative Mgmt.		
Programs & Budget		
Finance		
Personnel		
Property		
Asst. Dir. Park Support		
Interp. & Vis. Service		
Resource Management		
Maintenance		
Museum		
Asst. Dir. Coop. Programs		
Landmark & Nat. Reg.		
Environmental Ed.		
Public Affairs		
Archaeological Research		

*Post
7-19
M*

July 16 1971

Mr. Murray H. Nelligan
 United States Department of Interior
 National Park Service
 143 South Third St.
 Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Re: H3417
 NER (CPL)

Dear Mr. Nelligan:

We will be pleased to have you forward the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate for the Church of the Holy Family at Cahokia to our Chancery Office.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Most Rev. Albert R. Zuroweste
 Bishop of Belleville

NOTE TO FILE:

Certificate mailed to Bishop Zuroweste on Monday, July 19, 1971.
 M. Farren



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

JUL 19 1971

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3417
NER(CPL)

July 14, 1971

HH

DIVISION OF HISTORIC	
SURNAME	DATE
HH	Ru 7/19
HHP	
HHS 118	7/27
Isamble	7/27

The Most Reverend Albert R. Zuroweste
Bishop of Belleville
The Chancery Office, P. O. Box 546
222 South Third Street
Belleville, Illinois 62221

Dear Bishop Zuroweste:

The Registered National Historic Landmark certificate for the
Church of the Holy Family has at last come in to this office.

If it is agreeable with you, we will mail it to you at the Chancery
Office. Please let us know your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Murray H. Nelligan

Murray H. Nelligan
Landmark and National
Register Specialist

cc"

Supt. Banton, Lincoln Boyhood
Chicago Field Office
WASO, Attn: Horace J. Sheely, Jr. (HH)



JAN 24 1973

DAN WALKER
GOVERNOR

RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SPRINGFIELD 62706

ANTHONY T. DEAN
DIRECTOR

HENRY N. BARKHAUSEN
DIRECTOR

Dale Hensch

January 18, 1973

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
Room 3209
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

The Illinois Department of Conservation has been advised that the Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois, St. Clair County, has been demolished. With this unfortunate news, we request that the Church of the Holy Family be removed from the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Anthony T. Dean
Director
State Liaison Officer

ATD:gjf

Note: This is not the NHL church, but a ca. 1900 stone bldg next to it. NR recognizes a 3 bldg district, now only 2.

Church is bldg a new sanctuary on demo site. Old church is in great shape. State is certainly swift. I was there this summer + grass already covered demo site!

FK Sarles
3-15-73
H. J. Sheely 3/15/73

1134-PHM

MAR 19 1973

Mr. Anthony T. Dean
Director
Department of Conservation
602 State Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear Mr. Dean:

Thank you for your recent letter expressing concern about the demolition of the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia, Illinois.

The building which was demolished was the ca. 1900 stone building next to the old log church. Perhaps the person who informed you of its destruction had the two buildings confused. A new sanctuary is being constructed on the demolition site.

Mr. Albert Banton, Superintendent, Lincoln National Historic Site, has investigated the situation. We are pleased to tell you that Mr. Banton assures us the old log church is extant and in excellent condition. The Church of the Holy Family thus is still a national historic landmark and need not be removed from the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service and your bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen
Chief Historian

PHH:FK Sarles:kr 3/14/73
bcc: Director, Northeast Region w/c inc.
LI
PHHS-Mr. Sheely w/c inc.
PHHS-Mrs. Sarles w/c inc.

HP - Illinois - Church of the Holy Family



STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
SPRINGFIELD 62706

~~HENRY NYGAARDHAUSEN~~
~~XXXXXX~~

March 30, 1973

Mr. A. R. Mortensen
Chief Historian
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Ref: H34-PHH

Dear Mr. Mortensen:

Thank you for substantiating our information concerning
the Church of the Holy Family in Cahokia, Illinois.

We are aware that the old Church was not demolished and
we have stricken the 1900 stone building from the list
of structures contained within the Church of the Holy
Family historic district.

Your interest and concern for this Illinois and National
Register listing is indeed gratifying.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Anthony T. Dean".

Anthony T. Dean
Director

ATD:gjf

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO

Church of the Holy Family

Date of visit June 21, 1975

Visited by Albert W. Banton, Jr., Superintendent, Lincoln Home NHS
(name) (title) (office)
Received by Father Mueller, _____, Church of the Holy Family
(name) (title) (office)
Condition*

The grounds were excellent. Well kept, clean, and the state of repair was excellent.

Operation**

Since our last visit, the more modern church next door has been taken down and a very modern church built in a round design has taken its place. Since the church that was removed was 2½ stories high and the new church is much lower and the design is such a great contrast with the historic structure, it enhances the historic church and gives it a more singular appearance.

The plaque is on the exterior of the building and the certificate is in the office of Father Mueller.

* Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

** Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Special Problems

NONE

Suggestions Offered

NONE

Albert H. Baulon Jr
(signed)

LANDMARK VISIT REPORT

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Name of Site: CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY

2. Type of Landmark: Historic Natural Environmental
Education

3. Name of Visitor: Charles A. Ross

4. Title: Special Assistant to the Superintendent

5. Organization: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

*6. Name and title of person contacted: Rev. Harry Schumacher, Pastor,

Church of the Holy Family, Cahokia, Illinois

*7. Name and title of person responsible for the management of the site: Rev. Harry Schumacher, Pastor, (Most Rev. Albert Zurwoeste, Bishop of Bellv.

*8. Owner - telephone and address: 618-337-4548 (Pastor's) - Bishop

Zurwoeste's address is 222 South Third St., Belleville, Ill. 62221.

9. Briefly state why site was declared a landmark: Built in 1749, it is the only Extant French Colonial log cabin. Still used for weddings and other special events. It is the oldest church west of the Alleghenies.

II. OWNERSHIP

1. What is the attitude toward continued participation in the landmark program? Wish to continue . Does not wish to continue . Is not participating .

2. Have any changes in land ownership taken place since designation? Yes No . If yes, if possible, list new owners and addresses.
Jarrot House has been bought by the Village of Cahokia and is operated as a historic house museum by the Jarrot House Committee.

3. If ownership changes have taken place might these changes nullify "registered" status or allow a change from "eligible" to "registered" status? Yes No . If yes, please explain:

*6. Jarrot House - Mr. Ralph Spicer, Chairman, Cahokia Historical Commission, 901 Joilet, Cahokia, Ill. tel. 618-332-3369.

*7. Jarrot House - same as *6.

*8. Jarrot House - City of Cahokia - Same as *6.

4. Does the present owner wish to change from "eligible" status to "registered" status? Yes ___ No ___ **N/A**

III. CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE OF SITE

1. Condition includes any structures(s), grounds, furnishings, etc. that are a part of the landmark. Please check applicable box(s). (Cross out "no" as needed)

- a. Condition of the site is excellent, signs of regular maintenance.
- b. Condition of the site is good, regular maintenance performed.
- c. Condition of the site shows decline, no regular maintenance performed.
- d. Condition of the site shows serious deterioration, no regular maintenance performed.
- e. Condition of the site threatens integrity of the landmark.
- f. _____ shows signs of deterioration but the rest of the site is in good condition, no regular maintenance performed.
- g. Other

2. If c, d, e, f, or g has been checked, please explain.

N/A

3. Measures that are being taken or planned to improve condition of site:

Plan on recaulking exterior of building, sanding and finishing interior floors, sealing exterior walls - about \$60,000.00 cost.

IV. SITE INTEGRITY

1. Has there been any destruction or alteration of all or part of the landmark? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain:

2. Have there been circumstances or events on the lands adjacent to the landmark that have resulted in serious impairment, diminishment, or destruction of landmark resources, character, and/or significance? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

3. Has there been an introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

4. Have any other threats to the integrity of the site taken place? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

5. Are there any threats likely to occur in the future? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain:

6. Is there urgency regarding any of the threats? Yes ___ No ___.
If yes, please explain:

N/A

7. Do any financial problems exist in maintaining the landmark? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please describe.

8. Are there any special problems, or special problems that we can assist in solving? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

V. ACCEPTABILITY OF USE

1. How is the landmark used:

Residential property	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed use	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial property	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private property	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public property	<input type="checkbox"/>	Church Special Events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. Is present use of the site acceptable to maintenance of the landmark's integrity? Yes X No ___. If no, please describe unacceptable uses.

3. Is the landmark interpreted to the public via brochures, signing or other means? Yes X No ___. If yes, describe the nature and accuracy of the interpretation.

Landmark plaque on door.

4. If a registered landmark, is the bronze plaque displayed? Yes X No ___. If no, explain.

5. Where is the landmark certificate located?

In Bishop's office - Most Rev. Albert Zurwoeste, Bishop of Belleville, 222 South Third Street, Belleville, Illinois, 62221.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.7 On the basis of this report is landmark designation recommended to continue for this site? Yes X No _____. If no, explain citing specific examples from this report and any other sources.

2.7 What follow-up action do you suggest for the MWRO and/or others?

NONE

3.7 Is a special team needed to assess threats, problems, or special items? If so, what type of expertise is needed, approximately how long, and when will they be needed?

NO

4. Is there any new information, corrections, or comments on the significance of the area as described in the original report or brief? Yes ____
No X

5. Did you offer any suggestions to the owner/administrator? Yes ____
No X. If so, please note.

6. Did you give the owner/administrator the tax and grants-in-aid handouts? Yes X No ____.

7. Did you contact local/state agencies to ascertain threats? Yes X
No ____.

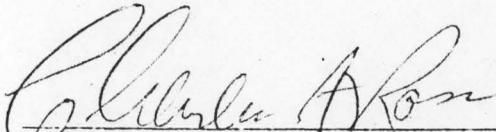
8. Did you attach to this report dated, captioned photographs of threats, site condition, site use, display of plaque, and other conditions? Yes X
No ____.

9. General Comments:

The Log Cabin Church is well maintained and is another excellent example of a historic landmark. Plans are to refinish hardwood floors, seal and caulk exterior walls. They need \$60,000.00 for this work.

The Jarrot Mansion House has been sold to The Village of Cahokia and is run as a Historic House Museum by the Jarrot House Committee through volunteers. The committee and village officials want the Jarrot House to remain a part of the National Historic Landmark.

I visited the Jarrot House on Thursday, July 29th, with Mr. Ralph Spicer, Chairman, City of Cahokia Historical Commission. The commission is directly responsible for restoring the house and for keeping it open to the public through volunteer workers. Mr. Spicer is interested in applying for a Grant-in-aid to help restore the building.



Signature of Visitor

Date: July 18, 1977

REPORT ON CAHOKIA, ILLINOIS
AND THE HOLY FAMILY CHURCH

By

Charles E. Peterson
Landscape Architect

March 26, 1948

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL

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- III Illustrations.
- IV Letter from Mr. Irving Dilliard concerning the proposed celebration of Cahokia's 250th Anniversary.

FOREWORD

This report, compiled and typed in two weeks, seems hardly adequate to present such an important subject. It is only because a certain amount of material was collected in 1939 for a report on House Joint Resolution 219 (76th Congress, First Session) that it was possible to prepare a sketchy account of Cahokia and its early buildings. The resolution, introduced by Mr. Schaeffer of Illinois on March 16, 1939, authorized an appropriation of \$50,000 "for the erection of a monument to the memory of the patriot priest, Father Pierre Gibault, at Cahokia." This movement was not successful in attaining its end.

At that time it seemed quite possible that a small historical park might be established to include both the "Cahokia Courthouse" (an early French house, then under restoration by the State of Illinois) and the Cahokia Church, together with the intervening lands. But in the nine years that have elapsed a large parish church has been built in the middle of the area and the old Priests' House, another interesting structure has been torn down. There now seems to be no feasible way of connecting any two buildings to each other.

The writer has invested a large part of his effort in sketching a physical history of the village, there being none available elsewhere. Particularly, the church and other buildings are in need of study. Most of the worthwhile published material - there is not much of it - is scattered in places hard to find. Much in print has been nonsense of a low order.

As cited, help was obtained from the important works of Clarence W. Alvord, Gilbert J. Garraghan and J. H. Schlarman. Manuscript material exists in quantity but relatively little is available at St. Louis and there was not enough time to exploit even this. Special mention should be made of the local research made before 1942 by Miss Rose Josephine Boylan under the W.P.A.'s Illinois Museum Extension project. Much material was brought to light which adds interest to the story of Cahokia.

Charles E. Peterson

St. Louis
March 26, 1948

OLD CAHOKIA AND ITS CHURCH

Cahokia, Illinois is a small village of about three hundred population in the "American Bottoms." It lies about a mile east of the Mississippi River opposite the southern part of the city of St. Louis. The village consists for the most part of small frame houses and is surrounded with farm lands. Not far to the north begin the great industrial plants of metropolitan St. Louis.

THE FOUNDING

Exactly when the first white men came to live in the Cahokia region will probably never be known. Several writers a hundred years and more ago state that traders remained here with the Indians following LaSalle's visit of 1682. But these coureurs du bois were a transient lot of Canadians and left little or no record behind.

The formal establishment of the white man at Cahokia came in the spring of the year 1699 when a mission was opened by priests of the Seminary of Foreign Missions of Quebec. Permission had been given in the form of "letters patent" issued by Bishop St. Vallier of Quebec on July 14, 1698. In this document a mission to the Tamaroa Indians was justified as being the logical base to reach the more distant nations on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.⁽¹⁾ The Tamaroa tribe,

one of the Illinois group, lived on the river bottom opposite what is now St. Louis.

Preparations were soon undertaken for an expedition to the Illinois Country and less than six weeks later, July 16, the party started from Quebec. Father Francois Jolliet de Montigny was in charge. With him were the Reverend Messrs. Jean Francois Buisson de St. Cosme and Antoine Davion and Thaumur de la Source. In addition there were three freres donnees and two blacksmiths with tools for building construction, all in three canoes. A memorandum of the period lists twelve engagees who left Montreal with the party, together with their pay in cash and Indian trade goods.⁽²⁾ A fourth ^{canoe} belonged to M. de Vincennes, on his way to the Miami Indians. The party was guided by no less than Henry de Tonti, LaSalle's colleague of the preceding decade, who was conveying some merchandise to Fort St. Louis and the Arkansas post.⁽³⁾

After traveling the Great Lakes by way of Mackinack and Chicago and entering the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, the party camped early in December on the riverbank near what is now the city of St. Louis. On the eighth of the month they were received by the Tamaroa Indians, one of three tribes living on the bottomlands in the vicinity.

(1) Archives of the Seminary of Quebec. (ASQ) Missions #54.

(2) ASQ, Missions 107 #1.

(3) Clarence W. Alvord, The Illinois Country, Springfield, 1920, p. 109.

"There would be quite enough for a rather fine mission," wrote Father San Cosme a few weeks later, "by bringing to it the Kaouchas [Cahokias], who live quite near, and the Mechigemias, who live a little lower down the Micissippi, and who are said to be pretty numerous."⁽¹⁾ Presents were exchanged and friendly relations established. From here the priests passed on to survey the country down the river as far as the Arkansas.

A few months later, however, three of them were back with the Tamareoa Indians and Father St. Cosme was left there as resident pastor. A presbytery was put up ^{by} May 14 and the logs for a chapel cut and made ready for use. The latter was soon finished and, in dedication of the project they "planted a cross with the greatest possible ceremony." All of the Indians in the area (some two thousand) were said to have been present. It was a great occasion, both then and in retrospect, for Cahokia was the first white man's settlement on the Mississippi River and now seems to be the oldest settlement in the entire valley.⁽²⁾

White traders early settled in the region for in the year 1700 five canoes with furs arrived at Biloxi on the gulf with nineteen men said to be married and living in Cahokia or on the Illinois River.⁽³⁾

(1) San Cosme to _____, Arkansas Country, January 2, 1699 quoted in Joseph J. Thompson, "The Cahokia Mission Property," Illinois Catholic Historical Review, Vol. V (Jan.-Apr., 1923) Nos. 3-4, p. 210.

(2) While LaSalle's Forts Grevecoeur (1680) and St. Louis (1682) on the Illinois River, the Post of the Arkansas (1686) and Fort Pimitoui (1691) were established a little earlier, they have not remained in continuous existence.

(3) Alvord, p. 128,

These early Frenchmen lived with the Indians on intimate terms and accompanied them as they moved about. But the mission settlements tended to fix the villages in one place. Cahokia was soon to have neighbors in what became known as the "Illinois Country."⁽¹⁾

The first white man's buildings on the site were the house of Father St. Cosme,⁽²⁾ completed before May 14, 1699 and a wooden chapel⁽³⁾ built by the workmen brought from Canada. A Jesuit mission was also built nearby in the same year, but was abandoned after a few months.⁽⁴⁾

Little is known about Cahokia at that period. In its first two decades the Illinois Country did not prosper greatly, its growth being discouraged by conflict in Europe as well as a local war with the Fox Indians. French restriction of the fur trade in this period was also an inhibiting influence.

(1) Cahokia's neighboring settlements on the east bank of the Mississippi - Kaskaskia (1703), St. Anne's (1719), St. Phillip's (c.1723), and nearly all of Prairie du Rocher (1721) have disappeared. Venerable Cahokia has somehow survived.

(2) Jean Francois Buisson de St. Cosme, born Pointe Levis, Quebec, Jan. 30, 1667, murdered by Indians on the lower Mississippi in 1707. Shea, John G., Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi (Albany, 1861), 45. Gilbert J. Garraghan, "New Light on Old Cahokia," Illinois Catholic Historical Review, Vol II, No. 2, p. 99, is the best single secondary work on the founding of Cahokia, especially for the controversy with the Jesuits.

(3) Fortier, Edward J., "The Establishment of the Tamarois Mission" in Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1908. Springfield, (1909) 236.

(4) Alvord, pp. 118, 119.

LOUISIANA PERIOD 1718 - 1765

At first Cahokia had been under the French colonial government of Quebec represented at Fort St. Louis (or Pimitoui) on the Illinois River. In 1717, however, the whole Illinois Country was allocated to the administration of Louisiana,⁽¹⁾ and a local government under the new Company of the Indies, was shortly afterwards established at Fort de Chartres,⁽²⁾ some miles below Cahokia and near Kaskaskia.

Until the final defeat of the Fox Indians in 1730 there are few evidences of material progress at Cahokia, which was the most exposed of the Illinois villages.

(1) Ordinance dated Sept. 27 or October 4, 1717, Alvord, p. 151. (A.N., Colonies B, 39:457).

(2) Boisbriand set out from Mobile in 1718 and arrived in the Illinois Country in December. The first Fort de Chartres was completed in 1720. Alvord, p. 153. J. H. Schlarman, From Quebec to New Orleans, Belleville, Ill., 1929, p. 193. In 1731 the Company of the Indies admitted the failure of its project in America and gave up Louisiana, which then became a royal province.

Two visitors of the period give us a few details. Father Charlevoix, on his way from Canada to New Orleans, in the spring of 1721 visited Cahokia and spent a night in the house of the missionaries. He did not describe the village, although he made a few remarks about its site:

"..... The Cacouias and the Tamarouas do not together make a very numerous village. It is situated on a little River, which comes from the East, and which has no water but in the Spring Season; so that we were forced to walk a good half League to the Cabins. I was surprised that they had chosen such an inconvenient Situation, as they might have found a much better; but they told me that the Mississippi washed the Foot of the Village when it was built, and that in three years it had lost half a League of Ground, and that they were thinking of looking out for another Settlement." (1)

Two years later Dixon d' Artaguette, Inspector General of the Company of the Indies, ^{came} up from the Fort de Chartres and found "a wretched fort of piles," commanded by S^r de St. Ange with four soldiers in garrison. (2) An official census of that year showed a population of only 12 persons. (3)

Pierre Francois X.

(1) Charlevoix, Letters to the Dutchess of Lesdiguieres, London, 1763, p. 291.

(2) Newton D. Mereness, ed., Travels in the American Colonies, New York, 1916, pp. 71, 80.

(3) Alvord, p. 202.

The only known eighteenth century map of Cahokia⁽¹⁾ is a rather crude sketch of questionable scale sent to Quebec in 1735 and still preserved there. Entitled "Plan de la Seigneurie et Etablissement de la Mission des Tamarois" it gives a general idea of the settlement. The village proper fronted on a narrow channel of the Mississippi (divided at that point) and between the "petite riviere des Kaokias" and the "riviere du pont."⁽²⁾ In the middle, on the river's bank, was the mission church, and behind it the dwelling of the priests and a separate house for Indian and negro dependents. Just below the church was the new "fort du Roy" and the house of Ensign Montchervaux the Commandant.⁽³⁾

Above the church were the houses of nine habitants identified

(1) Governor St. Clair, who had found no map of Cahokia lands, had one made about 1790, but this seems to have been lost. St. Clair to Secretary of State, February 10, 1791. The Territorial Papers of the United States, Washington, 1934, II:326. A map by Wm. Rector dated May 12, 1808 appears as a copperplate engraving in the American State Papers, Public Lands, Vol. II, p. 194. It shows the main divisions of land but not the village layout.

(2) A site a mile or so below ^{the} village of 1735 is labeled "dernier Etablissement Francais abandon [e']" indicating that the village had been moved upstream at an earlier date.

(3) The Fort was built about 1734 and garrisoned by 20 men. Alvord, p. 174.

by name. ⁽¹⁾ The missionaries and one Francois Mercier had barns in the rear of the village, which was set off from the hinterlands by the Commons fence ("Cloture de la Commune"). Presumably the cattle and horses of the village had the full run of the large triangular commons thus enclosed ~~and~~ as well as the village streets. ⁽²⁾

Beyond the fence, a mile or more upstream, were the Cahokia Indians. The missionaries found themselves in a somewhat anomalous position as spiritual mentors of both the French and the Indian settlements which did not get along well at too close range. The French wanted the Indians farther away, but the Cahokias, fearing enemies of their own race, refused to move farther from the protection of the little fort. A separate church was finally built for them. ⁽³⁾

(1) These were Louis Gault, Blondin, Robillard, la Source, Rolet, Francois Mercier, Abraham, Richard and Pitre.

(2) In an unsigned letter or memoire written about 1720 it is stated that the "Isle de la Ste. Famille" had been determined upon for a commons "to prevent the cattle from harming the dwellings which may be put up later." Illinois Catholic Historical Review, V. No. 3-4, (Jan.-Apr., 1923), p. 152.

In 1756 the habitants had let the commons fence fall into such bad shape that the mission cattle were straying to great distances where they were killed by both Indians and French. Laurens to _____, Cahokia, June 7, 1756, ASQ, Missions No. 26.

(3) Alvord, p. 200.

The development of plowlands for the village can be followed in part. The ground was fertile and did not even have to be cleared of trees.⁽¹⁾ A "strip farm" layout similar to that of Canada and of the other Illinois Country villages seems to have been contemplated as early as 1731 when the mission purchased from the Indians an area of land above the original grant. This was laid out in tracts three arpents wide. By 1735 the first three tracts (nine arpents in all, starting at the Commons fence) had been deeded to private parties. The mission kept the next two strips (6 arpents) and beyond this were three more partly in cultivation by other habitants. In the year 1732, 3500 bundles of wheat were harvested. The crops of the Illinois Country were convoyed down the river to New Orleans and were an important factor in the life of the colony.

The Indian occupation of the riverbank interfered with the full layout of these fields which the farmers insisted should run without interruption from the river to the bluffs "in the same manner as it was granted by all the concessioners or seigniors to all the habitants of Illinois," presumably referring to Kaskaskia and the other village

(1) A memoir of about 1720 stated that "the soil of the Cahokia is very easy to cultivate being at least two feet deep where it is found to be black, fertile and light. The main prairie at the village was two leagues long by three quarters wide and was believed capable of serving
/ 150 workmen." Illinois Catholic Historical Review, V:152.

below. No official surveyor had as yet come to the district, but one was then hoped for in order to formalize the pattern of real estate.

The missionaries made every effort to create a stable community but it was admitted that the habitants "take land today and leave it tomorrow." The adventurous life of the itinerant fur trader always allured many of the most active men away from these settlements.

To the south a road took off over a small bridge, which gave the name to the riviere du pont. As this road climbed the bluffs it passed the mission watermill at the Côte de St. Michel (at what is now called Falling Springs) and passed southwards across the rolling plateau towards the Fort de Chartres.⁽¹⁾

The settlement appears to have grown steadily, if slowly, in spite of continued Indian troubles. ^{But} French sovereignty was rudely terminated by events beginning with the fall of Quebec in 1759. The villages of the Illinois Country had avoided the major disasters of the French and Indian War, but in that year all of the land east of the Mississippi was ceded to England and a British garrison displaced the French government at Fort de Chartres in October, 1765. The French villagers had no faith in the intentions of the English -- their traditional enemies in politics and religion -- and a large part of them moved across the

(1) A translation of this excellent description appears in Schlarman, pp. 279-290. The original text together with the maps, is preserved at ASQ.

river to what had become Spanish territory. St. Louis was founded in 1764 and its population with that of the neighboring Carondelet, was largely drawn from Cahokia.⁽¹⁾ Houses were salvaged for what could be moved and many were left standing empty. In the excitement the church property was illegally sold into private hands. But Cahokia continued to exist. It was described by Captain Pittman a British engineer:

"..... the village is long and straggling, being three quarters of a mile from one end to the other; it contains forty-five dwelling houses, and a church near its center. The situation is not well chosen, as in the floods it is generally overflowed two or three feet. The inhabitants of this place depend more on hunting, and their Indian trade, than on agriculture, as they scarcely raise corn enough for their own consumption: they have a great deal

(1) Laclède, founder of St. Louis in the spring of the preceding year, had encouraged the Cahokians to move to the west bank of the Mississippi. Captain Gordon in 1766 found only forty-three families left in the village - with twenty cabins of the Peoria Indians - "The Rest and Best Part" had moved across the river to the Prairie à Catalan settlement, - later and better known as Carondelet. Many of these people also went to St. Louis itself "3 Miles higher up than Kyahokie - [it] has already fifty families supported chiefly from thence, & seems to flourish very quick." "Captain Harry Gordon's Journal," Illinois Historical Collections, XI:299.

of poultry and good stocks of horned cattle.What is called the fort is a small house standing in the center of the village; it differs in nothing from the other houses except in being one of the poorest; it was formerly enclosed with high pallisades, but these were torn down and burnt. Indeed a fort at this place could be of but little use."⁽¹⁾

For some years after 1765 the Cahokia-Kaskaskia region was under the commercial domination of the Atlantic Seaboard colonies, especially Pennsylvania, which controlled Indian affairs from Fort Pitt. In 1774 by the Quebec Act the Illinois Country was again united with Canada and many of the Eastern traders withdrew.⁽²⁾

AMERICAN DOMINATION

For the habitants of Cahokia the British period had been unhappy enough, but the early American regime turned out to be worse. George Rogers Clark's daring campaign against the British at Vincennes began the capture of Kaskaskia and Cahokia. July 6, 1778 Captain Joseph Bowman and thirty Americans ("Big Knives" to the French) rode up on horses borrowed at Kaskaskia and took Cahokia by surprise.⁽³⁾ The town has been American ever since.

(1) Captain Phillip Pittman, The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi, London, 1770, (ed., Hodder), p. 92.

(2) Clarence W. Alvord, ed., "Extracts from the Cahokia Records" in Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, (Springfield, 1907), II:xxvii-xxi.

(3) James Alton James, ed., "George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781" in Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, (Springfield, 1912), VII:223.

By direct threat, promise of political freedom with the colonies (then fighting their War of Independence) and by reminders that France was allied with them against England, Clark won the majority of the French inhabitants to the American cause. The Mississippi River settlements were the base of operations from which Vincennes was brought under the government of Virginia. The first successful attempt by a peaceful embassy was led by Father Pierre Gibault and Jean Baptiste Laffont. However, Vincennes was subsequently captured by the British under Governor Hamilton and had to be retaken forcibly. This was the objective of Clark's famous march of February, 1779. Cahokia again appears as a factor in the successful defense of St. Louis against a large force of British and Indians from the north in May of 1780.

From the end of the War until 1790 the Illinois Country was wasted by civil strife and a general lack of government protection. The Virginia army had departed leaving a host of unpaid bills and many more of the French settlers left for the Spanish shore. But Cahokia seems to have lost fewer citizens than her rival Kaskaskia. In 1787 there were over four hundred inhabitants there⁽¹⁾ and with the new

(1) Alvord, Illinois Country, p.375.

government the town became the seat of justice for a large part of the State of Illinois.⁽¹⁾

After the American settlement of western Illinois, Cahokia settled down to a long period of comparative obscurity, especially after the transfer of the seat of St. Clair County to Belleville in 1814. Edmund Flagg left us a picture of the village in 1836-37:

"..... the village seems now remarkable for nothing but the venerableness of age and decay. All the peculiarities of these old settlements, however, are here to be seen in perfection. The broad-roofed, whitewashed, and galleried cottage; the picketed enclosure; the kitchen garden; the peculiar costumes, customs, poverty, ignorance, and indolence of the race, are here met, precisely as has more than once already been described in these volumes. The old "common field" is still under cultivation; and, uncurtailed of its fair proportions, stretches away up the bottom to the village opposite St. Louis. This valuable tract, held in common by the villagers of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont, has been confirmed to them by act of Congress; and, so long since as fifty years, four hundred acres adjoining the former village were, by special act, granted to each family. The number of families is now, as has been the case this century past, about fifty, neither diminishing nor increasing. Very few of the inhabitants are of American origin.⁽²⁾

(1) In 1793 the house of Francois Saucier adjoining the village square was purchased for use as a courthouse. Restored by the State of Illinois, Department of Public Works, in 1939-40. The conveyance of title from Francois Saucier to the County Trustees is dated October 8, 1793. See St. Clair County Book of Deeds A, Ms., Belleville, p. 172.

(2) Edmund Flagg, The Far West; or a Tour Beyond the Mountains, reprinted, Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed., Early Western Travels, Cleveland, 1906. XXVII:118.

Save for the great flood of 1844, which seems to have destroyed since many of the old buildings, nothing much of importance has/happened there. (1)

The isolation of the village from the growth of metropolitan St. Louis has so far spared Cahokia and its dependency Prairie du Pont (2) from extinction and left some interesting relics of the old days. A trained eye can yet detect more French character in the village than the names on the mail boxes. Several old buildings remain as landmarks in the oldest white man's settlement in the Mississippi Valley.

THE MISSION BUILDINGS

The records presently available permit only a sketch of the improvements on the mission property. A thorough study of all surviving manuscripts, particularly those at Paris and Quebec, will probably fill in some of the gaps.

No descriptions have been found of Father San Cosme's first chapel and presbytere. It is not unlikely that they were built of poteaux en terre

(1) Adjoining Cahokia to the East is now the large plant of Park's Air College (now a part of St. Louis University) and Park's Metropolitan Airport.

(2) Prairie du Pont, another small village, lies near the site of the old bridge about a mile and a half south of Cahokia. It was established in the 18th century.

or palisaded construction, like most of the smaller buildings of the Illinois Country. The builders were probably the two blacksmiths brought along for the purpose.⁽¹⁾ The founding expedition was an expensive one; it is said to have cost between 20,000 and 25,000 livres "to equip these missionaries, to pay and feed their canoeemen and to subsist themselves for several years in that country."⁽²⁾

Then there is a long interval without a report. The end of the Fox War in 1730 may mark the beginning of new growth. We have a fragment of information written by Father Mercier on May 25, 1732. He mentions that a watermill built by the mission had been completed and turning for more than a month and that he had had the walnut timbers hewn for a house 32' x 60' to be raised in July. Galleries were to run down the two long sides "not for locks but to protect the sills which will therefore last half again as long." At one gable he planned to place an extension for a milk house (laitterie) and at the

(1) One of these was probably the Sieur Elie Simonville, maitre forgeron, mentioned in 1702 as "habitant sud.Lieu des Tamarois." ASQ, Missions, #69.

(2) Unsigned "Memoire sur l'etablissement de la Missions des Tamarois de 1699 a 1724." ASQ, Polygraph IX, No. 26.

other a dispensary (depense).⁽¹⁾ In August he wrote that his brother Joseph had been at Cahokia for several days and that he would make the ironwork for the house.⁽²⁾

The map of 1735 gives detailed information about the mission establishment located in the middle of the village. Within a rectangular enclosure -- probably a stockade -- is shown the missionaries' house, a projected bakehouse, two houses for negro slaves and one for Indians, a court, a well, a latrine, and a garden. Immediately outside of the enclosure was the church, a shed, a stable, and a barn. The only information given about the church is that it was 37 pieds long (about 40 English feet).⁽³⁾

The group seems to have suffered a bad fire in 1739 but the extent of it is not known.⁽⁴⁾

(1) In his letter of May 25, 1732, Father Mercier wrote: "It is time to think of building a large church." Perhaps this was the one built in the Cahokia Indian village about 1735. The village church shown in the map of 1735 was only 37 feet long. Schlarman, p. 289. Alvord, p. 200.

(2) ASQ, Missions #43.

(3) See Illustration No. 2. There was also the watermill on the road to the Fort de Chartres.

(4) Laurens to _____, Cahokia, June 7, 1756. ASQ, Missions No. 26.

The mission property seemed to have been developed extensively in the years immediately following. When Francois Forget du Verger, who at Cahokia had been Vicar-General of the Bishop of Quebec for nine or ten years, sold the mission property in 1763, it was described as "one house built of stone consisting of several rooms and several other buildings, that is, barn, horse-stable, stables, sheds, mill, and in general, all the buildings belonging to that said house, as also the land belonging to it, divided in court, garden, orchard planted with fruit trees, the which land measuring about three hundred fifty feet in width by nine hundred in length, all being situated in the Holy Family of the Kaokias." (1)

In addition there was a grist and sawmill on the "little Kaokia river" and four arpents of land. All of this was sold to S^r Jean Baptiste Lagrange for 12,500 livres on Nov. 5, 1763. The transfer was made over the protests of the villagers who were concerned over the need for a house by the Reverend Luc Collet who was staying on. The church itself does not seem to have been sold.

THE PRESENT CHURCH

Whatever the condition of the church structure in 1763, it did not survive the troublesome period of the Revolutionary War. When Father Paul de St. Pierre, a Carmelite, came out from Baltimore in 1786⁽²⁾ the

(1) Schlarman, p. 367.

(2) St. Pierre took charge of the parish July 30, 1786. Burial Records of the Holy Family Church, 1783-1819. Transcription of Ms. Holy Family Church, Cahokia. Entry for August 15, 1786.

marguilliers or wardens of the church reported that

For the purpose of lodging our cure we have begun by building a priest's house which has cost us almost five thousand livres. [They then state that] the old house had been entirely ruined by the English and American troops who have lodged there the orchard has been so destroyed that there is no vestige of it left; all the other buildings have been destroyed even to the wells, which have been filled in. We have decided to build the church of the ruins of this house, for our former wooden church has fallen and we are obliged to say mass in a rented house. We have commenced to work on our projected church, which will cost more than fifteen or sixteen thousand livres.(1)

This was the present church of which the construction can be dated as 1786-1799. The latter date is set by/^a surviving document - the Reglements de la Fabrique (2) which shows that the church was dedicated and the pews sold in that year.

If the beginning date of construction is taken as 1786/^{or 7} the writer believes that the Cahokia church can be considered the oldest church structure now standing in the Mississippi Valley. The Cane Ridge Meeting House, a horizontal log structure near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky (built in 1791 and presumably begun and completed in the same year⁽³⁾) and the New Orleans Cathedral (built 1792-4) if any of the

(1) Schlarman, pp. 371, 372. This letter is presumably in ASQ.

(2) MS, Holy Family Church, Cahokia.

(3) Edward F. Rines, Old Historic Churches of America, New York, 1936, p. 251. In HABS.

original fabric is still in place⁽¹⁾ are probably the closest contestants for the title.

There seems to be no doubt that the present structure is the one erected by Father St. Pierre. The old part consists of a simple rectangle 32'x74' -4" entered at the north end, with small rectangular chapels on either side. Since the completion of the new stone church in the late nineteenth century the old one has been used for various purposes, including a school and parish hall. The front vestibule, a stage and a leanto at the rear (perhaps once used as a sacristy) were added.

Structurally considered, the building is^a good example of early French carpentry. The writer made some inspection of both the attic space and the area under the floor about nine years ago but it cannot be completely examined until the walls are opened. Part of the building

(1) The New Orleans Cathedral facing Jackson Park, the old Place d'Armes, was begun in 1792 (on the site of an earlier church destroyed by fire) and completed in 1794. A central bell tower was added to the main facade in 1824 from a design by Latrobe. In 1850 this tower fell, injuring the building which was thereupon much altered and enlarged at a cost of \$100,000. Another remodelling took place in 1881. T. P. Thompson, The St. Louis Cathedral of New Orleans, New Orleans, 1918. Mr. Richard Koch, F.A.A.I.A., and District Officer of the Historic American Buildings Survey in Louisiana, once told the writer that he doubts that any eighteenth century materials remain in the structure.

seems to be of frame (poteaux sur sole, or en colombage), in other words, with a sill. A 1904 report of questionable competence declares that the walls were of palisaded, (poteaux en terre) construction.⁽¹⁾ It is possible that both types of wall were used, but this can be determined only by removing the weatherboarding and by trenching.

The hewn vertical wall posts are of very heavy dimensions and hollowed out to accommodate a filling, or pierrage, of stone and mortar. In this connection Peter Kalm's description of the old church

^{The}
(1) / description of 1904 states that, among other things the walls were "built on the stockade plan -- of cedar posts sunk six feet into the ground," the interior "lathed with hand split saplings, the lathes being put on diagonally." Modern weather boarding had replaced "hand hewed boards eight or ten inches wide" overlapping on the exterior. Thomas A. O'Shaughnessy to Carolyn McIlvaine, October 31, 1904. Cakokia scrapbook at the Chicago Historical Society. A recent discussion of these early French types of construction may be found in Charles E. Peterson "Colonial St. Louis: Part II," Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 4, (July, 1947), pp. 145-147.

at Baie St. Paul on the St. Lawrence in 1749 is interesting:

"The church is reckoned one of the most ancient in Canada. the walls are formed of timber, erected perpendicularly about two feet from each other, supporting the roof; Between these pieces of timber, they have made the walls of the church of black slate(1)

The wooden walls of the Cahokia church slant inwards some five inches from top to bottom, a feature peculiar to the old French buildings of Ste. Genevieve, but one which has not been explained.

One feature common to both the Cahokia and the oldest Canadian churches is that the extensive French trusswork of the roof is hidden by a board ceiling. Traquair shows sections through the naves of many examples (which may be circular, elliptical or "coved") but in every case the trusses are hidden as structural parts not suitable for display. Flagg noted that the old French church at Kaskaskia had "the ceiling arched with oaken panels."⁽²⁾ This is worth mention because it would be an architectural temptation in restoring this building to display the handsome construction above.

(1) Peter Kalm, Travels into North America, London, 1771, II:483.

The early Canadian wooden churches were in general replaced with stone structures in the eighteenth century. Ramsay Traquair, The Old Architecture of Quebec, Toronto, 1947, p. 135.

(2) Flagg, p. 77.

The Cahokia church, like those of Canada had a round "oeuil de bouc" (1) window in the gable over the front door and its framing may yet be seen under the weatherboarding.

The roof displays moderately "bell cast" eaves like late eighteenth century buildings in Canada. It probably was covered with shingles originally. The bell dated "1776" is now preserved in the new Cahokia church. It is not unlikely that this once hung in a belfry on the wooden church but there is no evidence of such a structure remaining. A hand wrought iron cross brought to ^{the} Chicago Historical Society ^{from Cahokia} in 1904 was called by the newspapers "the oldest church cross in the Mississippi Valley" (2) but there is considerable doubt that it was a part of the building. (3)

(1) Literally "goat's eye." Traquair, p. 139. The contract for the wooden church in St. Louis (1775) called for one of these.

(2) St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 29, 1904. Belleville Daily Advocate, November 3, 1904.

(3) The writer, who saw four more of these iron crosses under the floor of the east chapel on April 4, 1938, is inclined to believe that they came from a cemetery.

Generally speaking, the building has not been drastically altered at any time (1) - except for its finished surfaces - and can probably be restored without fear of important errors. It is however, badly in need of repair.

At the stone church there are preserved a number of really old ceremonial vessels and other objects, as well as some interesting eighteenth century Cahokia manuscripts (some of which are church records) which would make good display material in a place open to the public. (See Illustrations Nos. 9, 10, and 11).

(1) There is a possibility that this structure had a galerie all around it as did the St. Louis Church, begun 1775. The latter, 30' x 60' (French) or about 33' x 65' (English), had "une galerie de six pieds de large tout autour." There can probably be found structural evidence one way or the other.

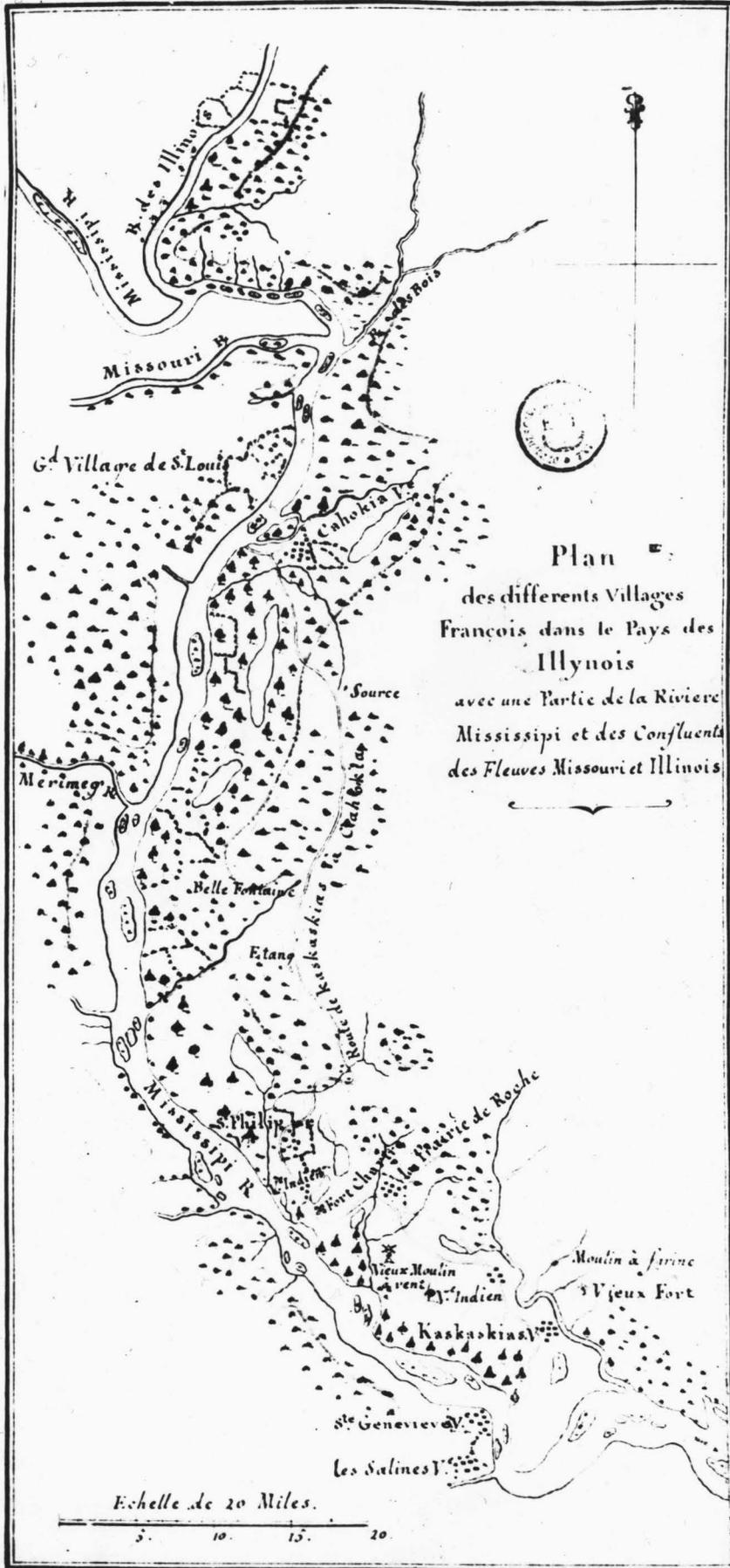
Illustration No. 1

MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS FRENCH VILLAGES
OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY.

This map from the Paris archives is closely related in detail to the Hutchins Map published in London in 1778, and was evidently made after the founding of St. Louis (1764). It shows all of the earlier French settlements except the lead mining centers in the Ozark foothills.

From the first visit of Marquette and Joliet in 1673 until the coming of the English garrison to Fort de Chartres in 1765 the European influence in the Illinois Country was solely French. After that time Spanish and American influences slowly penetrated the region.

Remarkably enough, there are still a few settlements in Missouri where Canadian French of two centuries ago is commonly spoken.



Plan
 des differents Villages
 Francois dans le Pays des
 Illinois
 avec une Partie de la Riviere
 Mississippi et des Confluents
 des Fleuves Missouri et Illinois

Echelle de 20 Miles.
 5. 10. 15. 20.

PARIS. SEM. HYD. B. L. 4040. C. 25 (40 x 18)

1 inch = 7 miles

Man Division
 JUN 30 1927
 Library of Congress

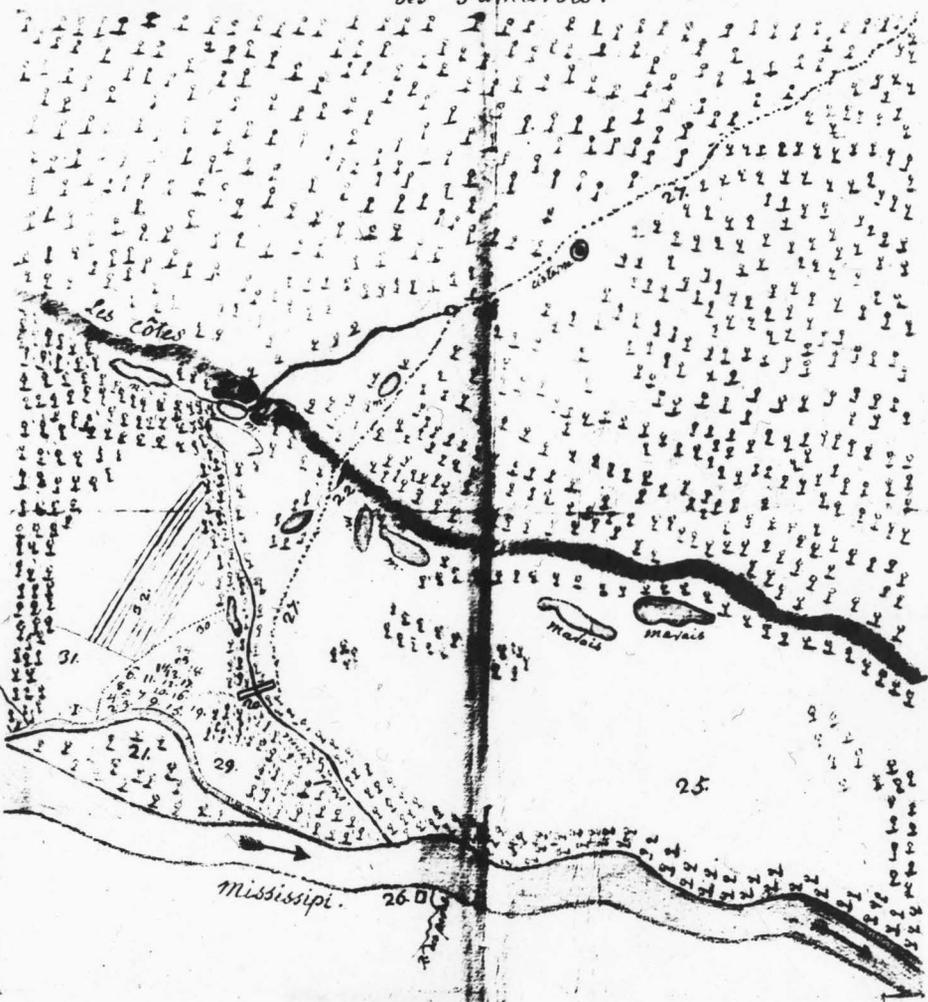
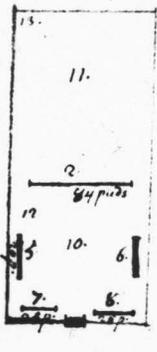
Illustration No. 2

PLAN OF THE SEIGNEURY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MISSION TO
THE TAMAROIS.

This plan, drawn at Cahokia in 1735, was photographed in the Archives of the Seminaire de Quebec for Bishop J. H. Schlarman and is reproduced here through his kindness. The drawing shows the 1722 seignoral grant four leagues (12 miles) square and a detailed layout of the mission grounds.

The mission to the Tamarois was then in its thirty-seventh year. From a study of modern topographic maps it appears that the present village of Cahokia is located on the same site. While the seigneury was alienated from the church in 1763 when the English acquired the East part of the Illinois Country, private ownership of land in the Cahokia area appears to have continued in a more or less unbroken chain.

Plan de la Seigneurie et établissements de la mission des Tamarois.



1. Village Sauvage des Kaskias.
2. maison de Louis quest habitant
3. maison de Blondin s.
4. maison de Robillard s.
5. maison de la source s.
6. oranger de la mission
7. hangar de la source
8. maison de Rodes s.
9. L'église
10. maison de la famille indienne, a la mission
11. maison des missionnaires.
12. une maison de deux familles Negres, a la mission
13. autre maison de quatre Negres, a la mission
14. maison de françois Mercier s.
15. Le fort du Roy.
16. maison d'Abraham
17. maison de Richard s.
18. maison de Pitre
19. maison de M. de Moncharneau a son habitation
20. Le pont
21. Lisié de la St^e famille
22. Le moulin de la fête de St^e Michel
23. maison de Jean Missij
24. oranger de françois Mercier.
25. prairie des Buteux
26. ancien village des Kaskias
27. Chemin des Kaskias au fort de la source
28. Source de la rivière du plateau
29. dernier établissement françois abandonné
30. clôture de la commune
31. Terrain occupé par les Kaskias
32. Domaines

- Batimens de la mission
1. L'église
 2. La maison des missionnaires.
 3. Hangar
 4. L'oranger
 5. maison de la famille indienne
 6. Allongerie désignée
 7. maison de deux familles Negres.
 8. maison de quatre Negres
 9. L'écure
 10. Le fort
 11. Le jardin
 12. Les puits
 13. Le domaine

Echelle de Dome Liguier

Illustration No. 3

CAHOKIA IN 1939

This map shows the portion of the modern village of Cahokia containing the most interesting old buildings. The area is divided by an important north and south paved highway (Illinois State Route #3). West of the highway is the old Saucier House which became the "Cahokia Courthouse" in 1793. In 1939-40 the timbers of this interesting building were brought back from Chicago and the whole reconstructed. The writer served as Architectural Consultant. The building is now open to the public as a historical museum.

Since about 1889 services have been held in the new stone church and lately the old wooden church, subject of this report, has been more or less abandoned.

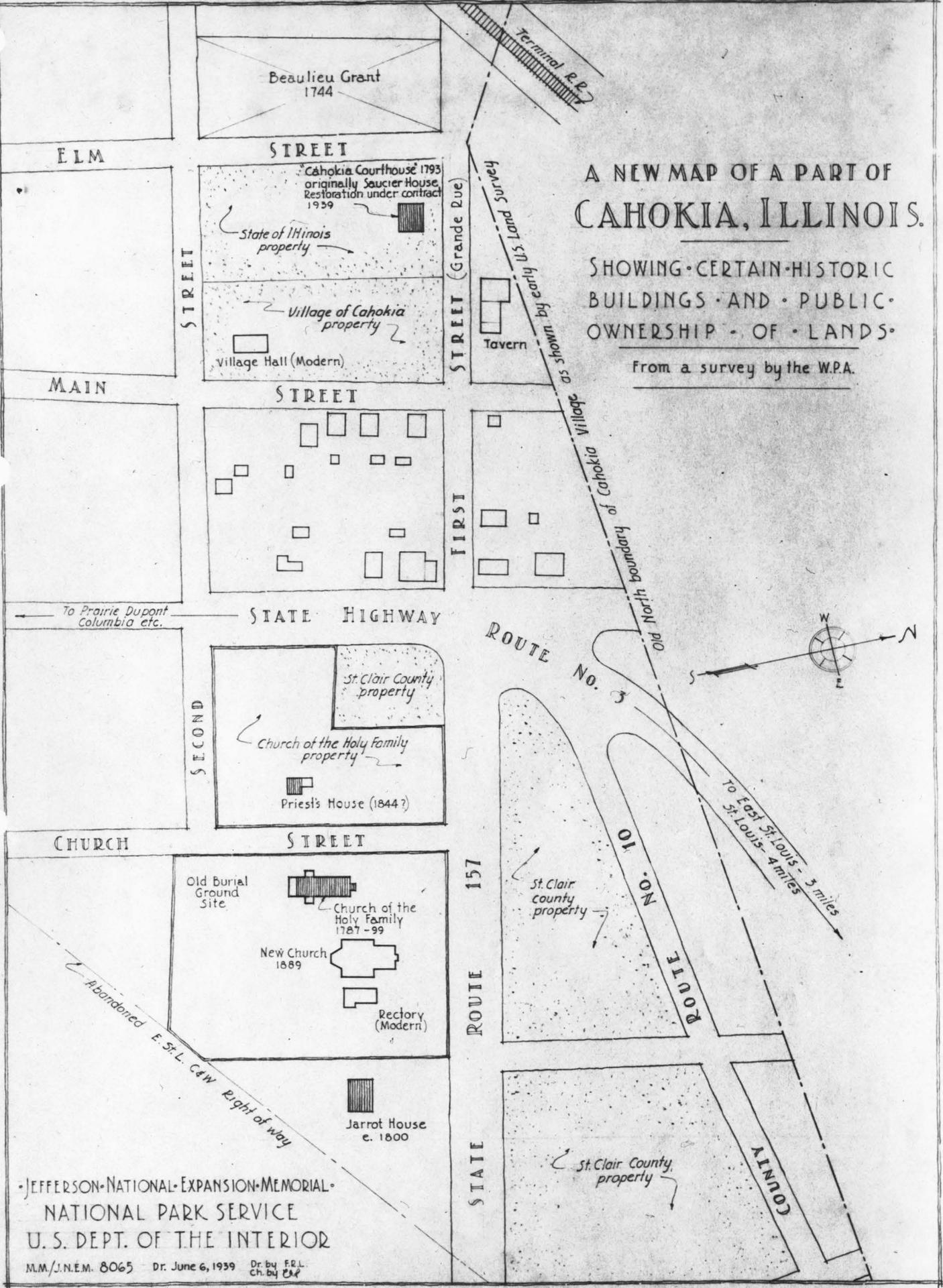
The Priest's House was torn down in 1947 and during the recent war a large parish school was built on the same block. The Jarrot House has been recently repaired.

Drawing by the National Park Service.

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.



JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

M.M./J.N.E.M. 8065 Dr. June 6, 1939 Dr. by F.R.L. Ch. by E.M.

Illustration No. 4

VIEW OF CAHOKIA ABOUT 1841

This lithographic view of J. C. Wild shows a row of buildings facing a small stream, at one time probably a channel of the Mississippi. It is now more or less dry.

Slightly right of center, with a small belfry, seems to be the Holy Family Church and just beyond it the Jarrot House. This is the oldest view of the village known.

From The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated,

Courtesy James B. Musick.



CAHOKIA,
ILLINOIS.

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CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY

Illustration No. 5

This interesting old wooden building built between 1786 and 1799 is the successor of Father St. Cosme's chapel of 1699. Begun in 1786, or 1787, at least a part of this building is older than either the Cane Ridge Meeting House of Kentucky (1791) or the New Orleans Cathedral (1792-1794), the only contenders for priority in the Mississippi Valley known to the writer.

The vestibule and the sacristy in the rear are later additions. The front gable originally had a round (oeuil de bouc) window. Note the batter of the walls, a condition found in most French colonial structures.

All surface materials are replacements.

Photograph by Junior Architect G. V. Davis, May, 1939.

Illustration No. 6

Above the ceiling in the church is a fine series of hewn and pegged trusses which reveals the French origin of the carpenters who built it. As in most Canadian churches, these trusses were probably always hidden by a board ceiling.

Photograph by the writer, April, 1939.

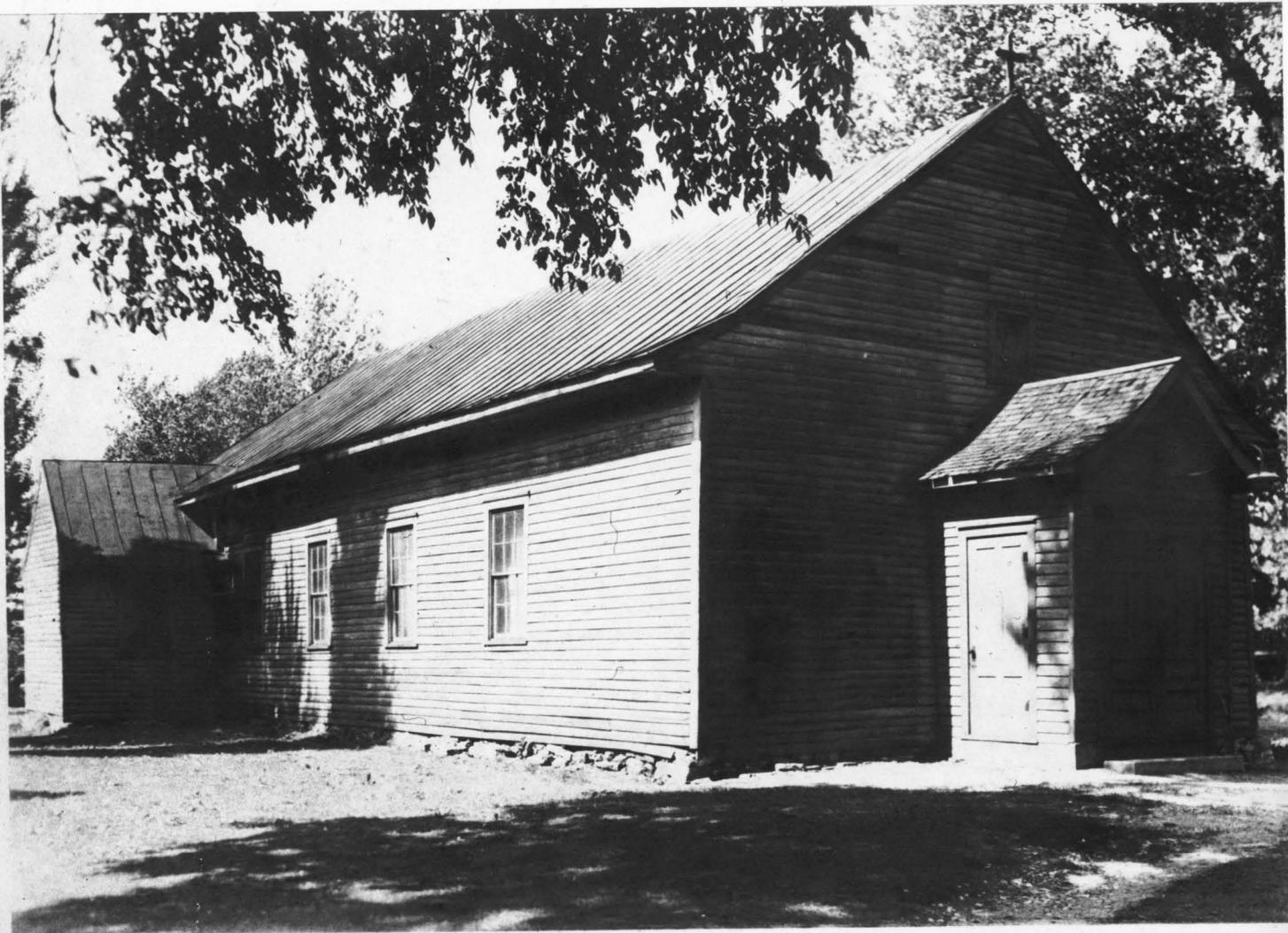


Illustration No. 7

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH:

ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS FROM HABS

Except for the vestibule on the front and the "kitchen" (sacristy?) on the rear, the general lines of the building appear to be little changed from the earliest period. It was the opinion of the architects who made these drawings that the nave was once shortened by a partition making a "narthex" at the entrance, and that there was an arched opening into the left side chapel. Details such as the doors, window sash, roofing, siding, and flooring will need revision in any restoration.

Drawn by Joseph T. Golabowski, under the direction of Edgar E. Lundeen, Southern Illinois District Officer.

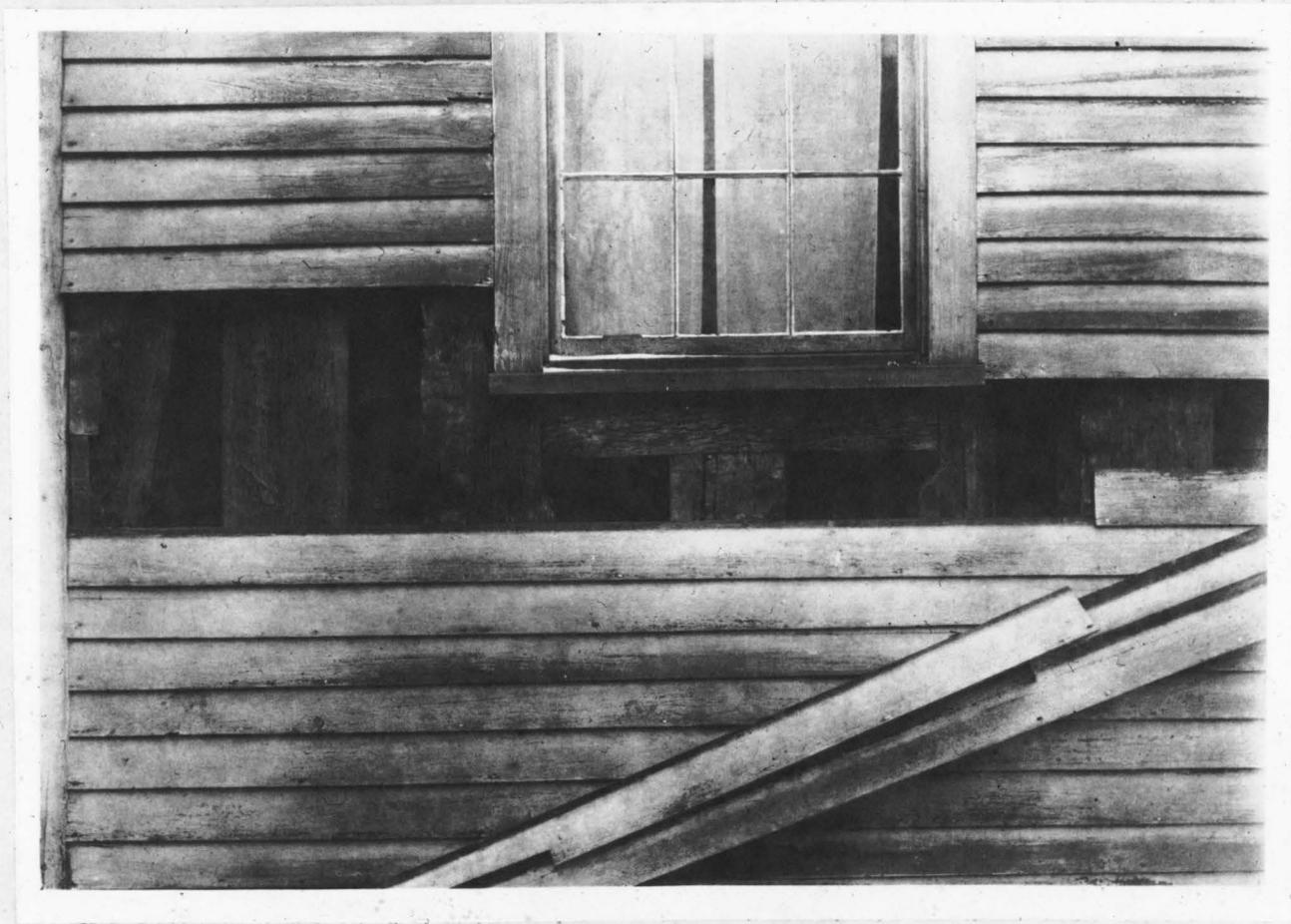
Illustration No. 8

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH:

PHOTOGRAPH OF EXPOSED FRAMEWORK

The removal of a few siding boards showed the original heavy French frame. The sides of the upright poteaux are hollowed out to retain the pierrotage, a mixture of stone and mortar or mud, now missing.

The heavy horizontal member below the window indicates that although the frame and sash are more or less modern, the opening is an old one.



No. 1083
Exposed Window Framing, East Wall, Exterior
Church of the Holy Family,
Cahokia, Illinois.
C. E. Peterson - February 22, 1939.

**TREASURES OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY
FAMILY.**

Illustration No. 9

Ciborium: 9 inches high, gold plated, said to have been made in Paris in the year 1700.

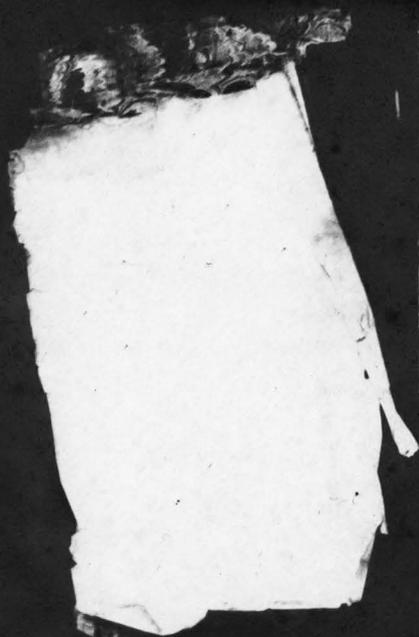
Illustration No.10

Monstrance: 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, gold plated, made in 1717.

Illustration No. 11

Missale: Published in Antwerp in 1668

Photograph by Junior Architect Davis, 1939



C
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Y

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Editorial Department

St. Louis 1, Missouri

March 19, 1948

Mr. Julian C. Spotts, Sup't
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
St. Louis 2, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Spotts:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 15 about Federal participation in "the conservation of historic values at Cahokia." I am glad to know we have your interest and I am pleased to report insofar as possible on plans for observing the 250th anniversary of the beginnings of Cahokia next year.

Rather more has been done than a progress report would seem to show. The idea of a suitable observance has been brought up and discussed in the Cahokia Historical Society (East St. Louis), the Illinois State Historical Society, the Missouri Historical Society, the William Clark Society, and various other organizations which have a proper interest in this subject. The William Clark Society, for example, contains members who tie into the Historical Documents Foundation, the Mercantile Library, and other organizations of the area of a historical nature. Most of these groups have already gone on record as being strongly in favor of observing the 250th anniversary of Cahokia's founding in a suitable way and have volunteered to participate as they are able.

A list of all these organizations, including also the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, has been given to the president of the Cahokia Historical Society with a suggestion that an overall committee be formed.

This overall committee might well consist of one representative from each of these organizations. Through such a clearing house all important points could be established, policies could be agreed on and set in motion, and conflicts in information be ironed out on the basis of the best historical guidance.

I think it likely that the Cahokia Historical Society will take the lead in inviting such representatives together for the establishment of an overall committee. Certainly the Illinois State Historical Society will be glad to help the Cahokia Historical Society in any way that it can in this respect.

Mr. Julian C. Spotts

2

March 19, 1948

It seems to me that the National Park Service might very well be represented on this overall committee, and if such participation would not be in conflict with established policy of the National Park Service, I will make this suggestion to the president of the Cahokia Historical Society. Please advise me on this point.

You can be sure that there are many persons in and around St. Louis who are thoroughly aware of the historical importance of Cahokia and eager to make the observance of this really notable anniversary an occasion of widespread public notice, understanding, and appreciation.

The interest in all this which has been shown already by Mr. Charles E. Peterson, architect on your staff, has been of great help to us all. He is the very sort of person whose help and guidance would be of great value on the overall committee.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours

(Signed) Irving Dilliard

Irving Dilliard

President, Illinois
State Historical
Society,
Collinsville
Illinois

id/j

Draft
June 18.48

H. file

NOTES ON CAHOKIA¹

by Charles E. Peterson

The traffic that speeds through Cahokia, Illinois, on a modern paved highway is hardly aware of the antiquity of the place. But in May of 1949 the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding will be celebrated.

Cahokia, a quiet village of about four hundred population, lies in the "American Bottoms", a mile east of the Mississippi River and opposite South St. Louis. It is still surrounded by farmlands, but the great industrial plants of metropolitan St. Louis begin not far to the north.

The records presently available have permitted the writer only a preliminary sketch of this old Creole village. A thorough study of all surviving manuscripts, particularly those of Paris, Quebec, New Orleans, Chicago, Springfield and Chester, Illinois, will tend to fill in the pages of two and a half centuries of history.

THE FOUNDING
(1699)

Exactly when the first white men came to live in Cahokia region will probably never be known. A tradition repeated by several writers a hundred years and more ago claimed that fur traders remained here with the Indians following LaSalle's visit of 1682.² But these coureurs du bois were a transient lot of Canadians and left little or no record behind.

The formal establishment of the white man at Cahokia came in the spring of the year 1699 when a mission was consecrated by priests of the Seminary of Quebec. Official sanction had been given in the form of "letters patent" issued by Bishop St. Vallier on July 14, 1698. In that document a mission to the Tamaroa Indians was advocated as the logical base for reaching more distant nations on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.³ The Tamaroa tribe, one of the Illinois ethnic group, lived on the river bottom opposite what is now St. Louis.

Preparations were soon undertaken for an expedition to the Illinois Country, as this region was called, and less than six weeks later, July 16, the party started from Quebec. Father Francois Joliet de Montigny was in charge. With him were the Reverend Messrs. Jean Francois Buisson de St. Cosme and Antoine Davion and Thaumur de la Source. In addition there were three freres donnés and two blacksmiths with tools for building construction, all in three canoes. A memorandum of the time lists twelve engagées who left Montreal with the party, together with their pay, which was in cash and Indian trade goods.⁴ A fourth canoe belonged

to M. de Vincennes, on his way to the Miami Indians. The party was guided by none other than Henry de Tonti, La Salle's trusted lieutenant who was carrying merchandise to Fort St. Louis on the Illinois River and the Arkansas post.⁵

After traveling the Great Lakes by way of Michilimackinac and Chicago and portaging to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, the party set up camp early in December on the riverbank near what is now the city of St. Louis. On the eighth of the month they were received by the Tamaroa Indians. "There would be quite enough for a rather fine mission," wrote Father San Cosme a few weeks later, "by bringing to it the Kaouches [Cahokias], who live quite near, and the Mechigamias, who live a little lower down the Mississippi, and who are said to be pretty numerous."⁶ Presents were exchanged and friendly relations established. The priests then passed on down the river to survey the country as far as the Arkansas.

Within a few months, however, three of them were back with the Tamaroa Indians and Father St. Cosme was left there as resident pastor. A lodging was put up by May 14 and the logs for a chapel cut and made ready for use. The latter was soon finished and, in dedication of the new mission they "planted a cross with the greatest possible ceremony." All of the Indians in the area (some two thousand) were said to have been present. It was a great occasion, both then and in retrospect, for Cahokia was the first white man's settlement on the Mississippi River and now seems to be the oldest settlement in the entire valley.⁷

White traders from Canada had definitely settled in the region by the following year, when five canoes with furs arrived at Biloxi on the

Gulf with nineteen men said to be married and living in Cahokia or on the Illinois River.⁸ LeSueur's expedition met thirty of these "marchands voyageurs" on the Upper Mississippi in the same year.⁹ While trading for furs these earliest Frenchmen lived with the Indians on intimate terms and accompanied them as they moved about. But the mission settlements tended to fix the locations of these villages and there were soon to be several semi-permanent establishments in the rich bottomlands of the Illinois Country.¹⁰

The first white man's buildings at Cahokia among the mat cabins of the Indians were the house of Father St. Cosme,¹¹ completed before May 14, 1699, and "la chapelle des Tamarois," built by the workmen brought from Canada.¹² No descriptions have been found of these buildings. It is not unlikely that they were built of poteaux en terre or palisaded construction, like most of the smaller buildings of the early Illinois Country. The builders were probably the two blacksmiths brought along for the purpose.¹³

The Jesuits, who had already been proselyting the Illinois Indians for twenty-five years felt that their territory had been unjustly entered by competitors. They soon afterwards established a rival mission here, and according to their own report, ministered to the Indians while Father Bergier, a Seminary Priest now Vicar General at Cahokia, had "charge of the French only."¹⁴ The problem was resolved by a decision made in France in 1701. The original instructions were upheld,¹⁵ and the Jesuits moved on down the river to found, in 1703, the village of Kaskaskia, which soon outgrew its older neighbor.¹⁶

Little is known of this period. Even its name varies considerably in the record. At first anyone at Cahokia was simply "aux Tamarois"-- in other words "with the Tamaroa Indians."¹⁷ Later the name "Caos" or "Kaokia" (of which there were numerous variants) was adopted. It was not until late in the eighteenth century that "Cahokia" began to be generally used in its standard modern form.

Although the French enjoyed comparatively good relations with the Indians the terrors of the frontier were visited on Cahokia early in the summer of 1700 when a war party of Sioux, coming down from the north, surprised a group of the local tribesmen out picking strawberries. With typical ferocity they "cut off the neck of a slave belonging to a Frenchman; stabbed two women to death and scalped them; wounded a girl with a knife and crushed another under foot." The reprisal was no less barbaric when three Sioux stragglers were discovered and captured, killed, burned and eaten."¹⁸ The next year when many of the Indians moved across the Mississippi to join the Jesuits (then temporarily at the mouth of the Peres River) there were left only 60 or 70 cabins of the Cahokia tribe, who, conscious of their reduced strength, soon set about putting up a palisaded fort for defense.¹⁹

Although none of the missionaries were martyred at Cahokia--as they were often enough in the West--there was enough lurking opposition so that when Father Bergier died a few years later his passing, was, for his opponents

....a cause of triumph. They gathered around the cross that he had erected, and there they invoked their Manitou, each one dancing, and attributing to himself the glory of having killed the Missionary, after which they broke the cross into a thousand pieces.²⁰

Cahokia was in this period the most advanced outpost of civilization in the West²¹ and was well known to travelers on the rivers. But in its first two decades of settlement the Illinois Country did not prosper greatly, support being discouraged by conflict in Europe as well as a local war with the Fox Indians. Restrictions on the fur trade through the governor of Canada kept this prosperous commerce of the frontier from developing normally.

LOUISIANA PERIOD
(1718 - 1765)

At first Cahokia was considered to be under the government of Quebec represented at Fort St. Louis (or Pimitoui) on the Illinois River. In 1717, however, the whole Illinois Country was reallocated to the administration of Louisiana,²² and a district command under the new Company of the Indies, was shortly afterwards established at Fort de Chartres, some miles below Cahokia and near Kaskaskia.²³

Until the complete defeat of the Fox Indians in 1730 there are few evidences of material progress at Cahokia, which was the most exposed of the villages on the Mississippi. Early visitors give us but few details. Father Charlevoix, on his way from Canada to New Orleans, in the spring of 1721 visited here and spent a night in the house of the missionaries. He did not describe the village, although he remarked about its location:

.....The Gaoquias and the Tamarouas.....do not together make a very numerous village. It is situated on a little River, which comes from the East, and which has no water but in the Spring Season; so that we were forced to walk a good half League to the Cabins. I was surprised that they had chosen such an inconvenient Situation, as they might have found a much better; but they told me that the Mississippi washed the Foot of the Village when it was built, and that in three years it had lost half a League of Ground, and that they were thinking of looking out for another Settlement.²⁴

On June 22, 1722 the commandant at Fort de Chartres gave the Cahokia mission a large grant of land--four league (twelve miles) square--beginning above the village and extending down along the river twelve miles and including the adjacent islands. It included two large open grasslands--the Cahokia Prairie and the Prairie du Pont. This concession

seems to have been considered as a seigneurie or feudal estate along the lines of those established in Canada, some of which were owned by religious orders.²⁵ Land being cheap and plentiful, however, it is doubtful that any of the habitants of Cahokia were submitted to the forms of serfdom which had been so long borne by the peasantry of France. No mission record books have been preserved to show whether or not rents and taxes were ever paid to the proprietors.

A census made for M. Diron in June in the year 1723 lists seven habitants, one volontaire, one woman and three children as living at Cahokia--a total of twelve as against 196 at Kaskaskia and 126 at the Fort de Chartres and at the lead mines on the Meramac River.²⁶ In that year the Fort d'Orleans was established on the Missouri River by a detachment under Bourgeois and Father Mercier served as its sumonier. This outpost, designed to thwart Spanish intrusion from Mexico, was in the few years of its existence a buffer against the western Indians.

The end of the Fox War in 1730 seems to mark the beginning of real growth of the mission establishment. Father Mercier on May 25, 1732 mentioned that a watermill built by the mission had been completed and operating for more than a month and that he had had the walnut timbers hewn for a house to be raised in July.²⁷ He also thought that it was "time to think of building a large church."²⁸ A small scale map of the Illinois Country made by the engineer-architect Broutin and dated 1734 represents Cahokia as a village of seven or eight Frenchmen with a settlement of 130 Indians just above it.²⁹

The only known eighteenth century plan of Cahokia³⁰ is a rather

crude sketch of questionable scale sent to Quebec in 1735 and still preserved there. Entitled "Plan de la Seigneurie et Etablissement de la Mission des Tamarois," it give the earliest comprehensive description of the settlement.

The village proper fronted on a narrow channel of the Mississippi (divided at that point) and between two small streams--the "petite riviere des Kaokias" and the "riviere du pont."³¹ In the middle, on the river's bank, was the mission establishment. Within a rectangular enclosure--probably a stockade--is shown the missionaries' house, a projected bakehouse, two houses for negro slaves and one for Indians, a court, a well, a latrine and a garden. Immediately outside of the enclosure was the church,³² a shed, a stable and a barn.

North of the church, as shown on the missionaries' map, were the houses of nine habitants identified by name.³³

The evolution of the village plan as a whole is obscure. The river channel which it faced was called the "Rigolet" and a street--"la rue du Rigolet"--ran along it.³⁴ This was navigable for two miles above the village and provided a "safe and convenient harbor" for boats.³⁵ The missionaries gave out free building lots called terreins or emplacements to any one who wished to settle here³⁶ and these made the "long and straggling" row facing the water.³⁷ None of the Illinois Country villages in the French period seem to have been laid out regularly and the commandant at Fort de Chartres had written down to the Governor at New Orleans that "It would be absolutely necessary, Messieurs, that you should give your orders that all the villages built and to be built should be aligned

in sixty foot squares, so that the places may be walled as is done in Detroit and elsewhere in Canada as a protection against Indian raids. We wish to take no responsibility for what has already been established, which is very irregular...."³⁸ The revision of the plan, however, waited for some years.

Below the church was the "fort du Roy" and near it the house of Ensign Montchervaux, the commandant. Historically, the forts at Cahokia had the fugitive qualities of most frontier works of defense. Undoubtedly through the years there were several entirely different structures, each of palisades (called "pieux" by the French) which were very short-lived under ordinary conditions. One famous early French-Canadian military engineer said of them "In peace time such forts are not built in the colony because they rot quickly and are useless by the time war is declared."³⁹ In the Illinois Country these fort structures were maintained by contributions of palisades furnished regularly by both habitants and voyageurs.⁴⁰

The first Cahokia fort, as mentioned above, was the one under construction by the Indians in 1700. One built by the French, and under the command of St. Ange in 1723 with a garrison of soldiers, was described as "a wretched fort of piles."⁴¹ In 1732 Father Mercier was urging construction of another fort here⁴² probably the one indicated on the missionary map.⁴³ In their time the Cahokia forts had only minor military importance, being maintained only as listening posts for Indian affairs, to keep order among the whites,⁴⁴ and as a militia headquarters. Captain Pittman wrote "A fort here would be very little consequence as

it could neither annoy an enemy or protect the inhabitants."⁴⁵

The missionaries and one Francois Mercier had barns in the rear of the village, which was set off from the hinterlands by the Commons fence ("Cloture de la Commune"). The domestic animals of the village had the full run of the large triangular commons thus enclosed as well as the village streets.⁴⁶

Beyond the fence, a mile or more upstream, were the Cahokia Indians. The missionaries found themselves in a difficult position as spiritual mentors of both the French and the Indian settlements, for the two races en famille did not get along well at too close range, especially when brandy was flowing freely. The French wanted the Indians farther away from the village, but the Cahokias, already debauched by their contact with the whites and fearing their ancient tribal enemies, refused to move far from the protection of the little fort. A separate church was finally built for them.⁴⁷

The development of the Cahokia plowlands can be followed in part. The ground was mainly fertile prairie and did not even have to be cleared of trees.⁴⁸ A peculiar "strip farm" layout--similar to those along the rivers of Canada--seems to have been contemplated as early as 1731 when the missionaries purchased from the Indians an area of land of thirty arpents river frontage above their original grant.⁴⁹ This was laid out starting at the Commons fence in fields three arpents wide. By 1735 six of these fields (eighteen arpents in all) had been allotted to various parties, while the mission kept six arpents for its own use. Progress in cropping these fields is evident for in

the year 1732, 3500 bundles of wheat were harvested.⁵⁰ The crops of the Illinois Country were convoyed down the river to New Orleans and were an important factor in supporting life on the Gulf Coast.⁵¹ "These interior settlements," wrote Thwaites, "were long regarded as the garden of New France."⁵²

The Indian occupation of the riverbank interfered with the completion of these fields, which, the farmers insisted, should run without interruption from the river to the bluffs "in the same manner as it was granted by all the concessioners or seigniors to all the habitants of Illinois," referring to Kaskaskia and the other villages below.⁵³ This was eventually accomplished and the peculiar pattern of these farms, known as "the commonfields", can be traced even today. Some of the strips less than 200' wide were over a mile long.

The road south passed over a small bridge, which gave the name to the "riviere du pont." As this road turned and climbed the bluffs it passed the mission watermill at the Côte de St. Michel (at what is now called "Falling Springs") and passed southwards across the rolling plateau towards Fort de Chartres.⁵⁴

The missionaries made every effort to create a stable community but it was admitted that the habitants "take land today and leave it tomorrow." The adventurous life of the itinerant fur trader allured many of the most able men away from these settlements.⁵⁵

Macarty's census of 1752, preserved among the Loudoun Papers, lists the households of Cahokia in some detail. There were the priest of the mission, 13 married couples with 42 children, four unmarried men, one

widow and 15 volontaires. Racially the community had 89 whites, 24 negroes and 23 Indians. The most extensive property was that of the mission: 19 negroes, 4 Indians (presumably slaves), 75 head of cattle, 19 horses and mules and 20 hogs. The agricultural resources of the village were listed as 33 arpents of land, 224 head of cattle, 83 horses and mules and 100 hogs. Boys above the age of twelve were considered as capable of bearing arms, making a total of 21 potential citizen soldiers. For the defense of the village they had 29 fusils,⁵⁶ 67 livres of powder and 68 of lead and ball.⁵⁷

While the white population was thus growing the local Indians in the same year met another of those calamities which eventually wiped them out. The event is narrated by Captain Bossu of the French marines who spent several years in this region and described it in a little volume of travels published in Paris.

On June 6 the Foxes and their allies, in a force estimated at one thousand, paddled down from the north and surprised the Illinois tribes. Most of the Cahokia French were down at St. Anne's village witnessing a Corpus Christi celebration. A great number of Indians, however, were killed and their cabins burned. The French village was spared and as the attackers paddled back upstream, with their prisoners bound at their feet, they fired a salute to the Cahokia fort.⁵⁸

The 1750's saw the last of the great frontier struggle between the English and the French for domination of the Mississippi Valley. In the Illinois Country the war was marked by the construction of the great stone Fort de Chartres and measures for the support of Fort Duquesne at

the Forks of the Ohio on what is now the point of Pittsburgh's "Golden Triangle." To most Americans the conflict is now remembered for Braddock's defeat and the fall of Quebec. The war cost France her colonial empire in America.

In spite of the general preoccupation with military matters the mission in these years was much further developed by Father Forget du Verger, the last Vicar-General at Cahokia under the French regime. This handsome property, the most considerable in the settlement, had

....one house built of stone consisting of several rooms and several other buildings, that is, barn, horse-stable, stables, sheds, mill, and in general, all the buildings belonging to that said house, as also the land belonging to it, divided in court, garden, orchard planted with fruit trees, the which land measuring about three hundred fifty feet in width by nine hundred in length, all being situated in the Holy Family of the Kaokias.⁵⁹

In addition there was a grist and sawmill on the "little Kaokia river" and four arpents of land as well as thirty slaves and two or three hundred domestic animals.⁶⁰ But the mission's work was not^v at an end, as events soon proved.

ENGLISH DOMINATION
(1765 - 1778)

Violent changes marked the few years--less than thirteen--in which the English dominated the eastern part of the Illinois Country. Cahokia and her neighbors had avoided the major disasters of the French and Indian War, but in 1763 all of the land east of the Mississippi was ceded to England and British troops relieved the garrison at Fort de Chartres in October, 1765.

In the excitement of the times Father du Verger sold the whole Cahokia mission property even before the roof was finished on his new house.⁶¹ Father Meurin wrote later that he

.....having been falsely persuaded by the French commandant that the English were going to annoy the priests and the inhabitants and take their goods, had sold everything for a song, in order to take with him what he could, rather than leave it to the English.⁶²

This fine property went first to one Lagrange, who died insolvent soon afterwards. He had, however, already lost it at cards to one Jautard who fled the country. These disgraceful proceedings reflect the confusion and uncertainty--which marked the change of sovereignty.

When the news of the sale reached Quebec steps were taken to salvage this property, on which the Seminary estimated it had spent better than forty thousand livres. To this end Father Pierre Gibault was designated "Procureur general et Special" on May 8, 1768 and sent to the Illinois Country.⁶³ In a report made the following year he sent back a very gloomy picture:

....that mission formerly so flourishing is nothing any more--not a slave; the mills are in ruins, the milldams have been carried away by the waters, the barns have fallen, the orchard for lack of a fence has been destroyed by animals, which have eaten the bark off the trees clear to the sap--in a

word, only the four walls of the house are left, for the roof and the floors are not worth anything. Furthermore, the colonel never would permit me to rent it, giving as his reason that he was keeping it to make a barracks.⁶⁴

Gibault liked the situation so little that he went on down to Kaskaskia to live.⁶⁵

The founding of St. Louis in February of 1764 was the real turning point of Cahokia's career. Captain Bossu had called Cahokia "the center of commerce of New France, or Louisiana, which is considerable in furs."⁶⁶ St. Louis was to take its place. The new establishment was located on the opposite bank just a few miles above, and under the able and energetic leadership of Pierre Laclède it soon became the metropolis of the Upper Valley.

The party founding St. Louis arrived from New Orleans late in 1763 and spent the winter at Fort de Chartres. Here Laclède and Neyon de Villiers, the commandant, conspired to empty the French villages on the east bank, in spite of the British efforts to preserve them. Some of the habitants went down the river to New Orleans, many others crossed the river to Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis. As one British officer complained

The French have many agents here, that are constantly employed in putting the worst and most foreign Constructions, on every Transaction, in order to prejudice the minds of the few Inhabitants, that remains here against the English Government, and to induce them to leave their Settlements, and go over to the other Side of the River, to the new Settlements they are forming there; the great attention they give to this new Colony, appears very Extraordinary....

There is many houses with Lands belonging to them, abandoned by the French, who went off without paying any regard to an order Captain Stirling Published here.....

Many cattle and much grain were carried across the river at night, but, in view of the restlessness of the Indians, the British did not have enough

troops to police the ferries and prevent it. Even parts of houses were carried away. "If the gentlest methods are not used with those who Stay," wrote Captain Stirling, "we shall lose them too...."⁶⁷ Emigres from Cahokia made up a large part of St. Louis and Prairie à Catalan (later Carondelet) and even some of the Indians went along.⁶⁸

But Cahokia continued to exist. Of it Captain Henry Gordon noted on August 31, 1766:

Here are 43 families of French who live well and so might three Times the number as there is a great Quantity of arable clear Land of the best Soil near it. There is likewise 20 cabbins of Peioria Indians left here.⁶⁹

Captain Phillip Pittman, a British engineer at Fort de Chartres also described Cahokia at this time:

....the village....is long and stragglng, being three quarters of a mile from one end to the other; it contains forty-five dwelling houses, and a church near its center. The situation is not well chosen, as in the floods it is generally overflowed two or three feet.... The inhabitants of this place depend more on hunting, and their Indian trade, than on agriculture, as they scarcely raise corn enough for their own consumption; they have a great deal of poultry and good stocks of horned cattle.What is called the fort is a small house standing in the center of the village; it differs in nothing from the other houses except in being one of the poorest; it was formerly enclosed with high pallisades, but these were torn down and burnt. Indeed a fort at this place could be of but little use.⁷⁰

For some years after 1765 the Cahokia-Kaskaskia region was under the commercial domination of the Atlantic Seaboard colonies, especially Pennsylvania, which controlled Indian affairs from Fort Pitt. There were a number of Philadelphia traders in residence.

A doleful letter from a trader in Cahokia to an associate in Detroit provides a picture of conditions in 1773:

The Army Left this [place] Last Spring except One Company which stays at Kaskaskia 70 miles from this. The Army's retireing so Suddenly is the reason of my Stay in this Contrary [sic] at present or should have re-

turned from this [place] by the way of La Prairie du Chiens Last fall- I say the unexpected demand of the Troops from this [place] was a Loss to me of 16,000 Livres or Better- and has put my Affairs in such confusion that the Lord Knows when I shall Leave this Miserable Country I call [it] miserable for two reasons first as their are no Troops in this Village nor no Manner of Justice Established ever[y] persons pays when he Pleases. Secondly we are so subject Dayly to the insults of Savages- that you dare scarce say your Life is your own....⁷¹

In 1774, by the Quebec Act, the Illinois Country was again united with Canada and many of the Easterners withdrew.⁷²

After the founding of St. Louis the most celebrated event of this period was the assassination of Pontiac on April 20, 1769. The famous Ottawa chief had come down the Mississippi "to trade and talk and drink!" On that day, as he left a store in Cahokia where he was doing some trading, he was beaten and stabbed to death by one of the local Peoria Indians. But Pontiac, although he and his allies had once terrorized the whole northwest frontier, had by then lost his power. His murder was just another incident in the prevailing anarchy.⁷³

EARLY AMERICAN PERIOD
(after 1778)

For the habitants of Cahokia the British period had been unhappy enough, but the beginnings of the American regime turned out to be worse. George Rogers Clark's famous Revolutionary campaign started with the capture of the Illinois Country. On July 6, 1778 Captain Joseph Bowman and thirty Americans ("Big Knives" to the French) rode up on horses borrowed at Kaskaskia and took Cahokia by surprise.⁷⁴ The town has been American ever since. By reminders that France was on the American side, by promises of political freedom and by direct threat, Clark won over the majority of the French inhabitants. The Mississippi River villages then became the base of operations from which Vincennes was brought under the military occupation of Virginia.⁷⁵

Among the outstanding events of the Revolutionary period were the visit to Cahokia of Fernando de Leyba, Spanish Lieutenant Governor of St. Louis, for making war plans and the reception of great numbers of Indians, from hundreds of miles around, "that soon flocked into the town of Cahos to treat for peace." Even that veteran frontiersman George Rogers Clark was amazed. The councils, which lasted for five weeks, were enlivened by an attempted abduction of Clark by one of the tribes, but the results were a success.⁷⁶

These diplomatic preparations were not in vain, for within two years a large striking force of British-led Indians descended on St. Louis and Cahokia from the north. Their orders, written at Michilimackinac by Governor Sinclair, include the seizure of towns on both sides of the

river. "In case the English garrison does not need all of the animals of Cahokia village you will remove all their horned cattle without leaving them a Single Cow and take such Horses as you need."⁷⁷ Clark garrisoned Cahokia with four hundred men and when the attack broke on May 26 it was firmly repelled on both sides of the river. The year 1780 was long remembered as "L'Année du Coup."⁷⁸

The support of the defenders soon proved to be very onerous. Providing food and shelter for the "Illinois Regiment," as Clark's militia were called, taxed the French villages to the utmost. A petition for indemnity stated in after years that this force

....at their arrival among us, were in the most shabby and wretched state, very little short of absolute nakedness; upon the pledged faith of the United States, all the stores throughout the Country were freely opened to them, succours of every kind they wanted; we supplied them with alacrity, and for a number of years, gave away our provisions our Peltries, our Store Goods, untill we had nothing left to give.⁷⁹

Most of the bills run up by the military during the occupation were never paid and more Cahokians crossed the river to make a fresh start in business. One of these was Charles Gratiot, an able business man who came to the Illinois Country in 1777 as a partner of a Montreal fur company. He took an active part in the defense against the British but because of the insecurity of Cahokia and its disadvantageous trade position he stayed only three and a half years. During the anxious days of 1780 he sent valuable goods to St. Louis for safety and in the following year moved to that place to share in the trade with the Missouri Indians from which those on the American side were excluded.⁸⁰

Although postwar conditions were chaotic in the extreme, many scattered official documents of the period have survived. Some of these pro-

vide information on the earlier periods impossible to find elsewhere. This is particularly true in the interesting matter of managing the fields of Cahokia.

Land-use practices in the Illinois Country seem to have been an inheritance from medieval France. Although the written record is far from complete, it is possible to offer an idea of how the system worked. In each of these villages the great community project was the building and maintenance of a fence between the commons and the ploughlands. All proprietors of fields were compelled to participate in this activity, which dated back to the beginnings of farming at Cahokia.⁸¹ The work appears to have been onerous and difficult to manage. The records are full of disputes and litigation, especially at times when discipline was relaxed. In 1756, for instance, it was alleged that the habitants of Cahokia had let their fence fall into such bad repair that the mission cattle were straying to great distances where they were killed by both Indians and French.⁸² There are suits for damages resulting from cattle and hogs breaking through the fence,⁸³ instances where the land was forfeited for non-maintenance of the fence,⁸⁴ and where the owner voluntarily gave up to save the expense involved.⁸⁵ Four arbiters were appointed to settle one free-for-all. "We have concluded and are of the opinion that the said widow Cabassier has no right whatsoever to Attack Mr. Harmond before having been herself attacked by Mr. Beaulieu," the record reads. They asked that the dispute be referred to higher authority and that "in the meantime Mr. Michel Beaulieu be compelled to take care of his swine...."⁸⁶

The great fence was managed by officials called "syndics" selected by

popular vote at assemblies of the proprietors. The regulations made at these assemblies seem to have been modified from time to time. The only extensive Cahokia records found on this subject are two documents from the American period, but they are evidently based on the practice of many years.⁸⁷

A manuscript of the year 1785 in the Perrin Collection shows that for some years--probably due to the troubles of the Revolutionary War--the fences had been in bad shape and much of the crops destroyed by straying stock. Antoine Girardin, Commandant of Cahokia, called the proprietors together and told them that they must either agree to conscientiously keep up the common fence, or drop the whole system altogether and let each farmer fence by himself. It was decided to continue the original system and among the specific points agreed to at two meetings--held on April 6 and June 7 we find the following:

(1) Fencing delinquents shall pay the cost of having their fences repaired by the syndics, and a fine of 30 livres as well. "No excuses shall be accepted under pretext of a journey, absence or other hindrance, even of sickness." When necessary, the private property of the delinquent shall be seized and sold to pay the costs.

(2) No one shall "scale the fences under pretext of shortening his path, which is the ruin of the fences." (Fines: 10 livres for damaging the fence by climbing over, 20 livres for making a hole in it.) Masters shall be responsible for informing their slaves.

(3) Hogs may be killed in the wheat and rye fields. For apprehending stray cattle and horses, a fee of 10 livres.

(4) Hunters and others shall not build fires on these fields, thus

creating a hazard to the fence and forage. (Fee for fighting fires, 150 livres and/or damages, further punishment to include confinement in irons for eight days.)

(5) Volontaires (who seem not to have owned ploughlands) shall pay 15 livres for right of pasturage on the Commons, the same to be paid on the first of April and the receipts applied to a village public works fund.

(6) The fencing of the Prairie du Pont fields shall be maintained by separate arrangement from that of Cahokia and the stock of the two villages kept apart--each on its own commons.

Francois Courier was appointed receiver of fines and to the document drawn up by Labuxiere the clerk, six habitants signed their names and thirty-seven made their mark.⁸⁸

Another code was formulated at a village assembly on January 17, 1808. This is quite different from the one just described, but seems to complement rather than contradict. It was stipulated in the agreement:

(1) That the fence shall be 5' high (French measure).

(2) Each proprietor shall fence the front side of his own strip and an equitable section of the other three sides.

(3) Six syndics, meeting annually on January 6, shall be named by the assembly to apportion the fencing.

(4) Each section of fence shall be branded with the proprietor's name.

(5) A clerk (greffier) shall be appointed each year to keep the records and for this be paid a half minot of wheat by each proprietor.

(6) The job of inspecting the fence shall be awarded to the low bidder, bids to be taken on each January 6.⁸⁹

(7) The lands of anyone failing to maintain his section of fence, after due warning by the syndics, shall be sold to the high bidder.

The syndics were named at this meeting and the document approved by forty-one subscribers. It contains the statement "The existence of all the individuals at Cahokia demands absolutely that the Common fields ('Champ Commun') should be securely fenced at all times so that each and every person may sow or plant in the said Common fields." The subscribers, to show their good faith, mortgaged their own land as guarantee.

Three days later the syndics, who were empowered to revise or add to these regulations, set the period for opening the fields to stock for winter forage as November 15 to March 20.⁹⁰ They made the added stipulation that any gardens or orchards would have to be enclosed at the expense of the owner.⁹¹

The ownership of lands went through a period of uncertainty. Late in the Revolutionary War the Virginia Assembly, probably by right of conquest, arrogated to itself the territory on the east bank of the Mississippi.⁹² At first, while the form of the new national government was still being determined, we find the state government at Richmond referred to in Cahokia records as "la republique de la virginie."⁹³ Locally, a court took over administration of land matters. On June 11, 1783, for instance, a court was held to dispose of unallotted lands at Prairie du Pont by the drawing of lots⁹⁴ and in 1786 the court conceded ploughlands with a 10 arpent front and 44 arpent depth to Anglo-American newcomers.⁹⁵ The land holdings of the habitants was naturally a matter of great anxiety. The Continental Congress, however, placed the region under territorial government in 1787 and in an act of the following year directed:

....that Measures be immediately taken for confirming in their Possessions & Titles the French & Canadian Inhabitants, & other Settlers on the Mississippi who on or before the Year 1783 had professed themselves Citizens of the United States.⁹⁶

The Act also included a grant of 400 acres to each family "as a Donation." Pursuant to this Governor St. Clair directed the inhabitants to come forth and exhibit proofs of their ownership.⁹⁷ As to the Cahokia Mission grant-- that vast area, most of it never developed, was re-united to the public domain.⁹⁸

The laws of the Northwest Territory were considerably designed to maintain the status quo in the French villages. The enclosing and cultivating of the commonfields was required in accordance with the old traditions.⁹⁹ The Commons was continued, being confirmed to the villagers by Act of Congress,¹⁰⁰ and for the first time this tract was formally laid off as an area of 5400 acres.¹⁰¹

With the departure of the Abbé Forget du Verger the Cahokia mission had come to an end, and, with the change of sovereignty, all effective ties with Quebec were lost. Even the church structure itself disappeared and services were being held in a rented house. When Father Paul de St. Pierre, representing the new Roman Catholic Church in America came out from Baltimore in 1786,¹⁰² a revival was soon effected for faith had not perished. The Cahokians reported within a year that

For the purpose of lodging our cure we have begun by building a priest's house which has cost us almost five thousand livres. [They then state that] the old house had been entirely ruined by the English and American troops who have lodged there....the orchard has been so destroyed that there is no vestige of it left; all the other buildings have been destroyed even to the wells, which have been filled in. We have decided to build the church of the ruins of this house, for our former wooden church has fallen and we are obliged to say mass in a rented house. We have commenced to work on our projected church, which will cost more than fifteen or sixteen thousand livres.¹⁰³

This was the present church, of which the construction can be dated as 1786-1799. The latter date is set by a surviving document--the Reglement de la Fabrique de l'Eglise des Kahokias¹⁰⁴--which shows that the church was dedicated and the pews sold in that year.¹⁰⁵

If the beginning date of construction is taken as 1786 or 1787 the writer believes that the Cahokia church can be considered the oldest church structure now standing in the Mississippi Valley. The Cane Ridge Meeting House, a horizontal log structure near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky (built in 1791 and presumably begun and completed in the same year)¹⁰⁶ and the New Orleans Cathedral (built 1792-4)--if any of the original fabric is still in place¹⁰⁷--are probably the closest contenders for the title.

There is no doubt that the present structure is the one erected by Father St. Pierre. The oldest part consists of a simply rectangle 32' x 74'-4" entered at the north end, with small rectangular chapels on either side.¹⁰⁸ The carpentry is typically French-American. Hewn vertical wall posts of very heavy dimensions were channeled out to accommodate a filling, or pierrotage, of stone and mortar.¹⁰⁹ Peter Kalm's description of the old church at Baie St. Paul on the St. Lawrence as it existed in 1749 shows it to have been of the same type.

The church is reckoned one of the most ancient in Canada.the walls are formed of timber, erected perpendicularly about two feet from each other, supporting the roof; Between these pieces of timber, they have made the walls of the church of black slate....¹¹⁰

The idea of the stone-filled frame had been brought from northwest France at an early date.

While the determination of original conditions prior to restoration will require a minute examination of the physical fabric, certain inter-

esting features of this building may be easily observed even now--such as the fact that the exterior walls slope inward some five inches or more from top to bottom. This characteristic, peculiar to the remaining French buildings of old Ste. Genevieve, has not been explained. Another feature it has in common with the oldest Canadian churches is the characteristic fine French hewn trusswork of the roof which is hidden by a coved board ceiling.¹¹¹ If one looks under the roof he will also see the frame of a round "oeuil de bouc"¹¹² window in the gable over the front door from the outside concealed by modern weatherboarding. The roof displays curved or "bell cast" eaves like those of many late eighteenth century buildings in Canada. It probably was covered with shingles originally like all the better buildings of the Illinois Country. The old bell dated "1776" is still preserved in the new Cahokia church. It is not unlikely that this once hung in a belfry on the wooden church but there is no evidence of such a structure remaining. Generally speaking, the structure, although badly in need of repairs, has not been drastically altered at any time¹¹³--except for its finished surfaces--and can probably be restored without fear of important errors.

With the establishment of the Northwest Territory, Cahokia became the county seat of St. Clair County, a vast area embracing the largest part of what is now the State of Illinois.¹¹⁴ A grand jury report to the Court of Quarter Sessions on October 4, 1791 recommended

That for the Support of the Laws & Government of our County the Speediest means be taken to have a propper Jail in this Villiage, such as the State of this District may Afford in its present Situation....¹¹⁵

It appears that about this time a "Town House" was bought for public use but was soon afterwards traded for the house of Francois Saucier, a sub-

stantial frame dwelling facing the Rigolet next the parade ground.¹¹⁶

This was then "converted into a prison and Court House" under the authority of a territorial statute entitled "An Act directing the building and Establishing of a Court House, County Jail, Pillory, Whipping Post and Stocks in every County."¹¹⁷ Nothing much more is known about this building, which continued as a courthouse until 1814, when the seat of government was moved to Belleville. It then fell into private hands, and, as a curious specimen of early architecture, was sent to the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1804. Later it was moved to Jackson Park, Chicago. In 1939-40 such timbers as remained were brought back to Cahokia and re-erected on the original site.¹¹⁸ Now open as a "historic house museum," it is one of the leading relics of the French period in Illinois, a typical example of the better houses of the Illinois Country.

A third familiar architectural landmark of Cahokia is the two-story brick house of Nicholas Jarrot. The latter, a native of France, came to the Illinois Country in the 1790's, married there and settled down as a substantial merchant. On February 25, 1799 he bought part of Andre Bequet's lot facing the Rigolet and across the street from the new church.¹¹⁹ It is believed that the house was built soon afterwards but nothing is known of its construction. The central hall plan, the Flemish bond brick front and the woodwork, of which a surprising amount remains, are thoroughly Anglo-American in character and quite unrelated to the wooden French houses of the village.¹²⁰

The three buildings just described were unusual in their times. Almost nothing is known about the average buildings of Cahokia. Most of the neighboring villages possess a great deal of information on this subject

in the form of building contracts, descriptions in sales, etc., but this is not true here. Governor Sidney Breeze, who came to the Illinois Country in 1818, gives us a description of the houses of the region, and it seems to apply well enough to Cahokia.

The houses occupying their village lots were built in a very simple and unpretending style of architecture. Small timbers which the "commons" supplied, roughly hewed and placed upright in the ground a few inches apart, formed the body, the interstices being filled with sticks, pieces of stone and mud, neatly whitewashed within and without, with low eaves and pointed roofs, covered with thatch or with shingles fastened by wooden pins.¹²¹ Those of the wealthier class were of strong, well-hewed frames, in the same peculiar, though more finished style, or of rough limestone, with which the country abounded.¹²²

Galleries, or porches as they were called, protected them on every side from the sun and storms, while the apartments within were large, airy and convenient, with little furniture, but with well-scoured or neatly-waxed floors.¹²³

Two other types were found at Cahokia: the stone masonry house, of which there was at least two examples--the large presbytere almost finished by Forget du Verger in 1763--and another under construction at Prairie du Pont by Antoine Girardin in 1790¹²⁴--and the house of horizontal logs. The latter (called the "maison de pieces sur pieces"), while familiar to Canada and the Anglo-American colonies, did not appear commonly in the Illinois Country until the end of the eighteenth century. An example was the Cahokia headquarters building (25' x 40') of the Michilimackinac Company sold in 1788.¹²⁵

As late as the period 1839-1844 "there were quite a number of very neat, and some elegant, residences in Cahokia, surrounded by fine, well-kept gardens, fruit orchards, abundant flowers, and all the domestic conveniences of that day."¹²⁶ In the latter year the great flood reached a level of seven feet on the walls of the Jarrot brick house. In those

buildings which were not actually carried away the worst damage outside of a general soaking would have been the melting of the mud in which much of the stone chimneys were laid and with which the frame walls were often filled.

Governor St. Clair had a major problem in determining the land ownerships in this region. Even now the situation is not entirely clear. At some time after the middle of the eighteenth century the village was platted in its present form. The single row of houses along the Rigolet widened to a rough checkerboard like those of the newer villages across the river laid out under the Spanish. The blocks were 300' square and divided into four equal lots (terreins or emplacements).¹²⁷ Some of these were reserved for public use when the town was first laid out.¹²⁸ The first street, as we have noted earlier, was "la rue du Rigolet," but we have no names for those parallel to it. Cross streets were referred to as "rues de traverse." To the south, at a distance of more than a mile, lay the suburb Prairie du Pont. In 1791 this village, like Prairie du Rocher, still looked as Cahokia had originally. "The People have built upon their Lands, which generally have small fronts, in a contiguous, but irregular manner, which has given....something of the appearance of Towns."¹²⁹ But this village had already been platted into uniform blocks,¹³⁰ the form in which it now exists.

The village, which for the convenience of pirogues and bateaux had been located on a channel of the river, was often overflowed by the same waters. The Rigolet, only knee-deep in the summertime,¹³¹ was little more than a seasonal annoyance until the year 1784 ("L'année des grands eaux") when the spring floods of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers happened to coin-

cide and rose to an unprecedented height. Although there seems to be no surviving account of the flood at Cahokia there was great distress all through the American bottoms.¹³²

Four years later the Cahokia court ordered the construction of a levee along the bank of the Rigolet, probably the first levee planned on the Upper Mississippi. The scheme had some interesting features. It was to be 20' wide--and more if and where necessary--built of good earth and reinforced with pickets and fascines. Twenty men were to be at work every day and these were to bring pickaxes and other necessary items such as "harnessed oxen or horses and carts to the number of six teams per day." Close tab was to be kept on all workers and those failing to appear promptly at sunrise were to make up lost time without delay. The committee of twelve habitants appointed to decide on the location of the levee met and gave their opinion, but whether or not the project was carried out does not appear.¹³³

How the old fifty-mile overland road to Fort Chartres was built does not appear. In the American period public works were handled by the local courts, but little detail appears in the record. In 1791 the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions recommended that "the Streets of the Villiage should be repaired and all other roads leading into said Villiage. Particularly the road leading to the Mississippi."¹³⁴ Two other fragmentary notices in the records show that on one occasion the M. Dubuque was appointed a syndic to supervise repairs on the bridge over the Riviere du Pont¹³⁵ and some years later all the inhabitants were ordered to build a stone bridge.¹³⁶

The fur trade, which had been the main business of Cahokia in the

French period, languished more and more. St. Louis, from its founding by the able and energetic Laclède, had cut deeply into the business on both sides of the Mississippi. The Michilimackinac Company sold its local establishment in 1788.¹³⁷ Cahokia continued as best she could to deal with the Indians within reach, but competition from the other shore out-paced the older settlements. Governor St. Clair wrote of his French constituents in 1790, "the Indian Commerce, which was the Resource of their Villages, has entirely forsaken them."¹³⁸ But the commercial spirit lingered for a time. To prevent the traders of St. Louis "from having all the Indian trade to themselves," a Cahokia grand jury recommended the next year "that the Citizens of this county should be allowed to carry on their trade as usual....with all indians who may come to a peaceable manner into this Village to trade Goods Liquor &ca &ca--"¹³⁹ But in the following year an unauthorized ferry to St. Louis was drawing the Indians to that town and, according to the complaint, was "calculated to allienate the affections of the few indians in friendship with the United States...."¹⁴⁰

Although what might be called the retail trade had thus been declining, the wholesale jobbing of guns, traps, knives, blankets, fancy clothing, ornaments and gee-gaws for the Indians was flourishing. A letter of 1787 gives an idea of the scale of this business at Cahokia:

The traders in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, on the other side of the Mississippi have not less than an hundred traders, who are supplied with goods annually from Michilimackinac and Detroit, and sent down to Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and the Spaniards come over and purchase them. Each trader purchases, on an average, from thirty to forty thousand livres annually, which is six thousand dollars.¹⁴¹

Although this business was quite illegal, it flourished for years. As Governor St. Clair, who advocated regular ports of entry in these river

towns supported by an armed patrol of the rivers, wrote, "The People, having no atlantic connexions, are in the habit of getting their supplies from those Quarters."¹⁴² Canada remained the source of supply for trade goods of English manufacture until American industry was able to produce what was needed. In the meantime, other English goods, traded directly to the Indians by Canadians on the Upper Missouri, were beginning to undersell the St. Louis firms licensed under the Spanish monopoly.

The exodus of the Creole population to the Spanish shore continued. As farmers they had been slaveholders for many years and it was feared that the Ordinance of 1787, which seemed to outlaw all slavery in the Northwest Territory, would cost them valuable property. The threat of a second attack from Canada in 1797 was another source of worry.¹⁴³ The Spanish government welcomed these people as settlers and when the village Portage des Sioux on the Mississippi above St. Louis was founded in 1799[?] under official sponsorship, Francois Saucier of Cahokia became its commandant. The Anglo-Americans who might have replaced these emigres in the old village did not consider it a healthy place, especially in late summer and fall, because of the sloughs in the nearby bottomlands.¹⁴⁴ They preferred the plateau beyond the bluffs and generally chose such sites as Grand Ruisseau and Bellefontaine to build their settlements. Governor St. Clair attempted to get the old habitants to move to the highlands but they demurred giving exposure to Indian troubles as the reason.¹⁴⁵

Another step toward oblivion came when the ferry of James Piggott--known as the "Upper Ferry"--was established at St. Louis.¹⁴⁶ For many years the main crossing of the Mississippi had been from Cahokia to Caron-

delet. Piggott obtained a franchise from the Spanish Lieutenant Governor in 1797 and from then on all overland traffic between St. Louis and the East could by-pass Cahokia.¹⁴⁷

In spite of these discouragements, to which were added the schemes of Eastern land speculators and the fearful New Madrid earthquake, Cahokia was able to hold its own in point of size with remarkable consistency. In 1787 there were "over four hundred" inhabitants,¹⁴⁸ in 1788 "near fifty families"¹⁴⁹ in 1790 51 "heads of families,"¹⁵⁰ and in 1813 "about 50 dwellings."¹⁵¹

As western Illinois filled up with Anglo-American settlers, Cahokia resigned herself to comparative obscurity, especially after the transfer of the seat of St. Clair County to Belleville in 1814. Edmund Flagg left us a picture of the village in 1836-37:

....the village seems now remarkable for nothing but the venerableness of age and decay. All the peculiarities of these old settlements, however, are here to be seen in perfection. The broad-roofed, whitewashed, and galleried cottage; the picketed enclosure; the kitchen garden; the peculiar costumes, customs, poverty, ignorance, and indolence of the race, are here met, precisely as has more than once already been described in these volumes.The Old 'common field' is still under cultivation; and, uncurtailed of its fair proportions, stretches away up the bottom to the village opposite St. Louis. This valuable trace, held in common by the villagers of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont, has been confirmed to them by act of Congress; and, so long since as fifty years, four hundred acres adjoining the former village were, by special act, granted to each family. The number of families is now, as has been the case this century past, about fifty, neither diminishing nor increasing. Very few of the inhabitants are of American origin.¹⁵²

Save for the great flood of 1844, which seems to have destroyed many of the old buildings, nothing much of importance seems to have happened there since.¹⁵³ The isolation of the village from the tremendous growth of metropolitan St. Louis has so far spared Cahokia and its dependency Prairie du Pont from extinction and left some interesting relics of the old days. These are well worth preserving as landmarks of the oldest white man's settlement in the Mississippi Valley.

FOOTNOTES

1. This essay is a development of two National Park Service reports by the same writer. These are "Report on H. J. Res. 219, Father Pierre Gibault Monument at Cahokia," June 7, 1939 and "Report on Cahokia, Illinois and the Holy Family Church," March 26, 1948. Special acknowledgment is due Miss Rose Josephine Boylan for copies of certain documents used and to Miss Margaret C. Norton, Illinois State Archivist, for the privilege of examining the Perrin Collection.
2. E.g., Amos Stoddard, Sketches Historical & Descriptive of Louisiana, Philadelphia, 1812, p. 232.
3. Archives of the Seminary of Quebec. (ASQ) Missions #54.
4. ASQ, Missions 107 #1.
5. Clarence W. Alvord, The Illinois Country, Springfield, 1920, p. 109.
6. San Cosme to _____, Arkansas Country, January 2, 1699, quoted in Joseph J. Thompson, "The Cahokia Mission Property," Illinois Catholic Historical Review, Vol. V (Jan.-Apr., 1923), Nos. 3-4, p. 210.
7. While LaSalle's Forts Crevecoeur (1680) and St. Louis (1682) on the Illinois River, the Post of the Arkansas (1686) and Fort Pimitoui (1691) were established a little earlier, they have not remained in continuous existence. The first Biloxi, also founded in May, 1699, was the first French settlement on the Gulf Coast. It was later moved.
8. Alvord, Illinois Country, p. 128.
9. Pierre Margry, ed., Decouvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le Sud de l'Amerque Septentrionale, Paris, 1875-86, V:408, 409. The LeSueur expedition was welcomed at this village and spent seven-

teen days there. They lost four Frenchmen who wished to return from Canada, but picked up five more in their place.

10. Cahokia's neighboring settlements on the east bank of the Mississippi-Kaskaskia (1703), St. Anne's (1719), St. Phillip's (c. 1723), and nearly all of the Prairie du Rocher (1721) have disappeared.

11. Jean Francois Buisson de St. Cosme, born Pointe Levis, Quebec, Jan. 30, 1667, murdered by Indians on the lower Mississippi in 1707. John G. Shea, Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi, Albany, 1861, 45. Gilbert J. Garraghan, "New Light on Old Cahokia," Illinois Catholic Historical Review, (ICHR), Vol. II, No. 2, p. 99, is the best single secondary work on the founding of Cahokia, especially for the controversy with the Jesuits.

12. Edward J. Fortier, "The Establishment of the Tamarois Mission" in Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1908. Springfield, (1909), p. 236.

13. One of these was probably the Sieur Elie Simonville, maitre forgeron, mentioned in 1702 as "habitant aud Lieu des Tamarois." ASQ, Missions, #69. The founding expedition was an expensive one; it is said to have cost between 20,000 and 25,000 livres "to equip these missionaries, to pay and feed their canoeemen and to subsist themselves for several years in that country." Unsigned "Memoire su l'etablissement de la Missions des Tamarois de 1699 a 1724." ASQ, Polygraph IX, No. 26. The "Relation de Penicault" mentions nothing about the mission buildings. Margry, V:409. The first Illinois Country church described (1711) is that of the Jesuits at Kaskaskia. It was "very large" had a belfry and a bell and three chapels. Ibid., V: 491. Some kind of a building project must have been

in mind when, in 1705, the mission requested an anvil, two hammers and a great assortment of nails, "the most rare and precious item here." ASQ, Missions #105a.

14. Gravier to Lamberville, Fort Mississippi, February 16, 1701. Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed., The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, Cleveland, 1900, LXV:103. Alvord, Illinois Country, pp. 118, 119. The Jesuit Father Pinet seems to have remained at Cahokia until about 1702. Thwaites, Jesuit Relations, LXIV:278.

15. Schlarman, p. 149.

16. Natalia Maree Belting, "The French Village of the Illinois Country," Canadian Historical Review, March, 1943, p. 14.

17. Father Bergier, writing to Quebec in February, 1700, explained the designation as follows:

The Tamarois and the Cahokias are the only ones that really form a part of this mission. The Tamarois have about thirty cabins and the Cahokias have nearly twice that number. Although the Tamarois are at present less numerous than the Cahokias, the village is still called Tamaroa, galli- cized 'Des Tamarois' because the Tamarois have been the first and are still the oldest inhabitants and have first lit a fire there, to use the Indian expression. All the other nations who have joined there afterwards have not caused the name of the village to change, but have been under the name Tamarois although they were not Tamarois.

Edward Joseph Fortier, "Points in Illinois History," ICHR, Vol. V, No. 2, (October, 1922), p. 149.

18. Bergier to _____, Tamarois, June 14, 1700. Ibid., p. 150.

19. Bergier to _____, April 13, 1701, Ibid., p. 151.

20. Marest to Germon, Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712. Thwaites, Jesuit Relations, LXVI:263.

21. From here in March of 1702 a small expedition left to ascend the

Missouri River and build a fort two hundred leagues above its mouth.

Gilbert J. Gerraghan, "The Emergence of the Missouri Valley into History,"

IGHR, Vol. IX, No. 4 (April, 1927), p. 315.

22. Ordinance dated Sept. 27 or October 4, 1717, Alvord, Illinois Country, p. 151. (A.N., Colonies B. 39:457.)

23. Pierre Dogue de Boisbriand the first commandant set out from Mobile in 1718 and arrived in the Illinois Country in December. His headquarters, the first Fort de Chartres, was completed in 1720. Alvord, Illinois Country, p. 153. J. H. Schlarman, From Quebec to New Orleans, Belleville Ill., 1929, p. 193. In 1731 the Company of the Indies admitted the failure of its project in America and gave up Louisiana, which then became a royal province.

24. Pierre Francois X. Charlevoix, Letters to the Dutchess of Lesdiguieres, London, 1763, p. 291.

25. Schlarman, p. 279. A collected copy of 1735 is preserved as ASQ, Polygraph 9, #13. Two other prairies in this area are mentioned in 1790: the Prairie of the Brise Culotte (Broken Cap) and the Prairie of the Gros Liard (Big Cottonwood Tree). Carter, Territorial Papers, II:265.

26. Paris, Archives Nationales, Colonies C13A, 8:226.

27. On this house two porches were to run down its long sides "not for looks but to protect the sills which will therefore last half again as long." At one gable he planned to place an extension for a milk house (laitterie) and at the other a dispensary ("depense"). Schlarman, p. 289. In August he wrote that his brother Joseph had been at Cahokia for several days and that he would make the ironwork for the house. ASQ, Missions #43.

28. Perhaps this was the church built in the Cahokia Indian village about 1735.

29. Belting, p. 15.

30. Governor St. Clair, who had found no map of Cahokia lands, had one made about 1790, but this seems to have been lost. St. Clair to Secretary of State, February 10, 1791. / Clarence Edwin Carter, ed., The Territorial Papers of the United States, Washington, 1934, II:326. A map by Wm. Rector dated May 12, 1808 appears as a copperplate engraving in the American State Papers, Public Lands, Vol. II, p. 194. It shows the main divisions of land but not the village layout.

31. A site a mile or so below the village of 1735 is labeled "dernier Etablissement Francais abandon [e]" indicating that the village had been moved upstream at an earlier date as is suggested by Charlevoix' account.

32. A fragment of a census for the year 1732 gave the Cahokia mission four negro and eight Indian slaves. Margaret C. Norton, Illinois Census Returns, (CISHL, Vol. XXIV), Springfield, 1935, p. xxiii.

The only information given about the church is that it was 37 peds long (about 40 English feet). The group seems to have suffered a bad fire in 1739 but the extent of the damage is not known. Laurens to _____, Cahokia, June 1756. ASQ, Missions No. 26.

33. These were Louis Gault, Blondin, Robillard, la Source, Rolet, Francois Mercier, Abraham, Richard and Pitre.

34. DeVolsy to St. Ange, 1766, MS, Schmidt Collection, Chicago Historical Society.

35. St. Clair to Secretary of State, February 10, 1791, Territorial Papers, II:326.

36. Mercier to Vaudreuil, April 20, 1743. ASQ, Missions #28.
37. Captain Philip Pittman, The Present State of the European Settlements
in the Mississippi, London, 1770 (Hodder, ed.), p. 92.
38. Macarty and Buchet to Vaudreuil, Illinois, 1752. Theodore Calvin Pease and Ernestine Jenison, eds., Illinois on the Eve of the Seven Year's War, 1747-1755, Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. XXIX, Springfield, 1940, p. 427.
39. Pierre-Georges Roy, ed., Inventaire des Papiers de Lery, Quebec, 1939, I:64.
40. The commandant ordered the Illinois posts maintained by this method about 1752. Vaudreuil to Macarty, April 25, 1752. Pease and Jenison, p. 603. At Fort de Chartres, a four-sided work, a quantity of palisades sufficient to replace one side (curtain) each year was commandeered of the habitants and voyageurs. Ibid., p. 442.
41. Newton D. Mereness, ed., Travels in the American Colonies, New York, 1916, pp. 71, 80.
42. Mercier to _____, December 16, 1732. ASQ, Missions #42. He recommended a garrison of at least 24 men.
43. The fort was built about ^t 1734 and garrisoned by 20 men. Alvord, Illinois Country, p. 174.
44. Vaudreuil to Rouillé, May 15, 1751. Pease and Jenison, p. 263. Ten men were approved for this post under M. de Vosse in 1742. Ibid., pp. 467, 601.
45. Pittman to Gage, February 24, 1766.

One account, of unknown origin and doubtful reliability, states that "Cahokia was fortified--as nearly as we can now ascertain--after the de-

feat of d'Artaquette by the Chickasaws, between the years 1736 and 1740, and while Chevalier de la Boissonier was commandant of the Illinois at Fort Chartres. A log fort was built in the center of the settlement, across the road from the church, and the whole village was enclosed by a stockade of sharpened pickets, twelve feet high and having a gate at the west and one at the east." J. F. Snyder, Belleville Advocate, July 23, 1908.

46. In an unsigned letter or memoire written about 1720 it is stated that the "Isle de la Ste. Famille" had been determined upon for a commons "to prevent the cattle from harming the dwellings which may be put up later." ICHR, Vol. V, Nos. 3-4 (Jan.-Apr., 1923), p. 152.

The functions of the village commons was early described at Kaskaskia as an area for the pasturage of cattle, horses and hogs and as a place "to procure and draw therefrom millstones, stone to build with and make lime thereof, and timber suitable for.....building." Sidney Breeze, The Early History of Illinois, (Hoynes, ed.) Chicago, 1884, p. 289. The Cahokia commons was defined by the habitants in 1790 as "land on which to support their cattle" and for "wood not only for building but for fuel." American State Papers, Public Lands, I:20.

47. Alvord, Illinois Country, p. 200. In a letter of May 21, 1735 Father Mercier requests the Seminary to furnish proper equipment for "our new church at the Indian village." Among the items asked for were some fine cloth (belle Etoffe) to furnish the retable, a crucifix, six candlesticks (chandeliers), six bouquets of artificial flowers in pots, a cross to serve in processions and at burials, a little banner with a picture of

the Holy Family painted on it, a statue of the Holy Virgin, some packets of candles, etc., ASQ, Polygraph 9, #15. A list of tools and other items sent from Quebec to the Cahokia mission in 1737-1739 appears in ASQ, Missions #106.

48. A memoir of about 1720 stated that "the soil of the Cahokia is very easy to cultivate being at least two feet deep where it is found to be black, fertile and light. The main prairie at the village was two leagues long by three quarters wide and was believed capable to servicing 150 workman." ICHR, V:152.

49. Mercier to Vaudreuil, April 20, 1743. ASQ, Missions #28. The arpent or "Paris acre" was 180' French of $192\frac{1}{2}$ ' English.

50. It was thought that wheat throve better here than at Kaskaskia "owing probably to its being more Northerly by almost a Degree." Alvord and Carter, The New Regime, p. 289. (Entry of August 31, 1766.)

51. Norman W. Caldwell, The French in the Mississippi Valley, 1740-1750, Urbana, 1941, pp. 27, 41, 42.

52. Reuben Gold Thwaites, France in America, New York and London, 1905, p. 86.

53. The Kaskaskia land pattern seems to have been arranged, after some difficulties, by Boisbriant about 1727. See petition of the inhabitants of Kaskaskia, February 9, 1727, Breeze, pp. 286-289. No official surveyor had as yet come to the district, but one was at the time hoped for in order that the pattern of real estate might be permanently fixed.

In 1790 all the fields of Cahokia and Prairie du Point were described as running clear to the bluffs from either the river or the Rigolet.

Their long narrow dimensions tended to insure an equitable distribution of good land among the proprietors, so that each got a share of slough (which was worthless), of woods (which would have to be cleared) or of prairie (which needed only to be ploughed). Carter, Territorial Papers, II:242, 263-273.

54. A translation of this excellent description appears in Schlarman, pp. 279-290. The original text together with the maps, is preserved in ASQ. Probably the road was no more than an ungraded trace following the ridges. No reference to its construction has been found.

The development of mills at Cahokia is somewhat obscure to the writer. On April 20, 1743, Father Mercier wrote to Vaudreuil that a watermill costing 4000 francs had been built. Shortage of water then caused him to build a windmill (1000 ecus), implying that this was done for the public benefit because the horsemill they then had would have sufficed for their own needs. A millwright was engaged for the windmill at a cost of 4000 livres of flour. (ASQ, Missions #38). A letter by Father Laurens in 1756 discusses mills but is nearly illegible. (ASQ, Missions #26). Captain Pittman in 1766 wrote that there were "two watermills one for Planks and one for corn belonging to the said Mission, but owing to the ignorance of the undertaker in making the Dams they cannot be made use of." Pittman to Gage, February 24, 1766.

55. "Mais la passion de la chasses et de la traite, qui, là, ainsi que dans presque toutes les autres parties de l'Amérique Septentionale, a de tout tans fait languir les établissemens francais, et négliger le point essentiel celui de la culture....." B[erquin] --Duvallon, ed., Vue de la Colonie Espagnole de Mississipi, Paris, 1803, p. 61.

56. According to Dr. Thomas Hoopes, St. Louis expert on antique firearms, these would have been long arms of the flintlock type, either rifled or smooth bore.
57. Loudoun Papers, 426:6, 7. From a transcription, courtesy Drs. Pease and Belting, Urbana. (Original at the Huntington Library.)
58. Mr. Bossu, Travels Through That Part of North America Formerly Called Louisiana. London, 1771, pp. 129-134.
59. Schlarman, p. 367. ASQ, Missions #25.
60. Gibault to Briand, October, 1767, Pease, Trade and Politics, p. 616.
61. Meurin to Boiret, Kaskaskia, June 11, 1768. Pease, Trade and Politics, p. 313.
62. Sold November 5, 1763 for 12,500 livres. The transfer was made over the protests of the villagers, who were concerned over the need for a house by the Reverend Luc Collet who was staying on. The church itself does not seem to have been sold. Schlarman, pp. 366-370. Pease, Trade and Politics, pp. 311, 312. The legal aspects of the sale by Forget were argued for years afterwards.
63. St. Clair County Records, Book of Deeds B, p. 372.
64. Gibault to Briand, October, 1769, Pease, Trade and Politics, pp. 614, 615.
65. John Gilmary Shea, Life and Times of the Most Rev. John Carroll, New York, 1888, p. 125.
66. Farman to Gage, December 16-19, 1765. Pease and Carter, The New Regime, p. 134.
67. Stirling to Gage, December 15, 1765. Alvord and Carter, The New Regime, p. 125.

68. One account of the establishment of St. Louis may be found in Charles E. Peterson, "Colonial St. Louis: Part I," Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, April, 1947.
69. Alvord and Carter, New Regime, p. 299. A census of Cahokia in 1767 showed that it then had 60 families. Ibid., p. 469. Thomas Hutchins, here shortly afterwards, reported "50 houses, many of them well built, and 300 inhabitants, possessing 80 negroes, and large stocks of black Cattle, Swine, &c." Thomas Hutchins, A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina (Hicks, ed.), Cleveland, 1904, p. 109.
70. Captain Phillip Pittman, The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi, London, 1770, (ed., Hodder), p. 92.
71. John R. Hanson to Monsieur Gilliaume Edgar, Cahokia, January 10, 1773. Photostat of Ms, New York Public Library.
72. Clarence W. Alvord, ed., Extracts from the Cahokia Records, (Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. II). Springfield, 1907, pp. xxvii-xxi.
73. For the latest version of this event see Howard H. Peckman, Pontiac and the Indian Uprising, Princeton, 1947, pp. 309-318.
74. Bowman "....informed them not to be allarmed that although Resistance at present was out of the question....they ware at Liberty to become Free americans....Liberty and Freedom & hozaing for the Americans ran through the whole town....some Individuals said that the town was given up too tamely, but little attention was paid to them...." James Alton James, ed., George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781, (CISSL, Vol. VII.) Springfield, 1912, p. 233.

75. The first successful attempt was a peaceful embassy led by Father Pierre Gibault and Jean Baptiste Laffont. However, Vincennes was subsequently captured by the British under Governor Hamilton and had to be retaken forcibly. This was the objective of Clark's famous march of February, 1779.
76. Reuben Gold Thwaites, How George Rogers Clark Won the Northwest, Chicago, 1904, pp. 37, 39. Schlarman, pp. 518-522.
77. Sinclair to Langlade, Michilimackinac, 1780. MS, Ayer Collection, Newberry Library, Chicago.
78. Accounts of this attack appear in all St. Louis histories. Recommended are A. P. Nasatir, "The Anglo-Spanish Frontier in the Illinois Country during the American Revolution," Journal Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 21, No. 3 (October, 1928) and, by the same writer, "St. Louis during the British Attack of 1780," New Spain and the Anglo-American West, Lancaster, Pa., 1932, I:244.
79. Memorial to Congress, February 28, 1788. Alvord, Kaskaskia Records, p. 454.
80. Billon, pp. 171-191, 214, 215.
81. American State Papers, Public Lands, Washington, 1834, II:194.
82. Laurens to _____, Cahokia, June 7, 1756. ASQ, Missions #26.
83. Clarence Walworth Alvord, Cahokia Records, 1778-1790, Springfield, 1907, pp. 123, 139, 183, 184, 249.
84. Buteaux to Cesirre, Cahokia, March 24, 1777. PC.
85. Alvord, Cahokia Records, p. 171 (1784).
86. PC, Cahokia, July 11, 1777.

87. They also correspond generally with the regulations of the Spanish side of the river. The St. Louis common field regulations of September 22, 1782 are published in Frederick L. Billon, Annals of St. Louis in Its Early Days, St. Louis, 1886, pp. 217-220. Regulations for Ste. Genevieve fencing may be found in the Ste. Genevieve Archives, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. A definitive treatment of this subject based on the manuscripts of all the French villages would be most interesting.

88. The same summer, to put an end to the thievery which had been working havoc in the fields and gardens, the Commandant had posted and read at the church door a special proclamation. Anyone convicted was subject to a fine of 100 livres, half of which would go to the informer and half into the public funds. Culprits might also be put in irons for eight days and "paraded through the village of Cahokia with the marks of their theft hanging from their collars." This document is interesting also in that it names some of the current crops as "wheat and rye, corn, peas, beans, pumpkins, melons and other vegetables." FC, August 28, 1785.

89. An affidavit made by a fence inspector of the period indicates some of his problems:

I, the undersigned, certify to all whom it concerns, that I was sent by the syndic to survey the common fence [faire la visite ded Cloture] and that I have found a broken stake [pieux] in the fence of Monsieur Lepage and that in the presence of two witnesses I have not observed that any animals have gone through and that we then found a breach in that of Mr. LaCroix. We saw that hogs had gone through there and also saw a broken stake in the fence of Louis Trottier, where up until that time nothing had passed through. Which I declare to be true and have signed this paper to serve for whatever purpose it may. Cahos, March 7, 1783?

Beaulieu

90. A complication due to the raising of winter grains (planted in the autumn and harvested in the spring) shows up in the record.

91. These regulations, in extremely bad French, are filed in St. Clair County, Book of Deeds B, pp. 421-423. The commonfield fencing system of St. Louis had broken down about ten years earlier.
92. Act of January 20, 1781. Alvord, Cahokia Records, p. 567.
93. Ibid., p. 264.
94. Ibid., p. 565.
95. Ibid., p. 587.
96. Act of June 20, 1788. Carter, Territorial Papers, III:296.
97. Proclamation of March 7, 1790. Ibid., III:296.
98. Proclamation of April 22, 1790. Ibid., III:297.
99. Theodore Calvin Pease, The Laws of the Northwest Territory (CISHL, Vol. XVII), Springfield, 1925, pp. 498-501.
100. Act of March 3, 1791. Carter, Territorial Papers, II:341.
101. American State Papers, Public Lands, II:194. Laid out in 1797. No limits for the commons could then be found "in ancient records."
102. St. Pierre (under the auspices of Bishop John Carroll, took over the parish July 20, 1786. Burial Records of the Holy Family Church, 1783-1819. Ms, Holy Family Church, Cahokia. Entry for August 15, 1786.
103. Schlarman, pp. 371, 372. The original (ASQ, Missions #20) is catalogued as "Lettre des députés des habitants et marguilliers de la paroisse de la Ste. Famille des Cahos au Supérieur du Séminaire de Quebec, 6 juin 1787."

This letter indicates that the doors and window and their frames--as well as some boards--were saved from Forget du Verger's ruined house and used in the new church. The present structure shows many evidences of re-used parts from older buildings.

104. MS, Holy Family Church, Cahokia. Although the church was not dedicated until 1799 it may have been in existence for some time. At least Louis Lebrun was paid for crying several Publications "at the door of the Church" in the regular official way in 1797. PC, Receipt dated April 3, 1797. And a year earlier Leno Lepage was paid "for tolling the bell for the late Joseph Cecire." Ibid., Bill dated March 25, 1796.

105. The names "Church of the Holy Family" and the "Church of the Good Shepherd" both seem to have been applied to the church and parish at Cahokia in the first third of the nineteenth century. Catherine Schaefer, "A Chronology of Missions and Churches in Illinois," IGHR, Vol. I, No. 1 (July, 1918), p. 104. The original name has prevailed for some time.

106. Edward F. Rines, Old Historic Churches of America, New York, 1936, p. 251. There are measured drawings and photographs of this church in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

107. The New Orleans Cathedral facing Jackson Park, the old Place d'Armes, was begun in 1792 (on the site of an earlier church destroyed by fire) and completed in 1794. A central bell tower was added to the main facade in 1824 from a design by Latrobe. In 1850 this tower fell, injuring the building which was thereupon much altered and enlarged at a cost of \$100,000. Another remodeling took place in 1861. T. P. Thompson, The St. Louis Cathedral of New Orleans, New Orleans, 1918. Mr. Richard Koch, F.A.I.A., District Officer of the Historic American Buildings Survey in Louisiana, once told the writer that he doubts that any eighteenth century materials remain in the structure.¹⁰⁸ These chapels, according to Father Hynes, were added in the year 1833. The north unit was used for a sacristy and the south for an organ and choir. In 1840 a room was added to the rear

108. These chapels, according to Father Hynes, were added in the year 1833. The north unit was used for a sacristy and the south for an organ and choir. In 1840 a room was added to the rear of the building to provide a large space for a sacristy. Robert Hynes, "The Old Church at Cahokia," ICHR, Vol. I, No. 4 (April, 1919), p. _____. Dr. J. F. Snyder claimed to have remembered the church as it stood in 1839. "It was not then an old gray church but, freshly painted, looked new, having been fully repaired in 1837." Belleville Advocate, July 23, 1908.

Since the completion of the new stone church about 1889 the old one has been used for various purposes, including a school and parish hall to better serve such purposes, the front vestibule and a stage were added. Some thirty-five years ago Father Hynes "made a determined effort to save the building. Aided by subscriptions, from all over the country, and by the personal labors of himself and parish members, he completed the restoration in November, 1913." Ibid., p. _____.

109. A 1904 report (of questionable competence) states that, among other things the walls were "built on the stockade plan--of cedar posts sunk six feet into the found," the interior "lathed with hand split saplings, the lathes being put on diagonally." Modern weather boarding had replaced "hand hewed boards eight or ten inches wide" overlapping on the exterior. Thomas A. O'Shaughnessy to Carolyn McIlvaine, October 31, 1904. Cahokia scrapbook at the Chicago Historical Society. From examination, part of the walls seems to be of frame, in the eighteenth century known as poteaux sur sole (in other words, on sill) or en colompage. According to Miss Caroline McIlvaine, Secretary and Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, the weatherboarding was of "hand-rived slabs of cedar." Belleville Advocate, November 3, 1904.

Discussions of these early French types of construction may be found in Charles E. Peterson, "Colonial St. Louis: Part II," Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 4, (July, 1947), pp. 145-147 and "Early Ste. Genevieve and Its Architecture," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. XXXV, No. 2 (January, 1941), pp. 217, 218.

110. Peter Kalm, Travels into North America, London, 1771, II:483. The early Canadian wooden churches were in general replaced with stone structures in the eighteenth century. Ramsay Traquair, The Old Architecture of Quebec, Toronto, 1947, p. 135.

111. Professor Traquair shows sections through the naves of many Canadian examples (which may be circular, elliptical or coved) and in every case the trusses are hidden as structural parts not suitable for display. Flagg noted that the old French church at Kaskaskia had "the ceiling arched with oaken panels." (Edmund Flagg, The Far West; or a Tour Beyond the Mountains, reprinted, Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed., Early Western Travels, Cleveland, 1906, XXVII:77.) This is worth mention because today it would be an architectural temptation in restoring this building to display the handsome construction above.

112. Literally, "goat's eye." Traquair, p. 139. The contract for the wooden church in St. Louis (1775) called for one of these. The "bouc" instead of "boauf" seems to have been an American colloquialism.

A hand-wrought iron cross brought to the Chicago Historical Society from Cahokia in 1904 was called by the newspapers "the oldest church cross in the Mississippi Valley," but there is considerable doubt that it was ever a part of the building. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 29, 1904. Belleville Daily Advocate, November 3, 1904.

The writer, who saw four more of these iron crosses under the floor of the east chapel on April 4, 1938, is inclined to believe that they came from a cemetery.

113. There is a possibility that this structure had a galerie all around it as did the St. Louis Church, begun 1775. The latter, 30' x 60' (French), or about 33' x 65' (English), had "une galerie de six pieds de large tout autour." There can probably be found structural evidence one way or the other by excavation.

At the stone church there are preserved a number of really old ceremonial vessels and other objects, as well as some interesting eighteenth century Cahokia manuscripts (some of which are church records) which would make excellent material for public display.

114. For the extent of St. Clair County in 1809 see map No. 5 in Norton, Illinois Census Returns.

115. Ms, Bixby Papers, Cahokia Collection.

116. The cost of this acquisition seems to have been financed by a general subscription to which the Michilimackinac Company made a substantial gift. PC, Minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions, March 3, 1792. A bill in the Perrin Collection dated July 28, 1795 also speaks of the "Town House."

This may be the same house in which M. Marchessau rented two rooms in 1783. Jean Baptiste Perrault, Narrative, John Sharpless Fox, ed., (Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Collections, Vol. XXXVII) Lansing, 1909, 1910, p. 516.

117. St. Clair County Records, Deed Book A, pp. 172, 173.

118. A note by Valentine Smith on a photograph in the Missouri Historical

Society states "This building was erected....between 1704-12....of squared walnut logs....It...was purchased from John Palmenier of Cahokia, Illinois, by Alex. Gella of E. St. Louis to be exhibited during World's Fair. It now has a site waiting for it obtained from South Park Commissioners, on the Wooded Island, Jackson Park, Chicago, secured by the undersigned, who with the Chicago Historical Society & Chicago Centennial Committee, 1903, Chas. A. Flamondon, Chairman, wish to preserve it, in honor of the patriots who used it."

While at Chicago the building was measured by the Historic American Buildings Survey. The rebuilding was done by the Illinois Department of Public Works under the general supervision of Mr. Joseph F. Borton and the field supervision of Mr. Jerome Ray. The writer served as architectural consultant.

It would have been impossible to restore had not a good photograph been available of the old building as it stood before the first moving. By a careful analysis through projections and an excavation of the site, working drawings were prepared. Many structural and other interior details were derived from a study of Ste. Genevieve buildings.

119. The lot was described as "Une emplacement d'environ 60 pieds de large et 150 pieds de profondeur Situe au village de Cahos joignant a L Est a l'emplacement du dit vendeur au nord a une Grande Rue qui separe le dit emplacement d'avec celui de l'acquerneur, au Couchant a une Rue de traverse qui separe de dit emplacement d'avec celui appartenent a l'Eglise de Cahokia et au sud a celui de Francois Grondine...." St. Clair County Records, Book of Deeds B, p. 253.

120. Margaret E. Babb, "The Mansion House of Cahokia and Its Builder--
Nicholas Jarrot," Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for
the Year 1924, Springfield, 1924, pp. 78-92, offered a life of Jarrot, most-
ly from secondary sources, with little about the design and construction of
the house. Guy Study, "Oliver Parks Restores the Jarrot Mansion at Cahokia,"
Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3 (Sep-
tember, 1945), pp. 351-353, describes the rebuilding of the roof and cornice
and repairs made to the building at that time.

121. The commonest type, as in the neighboring villages, was probably the
maison de poteaux en terre, or palisadoed house, where the walls were built
of hewn timbers planted upright in the ground. Three of these interesting
houses still remain in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri--the Bequet-Ribault, the
Ammoreaux and the St. Gemme Beauvais house. Examples described in the Ca-
hokia records include that of Alexis Brisson (who beat up the Widow Hanson
and had to flee the country). He left behind a palisadoed house about 28' x
48' in size with a galerie all around, and board floors and ceilings, the
whole divided into several rooms. There was also a thatched barn about 30'
x 50' of the same construction, as well as a horsemill and orchard. PC,
Inventory dated August 7, 1788. The Widow Thabault had a small palisadoed
house 16' x 20', covered with shingles (bardeaux) appraised at 300 livres.
Her barn, 40' long and appraised at 250 livres was of walnut timber. Ibid.,
Record of sale, June 8, 1789.

122. The so-called "Cahokia Courthouse" or Francois Saucier house is an
example of this type of construction, known as the maison de poteaux sur
sole. Good examples at Ste. Genevieve are the Bolduc and Guibourd houses.

123. Sidney Breeze, The Early History of Illinois, (Hoyme, ed.), Chicago, 1884, p. 197.
124. Carter, Territorial Papers, II:266.
125. A large section of the Chatillon log house, demolished in 1946, and believed to have been one of the oldest buildings in Prairie du Pont, is preserved in the collection of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis. These types are discussed in Charles E. Peterson, "Colonial St. Louis: Part II, " Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, July, 1947.
126. J. F. Snyder, "The Old French Towns of Illinois in 1939." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. XXXVI, No. 4, (December, 1943), pp. 365-7.
127. One of the first 150' square lots in the Cahokia records is that granted Commandant De Volsey in 1761 by the Abbé of the mission. The pattern of the lots, however, never became entirely standardized. There is plenty of variation of size mentioned in the records of sales in the 1780's.
128. Carter, Territorial Papers, II:334.
129. St. Clair to Secretary of State, February 10, 1791. Ibid., II:326, 327.
130. Ibid., II:263-273. There were some variations, but the standard size seems to have been 150' square. The writer was unfortunately unable to examine the original manuscript records of the old U. S. Land Office of Kaskaskia, now in the care of the Illinois Auditor of Public Accounts at Springfield, the Kaskaskia Manuscripts at the Randolph County Courthouse, Chester. This huge collection of early French papers probably has a certain amount of Cahokia material.
131. Schlarman, p. 519.
132. Billon, pp. 225, 226. The wisdom of Laclède's choice of an elevated

site for St. Louis was now quite obvious. This flood accelerated the move of Ste. Genevieve from the riverbank opposite Kaskaskia to the higher site where it now stands.

133. PG, Court record dated June 11, 1789.

134. Report dated October 4, 1791. MS, Bixby Papers, Cahokia Collection, Missouri Historical Society.

135. PG, Items dated January 4, 1792.

136. Ibid., Item assigned to the year 1798.

137. The sale announced by William Arundel on January 14, 1788, included a lot with a log house (pieces sur pieces) about 25' x 40', with a slave quarters (cabanne à negre), a stable and a well lined with timber (puits de bois.) PG.

138. St. Clair to the President, Cahokia, May 1, 1790. Carter, Territorial Papers, II:246.

139. Grand Jury report, October 4, 1791, Bixby Papers, Cahokia Collection, Missouri Historical Society.

140. Ibid., August 7, 1792.

141. Joseph Parker to St. Clair, New York, October 3, 1787. Alvord, Kaskaskia Records, p. 411.

142. St. Clair to Secretary of State, Marietta, May 4, 1795. Carter, Territorial Papers, II:331, 516.

143. Statement by Captain Amos Stoddard. Billon, p. vii. See also Carter, Territorial Papers, II:332.

144. St. Clair to Secretary of State, February 10, 1791. Carter, Territorial Papers, II:326.

145. St. Clair to the President, Ibid., II:246.
146. The east end of the ferry was first known as "Illinois Town" and now as "East St. Louis."
147. J. Thomas Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, Philadelphia, 1883, p. 1068. To connect this new ferry to Cahokia Piggott went to the private expense of "opening a new road and making it good from this ferry to Cahokia Town, and making and maintaining a bridge over the River Abbe of a hundred and fifty feet in length." Piggott to Trudeau, August 15, 1797. Calvin Adams, who took over this ferry from Piggott's widow shortly afterwards tried to move this ferry down to Cahokia, but did not succeed. FC, Petition dated September 28, 1801. The petition pointed out that the existing road connection went through the common fields causing damage to them. Adams wanted a public road built across Cahokia Island and he was ready to build a ferry house on the river bank at the end of it.
148. Alvord, Illinois Country, p. 375. The census of 1787 showed 239 male residents at Cahokia and Prairie du Pont. Alvord, Cahokia Records, p. 632.
149. Memorial of George Morgan, June 20, 1788. Carter, Territorial Papers, II:112.
150. Ibid., II:259.
151. Philip Ashton Rollins, The Discovery of the Oregon Trail, Robert Stuart's Narratives, New York and London, 1935, p. 259.
152. Flagg, p. 118.
153. Adjoining Cahokia to the East is now the large plant of Parks College of Aeronautical Technology (now a part of St. Louis University) and the Parks Metropolitan Airport.

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