

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 *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 an 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 Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce, House [preferred]

other name/site number Harris, Dr. Samuel, House

2 Location

street & town 313 Themis Street N/A not for publication

city or town Cape Girardeau N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cape Girardeau code 031 zip code 63701

3 State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Mark A Miles 10/25/05  
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4 National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce, House  
Name of Property

Cape Girardeau County, MO  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

foundation STONE  
walls BRICK  
roof ASPHALT  
other WOOD

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce, House  
Name of Property

Cape Girardeau County, MO  
County and State

**Description**

**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.)

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**Historical References**

**Bibliography**

(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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1897-c. 1908  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Legg, Jerome  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce, House  
Name of Property

Cape Girardeau County, MO  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 0.788

**UTM References**

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/6 2/7/6/5/2/5 4/1/3/1/4/6/5  
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No. 21-107-00-23-00200

**Boundary Justification**  
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lacey Illers, Sarah Kate Parker, Terri Foley, and Dr. Steven Hoffman  
organization Historic Preservation Program, Southeast Missouri State University date 04/03/2005  
street & number One Uniiversity Plaza Mail Stop 2960 telephone 573-651-2808  
city or town Cape Girardeau state MO zip code 63701

**12. Additional Information**

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)

**13. Property Owner**

name/title Robert and Kaye Hamblin  
street & number 313 Themis Street telephone 573-334-3774  
city or town Cape Girardeau state MO zip code 63701

**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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 **Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce House**  
**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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### Summary

The William Henry and Lilla Luce Harrison House, 313 Themis Street, Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, is a 2 1/2 story brick free classic Queen Anne home constructed in 1897. Designed by prominent architect Jerome Legg, the home is two bays wide, consisting of an entryway and bay window on the first floor and an additional bay window and a sash window on the second floor. The home faces north overlooking Themis Street, with the Mississippi River running parallel to the eastern side of the building. The steeply pitched roof is side gabled with an offset intersecting front gable on the east side. The opposite end of the roof contains a gabled dormer. A central brick chimney separates the two. The porch, beginning at the base of the chimney, wraps around the east side of the house. At the east corner, the porch extends into a circular veranda. A second floor balcony, supported by twelve paired ionic columns, covers the porch. The home's entryway has an elaborate door surround consisting of cut glass side lights and a stained glass transom. The foundation of the house is made of rock faced stone blocks set in an ashlar pattern. The house is located in an historic section of downtown Cape Girardeau and is surrounded by other architecturally significant buildings, such as the Cape Girardeau Courthouse only a block away. The exterior of the home consists of the original brick, tile, and stone work. The interior of the house also retains many of the original aspects such as five fireplaces, stained glass windows, and historic wallpaper throughout the first two stories. Minimal alterations have occurred over the years, but these changes do not affect the integrity of the home.

### Elaboration

As is common with Queen Anne houses, the Harrison house has a complex roofline with steeply pitched intersecting gables. The roofline and projecting dormers give the house an asymmetrical appearance. The intersecting front gable, located on the east side of the front façade, has a half round window with wide molding and keystone detail. The area within the gable is filled with fishscale shingle work. Under this gable are decorative brackets that look as though they are holding it in place. The first of two chimneys is located in the front of the house. This massive chimney has vertical decorative brickwork. A gabled dormer is located to the west of the chimney. It contains a single sash window with multiple panes of glass over a single pane. Denticel molding along the cornice line of the entire home completes the impressive roof detail.

The second story of the primary façade has a large wood oriel window underneath the projecting gable. This bay provides access to the balcony through three large windows. The front-facing window has 15/1 double hung wood sash, and the two angled windows have 9/1 units. An open spindle balustrade encloses the balcony. The west side of the facade contains a casement window located directly beneath the gabled dormer.

The combination of the wrap-around porch and balcony dominates the front of the house.

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**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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The first floor porch, added between 1900 and 1908 (see figures 2 and 3), is covered by the second floor balcony. Coupled ionic columns on plinths support the balcony. Balustrades with turned posts connect the plinths. The porch projects into a circular veranda at the northeast corner of the house. The porch and balcony are both painted white which makes them stand out from the red brick. Approximately 2/3 of the first floor of the primary façade is hidden by the elaborate porch. The formal entrance opens onto the porch, and has cut glass sidelights and a stained glass transom surrounding the large front door. Instead of entering the porch from stairs directly in front of the entrance, stone steps on the west side provide access. To the west of the porch, is a bay window. Classical pilasters on the bay divide the three 1/1 sash windows and support a decorative entablature with dentil molding.

The porch wraps around the east side of the house, extending to the two story bay area on the southeast corner of the house. The cutaway bay is topped by a projecting gable that has the same window and shingle detail as the front facing gable. The bay area has two square stained glass windows with limestone sills, and 1/1 double hung windows on the angled sides of both the first and second floors. A third stained glass window, likely denoting the location of the formal interior staircase, is bisected by the porch/balcony. This large semi-circular window covers portions of both floors of the home. To the south of the bay is the service ell of the house. A small shed roof porch with Ionic columns and dentiled entablature cover a secondary entrance into the house.

The west side of the house is simply designed. The large end gable is filled with fish scale shingles surrounding a stylized Palladian window. Though all of the windows are of the same height, a half circle decorative window hood with starburst pattern caps the center window. The two side windows are narrower and have multi-paned upper sashes. The sashes on all three windows have a central rectangular pane with radiating mullions creating a hub and spoke effect. Two sash windows are located below the dentiled cornice line. A sash window and a second tri-segmented window span the first floor of the west side. The foundation along the west side of the home contains two small windows to let light into the basement.

The building's rear ell has two additions added in the early twentieth century. An enclosed porch projects from the rear wall. This small frame addition, added when the original porch was completed sometime between 1900 and 1908, is covered in wide clapboard and has small multi-paned sash windows. The enclosed porch serves as the rear entrance and enters onto the kitchen and is divided to provide a small breakfast nook. A sunroom was added to the third floor as an additional sleeping room, reportedly around 1919 when the owners' two sons returned from service in World War I. The sun room has large single-pane fixed windows and a side facing gable roof. The windows in both the first floor porch/breakfast nook and third floor sunroom were replaced in a 1986 remodeling. These additions are on the rear of the house and cannot be seen from the street. They do not alter the cover or significantly impact the significant architectural features of the house and do not detract from the building's overall integrity.

The interior of the house has finished space on 2 1/2 stories, but also has a basement. The first floor is mainly for entertaining. There is a parlor, a living room, a dining room, and a kitchen. Four of the five fireplaces are located on the first floor. The kitchen has been

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**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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modernized but still has an old-fashioned feel to it. The second floor has three bedrooms, a bathroom, and an office. The front bedroom has access to the balcony through a walk-out window. The fifth fireplace is located in the master bedroom. The third floor has been turned into a makeshift apartment, but was originally used for storage.

There are several interesting construction details that are unique to the house. The windows along the front and sides of the house are rectangular sash, but the windows along the rear and side insets are semi-circular. The front and east side of the house also contain most of the decorative detail. These sides of the home face the river and the street, so it can be assumed that the architect would want to dress up the front, east, and rear of the building.

Directly behind the house is a non-contributing detached garage, added in the 1950s. The foundation of the original garage is visible to the rear (east) of the building. The three car garage is adorned in white clapboard siding. It was later modified, probably in the 1980s, to contain a studio apartment.

The lot on which the house sits is 0.788 acres. Trees were planted all around the house and flowerbeds have been landscaped around the stone foundation. In the west front corner of the lot stands an enormous pine tree that dominates the front yard. A concrete driveway on the west end of the house leads to the garage. Landscaping surrounds the perimeter of the house as well as the walkway and driveway. Shade trees are scattered throughout the front and back yards. Extending beyond the garage is a fenced-off ravine.

The Mississippi River is within walking distant from the house and can be seen from the kitchen and the attic room. The home is located in an area of interspersed residential and commercial buildings. There are two beautiful houses on either side, however, commercial buildings and parking lots otherwise surround it.

The Harrison house, located at 313 Themis Street, is a beautiful 2 and ½ story Queen Anne style house. It still has wonderful original detail work from the early 1900s including a two story porch with a circular veranda, fireplaces, stained glass windows, red brick masonry, and terra cotta tiles in the gables. This great example of Queen Anne style architecture is in the process of being restored. The minor alterations and modifications that have occurred over the years do not significantly detract from the integrity of the house.

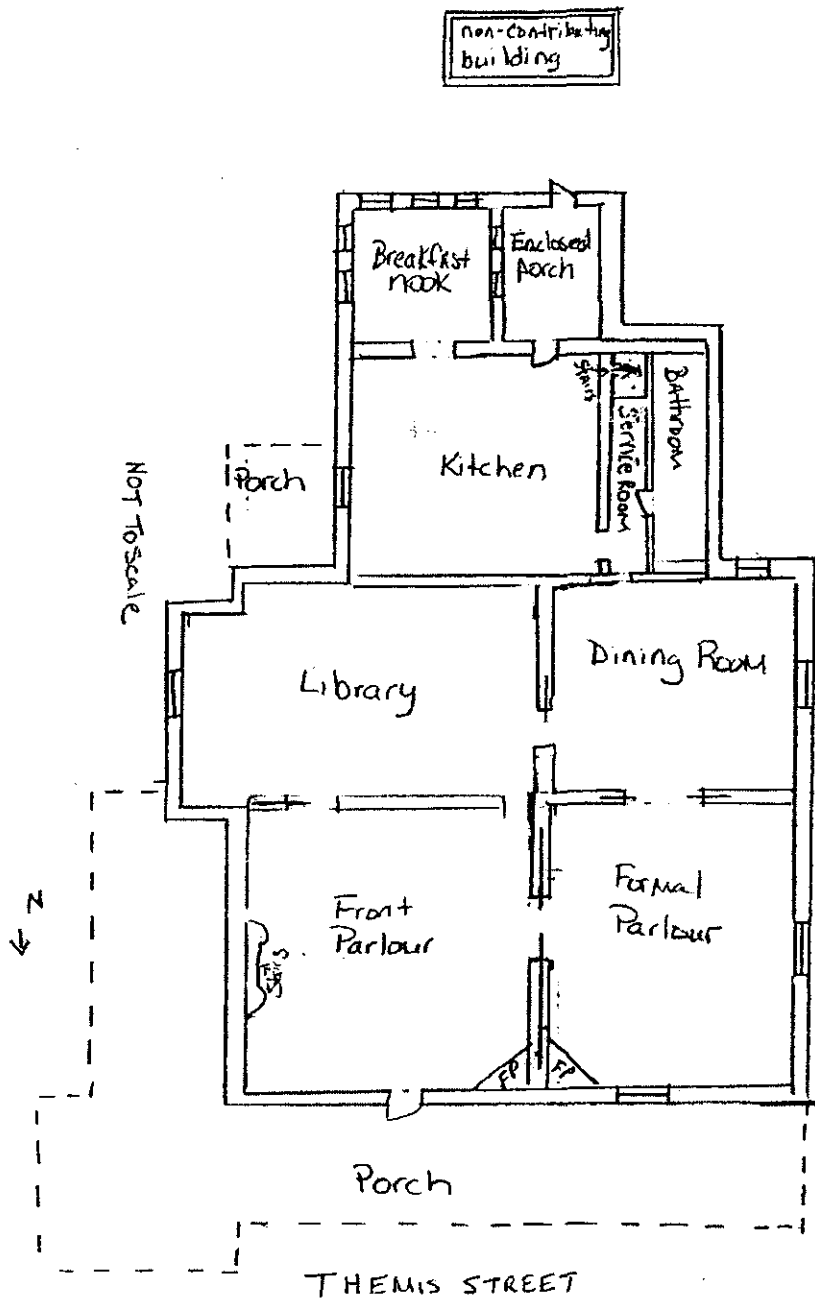
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**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

**Figure 1**

First Floor – Floor Plan





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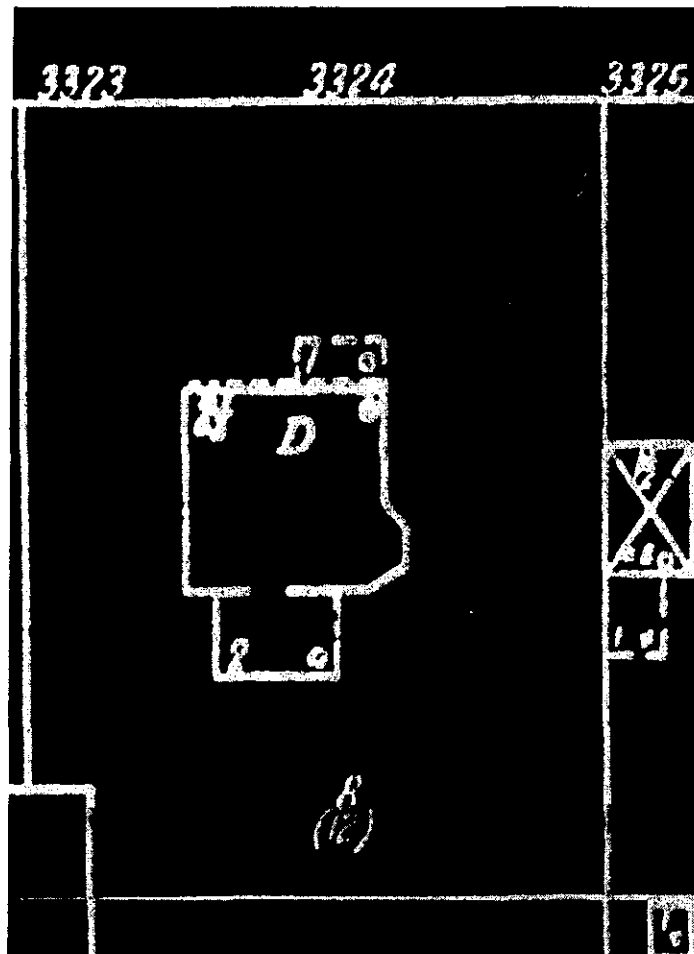
### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Figure 2**

1900 Sanborn Map

(showing footprint of house without wrap-around porch)



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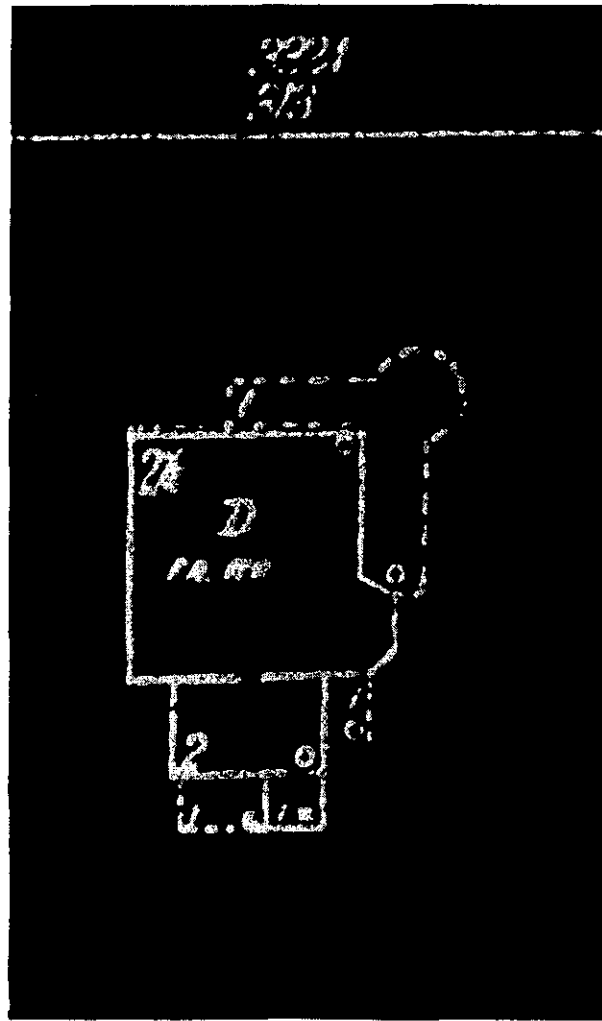
### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

#### Figure 3

1908 Sanborn Map

(showing footprint of house with wrap-around porch and rear addition)



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce House  
Cape Girardeau County, MO

### Summary

The William Henry and Lilla Luce Harrison House, located at 313 Themis Street, Cape Girardeau, MO is locally significant and qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. This large home is an excellent example of the Free Classic subtype of Queen Anne architecture, and reflects the wealth and influence of its inhabitants. Designed by Jerome Legg and constructed in 1897 for Dr. Samuel Harris, a prominent local physician, the building's asymmetrical massing and freely applied classical details are typical of the style. Within a year of the completion of the home, William Henry Harrison, vice-president of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, purchased the house. Harrison and his wife were important business and civic leaders in Cape Girardeau, as were his son and other family members. The Harrison family continued to own the house into the 1980s. The period of significance of the house is 1897 to c. 1908, the date of construction of the house and its early porch.

### Elaboration

Queen Anne architecture is considered to be one of the first distinguishable American styles of architecture. The American Queen Anne style is a variation of the Old English style prominent in England during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This style was named Queen Anne after the reign of the English Queen who ruled from 1702-1714.<sup>1</sup> Although it is not reflective of the popular architecture during her reign, the style still bears her name. Queen Anne style, popularized by architect Richard Norman Shaw, emphasized craftsmanship and utilized applied decoration, a variety of window forms and materials to create uniquely styled buildings. The style first came to the United States in 1876, when an example of the style was built for the Philadelphia Centennial exposition. It spread quickly and throughout the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the American people adapted it to fit their own social and utilitarian needs.

The Queen Anne style dominated the architecture of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was the style of choice for both elaborate buildings and unassuming homes. Vernacular builders made appropriate changes in simple homes to reflect this spreading trend. Its flexibility made it possible for members of every economic class to have a Queen Anne style or influenced home. As a result there is an abundance of vernacular variations on the Queen Anne style.<sup>2</sup> Characteristics that separate Queen Anne from other architectural styles include: a steeply pitched roof and gables, asymmetrically placed intersecting cross gables, patterned shingle work, towers, projecting bays, verandas, emphasis on verticality, horizontal bands of windows, decorative chimney stacks, and limited unbroken wall space. As the style progressed and made its way across the country, its characteristics expanded to encompass all vernacular adaptations.

<sup>1</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, 263-268.

<sup>2</sup> Mark Gelernter. *A History of American Architecture*. Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 1999, 178-179.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce House  
Cape Girardeau County, MO

Some of the recognizable subtypes include: Spindle work, Free Classic, Half Timbered, and Patterned Masonry.<sup>3</sup> Spindle work is the most decorative of the groups, while Free Classic brings in the Classic elements of Greek and Roman architecture. Both Half Timbered and Patterned Masonry are a return to earlier construction techniques and more reflective of English examples of the style. By the end of its popularity the style had adopted a wide use of color, ginger bread detailing, and extravagant ornamentation. During its reign as a celebrated style, it is possible to see the style's transform from its medieval ancestry to the "painted ladies" of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Harrison House is an excellent local example of a Free Classic Queen Anne home. It has a steeply pitched complex roofline with asymmetrically placed intersecting cross gables. The home has a full width porch with side circular veranda, textured shingle work in gables, patterned brick chimney, decorative brackets, and gabled dormer. The free classic aspect can be seen in the porch level coupled ionic columns, cornice line dentils, two bay windows, and Palladian inspired window.

The two story brick home retains a significant amount of original materials. Although the home has weathered over time, the original brick, fish scale shingles, and stone foundation and details have retained their integrity. The windows of the home, except for those in the rear additions, are all original. Included in the home are several stained glass windows, all containing a beetle motif.

The interior of the home also retains a majority of the original materials including wooden floors and five fireplaces. The five original fireplaces, no longer functioning, still consist of the original decorative tile and wooden mantels. The walls throughout the first floor, staircase, and second story landing are covered in textured wallpaper, possibly original, which is divided into two sections by a chair rail molding. The top section consists of a brown material resembling burlap in both texture and color. The bottom section is Lincrusta-Walton, a linoleum derived product known for its strength and the ability to give the impression of delicate plasterwork.<sup>4</sup> The rooms of the first floor are divided by functioning pocket doors. The staircase, leading to the second floor, is lined with decorative wooden spindle posts. Each central post in the railing has inset designs cut into the material, as well as a large finial attached to the top. Original transom windows, used for interior cross ventilation, can still be found above the doors of each of the five rooms on the second floor.

Victorian Era Americans had a strong desire to show both the neighborhood and the world that they were successful. In an age of Robber Barons and outward signs of abundant wealth, architectural styles such as Queen Anne demonstrated the need to be socially accepted by one's peers. Elaborate homes were erected throughout the country, often located in the better neighborhoods on the outskirts of the commercial center of town. The Harrison House, built during the summer of 1897 and completed during the summer of 1898, is an excellent example of this trend.<sup>5</sup> It is located near Main Street and the Courthouse, the economic heart of Cape

<sup>3</sup> McAlester, 263-268.

<sup>4</sup> Pamela H. Simpson, "Substitute Gimcrackery: Ornamental Architectural Materials, 1870-1930," Oct. 1997, accessed March, 15, 2005. < <http://www.nhc.rtp.nc.us:8080/ideasv51/simpson.htm> >

<sup>5</sup> *Cape Girardeau (Missouri) Democrat*, 8 May 1897.

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Girardeau. The home was considered one of the "finest in the city" with only the best workmen participating in its construction.<sup>6</sup> It was constructed for Dr. Samuel Harris, a prominent doctor in the Cape Girardeau area. Shortly after the house was completed, Dr. Harris died. In 1899 William Henry Harrison purchased the house from Harris' widow.

Harrison relocated to the area from Toledo, Ohio, to supervise the family timber business. The Harrison family is one of the most important families in the history of Cape Girardeau. They were locally involved with business ventures and civic organizations. Harrison was Vice President of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company. He was President of the Cape Girardeau Portland Cement Company and the Bank of Morehouse. He was also a director of the Southeast Missouri Trust Company. Harrison also owned several principal commercial buildings including the H&H building (NR listed 7/17/03), the largest office building in Cape Girardeau. W.H. Harrison was not the only involved member of the Harrison family. His wife, Lilla Luce Harrison, was also a civic pioneer for the town of Cape Girardeau. She worked to establish the city's first sanitary ordinance, create a public library, and honor the troops from Cape Girardeau during the First World War.<sup>7</sup>

The Harrison family remained active in the community well into the twentieth century. Their son, Charles, was involved in construction of the Marquette Hotel (NR listed 4/11/02), the building of the original Mississippi River bridge, the restoration of the Common Pleas Courthouse, and the development of the Cape Girardeau city plan.<sup>8</sup> The house remained in the Harrison family until 1988 when it was sold.

The home was designed by Jerome B. Legg, an architect known for creating public and residential buildings throughout Southeast Missouri and the state.<sup>9</sup> Legg was born in Schuyler County, IL around 1838 and came to St. Louis in 1864 where he attended Jones Commercial College. Legg worked for St. Louis architect George Barnett who encouraged Legg to study architecture. Within four years of coming to St. Louis, Legg had started his long and significant career as an architect. His first major job was superintending the construction of the Thomas Dixon designed Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church (NR listed in 1997).<sup>10</sup>

By 1897, when the Harrison House was constructed, Legg had already made a name for himself in Missouri and neighboring states. Legg designed several prominent buildings for the state of Missouri and several Missouri counties. His works, completed by the early 1890s included: remodeling of the Missouri State Capital, and courthouses in St. Francois (1885), Ste. Genevieve (1885) and Shelby County (1891).<sup>11</sup> Legg also designed numerous religious,

<sup>6</sup> *Cape Girardeau (Missouri) Democrat*, 14 August 1897.

<sup>7</sup> *Southeast Missourian*, 3 Sept. 1920.

<sup>8</sup> "Harrison, Charles Luce," *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, 1967.

<sup>9</sup> *Cape Girardeau (Missouri) Democrat*, 14 August 1897.

<sup>10</sup> Carolyn Hewes Toft. "Jerome Bibb Legg." *St. Louis Architects: Famous and Not So Famous in Landmarks* letter (23) July/August 1989 (2pp). Accessed October 7, 2004 <<http://stlouis.missouri.org/landmarks/architects14.html>>

<sup>11</sup> Marian Ohman, *Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses*. (Columbia: University of Missouri Extension Division, 1891. Legg later designed three other courthouses in Missouri: Gasconade County (1899), Mississippi County

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**Harrison, William Henry and Lilla Luce House  
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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educational, manufacturing and residential buildings in Missouri. Several buildings designed by Legg are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include Henderson Hall in Lewis County, MO (listed 10/2/78); Finke Opera House, Moniteau County, MO (listed 3/22/04), Oliver-Leming House in Cape Girardeau County, MO (listed 9/12/1980); Moore House, Mississippi County, MO (listed 9/18/1980) and the Ballard County Courthouse in Wickliffe, KY (listed 2/27/1980). Several of Legg's residential and institutional designs are also listed as part of National Register listed historic districts.

In addition to the Harrison House and the Oliver-Leming House (constructed 1898-99), Legg is also credited with several other works in Cape Girardeau. He is credited with remodeling the Cape Girardeau County Courthouse, and his work can also be found on the Southeast Missouri State University campus where he designed Academic Hall and the Science and Art buildings.

The Harrison House is a local example of a popular trend that swept across America in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Queen Anne architecture allowed the American people to have a style that they could truly call their own. It provided for flexibility and creativity in design as well as stability and conformity. Queen Anne homes vary by community. This aspect can be seen in the Harrison House. It reflects the social and cultural influences of the Victorian Era and combines them with its Cape Girardeau surroundings.

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Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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### Bibliography

*Cape Girardeau (Missouri) Democrat*, 8 May 1897.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The West Half of Lot Eight (8) in Range "C" in the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, fronting 94.32 feet on Themis Street by a depth of 231.55.

ALSO: The East 30 feet of Lot Nine (9) in Range "C" in the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, described as follows: Begin at the Northeast corner of said Lot 9; thence Southwardly along the East line of said Lot, 231.5 feet to the Southeast corner of said Lot; thence Westwardly along the South line of said Lot, 30 feet, a corner; thence Northwardly, parallel to the East line of said Lot, 231.55 feet to the South line of Themis Street; thence Eastwardly along the South line of Themis Street, 30 feet to the Northeast corner of said Lot 9, the point of beginning.

ALSO: The East 30 feet of the North 5 feet in the Northeast corner of Lot ten (10) in Range "C" in the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

ALSO: The West Half of the North 57.10 feet of Lot Seven (7) in Range "C" in the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, described as follows: Begin at the Northwest corner of said Lot 7; thence East along the North line of said Lot 7, 94.32 feet to the Southeast corner of the West Half of Lot 8, Range "C"; thence South parallel to the West line of said Lot 7; 57.10 feet; thence West parallel to the North line of said Lot 7, 94.32 feet to the West line of the said Lot 7; thence North along said West line 57.10 feet to the point of beginning.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the Harrison House.

### Photo Log

The following information is true for all photographs:

**William Henry and Lilla Luce Harrison House**

Cape Girardeau County, Missouri

Photographer: Sarah Kate Parker and Lacey Illers

Date of Photographs: April 2004

Location of Negatives: Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

1. North façade, looking south southwest.
2. East elevation, looking southwest.
3. South elevation, looking north northwest.
4. West elevation, looking north northeast.



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**Cape Girardeau County, MO**

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5. Detail of gable, west elevation, looking east.
6. Interior stair, looking southeast.
7. Interior, parlor fireplace, looking northeast.

10/27/57  
10/27/57  
10/27/57  
10/27/57



CAPE GIRARDEAU

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