NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

970

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Harrisburg School / Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge no. 356 A.F.& A.M.

Other names/site number n/a

Name of related Multiple Property Listing n/a

2. Location

Street & number 140 South Harris Street | n/a | not for publication

City or town Harrisburg | n/a | vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Boone Code 019 Zip code 65256

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Mark A. Miles Oct. 29, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall 12-24-13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

	private
X	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone
walls: WOOD/Weatherboard
roof: ASPHALT
other:

X **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUTATION PAGES**

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.)

[X] 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.)

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[ ] B removed from its original location.

[ ] C a birthplace or grave.

[ ] D a cemetery.

[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[ ] F a commemorative property.

[ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
Education
Social History

Period of Significance
1878 - 1937 Education
1878 - 1963 Social History

Significant Dates
1878, 1937

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Architect/Builder
Unknown

[X] STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUTATION PAGES

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 #_____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

_x_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ____n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
1	39.141125	-92.461885	3		
2			4		

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)
_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven J. Miller Edited by Michelle Diedriech, Missouri SHPO
organization University of Missouri-Columbia date August 15, 2013
street & number S438 School of Nursing telephone 314-322-9510
city or town Columbia state MO zip code 65211
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Harrisburg School/Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge no. 356 A.F. & A.M.**

City or Vicinity: **Harrisburg**

County: **Boone** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Marilyn Rantz**

Date Photographed: **May 2010**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 13: South (Front) and East Elevations
2 of 13: East Elevation
3 of 13: Front (South) and West Elevations
4 of 13: West Elevation
5 of 13: North (Rear) and West Elevations
6 of 13: Rear (North) Elevation
7 of 13: Window Trim Detail
8 of 13: First Floor Interior – looking southeast
9 of 13: First Floor Interior – looking northwest
10 of 13: First Floor Interior – wall and floor detail
11 of 13: Second Floor Interior – looking north
12 of 13: Second Floor Interior – looking east
13 of 13: First Floor Bathroom

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1: 1895 addition on east side of main building.

Figure 2: Professor G. W. Barten's Class of Penmanship, date unknown

Figure 3: Photo showing two porch roofs, date unknown

Figure 4: Property Deed, Boone County Court

Figure 5: Members of the Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge, 1886

Figure 6: Cochran's Restaurant, 1959

Summary:

Constructed in 1878, Harrisburg School/Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge no. 356 is a frame building located in downtown Harrisburg in Boone County, Missouri, approximately 45 miles northwest from the state's capital. The two-story, side gabled, vernacular property is clad in weatherboard and has Italianate features in the form of decorative window and door surrounds. The rectangular building occupies its original tract within the southeast corner of Route J (S. Harris St.) and Highway 124 (East Sexton). The yard connects directly to Harrisburg's only park, the Lions Club Park, to the east. Although the building's structural integrity is deteriorating due to age, much of the building's original material and interior layout remains intact. Various alterations have occurred since its erection over 130 years ago; however, the Harrisburg School and Masonic Lodge retains most of its historic characteristics to convey significance.

Narrative:

The building was built by the Masons in cooperation with the school district. This collaboration was reflected in the construction of the building as Masonic symbols were incorporated into the building. The Square and Compass symbol is located in the gable end on the west façade of the building. The decorative window and door surrounds features an evergreen ornament, which was another Masonic symbol representing immortality of the soul.[1]

Exterior Features

The Harrisburg School and Masonic Lodge is a two story vernacular side gable property, which is rectangular in shape with the longest dimension from east-to-west. It rests on its original stone pier foundation, which is in poor condition. The siding is weatherboards that have been painted white. The exterior corners have subtle Tuscan pilasters.

The schoolhouse roof is a high side gable with shingles and plain soffit trim. The asphalt roof is in good repair. The building originally had two chimneys. One chimney remains and is located on the north side of the building. The interior chimney is just east of center and close to the wall line. It is in poor repair. In addition, the building originally had a square pyramidal roof bell tower in the center of the roof to call the children to school. The bell tower is visible in the historic photos (figure 1 and 2). The bell tower was removed sometime after 1937; the exact date is unknown, however its removal was within the 1878-1963 period of significance.

[1] Mackey, Albert G. *Symbolism of Freemasonry: Illustrating and explaining its science and philosophy, its legends, myths, and symbols.* (Chicago, IL: The Charles T Powner Co, 1953.), 251

The primary façade (south) contains a total of six double-hung, wooden sashed, four over four windows and two wooden doors (photo 1). The second floor contains 3 windows which are distributed evenly across the façade with the middle window centered in the elevation. The first floor window are skewed east because of the doors on the west side of the façade. All of the windows retain the original wooden trim and sashes. An evergreen tree, a Masonic emblem, is present in the Italianate surrounds on many of the windows. This detail is missing over the first floor, eastern window. The windows have been boarded over on the first floor; however, they are still visible from the interior. The door located on the SW corner opens onto a stairway leading to the second floor Masonic lodge. Exterior doors are wooden and also have the entablature style surroundings. Two landings (porches) are present in front of each door. The porch in the SW corner is wooden and original. Wood stairs lead up to the porch from the south. In addition, concrete stairs have been added to the west side. The porch in front of the door leading to the hallway and bathroom is poured concrete and not original to the building; it was probably added during a renovation in 1992. At one point, there were two roofs over each of the landings (figure 3). Currently, a shed porch roof supported by two square posts covers both doorways. The date of construction for the porch roof is unknown. The south façade maintains its original clapboard and trim.

The west elevation (photo 4) retains its original clapboard and trim. There are two double-hung, four over four windows centered in wall: one on the first floor and one on the second floor. The glass was broken and removed, so both windows have been boarded over. The windows have the same Italianate surround with the evergreen ornament as on the primary facade. An original intricately designed wooden Masonic Square and Compasses, the symbol for Masonry, is centered in the gable end. The Square and Compasses symbolizes morality and boundaries.[2]

The east elevation is blind. It had an addition added in 1895 which has subsequently been removed. The addition can be seen in figure 1. The date of removal is unknown, but was within the period of significance sometime after 1937. The clapboard on the east side would have been applied at that time, so it is not original to the building but appears to be historic.

The north façade (photo 6) contains a total of six double-hung, wooden sashed, four over four windows and a wooden door. The windows are distributed evenly across the façade, three on each floor, with the middle windows on the first and second floor centered in the elevation. The door is located in the NE corner. The windows and door retain the original surrounds, sashes, and evergreen embellishment; however parts of trim work are missing on some of the windows. All of the windows have been boarded

[2] "Square and Compasses Freemasonry's Universal Logo," Masonic Lodge of Education, assessed on August 14, 2013, http://www.masonic-lodge-of-education.com/square-and-compasses.html

over. The north side has particle siding about halfway up. Some of this work was done when the Lion's used the building for a concession stand in the early 1970's.

Interior Features

The interior of the first floor has been altered (see floor plans). The first floor contains the original cloakroom, classroom, and two restrooms which were added in 1992. The cloakroom occupies the east end of the building and contains an outside door on the north end. The classroom is located in the center of the building and originally took up the remainder of the first floor. A hallway and restrooms take up the west end of the building. A second original door is located at the south end of the hallway that leads outside.

Most of the first level has not been used for nearly twenty years. The original wood floor still remains. Most of the plaster and lathes are missing from the walls. What remaining plaster is left is falling off (photo 8). One chimney, which was used for the coal stove, is on the north wall (photo 9). The chimney which was on the south wall has been removed (photo 10). The cloak room still has the board where coats were hung but only one hook remains. This room also has some of the original wooden paneling. The ceiling is wooden bead board and remains intact. There is sawdust between the ceiling and the second floor to ensure privacy for the Masonic gatherings.

The second floor (see floor plans) contains one large meeting room and a smaller storage room. The second floor is accessed from an original staircase on the west end of the building. A storage room measuring 7' – 9" by 7' – 7" is located in the northwest corner of the building adjacent to the stairwell. The remainder of the second floor contains the Masonic Lodge meeting hall which measures 36' – 3" by 24' – 0". The meeting room has a 42" wide platform encircling the room.

The second level was in continuous use by the Masonic lodge until 2010 when they moved to the Lion's Club Building and is still used by the Order of the Eastern Star. It is in better condition. The original wooden interior doors have the same entablature style surroundings. The wood floors are original under the carpet.

Alternations and Integrity Issues

The building has undergone some major alterations. An addition was added in 1895 to the east end of the building which was subsequently removed. The original bell tower and one chimney were removed. However, these changes were made within the period of significance. Electrical outlets and lighting were added; the date of these renovations is unknown. The Mason's converted approximately fourteen feet of the west end of the

first floor into two restrooms in a renovation in 1992. The rest of the first floor has had very little remodeling.

The second floor has had some cosmetic alterations. The walls have been covered with wood paneling. The ceiling was covered with a drop ceiling and florescent lighting was also added in 1988. The floors have been covered with carpet.

An attempt to repair the north wall was made by pouring a concrete foundation. The foundation was poured around all of the framing members on the north side. The remaining walls still rest on the original stone foundation, which is partially concealed by metal flashing.

All of the framing timbers are waning. The main floor is sagging and very weak as is the second floor, especially in the center.

The exterior was painted on September 29, 2001 during the local Day of Caring. Harrisburg Community Betterment coordinated an effort of local America Learn & Serve students, Masons, Lions, City of Harrisburg, and State Farm Insurance Co. to apply paint donated by Benjamin Moore Paints.

Despite these alterations, the old schoolhouse/Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge is the most readily identifiable historic building in Harrisburg. It retains many of its original features including the Italianate window trim detail, classroom and meeting spaces.

A shelter house was erected on the grounds in the late 1970's for the nearby park. A Harrisburg history sign was place at the corner of Highway 124 and Route J. These features were placed near the property after the period of significance; however, they are placed far enough from the building to be left out of the current boundaries. The current boundaries include a propane tank and a landscaped historical Veteran's Memorial monument that was placed on the lawn in June 2002, courtesy of the Missouri Community Service Commission. However, the tank and memorial are too small to be counted as an actual contributing or non-contributing feature (see Site Map).

Summary

The Harrisburg School and the Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge no. 356 A.F.& A.M of Harrisburg, Boone County, Missouri is locally significant under National Register Criteria A in the areas of Education and Social History. The historical impact of the Harrisburg school/Masonic Lodge has been traced through written publications and pictures collected from long-time residents of the town of Harrisburg. It has been at the center of community events and played a major role in the educational and social development of Harrisburg for over one hundred and thirty years. The Masons were originally responsible for the construction of the building in 1878. For fifty-nine years, the old schoolhouse was where children who lived in Harrisburg and the surrounding area came in pursuit of public education. Like other rural schoolhouses, the Harrisburg School was central to community life. The period of significance for education begins when classes were taught from 1878 until 1937 when the students were moved to a new school. The period of significance for social history started in 1878, when the property was built and the Masons started using it, until 1963 where historic activities continued to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period. The Masons used the second story of this property as a meeting space continuously until 2010 when they moved to the Lion's Club building. The Order of the Eastern Stars occasionally still meets in the building.

Elaboration:

History of Harrisburg:

Harrisburg was founded by John Woods Harris in 1871. Mr. Harris was born in Madison County, Kentucky, on August 31, 1816. Judge Overton Harris, John's father, moved his family to Boone County, Missouri in 1817 when John was only a year old.[3]

When he was an adult, Harris acquired 1800 acres of farm land, half of which was cultivated about six miles south of Harrisburg.[4] In the late 1860s, he heard the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad would be laid approximately one and a half miles north of nearby Greenland, the location of the only post office in the area at the time. Mr. Harris realized that with the incoming railroad, a village could prosper. John Harris along with his partners, W. R. Wilhite and C. E. Sexton, purchased the land to form the town of Harrisburg. The railroad was eventually sold to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and then abandoned when a line was completed further north.[5] Despite losing the railroad, the town survived.

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[3] Voorheis, Brent, *The History of Harrisburg*. (Self-printed, 1971), 2.
[4] Rogers, Jane Harris, *The Model Farm of Missouri and Its Owner*, (reprinted from the Missouri Historic Review, 1924), 147-149.
[5] Voorheis, 2.

In 1876, Harrisburg had a population of 100.[6] It had two general stores: J.A. Chambers and the Harrisburg Co-Operative Association. The town had two local physicians: Edward C. Haller and Thomas B. Toalson. In addition, the town had a post-office, church, a saw and grist mill, harness shop, blacksmith, and one-room log cabin schoolhouse. By 1910, the population had grown to 146 and was 168 in 1920.[7] It appears the population stayed fairly consistent. In 2010 the population was 266, but as of 2000 it was still under 200.[8]

Education:

On October 10, 1866, Anthony Drane, a Master Mason, and his wife, Mecy, an Eastern Star, donated one acre of land for the purpose of building a school (see figure 4).[9] The Dranes acquired this land in May of 1858.[10] In 1866, a one-room log schoolhouse was erected in the center of the grounds of what would become the town of Harrisburg. The choice of construction was not uncommon as early settlers often built temporary log cabins for a variety of purposes including schools.[11] This one-room log cabin was the first and only school in the immediate Harrisburg vicinity for 12 years from 1866 to 1878. Mrs. Carrie Hersman taught in this log building until 1878 when the new Harrisburg School building was constructed.

By the late 1870s, the Dranes moved to Harrisburg and worked with the directors of Harrisburg School to build a new school with the Masonic Lodge on the second floor.[12] Most existing school districts were replacing their log school with more permanent structures by the 1870s.[13] The school and lodge building was completed and operational by 1878.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, most students had to walk to school or ride horses, which meant there were many small schools throughout the county. There were 103 schools in Boone County. Over one-third of all pupils in the county attended a one-room school.[14] There were larger schools located in Fayette, Sturgeon, Rocheport, and Columbia. These schools were all larger than the Harrisburg school. Fayette had 643

[6] Ibid., 3
[7] Little, Harry A. *An Administrative Survey of Schools of Boone County,* Missouri, (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1931), 46-47.
[8] Wikipedia, accessed September 2013, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harrisburg, Missouri.
[9] Deed, Boone County Court (Figure 1)
[10] *Harrisburg Bulldog Harrisburg R-VII School Yearbook* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1988), Vol. 42, p. 37.
[11] Patterson, Tiffany. "One-Teacher Public Schools of Missouri," Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Park Service, 2011, Section F, 36.
[12] Voorheis, 7.
[13] Patterson, Section F, 36.
[14] Little, 46-47.

children enrolled in 1883. In 1883, Rocheport and Sturgeon, each approximately nine miles from Harrisburg, had enrollments of 264 and 206 respectively[15]. There were many smaller schools as well at Robinson, Prowell, Bethlehem, Red Rock, Richland, Oak Grove, Barnett, Wilhite, Givens, and Arnett.[16] All of these schools were located in northwest Boone County. Three of these schools (Bethlehem, Prowell, and Robinson) were within a three and a half mile radius of Harrisburg. The closest school was in Robinson approximately three miles away. The Harrisburg school was the only school within Harrisburg. It was centrally located in downtown so children from the community and the surrounding area could easily walk to school. Children walked from as far as a mile and a half to get to the school.

For 17 years, from 1878 to 1895, the first floor of the old schoolhouse served as a traditional one-room school for all grade school children in Harrisburg and the surrounding area. A group picture (figure 2) believed to be students and teachers of Professor G.W. Barten's Class of Penmanship, taken in front of the building provides a clear vision of the state of the old schoolhouse/Masonic Lodge prior to the mid-1890s.[17] Fifty-six students and teachers are shown in the photo. Penmanship was a regular part of the curriculum as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

As the town of Harrisburg grew, so did the school; it quickly outgrew the original building. Around 1895, two rooms were added on the east side of the main building (removed sometime after 1937). These four rooms served as the grade school until the consolidation of the school district in 1930.[18] The addition of these rooms is visible in figure 1. Anna Foley, a former student of Harrisburg in the 1930s, stated that grades 1-6 were held in one room and grades 7-up were in another room. In 1933, Helen Beasley taught grades 1-6 and Travis Watson taught grades 7 and 8.[19]

The average daily attendance at Harrisburg and other one-room schools in Missouri often was lower, and sometime much lower, than the total enrollment. In 1899, the Harrisburg school had two teachers and a total enrollment of 92.[20] In 1900, the enrollment rose to 96.[21] By 1905, the total enrollment was up to 99. The average teacher salary was $45 per year.[22] Enrollment fluctuated over the course of the next several years as the town grew.

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[15] *Missouri Report of Public Schools 1883-1884.*
[16] Little, 46-47.
[17] Harrisburg Bulldog, 60.
[18] Voorheis, 7.
[19] Anna Foley, interview by Julie Barnes, tape recording, 2000.
[20] *Fiftieth Missouri Report of Public School*, 186.
[21] *Fifty-First Missouri Report of Public Schools*, 188-189.
[22] *Fifty-Sixth Missouri Report of Public Schools*, 106.

By 1915, Harrisburg had a high school that was separate from the old schoolhouse. The high school operated out of the rooms over two stores in downtown Harrisburg,

Bob's Variety and Bill's Market.[23] In 1924, Superintendent O.B. Lynch proceeded with necessary steps toward the consolidation and establishment of a four-year high school.[24] Construction began on the new building in January 1937 and the grades 1 through 12 were moved to the new building that fall. The new school was located just down the road on Harris Street (Route J) from the old schoolhouse. Unfortunately, it burned to the ground on March 6, 1963. The current Harrisburg Elementary School now occupies the land.

Once the new building was complete, all of the classes were moved to the new high school. Thus, the fall of 1937 was the end of formal elementary education at the old schoolhouse. However, the school district continued to use the building to teach industrial arts classes and to serve as a cafeteria for several years afterwards.

For fifty-nine years from 1878 to 1937, the old schoolhouse was the center of children's lives in Harrisburg. It was the only grade school in Harrisburg and as such was very significant to the community and children who started their education there.

Social History:

Fraternal organization in Missouri and Harrisburg

Freemasonry is the oldest actively operating fraternal organization in the world. Some believe it arose from the stonemasons' guilds during the middle ages due to use of medieval use of symbols and language. Four Lodges in London formed the first Grand Lodge of England in 1717. Within thirty years, Freemasonry found its way to the American colonies and included members like George Washington, Paul Revere, John Hancock, John Sullivan, and Benjamin Franklin.[25]

Over the centuries, Freemasonry developed into a worldwide fraternal organization emphasizing personal study, self-improvement, and social betterment. The Masons supported the first public schools in both Europe and America. During the 19th century and early 20th century, Freemasonry grew dramatically in America. Lodges provided fellowship, self-improvement, and opportunities to assisting the less fortunate through charitable activities. The Masons were involved in many philanthropic efforts including founding homes for windows, orphans, and the elderly.[26]

[23] Voorheis, 7.
[24] *Harrisburg Bulldog*, 14
[25] "The History of Freemasonry," The Grand Lodge of Missouri Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, accessed on June 5, 2013. http://momason.org/node/22.
[26] Ibid.

The first Lodges in Missouri were established in Ste. Genevieve in 1807 and St. Louis in 1808. Both of these Lodges were deactivated due in part to the War of 1812. A new lodge was formed in St. Louis in 1816, which is the oldest extant Lodge in Missouri.[27] The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient Masons of the State of Missouri was organized in 1821, but was not recognized by the General Assembly of Missouri until 1843.[28]

Membership in the Lodges was generally comprised of the more influential members of the community. In the early years, many Masonic Temples served the community in other functions such as churches, post offices, and general stores. In the case of the nominated property, its dual function was a school. The Lodge also served as a place for events and celebrations. The Masons' involvement with its community generally went beyond sharing building space. Masons' were often involved in community betterment projects such as the creation of parks and implementing road and lighting improvements.[29]

The first Masonic Lodge in Boone County was in Rocheport. The Rocheport Lodge was organized as early as October 20, 1843. The exact date is unknown because the Lodge hall was demolished by fire in 1865 destroying all of the records, books and papers.[30] The Twilight Lodge in Columbia was founded on June 18, 1866 and is the oldest extant lodge in Boone County. Several other Lodges existed in Boone County by the late 1800s. Lodges were established in Ashland, Fayette, and Centralia.[31] The closest Lodge to the Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge in Harrisburg was 8 miles away in Rocheport, a long ride by horse or carriage. The Ancient Landmark Lodge no. 356 was founded by members of the community for the betterment of the town of Harrisburg.

Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge no. 365

The Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge no. 356 of the Fraternal Order of the Mason was established in 1870 and is still active. It was founded by a group of members under the Fayette Lodge no. 47 on October 13 of that year in the settlement of Landmark, also called Sabree, which was located in southeast Howard County.

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[27] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Saint Louis City and County from the Earliest Periods to the Present Day, Vol. 2* (Philadelphia: Louis H Everts & Co, 1883), 1775-1777.
[28] "Missouri Masonry," The Grand Lodge of Missouri Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, accessed on June 5, 2013, http://momason.org/node/23.
[29] "Masonry & Community," The Grand Lodge of Missouri Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, accessed on June 5, 2013, http://momason.org/node/26.
[30] *History of Boone County, Missouri.* (St. Louis: Western Historical Company 1882), 1010.
[31] Ibid, 636, 705, 826.

Records indicate that the Lodge was still operating under Dispensation on September 23, 1872, at which time, the Annual Communication to the Grand Lodge state that "they were looking forward to receiving their charter."[32] The petitioners for the charter were: H.W. Pile, Anthony Drane, and R.A. Rowland.[33] The charter was granted on October 17, 1873.

The original membership consisted of just 7 members: H.W. Pile, G.J.C. Wintrmute, H.A. Grigsby, A.H. Grigsby, R.A. Rowland, J.B. Elliott, and Anthony Drane.[34] However, little is known about the founding members.

The Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge was moved twice before moving into the old schoolhouse building. After the Landmark Lodge was destroyed by fire, the exact date unknown, it moved to the town of Harrisburg in 1871 where meetings were held on the second floor of Price's grocery store.[35] Finally, the Lodge moved into the second floor of the new purpose-built Harrisburg School/Masonic building after its completion in 1878.

Membership of this Lodge fluctuated over the years; the reason for this is currently unknown, but it may be due to changes in Harrisburg's population or demographics. By October 1873, the membership totaled 27. In 1886, 29 members had their picture taken in front of the building (figure 5.) The membership grew to 90 members in 1969 and then dwindled to 38 members in 1999. Membership swelled to 105 members in 2006. Currently, the Lodge has 74 members.

The Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge has been a social cornerstone to the small community of Harrisburg. The Lodge offered public leaders a place to meet outside of their official or commercial positions and work together on charitable and recreational projects. The Lodge organized many community events bringing together Lodge members and towns people.

During the period of significance, the Lodge met on the Saturday on or before the full moon each month on the second floor of the nominated building. Unfortunately, the Masonic Lodge no longer meets here. Due to the deterioration of the building, the Lodge moved to the Lion's Club building in 2010. The Masons continue to be an active part of the community and look forward to moving back into the Lodge building if possible.

Order of the Eastern Star:

[32] Charles R. Moreau, letter, 1994.
[33] Ibid.
[34] The Columbia Missourian, "Lodge 356 has 81-year history as mason group." Oct. 26, 1951.
[35] Charles R. Moreau, letter, 1994..

Rumored to have originated in the early 1700s, the Order of the Eastern Star is the largest fraternal organization in the world open to both women and men. The Order as we know it today was officially founded in the United States by Rob Morris in 1850, the Poet Laureate of Masonry. Members are comprised of men who are Master Masons and women who are related to a member of the Masons.[36]

The Harrisburg chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was founded on October 12, 1918. There were 19 original members. The lodge quickly grew to 29 members in 1919[37] and expanded to 53 members by 1924.[38]

The chapter met, and occasionally still meets, on the second floor of the nominated building. It also sometimes meets in the Harrisburg community center to accommodate its older members.

Other uses of the first floor

After the school moved out in 1937, the first floor of the building was utilized for a variety of purposes. The new Harrisburg school used it for a hot lunch program and for its industrial arts classes.[39] It was also used as a residence and a café. Figure 6 depicts Cochran's Restaurant, which opened in 1958 and was operated out of the building until 1960. Various other community events have also taken place in the schoolhouse including political speeches, concession for sporting events, and community celebration like picnics, weddings, and ice cream socials. In 1971, Harrisburg had its Centennial Celebration in the old school yard.

Conclusion

Many members of the community want to see the building restored and put to use again for community events. Although the first floor of the building has served many functions throughout the years, it remains largely extant. The 1895 addition was removed within the period of significance and the original one-room schoolhouse remains.

The old schoolhouse was the only place in Harrisburg where residents could attain an elementary education from 1878 to 1937. It served many current and past community

[36] "About the order of the eastern star," General Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star, accessed August 8, 2013, http://www.easternstar.org/about_oes.html.
[37] *Proceedings of the Forty-Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Chapter Order of the Eater Star of* Missouri, (Palmyra, MO: Grand Chapter of Missouri, Order of the Eastern Star, 1919), appendix 1, 17.
[38] *Proceedings of the Fifty-First Annual Session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Easter Star of Missouri* (Palmyra, MO: Grand Chapter of Missouri, Order of the Eastern Star, 1925), appendix 1, 65.
[39] Harold Kent Hombs, interviewed by Jill Williamson, taped recorded, 2000. Specific dates unknown.

members. Thus, the building is locally significant in the area of Education. Additionally, it was also built by and for the local chapter of Masons and played an important role in Harrisburg's social sphere.

Many residents of Harrisburg have a connection to the building attending school or social functions. The Masonic Lodge met in the building from its construction in 1878 to 2010, over 130 years. The Masonic Lodge offered residents of Harrisburg a place for social engagement and personal improvement. The Harrisburg Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star continues to occasionally meet in the Masonic Lodge to the present day.

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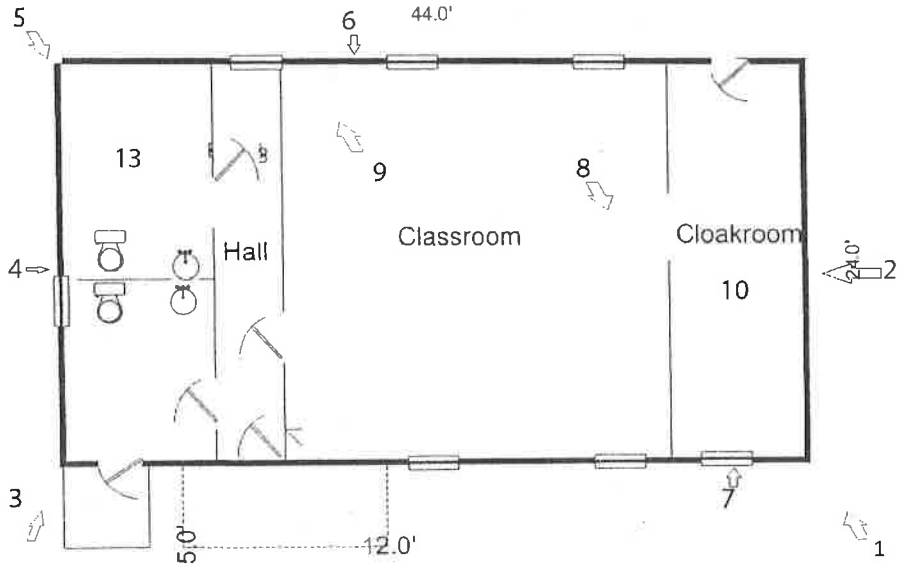
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is outlined on the Site Map on page 17 of this nomination.

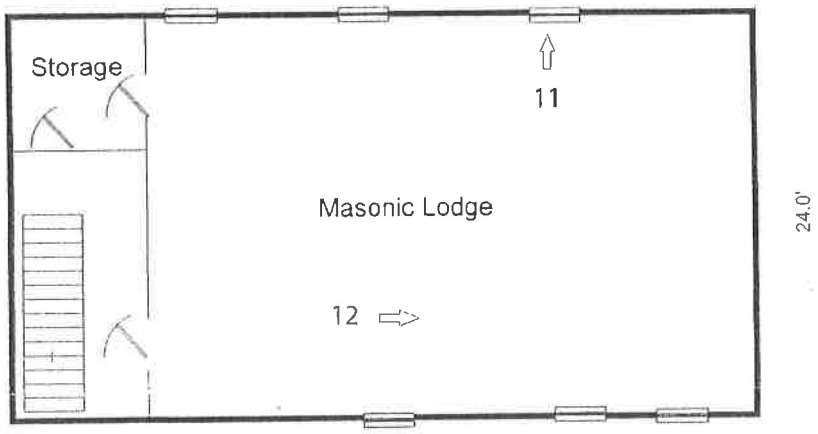
Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary only includes the nominated building as non-related modern construction has encroached on the historic parcel. The current boundaries include a propane tank and a landscaped monument (installed in 2002); however they are small and not permanent. Thus, they are considered too minimal to be counted as an actual contributing or non-contributing feature.

Floor Plans



Second Floor
44.0'



N
Scale = 1-12

AREA CALCULATIONS SUMMARY			
Code	Description	Size	Net Totals
GLA1	First Floor	1056.00	1056.00
GLA2	Second Floor	1056.00	1056.00
P/P	Porch	60.00	60.00

LIVING ROOM BREAKDOWN	
Breakdown	Subtotals
First Floor	
24.0 X 44.0	1056.00
Second Floor	
24.0 X 44.0	1056.00

Site Map

Harrisburg School/Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge #356
Lat: 39.141125
Lon: -92.461885

N

Figure 1: 1895 addition on east side of main building. Date: Unknown. Source: Jill Williamson, Harrisburg Community Betterment Association, Personal Collection

Figure 2: Professor G. W. Barten's Class of Penmanship – The date is unknown, but it was sometime before the mid-1890s. This photo clearly shows the original bell tower in the center for the roof.

Source: *Harrisburg R-VII School Yearbook, Vo. 42*. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1988, p. 60.

Figure 3: Photo showing two porch roofs. Date: Unknown:
Source: Lodges of Northeast Missouri, Vol. VXXXXIX. Columbia, MO: Masonic Lodge of Research, 2001, p. 249.

Harrisburg School/Ancient Landmark Masonic Lodge
Name of Property
Boone County, Missouri
County and State
n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

This indenture made and entered into this 10th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six between Anthony Drain and Mary Drain his wife of the County of Boone and State of Missouri of the first part and J. M. Bennett, Greg. Evans and P. W. Long, directors of school district No 1 in the County and State aforesaid and their successors in office of the second part Witnesseth that the said Anthony Drain and Mary his wife for and in consideration of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part have bargained and sold and do by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part and their legal representatives a certain tract or parcel of land lying being and situated in the County of Boone and State of Missouri to wit one acre of land off of the South West corner of the North East quarter of Section Eleven township Fifty (50) of Range Twenty (20) to have and to hold the premises hereby conveyed with all the rights privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the said party of the second part so long as used for school purposes and when vacated the same is to fall back to the said Anthony and Mary Drain and the said Anthony Drain covenants to and with the said party of the second part for himself his heirs executors and administrators to warrant and defend the title to the premises hereby conveyed against the lawful claims of every person whatsoever. In testimony whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals this day and year above written –

Anthony Drain (Seal)
Mary her mark Drain (Seal)

State of Missouri } ss. Be it remembered that on this 10th day of October
County of Boone } in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six that Anthony Drain and Mary Drain his wife who are personally known to the undersigned a justice of the Peace within and for said County to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within or foregoing deed as parties thereto this day appeared before me and acknowledged that they executed and delivered the same as their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein contained and the said Mary Drain being by me made acquainted with the contents of said deed acknowledged on an examination apart from her said husband that she executed the same and relinquishes her dower in the real estate therein mentioned freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband. Taken and certified this day and year aforesaid.

H. M. Petty J.P.

Figure 4: Property Deed, Boone County Court

Figure 5: Members of Ancient Landmark Lodge #356 had their picture taken in front of their building on St. John Day 1886. At that time the following members were seated from left to right: Jerry Alexander, Jack Hutts, John Hopper, W.A. Stidham, Jim Farris, Harrison Crosswhite, J.H. Boothe, George Hombs, Chauncey Whitmarsh, and William Baxter; standing from left to right were John Farmer, John Louyx, Bob Hombs, Clark Drane, John Kelly, Andrew Frakes, Harrison Fenton, Dr. Oscar Long, Al Barnes, John Edwards, Johnny Blakemore, Steve March, Ben Schawbe, W.H. Stone, Joe Carr, Tom Drane, Jim Pollock, Dave Smith, and Bill Lacey.

Source: Jill Williamson, Harrisburg Community Betterment Association, Personal Collection

Cochran's Restaurant

When in Harrisburg, drop into the cafe operated by Mr. and Mrs. Fay Cochran for a delicious meal or refreshments.

Left to right: Mrs. Bill Davis, Mr. Cochran, Mrs. Cochran. David Cochran (3 years old) is seated on the stool.

Mrs. Cochran enjoys using her Kelvinator Electric Range. They also have a Kelvinator Electric Refrigerator.

Figure 6: Cochran's Restaurant operated out of the old schoolhouse from 1958 to 1960. Source: Boone Electric Cooperative's *Hi-Line News, Jan.-Feb., 1959.*

STAPLES
Hammermill
Tidal DP
FRAGILE
HANDLE WITH CARE
RECESS

NAILS
573