

**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 Anderson, Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore, House

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town 203 Washington St. N/A not for publication

city or town Commerce N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Scott code 201 zip code 63742

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 20 APRIL 2006
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:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<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:)	_____	_____

Anderson, Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore, House
Name of Property

Scott County, MO
County and State

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	
3	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls WOOD: Weatherboard
WOOD: Shingle

roof Asphalt

other _____

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

Anderson, Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore, House
Name of Property

Scott County, MO
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.)

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1902-1920

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Anderson, Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore, House
Name of Property

Scott County, MO
County and State

10 Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.5

UTM References

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

1 1/6 2/8/2/0/9/5 4/1/1/5/8/1/0
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.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11 Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Von Doersten-Bailey (also Tiffany Patterson, MO SHPO)

organization Owner date 9/1/2005

street & number 203 Washington St. telephone 573-264-2187

city or town Commerce state MO zip code 63742

12 Special 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)

13 Property Contact

name/title Susan Von Doersten-Bailey

street & number 203 Washington St. telephone 573-264-2187

city or town Commerce state MO zip code 63742

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 Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Anderson, Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore, House
Scott County, MO

SUMMARY

The Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore Anderson House located at 203 Washington Street, Commerce, Scott County, Missouri, sits near the north edge of the village square and has been owned by the descendants of the Anderson family since its construction in 1902. The 2 1/2 story Queen Anne style residence is an example of the Free Classic subtype, and measures 61'x41' with the primary entrance on the southern elevation. The roofline is asymmetrical with a hipped roof, prominent front gable and dormers. The wrap-around porch has nine Doric columns that support a decorative dentil molding at the porch cornice line. The house also has an intact rear porch. The concrete stairs, installed in 1950, lead to the porch and the off-center entry. The façade (south elevation) is divided into three unequal bays. The widest bay is oriented under the front-facing gable and the entry and secondary window are much more narrow. The frame home sits on locally made brick piers between which is decorative lattice. The home is remarkably intact and has all original exterior wood siding, and windows, as well as interior finishes. Other than standard maintenance, the only major alteration to the house occurred sometime between 1916 and 1927, when the poorly designed tower and corner balcony were removed.

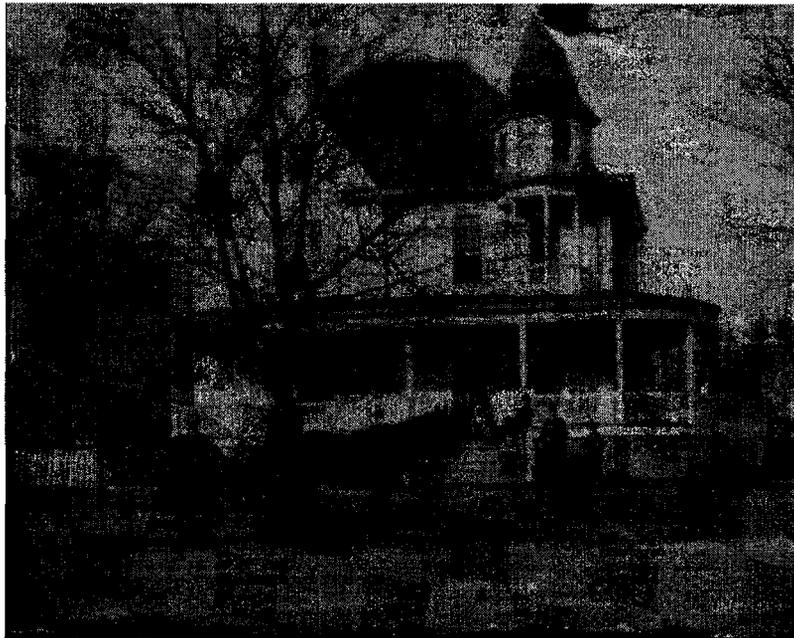


Figure 1: Historic Photo.

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Scott County, MO

Elaboration:

Setting:

The Anderson House sits on a very slight rise overlooking the Commerce Town Square and City Hall. The home has an unobstructed view of the Mississippi River, which is two blocks to the east. Once a thriving community based on river shipping and trade, Commerce still retains some of its turn-of-the-century historic residences, and institutional buildings. Changes in transportation from the steamboat to the automobile, and frequent flooding have devastated the town's economic, and historic resources. Due to its location on higher ground, the nominated property has escaped the flooding of the past, and recent years. The home is built on the site of the Anderson's earlier home that was demolished for the ensuing construction project. The family resided for a year in the local hotel in Commerce while they waited for their home to be constructed.¹ Through the stewardship of the Anderson family throughout the years, the house retains its historic character. The house is located on an approximately 1.5 acre L-shaped lot consisting of 5 city lots. The property is bounded on the south by Washington Street, on the east by Tywappity Street, on the north by the right of way of New Madrid Street, and on the west by the right of way of Cape Girardeau Street. The lot slopes towards the river and includes woods in the rear with indigenous ferns and other vegetation. The yard includes an open lawn with original Victorian bent grass, a large magnolia tree, flowerbeds, shrubs and trees. A contributing garage is located to the east. A contributing tool shed is directly north of the residence. A newer non-contributing pump house is located towards the northwest.

Narrative Description:

The Anderson House is a Queen Anne Victorian home of the Free Classic subtype. It has an asymmetrical hipped roof with gray asphalt shingles on the southern elevation, and painted tin on the northern elevation. The home's foundation consists of unevenly spaced brick piers and footings that were made locally at the Post Brothers Drainage Tile plant, located just north of Commerce. There is also a small fruit cellar under the kitchen, which is made of limestone. The narrow weatherboard siding is painted white and the attic level dormers are finished in fish scale shingles. The home retains its original wood windows and other exterior finishes. The wrap around front porch has nine Doric columns that are all made of solid wood. The porch floor is tongue and groove that is painted gray. Between 1916 and 1927 the original second floor balcony and tower were collapsing the porch below, and were removed due to flawed design.

There are three uneven bays on the south façade. The widest bay is marked by the front gable. This gable is decorated with fish scale shingles and contains a pair of

¹ Quote by Anne Clardy Von Doersten, 9/1/2005

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Scott County, MO

double-hung windows with diamond pane upper sashes. The first and second floors of this bay have wide, 2/2 double-hung windows. The slightly off-center entrance bay has a transomed entrance with a narrow, double-hung window on the second floor. The eastern-most bay is marked by a double-hung window on the first floor and a door that once opened onto a small tower-like porch on the second floor. (See figure 1) This small porch was removed early in the home's history due to structural problems. Currently, the door opens onto a small platform where the second floor covered porch once stood.

The south façade and part of the east elevation are wrapped by a classically influenced porch with a rounded corner. Nine evenly spaced Doric columns support the low-pitched shed roof. A simple balustrade with turned balusters is recessed slightly adjoining the columns.

The wrap-around porch ends at the projecting bay on the east elevation. This projecting bay is slightly off-center and is chamfered on the first floor. Each chamfered wall has a centered window. The second floor, under the gabled dormer, has squared corners and two evenly spaced windows. The northern most bay of this façade is one story and contains a double-hung window. The southern most bay has an entrance adjacent to the projecting bay and a single window on the second floor.

The west elevation has four evenly spaced windows across the second story. The first floor is also roughly symmetrical with a on-story projecting bay on the first floor. Each angled wall of the bay has a double-hung window. This center bay is flanked by two (per side) double hung windows. A gabled dormer over the northernmost bay contains a single window.

An open porch stretches across the entire rear of the north elevation. The rear expanse has two functioning entrances and one entrance that is nonfunctional. There is one double hung window on this level. The second level consists of three small windows and an older paned window that was installed at a later date in the history of the house when this small room was constructed for the maid.

The Interior:

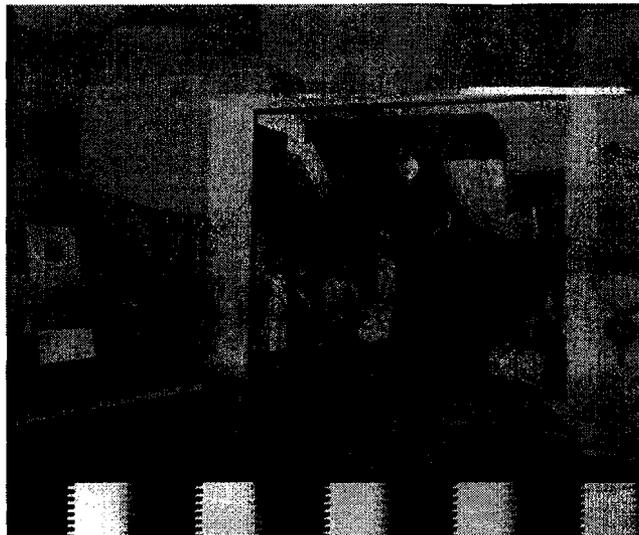
The Victorian interior retains its original floor plan with original woodwork, flooring, plasterwork, brass hardware, and ornamental details such as the hand carved fretwork in the Grand Reception Hall. The wood trim work is stained in its original dark cherry finish. There are seven rooms on the first level. The ceilings are nine feet high and most of the doorways have transoms. There is elaborate hardware through out the home. A grand cherry open staircase is the prominent interior feature in the Reception Hall. It has hand carved newel posts with ornamental tops that resemble ferns. The original

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Scott County, MO

doors. This room's trim is painted white in keeping with many Victorian homes of its day. This area is presently being restored to its original appearance as found in a photo of the Anderson family posing in this area. Both of these areas have original picture frame rails with original finishes. The sitting room and dining room also have remarkable features such as bay windows and elaborate woodwork. The sitting room has a separate entryway from the wrap around porch. The funerals of Leon Dale Anderson, who passed away as a baby, Charles Isaac Anderson, James Moore Anderson, Anna T. Anderson Clardy, and Lizzie Hunter Moore Anderson were held in the home. The coffin was brought through the doorway of the sitting room from the front porch. The visitation was conducted in this room. Then, the casket was brought from the sitting room through the grand reception hall and into the parlor where the funeral service was held.²



The Anderson Family in the Grand Reception Hall.
Photo taken from the Parlor. Date unknown.

The rear of the home is not so elaborate. The kitchen retains its horizontal slat paneling and pantry that has a hand hewn entry door. The pantry was originally used for refrigeration. The back staircase is a very simple narrow straight flight of stairs in the central corridor. The central corridor is a long passageway extending from the grand reception hall to the rear of the home. It connects all areas of the house. Its walls are paneled with a cherry stained wainscoting on the lower half and plaster on the upper. There are six entrances with four panel doors with transoms from the various rooms

² Quote from Anne Clardy Von Doersten, granddaughter of Charles and Lizzie Anderson.

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There are six entrances with four panel doors with transoms from the various rooms into this passageway.

Another simple flight of stairs goes to the attic from the second floor. The attic consists of rough wooden floors and exposed roof timbers. The brick chimney flues are also exposed.

The home always had electricity. There continues to be evidence of the old Delco system that supplied the power prior to World War II. The wiring in much of the house continues to be rod and tube. There was running water prior to the 1930's but during the Depression the family used the outhouse in the back yard and had water boys bring water into the home from the town pump that although capped, continues to be located at the eastern end of the town square.

The second floor consists of five bedrooms and one nonfunctioning bathroom. This bathroom was constructed sometime after the home was completed. It retains its original bathroom fixtures, and wallpaper. There are eight-foot ceilings throughout and comparable cherry stained woodwork. The second level reflects the greatest changes the Anderson family made to the home. These changes are evident by the wood slat walls that were installed to make additional bedrooms to accommodate their three children and frequent overnight guests. Walls that were not altered in the home's early history continue to retain their plaster finishes. The home retains its original wood flooring throughout.

The Outbuildings:

A garage constructed around 1905 is on the lot east of home. It was erected to house the first car in Commerce, owned by the Andersons, a Stoddard Dayton. The garage measures 24 x 24 feet. It has a hip, shingled roof, two wide panel doors on the southern façade, and windows which have been boarded up on the east and west sides. It has a concrete floor that was added in recent years, and an unfinished interior. A rough non-functioning doorway is located at the northern end as well.

A contributing timber framed tool shed is to the rear of the home. It measures 12x6 feet. It has a painted tin roof. There are two nonfunctioning doors on the east elevation and one functioning door on the south. It has a concrete foundation and unfinished interior. Anne Clardy Von Doersten, granddaughter of Charles and Lizzie Anderson states that this building was used as a chicken house. It later served as a garden shed.

Mrs. Von Doersten also recalls from her childhood that there were many outbuildings in the back lot where horses were stabled as well as chickens, cows, farming implements and tack. Just one foundation is visible today. It is to the east of the tool shed. She

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The pump house, a non-contributing building has a removable tin roof. It measures 4'x4' It is constructed of locally made bricks, and has one doorway. It sits on the lot in the northwest corner.



Anna T. and Albion playing in the backyard of the Anderson Home.
Date of photo unknown

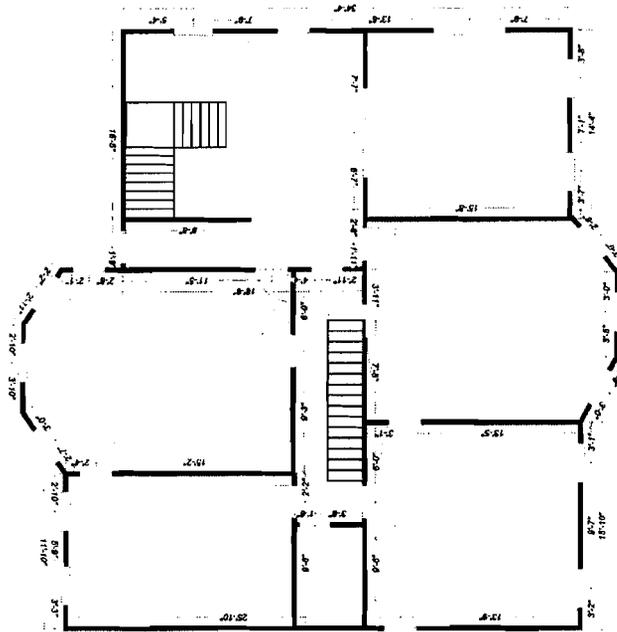
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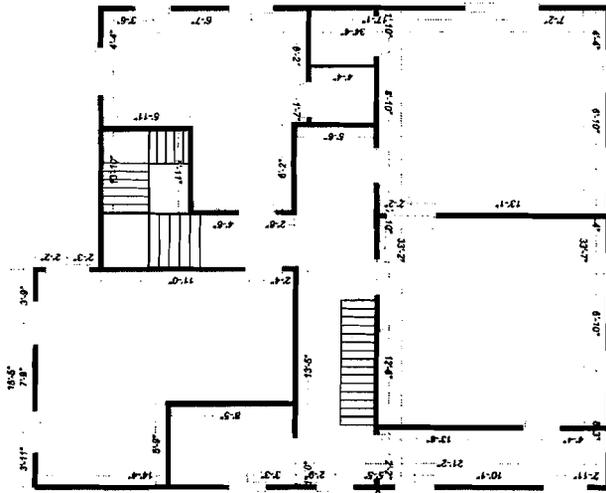
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The Floor Plan:

First Floor



Second Floor



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Section number 8 Page 8 Anderson, Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore, House
Scott County, MO

Summary:

The Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter Moore Anderson House, located at 203 Washington Street, in Commerce, Scott County, Missouri, is locally significant under criteria A and C in the areas of SOCIAL HISTORY and ARCHITECTURE. Constructed in 1902, this free classic Queen Anne style residence served as the home of a prominent local family of entrepreneurs as well as a center for local society in Commerce. The house is notable for its association with the work of Lizzie Anderson who opened her home as a default clubhouse for local women's organizations such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), Methodist Sunday School, and Children's Theatre Group. Meeting in the Anderson home, the women of Commerce and Scott County shared their societal concerns and developed strategies for implementing social change in the community and beyond. Even at a local level the work of these important women's organizations wrought significant social change including the ratification and implementation of the 18th (prohibition) and 19th (universal suffrage) amendments in 1920. Therefore, the period of significance for the home is 1902, the date of construction, to 1920. Family diaries as well as letters, ledgers, church records, and other memorabilia from the era found in the home serve as an important cultural snapshot, as they describe the lifestyle of such an affluent and influential woman and her family. The location of the home, the integrity of its construction, the significance of the materials, and largely unchanged exterior and interior, constitute an effective physical link with the town's past.

Elaboration:

Historical Background

Commerce is an old trading settlement, established c. 1788, built along the Mississippi River. It was originally known as Tywappity Bottoms by the early white explorers and settlers. Prior to this date, this location was also home to Native Americans who were settled at this location for largely the same purposes. The town has always been relatively small, though by the end of the 19th Century, it was the largest town in Scott County. It was a center of trade and industry in the area due to its location on the river. Some sources note that the town had 2000 residents at its peak, but it is more likely that the 1920 population of 593 was the town's highest population count.¹ Though much

¹ Tillman Anderson. *Unpublished manuscript*, c. 1957. Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri. "Midwest Gazetteer/Commerce, Missouri,"

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larger towns, such as Cape Girardeau, were located near Commerce, the hilly terrain to the north of the town hindered overland trade. Commerce, with its gently sloped river access, became a frequent stop for riverboats and an important regional trade center for surrounding agricultural land to the south. According to Tillman Anderson, chronicler of Anderson family history,

Commerce was the river landing, and used by those coming to this new country by boat, and there was very little others ways of travel in those days, but few stopped in Commerce...such towns as Sikeston, Charleston, Blodgett, Kelso, Benton, Hamburg, and Morley hauled most of their freight from Commerce.²

The river was also the towns connection to other parts of the state, and the Andersons and others commonly traveled by riverboat to St. Louis and other areas. It is noted several times in the diary of Lizzie Anderson's daughter that Lizzie made an annual trip to St. Louis by riverboat with her sister Dottie "Bertie" Moore Davis of Cairo, Illinois. They would go every spring, and spend the week to purchase spring supplies. It is noted throughout her daughter's diary of 1906, of her traveling to Cairo, and other river towns by steamboat.³

April 9, 1906. Mama and Aunt Dottie and Miss Delia McKnight came home from St. Louis to day [sic] on the boat. I went down to the boat to meet them. Mama had my new opal fixed while she was there, and my gold thimble engraved. She bought me a new pair of pumps and one of the Wellesley series. "A Girl of Today."

Though not centrally located in the county, Commerce temporarily served as the Scott County seat during the Civil War and the following years. The ransacking of the courthouse in Benton precipitated the move and

By an act of the legislature passed January 26, 1864, the county seat was removed to Commerce, and the court house [sic] (in Benton), sold. A small appropriation then made by the county court was supplemented by the citizens of Commerce and a substantial brick building erected. In

<gazetteer.midwestplaces.com/mo/scott/commerce/>. Accessed 10/12/2005. Tillman Anderson's manuscript estimated the population at 2000, though census and other historical accounts use a much smaller number.

² Ibid.

³ Anna T. Anderson Clardy. *Anderson Home diary 1906*. Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri.

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1878, by a vote of the people, the seat of justice was returned to Benton and in 1883 the present court house [sic] was built.⁴

Commerce continued to be an important industrial and trade center in the area well into the 20th Century, though its prominence and population dwindled after 1920. As train and automobile routes developed, river trade dwindled. According to local residents, road routes in and out of Commerce did not improve until the 1940s, further isolating the community and hindering growth.⁵ The river that was once a source of the community's prosperity was also a cause of its eventual downfall. Severe flooding in the mid and late 20th Century (notably the floods of 1993 and 1995) destroyed much of the historic fabric of the town, leaving few of its significant historic resources intact. The population of the community today is approximately 100.

Even before Charles and Lizzie Anderson built the Anderson house in 1902, they had a close association with the business community there. The male members of both the Anderson and Moore families were very involved in the local politics, as it directly affected their businesses and social interests. Lizzie's father, Joseph Harvey Moore established the J.H. Moore Mercantile Co. in Commerce (later purchased by the Anderson family at an unknown date). A history of Scott County published in 1900 noted that,

He is the senior member of this firm, was born in 1836, in Bullitt County Kentucky. At the age of one year he came with his parents [Charles and Elizabeth Chalfant Moore] to Scott County, and settled on a farm about four miles northwest from Commerce. He was educated at Arcadia College, and later equipped himself for the legal profession by taking a course at the Lebanon Law School. This gentleman is probably more widely known throughout Scott County than any one of the present days. Besides being a practitioner at the bar almost continuously for forty years, he has been connected with various interests and has had a very successful career. Mr. Moore is credited with clearing and ditching more land than any one man in Scott County, and today owns about 5000 acres within the county.⁶

Tillman Anderson noted that Joseph Harvey Moore was "not much at being a merchant

⁴ History of Scott County Missouri, Biographical and Industrial Edition. Scott County Missouri Newsboy. Vol. XIII, No. 11. Benton, Mo. April 20, 1900. p. 3.

⁵ Personal interview with Cynthia Baker. Conducted by Susan Bailey in Commerce, Missouri on 3/20/2005.

⁶ History of Scott County Missouri, p. 3.

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or a farmer, and preferred being an attorney and banker.”⁷ It is likely that Mr. Moore happily sold or turned over his interest in the mercantile business to pursue his other interests.

Lizzie’s brother, Joseph Lee Moore was also an attorney who received his education at Bellevue College at Caledonia and later at the University of Missouri in Columbia. Joseph Lee, followed farming until his school years, when he took an academic and law course at the University of Missouri. He left the institution in the summer of 1890, and at once commenced a law practice. In the same year he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of Scott County, which office he filled for eight successive years. He was later appointed as one of the commissioners to locate St. John’s Bayou ditch. When this work was completed he became a partner in the J.H. Moore Mercantile Co. He is also extensively engaged in stock raising⁸ and was director of the First Bank in Charleston, a branch of the old Union Bank organized in 1860.

The Anderson family was equally influential in the commercial and political life of the region. Joseph Temple Anderson (the brother of Charles) "at the time of his death was a partner in the mercantile firm of Anderson Brothers of Commerce. He also owned interest in the Grand Chain Milling Co. [in the family since 1871], and the Farmers Bank of Commerce."⁹ Charles and his brothers inherited their father's businesses and farmlands.

Both the Anderson and the Moore families had large land holdings. They had vested interests in the drainage issues in Southeast Missouri. The ownership of this land, and their need to protect it from Mississippi River flooding prompted them to be active in the construction of the levee that presently extends from Commerce south to New Orleans. Lizzie’s father Joseph H. Moore was also involved in the drainage of large parts of Southeast Missouri (see quote above). Charles Anderson and his son Albion served on the levee board, and participated in decisions regarding drainage and other issues until the late 1960’s.¹⁰

⁷ Tillman Anderson, n.p.

⁸ *History of Scott County Missouri*, p. 36.

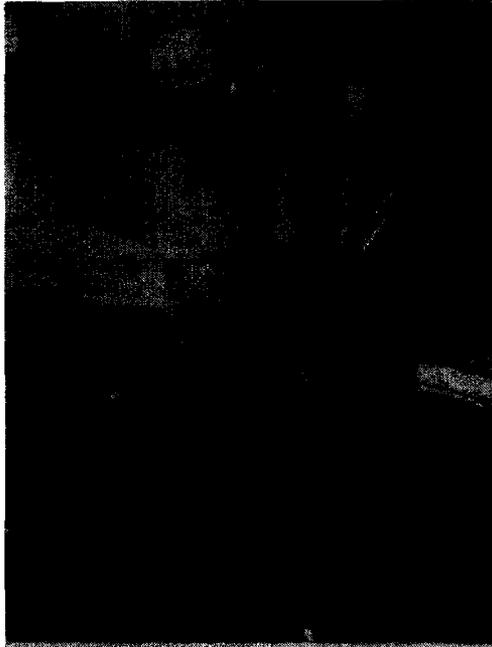
⁹ Edison Shrum. Commerce, MO. 200 years of History, 1996, p. 140; Obituary of Joseph T. Anderson. *Scott County Democrat*. Feb 27, ?.

¹⁰ Letters and engineering drawings. Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri.

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Joseph Harvey Moore, Lizzie Anderson's father.

The store begun by J.H. Moore and later owned by Charles Anderson and his sons was one of two general merchandise business in Commerce. Originally located on Water Street, the family later built a new commercial building on the corner of Washington and Tywappity streets to house the expanding business. This building was torn down in later years. The Anderson's also had mercantile businesses in Morely and Oran, both in Scott County. Charles's parents, James and Charlotte Temple Old Anderson, were originally from Oran and expanding to this town was a logical choice for the business. In addition to the mercantile, Charles and his brothers also had a contract with the Post Office to deliver mail down Kingshighway to New Madrid.

The Anderson Brothers' store was not the only general merchandise outlet in Commerce. The A.N. Ireland Mercantile also served the town. The Anderson's may have had some interest in the Ireland Mercantile since there were familial ties between the rival businesses. Charles' brother William Benton Anderson married the Ireland's daughter, Sarah, in Santa Fe, Illinois. He later co-owned Commerce's Grand Chain Flour Mill with his brother James T. Anderson, and was president of the Farmer's Bank of Commerce. William went to St. Louis in 1881 to serve as president of the Nanson Commission Company. In St. Louis he was a member of the Merchants Exchange the

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Buckingham Club.¹¹ He and his wife resided in the Waltham home that was built in Commerce prior to the Civil War. It is the oldest home standing in Scott County today. His and Charles' sister, Susie Anderson Mathews inherited the home when he passed away in 1927. It was sold in the 1970's.

The social and economic prominence of the Moore and Anderson families pushed Charles and Lizzie Moore Anderson into positions of leadership in Commerce and Scott County. Charles, through his family and business connections, took an active role in local politics. Lizzie, though lacking the right to vote, also had an influential role in the social and political life of the county. It is through her activities, notably those that take place inside the Anderson House, that we catch a glimpse of the social and political issues that affected the community.

Lizzie Hunter Moore Anderson

Lizzie's activism likely grew out of her involvement in the Methodist Church, family connections, as well as her well-educated background. Born in neighboring Benton, Scott County, Missouri on November 30, 1858, Lizzie received her education from the Belleview College (the old Arcadia High School/College) in Caledonia.¹² Arcadia and the surrounding area was known for its religious atmosphere and was a very popular location among the wealthy,

It is quite probable that Arcadia owes its existence to the Arcadia High School. It was an institution founded by Reverend J.C. Berryman and conducted under the auspices of the M.E. Church South. The town grew up around the school. After the (Civil) War it resumed it's normal course of development. Families of wealth from other parts of the state established homes for themselves amid the quiet and pleasant surroundings here. Finally the town attracted the attention of church people and there was established quarters for summer meetings and encampments. Especially of the young peoples organization in the church. The Epworth League of the Methodist Church owns fine grounds and has a yearly encampment.¹³

Lizzie later attended Wards Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee. It is unknown at this

¹¹ Shrum, p. 110; "Biography of William Benton Anderson," *Book of St. Louisans*, 1906.

¹² Joseph Lee Moore. "Lizzie Moore Anderson Obituary." Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri.

¹³ Robert Sidney Douglass, A.B., LLB. *History of Southeast Missouri*. Lewis Publishing Company, 1912, p 297.

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time if she obtained a degree from this institution.

Lizzie's father, Joseph H. Moore, was an important benefactor of the Commerce M.E. Church South (est. c. 1825), donating a lot to the church in 1875. The new church, now known as the St. Paul United Methodist Church, was constructed in 1889 and maintains an active congregation.¹⁴ Lizzie's mother, Anna "Annie" Elizabeth Hunter Moore, purchased a bell for the church in St. Louis. The bell still hangs in the church belfry. Lizzie was active in this congregation even at a young age and helped organize the Commerce (Methodist) Sunday School in 1868 at the age of 15. The Sunday school was a highly organized functioning body. As many as seventy-five students attended the meetings. Minutes recorded detail discussions regarding biblical and other spiritual topics. These minutes also documented who were in attendance each week, as well as their participation.¹⁵ Lizzie's brother, Joseph Lee, became the superintendent of the Sunday school, though Lizzie taught sessions and classes of the school throughout her life. This early work developed her skills as an organizer and helped her with her later involvement in the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other local social organizations.

Lizzie's involvement in the Methodist Church, South, likely introduced her to the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), of which she was an active local member and leader. Prohibition was a heated issue in Missouri in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and was largely divided on regional and cultural lines. Missouri had a large German population as well as an important brewing industry. St. Louis, for example, had at least 17 breweries in the late 1800s including Anheuser-Busch, the world's largest brewery.¹⁶ Many saw alcohol as the root of social ills manifested in large cities such as St. Louis. The 1895 shooting death of state senator Peter Morrissey (St. Louis) by his mistress after a night of heavy drinking illustrated, to many, the "evils of alcohol." This and other well-publicized incidents pushed religious and other organizations, notably Baptists and Methodists, to agitate against the sale of liquor. Missouri's General Conference of the Methodist Church, South, strongly opposed the sale of alcohol and came out publicly against it in 1890.¹⁷

¹⁴ Michael Painton. *History of St. Paul United Methodist Church*, unpublished flyer, 1998, p. 2.

¹⁵ *Commerce Sunday School Journal*, 1890-1892. Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri.

¹⁶ Lawrence O. Christensen and Gary R. Kremer. *History of Missouri Vol IV 1875-1919*, Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1977, 86.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, 131.

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The people of Commerce and the surrounding region took up the prohibition cause. Though concerns about the moral decline caused by excessive drinking might have been the root of the movement locally, some resentment against the political power of St. Louis might also have influenced residents. Articles in the Scott County Kicker prior to 1904 note that the State of Missouri was funneling monies to fund the Worlds Fair in St. Louis and that the political bosses in "The Republic of St. Louis" were using taxpayers dollars for their own gain. A minister who spoke in Morley (also in Scott County) was quoted in the newspaper as saying that "the licensing of saloons particularly in St. Louis is extremely corrupt and that anyone can serve alcohol and it is being served to children."¹⁸

The issue of alcohol sales in Commerce came to the forefront of political issues in 1902. The Kicker reported that summer that "It is rumored that our town will go dry at the next sitting of the county court on account of petitioners being unable to secure two thirds petition in favor of drug shops." Though "drug shops" might seem to be an unrelated issue,

For the benefit of the teetotaler element who are large consumers of patent medicines, we will say that while beer contains from 5% to 8% alcohol, analysis shows the percentage contained in the following patent medicines.... Hoods Sarsaparilla 18.8 % alcohol, Shucks Seaweed tonic 19.5% alcohol, Browns Iron Bitters 19.7% alcohol, Hosters Stomach Bitters 44.3 % alcohol.¹⁹

The Kicker notes that the Reverend William Pinson believed that the enforcement of the law regarding drug shops entailed regulating the saloons. He called for political regeneration: "Wake up the people to the initiative, the referendum, the imperative mandate and then all will be well."²⁰ Others were not so confident. In the same paper, one article noted bitterly that, "It seems a little strange that private citizens must organize themselves into an organization or league to bring about enforcement of the law when we have men everywhere who's sworn duty is to enforce the law."²¹

Though the women of Commerce and Scott County could not exercise formal political power by voting for and serving as elective officials, they found informal

¹⁸ *Scott County Kicker*, February 8, 1902 #13 Vol. 1

¹⁹ *Scott County Kicker*, August 16, 1902. Vol. 1

²⁰ *Scott County Kicker*, December 7, 1901 #4

²¹ *Scott County Kicker*, May 24, 1902. #28 Vol. 1

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ways to exercise influence. Perhaps the most effective vehicle was the Women's Temperance Union, a national organization formed in Chicago in 1873²² and first led by Annie Whittnemeyer and later, by Frances Willard (president of the WCTU from 1879-1898). As historian Nancy Woloch points out, under Willard's direction the W.C.T.U. was much more than an antiliquor organization. It worked to erase all evils for which men were responsible, from prostitution to political corruption.²³

Lizzie and other women of Commerce were active participants in the WTCU locally and regionally. Lizzie's daughter, Anna Threadgill Anderson [later Clardy], who was fourteen at the time of the writings, wrote in her diary numerous times of her mother's involvement in the WCTU. Anna T. was also involved in the Women's Christian Temperance Union.²⁴ Excerpts include:

May 10 and 11, 1906 Scott County W.C.T.U. Institute met in Commerce. Aunt Clara, Aunt Ella and Mama spent the day with cousin Fannie in Oran.

January 19, 1906 Brother Crow came and held quarterly conference Saturday night He stayed with us while here, and left on Sunday afternoon.

January 28 W.T.C.U. met at Mrs. Smiths and made arrangements that they would entertain at our home the following Friday evening which was quite a success taking in 13.80. Mrs. Gaines and Aunt Clara helped Mama to decorate the dining room. White ribbon extended from the hanging lamp to the four corners of the table and houseplants in the center of the table. The refreshments were salmon salad; light bread; butter and pickles. Lemon ice, lemon meringue and ladyfingers. The weather was not very cold/ it began to turn cold.

March 10 The W.T.C.U. had memorial services in the church Sunday evening. Francis E. Willard's [long time president and charter member of the WCTU] heavenly birthday. The boys sang and the little girls and boys, the W.C.T.U. ladies and cousin Jessie alike and Miss Georgia. Lola Keith

²² Though the organization was first organized in 1873 during a series of women's crusades, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded in November of 1874 in Cleveland, OH. "Early History," Woman's Christian Temperance Union, <www.wctu.org/earlyhistory.html>, accessed 10/13/2005.

²³ Christensen and Kremer, p. 26.

²⁴ Anna T. Anderson Clardy.

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said a little piece and everybody thought it was very cute.

June 15 Mama and Aunt Clara went to the Cape today to the protracted meeting. Mr. Mc Donald is preaching. They stayed with Mrs. Wilson. They stayed Sunday night with Miss Hettie Ranney. I went to Bess's this afternoon.

Anna T's involvement in the WCTU continued into adulthood. Interestingly, she later married Zeno Clardy, who was related to the longtime president of the Missouri WCTU statewide organization, Mrs. Mary E. Clardy of Farmington and later St. Louis, Missouri. She was the dominant force in the organization for nearly twenty-five years. She assisted in the organization of the W.C.T.U. in neighboring states such as Arkansas in an effort to eradicate through religious venues the moral evils that she believed the consumption of alcohol was responsible.²⁵ The Commerce--Clardy family connection strengthened when Zeno's sister, Lucy, married Ben Gaither of Commerce.



Lizzie Hunter Moore Anderson outside her home in 1915.

²⁵ The Women's Christian Temperance Union in Missouri, publisher, 1957, p. 3-7.

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Lizzie participated in many of these informal activities as an educated and concerned woman without the rights of her male counterparts. Her activities demonstrated her concern for her children and the community. Several examples of WCTU brochures, tracts, hymnbooks and rally books are found in the home. They illustrate the level of participation she had in these local rallies and functions. An example is the *Notes of Victory* program for Temperance Sunday. It was written by Stella Blanchard Irvine the national superintendent of the Sunday School Department of the WCTU in Riverside California. Printed in 1903, it contains hymns and instructions that were to be used for a Commerce Sunday revival. Notes in the booklet indicate that Lizzie was responsible for organizing the meeting. The book contains notes in Lizzie's handwriting that specify which hymns would be sung by children and which hymns would be sung by all. There are notes designating who would read the responsive readings and which readings would be deleted from the program held in Commerce. *Marching for Victory* was a song that Lizzie tasked to the children of the church. The words read:

Come join our noble army
And fight against the foe,
In God's own time, we'll triumph,
And lay the monarch low.
King alcohol we'll vanquish,
For in the coming day,
When we are men and women, We'll vote then as we pray.
Forward!
Hear the battle cry!
We will dare to do or die.
Lift our royal banner high,
While we march to victory.²⁶

As those of the Temperance Union were so overwhelmingly concerned about the welfare of the children, they worked to make sure the children had numerous pleasurable activities. Lizzie opened the doors of her home to temperance meetings and Sunday school board meetings. She held weekly gatherings in her home, including a children's New Years Eve party. She was also very involved in leading the children's theatre guild and coordinated several locally produced plays that were held in the City Hall across the street from the Anderson home. The programs for these plays and the scripts with children's names are located in the home. The community's social groups were very active and highly interactive with each other. As an example, Anna T noted

²⁶ "Marching songs," Woman's Temperance Publishing association, n.d.

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the following activity in her diary:

January 17, 1906 The O.N.O. Club entertained at the KKG Club Hall. We served punch and cake. We made about 5.00.²⁷

Lizzie was well educated and wanted the same for her children. As educational opportunities in Commerce were limited, all of her children attended schools outside of town. All of them also went to College in Columbia, Missouri. Albion and Anna T. attended and graduated from Cairo (IL) High School. They traveled there every week from Commerce by railroad through Morley and Charleston across the river to Cairo. There they stayed with Lizzie's sister Dottie "Bertie" Moore Davis and her husband Doctor Henry Davis.²⁸ Lizzie's son James boarded in a home in St. Louis and attended a high school military academy there.²⁹ Both James and Albion attended college at the University of Missouri in Columbia. James attended a high school military academy in St. Louis. Anna T., Lizzie's daughter went to Christian College for women, also in Columbia, and later to the University of Missouri.³⁰

As noted in the diary entries, the Anderson home was not the sole location of WCTU and other social organization meetings in the community. However, Lizzie's life and activities are well documented and easily illustrates the significant role that women, especially those of well-to-do families, played in local social and political issues. Additionally the house itself is one of the largest and most historically intact buildings in the community. Located on a slight rise overlooking the river and the public square, it is centrally located in the community and denotes the social and political prominence of the family. Its exterior and interior reflect the era when issues of prohibition, protection of children and family values, and women's suffrage came to the forefront locally and nationally. Additionally, the stewardship of the family (it is still owned by Anderson descendants), has preserved all original exterior and interior finishes as well as a large archive of family memorabilia.

Architecturally, the building is a simply designed home that exhibits the typical characteristics of the free classic subtype of Queen Anne architecture. The style originated in England and was popularized there by Richard Norman Shaw. The term Queen Anne is a misnomer, as the style draws its influence more from the medieval

²⁷ Anna T. Anderson Clardy.

²⁸ Anna T. Anderson Clardy. Dr. Davis ran for the office of Alexander County, IL coroner in 1930. Political campaign flyer, date unknown. Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri.

²⁹ James' school uniform and a diary of his time spent there are still in the Anderson home.

³⁰ Quote from Anne Clardy Von Doersten, granddaughter of Charles and Lizzie Anderson.

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Elizabethan and Jacobean eras of English history. The first Queen Anne style buildings in the United States were built in the 1870s, but the style didn't grow widespread until the 1880s and 1890s. The style continued to be popular into the early 1910s.³¹

As the Queen Anne style spread across the U.S., popularized in part by building magazines and plan books, the style began to take on more American characteristics. English versions of the style tended to have more medieval detailing such as half-timbering and patterned masonry. Though some examples of medieval influenced Queen Anne houses exist in the United States, American versions tended to fall into what are now classified as the spindlework and free classic subtypes. The spindlework subcategory took advantage of readily available wood millwork, with elaborate "gingerbread" details being applied to porches, eaves and other exterior surfaces. The free classic subtype, which became popular around 1890, is more restrained in detail and likely was influenced by the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival style.³²

The Anderson house is a good local example of the free classic subtype. It has the characteristics of the Queen Anne style in general including the irregular roof shape, wrap-around porch with curved corner. Its projecting bays on the east and west elevations and cross gables sided in fish scale shingles are also typical of the type. It originally had a characteristic tower like porch on the second floor that was removed due to structural failure early in the home's history. The loss of this small tower does not significantly impact the integrity of the house, which is relatively unchanged since the period of significance. The free classic subtype uses rather free interpretations of classical columns and other classical details. This is seen in the Anderson house on the front porch. The wrap-around porch roof is supported by Tuscan columns with Doric capitals, and the simple entablature on the porch is reminiscent of classical temples.

After WWI, the family suffered from financial setbacks as well as the devastation of disease and illness. The Anderson Brothers store was purchased in 1916 by outside interests after sixty-two years of business.³³ After this time, the family relied on farm income for their livelihood. The general economy of Commerce declined after the 1920s as the automobile and railroads bypassed the town and river traffic dwindled. The Depression greatly impacted the family and they lost at least two hundred acres of farmland due to foreclosure. They nearly lost their home soon afterward. Lizzie's brother Joseph, however, was serving as a bankruptcy judge in Cape Girardeau County

³¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995, 268.

³² *Ibid.*, 264.

³³ Shrum, p. 112.

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(just north of Scott County). His intervention saved the home. As the general economy improved, so did the fortunes of the family.³⁴

Although the family fell into abject poverty during the depression of the 1930's, education remained a highly valued endeavor. Lizzie's grandchildren, Anna T. and Zeno Clardy's offspring, both went on to earn college degrees. Charles became an attorney after attending University of Missouri and Ann Clardy Von Doersten graduated from Stephen's College also in Columbia. Charles was active in the military and retired from the army in the 1977 as Colonel, Judge Advocate General's Corps. His last assignment was Staff Judge Advocate of the 102nd US Army Reserve Command. He acted as legal advisor to the Commanding General, his staff and subordinate commanders. He also handled legal aspects of Congressional investigations with decorations: Meritorious Services Medal and Army Commendation Medal.³⁵ He passed away in July of 2003 and is buried in Jefferson Barracks Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri.

Though the Anderson's weathered financial difficulties, illness devastated the family. Charles and Lizzie's oldest son, James contracted appendicitis and died at the age of twenty-one. As the eldest and most beloved son, the entire family felt his loss. The family was further devastated by tuberculosis. In 1916, Charles contracted the illness and died soon afterwards. Lizzie's daughter Anna T, died of the disease in 1932. Albion, Lizzie's son, also contracted the illness but with treatment managed to live into old age. He lived in the Anderson House until his death in 1970 at the age of Eighty two. Lizzie suffered from TB for years and spent much time at Elmherst Sanitarium in Asheville, NC. She passed away at the Oakland Sanitarium on January 31, 1930. Her son, Albion Haw Anderson wrote the following of his mother's life and death.³⁶

January 1930 The death of my dear mother Lizzie Hunter Anderson. Mama died in Oakland Sanitarium, Oakland Road, Asheville, North Carolina. The saddest day of my life. Mama's outstanding qualities were cheerfulness, courage, hope, generosity to those not quite so comfortably situated as she, self-denial, and economy with herself, but never where others were concerned. She often gave when she was not financially able, but would make up for it by doing without something herself."

³⁴ Albion Haw Anderson. Unpublished Letters. Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri.

³⁵ John Charles Clardy. Personal resume. Unpublished, provided by Dorothy Rice Clardy.

³⁶ Albion Haw Anderson. Anderson Home Diary 1928-1932. Found in the files of the Anderson family, 203 Washington St., Commerce, Missouri.

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Friday January 24, 1930 I went to Noland Browns undertaking parlor to see Mamas face for the last time. She was dressed in a pretty gray dress with a white front. Her hair was curled like she fixed it sometimes and like it was in a picture she had taken one time. Her coffin was of silver gray colored metal. Sister took her home on the 1:40 train via Corinth Mississippi and Cairo.

Lizzie's funeral was held in the parlor of her home in Commerce. She was buried in the Oakdale cemetery outside of Commerce.

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Verbal Boundary Description

TRACT NO. SIX: Anderson Home. Large old frame dwelling. An undivided one-half interest, East Half, Lots 73 and 74 in Commerce, Missouri; and South part of Lot 47 and all of Lot 48 in Commerce, Missouri.

TRACT NO. SEVEN: Vacant Lots around (Part of home tract) full interest. All of Lots 75 and 76; and West Half of Lots 73 and 74.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all property historically associated with the construction and use of the property.

Forms prepared by:

Photo log:

The following is true for all photos:

Anderson, Charles Isaac and Lizzie Hunter More House
Scott County, Missouri
Photographer: Tiffany Patterson, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office
Date: 3/2006
Location of Negatives: MOSHPO, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102

1. South façade, looking north.
2. South façade, looking northeast.
3. Detail, gable on south façade, looking north.
4. West and north elevations, looking east southeast.
5. East and south elevations, looking west northwest.

UTM Reference
1482095/4115815

