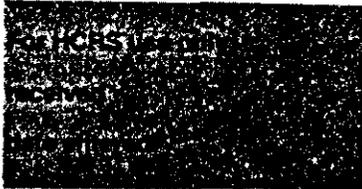


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



**1. Name**

historic Cedar Grove  
and/or common Amick-Kingsbury House

**2. Location**

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication \_\_\_\_\_  
city, town Franklin \_\_\_\_\_ X vicinity of congressional district #4 - Hon. Ike Skelton  
state Missouri code 29 county Howard code 089

**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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Mr. and Mrs. George Derendinger  
street & number Route 1  
city, town Franklin \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state Missouri 65250

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds  
street & number Howard County Courthouse  
city, town Fayette \_\_\_\_\_ state Missouri 65248

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title 1. Missouri Historic Sites Catalog has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1963 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local  
depository for survey records State Historical Society of Missouri  
city, town Columbia \_\_\_\_\_ state Missouri 65201

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Cedar Grove is actually two separate houses almost conjoined together--(about 2 inches separates them) a small one story Federal style house, ca. 1825, and a later and much larger "Greek Revival" house built in 1856. Both are constructed of brick, rest on sandstone foundations, and have gable roofs. Together, the houses present a ninety foot frontage, contain nine original rooms and have twenty-seven doors. The house faces south from the base of the river hills that rise from the Missouri River bottoms. A spacious yard contains several sizeable trees including the large cedars for which the house was named. A hewn stone retaining wall delimits the edge of the front yard; beyond is a Granite marker noting the route of the Santa Fe trail placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution. County Route Z now passes in front of the house and the nearest town of consequence is New Franklin, two miles to the east. Associated with the property are a dilapidated "slave" house; several dilapidated outbuildings and a significant barn built with a hewn timber frame.

### Nicholas Amick House

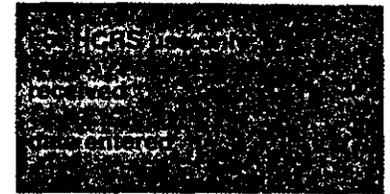
The one story west section of Cedar Grove is the original Federalist house. It is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern on the primary facade, common bond on the remaining facades, and rests on a sandstone foundation. This foundation is pierced on the first and third bays by openings, one recently covered over, the other still having its horizontal wooden bars exposed. The rear ell which attaches to the west third of the house is also of brick, and its chimney, which served the original kitchen, is contained within the fabric and is now enclosed behind wall board and not observable. An exterior chimney on the west end of the main block is shouldered slightly more than a third of the way up, and its base splays outward. A matching chimney occurred on the other side prior to the construction of the 1856 main house. The primary block is three bays in width, window-door-window, and one bay deep. The windows and doors have jack arched brick lintels a brick and a half thick with headers and stretchers reversing in alternating courses. A transom with lozenge shaped lights occurs above the door. The original small paned sash of the flanking windows have been replaced with two-over-two double hung sash and the windows may well have also been enlarged at this time (ca. 1870's) by lowering the sills. This is evident from the interior window enframements. The original window size was probably more similar to the one remaining original window on the east facade of the rear ell--a small paired six-over-six type, although it would not have been unusual to encounter a nine-over-six variety on the front facade. The shutters must date from the period of the window enlargement. The cornice on the primary facade is boxed with a simple bed molding beneath. Its medium pitched cross gable roof is flush with the wall on the gable end and is now covered with asphalt shingles. Small attic windows with fixed two light sash flank the chimney on the west side. An enclosed porch on this facade obscures two doorways.

The interior of the Nicholas Amick house is of the hall and parlor type, the hall being a twenty foot square room, the parlor an approximately twelve by twenty room. These rooms are partitioned by a load bearing brick wall. The "old kitchen" that makes up the rear ell is thirteen by seventeen feet. A rock lined cellar underlies the hall and reveals that the floor rests on log sleepers some eighteen inches in diameter

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stripped of bark and flattened on top to receive the flooring which consists of random width wide oak boards. The framing of the roof consists of approximately two-by-six inch rafters connected by overlapping butt joints pinned together with wooden pegs and spaced roughly two feet apart. Vertical braces placed approximately half way along the rafters on either side create a passageway down the center of the attic over which boards have been laid. The ceiling joists are heavy: approximately three-by-ten inch squared beams with somewhat random spacing. To these on the bottom have been attached hand-riven lathe to support the plaster ceiling of the rooms beneath. Rafters, vertical bracing and beams carry vertical kerf marks, suggesting that they were pit sawn, or axe marks, meaning that this framing system is probably original.

The main room, or "hall", of the Nicholas Amick house is bordered with wainscoting, while the "parlor" has a simple chair rail with a beaded lower edge. The originality of the wainscoting (narrow vertical boards with beaded edges) is confused by use of the same material to board up the fireplace--an act that probably took place sometime after the Civil War when wood stoves came in general use. The baseboard with its delicate upper border of moldings must be original. The most important surviving elements are the front and rear doors of the hall and the fireplace mantels in both rooms of the main block (the fireplace of the rear ell is concealed behind wall board). The entrance door is a paneled one with its three beveled lower panels intact. The upper panels appear to have been replaced with panes of glass and in the process the present center stile of the upper panels may have replaced two stiles positioned over those directly below in the middle section to create the "double cross" effect observable in the doors of other early Howard County houses. The large strap hinges on this and the rear door are likely original and are most unusual. The rear door is a solidly constructed board and batten type. The boards are accented by a flush bead molding where they join, while the three battens are chamfered; both of these features are typical in the doors of Missouri folk houses. Similar doors occur between the parlor and "old kitchen" and on the east wall of the "old kitchen" next to the enclosed stairs. The architraves of the doors are bordered on their outer edges by raised moldings and on the inner edges by a three-quarter bead molding. The enframements of the front windows and the doorway on the parlor's west wall are plain and topped with shaped lintels similar to those found upstairs in the adjoining Horace Kingsbury house, indicating a remodeling done during his occupancy, possibly in the 1870's judging from the window design.

The remaining interior features of interest are the two observable fireplace mantels in the large (hall) and small (parlor) rooms. The one in the "hall" is the more pretentious. Of an eccentric and personalized design, the mantel is a simplified expression of the Federal style. Like other pre-1840 mantels, especially in Howard County, this one is characterized by the use of raised bands of molding above and below the frieze section, three raised panels in the frieze, projected sections (particularly at either end as in this instance) of the mantel shelf. The pilasters at either end have raised capitals expressed in a Doric-like order and reeded elongated panels. In the raised entablature panels and central panel of the frieze are diamond shaped paterae which also contain reeding. The incised geometric forms above the center patera seem somewhat out of character but are apparently original to the design.

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The mantel in the "parlor" is a much simpler one with plain pilasters and frieze, but it does have raised moldings above the frieze and a breakfront mantel shelf.

Horace Kingsbury House

The Horace Kingsbury house is a traditional central passage I-form (one room deep, two or more rooms wide and two full stories in height) five bays wide and of brick construction resting on a sandstone foundation. The use of flemish bond on the primary facade represents a very late manifestation of this bonding type in Missouri. In both interior and exterior treatment, this house has to some extent crossed the "vernacular threshold" to lay claim to Greek Revival pretensions, although this effect has been blunted on the exterior by the removal of its original quasi-Palladian porch and subsequent replacement by a Victorian veranda. The outlines of this former portico, which spanned the central bay, are clearly visible on the second story. The portico was of a two story variety, having on each story paired square columns with Doric-like capitals, a second story railing, and a denticulated pediment. The present veranda spans the entire front of the house and is supported by turned posts. Its railing has turned balusters. The entry door is in the central bay and directly above it on the second story is an identical door as was common in pretentious houses of the 1850's. Both doors have the typical sidelights and transom and are topped with lintels that have "ear"-like skewbacks. This same lintel design is also utilized on the windows of both the primary and rear facades (the side ends of the house have no piercings). All windows are six-over-six light double hung sash. Original shutters remain on all of the primary facade windows and three of the rear facade ones. The box cornice is articulated by a dentil course on both front and rear facades. It is an odd feature of this house that the dentil course is of wood on the primary facade while on the rear facade it consists of projected brick headers. The medium pitch gable roof is flush with the wall surface on the gable end and now covered with asphalt shingles. Single chimneys at either gable end are contained within the fabric. A one story lean-to porch supported by square brick piers and enclosed by lattice work spans the three westernmost bays of the rear (north) facade. Sometime during the 1940's a bathroom was installed on the west end of this porch. A brick courtyard approximately fourteen feet in depth extends the entire length of the Horace Kingsbury house. Originally laid without mortar, the present owners are relaying the original brick with mortar.

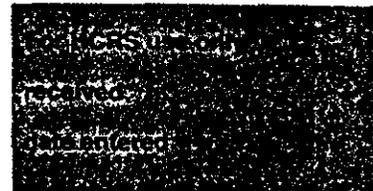
The interior of the Horace Kingsbury house is a central passage type with twenty foot square rooms occurring on either side of a hallway, approximately 12' x 20'. This arrangement is identical on both the upper and lower story; there is no basement, and the attic is accessible through a small opening in the upstairs hall. All interior woodwork is executed in black walnut harvested from Dr. Horace Kingsbury's farm holdings. Floors throughout the house are of random width oak except for that of the west upstairs bedroom which has a greenish cast of a different and as yet unidentified wood which may be poplar. Ceilings are 11 feet downstairs and 10 feet upstairs.

The first floor hallway is dominated by its staircase built in an open well U-plan design. It rises in a long straight flight and does not begin its turn until it

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nears the second floor. The treads and risers still retain their original "marbling" treatment--a fashion popular in Missouri during the mid-nineteenth century achieved by using a feathering or painting technique to make wood or another surface appear as marble. This is a rare survival in Missouri. The newel post at the base of the stairs is a substantial piece of solid walnut, obviously created by a local craftsman. It is an eccentric but finely made version of the tapered octagonal newel post that is commonly employed in pretentious houses of both classical and picturesque design in Missouri from the beginning of the 1850's through the 1870's. Turned balusters, two per tread, support the railing. Simple applied brackets ornament the stairs' outside string. The space beneath the stairs is paneled and contains a closet. The entrance is enframed by a shouldered architrave and panels occur beneath the sidelights on either side of the door whose upper panels may have been replaced by a single pane of glass. The remaining hall doorways leading to the side parlors and the outside enclosed rear porch are representative of those that occur elsewhere on the first floor. They too are surrounded by shouldered architraves, as are first floor windows, and have outside borders defined by simple raised moldings, and contain single leaf four panel doors with elongated upper panels. This type door is employed upstairs as well but in simpler enframements topped with plain shaped lintels. Most doors still retain original porcelain door knobs.

One other staircase occurs in the house, an enclosed paneled one in the west parlor. Against the west wall of this room is a fireplace mantel flanked by a built-in closet on one side and the doorway to the Amick house on the other. The deep reveal reflects the wall thicknesses of both these houses. The fireplace mantel is typical of the type found in houses of this period--simple and plain with the use of moldings and projecting surfaces generally avoided. More than any other feature, such mantels delineate the difference between the Federal and Greek Revival style in Missouri.

The east parlor is the formal room of the house. Its refinements include paneling beneath the windows, and original walnut drapery rods still resting in their walnut brackets. The mantel in this room possesses the refinements of a serpentine shelf and applied violin shaped plaques on its frieze.

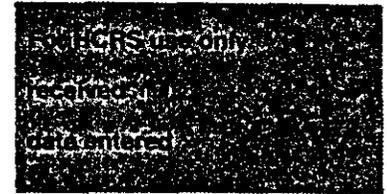
The upstairs bedrooms are identical except for the back stairs that open into the west room. Both rooms have simple mantels, similar to the one in the downstairs west room, which are flanked by shallow closets. Closets are not a typical occurrence in Missouri houses of this period. Door and window enframements are plain with shaped lintels. The doorway between the west room and hall was probably cut sometime in the early twentieth century.

In general, both houses which make up the present residence are in good to excellent condition, and have received few alterations considering the ages of the buildings under consideration. The present owners continue to restore and maintain the residence and are very respectful of its historical and architectural character.

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The residence now rests on ten acres. Just behind the house is a frame outbuilding, once the servant's quarters, which is now in poor shape. Its interior has been stripped to create a workshed, and a poorly constructed addition is now in a state of collapse. Another small frame building sits by the garden and a chicken house is also in back. Only the foundations remain of the springhouse and the smokehouse. None of these outbuildings are included as contributing structures in this nomination. Of register worthy significance, however, is a barn located some 120 meters east of the Kingsbury residence. This barn is of a transverse crib variety with shed additions that encircle the building on the north, west and south sides with yet another lean-to on the downhill south side. Heavy hand hewn beams approximately 12" square are mortised together to support this stout structure and all rafters consist of poles with the bark stripped off. Although the study of Missouri barns is still in its infancy, this barn must be an old one, at least the contemporary of the Kingsbury if not the Amick House.

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	___ commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

**Specific dates** ca. 1825; 1856

**Builder/Architect** Samuel Stoner

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

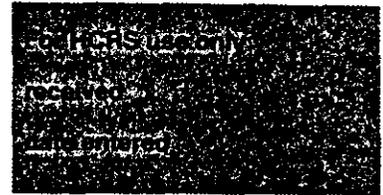
The Amick-Kingsbury House is significant for the age and architectural quality of its two houses, and as the residence of Dr. Horace Kingsbury, a locally prominent citizen of southern Howard County.

The Amick House, ca. 1825, is of interest for several reasons. Foremost among these is the fact that it is one of the oldest surviving houses in Howard County. Only the nearby Thomas Hickman house (ca. 1819) and perhaps one or two others are known to be older. Also of interest is its hall-and-parlor floor plan. Glassie traces this form of floor plan back to 13th century England (p. 75) and it was introduced into the North American colonies at an early date (the Adam Thoroughgood house, Princess Anne Co. Va., ca. 1636 is a hall-and-parlor house). Hugh Morrison refers to the hall-and-parlor plan as a basic 17th century type and suggests that the placing of chimneys at either end is a southern building characteristic as opposed to the northern colonies where central chimney were preferred (p. 140). The hall-and-parlor house type was carried westward along the routes through Kentucky and Tennessee that eventually led to Missouri. Although he does not formally identify them as such, Lancaster does present floor plans of what are clearly hall-and-parlor houses occurring in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky (Figs. 25,27). These houses date from the first, or "medieval," building phase in Kentucky (xiii, 23-25). That a so perfectly realized hall-and-parlor house with a load bearing partition dividing its unequally sized rooms should make its appearance in the trans-Mississippi West in the first quarter of the 19th century (which is the first phase of Howard County building) is a fascinating testament to the processes of architectural diffusion and the persistence of a 17th century building type over time and space. The Amick house is also important for the survival of so much of its original fabric. Except for the altering of the front windows with new interior enframements, replacement of original small paned sash and possible elongation of the window openings by means of lowering the sills, most of the original fabric is intact including the floor and roof framing systems, three board-and-batten and one paneled doors, one window (all still in their original enframements), at least two fireplace mantels (possibly three if there is still one behind the wood partition of the rear ell), chair rails in the parlor (and possibly the hall), baseboards, etc. It cannot be determined if the hall wainscoting is original (wainscoting is not found in other early Howard County houses whereas chair rails are). Probably no other early Howard County house is so intact as this one and this is important because Howard is the oldest county and the center of the oldest settlement region (called the Boonslick) in mid-Missouri. The Flemish bonded brickwork of the front facade, the Jack arches over the doors and windows, the transom with its lozenge shaped lights, the prominent exterior chimneys (of which the west one survives), are all typical features of early "Federal" architecture in Missouri. "Federal" is qualified, because houses like the Amick house are probably more expressions of a folk idiom than of an academic one. The mantel in the hall is of interest in this sense as a primitive expression of the Federal mode.

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The house that Horace Kingsbury built in 1856 also merits attention. It is essentially a Central passage I-house of the type which became the symbol of achievement and respectability throughout the upland south from the 18th through the 20th centuries. Glassie would argue that this house is a folk modification of the Georgian double pile central hallway house that created a new type, the I house, only one room in depth with hallways narrower than those of their Georgian prototypes. The remote influences of Palladianism are evident in the five bay arrangement of the front facade of the Horace Kingsbury house and in the original two story pedimented porch (Its replacement with a Victorian veranda was an action not uncommon in the Boonslick, and there are many ante-bellum houses with second or even third generation porches, and comparatively few having the porches on them originally placed there by their builders). Its Greek Revival decoration is not of the assertive, nationalistic, pattern book inspired variety, but is much simpler and understated: the plain mantels of heavy proportion, the shouldered architraves around first floor doors and windows, the paneling under the windows in the east parlor, and the dentiled cornice on the exterior. The woodwork in this house was not of pine (not native) shipped in from St. Louis or elsewhere as was beginning to be the case in other grand Howard County houses being built in the 1850's, but was locally crafted from walnut harvested on Dr. Kingsbury's own farm by a woodworker named Samuel Stoner who also executed the interior woodwork of the nearby William Jefferson Smith house built around the same time. The solid walnut octagonal tapered (but only slightly) newel post in the Kingsbury house is a wonderful piece of construction-- a homemade version of the factory made newel posts that were becoming ubiquitous in Missouri in the 1850's. The marbled risers and treads on the staircase is a rare survival of this mid-century fashion, and suggests the aspiration towards elegance of this member of Howard County's country gentry.

The presence of a secondary staircase in the west parlor (then Dr. Kingsbury's bedroom) which provided the only access to the room above, the children's room, suggests an architectural expression of the social conventions of the day, and is a feature observable in other ante-bellum Missouri houses.

The brickwork of the Kingsbury house was executed by the slaves of Judge Owen Rawlings, namely Harry and Booker. It is noteworthy that these same two are credited with the brickwork of the Harris-Chilton-Ruble House (recently enrolled on the National Register) which was built twenty four years earlier!

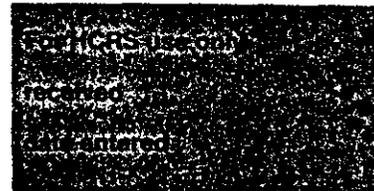
Of Nicholas Amick, nothing has been learned of the details of his life, not even where he came from. Most Amicks living in Howard County in 1850 had been born in North Carolina and probably Nicholas was as well, but this is only conjecture. He acquired the 160 acre tract on which his house was to be built in 1824 and died there in 1852. Later that same year Dr. Kingsbury purchased it for \$2,700.00.

Horace Kingsbury was born in Randolph County, North Carolina in 1813, was brought by his father Jere to Kentucky in 1816 and on to Missouri in 1817 following a typical migration route. He married three times in 1832, 1847 and 1866. Nine children were born of the first union (five of whom died in infancy) and two each from the next two marriages. In 1846 he attended a six month course in either Cincinnati or Philadelphia, depending on which account one reads, at the Eclectic School of Medicine. In addition

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to the practice of medicine, Dr. Kingsbury engaged in many other ventures. His slaves were kept continuously busy cutting trees for a woodyard in Boonville where he sold thousands of cords of wood. At one time he joined with others to attempt to turn the famous Boonslick spring into a successful salt manufacturing enterprise. By 1872, after digging a 1001 foot well it became evident that the venture would not prove profitable. In the 1850's he raised mules to be sold to plantations in Louisiana. The ruination in the wake of the Civil War ended that enterprise.

In 1878 he built a small steamboat to transport his wood, livestock, grain, etc. It sank in 1881.

Among his more notable achievements was the incorporation in 1859 of the "Boon's Lick Lake Drainage Company," perhaps the first organization of its kind in Missouri. This organization drained off the water of the marshy areas of the Missouri River bottoms, freeing the land for the plow.

Throughout all these years, Dr. Kingsbury was always involved in real estate transactions and at the time of his death he left an estate worth \$50,000 of personal property consisting of 2,200 acres of southern Howard County bottom land, 425 acres of hill land, 560 acres in Johnson County, Missouri to the west and much real estate in and around Boonville, Missouri. At the time of the Civil War Dr. Kingsbury owned twenty-two slaves, making him one of the larger slave holders in the area. He lost an estimated \$25,000 as a result of Emancipation.

At one time Dr. Kingsbury was a Mason, and he belonged at first to the Baptist denomination but later switched his allegiance to the Southern Methodist Church.

In addition to the usual biographical sketches contained in County Histories, we are particularly fortunate to have the writings of Lilburn Kingsbury, Horace Kingsbury's grandson, who as of this writing is still living at the age of 96. In 1965, Lilburn Kingsbury wrote a two part series of articles for the Missouri Historical Society Bulletin which give a vivid account of not only Horace Kingsbury's life but of the social, economic, and religious life of southern Howard County in the 19th century. This account has been supplemented by a weekly newspaper column that Mr. Kingsbury has written for the past 10 years.

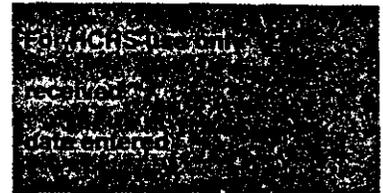
As a result of these writings it is possible to form a "feel" for those fascinating times that would otherwise have been irretrievably lost, and because of this yet another level of meaning is added to the Amick-Kingsbury House.

Upon the death of Dr. Kingsbury, Cedar Grove became the property of his third wife Ann, "Mrs. Dr. Kingsbury", who resided there until her death in 1889. The property then passed to her daughter and son-in-law Elizabeth and Frank Blankenbaker. In 1905 Cedar Grove passed to Ada and Guy Blakenbaker; in 1928 to Nell Blankenbaker. At Nell's death in 1935, the homeplace went to her brother, Horace Blankenbaker who died intestate in 1941. His son Robert was the last descendant to occupy the house

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before moving to Boonville. The house then became a rental property for several years until 1962 after which it was sold out of the family being briefly owned by Charles Leonard and wife and Milton Hein and wife.

In 1964, Cedar Grove and 10 acres of land became the property of the present owners, Mr. & Mrs. George Derendinger.

Since the foregoing was written, additional research into the census records has generated data relevant to this nomination. Nicholas Amick does appear in the census of 1850. He was recorded as coming from North Carolina, as was surmised, being 69 years of age, married to Sarah of Missouri, aged 49. His personal worth was given as \$5,000. The slave schedule records five slaves under his ownership: males 60, 30 and 1; females 22 and 20. The agricultural census for 1850 records Amick owning 452 acres, 170 of which were improved, giving his farm a cash value of \$5,000. The \$400 valuation of his farm machinery was typical for medium to large sized farm operations of the day. He owned 4 horses, 8 milk cows, 12 cattle, 20 swine, all valued at \$320. He raised 300 bu. of wheat, 70 bu. of rye, 500 bu. of indian corn, produced 100 lbs. of wool (although he is listed as having no sheep), 5 bushels of peas and beans, 30 bu. of Irish potatoes, 20 bu. of sweet potatoes, 100 lbs of butter, 10 tons of hay, 12 tons of dew rotted hemp. His value of homemade manufactures was \$100, and of animals slaughtered, \$130. The 12 tons of hemp is an interesting figure, for that would be a large hemp crop by local standards, although his workforce would hardly have been adequate for a plantation operation. The values of his farm and of his production reveal him to have had a very modest operation based not only on a cash crop but other diversified farming activities, and in this, as in the number of slaves he owned, he conformed to a typical southern pattern.

Horace Kingsbury clearly operated at a much more ambitious level. We have already seen that he had wide-ranging business interests, and the agricultural census figures for three decades demonstrate the diversification of his farming activities, which were conducted on an impressive scale. If the twenty-two slave figure is correct for his holdings at the time of the Civil War; then his holdings doubled during the 1850's, for at the beginning of that decade, he owned eleven: males aged 25, 22, 20, 17, 4; females aged 28, 16, 9, 7, 3, and 3. This doubling growth is similarly reflected in the cash value of his farm which was \$10,000 in 1850 and twice that ten years later; his improved acreage more than doubled, rising from 400 to 1000 acres. It is not surprising then that during this period of great expansion he would also erect a mansion to stand as imposing visible evidence of his success. The values of his livestock, \$7960 and \$9800 for 1850 and 1860 respectively, reveal his heavy involvement in that business -- especially his holdings in mules: 100 and 110. He also had a large swine herd (200 and 150), raised between 50 and 60 head of cattle, and expanded his sheep herd from 40 to 75 producing in 1860, 200 lbs of wool. In 1860 he raised 4 tons of hemp, not a plantation level output. After the War, Kingsbury did incur the loss of the value of his slaves, and the cash value of his farm was recorded at half what it had been in 1860; he did not suffer any setback in his agricultural operation. In 1870, his number of mules (104) remained at pre-Civil War levels, although he had fewer horses (4), milk cows (10), oxen (2), cattle (30), sheep (60) and swine (60). Still,

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

CEDAR GROVE

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

the value of his livestock continued to increase, being \$12,000 in 1870. His production of crops remained consistent with, or surpassed, pre-Civil War levels. Wheat production was 800, 700 and 1800 bu. for 1850, 1860, and 1870 respectively, while corn production was 5000, 1000 and 5000 bu. for those same years. In 1870 his wool production increased to 500 lbs. though he seemed to have fewer sheep, and for the first time he recorded a value of \$100 for orchard products. Also his butter production was up to 500 lbs. though he had far fewer milk cows than in 1860 (10 versus 50). His total value of animals slaughtered was \$1300 and the total value of all products was \$4000. This high level of production required a large labor force as is reflected in the fact that he was compelled to spend \$1,200 in wages.

If Kingsbury did incur losses as a result of the War, it is still clear that there was a basic continuity in the type of farm operation he ran which was not basically affected by the transition from a slave to free labor economy. It would also seem that the picture of economic devastation that is associated with the collapse of the plantation economy in the wake of the War, does not apply to diversified farms where, if the Kingsbury situation has general application, the picture seems to have been somewhat brighter.

\*\* According to the Slave Schedule for 1860, this figure should be 25: Males 33, 30, 20, 24, 24, 23, 23, 23, 21, 16, 16, 12, 7, 3, 2, 6/12; Females 43, 33, 21, 21, 14, 13, 6, 3, 1.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Glassie, Henry. Folk Housing in Middle Virginia. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975.
2. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Missouri. St. Louis: National Historical Publishing Company, 1883.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.9 acres

Quadrangle name "Franklin, Mo." 1971

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

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5	1	7	4	8	0
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4	3	1	7	6	7	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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4	3	1	7	6	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	5
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5	1	7	3	0	0
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4	3	1	7	6	7	0
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D 

1	5
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5	1	7	3	2	0
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4	3	1	7	7	2	0
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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The Amick-Kingsbury House and contributing outbuilding are contained within a rectangle contained within the above referenced UTM coordinates, being approximately 180 x 65 meters or approximately 2.9 acres. This boundary is a small and practical unit which contains the properties being nominated in a suitable setting.

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. Mrs. Elaine Derendinger

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date April 8, 1980

street & number Route 1 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Franklin state Missouri 65250

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

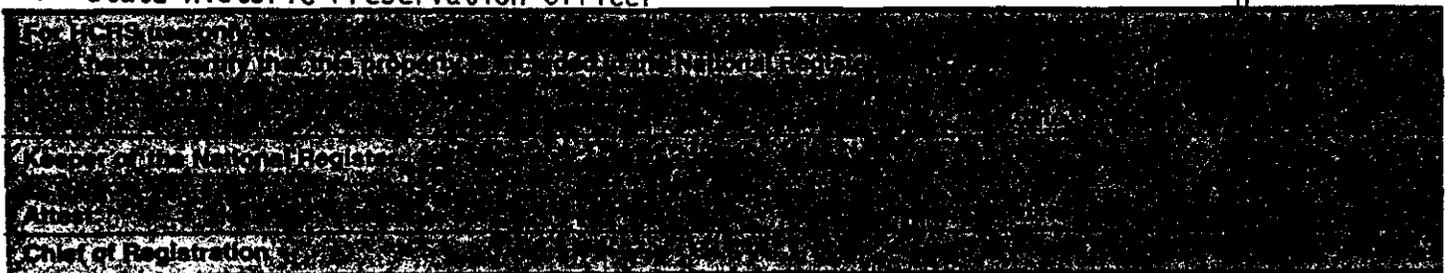
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Fred A. Lujan*

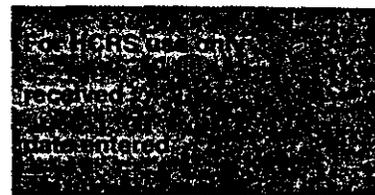
Director, Department of Natural Resources and  
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 21 April 82



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Inventory—Nomination Form**

CEDAR GROVE



Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

3. Illustrated Atlas of Howard County, Missouri. St. Louis: Missouri Publishing Co., 1876.
4. Kingsbury, Lilburn A. "Boon's Lick Heritage", The Bulletin, Missouri Historical Society, Part I (January, 1966).
5. \_\_\_\_\_, Part II (April, 1966).
6. Lancaster, Clay. Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961.
7. Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952.
8. Wetzel, Bill. "Cedar Grove," unpublished paper, May 14, 1953. Original in State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

Item number 6

Page 1

2. Missouri State Historical Survey  
 1980  
 Department of Natural Resources  
 P.O. Box 176  
 Jefferson City  
 state  
 Missouri 65102

Item number 11

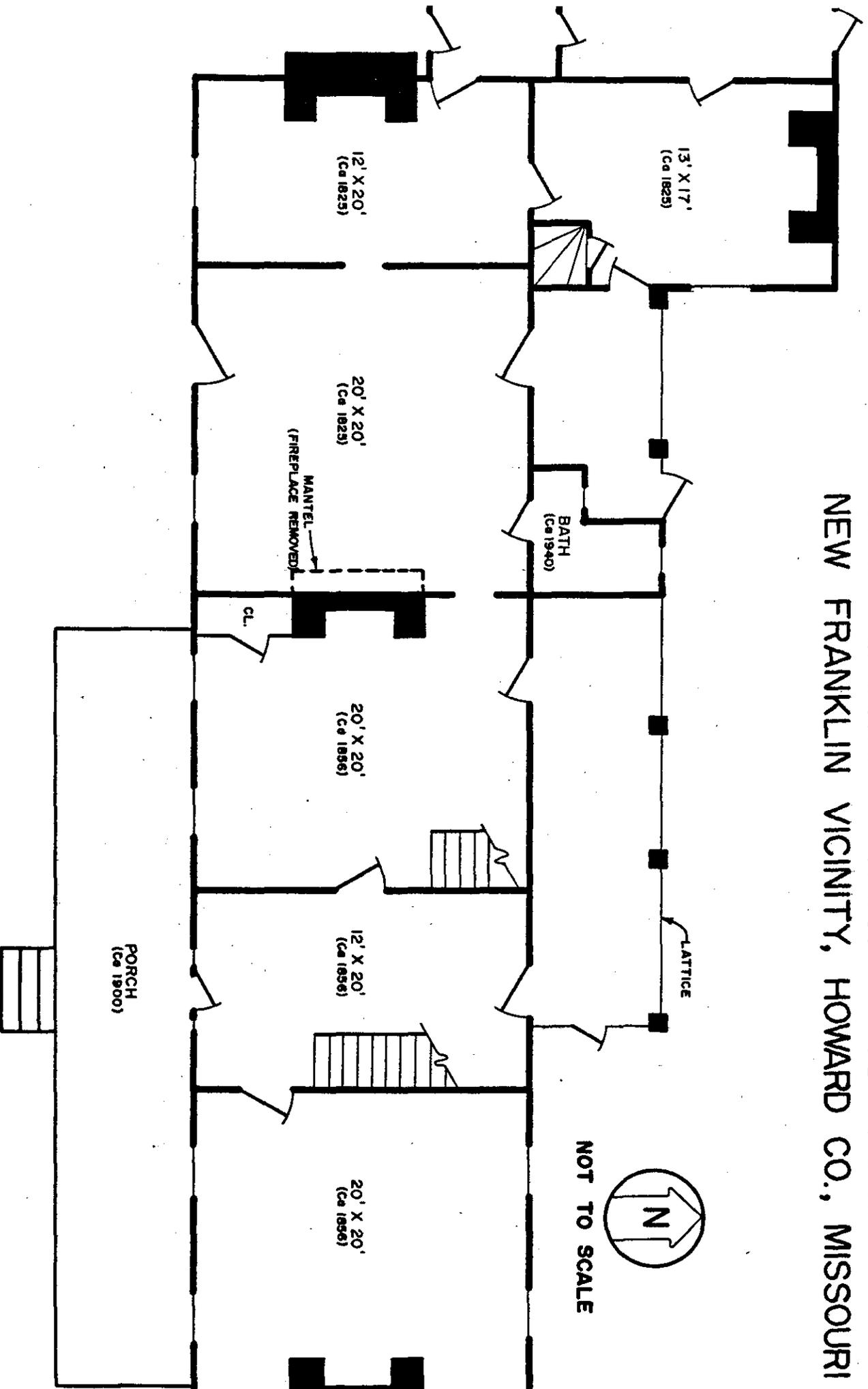
Page 1

2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey  
 and State Contact Person  
 Department of Natural Resources  
 Historic Preservation Program  
 P.O. Box 176  
 Jefferson City  
 October 14, 1980  
 314/751-4096  
 Missouri 65102

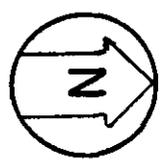
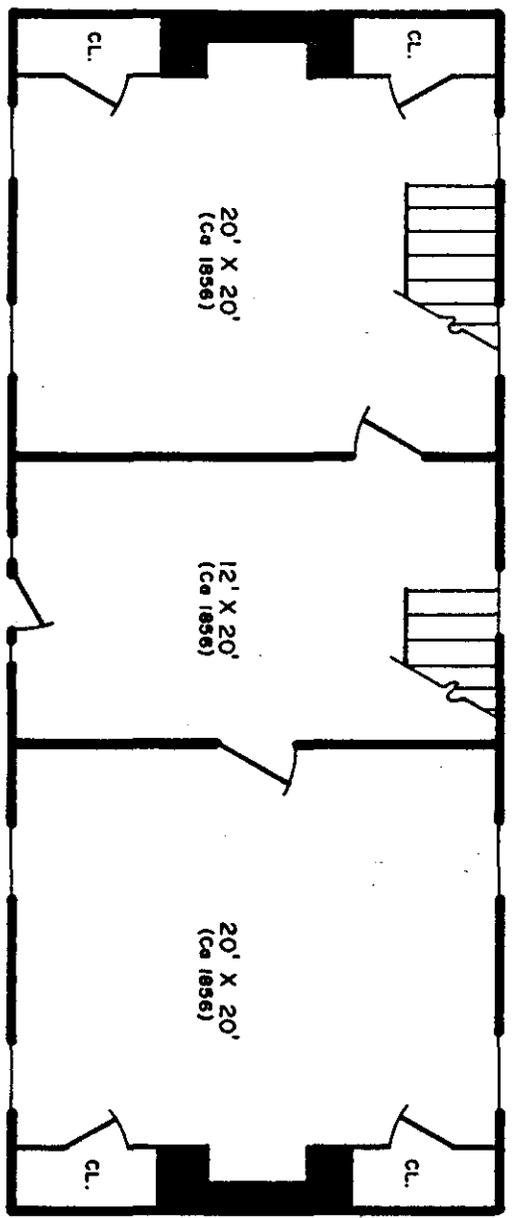
AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE  
New Franklin vicinity, Howard Co.  
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle  
"Franklin, Mo." 1971  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM References:

- a. 15/517480/4317670
- b. 15/517460/4317620
- c. 15/517300/4317670
- d. 15/517320/4317720

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE "CEDAR GROVE"  
NEW FRANKLIN VICINITY, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI

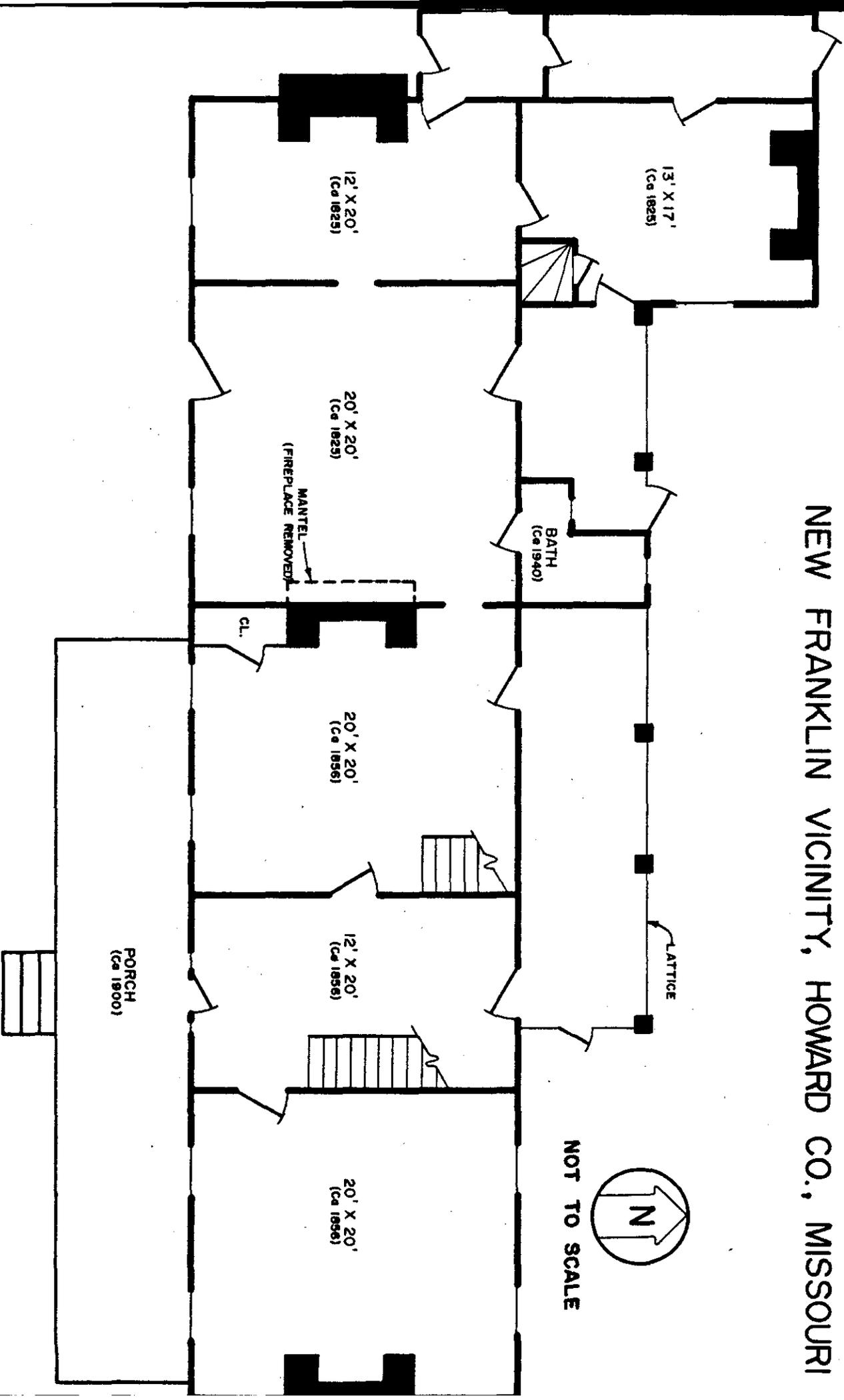


SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE "CEDAR GROVE"  
NEW FRANKLIN VICINITY, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI

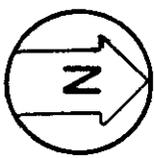
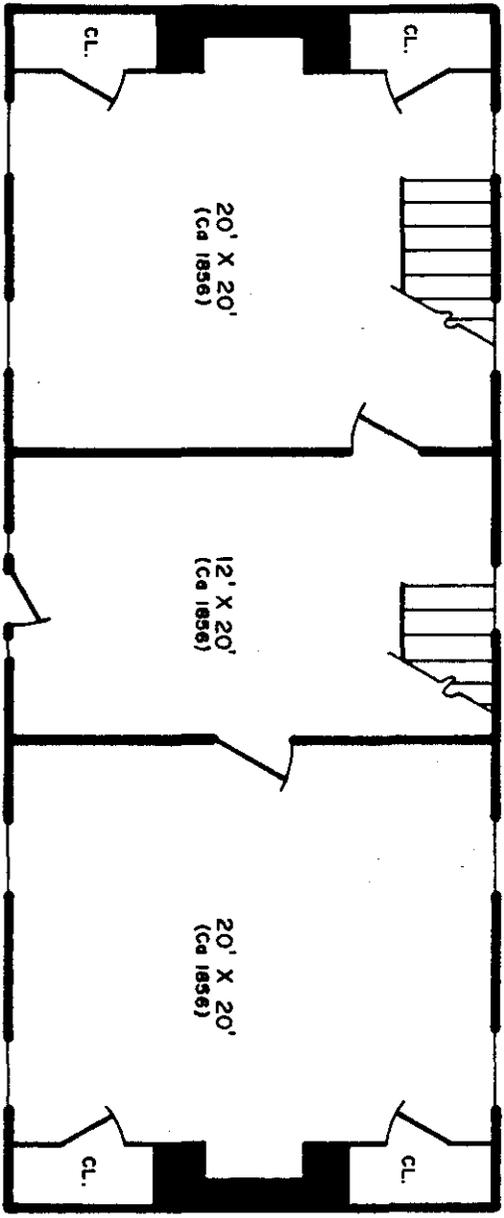


NOT TO SCALE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE "CEDAR GROVE"  
NEW FRANKLIN VICINITY, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI



SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE "CEDAR GROVE"  
NEW FRANKLIN VICINITY, HOWARD CO., MISSOURI



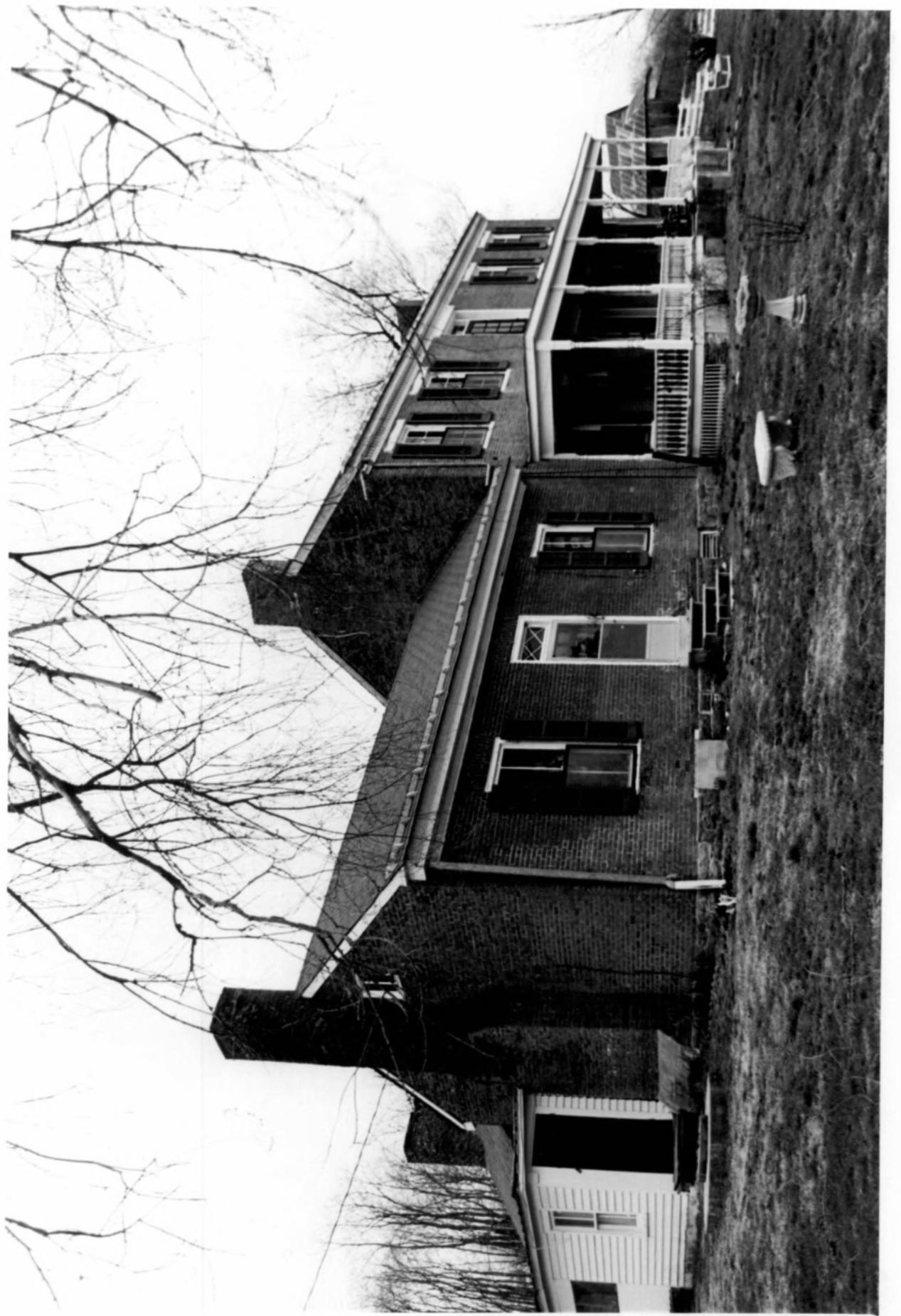
NOT TO SCALE

AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #1 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co. Missouri  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources,  
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101  
View of Amick-Kingsbury House from opposite  
side of County Road Z showing stone retaining  
wall. Granite marker to right of photograph  
placed by DAR to mark route of Santa Fe Trail.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #2 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: March 1979  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Amick-Kingsbury House, view looking  
northeast.

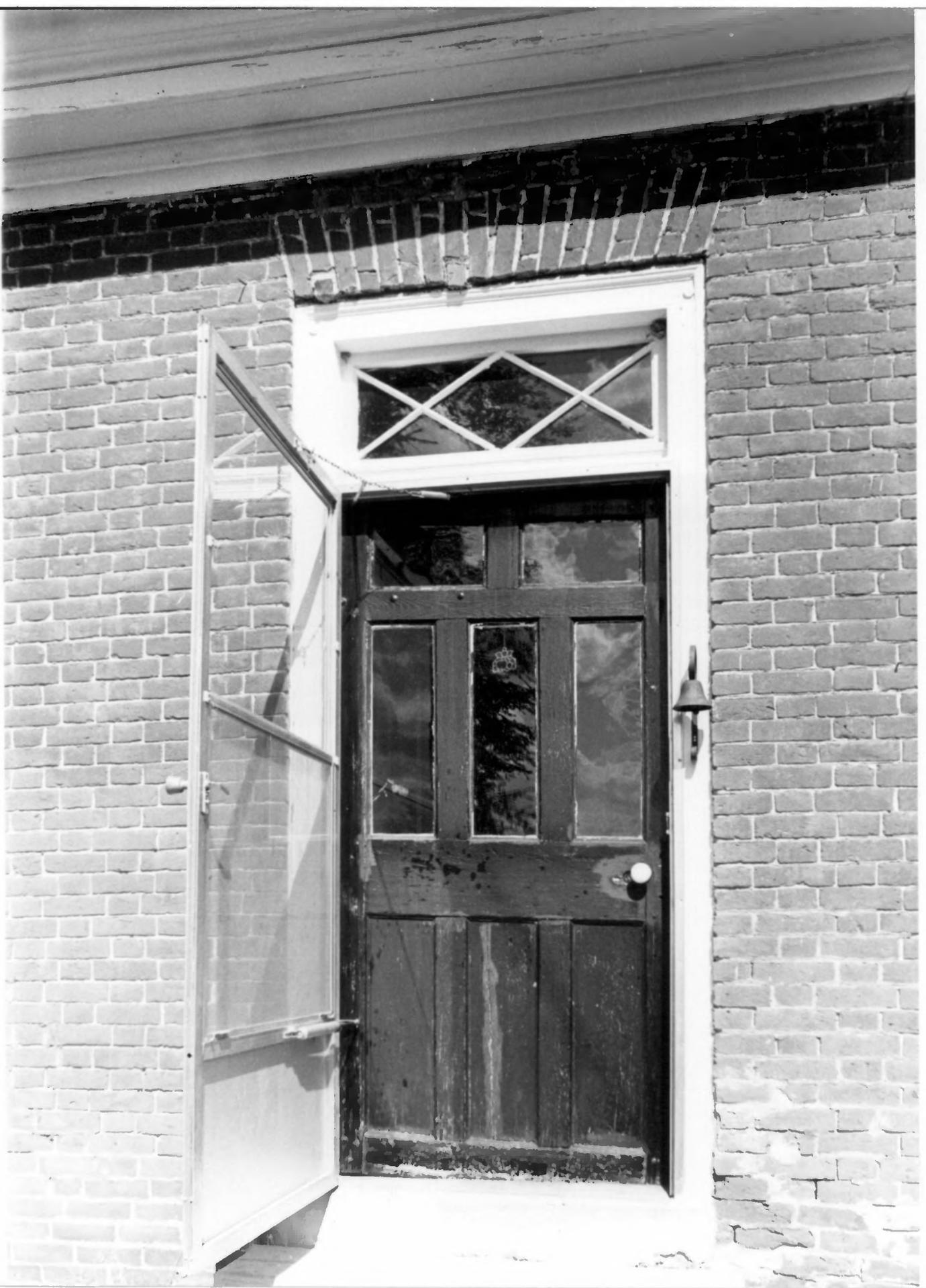


AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #3 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Nicholas Amick House; looking northeast.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #4 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: March 1979  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Nicholas Amick House, detail of entrance door;  
looking north.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #5 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April 1980

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Horace Kingsbury House; looking northwest.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #6 of 27

New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo

Photographer: James M. Denny

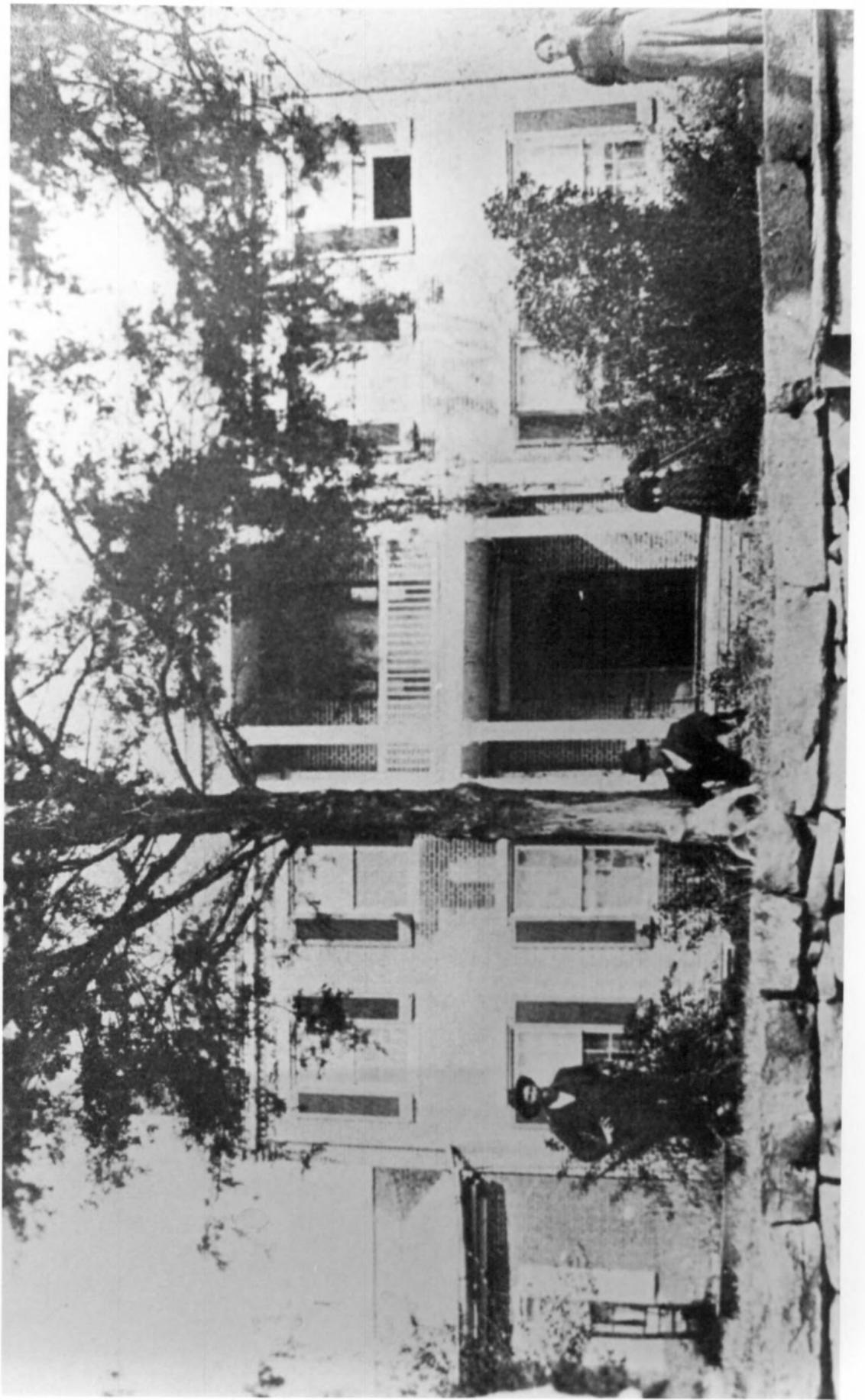
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P.O. Box 176

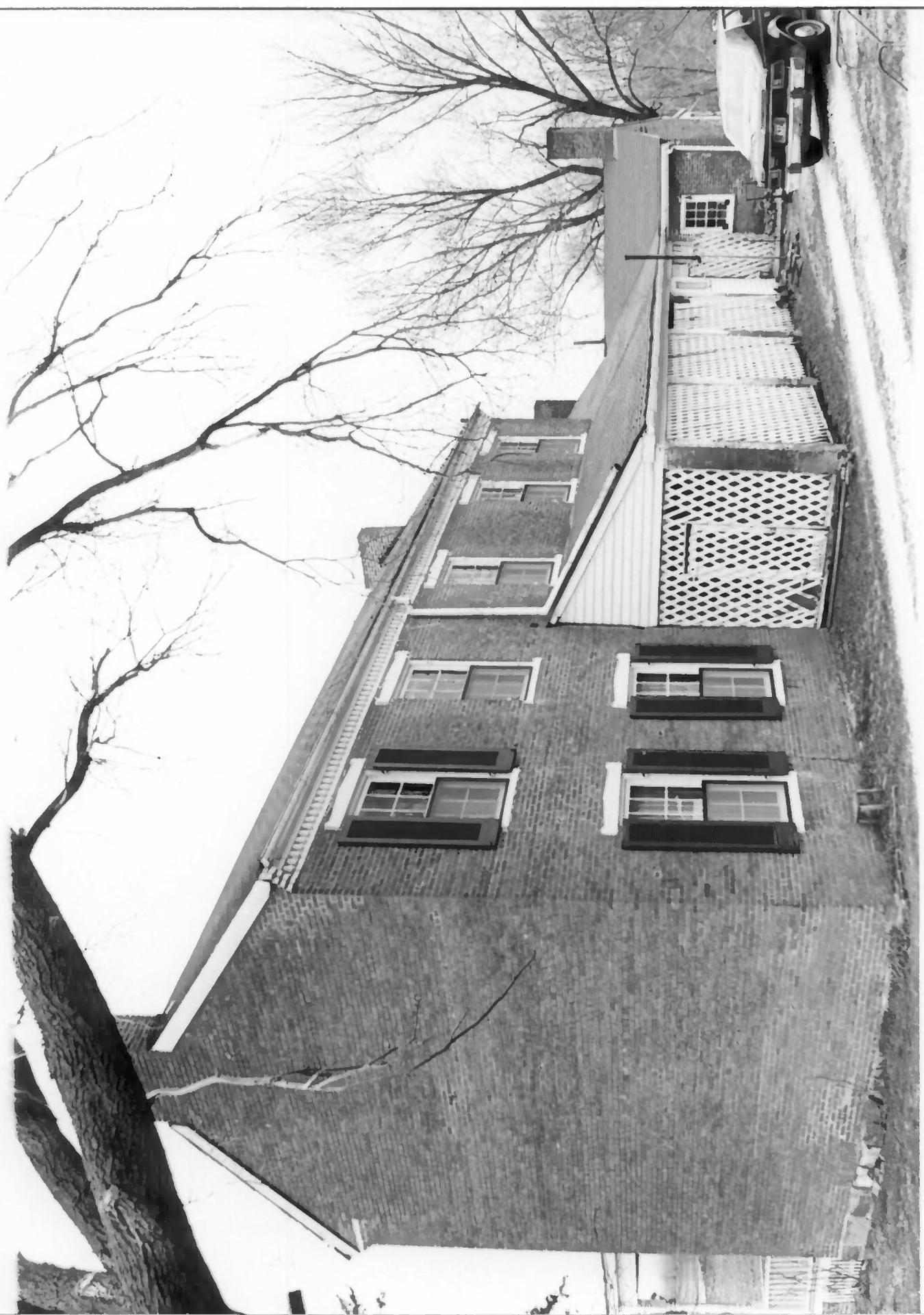
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Historic view of Horace Kingsbury House, taken  
before ca. 1900, showing original portico;  
looking north.

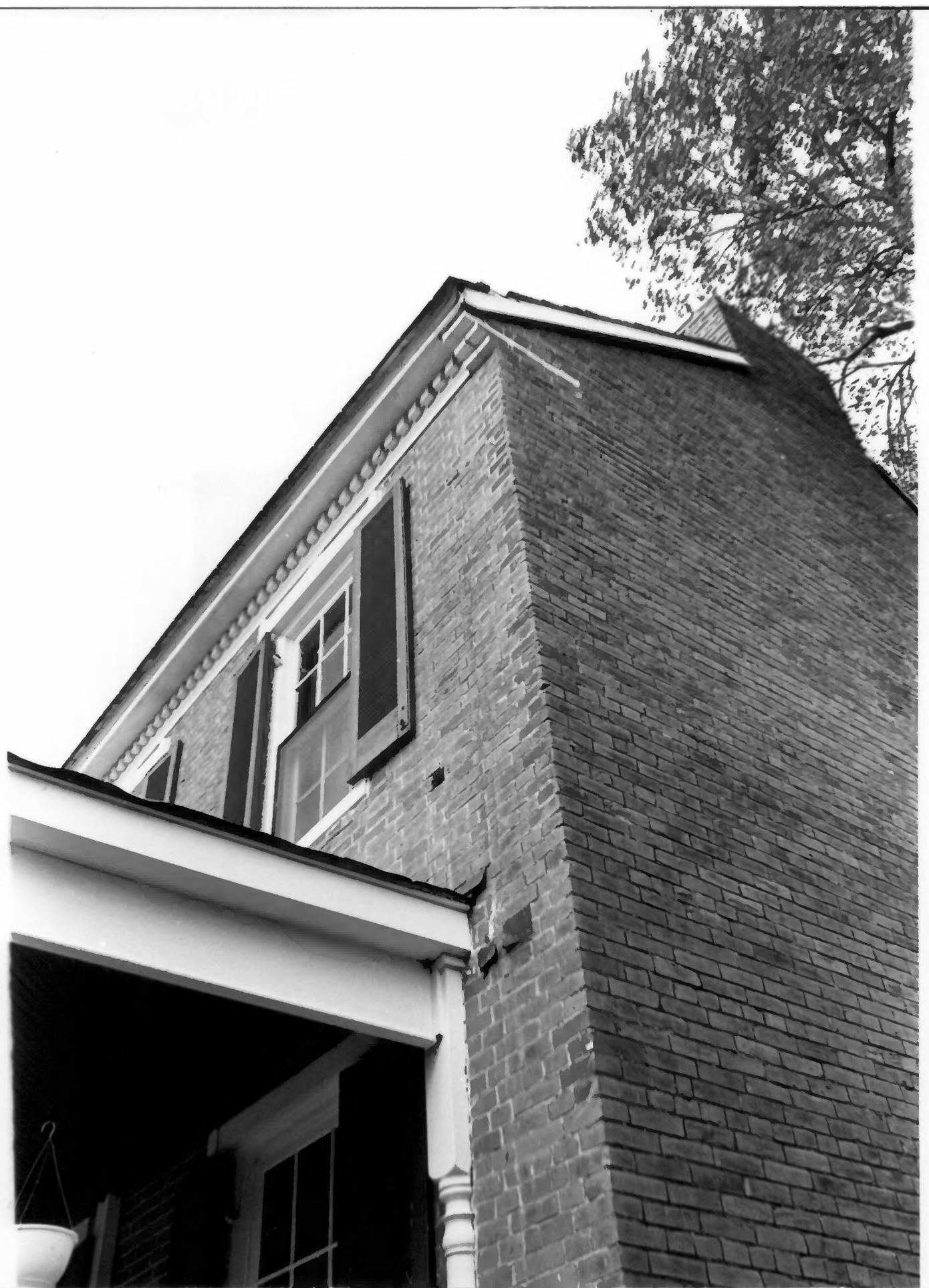


AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #7 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: March 1979  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Amick-Kingsbury House; looking southwest.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #8 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Detail of wood dentil course, primary facade;  
looking northwest and up.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #9 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Detail of brick dentil course rear facade;  
looking southwest and up.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #10 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Detail of where Amick and Kingsbury houses  
meet; looking north.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #11 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Horace Kingsbury House, detail of window;  
looking south



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #12 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176

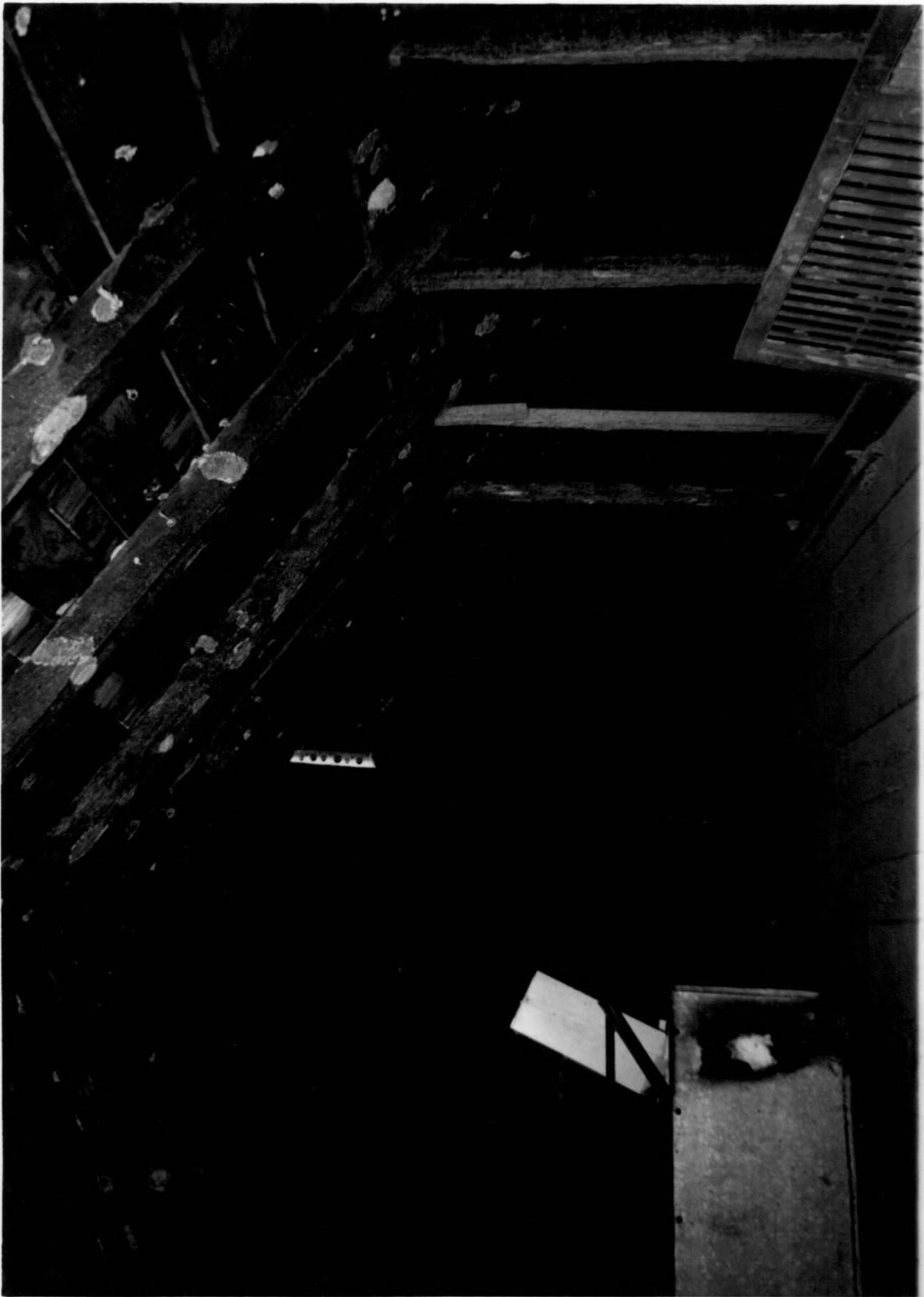
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Nicholas Amick House, interior view of top of  
rubble walls of cellar, log sill and sleepers,  
and pit sawn flooring; looking south, slightly  
west.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #13 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: March 1979

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Nicholas Amick House, detail of roof framing  
system; looking east.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #14 of 27

New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: March 1979

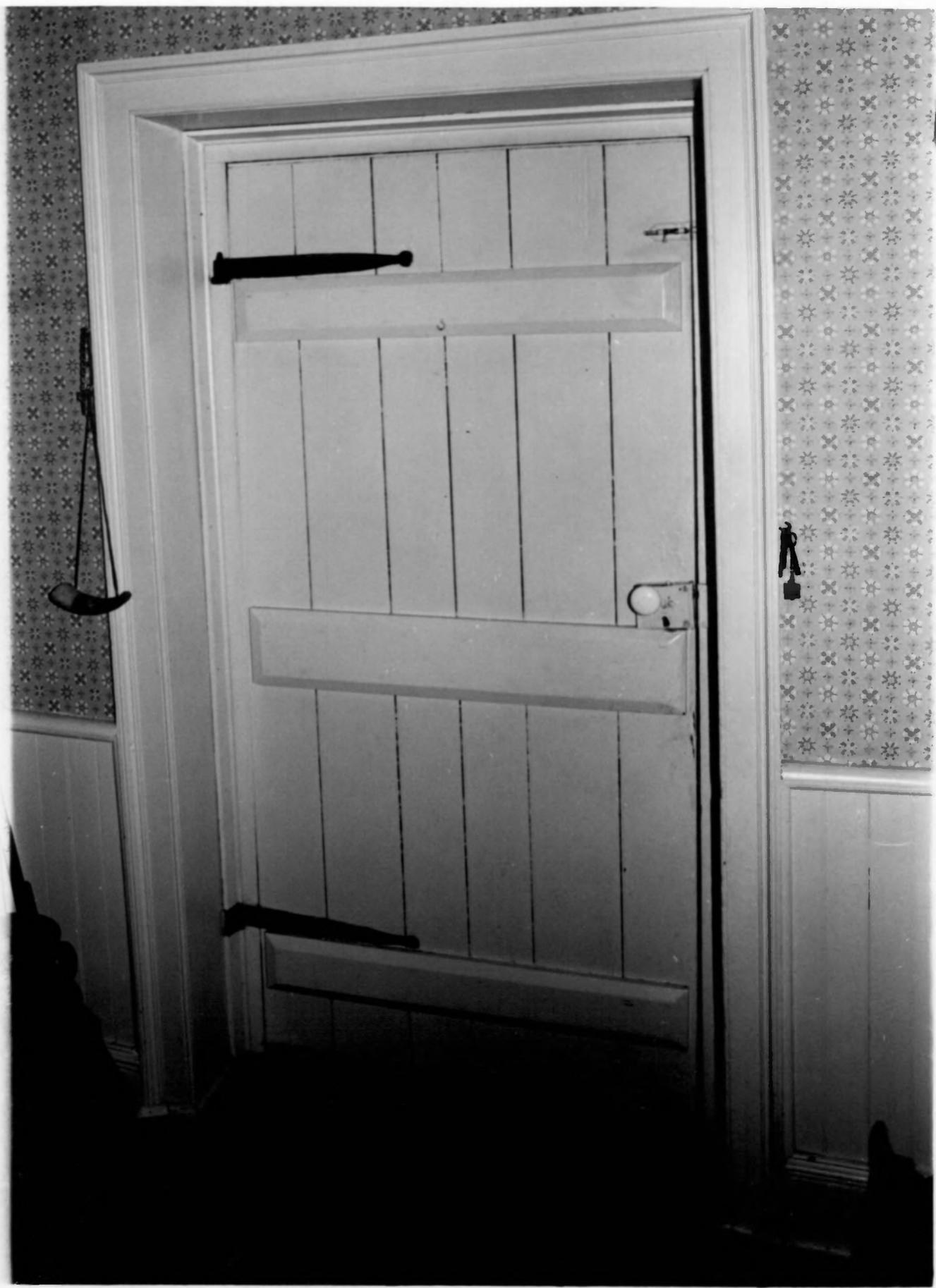
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Nicholas Amick House, interior detail of  
original entrance door and enframement with  
glass later substituted for upper panels,  
looking south, slightly west.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #15 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: March 1979  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Nicholas Amick house, interior detail of  
board and batten door with original strap  
hinges and enframingent, located opposite  
entrance door; looking northwest.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #16 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: March 1979  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Nicholas Amick House, interior view of  
mantel in "hall" section of house;  
looking southeast.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #17 of 27

New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April 1980

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources

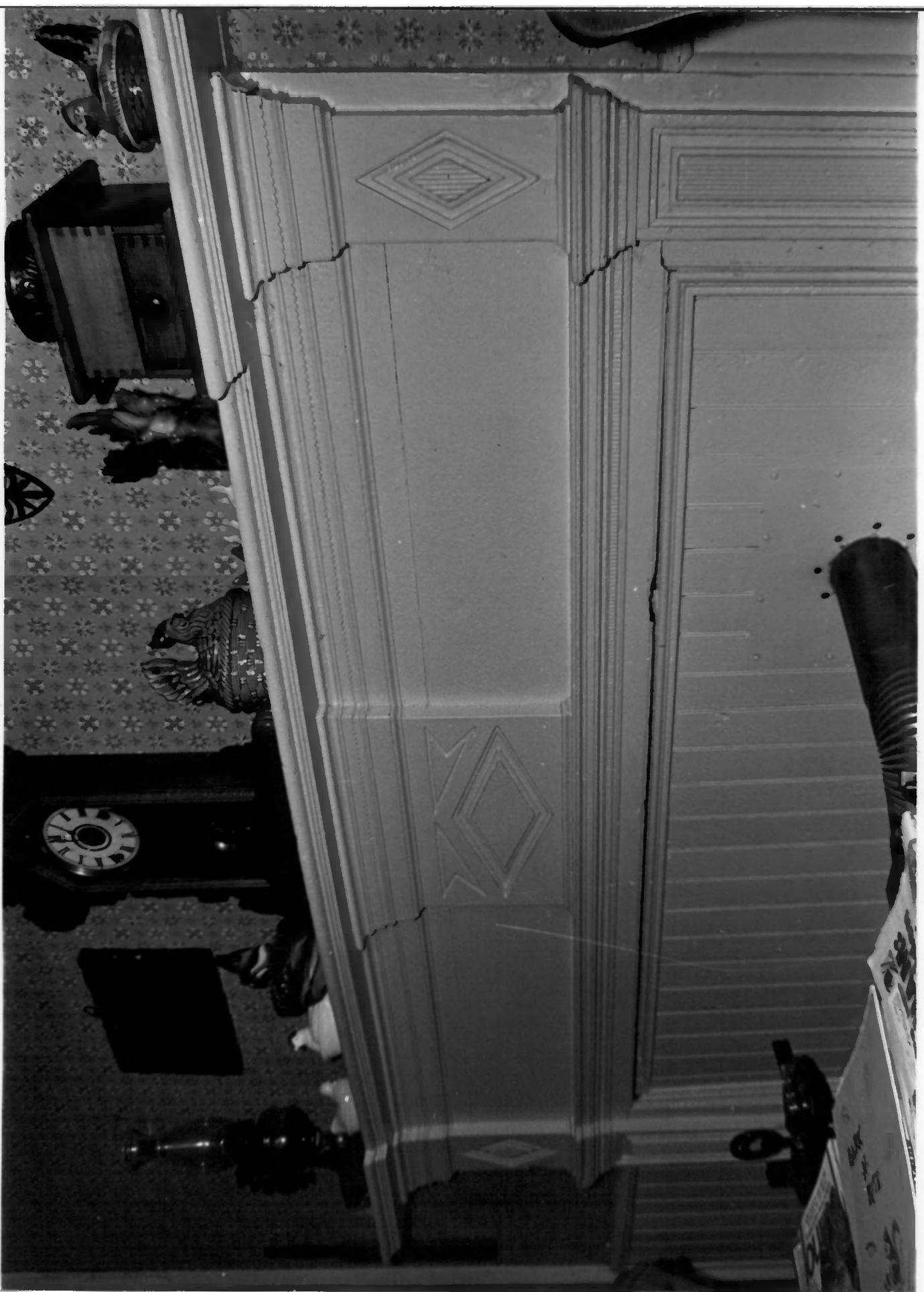
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Nicholas Amick House, interior detail of

mantel in "hall" section of house;

looking northeast.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #18 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Nicholas Amick House, interior view of  
"parlor" section of house; looking  
northwest.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #19 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Horace Kingsbury House, interior view of  
central hall, note "marbelized" risers;  
looking north, slightly east.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #20 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Horace Kingsbury House, interior view of  
central hall; looking southeast.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #21 of 27

New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April 1980

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Horace Kingsbury House, interior view of  
east parlor, first floor; looking southeast.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #22 of 27

New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April 1980

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Horace Kingsbury House, interior view of  
west parlor, first floor; looking southwest.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #23 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Horace Kingsbury House, interior detail of  
enclosed staircase in west parlor; looking  
north.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #24 of 27

New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: March 1981

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Horace Kingsbury House, interior view of  
west upstairs bedroom; looking west.

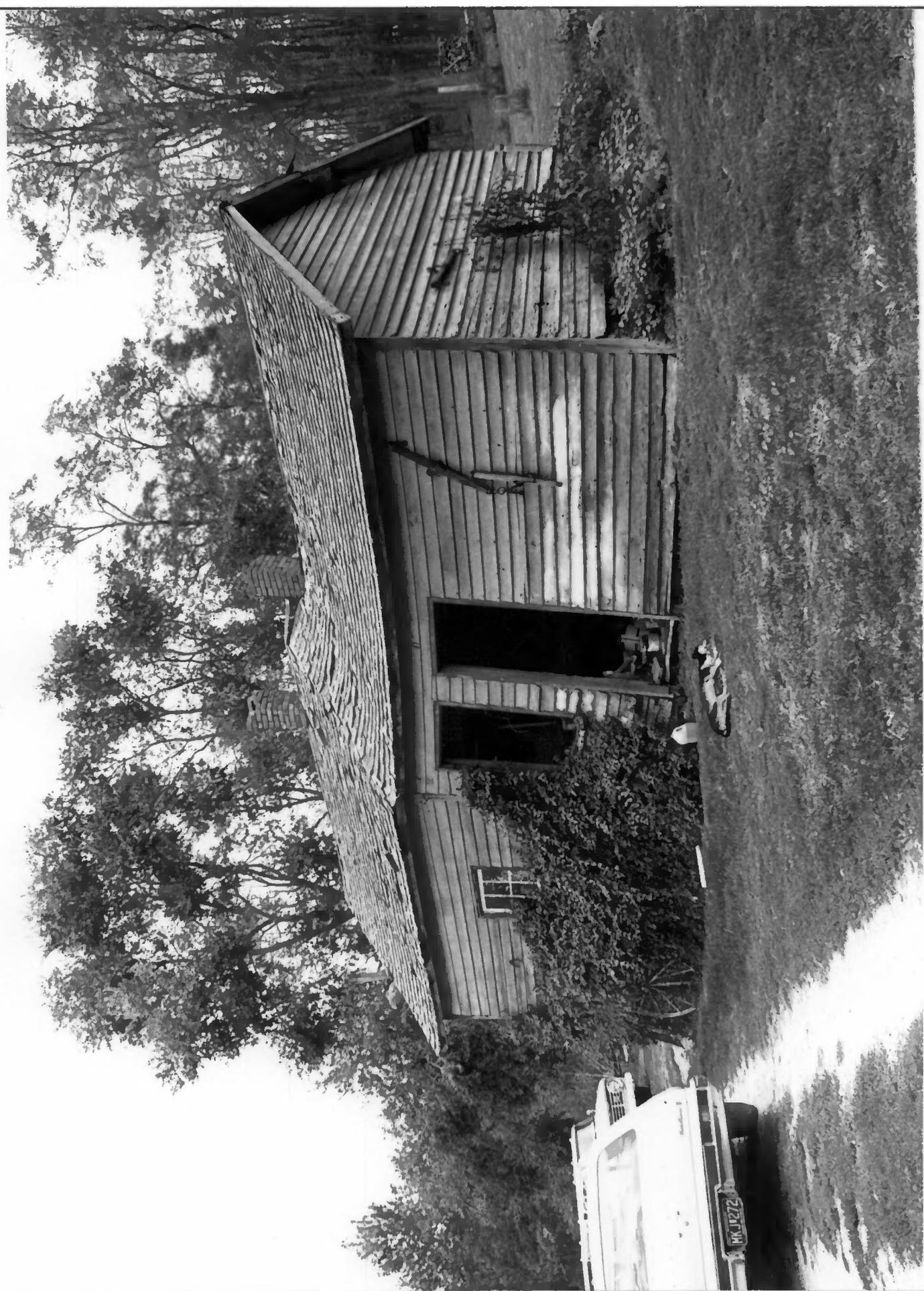


AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #25 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April 1980

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Amick-Kingsbury House, view of surviving  
outbuilding; looking northwest.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #26 of 27  
New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo  
Photographer: James M. Denny  
Date: April 1980  
Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Amick-Kingsbury barn, exterior view of  
barn; looking east.



AMICK-KINGSBURY HOUSE #27 of 27

New Franklin vic., Howard Co., Mo

Photographer: James M. Denny

Date: April 1980

Neg. Loc.: Dept. of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65101

Amick-Kingsbury barn, interior view of  
timber framing system; looking northeast.

