

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

SENT TO D.C.
2-20-04

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Harper, John B. House**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **102 N. Lincoln** _____ Not for publication

city or town **Palestine** _____ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Crawford** code **033** zip code **62451**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. White / SHPO
Signature of certifying official

1-6-04
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Harper, John B. House
Name of Property

Crawford, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> objects
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>0</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **N/A**

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Harper, John B. House
Name of Property

Crawford, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Hall and Parlor

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **BRICK**

Roof **SHINGLE**

Walls **BRICK**
WEATHERBOARD

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Harper, John B. House
Name of Property

Crawford, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance **ca. 1833**

Significant Dates **N/A**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Harper, John B. House
Name of Property

Crawford, Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

Illinois State Historical Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **Less than 1 acre**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	447066	4316985	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Harper, John B. House
Name of Property

Crawford, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Juanita Jochim**

organization **Palestine Preservation Projects Society** date **July 2003**

street & number **404 West Grand Prairie** telephone **618/586-2427**

city or town **Palestine** state **IL** zip code **62451**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Palestine Preservation Projects Society**

street & number **123 S. Main** telephone **618/586-9418**

city or town **Palestine** state **IL** zip code **62451**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

John B. Harper House

DESCRIPTION

The John B. Harper House is located at 102 North Lincoln, Palestine, Illinois, one block east of the Main Street Historic District. It faces the back of Palestine grade school (which was the site of the first county courthouse) and is in a residential neighborhood. The lot is fairly level. The house has a slight setback from the street, about 10 feet, and the concrete slab in the front abuts the sidewalk. The house and the grounds are in fairly good condition. Presently, there are no other buildings or structures on the lot. Historic Sanborn maps from 1910 show two small outbuildings, located just behind the house, and a third outbuilding on the eastern lot line. In 1916, the two buildings closest to the house were gone and another building appears on the map, located next to the third outbuilding. By 1926, all of the outbuildings were gone.

The house is a one story, brick, Hall and Parlor cottage with poplar clad, frame extensions to the rear. It has a side facing gable roof, with intersecting gable roofs on the back. The roof has a medium pitch and is clad with wood shingles.

The walls of the Hall and Parlor house are American bond whitewashed brick. The foundation walls and steps are sandstone. This portion is 31 feet by 18 feet and rectangular in plan. With the gabled wood-frame extensions on the back of the house, the current floor plan is L-shaped. There is evidence that the brick house and the first extension were separate buildings that were later connected, but it is not known which was built first. The approximately seven foot section between the two buildings was constructed with round nails, which became available during the late 1800s. Cut nails, which date from the mid 1830s to the 1880s, were used in the brick house and the timber frame building, referred to here as the first extension.

The first extension is vertical log construction. It has 3" x 4" hand-hewn timbers with mortise and tenon joinery. The corner timbers are 6" x 6" and are notched into the 6" x 8" sill plate as are the studs. The top plate is 4" x 6" and is mortised together with wood pins. The diagonal braces in the corner are also hand hewn. The ceiling in the brick house and the ceiling and walls of the first extension are all hand-split lath. The old sheathing measures anywhere from 8" to 26" wide and is all pit-sawed virgin timber oak. The rafters in the brick house are also pit-sawed, measure 1" thick, and vary from 2 ¼" to 3 ½" wide.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

John B. Harper House

The brick house and the log extension are believed to have been joined sometime between 1905 and 1910. All of the lumber in the 1905-1910 connector is circular-sawn wood. When the two buildings were joined, the west wall of the first extension was removed and reused for the studding for the ceiling and the rafters in the gables. In order for the eave of the log extension to be the same as the brick house, the log house was placed on a 15" knee wall to raise it to the proper height. The floor of the log extension is level with the brick house, but the ceiling is lower. The roof was removed from the log house when the two buildings were connected, and put back on with new shingles, once the two buildings were joined.

The roof of the extensions is covered with wood shingles, and the walls are covered by asbestos siding, which was installed some time after 1936. The original clapboard siding is 1" x 6" poplar wood siding and is underneath and intact. The foundation of the extensions is also brick. The extensions are about 45 feet in length. The first extension is the largest (approximately 25 feet long and 22 feet wide) and is perpendicular to the brick house. Its gable roof intersects with the roof on the brick house; on the southeast corner, the roofs extend outward about five feet and form an "L" shape.

The smaller non-contributing extension (about 18 feet long and 16 feet wide) was added sometime between 1910 and 1916. It is parallel to the first extension and is about 1 foot beneath the first extension's ridge line. The walls of the smaller extension are flush with the walls of the first extension on the north elevation; on the south elevation, the second extension is set back about five feet from the first, forming another "L."

West Elevation (Front)

The front facade is symmetrical, with a door in the center and a window on either side. The door is wood with a wood frame. It has two tall, narrow, side by side, single-lights on the top half of the door and two wood panels below. It is adorned with a flat transom with four lights. The lintels above the door and windows have flat arches with brick voussoirs. An aluminum storm door covers the main door, and a wood panel was installed over the transom light to protect it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

John B. Harper House

There are two windows on the front façade, one on either side of the door. They are double-hung, 3" oak windows with nine-over-six lights, and plain wood lug sills. They also have metal frame storm windows over them. At the top of the building there is a corbelled brick cornice. The eaves are flush with the house. A full-length brick porch, which was added after the house was built, has since been removed. All that remains is a concrete slab, which almost touches the sidewalk. It is not certain when this porch was added. Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that a porch was added to the house between 1910 and 1916, but it was a wood-frame extension. The 1926 map also shows a wood-frame front porch, so it appears to have been added after 1926.

North Elevation

The north elevation of the brick house has one, nine-over-six wood double-sash window with a plain wood lug sill. Unlike the front windows, this one does not have brick voussoirs, but a wooden lintel. It is located to the west side of the chimney. The chimney, which protrudes about four inches from the gable wall, has a corbelled cap and sits upon the roof's ridge.

The first extension is slightly set back from the side wall of the brick house (about 1 foot). From west to east, there is a window, about three feet east of the brick house, followed by a door and two windows. The windows are one-over-one wood double-hung with plain lug sills. The door is wood with glazing in the upper half and two panels below.

The roofline of the second extension projects about 1 foot further than the first extension. There is one small wood window with six lights and wood lug sills. A wooden plank door with a wood door surround is located in the center of this extension.

East Elevation

The east elevation of the house is comprised of the gabled end of the second extension. There are three wood frame windows with plain wood slip sills: two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

John B. Harper House

symmetrically placed windows on the first floor and a smaller window beneath the gable's peak. The smaller window and the window furthest north have four divided lights. The window to the south has one light.

South Elevation

The brick house on the south elevation is located in the gable end. There are two, one over-one windows with flat arches and brick voussoirs. They are covered by aluminum storm windows.

The gabled roof extends outward about five feet on the west side, giving it the appearance of a saltbox addition. There is one, one-over-one, double-hung wood window beneath the extended eave. The first extension is set back about six feet from the brick house, forming an "L" shape. There are two windows on the first extension. The window closest to the juncture of the "L" is smaller, has four divided lights and a wood slip sill. The window on the southeast corner of this extension has six-over-six lights and a wood lug sill.

The second extension is set back about six feet from the first; a concrete slab is located within the "L." There is an aluminum storm door and what appears to have once been a window on either side. These openings are now covered with aluminum siding.

Interior

The brick house and the extensions have plaster walls, wood plank floors, and wood baseboards. The plaster in the brick house is horsehair and is falling off in places, exposing the brick beneath. The floor plan of the brick house was typical of the Hall and Parlor. It was rectangular and had two rooms, one larger than the other, without a central hallway. This floor plan is still evident today. The front entry door is on the west wall and opens into the larger of the two front rooms. The fireplace is located on the north wall of this room and measures about six feet wide. The opening to the hearth is three feet tall, four feet wide, and one foot three inches deep. There is a window on one side of the fireplace and a built-in cabinet on the other. The cabinet is flush with the fireplace

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

John B. Harper House

and extends to the ceiling. It is thought to be original to the house. The door that leads to the extension is on the east wall is in the Cross and Bible style and has a box latch and lock. (The front door also has the same kind of lock.) A window opening was discovered left of this door, indicating that this had indeed been a separate brick structure.

Two doorways on the interior wall lead to the smaller room, which has two, one-over-one windows on the south wall and one, nine-over-six window on the west wall. At one time the room was divided into two. There were traces on the floor that a wall had existed to the left of the front door extending to the back section.

The first extension is accessed through the door on the east wall of the brick house. This extension is comprised of one large room with three smaller rooms located off of the south wall. The large room has three windows and an outside entry on the north wall. The first doorway furthest west on the south wall opens onto a small room, approximately 6 feet by 13 feet, which has one window. The middle doorways open onto a room measuring approximately 6 ½ by 19 ½ feet. This area was once a porch but was later enclosed and remodeled into a bathroom. The doorway furthest east opens onto a very small room with one window. It was a pantry at one time.

The last extension is divided into three spaces. A larger room measuring approximately 16 feet by 9 ½ feet is located off of the first extension, accessed by a wood panel door with a transom light. An aluminum screen door on the south wall and a plank door on the north wall provide access to the outside. The cellar door is located in the floor of this extension. The cellar has sandstone stone steps and walls and a brick floor. There are two plank doors with wood latches on the east wall of the second extension; each opens onto a small room, measuring approximately 8 feet by 9 feet. These rooms were used for coal storage. The walls are wood cladding and there is a window on the back wall of each room. Access to the attic is provided in the north room in this extension. Under the wood floor there is a 4' deep dry well measuring 40" in diameter.

At some time the windows on the south wall of the brick house were changed and aluminum storm windows were added to some of the windows. The porch, which was remodeled with brick ½ walls and columns some time after 1926, has since been removed. The asbestos siding was added to the rear extensions, but the original clapboard remains beneath. The Millers enclosed the side porch (ca. 1938) to make a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

John B. Harper House

bathroom and closet. They also added walls in the brick house and in the second extension (see floor plan); those walls have since been removed. The Hall and Parlor form of the John B. Harper House is intact as well as the materials – both brick and timber framing – that represent the construction methods associated with this property.

The John B. Harper House has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While it is not known which portion of the house, the timber frame or the brick, was constructed first, it may be likely that the log house came first. However, it is also possible that the brick portion was constructed first and shortly after a separate timber-frame structure was built to provide additional space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

John B. Harper House

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John B. Harper House is locally significant under Criterion C for architecture as a good example of Hall and Parlor form which incorporates two buildings combining both brick and timber framing materials which represent an early phase of settlement in Palestine. Additionally, the Harper House appears to be the last intact brick house remaining in Palestine that represents the early settlement period. While there may be other extant early brick houses in town, they have been completely sided or altered. The period of significance of the John B. Harper House is from circa 1833 when the brick and frame portions of the house were built.

Hall and Parlor

The Hall and Parlor design comes from the vernacular building type, single-pen. Originally a building type in Britain and Europe, the idea of single-pen cottages was brought across the Atlantic by immigrants in the early 19th century and became an "architectural building block" in America. These one-room dwellings, usually square or rectangular, offered minimal living space to its occupants (Jakle, Bastain, Meyer, 1989: 106-107). However, single-pen cottages were popular among the working class and young couples just starting out because its square or rectangular size allowed expansion when time, money, or growing families permitted. "For many families, building a tidy single-pen house was the logical first phase in the sometimes lengthy process of arriving at a completely suitable house. They merely selected the obvious basic building block and began with it, knowing it could be added to when conditions permitted (Marshall, 1981:46)." Interior divisions like the separation of the large multi-purpose square or rectangular room by a light partition, made of wide vertical planks, into living room and kitchen areas was usually the first change to the cottage.

The Hall and Parlor, which was a slightly larger cottage, evolved out of the single-pen building type. Characteristics of a Hall and Parlor cottage include a square or rectangular form with two basic unequal rooms arranged laterally without a central hall. The exterior of the house was generally void of any decorative ornamentation, with the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

John B. Harper House

most significant feature being the front door, which was usually constructed of vertical wood planks (Brown, 1976: 22).

The John B. Harper House is consistent with the Hall and Parlor vernacular folk-type that is significant to the cultural history, function, and community tradition of 19th century building types. It is identified as such by its simple rectangular form, which is essentially composed of two rooms, side by side, that are one room deep. The interior room divisions of the Harper House are also consistent with Hall and Parlor houses, with the front entry opening onto a larger room that is adjacent to a smaller room, accessible by two doorways. Other characteristics of the Hall and Parlor found in the Harper House include its side-gable roof and gable-end chimney (Jakle, 1989: 216). There is another possible Hall and Parlor house located on the west side of town on Illinois Route 33, and several I-cottages in Palestine that may date to the 1830s, but they are altered and no longer retain integrity.

The Harper House is also unique for its timber-frame and brick construction. Timber-frame construction was common in Illinois during the 1830s and continued to be used in some places into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is identified by its use of hand-hewn timbers for its structural members, which are connected with mortise and tenon joints. The middle section of the Harper House is identified as timber frame by its hand-hewn structural timbers and mortise and tenon joinery. The boards in the old sheeting and in the rafters of the brick house are pit-sawed and probably came from a saw mill that was on the north side of town, which had a pit saw.

Few, if any, brick buildings from early Palestine remain; if there are any extant buildings from the early to mid 1800s, they have been covered with non historic siding. The brick used in the Harper House was probably fired on or near the site. The clay came from a clay deposit that was located in a hill one-half mile south of town.

History of Palestine

In 1678, Captain Joseph LaMotte, a member of the LaSalle exploration party, became separated from his party and came down the Wabash River in the early spring.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

John B. Harper House

According to the LaMotte Family Diary, which is in the French Historical Society, French National Archives, he recorded:

“The prairie to the north and the woodland to the south reminded me of the land of milk and honey. This must be Palestine!”

In the early days in the Illinois Territory, non-native settlers built forts for protection from the Native Americans. Fort LaMotte was built at the east side of present day Palestine for that purpose. This fort was manned by U.S. Government Rangers and was very important to the western frontier. The fort was built in 1811 and the village was platted in 1816 with non-native settlers living in the area for many years before.

In April 1818 the Justice of the Peace Court reported that they had chosen Palestine as the permanent county seat of Crawford County. Edward N. Cullom donated 30 acres of land on the east side of the public square and Joseph Kitchell donated 30 acres on the west side of the square to make the Village of Palestine.

Many of the early settlers, the Brimbcryys, the Lagows, Edward Cullom, Joseph Kitchell, David Porter, and others were important legislators for the state. Kitchell and Cullom attended the session at Kaskaskia when the state constitutions were being drafted.

In its early history, Palestine was an important town. It originally served as the county seat of Crawford County and had the Land Office, so all non-native settlers had come to Palestine to obtain land grants for the southern part of the state. Much of the land was Native American land or government land. Those who came to Palestine for business also purchased goods and provisions during their stay, which made the city an important commercial center. The *Wabash Pearl Newspaper* (1909) printed an article entitled “Historic Palestine,” which provided the following account of Palestine’s early industries:

Palestine was the first place in the state where pork was packed and shipped; the first to buy and ship wheat; the first “tread” grist mill and the first steam grist mill. Other enterprises were the carding machine, woolen mill, tan yard, batter shop and tailor shop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

John B. Harper House

A number of Palestine's early residents went on to become important figures in the state of Illinois. Augustus C. French came to Palestine from New Hampshire and served two terms as a Register in the Land Office and then was elected governor in 1845 and served two terms under the law of the new constitution. Wickliffe Kitchell served as Attorney General in 1839, and he, along with Joseph Kitchell and David McGahey were state senators. Those early residents who served as state representatives included John C. Alexander, William Lagow, Harmon Alexander, J.D. McGahey, and James C. Allen.

Chain of title for the John B. Harper House

The land where the Harper house sits was first owned by Edward Cullom. Over the years Cullom bought about 800 acres of land in the Illinois Territory. In 1816 he bought lot 82 along with other lands in Crawford County. In 1823, Cullom sold the lot to A.M. Robinson for \$50. Robinson then sold the property in 1825 to Guy W. Smith, another prominent citizen of Palestine, for \$30. Smith was born in Kentucky and came to Illinois about 1815. After coming to Illinois he served as the first Receiver of the Government Land Office at Palestine, where he was responsible for taking the money to Kentucky where it was then sent to Washington D.C. and several times he was delegated to take it the entire way (Perrin). Smith sold the lot in 1833 for \$60 to Purnell Truett, who sold the lot that same year to Samuel S. Warren for \$75. It is believed that Warren built the house, since he sold the property in 1838 to Jacob and Elizabeth Daniel for \$275, which was substantially more than he paid for it. The property exchanged hands again that year, when the Daniels sold it to William Brewer for \$340. The following year, Brewer sold the property to Judge John B. Harper. While Samuel Warren may have built the house, the house is perhaps best associated, historically, with Judge Harper, who lived there for over thirty years.

Judge John B. Harper was born in 1813 in Knox County, Indiana, and came to Palestine in 1830 where he became a blacksmith and a farmer. He held many important offices in Palestine, including Township Justice of the Peace for ten years, county magistrate for four years, School Treasurer, and was a County Judge from 1869 till 1877. Judge Harper married Abigail Everingham in 1837. They had six children – James, Mary, Rhoda, Charles, Lizzie Bell, and Lucy. Judge Harper deeded the house to his daughter Mary, who married James A. Maxwell in 1860, for \$500.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

John B. Harper House

The Maxwells sold the house in 1889 for \$1200 to Thomas and Sarah Higgins. In 1901, the Higgins sold the house for \$700 to Ray and Amanda Bogard, who lived there until 1920. The Bogards built the second extension to the house sometime between 1910 and 1916 and presumably connected the brick and log house. Both of the Bogards died in 1920; Ray died on Jan 5 and Amanda on February 7. To settle the estate, the court ordered that the property be divided with 1/3 going to their daughters, Phebia Dimmett and Mary Morris, and 1/6 going to their granddaughters, Katie Huenermund and Marie Clasby, who were children of the Bogards' deceased daughter, Martha Huenermund. The property, which included lots 82 and 87 were sold at auction to the highest bidders, Paul and Clare Walters, who paid \$1420. The following year, Paul and his wife Joy, and Clare and his wife Edna, deeded the property to Dr. M.L. Gettinger and his wife Caroline. Dr. Gettinger ran his office out of the building and prepared medicines in his lab, which was in the small long room on the south side of the house. The Gettingers deeded the house to their son William Kenneth and his wife Mary in 1927 for \$300. That same year, they deeded the property to John and Mary Apple for \$600. In 1936, the house was purchased by Roy and Blanche Miller. It remained in the Miller family until 1999, when the Palestine Preservation Projects Society bought the house from Blanche Miller's heirs for \$9,000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 12

John B. Harper House

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abstract of Title for the Real Estate situated in Crawford County, IL; lots 82 and 87 in the original town of Palestine. Prepared for Thomas Higgins by Maxwell and Hill Abstracters, Robinson, IL, 1937.

Bailey, Chris H. "Old Crawford County, Edward N. Cullom." The Argus: July 15, 1971.

Brown, William T. Architecture Evolving: An Illinois Saga. Chicago: Teach'em, Inc, 1976.

Haskett, Annette B. History of Palestine Illinois from 1811 to 1939; Prepared for Sesquicentennial. Palestine Public Library.

Howe, Gordon, Research Associate, Illinois State Museum Society. Letter to Ann Swallow, National Register and Survey Coordinator, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA). Judge B. Harper House file, IHPA, Springfield, IL.

"History of Crawford County." [Interview with Aunt Mary Mathewsom.] Wabash Pearl: January 14, 1909.

Jakle, John A., Robert W. Bastain, and Douglas K. Meyer. Common Houses in American's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

Jochim, Juanita., Maddox, Carol Sue. Palestine Commercial Historic District, Main Street Palestine, Illinois. National Register of Historic Places Nomination form.

Marshall, Howard Wright. Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: 1984,

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 13

John B. Harper House

Alfred A. Knopf INC.

Perrin, William Henry. History of Crawford and Clark Counties Illinois. Chicago: 1883,
O.L. Baskin & CO., Historical Publishers.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: 1910, 1916, 1926, Sanborn Map Company.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 14

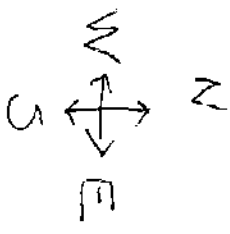
John B. Harper House

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

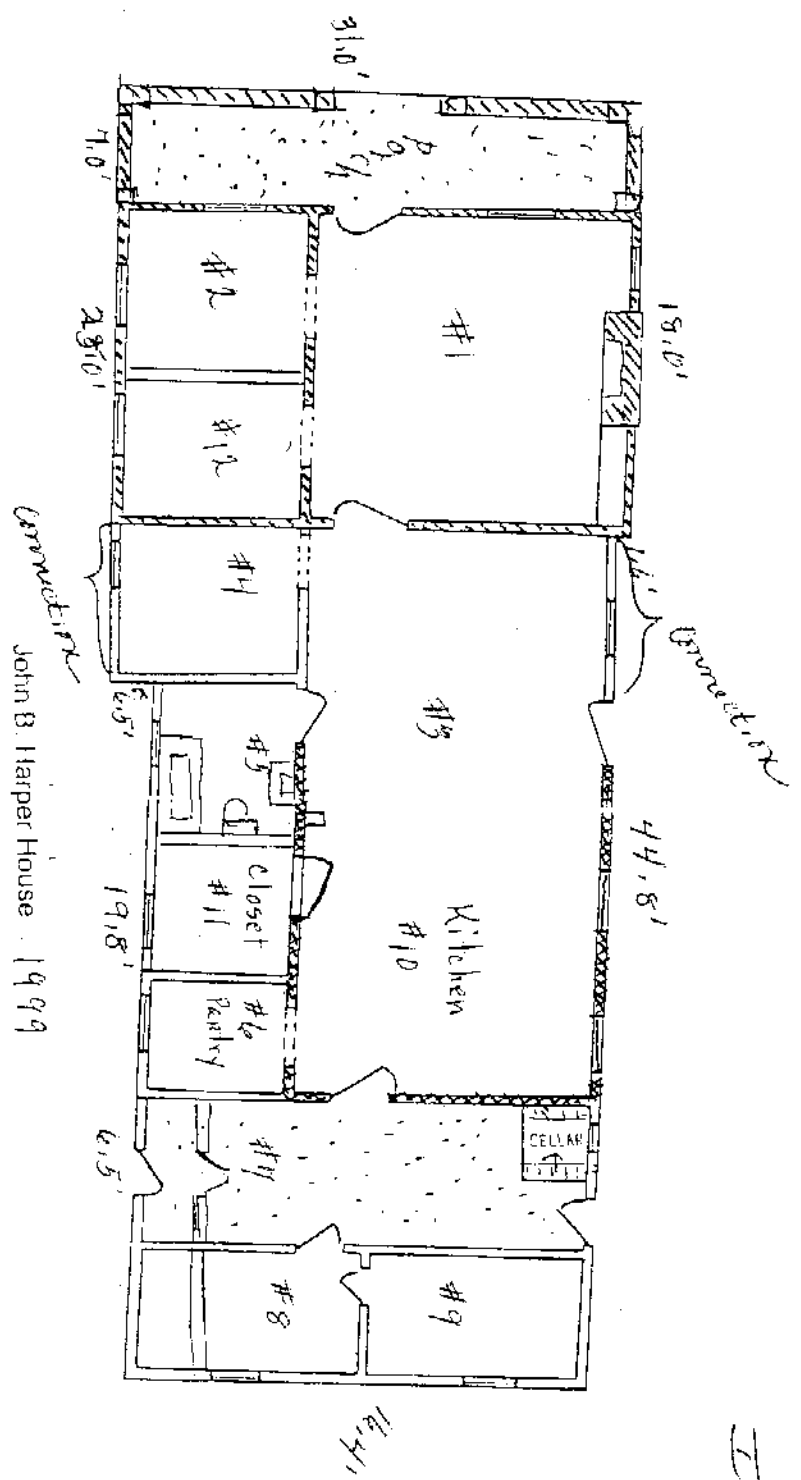
The boundary for the nomination of the John B. Harper House to the National Register of Historic Places is the entire city lot 82 of the Original Town, Palestine Illinois. The house is located at 102 N. Lincoln, Palestine IL, 62451.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The area includes the house and the land historically associated with the property.



John B. Harper
House
Crawford County
ILLINOIS



John B. Harper House . 1999

- Brick
- Stone
- Cement frame

The porch had 1/2 walls and posts of terra cotta brick - the house (rooms 1, 2, and 12) is of a smooth white painted bricks.

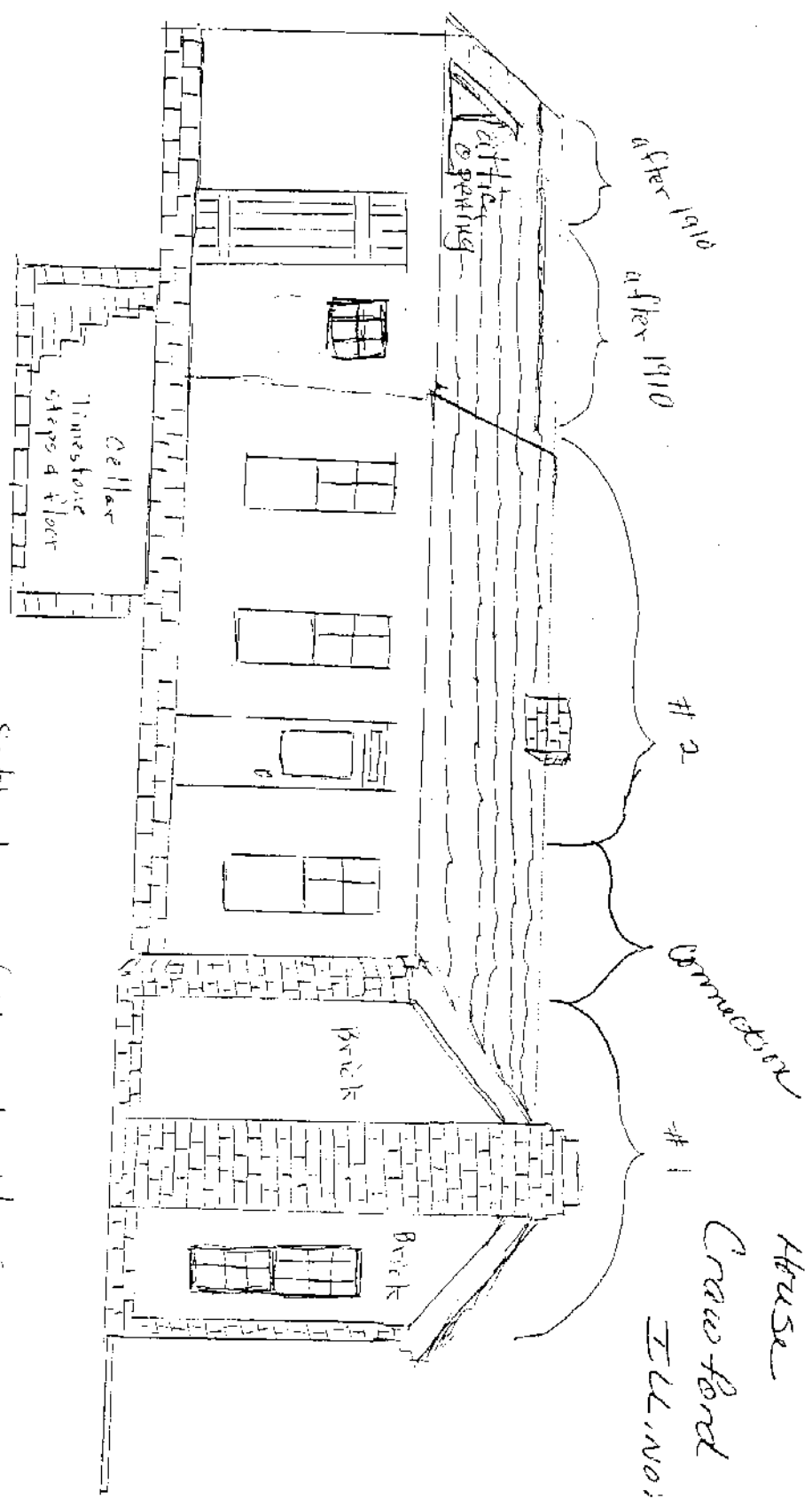
Fire place in room #1 covered in plaster with spare heater in front.

The wall between rooms #2 and #12 were added

by the Millers *
The side porch was enclosed to make a bathroom and closet - also by the Millers. c. 1938 *

* as told by Clarence Miller, oldest child of Blanche Miller

John B Harper
 House
 Crawford County
 Illinois



Sectional view of the north side of the house; the cellar was likely a roof cellar at first. - The stairway is located in the section #2 which is a later addition. The attic is reached through the ceiling of room #9 at the east end of the house.

John B Harper House -

(1899-1970), became two of the most prominent radio amateurs who established one of the most complete amateur radio transmitting stations in America on their property during the early history of radio. Go to <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/> to see The National Register's celebration of Women History Month.

Our physical location address is:

National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

Please have any Fed Ex, UPS packages sent to the above address. Please continue to use alternate carriers, as all mail delivered to us via United States Postal Service is irradiated and subsequently damaged.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 3/15/04 THROUGH 3/19/04

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHI, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA,
F.E. Company Gold Dredge No. K,
Upper Dome Creek,
Fairbanks vicinity, 04000186,
LISTED, 3/18/04

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY,
Robson Historic District,
Roughly bounded by Country Club Dr., Robson and 2nd Sts.,
Mesa, 03000530,
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 3/18/04

COLORADO, JEFFERSON COUNTY,
Deaton Sculptured House,
24501 Ski Hill Dr.,
Golden vicinity, 02000385,
LISTED, 2/24/04

ILLINOIS, CRAWFORD COUNTY,
Harper, John B., House,
102 N. Lincoln,
Palestine, 03001199,
LISTED, 3/15/04

INDIANA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
Seybold, George, House,
111 E. Main St.,
Waveland, 02001172,
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 3/18/04

IOWA, JOHNSON COUNTY,
Shambaugh, Benjamin F. and Bertha M. Horack, House,
219 N. Clinton St.,
Iowa City, 96000895,
REMOVED, 3/18/04

MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY,
Alewife Brook Parkway,
Alewife Brook Parkway,
Cambridge, 04000249,
LISTED, 3/18/04