

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Blosser, Henry House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Route 1

CITY, TOWN

Malta Bend

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#4 - Hon. Ike Skelton

STATE

Missouri

VICINITY OF

CODE

29

COUNTY

Saline

CODE

195

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDEN
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Alice Shelnett

STREET & NUMBER

Route 1

CITY, TOWN

Malta Bend

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 65339

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Saline County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Marshall

STATE

Missouri 65340

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Missouri State Historical Survey

DATE

1975, 1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Henry Blosser House is a three story, Victorian era, frame farmhouse which was designed in the Second Empire style and built in 1880. It features a projecting central pavilion on its north facade, a bell-cast mansard roof, polychrome shingles and decorative porches on each side. The house includes a full basement and an attic crawl space.

EXTERIOR

Dimensions

The house faces due north and measures approximately 40' along its east and west sides and 30' along the north and south. Its solid brick walls are 18" thick at basement level tapering to 12" on the third floor.

Construction materials and colors

The Blosser House is constructed of red-orange brick which were fired in the field immediately west of the driveway from clay which was dug from the foundations of the barn to the southwest (see plan). These bricks, which are laid in common bond, exhibit a smoother face on the south wall of the house than elsewhere. The brick walls continue down through the basement level. Polychrome, asbestos shingles in red, blue and black cover the vertical surface of the mansard roof. Above, the low hipped portion of the roof is covered with tin plates, each of which measures 18" by 12". Two narrow stringcourses of smoothed limestone run between the basement and first floor levels and the first and second floor levels on the north, east and west sides. The latter rises to join each lugsill as it runs across the facade, except in the area of the central pavilion.

Additional features

All windows, except the semi-circular fanlight over the front door and the segmental transoms over the other doors, are 8' tall, double-hung, two-over-two light and are capped by segmental arches. Those on the east, west and north sides, above basement level, are enhanced with brick hood molds which are one stretcher wide and corbeled at each terminus. Each of the segmentally arched dormers above has a similar molding in wood with an added keystone, and each is capped by jig-sawn wooden tendrils.

The mansard roof is interrupted by two molded and indented wooden cornices. That at the base of the roof is supported under its broad eaves by paired brackets. Just below, running across the east, north and west facades, is a row of bricks set with corners projecting in simulation of a decorative molding.

Other decorative features of the Blosser House include hip roofs over the porches on the north and south facades, symmetrically placed, tripartite, bay windows capped with molded cornices and pyramidal roofs at the north ends of the east and west facades, and brick quoins, four courses high, at all projecting corners. These quoins are not carried through to the south facade.

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The decoration of the exterior of the Blosser House is completed by the three remaining wooden porches on the north, west and south facades.² Those on the north and east are similar in design and feature narrow pillars which rest on heavy concrete and brick bases, clustered in groups of two or three. These pillars are capped by simply molded capitals. The woodwork on the upper portions of each of these porches is simply paneled and highlighted by a shield carved in relief and a pendant cusp in the center of its projecting face. The porch on the south facade is of a plainer, more utilitarian design.

INTERIOR

All four levels of the Blosser House conform to the arrangement of central hall flanked by three or more large rooms (see plan). At basement level, this arrangement is varied by the addition of a fruit cellar at the north end. At the first floor level, the hall is divided in two by a wall. On the second floor, the hall is divided by a stairwell, and the bath addition breaks the symmetry on the west. The third floor, unlike those below, is faced with unpainted plaster, and features a ball room which runs the entire length of its east side. This floor is currently used for storage.

The floors of the house are of white pine with the exception of those in the back parlor and kitchen which are of blue ash. All woodwork and doors have been simply embellished with panels and moldings.³

Other important interior features of the Blosser House include the 12' ceilings, the interior shutters which recess into the walls around each bay window, the 4" tongue and groove, wood paneled, waist-high wainscoting in the kitchen and back parlor, and the curving, main stairway in the central hall with its spindle balustrade and octagonal newel post of solid walnut. In addition, all rooms on the first and second floors are furnished with pieces originally purchased by Henry Blosser for his home.⁴ The preponderant style is Eastlake, with additional pieces in Colonial and Second Empire revivals and vernacular styles.

ALTERATIONS

The Blosser House has undergone minimal alterations over the years.⁵ The exterior, segmentally arched shutters, which once adorned all of the windows at first and second floor levels, and a balcony, which rested on the truncated hip roof over the north porch, were removed at an unknown date. The house was originally painted decoratively in the Victorian fashion, and it was capped by cresting above its upper cornice which later blew down in a storm.

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Very soon after construction it was discovered that the pitch of the roof over the main portion of the house was too low to allow for proper run-off. A new, slightly higher pitched roof was added at that time.

The Blosser House has been modernized in recent times. The kitchen, which was originally located in the southeast corner room of the basement, was moved upstairs in the early twentieth century. Plumbing was added in 1912 and was accompanied by the addition of a full bath on one side of the southwest bedroom on the second floor and a water closet in the former gun closet located in the back parlor. In 1931 the north porch was given a permanent cement floor. In 1936 the addition of a furnace and forced air heating system necessitated the installation of air ducts through the floors of the house. In 1940 electricity was added. In addition, at an unknown date, the south porch was enclosed by screens.

SITE

The Blosser House is located on a wooded hillock which is surrounded on all sides by open farmland. Several outbuildings are located in the immediate vicinity and all are contemporary with the house itself. Southeast of the house, the old carpentry and blacksmith shop, a frame building covered with vertical board and batten siding, now serves as a tool shed and shop. The small, square, brick building just west of this, which now serves as a garage, is the original smokehouse. North of this, the present smokehouse was constructed in the early twentieth century. Its small, vertical board and batten enclosure, however, served as the original well house and was moved from the site of the well near the southeast corner of the house.

Access to the property is gained over a gravel driveway running south and west of the house which meets the gravel road to the north. Just west of the house are located the windmill and barn.

The three level barn is an imposing structure which faces to the northwest and measures approximately 30' along its northeast and southwest sides and 100' along the northwest and southeast. Its plan is T shaped, and it is capped with hipped gables on the northeast and southwest. Two, small, projecting gables on the northwest side are also topped with jerkinheads. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. The main openings to the building are on its northeast and southwest sides with other subsidiary openings randomly placed. The double-hung, six-over-six light windows are also randomly placed.

The circular sawn, frame construction of this building is faced with vertical board and batten which has been painted red. It rests on a concrete foundation which has been faced with brick on the southwest and northeast sides. The ground slopes steeply to the south providing room for a lower level on that side. Here, the wooden post

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and lintel construction which supports the entire structure is visible, just as the framing and trussing are visible on the upper level of the building.⁶

PRESENT STATUS AND CONDITION

The Blosser House has remained in the same family for four generations and will continue to do so. Its current owner is the great-granddaughter of Henry Blosser. The house is in very good condition. Its only problem involves bees which have built hives in the ceilings and walls of the third floor. To remove these, the plaster walls have been broken away in several places and have not yet been repaired.

FOOTNOTES

1. The porch on the east side was destroyed in a storm, but its scars are clearly visible in the brick wall. See photograph #5.
2. The owner is sure that these porches are original, and they are shown in the oldest photograph available of the house from Saline County History (Marceline: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1967), p. 352. The north porch, however, overlaps some of the decorative brickwork which surrounds the windows on that side.
3. Specific information on details of construction is taken from E.R. Page, Contractor, and Henry Blosser, articles of agreement between, n.d., pp. 1-12. A copy of this agreement is on file in the Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo., 65102. Unfortunately, the location of the plans for the house is unknown.
4. While the house was under construction, Henry Blosser and his daughter, Mary, went to St. Louis to purchase furniture to supplement that which had been brought from Ohio in 1865. The new furniture was shipped by steamboat to Miami, Missouri in Saline County and hauled from there to the farm by ox cart. Statement by Mr. H.I. Sailor, personal interview with Jean Tyree Hamilton, April 6, 1978.
5. Information on alterations to the Blosser House is taken from Saline County History, photograph, p. 352, statement by Mrs. Alice Ann Shelnett, personal interview with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, June 5, 1978 and data excerpted from the draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form, completed by Karen Lang, graduate student in Art History, University of Missouri, Columbia, May, 1975.

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6. The owner has stated that the barn was constructed prior to the main house, though the exact date of its erection is unknown. Perhaps it is associated with the previous house on the site in which Henry Blosser and his family lived while the main house was under construction.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
00-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
00-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
00-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
00-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
00-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
00-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) locally prominent owners
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1880 BUILDER/ARCHITECT E.R. Page, Builder John B. Guy, Mason

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Henry Blosser House, Malta Bend vicinity, Saline County, Missouri is significant as a fine local example of an elegant farmhouse constructed in the Second Empire style of architecture which is still intact with its original furniture and out-buildings, and which remains in possession of the descendants of its original owner. In addition, it was the home of one of the county's most well-to-do and substantial farmers, Henry Blosser.

Henry Blosser was a descendant of Swiss immigrants who settled at an early but unknown date in the state of Virginia. His father, Joseph, a miller by trade, and his grandfather before him, had lived in Shenandoah County, Virginia. His mother was Miss Sarah Jane Bacie of Culpeper County, Virginia.

Henry Blosser was born in Virginia on March 24, 1831. When he was three months old his family moved to Pike County, Ohio where his father had received land in trade for his mill in Virginia. Here he opened another mill and soon became established as a farmer as well.

Henry remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age when he found a job as a hired hand at \$13 per month. With the money he earned he leased fifty acres of timbered bottom land belonging to his father which he cleared and seeded to grass. He then sold his lease for \$300. By 1865, due to his skillful speculation in Ohio land, Henry Blosser had attained a degree of wealth. In October of that year he departed for Saline County, Missouri where further speculation in land enabled him to acquire in 1869, at a cost of \$14,000, the 640 acre farm where his home now stands.² By 1893 further purchases increased the size of the farm to 900 acres.

On March 14, 1858 Henry Blosser married Sarah Baker of Ross County, Ohio. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter.³

Blosser was well known as a prosperous farmer and hunter in the area. He served for several years as an Elder of the Christian Church and was known locally as a fine businessman of high character.

The Blosser farm was well known for its large livestock herd and wheat crops. To facilitate the marketing of these commodities, in 1886 Blosser gave a right-of-way through his land to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, about one-quarter mile north of his house, on the condition that this company build a flag-stop siding there for his use.⁴ On April 10, 1891 the Blosser Post Office was established near

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the siding with John W. Heskett as Postmaster. The post office continued in use until 1911. Nearby, a store, gristmill, sawmill, blacksmith shop, passenger shelter, lumberyard and stockyard were built, as well as three, small homes.⁵ In addition, a grain elevator was established there in 1910 by the Rea and Page Milling Company of Marshall, Missouri. This is the only commercial structure which remains there today. It continues under the ownership of the Alma Farmers' Coop.⁶

A family tradition states that George Ingham Barnett, the architect of Missouri's Governor's Mansion as well as many other architecturally significant buildings in the state,⁷ designed the Blosser House as a duplicate of the Mansion, and that both of these designs were copied from that of a third house in Manhattan, Ripley County, Kansas.⁸ Indeed, the Saline County History (1967) states that the Blosser House is an exact duplicate of the Mansion.⁹ Even a quick, visual comparison of the two buildings, however, reveals only a few general similarities. These include their Second Empire style with bell-cast mansard roof and cresting, their projecting, central pavilions and their exterior decoration of quoins, though those at the Mansion are of stone rather than brick and are located at the primary corners only. Other similarities include the open portico porch and the symmetrically placed, projecting bays flanking the primary facade, though those at the Mansion are hemispherical and encompass two entire rooms and the main stairwell on the northwest side. Considering the general nature of these similarities and the degree of sophistication of Barnett's designs in general and of those of the stone window surrounds and sills, portico, cornice and interior space of the Mansion in particular, it is probable that the design of the Blosser House, though perhaps based on that of the Mansion, was actually conceived by a local designer or builder who was acquainted with Second Empire copy book designs which were readily available, rather than by George I. Barnett himself.¹⁰

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on their selection as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The Blosser House, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," and "Agriculture."

FOOTNOTES

1. The following information on the life of Henry Blosser and his family is taken from Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1893), pp. 263-264.

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2. Recorder's Record Book #13, Saline County Courthouse, Marshall, Missouri, p. 83. The family lived in a small house just to the west of the present one until their home was completed in 1880. See Saline County History (Marceline: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1967), p. 352.
3. Saline County History, p. 352. His sons were named Erskine, Joseph, Quincy, Henry and Louis. His daughter was named Mary, and she later married Ward Heskett. All the Blosser children became well known citizens of the county. The sons have been bank directors and college board members of Columbia College, Culver-Stockton and Missouri Valley College. The wife of Louis Blosser, who was noted for her philanthropic interests, founded the Georgia Brown Blosser Home for Crippled Children and the Georgia Brown Blosser Home for Women. See Saline County History, p. 352, Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 264 and statement by Mrs. Jean Tyree Hamilton, personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, April 7, 1978.
4. Saline County History, p. 354. The settlement of Blosser Post Office - Blosser Siding is indicated in the county atlases of 1896 and 1916. See Plat Book of Saline County, Missouri (Philadelphia: North West Publishing Company, 1896), pp. 2, 39 and Standard Atlas of Saline County, Missouri (Chicago: George A. Ogle and Company, 1916), p. 40.
5. Saline County History, p. 354, statement by Mrs. Alice Shelnuttt, personal interview with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, June 5, 1978 and statement by Mrs. Jean Tyree Hamilton, personal correspondence, April 7, 1978.
6. Saline County History, p. 354. A complete history of the store is given in this reference. It still operates, though now in the town of Marshall, under the ownership of H.I. Sailor who has operated it since 1906. Statement by H.I. Sailor, personal interview with Mrs. Jean Tyree Hamilton, April 6, 1978.
7. George I. Barnett was born in England in 1815 and settled in St. Louis in 1839 where he established himself as an architect of merit. Some of his more notable buildings include Tower Grove, the home of Henry Shaw (1851, placed on the National Register as part of Missouri Botanical Gardens on November 19, 1971), Tower Grove Park (1868, placed on the National Register March 17, 1972) and "Oakland", the Louis Benoist House (ca. 1854, placed on the National Register June 23, 1969). He was fond of the Italianate style of architecture though, late in his career, he also employed the Romanesque Revival and the Second Empire styles which he interpreted through the eyes of a lover of the Italian Renaissance. Some of his known designs during his Franco-Italian period include the Olympic Theater, Jaccard's Store and the Charles Peck House, all in St. Louis and the Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City, Missouri. The Blosser House lacks any

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7. such Italianate detailing. See Laure Oelsen, George I. Barnett (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1973), pp. 19-29, 44, 50-51, and figs. 44, 46, 47 and 48.
8. Statement by Mrs. Alice Shelnutt, personal interview with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, June 5, 1978. This tradition is repeated in Saline County History, p. 352 and John B. Guy, Mason, and Henry Blosser articles of agreement between, n.d., p. 1. A copy of this agreement is on file in the Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo., 65102. Correspondence with Mrs. V.P. Allbert, Librarian, Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka, Kansas yielded no information on such a house. Yet it is intriguing to speculate on the significance of the fact that Henry Blosser owned land in Republic County, Kansas which he purchased in 1883. In addition, he had two brothers who owned land somewhere in Kansas. See Saline County History, p. 352 and Portrait and Biographical Record, pp. 263-264.
9. The Missouri Governor's Mansion was placed on the National Register on May 21, 1969.
10. Unfortunately, the records of George I. Barnett have been lost or widely scattered within the last fifty years. Even his family has no knowledge of any data which might help settle a disputed attribution of this type. In the papers which do remain, there is no mention of the Blosser House. Laure Oelsen, George I. Barnett, p. 53, note 4 and statement by T.P. Barnett, architect in the office of T.P. Barnett and Co., surviving firm, telephone conversation with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, March 6, 1978. Probably of more significance than this family tradition is a statement in the contract between Blosser and John B. Guy. According to this contract, "All work is to be executed according to plans furnished by J.D. Walters of Manhattan (Kans.)." John Daniel Walters was born in Unteramsern, Switzerland in 1847. He studied civil engineering at the University of Bern after he found his chosen profession, architecture, to be overcrowded in Switzerland. In 1868 he immigrated to the United States with his family and worked as a civil engineer, painter and architectural draftsman. By 1877 Walters was given the post of instructor in industrial drawing at Kansas State Agricultural College. In 1885 he achieved the rank of Professor of Industrial Art and Design, and in 1903 he was made Professor of Architecture. Walters was the chairman of the committee on landscape gardening of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the author of several books and textbooks on drawing and graphic design and the designer of many buildings at the college as well as others including the Manhattan State Bank in Kansas and a school for nurses in New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1928 he was

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10. honored as a senior builder of Manhattan, Kansas by the local Kiwanis Club. Walters died on October 1, 1929. Due to his reputation as an architect of merit, it is more than possible that the Blosser House was designed by Walters himself. See John B. Guy, Mason, and Henry Blosser, articles of agreement between, n.d., "Honor K.S.A.C. Veteran", Kansas City [Missouri] Times, June 3, 1927, and "J.D. Walters Dies After Brief Illness", Kansas Industrialist, October 2, 1929.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Barnett, T.P., architect. Telephone conversation with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, March 6, 1978.
2. Data excerpted from draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form completed by Karen Lang, graduate student, University of Missouri, May, 1975.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 10 1/4 (41,600 square meters)

QUADRANGLE NAME "Malta Bend, Mo."

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	474727	433776	B	15	474722	433768
C	15	474984	433752	D	15	474982	433756
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A rectangle measuring approximately 160 meters north and south and 260 meters east and west, bounded by straight lines connecting the UTM coordinates given above.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Noelle Soren, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources

DATE

June 14, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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3. Guy, John B., Mason, and Henry Blosser. Articles of agreement between, n.d.
4. Hamilton, Mrs. Jean Tyree. Personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, April 7, 1978.
5. "Honor K.S.A.C. Veteran", Kansas City [Missouri] Times, June 3, 1927.
6. "J.D. Walters Dies After Brief Illness," Kansas Industrialist, October 2, 1929.
7. Napton, W.B. Past and Present of Saline County, Missouri. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen, Publishers, 1910.
8. Oelsen, Laure. George I. Barnett. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Missouri, 1973.
9. Page, E.R., Contractor, and Henry Blosser. Articles of agreement between, n.d.
10. Plat Book of Saline County, Missouri. Philadelphia: North West Publishing Co., 1896.
11. Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri. Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1893.
12. Recorder's Book #13. Recorder of Deeds, Saline County Courthouse, Marshall, Mo.
13. Sailor, H.I. Personal interview with Mrs. Jean Tyree Hamilton, April 6, 1978.
14. Saline County History. Marceline: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1967.
15. Shelnutt, Mrs. Alice. Personal interview with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, June 5, 1978.
16. Standard Atlas of Saline County, Missouri. Chicago: George A. Ogle and Co., 1916.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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BLOSSER, HENRY HOUSE

CONTINUATION SHEET

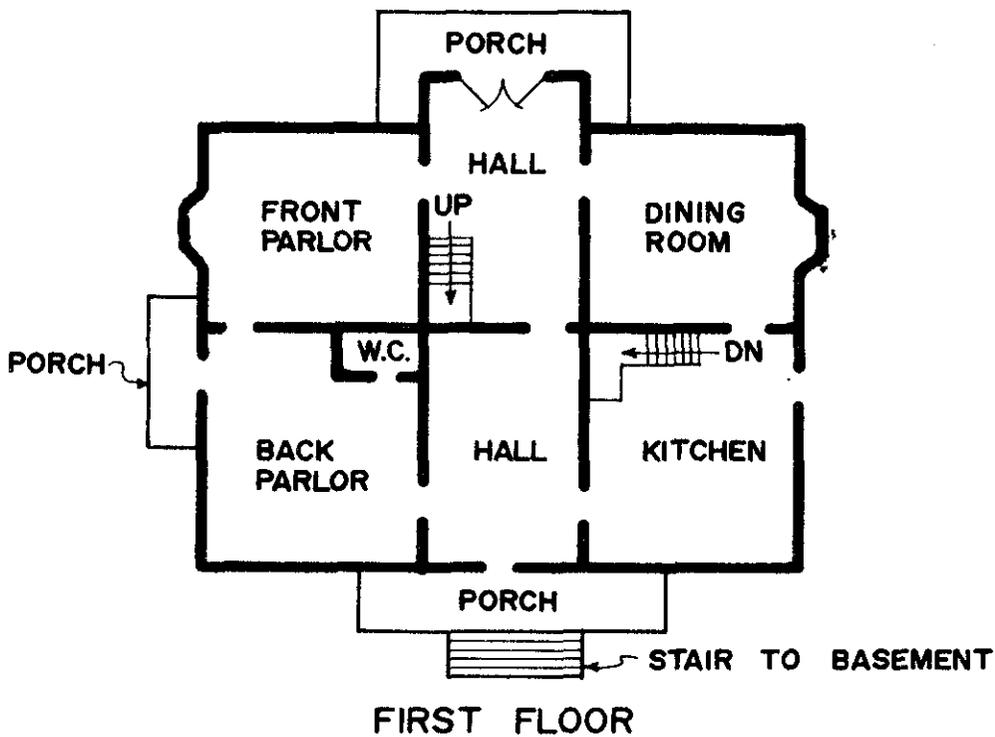
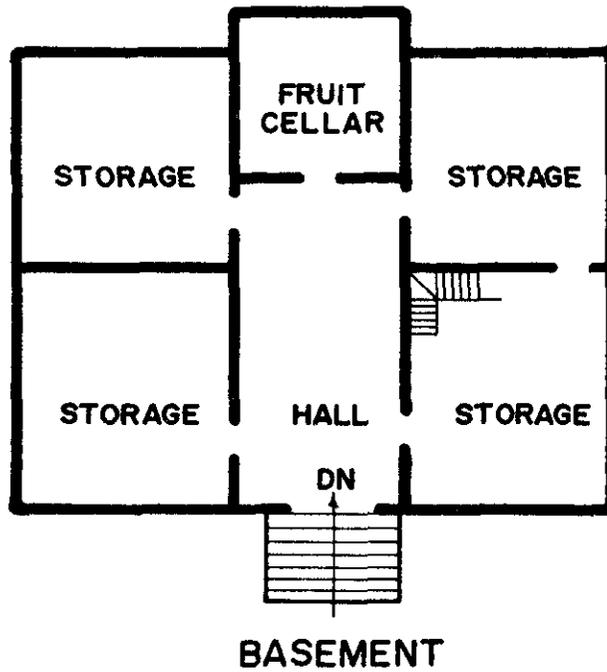
ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

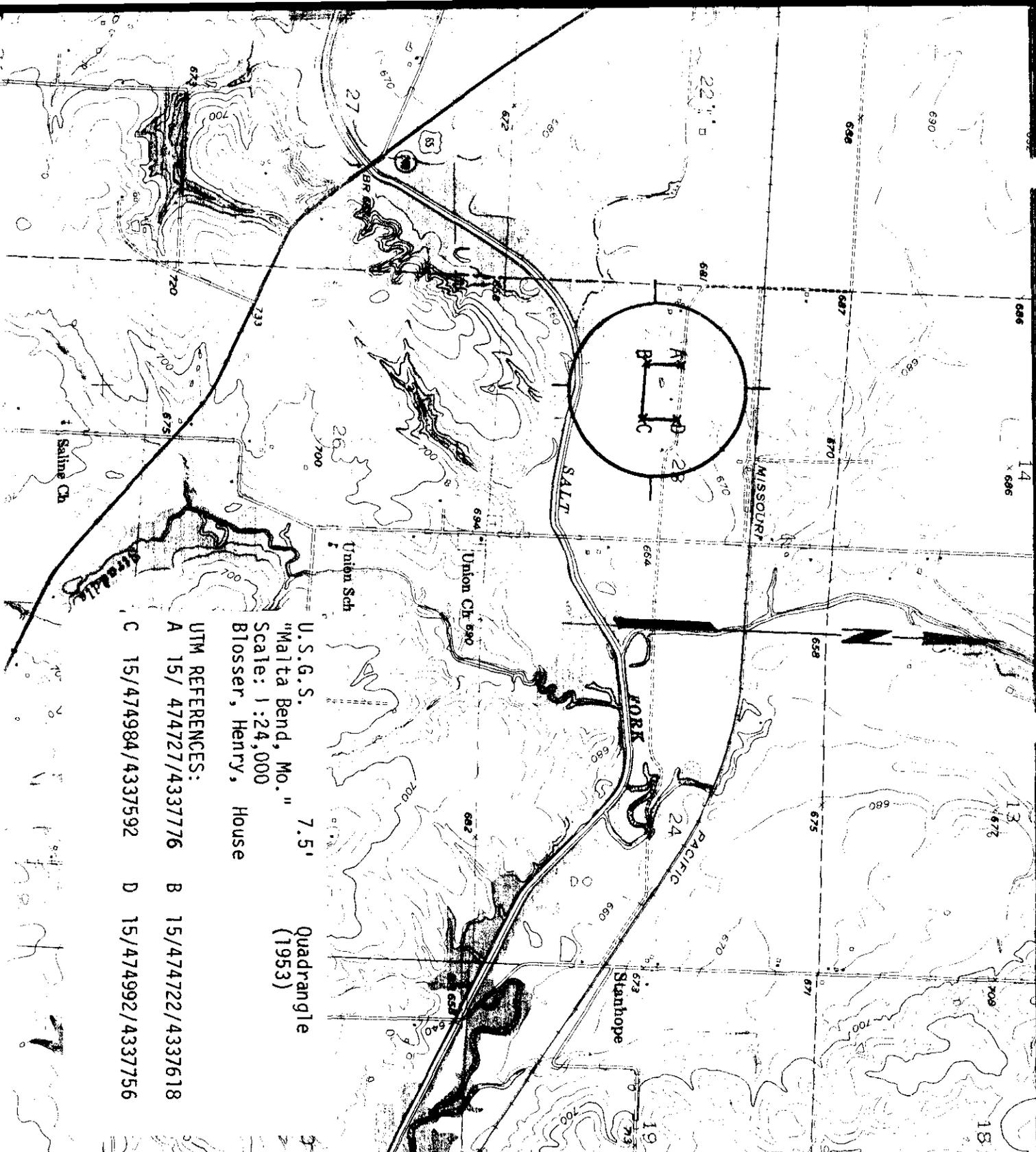
-
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 2. Mrs. Jean Tyree Hamilton
537 East Eastwood
Marshall | 816/886-3770
Missouri 65340 |
| 3. Karen Lang, graduate student
Department of Art History and Archaeology
Pickard Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia | 314/882-6711
Missouri 65201 |

BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE
MALTA BEND, MISSOURI



NOT TO SCALE





U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
 "Malta Bend, Mo."
 Scale: 1:24,000
 Blosser, Henry, House

UTM REFERENCES:
 A 15/ 474727/4337776 B 15/474722/4337618
 C 15/474984/4337592 D 15/474992/4337756

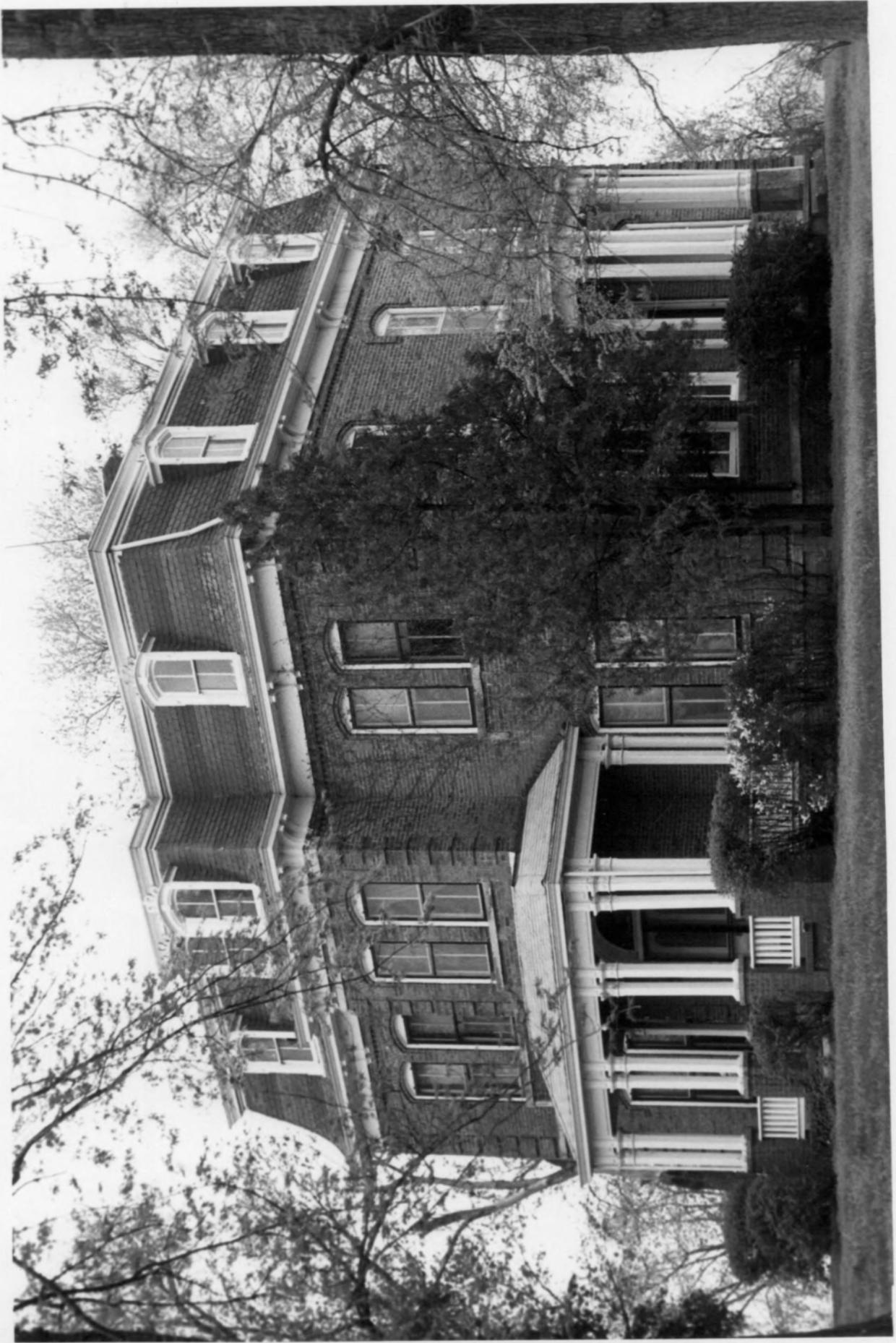
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#1

BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE
Malta Bend vicinity, Missouri
Photographer: Brian Brooks
Spring, 1975

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

North (primary) facade and west side.



BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE
Malta Bend vicinity, Missouri

#2

Photographer: Brian Brooks
Spring, 1975

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
west side.



BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE #3
Malta Bend vicinity, Missouri
Photographer: Brian Brooks
Spring, 1975

Neg Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
West side, detail. Note hood molds, brackets,
stringcourse and molding below cornice of
bricks set with corners projecting.



BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE
Malta Bend vicinity, Missouri
Photographer: Brian Brooks
Spring, 1975

#4

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
South side. Note plainness of porch and minimal
decoration of this side.



BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE #5
Malta Bend vicinity, Missouri
Photographer: Brian Brooks
Spring, 1975

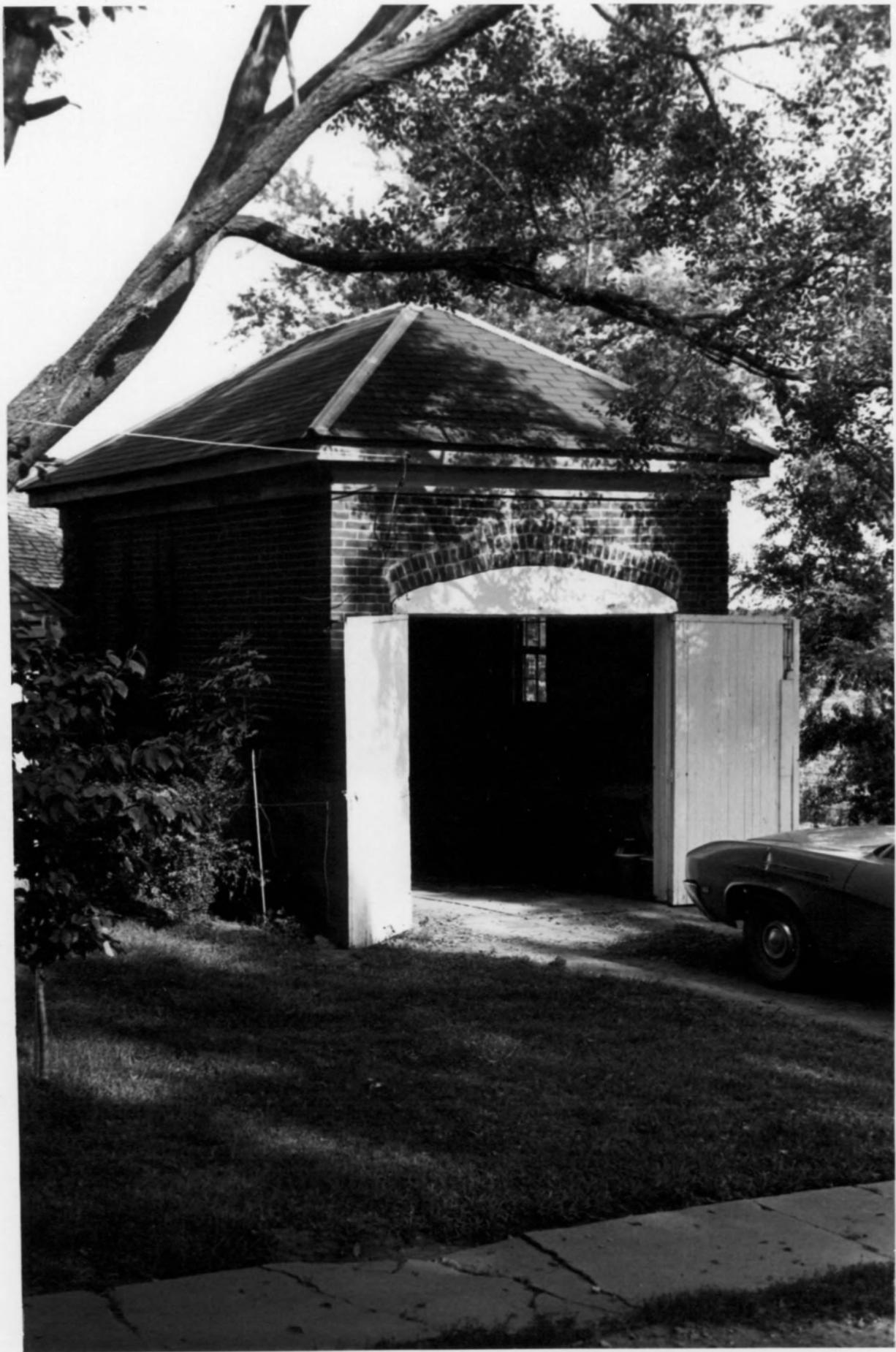
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
East side. Note scars left by removal of
porch from the area of the east door.



BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE
Malta Bend vicinity, Missouri
Photographer: Brian Brooks
Spring, 1975

#6

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
Original smokehouse which now serves as a
garage, to the southeast of the main house.



#7

BLOSSER, HENRY, HOUSE
Malta Bend vicinity, Missouri
Photographer: Brian Brooks
Spring, 1975

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
Barn, view to southwest, southwest of main
house.

